# BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1858.

"Tell me what thou hast sown to-day, and I will tell thee what thou shalt reap to-morrow," says honest Sancho Panza, and one cannot help making application of the proverb to the present condition and future prospects of France, in view of the stringent measures of repression and coercion lately adopted by Louis Napoleon, and of their certain consequences upon the temper and disposition of the people. The recent law "of public security," promulgated by the Emperor and the Senate, was rightly named "*la Loi des Sxspects*;" for, as the London *Times* justly observes, "the Empire is *espionnage*; its incarnation is a *mouchard*." Suspicion and distrust pervade every class of society—from the highest to the lowest. The Emperor suspects everybody, and each man suspects his neighbor. Hence the adoption, by the former, of a rigid system of *surveillance* extending over the whole surface of society, penetrating into the bosom of the family, and into every nook and cranny of private and domestic life, and enforced by "an immense army of spies," and hence, too, the observance of an unwonted degree of caution and reserve on the part of individuals, not only in their intercourse with strangers, but in the society of their most intimate and trusted friends.

"Families are hesitating whom they shall visit and whom they shall be visited by. Men consider whether they ought to be seen walking with a friend whom they have known for years. Two persons will be speaking together, and on seeing a third about to join them, will suddenly pause and turn the conversation. There will be in the midst of social concourse a man who checks the mirth and puts a guard on every tongue. People will talk with him, shake hands with him, but they will be careful of what they say before him. Individuals are careful what books they have in their libraries, what papers they have in their writing-desks. They do not talk affably with their inferiors as light-hearted Frenchmen in the old times did. The *concierge*, the waiter at the *cafe*, even the private servants, are kept at a distance. In a railway carriage it is well not to be too communicative with your neighbor. In a letter it is well to confine yourself to your own private business and good wishes for your correspondent's health. For Paris and France are under strict surveillance, and no one knows who are watchers and who are the watched."

Need we wonder that under such circumstances "the gay city of Paris, the home of social intercourse, of lively conversation and free opinions, hardly knows itself. The outward aspect of the place is the same; there are the same Boulevards, the same fountains flashing in the sun, the same *cafes* frequented by the same loungers, and in private life the same drawing-rooms, and hangings, and toilets. But over everything there is a gloom and uneasiness."

Such is the picture which the London *Times* draws of Paris and France at the present moment. A new reign of Terror has been inaugurated, and the Emperor governs not by the love which he inspires, but by the fear which paralyses every tongue and the mutual distrust which defeats every attempt at combination among the enemies of his government. The whole administration of the Empire appears to have resolved itself into a single department, that of the army; for France is a camp, its provinces are military divisions, and the Minister of the Interior is General Espinasse. At the Court of St. James where France has had as representatives such men as Talleyrand, Chateaubriand and Guizot, the military character of the present government is to be appropriately represented in the person of Marshal Pelissier, the newly appointed Ambassador. The Chief of Police, we are told, is to be raised to the rank of one of the great Ministers of State, and in the recent re-organization of this department also, we perceive the predominance of the Military element. In the *Moniteur* of the 17th of March, we find the announcement that the late Prefect M. Pietri retires from office, and is succeeded by M. Boittelle, formerly Chef d'Escadron of Cuirassiers. Napoleon has thrown himself completely into the hands of the army, and by every means in his power gives evidence of his entire dependence upon them for the preservation of his throne. "The Emperor is striving to take the whole of France into custody," and for that purpose has converted one-half of the people into spies or jailers to watch the other half. But who shall watch the spies, and who guard the jailers? The soldiers may keep in awe the *ouveriers* of the Faubourg St. Martin, but who shall answer for the fidelity of the army? Louis Napoleon has entangled himself in a web of his own weaving, from the meshes of which he will seek in vain for extrication. Like the fisherman in the "Thousand and one nights" he has opened the casket and the terrible Genii has stepped out, but unlike the fisherman he will strive in vain to coax the mighty power which he himself has called into action, to return to its narrow quarters within the copper vessel. To resume the metaphor suggested by the saying of Sancho Panza "he has sown the wind, and he shall reap the whirlwind." A fresh stimulus will be given by the stringent and oppressive measures to which Louis Napoleon has so unwisely resorted, to the national appetite for conspiracy and revolution.—The present state of *espionage* and *surveillance* by which France is transformed into a great prison-house will soon become wholly unbearable—and the inevitable fruit of the seed which is scattered to-day will be the overthrow of the present Imperial Dynasty, and the substitution of—what? Who can tell? Sancho Panza's gift of prophecy does not extend that far.

