

BALTIMORE TELEGRAMS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

The adjournment of the Legislature has called forth very general comment on the part of both party people upon the character of that body and the results of its labors.

That disapprobation which is wont to find utterance only in abusive epithets, has been fully expressed; while the language of "fair praise" has conveyed in measured terms the unfavorable estimate of those who do not consider censure and vituperation as equivalent forms of speech.

As public journalists, accept the responsibility of recording what we believe to be the opinion of the community regarding the sins of omission and commission with which the late Legislature stands chargeable.

In vain do we search the records of the session for any evidence of wise and liberal views entertained, or just and remedial measures propounded. Men who had professed an enlightened contempt for the narrow motives which had heretofore actuated politicians, devoted their earliest and latest energies to the paltriest tactics of mere party warfare.

They who had disclaimed all sectarian prejudice, lent attentive ears to the frantic denunciations with which a fierce fanaticism assailed those who were in the still calm security of their chosen retreat.

They who had glorified the liberal statesmanship of bygone days, pragmatically sought to hamper men in the exercise of privileges guaranteed by law, and with which they might officially intermeddle, but which they could not wisely legally revoke.

They who had decared the miserable means by which party organizations have been heretofore upheld, endeavored for that avowed purpose to re-establish the little strongholds of petty power which were to have been garrisoned by their own nervous adherents.

So full of promise and so barren of performance—so virtuous in theory and so corrupt in practice—these unfaithful servants of the State must be content to acquiesce in the adverse judgment of the people whose trust and confidence they have egregiously betrayed. Personally entitled, it may be, some of them, to respect, the members of the late Legislature have established in their official capacity no claim to gratitude or admiration, nor are they entitled to the respect which necessarily challenge the support of their constituents.

They have been "tried and found wanting," and the State hereafter must look elsewhere for the enlightened capacity and honesty of purpose which are so much needed in her honored councils.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning. The proverbial foul weather which the 17th of March usually brings in its train, is no inapt type of the chequered and tempestuous fortunes of that gallant and interesting people who to-day celebrate with religious rites and social festivities the anniversary of their Patron-saint. Sorrow and trouble have been the ordinary portion of Ireland and Irishmen during almost every period of their national history.

The great victory of the Rock of Ballynally, the island divided into petty principalities, and the people split up into discordant sects and clans. These intestine divisions, unhappily, have not passed away with the age of barbarism. They have been perpetuated in the faction fights, the local and personal feuds, and the religious dissensions which to this day defame the annals and destroy the happiness of the nation. The whole history of Ireland is an anomaly. Blessed with rare advantages of soil and climate, these have not sufficed to avert the sufferings of famine and pestilence, and the curse of poverty. The people are more and more impoverished with general gentilities and intellectual gifts, yet have failed most signally in every experiment of self-government, and in every scheme of relief from foreign misery.

To find a practical solution of the problem of Ireland's misery has puzzled successive generations of English statesmen and Irish patriots. That the former have not been able to solve the problem is due to the fact that the latter, the authors of most of the evils under which Ireland suffers. Unwise and unjust legislation, a barbarous statute-book and oppressive laws, framed in utter disregard of the feelings, prejudices and interests of the people whom they assumed to govern, have been the chief characteristics of English rule in Ireland. English stolidity had no sympathy with Irish vivacity. British philogen did not comprehend the subtle spirit of Celtic wit. The most momentous failure to understand each other, and consequently failed to lay each other's mutual misapprehension and distrust to rest. The Saxons landed came to look upon every peasant as a secret rebel and a would-be assassin; and the Celtic peasant regarded every landlord as a foreign interloper and oppressor.

Measures of coercion were resorted to on the part of the English government instead of measures of conciliation, and the "pacification" of Ireland was sought to be accomplished by means of the bayonet and the sabre. As a natural consequence the people rebelled; they rebelled against the reign of Elizabeth, and they have rebelled in the reign of Victoria.

Nothing but the exodus of the race, and the emigration of the Celtic peasantry to the shores of America, has produced even the comparative tranquility which is prevalent in the usually disaffected and turbulent island. American emigration has relieved England of thousands of rebellious subjects, and added to the Republic thousands of loyal citizens. What will be the effect upon the future history and progress of Ireland of this exodus of her people, and the substitution of English settlers, remains yet to be seen. It will, we easily conjecture, will be the effect upon the destinies of this country, and upon the formation of our national character, of the infusion of Celtic blood, is equally a problem for hereafter.

