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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1858.

It was quite in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," that the first popular response to the "Proposals," lately issued by the Honorable HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S "Little Party" at Washington, for the establishment of a New National Party, upon a platform of their own making, and with a name of their own choosing, should come from the little State of Delaware. At an "immense" (*sic*) meeting of the "free and independent" voters of that diminutive State, held recently at the town of Dover, after "resolving" unanimously—

—that this party shall be called the PEOPLE'S PARTY,"—

—it was further "resolved," with equal unanimity that—

—the expenses of the General Government should chiefly be borne by the duties on foreign imports; and in laying such duties the principle or the Home Valuation should be made for the purpose of affording just PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY, and that WE ARE OPPOSED TO DIRECT TAXATION.

The language in which the good people of Dover have seen proper to express their sentiments, is a little muddy, but the sentiments themselves are clear enough. The "People's Party" is opposed to direct taxation, and is in favor of a protective tariff. This is their "platform. " In a much longer string of resolutions, and with the use of a great many more words, another meeting held at Philadelphia, last week, contrived to express itself to the same effect. At the latter meeting, the Honorable HUMPHREY MARSHALL assisted in person, as did also several distinguished Republicans. Speeches were made, in which the "declining and impoverished" condition of the country, was duly and graphically portrayed, and resolutions were passed, in which the nation was declared to be a state of "paralysis," the cause of which was voted to be the present free-trade policy of the Federal Government. A high Protective Tariff was affirmed to be the only cure for the evils from which, both the resolutions and the speakers agreed, that the country was suffering; and total "bankruptcy of the people and the Government" was predicted as sure "to follow in the wake of the existing system." Having thus established, as far as speeches and resolutions could establish, the necessity for a New Party, a committee of seventy-six gentlemen was appointed to complete the work of organization, and to invite the co-operation of the friends of Protection throughout the UNION. Thus the first step may be deemed to have been fairly taken towards the introduction of a new Issue, or rather the revival of an old one, in the politics of the country. The formation of a new Protectionist party by means of a coalition between the more moderate Republicans at the North, and the Americans at the South, is distinctly foreshadowed. Failing in their experiment to build up a "People's Party of the Union," upon their own platform, Mr. MARSHALL and his friends are driven to the necessity of going over bodily to the Republicans, upon the issue which they have raised between a protective Tariff and direct Taxation.

That such an issue must sooner or later arise, we have always foreseen. The commercial revulsion of last year, by diminishing the amount of imports, has lessened the revenues of the Government, while the Rebellion in Utah and other matters, have in an equal proportion, increased its expenditures. This fact may have somewhat precipitated the question upon the country, and so far favored the plans of those aspiring politicians who are striving for a "Reconstruction of Parties." Ultimately, however, the necessity for devising some new method for meeting the expenses of the Government, would have forced the subject upon the attention of our statesmen. This necessity, the Republicans have anticipated, and hence, the charges of extravagance brought against the present Administration, and the cry raised in favor of "Retrenchment and Reform." In their anxiety to avoid a resort to direct Taxation, and their desire to reduce the expenses of the Federal Government to a point, where a Protective Tariff might be sufficient to supply the wants of the National Treasury, the Republicans even propose to disband the Army, and to sell the Navy. Such is the proposition of the *Tribune*, the leading Protectionist journal of the country, and such must be the policy of the New Party, if they expect to raise the scale of duties on imports, and yet pay the expenses of the Government without resorting to direct taxation. Whether that sort of economy is altogether practicable, and whether we can afford to dispense with troops for the protection of our frontiers, and with ships-of-war for the protection of our commerce, we are somewhat inclined to doubt. In the meanwhile, we note the meetings at Dover and at Philadelphia, as among the signs of the times. So far as they indicate a disposition on the part of the people to raise other issues than the hateful one of Slavery, we rejoice at the movement. So far as they look to the establishment of a National Party with but one principle, and that equally obsolete and impracticable, we predict the failure of the movement.

We clip the following paragraph from the *American* of Saturday.

"REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.—A number of youths from 10 to 15 years of age have been in the habit of congregating about the commons in front of the Waterloo Row, out Calvert street, and occasionally annoying those in the neighborhood with their not very orderly conduct, but nothing had occurred of a serious nature until about dusk on Thursday evening, when a revolver was discharged, the ball of which entered through the parlor window of Mr. Benson's residence, in Waterloo Row, and lodged in the folding door. Some of Mr. B.'s family had just left the room, else from the direction the ball had taken, it might have proved a serious accident."