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Under the head of "Municipal Elections," the following telegram from Cincinnati appeared in yesterday's *Exchange:*

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The municipal election held yesterday in this city resulted in the anti-Lecompton candidates receiving 3,900 majority. Thirteen out of seventeen councilmen elected are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

What possible connection there can be between the Lecompton question and the municipal affairs of Cincinnati, or of what earthly importance it can be that "thirteen out of seventeen councilmen elected" should be "opposed to the Lecompton Constitution," we are at a loss to imagine. We are not aware that the settlement of the Kansas troubles devolves upon these "city fathers," and we are quite sure that sound views upon the Lecompton Constitution do not necessarily imply sound discretion in the location of street pumps and gas lamps, or the regulation of markets and public schools. This simple telegraphic announcement, however, while probably designed simply to express the state of feeling in the metropolis of Ohio with reference to the Lecompton Constitution, discloses what we believe to be the radical and fatal error of all our local governments, and that is, the introduction of federal politics into our State and municipal elections. The spheres of the Federal Government and of the Municipal Corporation are widely distinct. There is not the remotest connection between the measures of public policy which fall within the province of the one, and the matters of domestic police which limit the powers of the other.

What difference does it make whether Mayor Swann be an American or a Democrat, a Lecomptonite or an anti-Lecomptonite, provided he be an honest, upright magistrate, and discharge the duties of his office with an eye single to the interests of the city, and wholly irrespective of all party considerations? His functions as Mayor relate primarily to the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. He is the head of the police, and we expect accordingly that this body for the discipline and efficiency of which he is directly responsible, should be composed of sober, decent men, fit to be trusted with the guardianship of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, chosen on account of their personal qualifications, and not appointed as a reward for political services. We expect to see the wisdom of the Mayor's choice in this respect attested daily by the zeal and fidelity with which these officers perform their duties, and by the consequent security of life and property in the city, and its comparative freedom from riots, murders, attempts at assassination, and acts of ruffian violence. Under his municipal administration we expect to see the sanctity of the elective franchise upheld, and the popular will allowed free and fair expression at the ballot-box, unobstructed by the violence and threats of political bullies, who resort to the slung-shot and the revolver as a substitute for all milder means of persuasion. These are among the duties of a municipal magistrate, and provided he faithfully performs them, it matters little what may be his opinions upon mere political questions. We want neither a party Mayor, nor party Councilmen, but men who will discharge the duties of those offices in honest, fearless independence of all party considerations; and the accomplishment of this desirable result, we do not think is greatly facilitated by making municipal elections tests of party strength.

Unless her new board of Councilmen possess some other and better qualifications for their duties than is implied in the fact that "thirteen out of seventeen are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution," Cincinnati will as surely regret having made their opinions on the Lecompton bill the measure of their qualification, as Baltimore has been made to regret her choice of municipal authorities upon similar party grounds.

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ST. VINCENT INFANT ASYLUM FAIR.—A fair is now being held at Carroll Hall, for the benefit of this institution, and will continue some days longer. An opportunity is here afforded to all who may desire to promote the cause of Christian Charity, to make their contributions with the certainty of having them judiciously and faithfully expended by the noble women who are devoting their lives with self-sacrificing zeal to the tender care of destitute and helpless infants. We respectfully solicit for the ladies who have the management of the fair, that liberal patronage which can so easily be granted them by the thousand wealthy citizens who daily walk the great thoroughfare of our city.

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[COMMUNICATION.]

PANTHER *vs.* HYENA.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Passing down Baltimore street this morning, I noticed a couple of lads in earnest discussion over a copy of Dannecker's Ariadne, in a store window. The question was as to the nature of the animal therein represented. As I passed, one of them was earnestly insisting that it was the hyena, and "nothing else." I have always regarded the *Panther* as coming nearer the representation than any other animal, but as some time has elapsed since my visit to Regent Park Zoological Gardens, I respectfully ask your enlightened opinion on the subject. INQUIRER.

[Unquestionably—"Bacchus's panther with wine in its veins."—EDS. EXCHANGE.]

## DOMESTIC.

[*From the Philadelphia American, of Tuesday.*]

THE COLLINS STEAMERS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the citizens, called by request, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of considering some suggestions or propositions in regard to the Collins steamers, on motion, His Honor, the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Joseph C. Grubb was appointed Secretary.

Some remarks were made by the chairman, in explanation of the object of the meeting, and upon the feasibility of securing the Collins line of steamers, and the consolidation of sufficient strength upon their future support.

Statements of the terms upon which they could be secured were made by Captain West and Mr. George McHenry, to the effect that it was morally certain that the line could be brought to Philadelphia on the payment of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and the security of one million of dollars more by mortgage of the ships and of some portion of the mail revenues, Mr. McHenry stated that assurances had been given him at Washington of a liberal disposition on the part of the Government to aid a mail line from this port.

