

BALTIMORE.

SAURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

The following gratifying announcement, made by order of the President, and counter-signed "F. Winter, Secretary" appears in the advertising columns of the Sun of the 20th inst.:

ATTENTION, BLOOD-TUBS.—THE EAST BALTIMORE WATER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, having dispensed with the Acorns, Kneals, Roots and Briars, are now fully organized and ready to do their duty in the next Campaign of the American party.

We have not the happiness of knowing any of the amiable gentlemen who compose the "East Baltimore Water American Association," but take the liberty of congratulating them upon the removal of the superfluous "Acorns, Kneals, Roots and Briars," which have interfered with their valuable organization. The precise nature of the "duty," which they avow their readiness to perform "in the next campaign of the American party," is not distinctly stated. It may, however, easily be conjectured by those familiar with the operations of the Club during the Elections held last fall. The sanguinary appellation by which their advertisement is best known, and to which their advertisement invokes "attention," is, we presume, a purely taunt designation, and in no wise indicates the existence of any blood-thirsty propensities on the part of the gentlemen who are pleased to style themselves "Blood-Tubs." The formation of this kind of an organization in our midst, is one of the features of Baltimore society which make our city most attractive to strangers, and tend to give us character abroad, and peace and quiet at home. While, therefore, we are unable to explain who or what the obnoxious "Acorns, Kneals, Roots and Briars" may have been, whose expulsion from the Club is thus announced in the public prints as a matter of public interest, we presume we ought to feel very happy in the intelligence, and express our satisfaction accordingly. The only high ground upon which the mystery involved in this reference to "Acorns," &c., is furnished by another notice which appeared some weeks previous to the above, which read as follows:

THE MEMBERS OF THE EAST BALTIMORE WATER AMERICAN CLUB, viz: Blood Tubs, are requested to attend a club-meeting, on Wednesday, April 7, at 7 1/2 o'clock, on removing all the ACORNS and KNEALS, TUBS from the Club, which has been declared a nuisance by a vote of the Club.

Constructing the two notices together, according to the established principles of hermeneutics, we may hazard the conjecture that the "Acorns, Kneals, Roots and Briars" described in the one advertisement may possibly be the same with the "Acorn Kneal Tubs" mentioned in the other, and that the reference made in the one to the worthy members of the club whose expulsion was desired, and has at last been accomplished. Upon the supposition that our interpretation is correct, we may venture the further hope that the members expelled may have been the individuals whose deeds of lawless violence and brutal outrage, last fall, brought the honorable designation of "Blood-Tubs" into vogue, and made it a name of terror in the city. How the ejection of these unworthy "Tubs" from the club-room was accomplished, whether through force or by the window, has not transpired; it only appears that the "assault" had been alluded to.

But let us speak seriously of what seems to us to require a word of serious admonition. Without wishing to magnify the consequence of the "East Baltimore Water American Association," or to invest political ruffianism with an importance which it ought never to have possessed, we cannot but regard the existence of such organizations in this country as a great social and political evil. The regular meetings, their elections, and their conventions, which announcements as in the event instances are couched in slang-words and other phrases such as now-a-days constitute the vocabulary of politics, is in itself a significant and alarming fact. It shows the utter demoralization of the public mind upon the subject, and the extent to which we have become familiarized with the existence of political organizations, whose very names are an index to their character. We are aware of all this, and do not make its origin from the American party, and do not make its party, therefore, with the entire responsibility of its existence. We only hope that the Americans when next it discourses of the "Reign of Riot" will take its text from Baltimore instead of Washington, and include some other clubs besides the "Dead Rabbits of New York" and the "Empire Club" formerly so rampant here, in the course which it pronounces upon political ruffianism.

The ceremonies in honor of the assassins Orsini, Pierri and Pianori, took place in New York on Thursday evening. The torch-light procession appears to have been a much more imposing pageant than it has been elsewhere. It was a demonstration of popular feeling, the whole air being electric. Between two and three thousand foreigners walked in procession from Union Square to the City Hall, where a sort of polyglot *Deo Deum* in praise of *semi-culte* republicanism, and in justification of tyrannicide, was chanted by a chorus of French, German, Italian and Polish refugees, whose speeches are published at length in the New York papers. The audience assembled in the Park, was composed chiefly of persons drawn thither by the novelty of the occasion, and the picturesque character of the ceremonial.