We need hardly say, that we entirely agree with our respectable neighbor, in its animadversions upon the "not very orderly conduct," described in the foregoing paragraph. To fire a pistol, on a summer's evening, into a gentleman's parlor, is certainly "reprehensible"—highly so.—Had the ball from the pistol, instead of lodging in the folding-door, killed one of Mr. BENSON'S family, it undoubtedly "might have proved a serious accident"—very. It would have been one of those "accidents," which in the eye of the law are sometimes accounted murder. We are glad, therefore, that our venerable neighbor has "reprehended" the young scoundrels by whom this daring outrage was committed, and would be still more pleased to learn that the police had *apprehended* them. Perhaps, however, the mild reproof of our contemporary, will be all-sufficient to prevent the recurrence of any such awkward "accidents" in future, and to cause the youths who are "in the habit of congregating about the commons in front of Waterloo Row," to be hereafter, a little more "orderly" in "their conduct." There is a persuasive gentleness in the *American's* style of dealing with crime and criminals, that certainly ought to touch the heart of the most hardened ruffian. Without meaning to insinuate that our venerable neighbor is an "old woman," its mode of treatment of such subjects, hath, what the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" would call, "much *woman* in it—*multebrity*, as well as *femineity*." Thus, not long ago, we remember reading in that journal, an account of a "shooting-match" on Federal Hill, between a man named CLARKE, and another, whose name, we believe, was REED. The latter entered a public-house, where the former was seated behind the bar, and without further ado, blazed away at him with a revolver, several of the balls barely missing his head. The *American*, in describing the "affair," mentioned that REED was a steamboat-hand—an engineer or fireman, we think it was—and added, that a fellow, so utterly reckless of human life, was obviously unfit to be employed in any such responsible capacity;—a safe conclusion from which, we presume, few persons were prepared to dissent. Our neighbor is evidently something of a Euphuist. In its expurgated vocabulary a spade has ceased to be called a spade. Things are no longer known by their right English names. Murder, it seems, would be nothing more than a "serious accident;" and conduct, which a plain man would find no difficulty, in denouncing as infamous and as deserving the severest punishment, becomes simply "not very orderly," or at most, "reprehensible." In its comments upon matters of this sort, the *American* certainly has a habit of "drawing it rather mild"—mild, almost, as new milk. That much injury is done to society by this growing custom of softening censure, and treating gingerly the greatest abuses and most glaring outrages, cannot be questioned. Too much refinement in language, is fatal to healthy vigor and manly honesty both of thought and feeling, and with the right significance of words, there may be lost the true distinction between what is right and wrong—what is true and false. Therefore, it is, that we make bold to take to task our respected senior, for the obvious abuse of terms which we find in the paragraph we have quoted.

New Books Received.

"A Handy Book on Property Law; in a series of letlets, by Lord St. Leonards." From the fifth London edition. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. For sale by JAS. S. WATERS in this city.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston, for the July number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Also to Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, for the July number of DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Amusements.

Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, the finest actor of high comedy, by all odds, now on the American Stage, commences an engagement at the HOLLIDAY STREET, to-night. The play selected for the occasion, is TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "*Still Waters Run Deep.*" We have not seen Mr. WHEATLEIGH for some years, but our recollection of his performance of the part of *John Mildmay* in this play, leads us to pronounce it the best bit of quiet, effective, and thoroughly *natural* acting we have ever seen on any stage.

NEW YORK NEWS—JUNE 19.

The letter from the Mayor of this city to the Secretary of the Navy, upon the necessity of having the Susquehanna broken out, disinfected, and removed from her present anchorage, has brought the following response from Mr. Toucey:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1858.

Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th June, and would respectfully state in reply that the necessary directions have this day been given for landing the stores and supplies of the United States frigate Susquehanna, and for disinfecting the ship.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

The mayor sent an officer to the Navy Yard to see what progress was being made.

The ship being in the custody of the Health authorities, the Secretary of the Navy wishes to have such course pursued as will satisfy them, and protect the health and commerce of the port. The Susquehanna will, accordingly, have her stores and supplies removed with all dispatch to the public storehouse at Quarantine, and the ship will then be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The parties concerned in the murder of George H. Simonson, on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, on the 13th February last, have all been disposed of. Lally, who actually struck the fatal blow, having been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in Sing Sing. George McGahey, indicted with Lally, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in the same institution. John J. Mellen, the third party indicted for the same offence, was discharged.

The ship Globe, Captain Baker, from New Orleans for Cadiz, put into this port May 23d, leaky, and proceeded to Green Point for repairs, which being finished, she was towed to the Atlantic Dock, preparatory to her proceeding on her voyage, and where she now lies.