After some further discussion, Mr. Merrick offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report a plan of operations to be adopted to secure an European line of steamers from this port.

*Resolved*, That, when the meeting adjourn, it meet again at the call of the committee.

The meeting appointed the following gentlemen as this committee: S. V. Merrick, George McHenry and J. E. Addicks.

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CONDITIONS OF THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—The Virginia papers publish the following letter from the owner of the Mount Vernon estate:

MOUNT VERNON, Monday, March 29, 1858.

* * * Heretofore I have only been willing to dispose of Mount Vernon to the United States, or to Virginia, as I believe that in the hands of one or the other, it would be better protected and preserved than in the possession of any individual or association. The events of the past seven years, however, seem to indicate that neither Virginia nor the United States wish to acquire the place. Under these circumstances, and believing that after the two highest powers in our country, the women of the land will be the safest—as they will certainly be the purest—guardians of a national shrine, I am willing so far to comply with your request, as to await for a reasonably limited period of time, the propositions you wish to make to me on behalf of the Association over which you preside. And I assure you that unless these proposals are inconsistent with what I believe to be my duties upon the occasion, I shall be inclined to give them the most favorable consideration.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

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THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—Business does not materially revive. The demand from the South and South-west is still very moderate, and dealers are turning their expectations to the West. The purchases on western account have been on an extremely limited scale, but the effects of the early resumption of navigation may be more salutary than has been generally anticipated. The work of collecting is less tedious, and new credits are made with more freedom. The southerners are paying up quite promptly. The manufacturers as a body are increasing their force. The commission houses evince more willingness to make advances; consequently the manufacturer finds his facilities for cheapening the work multiplying. The stock of goods in the East is large, and composed chiefly of unseasonable styles made up at high figures. Much of it, however, is being worked off through the auction room.

The range of prices for prime stock in this market is rather higher than that ruling a month or so ago. Common qualities are not so much inquired after, and holders, to make sales, find it necessary to accept prices entailing considerable loss. For the California market there is a pause in the demand, owing to the late unfavorable advices. The Australia market attracts a little attention from shippers. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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A MERCHANT TAKEN IN BY HIS OWN CLERK WITH FORGED NOTES.—Some months ago, a clerk in the employ of an Illinois merchant represented to him that his father had died, and that his uncle had given him two notes for $2000 each, for his interest in the estate of his father. Having this amount of capital, he proposed to buy out his employer, paying him with one of the notes, and reserving the other to be used in procuring additional stock at St. Louis. The merchant accepted the proposition and when, shortly afterwards, the St. Louis merchants declined dealing with the ex-clerk, upon the representations made by him, the kindly disposed merchant proceeded there and vouched for his responsibility. Backed up in this manner, the ex-clerk effected purchases to the amount of $10,000 in St. Louis.

Things now went on very pleasantly, until one day the merchant was informed in the cars by a policeman, that his late clerk was a forger, and that his story about his father's death was a hoax. The merchant thereupon returned home, to find the store in possession of the swindler's clerk, he himself having gone to Virginia on a visit. The merchant followed him thither, and obtained from him a clean bill of sale of his whole stock in trade, which included all the goods bought in St. Louis. Legal steps have been taken by the St. Louis people to recover their property, the bill of sale given by the swindler to his master to the contrary notwithstanding.

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MINERAL WEALTH OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Weekly Advertiser* gives some very interesting information on this subject—the result of the patient labors of Dr. Houghton and other gentlemen, who have been engaged in developing the riches of this State. Michigan contains coal, and in the neighborhood of sandstone, 250 tons have been raised during the past season. The coal is of good quality, and working is safe and easy. The beds outcrop for a hundred miles or more on the Grand river, and from more recent discoveries would seem to extend to the Straits of Mackinaw. Quantities have been sold in Jackson county at $3 per ton, and when some system is employed in the mining, it is expected to be much cheaper. The State is working a shaft by convict labor in the prison of Jackson.

Copper occurs frequently in the upper peninsula, and silver has also been found to a considerable extent. Canal coal has been discovered in Jackson county, which makes a most excellent gas.

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HARD TIMES IN TEXAS.—A correspondent—Josiah Bishop, of Austin, Texas—informs us in a letter that the times are very hard in that quarter, and everything is very dear. Here are some samples of prices: Flour, $16 per barrel; corn, $2.50 to $3.06 per bushel; meal, $2.50; sweet potatoes, $6 per bushel; lard, 25 to 30 cents a pound; butter, 40 cts.; pork, 15 cents; and brown sugar, 16 cents. Eggs are 25 cents per dozen, and have been 40. These are very nearly famine prices; but as the expression *have been* occurs in relation to eggs, we hope that it may shortly apply to all other articles of food.