DEATH OF MISS SARAH BARNARD.—We announced yesterday, the melancholy death of Miss Sarah Barnard, daughter of Mr. George M. Barnard, of Boston. We copy this morning, the particulars of the event, from the Saturday Evening Gazette of the 13th inst.:

"A terrible accident occurred a little past four o'clock this morning, at the residence of Geo. M. Barnard, Esq., of No. 100 Broadway, New York. His daughter, Miss Sarah Barnard, who was then only sixteen years of age, was sitting in her room, when she was writing to her father, by her side, when she was suddenly seized with a violent fit of convulsions, and fell from her seat. She was immediately taken to the hospital, where she died at five minutes after her death."

The draught of air quickened the flames, and on seeing the fire, the servants rushed to the door, and a large crowd of friends who were gathered around her, but being very much alarmed, Miss Barnard broke from her and rushed out of the room and down the stairs to the kitchen, which was immediately below. She was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and had just completed her twenty-first year. She had a large circle of friends who were gathered around her, and she was very much beloved by all who knew her. She was a devoted daughter, and a most affectionate friend. Her death is a great loss to her family and to her friends.

The report of the Ohio Commissioners of the Common School for 1857, gives the number of scholars in the State as 560,134; scholars enrolled, 602,247; average attendance, 550,867; total number of school years, 843,840; number of male teachers, 10,189; female teachers, 8,684; paid male teachers, \$1,181,819; female teachers, \$589,157. The report embraces to renance also 198,181 and 11 cents. There are 1,695 pupils, pursuing a full course, and 362 a part course; and there are in the preparatory department 1,025 pupils. The value of college property is \$675,000, and the value of college property, \$700,000. Their libraries contain, altogether, 80,500 volumes.

Last Saturday, some gentlemen were ducking upon Scott's Cove, near the mouth of the Chesapeake, and one fired at a duck in the water, which struck the water and glanced up, striking a small negro boy in the head, which caused his death in about half an hour.

Col. Sam. Colt has purchased the chair made from the Charter Oak, for the city of Hartford, Conn., for \$500. The city would not pay the contractor \$75 for his labor, and hence the sale.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blair asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary, to report a bill to amend the act relating to the appointment of the judges of the courts of this State.

Mr. Foster introduced a resolution of thanks to Commodore Paulding for seizing General Walker and his troops, and bringing them to the United States.

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad between St. Louis and San Francisco, to be known as the Pacific Railroad.

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TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Star of the West, Alfred G. Gray, Esq., commanding, left Astoria, Oregon, on the 10th inst., and arrived at New York on the 17th inst. She was the first vessel to arrive from the Pacific coast since the departure of the Star of the West.

The Star of the West, commanded by John L. Stephens, which left San Francisco Feb. 20. She was the first vessel to arrive from the Pacific coast since the departure of the Star of the West.

The U. S. steamer Fulton, Lieut. J. J. Almy, commanding, left Astoria, Oregon, on the 10th inst., and arrived at New York on the 17th inst. She was the first vessel to arrive from the Pacific coast since the departure of the Star of the West.

The Pacific mail steamship company's steamer John L. Stephens, W. F. Lapidge, Esq., commanding, left Astoria, Oregon, on the 10th inst., and arrived at New York on the 17th inst. She was the first vessel to arrive from the Pacific coast since the departure of the Star of the West.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW EXCHANGE BUILDING.—The commission appointed by an act of the late legislature to erect a new Exchange Building, has reported to the Mayor and City Council, a plan for a building to be erected on the corner of Centre and High streets.

The plan for a new Exchange Building, proposed by the Commission, is a building to be erected on the corner of Centre and High streets. It is to be a two-story building, with a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The building is to be a fireproof building, and is to be a model of modern architecture.

The plan for a new Exchange Building, proposed by the Commission, is a building to be erected on the corner of Centre and High streets. It is to be a two-story building, with a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The building is to be a fireproof building, and is to be a model of modern architecture.

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