Those two vigilant officers, Messrs. Lee and Holland, of the Harbor Police force, in their wanderings about the harbor, frequently had their attention attracted to this vessel, but until recently they were suspicious only.—Thursday they dropped on her and arrested the first officer, Albert Loring and Charles Smith, second mate, for stealing about $800 worth of tobacco, being part of the cargo of the Globe. They were committed on a charge of grand larceny.

A forged draft for $750, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Schell, Collector of the Port, was presented yesterday at the Sub-Treasury. The forgery was detected, and the young man offering it was handed over to an officer, and subsequently committed by a police magistrate to answer. The accused stated that the draft was given to him by a man professing to be captain of a Government yacht.

The trial of Daniel Cunningham, for the murder of Patrick McLaughlin, ("Pauleen,") was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and will probably occupy two days more. Three witnesses were examined by the District Attorney, but their testimony was rather favorable to the prisoner, as serving to show that he acted, in a great measure, in self-defence.

The friends of Collector Schell gave him a serenade, at his residence, last evening, in honor of his confirmation as Collector of Port. Mr. Schell made a brief speech, during which he referred to the recent trials he has passed through, and congratulated his friends upon the result.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS—JUNE 19.

A man was before Alderman Ogle, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of robbing the Hon. Robert T. Conrad, of goods to a heavy amount. It seems that Mr. C. discontinued house-keeping some time since, and stored his furniture, valued at $10,000, in a portion of the dwelling of the defendant. The latter, it is alleged, took a large portion of the goods to different pawnbrokers, at different times, and pledged them for small amounts. The various pawnbroker's shops were visited on Thursday, and in almost every one, some articles were found, which were identified. Splendid damask chairs which cost $20, were pawned for $1, and other articles in proportion.

At one of the shops in the lower part of the city, some $600 worth of furniture was found, but the proprietor, although acknowledging that he knew it to be the property of Mr. C., refused to allow it to be taken away, at the same time abusing the claimant in an outrageous manner. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the broker. He was held in $1,500 to answer. The young man mentioned above, was held in $600, and was then made a witness against the pawnbroker.

Mr. C. Hergesheimer, *alias* Dr. Hubert, and Madame Hubert, who were arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the West Philadelphia murder, were yesterday discharged from custody by Alderman Ogle. The District Attorney, not wishing to prosecute the accused on the charge, as he did not desire to expose many respectable families, was willing to dismiss the complaint.

The Committee of Councils on Railroads, will, it is stated, report next Thursday, in reference to the application of the Central Passenger Railway Company, to lay a track upon Chestnut and Walnut streets.

The report of the managers of the exhibition, held this week, at Chesnut Hill Park, has been published. They attribute to the severe storm of the previous week the scarcity of implements and machines, and they concluded to confine this portion of the show to such implements as were adapted to the season. The trial of mowing machines on Monday was very satisfactory, and the ground afforded a good opportunity to test the merits of these inventions. The Cattle Show was not very extensive; but some very fine specimens of the different breeds were exhibited.

Count Sartiges and Lord Napier, the French and British Ministers, arrived in this city yesterday, from their visit to the coal regions of Schuylkill county. They came by the morning train from Pottsville, where they passed Thursday night, after visiting the mines in the afternoon. They took lodgings at the La Pierre House, but Count Sartiges only remained until 1 o'clock, when he left for Washington. Lord Napier remained until evening. Senators Seward and Cameron, who accompanied them on their trip to Pottsville, also came with them to Philadelphia.

The Inspections of Flour and Meal at this port, during the last week, amounted to 13,723 barrels.

The value of the exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, during the past week, was $120,513.

WASHINGTON NEWS—JUNE 19.

Dispatches from Commodore Mackintosh, on board the steamer Colorado, sent to San Domingo to redress the outrages there, give assurances that proper reparation will be made immediately.

Mr. Dodge will be recalled from Spain, but no successor has yet been indicated.

Urgent efforts are making to induce the Navy Department to give out the building of the seven sloops-of-war ordered by Congress by private contract, in part or in whole, but they will probably be built at Government yards, and distributed according to the capacity of the working force.

Commander Boutwell's trial progresses on documentary evidence. The general orders of 1854, governing medical surveys, were offered in evidence by the Government. The action of the accused was in direct violation of these, but he justifies himself on the ground that Commodore Mervine would not notice a reply to his communications. No alternative was left him but to die there or to come home. The trial is exciting great interest in Naval circles here.

The President has tendered to Governor Winslow, of North Carolina, the Sardinian Mission, which the latter accepts.

The chaplain service of Congress of the past session was performed (at their own request) by more than thirty different Protestant clergymen residing in the District of Columbia, with no more failures in coming to the time of opening the sessions than formerly occurred with the two elected chaplains. Congress being in session more than six months, it embraced within the time twenty-seven Sabbath days. On twenty-six of them public worship was conducted in the large new hall of the Capitol, with an attendance of members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, varying in numbers from one hundred to two thousand.