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A Centreville, Md., paper says it is very generally rumored in this region that Judge Eccleston, of Kent county, at present one of the associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, will be the successor of the late Judge Hopper upon the Circuit Court bench for this district, and that Judge Spence, of the 8th judicial district, is to be the successor of Judge Eccleston upon the Court of Appeals bench, and that Daniel M. Henry, Esq., of the Dorchester bar, will succeed Judge Spence.

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TENNESSEE STATE AID.—The Tennessee Legislature withdrew State Aid to Railroads not commenced, amounting in the aggregate to $5,480,500. It did this by consolidating many, and by refusing to extend the time in which many were required to commence operations. It thus reduced the prospective State liability the above sum. It consolidated the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads from Stevenson to Chattanooga, on such terms as will render the track a good one, and equal to both roads as a main trunk that far.

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LABLACHE'S SNUFF BOX.—Lablache's collection is coming to the hammer. It is one of snuff boxes.—They amount to hundreds. They bear imperial, royal, princely, ducal, literary, and lady fair effiges brilliant in diamond, pearl, malachite, lapis lazuli, or humble horn.

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The first woolen mill on the Pacific coast has been set in operation at Salem, Oregon, with four hundred and eighty spindles.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

SENATE.

Nothing of general interest had transpired up to 1 o'clock.

A lengthened discussion followed the reception of the adverse report of the Committee of Printing against the printing of the eulogy on recently deceased Senators.

Messrs. Fessenden, Brown, Hale and others spoke against unnecessary printing.

Mr. Cameron said, in behalf of the Committee, that all picture books would be rejected in future.—Some thirty or forty thousand dollars had already been saved by the Committee's economy.

Messrs. Houston and Mason spoke in favor of printing these eulogies.

Mr. Seward explained that his vote in favor of printing was not influenced by personal interest.

Exaggerated funeral honors were also spoken of as unnecessary.

Finally Mr. Houston's motion to print the eulogies was disagreed to.

The Minnesota bill was resumed, and after remarks by various Senators, Messrs. Houston, Brown, Stuart, Wilson and others, respecting the clause of the Constitution giving permission to aliens to vote, the bill was passed—yeas 48, nays 3. The nays were Messrs. Clay, Kennedy and Yulee.

The Senate then went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

CORRECTION.—In the Senate report of yesterday, the difficulty reported was between Messrs. Fitch and Douglas and not between Mr. Iverson and Mr. Douglas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Otero introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon and emigrant road in New Mexico.

The House then went into committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Letcher said the Committee on Ways and Means were placed in an embarrassing position. They had been fired on from the Democratic side of the House, by some against all the provisions of the bill and by others against particular provisions. But all seemed to concur in the conclusion that unless the bill in its every provision can be made acceptable to them, they are prepared to vote it down and leave the Government without means for carrying out the policy which it has inaugurated.

He showed that three millions of dollars asked in anticipation of the regular appropriation, would enable the War Department now to make cheaper contracts for the transportation and supply of the army in Utah, than if delayed till Autumn. A million and a quarter of the deficiency to be supplied by this bill, came as a legacy from the previous Administration. If the Utah expedition was improperly begun, as was said, why did the House pass a resolution declaring that rebellion exists there, and subsequently pass a bill to furnish volunteers for the army. It was now too late to urge as a plea for the defeat of the deficiency bill that the President did not get the consent of Congress before he began reinforcing the troops in Utah.

Mr. Letcher then defended the bill generally.

A debate ensued on various amendments. Finally it was reported from the Committee with a recommendation that it be re-committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report the appropriations in separate bills.

Pending the subject, the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Collins, the United States Commercial Consul for Amoor river, has completed his exploration and submitted the result to the State Department together with two maps—one of the Amoor river and the other showing the relative position of Northern Asia and our Pacific coast. A company has been formed sanctioned by the Emperor of Russia and placed under the special care of the Governor General of Eastern Liberia, to promote and develope the commercial and industrial pursuits in the basin of the Amoor. Mr. Collins shows the prospective importance of that trade to our own country.

Much solicitude is expressed concerning the deficiency appropriation bill, which is now more clearly than ever threatened with defeat in its present form. The interest is heightened by the fact that the supplies for the Utah Expedition depend on its passage, and money is wanted for the immediate necessities of the same.

The War Department transmitted to the House, to-day, full particulars of the contracts for the supplies of the Utah expedition. They do not sustain the published statements of exorbitant prices.—The rates of transportation to Utah depend upon the season during which the service is performed.

The Senate returned the Kansas bill to the House to-day. By general agreement the latter will take it up to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Dennis Murphy was unanimously confirmed by the Senate to-day as Pay-Master at Harper's Ferry.

Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Governor Powell and Major McCullough, the Peace Commissioners to Utah, will be instructed to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the President and the United States authorities to make war upon them, but to secure the enforcement of the laws, to which end they will be counselled to participate. The Commissioners will also inform them that some troops will be retained in the Territory to protect emigrants to the Pacific against attacks from hostile Indian tribes. They will go out with the next reinforcements.

### THE STABILITY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *Tribune* says that French Commercial Houses have ordered their correspondents here to remit in bills on London instead of on Paris, as heretofore, as they have not confidence in the stability of Napoleon's Government.

### THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

HALIFAX, April 7—8 o'clock, P. M.—There is a strong North wind to-night, and the weather is cloudy. We have no tidings of the America, and it is not likely she will get in to-night.

### THE CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, April 6.—We have returns from all but seventeen towns in the State. The Republicans have elected one hundred and thirty three Representatives, and the Democrats seventy-eight. The Senate, it is believed, will stand sixteen Republicans to five Democrats.

The vote for Governor, in all but 17 towns, gives Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 3,100.

### MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour is firm—sales of 8000 bbls.; Southern is dull—common to good State, $4.25@4.35; Ohio, $4.75@4.90. Wheat is firm—sales of 6000 bus.; Prime Virginia white, 140 cts. Corn is very dull, and quotations are nominal. Mess Pork has advanced 25 cts.; sales at $17.47½@17.50. Lard closed buoyant at 10¼@10⅜. Whiskey is dull at 22 cts.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour is heavy. Sales of 9,500 bbls. at a decline of 5 cts. on State, Ohio and Southern—common to good State $4.28@$4.30; Ohio $4.70@$4.85; Southern $4.50@$4.85. Wheat is firm. Sales of 10,000 bushels—prime Virginia 140 cts. Corn closed with an advancing tendency—Southern yellow 75 cts.—the sales were unimportant. Pork closed firm at an advance of 25 cts.—for mess $17.37@$17.50; prime $14@$14.25. Turpentine is steady. Rice is quiet. Whiskey is dull at 22 cts. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool ½.

## FOREIGN.

### THE MAILS OF THE INDIAN.

Our files by the Indian at Portland, reached this city about one o'clock this morning. They contain but little intelligence in addition to that published in our telegraphic summary yesterday morning.—We select the following items:

[*From the London News, March 24.*]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The United States frigate Niagara has arrived at Plymouth. This vessel is to take part in the laying down of the Atlantic telegraphic cable; an event which is expected to take place as early in June as the necessary preparations will admit of. H. M. ship Agamemnon is already in her position in the Keyham steam basin at Davenport; and the coiling of 50 miles of the cable on her upper deck has thus far been accomplished. The Niagara will be laid in dock nearly alongside of the abandoned powder magazine at Keyham, the use of the magazine having been granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company ever since last August, when the accident to the cable occurred. The new issue of capital authorized at the meeting of shareholders on the 18th ult. has been taken up to a considerable extent by the existing holders; and we understand that sufficient funds have been provided to pay for the additional length of three hundred miles of cable which the directors in their report considered it desirable to take to sea this year. This additional three hundred miles will make the total length to be taken out for this year's operations, 2,865 miles. It is hoped, however, that, if the weather be favorable, a large proportion of the provision for "slack" will be saved.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"There is as yet no improvement to be remarked in commercial affairs, either in Paris or in the departments. It has become evident, even to the most incredulous, that commercial operations have not advanced a step since last December. It is true there were a few speculative purchases made in January, with the view of raising prices, but that factitious movement was speedily followed by a stagnation which still exists. All the artificial means employed to restore credit during the last three months have signally failed, and that through the fault of the holders of produce.

"It is now positively stated that Orsini did write a second letter to the Emperor Napoleon and that he expressed contrition for his crime; but so far from suing for mercy, he stated in it that he asked neither commutation nor pardon."

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Bombay *Standard* gives the following statement in regard to the disposal of the Indian army:

"Nearly our whole Indian army is at present actually on field service. The Commander-in-Chief has nearly 20,000 immediately under him, with at least 15,000 more in his rear and flanks. The columns of Roberts, Rose and Whitlock, with their reserves, will muster 20,000 at least. Chamberlain must have 10,000 at his disposal—giving a grand total of 65,000, mostly Europeans, in almost constant conflict with the enemy; while there are probably half as many more in lesser detachments on active duty. 18,000 Europeans are mustering in the Punjaub, and we have probably 60,000 in all the native armies of Bombay and Madras included, stationary on garrison duty."