We do not attach any consequence whatever to this Jacobinical display. It originated with, and was confined almost wholly to the lower order of foreigners, either permanently residing in New York or forming a part of its floating population. Most of those who participated in it were hazy individuals, exhaling a compound odour of cheap cigars and lager beer. There was the usual parade of red and blue, and the usual transcriptions inscribed with revolutionary mottoes. There was an extravagant speech in English by an individual named Allen, followed by other speeches of a like blood-thirsty tenor by various hirsute gentlemen with unpronounceable names, and when the merrischnams were smoked out and the fumes of the lager had evaporated, the meeting was closed, and the procession retraced its course until it reached the Bowers, where it was finally dismissed. The members of the various clubs which had taken part in the demonstration, expressed it, retired to their respective homes, and over the "thunder words" of the orators of the evening, and to reflect upon the utter want of sympathy shown by the respectable portion of the Community.

The adjournment of the New York Legislature has also corresponded with the following resolutions to furnish the retiring delegates with the following certificate of character. It is a fitting acknowledgment to the testimonials recently awarded the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania:

"The New York Legislature of 1856 is among the things that once were. Its deeds, misdeeds, and its resolutions, its laws, its commissions of evil will be remembered only for a compensatory moment, for upon its dissolution, the individuals composing it transferred its fame into deserved obscurity. One-third of the session was shamefully squandered in political gambling, and the remainder in the offices in and about the Capitol. During that entire period a majority of the things called members of the House were engaged in partisan warfare, both domestic and foreign, and most disgracefully bargaining with the pitiful corporal's guard of Know Nothings. Nearly the entire month of January was wasted in an miserable triangular warfare. If the people of the country had witnessed the scenes of corruption, collusion and collision enacted during that period of organization, they would have desired to drive these stumbling blocks from the halls of the Capitol.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. To-night at the Holiday Street the play of *Adriane*, the *Actress*, will be repeated with the same cast as on last night. Miss Jones, as usual, acquitted herself in the character of *Adriane* in the entire satisfaction of her audience, winning new laurels by a clear and promising artist. Her performance was the more creditable as she was but recently engaged to perform at New York, and consequently had to bear the whole burden of the piece. Throughout the whole of the last act of the play, she evinced tragic powers of a very highest order, and which will require time to adjust to the high rank among American actresses. To-night she has present engagement in Baltimore, and therefore the last opportunity which our readers will have of witnessing her graceful and natural impersonations. In bidding adieu to this charming young actress, we would refrain from a word of comment upon some of the disadvantages under which

she has labored throughout the whole of her engagement, which sufficiently account for the rather slim houses which she latterly had, and which rightly considered make the spirit and vivacity of her performance, under such circumstances, only the more surprising. In the first place, she has sailed almost every night—a fact in itself sufficient to account for the comparative smallness of some of her audiences. In the next place, and we hope the management will take the hint, and avoid a like mistake hereafter, the coming "star," Miss Jones, was in Baltimore, and she was obliged to resign "star," Miss Jones. Miss COSMAN is sufficiently well known in Baltimore, and her merits rated sufficiently high to have dispensed with the necessity of any extra effort to secure full houses during her engagement. The fact that public attention has been excited by her name, and that Miss Jones' engagement, has been a decided disadvantage not only to that young lady, but to the management.

On Monday night Miss COSMAN commences a short engagement of six nights. Her first appearance will be in the character of *Roscoe*, which play will render in strict accordance with the original text of Shakespeare. If there be any truth in the old adage that "to good work there needs no bush," then CHARLOTTE COSMAN requires no flourish of rhetoric, nor suffers to eclipse unduly the performances are doubtless familiar to most of our readers, and her reputation rests on both sides of the Atlantic, or the solid foundation of a long succession of histrionic triumphs. Her impersonations are of that high order of excellence which never tire the audience, and which have even been justly rejected at the opportunity of seeing her again. *Meg Merrilies* is the part in which she is best known, and in which her acting may be truly said to attain a height of tragic grandeur that can only be described as terrific. But we would, by no means, neglect to mention particularly those who have only seen her as *Meg Merrilies*, to witness her Shalakerian impersonations, particularly those of *Roscoe*, of *Lady Macbeth* and of *Queen Katharine*. In *Meg Merrilies* the play is nothing; it is the artist who is everything. In the other parts which she has performed, she has shown her powers as an actress. We have the dramatic genius of Shakespeare. We have a great author, interpreted a great artist. The opportunity for witnessing really fine acting, such as perhaps in its kind, can scarcely be surpassed, is so rarely afforded in Baltimore, and it is to be regretted that we do not play it more often, and in which we doubt not they will not be loath to seize.