The operatic matinee was miserably attended, and for a time there was such a small number of spectators that doubts were expressed as to whether there would be any performance. These doubts were solved by the stage manager, Mr. Eytinge. The entire programme was faithfully and excellently performed, and those fortunate enough to hear it could but regret the want of a due appreciation of musical talent just now manifested by our citizens.

The associated surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Col. Wm. W. Seaton, president of the association, was in the chair, and Mr. Kennedy, the treasurer, also acted as secretary. It was resolved to parade on the 5th of July, (the Fourth coming on Sunday,) and march to the Executive Mansion, that the association might pay their respects to their comrade, the President of the United States.

A negro man named Malbin, who has been in the employ of Adams & Co. Express Company, has been arrested on suspicion of having robbed them of various articles entrusted to them for transportation. On searching his premises, a large assortment of fancy articles, probably stolen, were found.

MARYLAND NEWS.

CECIL COUNTY.

Messrs. Reynolds, of Port Deposit, have taken the contract to build the new Court House at Bel Air, in Hartford county. They are to receive the sum of $14,500, and to use material of the old building.

A man giving his name as Michael Fallin, an Irishman, was committed to the Elkton Jail on Thursday night last, charged with placing obstructions on the P., W. & B. Railroad with a view to throw the cars off the track. Five cross-ties, a bar of railroad iron and a long wooden sill were placed on the road.

In this county corn, the staple crop, is generally backward and much of it very poor; on account of so much wet weather it has had but little cultivation, and for the same reason many fields have not been planted as intended. The wheat straw has grown too rapidly and much of it has fallen, and in some places the fly has done much damage. The grass crop is heavy.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This county was visited on Saturday last, by one of the severest rain storms that has ever been experienced here—causing the creeks and branches to swell into fearful torrents, overflowing their banks, and inundating all the low lands in the vicinity. Much injury has been done to the crops growing on meadow lands by the flood, while the pelting rain greatly prostrated the wheat. The loss to the farmers in this county, by the freshet is immense.

Mr. Browning, superintendent of the Second division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal reports that about sixty feet of the canal, on the nine mile level, near Conrad's Ferry, is washed out.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Wm. S. Weedon, Esq., of Severn, sustained a very heavy loss, on yesterday week, by three young and valued servants being drowned.

Congress has appropriated $45,671.22 to improve the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

A clerk in a Boston jewelry store, about ten days since, stole $1,500 worth of gold watches, diamond pins, and other jewelry, belonging to his employer, and then fled to New York. A Boston policeman was sent there to look him up, and he, with two New York detectives, spent a week in a vain search for the fugitive. The culprit was encountered on Thursday in Baxter street, New York, and forthwith arrested.

UTAH.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

By the politeness of Mr. Fay Worthen, late from Salt Lake City, we are in possession of full dates from that place to the 13th ult. Mr. Worthen came in with Colonel Kane's company to Florence, Nebraska Territory, and passes through this city on his way to Springfield, the residence of his father, Dr. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois. Mr. Worthen volunteered, with only one companion, to carry Governor Cumming's first dispatches to Colonel Johnston—though the road between Camp Scott and Salt Lake City was, for a long distance, beset by hostile Indians—for which service he received the Governor's thanks. Although the snow was still deep upon the mountains, he accomplished the journey in forty-eight hours. Mr. Worthen's conversation possesses much interest from the fact of his having passed the whole of last winter at Salt Lake City. He reports a higher degree of efficiency in the Mormon military than was generally supposed—indeed, would imply that our gallant little army under Johnston was exposed to greater danger than they were aware of.

With respect to the movement of the 1st of March, it was not known in Salt Lake City whether it was to be an attack on General Johnson's position or that occupied by Colonel Cooke, at Henry's Fork, alone. The first regiment (horse) of the new levy had marched before Colonel Kane's arrival in February. Shortly after that event, orders went to Bear River to stop their advance, and the military organization was restored to the same state as last fall, reducing the effective force under orders to little over two thousand. The entire force between Salt Lake City and Bridger had been called in, in obedience to orders from Governor Cumming, except a company of fifty, who professed to be out with his approval.