NATIVE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The following is a copy of an address to the Queen, bearing, as itself asserts, three thousand native signatures:

*To Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen:*

May it please your Majesty—We, the undersigned native inhabitants of Bombay, venture to approach your Majesty with an humble expression of our loyal attachment to your Majesty's crown and person.

Having long lived under the protection of the British government in India, and become more and more attached to that administration, which assures us of equal laws, impartial justice, and complete security of person and property, we have witnessed the shameful atrocities committed by the mutinous soldiery of Bengal with grief in no degree less poignant than that felt by the British nation, and with horror enhanced by the reflection that the criminals were natives of a portion, though a distant one, of our common country.

We earnestly hope and trust that notwithstanding the deep indignation which the frightful barbarities of the mutineers have naturally excited in the breasts of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, it will not be forgotten that the offenders, with few exceptions, belong to one class—the Sepoys of one presidency—and that the main body of the people have remained unaffected by the spirit of rebellion, while the majority of the Chiefs, even in the disturbed districts, have given prompt and effectual aid to the British Government; and we trust it will be remembered, in favor of the Bombay Presidency in particular, that its population have been almost uniformly loyal, the few exceptional cases of treasonable conduct having been at once exposed and easily suppressed by the united action of the British and native troops, with the entire sympathy and good will of the native inhabitants.

That the criminal disturbers of the public peace may be visited with condign punishment, and that British power may be established in India on a lasting foundation, none are more anxious than your Majesty's native subjects in Bombay, whose earnest hope and prayer it is that your Majesty may long be preserved to reign over a peaceful, united and prosperous empire.

Your Majesty's faithful subjects and servants,
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
JUGONATH SUNKERSETT,
BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE,
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE,
RAMLAL THAKOORSEYDASS,
(and three thousand others.)

[*From the correspondence of the London Times.*]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

GOVERNOR'S YAMUN, Canton, Jan 28.

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Much discussion was had relative to the removal of the blockade of Canton, before the measure was finally determined upon. Some Chinese houses had bought up large quantities of teas at high prices in the North, reckoning upon the continued suspension of the Southern trade; and the representatives of these houses think the Chinese ought to be punished by keeping up the blockade until they have learnt that we can do without the commerce of Canton. On the other hand, those Americans who have intimate relations with the Chinese, and people who could not run the risk of buying teas in the North at the present prices, are struck with the gross cruelty of stopping the poor Chinaman's commerce in his own river. They never hint that they hope to buy 11,000,000 lbs. of teas at lower prices as soon as the river is open. The hope may be illusory, but it is a chance which costs them nothing.

* * * * * * * *

I traversed the whole city of Canton, and found the people going on with their accustomed occupations. Along the great east and west thoroughfare a closed shop was become a rare exception, and the only difficulty was to push our way through the crowd. The people were cutting up their pigs and their fish (the abundance of immense carp, tench and roach in the streets of the city is wonderful) and cooking their comestibles in full business like security. Idlers were playing at Chinese hazard, and exhibiting their piles of coins upon the board. The curiosity shops in incredible numbers were spread with curious antiques of the newest fashions. The crowds are not even afraid to manifest curiosity at the clothes and features of their European guests, and the shop-keepers invite you into their shops with a politeness that proves they have no misgiving that you will exercise any right of conquest except a conquest by purchase. Yet the spirit of insolence has departed out of them. Neither in word nor gesture is there any symptom of hostility or even of dislike. I have seen two people frightened very much by a scolding for using the word 'Fan-quei' ('foreign devil'); but I believe they used it in all innocence, having never heard as called by any other name.

So far from there being any notion of retaking this city, I believe that no ten Chinamen within sight of Canton would dare to raise a stick in the presence of a British or French soldier or sailor.

The Street of the Triumphal Arches is the only exception to the general reopening movement.—That street lay rather in the way of the *Phlegethon's* fire, and the lower part of it has suffered severely. The Chinese are engaged in clearing away the rubbish, to rebuild their burnt houses, but the uninjured shops near the Treasury still remain sulkily closed. In the large western suburb, where the streets and shops are quite as good as in the city, not a shot fell, and business goes on as usual.

The commercial parts of Canton have been much over estimated. We have believed that there must be some grain of truth in the bombast and brag of the Chinamen. Canton is big and populous; that is all. In other respects it is a very ordinary China city. Its temples are numerous, and the Confucian temple and the Temple of Five Hundred Gods are good of their kind, but most of the others are miserable and dilapidated. The nine storied pagoda is in so ruinous a condition that the General the other day forbade the attempt to climb the fragments of its broken staircase. Yet this pagoda is the great boast and lion of Canton. The Chinese boasted of it because foreigners could not get near enough to see what a miserable ruin it is. When the General and his party went to the Pagoda, it had all the air of not having been opened for twenty years. I have already spoken of that great district of desolation, the Tartar General's yamun.