At the Front Street, to-night, we shall have *La Traviata*. Madame GAZZANIGA fills the role of *La Traviata*, the music of which is as perfectly adapted to her voice, as the part is to her powers as an actress. We have seen her in *La Traviata* and had opportunities of forming an acquaintance heretofore. Verdi's music, though by no means of the highest order of artistic composition, is generally popular, and *La Traviata* undoubtedly possesses some very good points, though Verdi is not the best of composers, and his music is not the most interesting, still, if Verdi we must have, we are glad that the opera *La Traviata*, as it has never been brought out in Baltimore, and will probably be a novelty to most of the audience.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, April 23.—The steamer Canada with English dates of the 19th inst., arrives here this forenoon. The steamer North America arrived on the 21st.

The Canada brings 410,000 sterling in specie, she passed the Arabia early on the morning of the 11th, and on the 17th, passed the steamer City of Baltimore.

The Grand Jury of London have indicted Bernard Albert, a Frenchman, with attempting to kill the Emperor Napoleon.

A band of English filibusters established themselves on the island of Cuba, and levied contributions, but finally they abandoned their position on the approach of the Dutch troops.

THE ASSAULT ON LOCKWOOD. Dates from India to the 18th of March had reached London.

Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line of works at Lucknow, the Martineau was stormed by the British on the 11th, and on the 12th the British stormed the Begum's palace.

The British loss was less than 100, in killed and wounded, and the loss of the enemy was 500. On the opposite side of the river Gen. Outram cut up 500 men.

The buildings in advance of the palace were occupied on the 11th. The Inaumbaw was also stormed and the Kaisabagh occupied after a short and bloody struggle.

Gen. Outram crossed the bridge and opened fire on the living enemy.

The Chinese braves were assembling about Canton in large numbers determined on attempting to retake the city.

The Indefatigable, with Yeh on board, had reached Singapore.

The Chinese braves said to have reached Paris, had reinforcements, as the Chinese show no disposition for peace.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Said of the week 77,000 bales. The market opened at an advance of 3/4% as to quality, but subsequently fell off, and closed at 1/2% advance.

SALES OF WOOLLEN GOODS. The British loss was less than 100, in killed and wounded, and the loss of the enemy was 500.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet. Richardson & Spence quote: Flour is quiet—Western Canada Flour is quiet.

THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, 4 P. M. Cotton 1/2% higher, Saturday afternoon, 4 P. M. Flour is quiet. Wheat is steady. Corn dull. Provisions quiet.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 23. Mr. Morell's Agricultural College bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. J. G. Thompson introduced the unanimous consent of the House to print the report of the Ways and Means the Indian Appropriation and Public Land bills, in order to forward the public printing.

Mr. Gaylor objected. Mr. Savage and Mr. Gaylor have considered the Soldiers' Pension bill, but the House went into Committee with the Private Calendar.

At 10 o'clock the reading of English, the Committee rose, when he made a report from the Committee on the Kansas Bill, signed by Messrs. English, T. Ford, and J. G. Thompson, and Messrs. Green and Hunter on the part of the Senate. Messrs. Howard and Seward dissenting.

The substitute as reported was read. The amendment proposed to give to Kansas certain lands which Mr. English had introduced, and the proposition on the ordinance as sent here by the "Constitution" was wholly inadmissible, as it proposed to give Kansas 2,362,000 acres of land, worth \$24,600,000, and this exclusive of other lands claimed.

The amendment which the Committee proposed gives to the usual grant, viz: She will receive twenty millions of acres less than under her ordinance, and the following are the lands of \$25,000. The amendment agreed on, he said, may not be perfect, but it will have a tendency to end the question by the people of the United States.