Governor Cumming's adventures had been the general theme of conversation in the valley when Mr. W. left. Evading a predatory band of the Ban-acks and Sho-sho-nees, by taking off the road to the north, he succeeded also in keeping out of the way of the Mormons videttes and stragglers until close upon one of their principal outposts. The first trooper discovered him by a spring near Bear River, and made off, but soon returned, followed by twenty eight others, who closing, fourteen before and fourteen behind, conducted the Governor to one of their stations, where were about a hundred other horse and a Mormon Brigadier. The Brigadier received Governor C. with great politeness, and informed him that no opposition would be offered by his command to the Governor's proceeding to Salt Lake City, but he would do well to be prodvied with an escort.

Governor Cumming was escorted by one party and another all the way to the valley; and with their assistance, when the road was bad or the snow troublesome, he arrived in good health, and expressed himself very little fatigued. The story in Salt Lake was that some of the Governor's escort had endeavored to dissuade him from proceeding by Echo Canon, where a large body of troops were stationed, about whose sentiments toward the Governor there was reason to doubt. Governor Cumming settled the matter by saying that he wished to meet them for that very reason. This pleased the Mormons he was with; and as it would appear, the garrison at Echo also, to whom word was sent in advance that the Governor was coming. The scene at the Canon must have been a remarkable one.

The Governor and his escort were brought to pretty roughly by the various guards and pickets; but, as soon as the last one was passed, the sky was on fire with bonfires among the rocks, where the soldiers had been gathering piles of dry cedar during the day. A quite general *feu de joi*, too, let me hear sufficiently and distinctly the echoes from which the defile takes its name. The remarks made by Governor Cumming in reply to an address from the Colonel commanding at Echo, must have been looked for with interest by the Mormons in favor of the admission. They were delivered about ten o'clock one evening, and a report of their tenor was circulated in Salt Lake City early the next evening. The distance is about fifty miles. It was a pretty uncompromising sort of speech, but its effect on the popular mind was decidedly favorable.

The old hands generally, stood aloof from Governor C., (Mr. W. thought) but he had made great headway with the *boys*, who voted him quite *the thing*.

In a speech, which had excited much enthusiasm, he had promised them that he would return from Camp Scott within a week, and would bring Mrs. C., his heroic lady, with him. Mr. W. thinks the general feeling is now such toward the Governor that he can do so without peril.

Much division prevailed among the Mormons regarding their policy under present circumstances. Mr. W., however, was "sanguine" as to the success of the peace party.

Brigham Young had come out openly in their favor, and Mr. W. does not think any man or men in the Church can stand up against him, and regards any unpopularity on his part as but temporary.—Young had gone so far as to station a guard in Salt Lake City and several upper settlements to prevent their being burnt, which had been the cause of some remark, particularly in the southern settlements. But they complained most bitterly of his not allowing them to take the supply trains this spring, and said that he intended letting them all come in and make Bridger impregnable.

Mr. W.'s personal opinion is, that no attack on United States troops or trains is now intended by the Mormons. He thinks they would not interfere with emigrants to California conducting themselves discreetly. The Indians would not, he is confident, molest Americans stating themselves to be such.—Mr. W.'s opinion, however, is decidedly in support of additional levies. In case of war he does not think ten thousand men would be a sufficient force for our purposes.

Mr. Worthen confirms the report of the evacuation of Salt Lake City, which commenced shortly after Governor Cumming arrived. Except around the guard-houses, the city is almost a solitude. The Mormons had somewhat resented Governor C.'s issuing a proclamation inviting persons injured to apply to him for redress. For nearly a week they came in large numbers to his residence, where he had their narratives written down, and when he returned to Camp Scott he carried the whole of them with him. No doubt this praiseworthy step had cooled the feelings of some of Governor Cumming's Mormon adherents; but Mr. W. does not think it will prove enough so to alter matters materially.—*St. Louis Republican, June 16.*

[*Correspondence of the Chicago Times.*]

INUNDATION AT CAIRO.

FALL OF A HOTEL—IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY—FURTHER RISE IN THE RIVER!

CAIRO, June 13, 1858.

I arrived in this place at 10 o'clock a. m., and found everything in the wildest confusion. It has rained almost incessantly for the past three months, swelling the rivers out of their banks, carrying desolation in their pathway. Thousands upon thousands of acres of land, above and below, have been laid waste, and millions of dollars' worth of property lost.

Yesterday morning a distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the "cross levee" broke, when the water, which was twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the town, *outside*, came dashing, foaming and seething *inside*. The break was so unexpected that the inhabitants were taken by surprise, and many of them only had time to escape, with their families, to the levee, before the torrent swept away their homes. In many instances boats and rafts had to be resorted to for the means of escape. To-day every person is busily engaged in rescuing what property they safely can from the floating houses.

Breakfast was served to the guests of the Taylor House in the second story, knee-deep in water, the culinary department being carried to the third!—A few families, who resided in two-story houses, remained in them until noon-day. They now have to get out of their up-stairs windows into boats, the water being almost on a level with them, and rising at a rate of four inches an hour.