Hundreds of coolies are now papering and white-washing; carpenters are shoring up, and, I believe, even painters are painting. It is thought that when the jungle is cleared away, and the roofs and floors are secured, and the bats driven out, and the atmosphere sweetened, it will become good barracks, and that the surrounding grounds will become "capital camping ground for British grenadiers."

I have taken some pains to ascertain the loss suffered by the Chinese during the bombardment and storm. We have all the official returns of the first day in our possession, and no account that I have seen places the details during the whole operations higher than 200. Some distrust the Chinese accounts, but I am inclined to put faith in them. Unless you surround Chinese soldiers you never kill many of them. You never catch them upon an island or in an isolated position. They fire very fiercely upon you as you are coming up to attack them, but escape by the back door as soon as you get too near.

Our escalade was a complete surprise upon them. They fancied you were advancing under the fire from their walls to attack Fort Gough, they never expected that you would turn aside and jump upon wooden legs over the wall. Howqua's Comprador, with whom some of us talked the matter over, declares that it is impossible that the numbers killed could be greater than is stated.

Yeh, on board the Inflexible, exhibits much the same spectacle; and it naturally occurred to the Anglo-Saxon mind that he also must want books. The offer was rejected; but Yeh is a religious man, and said nothing about romances. His answer was, "What should I do with books? All the books that are proper to be read I know by heart." He quoted Eliph Omar without ever having heard his name. He passes his time in praying to Buddha and telling his fortune."

His papers abound in fortune telling schemes, analogous to our "*Sortes Virgilianæ*," or "*Sortes Biblicæ*." One of them is headed "Scheme to determine when the Kwangsi Rebellion will Terminate." The Chinese are very indignant with him for not killing himself. They say, "Eep number one fools; he no make writee pigeon: he no make fightee pigeon; he number one bad Mandalin; he no cuttee throat." The wretched creature seems to have been influenced in his conduct by these fortune telling tricks, which are as heterodox in China as they are in England.

Yet, although the revelations of his State papers and our observation of his personal habits, demonstrate that he is without conduct or judgment, or even the strong common sense of an ordinary Chinaman, his official rank is so great that we are told his presence in the Canton river exercises an unfavorable influence upon our dealings with the Chinese people. Unless early news of his degradation should be received, he will be sent away. The present idea is to send him to Calcutta, where he will probably have an opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the King of Oude, within the walls of Fort William.

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SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that on Thursday, as the stock trains were leaving Tunnelton, a young man named Pfarr attempted to pass between the tender and train of engine 134. He slipped and fell to the track, the entire train, consisting of eight loaded house-cars, passing over him. His head was literally cut in two, the upper part rolling on the outside of the rail. Both legs were cut off about the knees, and the body presented a most shocking spectacle. It is supposed he was intoxicated.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF ERASMUS LEVY.—An examination of the case of Erasmus Levy, for the shooting of Edward C. McAleese, was had before Justice Mearis, yesterday afternoon. The examination was conducted by Mr. Pinkney on the part of the State, and elicited the following testimony:

Michael Clark was the first witness called. His testimony was similar in substance to what he testified to before the Coroner's inquest, as was also that of Gise, Barron and Wolfe, who are the parties who were with McAleese at the time of his being shot. Mrs. Martin's evidence also was about the same; her daughter, Mrs. Emily Wallace, who was unable to appear at the examination, but who had been examined by the Justice previously, testified to the fact that there was great noise, and that she distinctly heard some one of the party outside remark, "we will put your light out."

Sergeant Davis, of the middle district police, was called, who testified that he was sitting in the station house when a man came to the door and said that a man had been shot in Holliday street; asked him who it was; he said "he did not know." [This man who gave the information at the station house proved to be Clark, one of the party who was arrested, and who swore that he did not know who the man was.]

Went up to Mr. Levy's and found a man lying on the sidewalk, who proved to be McAleese; went to the door and knocked; Levy asked who was there, when Sergeant Hewett stepped up and said it was the officers; the door was immediately opened, when Levy told him he gave himself up, and that he would shoot any man who attempted to break in his house, and that he heard McAleese say something about going through the cellar, and that McAleese also remarked to Levy to come out, you toothless s— of a b—h; they took Levy to the station house.

Sergeant Hewett's testimony was about the same as the above, except that Gise, also one of the party, told him that he had begged the crowd not to go to Levy's, and had kept them from going; he also begged them not to go at this time.

Mr. Bush, who is turnkey at the middle station, testifies that between four and five o'clock in the morning, Clark came to the door of the station-house and called to him to come out, that there had been a man shot and was lying in Holliday street, but did not know who it was; that Clark went away and came back a second time, and wanted to know where he could get a doctor, that the man was still lying there; that the officers had not taken him up. Upon being asked who it was, he said Arch McAleese.