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Mr. Howard said that this was a new bill, and required consideration and full examination. It proposed one set of conditions to the people of the Territory applying for admission under one constitution, and another set of conditions for a State applying for admission under another constitution.

Mr. Hill moved to postpone till Monday next. Mr. Hill moved a postponement till the 2nd Monday in May.

ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER OCEAN SPRAY AND RECOVERY OF THE TRUNKS LOST.

About 5 o'clock this evening the steamer Ocean Spray was totally destroyed by fire about five miles above the mouth of the river. The vessel was bound for New Orleans, and was carrying a large cargo of goods. The fire broke out in the fore-cabin, and spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the vessel was in flames. The crew were ordered to abandon ship, and the vessel was soon a mass of smoking ruins. The cargo was saved, but the loss of the vessel was a heavy one.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The receipts into the Treasury of the United States, during last week, were \$1,000,000, and the disbursements were \$1,000,000, leaving a balance of \$1,000,000.

THE LITTLE MURDER CASE. RECOVERED APRIL 22.—The Little murder case on the part of the people closed this morning. The opening speech of the defence occupied over two hours, and the closing speech of the prosecution was equally long. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

STEAMER BURNED—LOSS OF LIFE. ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The steamer Ocean Spray was burned and lost on the Mississippi river. The vessel was carrying a large cargo of goods, and the loss was a heavy one. The crew were ordered to abandon ship, and the vessel was soon a mass of smoking ruins.

ARRIVAL OF A MEXICAN. THE old fellow, who had been brought in from the State of Mexico, arrived in Baltimore on the 22nd inst. He was a man of about 50 years of age, and was in good health. He had been in the army, and had seen some of the best fighting of the war.

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER. PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The ship Grey Eagle was burned and lost on the Mississippi river. The vessel was carrying a large cargo of goods, and the loss was a heavy one. The crew were ordered to abandon ship, and the vessel was soon a mass of smoking ruins.

SENTENCE OF MURDERERS. MONTREAL, April 22.—Marie Ann Crispin and Jean Baptiste Disjorges were last evening found guilty of the murder of a man named John Smith. They were sentenced to the State Prison for life.

LARGE BURNING OF WOODLAND. BOSTON, April 22.—About 3,000 acres of woodland was burned over in Plymouth, Kingston and other parts of the county. The fire was caused by a carelessness of some of the woodcutters.

CANAL NAVIGATION. ALBANY, April 22.—Mr. Carl Commissioner Stillwell telegraphs from Fort Edward, on the Champlain Canal, that 62 loaded boats had passed there on the 21st.

RAILROAD INTERURERS. MEMPHIS, April 23.—The connections of the Chesapeake and Memphis Railroads will be interrupted for ten days, owing to the recent heavy rains.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS OF THE N. Y. METHODIST CONFERENCE. NEW YORK, April 22.—The annual conference of the New York Methodist Conference, passed by a vote of 51 against 25.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22.—Our State Legislature adjourned on the 21st.

THE OHIO RIVER. CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Ohio river is falling, with 23 feet water in the channel.

NEW MARKETS. NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton—Sales of 8,500 bales at advancing prices. Rio Coffee is buoyant at 1/2% advance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. EXAMINATION OF PARTIES CHARGED WITH THE ROBBERY OF MRS. JOHNSON'S RESIDENCE.—The examination of the parties charged with the robbery of Mrs. Johnson's residence, took place on the 22nd inst. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

LARGE ARMY OF PEACE.—The British loss was less than 100, in killed and wounded, and the loss of the enemy was 500.

THE SESSIONS OF THE QUARANTINE CONVENTION.—We learn that Major Hill has been tendered for the session of the Quarantine Convention, which will be held in Baltimore on the 24th inst.

OBSCENE VIOLATIONS.—Frederick Kuhl, was yesterday arrested by Captain Manly of the Southern District Police, on the charge of violating an ordinance which forbids the sale of obscene literature.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. REGULAR SESSION. FIRST BRANCH.—The business of the First Branch of the City Council, was held on the 22nd inst. The Mayor presided, and all the members were present.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.—The President's report on the state of the Union, was read before the Senate on the 22nd inst. The report was a long and able one, and was well received by the Senate.

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