The Ohio levee is the only place of refuge left, it being only some seventy-five feet wide, and three-fourths of a mile in length; and here a "mixed" sight is presented to the beholder—every animate and inanimate thing saved from the destroying element is seen—"the beggar in his rags," crinoline and broadcloth; Dutch, Irish, negroes, and the Anglo-Saxon; pigs, calves, mules and horses, turkies, chickens and geese, boxes, barrels and bales, bedding, cooking utensils and baggage, together with many other articles not necessary to describe.

At 1 o'clock p. m., nearly one-half of the new (unfinished) hotel, on the levee, fell with a deafening crash, preceded by a report equal to a six-pounder. The building was of brick, five stories high, with attic rooms, iron door and window frames; cost nearly $100,000. The remaining portion was considerably swayed. Total loss.

Gov. Matteson's new back building, five stories high, also on the levee, shows signs of falling. It is an unfinished building, and cost about $75,000.

The "Sprinfield Block," adjoining the Bank, still stands firm, but will probably come down with a crash soon, as the water is softening the ground at the foundation. Nine tenements are within this building, all occupied. The Post-Office is in one of them. Cost some $300,000 or $400,000.

Among a very few amusing incidents, was the appearance of Col. Hacker on a raft, floating around for fun; also Leiut. Faxon and Ed. Willett on another, bare legged, poling along the wrecks of houses, and making an ineffectual attempt to sing the "Boatman's Song."

A further rise of two or three feet will sweep silently over the site where Cairo once stood, but where it will never stand again, *forever!*

A rumor is current that the levees were cut by a person living in Mound City, as he was seen in the neighborhood of the break a very short time after the water commenced running in.

The railroad track has been washed away north of the town, with considerable of the trestle work. Passengers on the Illinois Central Railroad are transferred to the Mound City train at the junction, at which place they take the packet for this place.

Some three miles north, the Mississippi sweeps across to the Ohio river with a strong current, which places this fated place on an island, in fact.

Mound City being on an elevation has fared some better than her sister town, but even there a great portion of the place is submerged. The Shelton Hotel was preparing to-day for a further rise, by putting in a second floor some 18 inches high. A portion of the first floor was covered an inch or two with water at 2 p. m.

Every boat that leaves here carries a portion of the unfortunate inhabitants away from their now desolate homes. Many of the business men are made bankrupt by the flood.

Major Rawlings, of Mound City, informs me that he has lived there fifty years, and that the Ohio river is higher now than he has ever seen it. A simple pen sketch falls far short of conveying a correct idea of the scene. "To be appreciated, it must be seen."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE WESTERN CITIES.—Buffalo, Chicago, and other Western cities, it appears, are overrun with laborers and mechanics who are unable to find employment. In the former place, last week, several hundred of this class paraded the streets demanding "Work or Bread." In Chicago, the demand for labor by poor people has been so great that the Street Commissioners have been enabled to supply each man but two days in a week, at seventy-five cents per day. It is now thought best to cut wages down to *fifty cents*, and put one-third more men into the city service. At fifty cents per day, says the *Democrat*, the city will be overwhelmed with applications for labor.

FOREIGN.

THE SEARCHES IN THE GULF.

[*From the London News, June 4.*

A part of the New York public, always sensitive on this class of questions, has been wrought up into extreme wrath by the statements of some merchant captains, and of one in particular who relates an adventure with a British steamer which will hardly be altogether believed by sensible people on either side of the water till it is confirmed by the English commander. Speaking from some good many years' knowledge of what the commanders of American coasters are like, in conversation and manners, we must say that the captain of the Mobile schooner is unlike all his class—unlike all commanders of coasting schooners everywhere, if his words and acts were precisely what he represents under such provocation as he believed himself to be under. The imaginative element is very apparent in his narrative of the whole business, or, at least, in that which the New York papers put into his mouth.

* * * * * * *

We have ourselves no bias in the case; for the policy of blockading Cuba is none of ours, any more than that of importing Coolies into our colonies.—While protesting with Lord Brougham, against likening the engagement of Coolies to the entrapping of negroes, on the French plan, we agree with him in disapprobation and dislike of the method of supplying from abroad labor which may be had on the spot. In the same way, while fully expecting explanations which will put a new face on the proceedings of our cruisers in the Gulf, we think, as we have always thought, that this marine guard policy in regard to the Slave trade is clumsy, dangerous, and mischievous, as it is certainly expensive in life and money.