Mr. Coster, who lives at No. 26 North Gay street, and keeps a drinking saloon, testifies that this party came into his house between 11 and 12 o'clock of the same night, and after drinking several rounds, some of the crowd proposed to go to Levy's, when he remarked to them that if they went there and behaved themselves that Levy would treat them well; but during their conversation heard some one of them say, that "he would just as leave die in one man's house as another." The party went out and were gone some time when they came back. Whilst in his house the last time, saw one of them display a large bowie knife, and another one of them had a paving stone; knows nothing of the affray that occurred in front of Levy's house.

Mr. Gosnell was called, who testified that his attention was called to the premises on Holliday street, between 4 and 5 o'clock of that morning, where he found McAleese lying on the sidewalk; he helped to take him down to the station house, and found upon his person a bowie knife.

Sergeant McComas states that he found the slat of the blind covering the window out and lying on the inside, as if it was pushed in.

Mr. John English, who has an interest in the house, states that he had examined the blinds the day before, and found them to be in a good condition; that he came up whilst Sergeant McComas was standing there, and found the slat out of the blind and several of the others loose.

The testimony here closed, and the deputy State's Attorney, Fred. Pinkney, Esq., thought it to be his duty to ask for a committal of Mr. Levy to await the action of the Court, as that was the proper place for it to go; that he would do nothing else from the testimony that had been produced, but in his opinion the case was a bailable one, and that he would in his official capacity so inform the Judge; whereupon Justice Mearis commited Levy to jail to await the action of the Court.

There not being sufficient evidence to hold the other parties arrested on the charge of attempted burglary, they were discharged, but were ordered to find good and sufficient bail in the sum of $500 to appear and testify. The parties all gave bail and were permitted to go.

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RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS AND ARREST OF THIEVES.—An account was given in yesterday morning's *Exchange*, of the robbery of the clothing store of Mr. Asbury Jarrett, corner of E. Baltimore and Front streets. The stolen goods have been recovered, and the robbers arrested by some of the Eastern District police. Yesterday morning as officers Lancaster, Horney, Stokes, Monroe, S. Cadel and Brown were coming from off their beats, towards the Station House, they noticed a man named John Wagner coming from the house of George Ancholbrand, on Eastern avenue, near Dallas street; a horse and wagon was in the street in front of the house; Wagner being well known to the officers, this circumstance excited their curiosity, and suspecting something wrong, they determined to keep a lookout.—In a few minutes a man named Christopher Lutz got on the wagon and drove out Eastern Avenue towards Canton, followed by the officers.—The horse was driven so fast that the pursuing party could not keep up to it; they, however, proceeded on the road, and had got as far as the light house, when they saw the horse and wagon coming out of Coath's woods, near the lower Canton House. At this time the wagon was in the possession of two notorious thieves, the aforesaid John Wagner and Robert *alias* Flick Mason. On the approach of the officers, Wagner leaped from the wagon and run across the fields, pursued by some of the officers.—When he had reached Colgate's Creek, officer Stokes fired two shots from his revolver at him; the firing was returned by Wagner without effect, and he was soon captured. The whole party were then taken to the Eastern District Station House and locked up. The contents of the wagon, upon being examined, were found to consist of cloths, cassimeres and silks, supposed to be the property of Mr. Jarrett, who, upon being sent for, readily identified the goods as being those taken from his store on the previous night. The goods were packed in sacks, which had the appearance of having been buried in the ground. The vehicle was an ordinary huckster wagon, having pieces of carpet wrapped around the springs, with the intention of deadening any noise caused by passing over the paved streets. The officers afterwards arrested George Ancholbrand, the party owning the wagon, as an accomplice in the robbery. Wagner, Mason and Ancholbrand, were committed to jail by Justice Audoun for trial, who also committed Christopher Lutz, the driver of the wagon, as a witness to testify in the case.

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EXCITING.—Yesterday afternoon as a lot of cattle were being driven along Monument street, one of them, a large steer, became wild and dashed off down the street towards Ashland square; at that point was stopped and for a while kept at bay.—Word was sent to his owner of his whereabouts and condition, and also to ascertain what should be done with him. In the meantime a considerable crowd had collected on the corner of Aisquith and Monument streets, watching his antics, when he made a dash across the pavement, knocking down a woman without seriously injuring her, and also a man who was coming down Aisquith street. The man had one or two teeth knocked out and was otherwise injured about the face. At this time officer Scroggs struck the animal a blow over the head with a swingle-tree, which somewhat stunned him, thus allowing the wounded man a chance to escape; another party threw a stone at