[*From the London Star, June 4.*]

People will readily understand the danger which is imminent from this explosive state of things, should our government fail to have the fortitude of receding from the untenable position it has assumed. We feel as deeply as it is possible to feel on the subject of the slave trade, and are as anxious as any to see it suppressed forever, but surely England cannot make the object a justification for the invasion of the rights of an independent nation.—And what is this right of visitation and search which we claim, and which we have now rudely, and it appears unnecessarily exercised but an invasion of one of the liberties most highly prized, and strenuously fought for by the American people.

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We hope the Administration of Lord Derby will take a different course. It is not a question of abandoning the blockade, but of respecting the American flag, which the Americans are determined to make respected. The answer of Mr. Fitzgerald on Tuesday night to Mr. Lindsay's question on the subject, although not quite satisfactory was, perhaps, as much so as, under the circumstances, could he expected. The bare prospect of a war with the United States on such a cause of a quarrel is destructive in its effects on commerce and industry.

[*From the Manchester Guardian, June 4.*]

Notonly are by far the larger part of the vessels engaged in the slave trade built and equipped in American ports, but those which have no claim to such nationality make a practice of sailing under the American flag.

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The American people inherit many of our national qualities, and we cannot view with confirmed displeasure their participation in our ideas of national dignity and independence. We are bound, by the example we have established in our own case, to make large allowance for the plot that the free genius of American law permits, and must permit many things to be done which do not meet the approbation of the Government on the sympathy of the people. Our own reply to Count Walewski must, at least, be heard with respectful attention when it is offered to ourselves in turn by Mr. Buchanan.

Discussed, as we have no doubt it will be, in the forbearing and considerate spirit which we prescribe, there is no cause to apprehend that the present disturbance will lead to the inexpressible calamity of a rupture with the United States. It is already evident that the narratives of British violence and arrogance which our republican contemporaries have been working up to such capital account are for the most part grossly exaggerated, though without the slightest investigation into their accuracy, they have been accepted as grounds for immediate action by the legislature of Washington.

From the answers which our own Government have given to interrogatories in the House of Commons, it may be gathered that they do not undertake the defence of the overbearing and vexatious demeanor which has been attributed, we doubt not falsely, to the officers of the preventive squadron. The dispute will, no doubt, find a satisfactory solution after it has been made to render its due contribution of the animated controversy which is so agreeable to the American people, and occasionally so convenient to their rulers. The policy of England in regard to the philanthropic crusade out of which so many dissensions have arisen is a wider question; and, despite the practical wisdom of the course adopted in shifting the operations of the squadron from the African coast to the West Indies, we see no reason to alter our opinion that this imposing institution is a great mistake.

Certain we are that if force is to be used at all, it ought not to be employed in propping up the ineffective police of other nations, but in compelling the real patrons and favorers of the traffic to withhold from it the corrupt encouragement without which, it would immediately expire. The trade to Brazil was suppressed only by causing the government of that country to understand that we would brook no further violation of the treaties by which they were bound to discountenance and punish the iniquity. Spain is similarly bound to us to stop the slave trade by her own legislation, and by causing her laws to be respected. Whether her notorious disregard of this obligation be a sufficient reason for going to war with her may well be considered a point of reasonable doubt. We only maintain that if force is to be employed at all, economy and humanity alike require that it should be directed at once to a point where the true delinquents may be reached, and where its persuasive influence would unquestionably be most effective.

[*From the London Times.*]

DOING BUSINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES—THE HEAT AT CALCUTTA.

There is a proverb current in Calcutta which determines the exact difference between the temperature of that languid city and the heat of a place the name of which we may not print. The popular adage does not make the margin very wide.

Calcutta is now in her most torrid moments.—That searing Indian sun has put on his fiercest aspect. All nature lies gasping. The half-caste in his palkee looks as faint and feeble as the bearers who falter under his weight; the fat baboo in his garry has lost his eager air of small commercial enterprise. As to European life, it exists only under a punkah. In closed and darkened rooms, fortified all round by deep verandahs, and occupied in their full extent by swaying punkahs, the members of the various white castes of that punctilious community recline, and perhaps repose.

It is too hot even to abuse Lord Canning, or to sneer at Sir Colin Campbell, or, with upheld hands to ejeculate the name of Lord Ellenborough. The Sudder Adawlut and the Supreme Court go on; but that is only because, being once in motion, some certain degree of energy is required to stop. It is just that terrible time of the year when even night brings no relief; when the earth is so baked and parched that the short absence of the sun does not cool; when all creation seems to be living only upon the knowledge that the time of the rains is near, and that the descending waters must soon temper this oven-atmosphere and produce a temperature tolerable to man.

Of all Eastern cities, Calcutta is the strangest in its notions of decency in dress. The natives who come out in the sun wear a white cloth round their waist and another round their heads. The Sepoy who carries his walking-stick up and down in front of Government house may be supposed to be suffering the punishment due to his meditated crimes; but a jury of French Zouaves, who should see him suffering torture in an European uniform, would be unanimous in a verdict of extenuating circumstances, and think the punishment too great even for an uncommitted mutiny.

The only man whom no one pities is the occasional Englishman who comes abroad. He drives about this furnace, or he sits on the bench of the Sudder in a black hat and a cloth coat. Light clothing is against his caste. Calcutta society has not learned that although a man may be natural without being gentlemanlike, he cannot be gentlemanlike without being natural. Under a torid sun he apes the modes of Regent street, because, being a civilian, he will not sin against his caste, and allow the adventurers around to sneer, or because, being an adventurer, he will not give cause for criticism to the supercilious civil service.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Navy Department has news from the steamers Fulton and Water Witch, at Cuba, and from the Colorado at St. Domingo. The captain of the Colorado represents President Baez's situation as very critical, and affairs there as in a state of great disorganization.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed a board of naval engineers to convene at the Navy Yard, New York, on July 5th, proximo, to examine candidates for promotion and admission into that branch of the service of the United States.

The report that the Bureau of Ordnance has concluded a large contract with the "Bristol Manufacturing Company" for a supply of Burnside's breech loading arms is entirely unfounded. The sum of $25,000 was recently appropriated by Congress for the purchase of the best breech-loading arms, and this sum will not be expended until a Board of Ordnance officers has determined by a fair trial which is the best. A Board, consisting of Maj. A. Mordecai, Capt. T. J. Rodman, and Maj. T. S. Laidley, will meet at West Point for that purpose on the 10th of next month.

The Senate, at its last executive session on Wednesday, confirmed the following important nominations: Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Harney to be a Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. P. St. George Cooke, of 2d Dragoons, to be a Colonel; Maj. M. S. Howe, 2d Dragoons, to be a Lieut. Colonel; Capt. L. P. Graham, 2d Dragoons, to be a Major.

The Senate also confirmed Wm. A. Kirkland, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, *vice* Lt. T. Lee Walker, deceased.

Sidney Webster, Esq., of Boston, who was Private Secretary to President Pierce, has been appointed to be a Commissioner of the United States, in place of Judge Loring, recently selected to fill the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of Judge Gilchrist.

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. D. Evans Reese, JOHN S. STANSBURY to Miss ELIZABETH A. TAUNEY.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. Wesley Brown, JOHN WESLEY RUFF to GEORGIANNA MORSELL, both of this city.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. Nathaniel Peck, GEORGE W. JOHNS to MARY SKINNER, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, LUTHER J., aged 8 months and 8 days, infant son of Maria L. and Luther J. Cox, Jr.

On the 17th instant, ALLISON, aged 21 months, youngest child of Wm. B. and Margaret O. Bristor.

On the 16th instant, WILLIAM EDGAR, aged 13 months and 30 days, only child of George W. and Pauline Fountain.

NOTICE.—It will be seen by reference to advertisements, that Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, will sell to-morrow (TUESDAY), 22d instant, on the premises, the very valuable property "GLENN ELLEN," formerly the residence of Robert Gilmor, Esq., situated in Dulaney's Valley, 10 miles from the city of Baltimore, on the York road, and adjoining "Hampton," the residence of John Ridgely, Esq.

This being so favorably situated and embraces so many advantages that it should command the particular attention of the public.

No. 1.—Includes the extensive Mansion and out buildings with 140 acres of land.

No. 2—Contains 240 acres with fine improvements.

No. 3.—Contains 150 acres adjoining.

For particulars see advertisement.

COAL NOTICE.

We would here respectfully inform our friends and consumers of coal generally, that we are receiving and prepared to deliver the Locust Gap and Coal Mountain coals, which in appearance, quality and durability, cannot be surpassed by any brought to this market. We merely desire parties to give these Coals a trial to convince them of this fact. If taken at once and in quantities of ten tons and upwards we are enabled to furnish them at $5.25 per ton of 2,240 lbs. We also keep constantly on hand, Lykens' Valley Short Mountain and Cumberland Coals.

WASHBURN & HOUSE,
je19 t10 Office 89 Lombard St., 2d door west of South

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

The very best, most durable, and consequently the cheapest coal offered in this market. Consumers will do well to purchase their supplies at the present low prices. Orders will be received on our account, by the following agents.

Messrs. MOORE & EMORY, corner Howard and Madison streets.

Messrs. N. H. JENNINGS & Co., No. 88 N. Charles St.

Messrs. JOHN W. BARR