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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

The barren rock of *Navassa* (or more properly *Navaja*) in the Caribbean Sea, between Jamaica and St. Domingo, has of late given great uneasiness to our European contemporaries. Strange tidings have come to us, from across the water, touching stupendous schemes of republican power and usurpation connected with it. Very much to our astonishment we have learned from foreign journals, that American filibusters, in formidable numbers, under the auspices of this government, have planted the flag of the UNION upon the Island, and that it is the purpose of our people to convert it, without delay, into a naval and military rendezvous, such as Malta or Gibraltar is, and the Isle of Perim may be. The local advantages of *Navassa*, for such a purpose, have been fully discussed and gravely dwelt on—its position at the South-West entrance of the Windward Passage, and its convenient proximity to all the coveted islands, which are to be gathered, one day, like fishes from the sea, into the mighty net of our manifest destiny.—The attention of the European governments has been solemnly invoked, in consequence, to our nefarious and dangerous designs in the premises, so that they may be arrested, at the outset, and before it is too late. It happens, unfortunately for the startling part of this story, that there is not at present the remotest ground for desiring to place *Navassa*, along with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, under the formidable protectorate of Sardinia. The tidings in question are news to the parties most interested. Not that our worthy fellow-countrymen are a whit too good for such enterprises, or our laws too strong to allow them to be carried on. While Collectors, Marshals and District Attorneys are unable to keep WALKER from his forays of plunder and murder against our helpless neighbors, and juries cannot be found honest enough to agree as to his guilt, when he is brought home for the farce of a trial, we have no right to be astonished, if our people are suspected of land-stealing, in every shape, and our government is charged with the criminal bad faith of covertly aiding and abetting it. But, on the present occasion, suspicion seems to have been a little too hasty, for once. *Navassa* is a sterile, worthless rock, without soil, shrub or water. Its only production is guano, and it has never been inhabited, save by sea-birds, until of late, when some of our enterprising navigators discovered the excellent deposits of guano upon its surface. Under the recent act of Congress, in regard to such unappropriated localities, our townsman Capt. COOPER, who is one of the discoverers, set himself to work to remove the guano, and until a few weeks ago continued to do so, industriously, without molestation. It appears, however, that the Haytien Government, within the period last referred to, has suddenly remembered or found out that *Navassa* is one of its dependencies, and has sent an armed force to assert its title. By recent arrivals, we learn, that a Haytien vessel of war has the island under actual blockade, preventing all access and egress.

Without doubt our Government will give this matter the prompt and energetic attention it demands. If the Island really belongs to St. Domingo, the rights of the imperial FAUSTIN ought certainly to be respected, brother though he be to the King of Spades. But if, as is most probable, the title which he asserts is trumped up, by way of speculation, he should not be permitted to be impertinent or dangerous. The Island lies some fifty or sixty miles from the nearest land of St. Domingo, and if, as the discoverers of the guano must have shown, under the act of Congress, it has never been claimed of right, or possessed in fact, by SOULOUQUE or his predecessors in title, his absurd caricature of a squadron ought to be sent, forthwith, about its business. The truth of the matter no doubt is, that *Navassa*, like a poor relation, was never acknowledged when it was out at elbows, and is now claimed only because it is suspected to have grown suddenly rich. The worthless *lazzaroni* of Hayti, it is probable, would never have known of the wealth within a day's sail of them, but for the enterprise and activity of our countrymen, and unless, therefore, their case be a perfectly clear one, in the matter of right, they should not be permitted to resort, with impunity, to the strong hand. We do not advocate the TOOMBS doctrine of bombarding the world, with the Home Squadron, on the faith of every telegraphic dispatch, but while the *Arctic* is steaming after the *Styx* at her usual rapid rate of four miles to the hour, we think she might do a good deed by stopping to threaten SOULOUQUE with the wrath of the terrible Senator. If there be any thing in the sympathies or antipathies of race, we are quite sure it would scatter the whole tribe of raggamuffins to pronounce the word "Georgia!"

But, be that as it may, we congratulate the country that there is no ground, as yet, for a European war in regard to *Navassa*, and we felicitate Mr. BUCHANAN, besides, that he has not to add the establishment of a national *entrepot* in the West Indies to the list of naval and military enterprises which the heroes in Congress expect him to pay for—out of nothing in hand.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has lately conceived a magnificent idea. He has at length awakened to the consciousness, that, like his great Uncle, he has a mission. It is to dig Canals and preserve the Balance of Power in both Hemispheres. In a recent article, the French journal, *La Presse*, assures its readers, that France, that would not permit the Dardanelles to become Russian, will never suffer Egypt to become English, or Nicaragua to become a dependency of the UNITED STATES. It is true that *La Presse* is owned by M. MILLAUD, and that it is M. MILLAUD, who proposes to himself the construction of the gigantic Ship-Canal, for which M. BELLY has just obtained a grant from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and invoked the august protection of the high and mighty Prince, VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia. While, however, *La Presse* is blowing its trumpet for the *Canal Napoleon de Nicaragua*, other Parisian journals are as assiduously engaged in blowing another magnificent bubble, the great Suez Canal; and French agents and diplomacy are now actively at work in promoting either project. Both are part of the same general line of policy. The one scheme is designed to put a stop to the advance of British power in the East, and the other, to be a check upon American aggressions in the West. The idea of a Ship-Canal, which should join the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was a favorite scheme with the elder NAPOLEON. The project of a Nicaraguan Ship-Canal is equally a hobby with the present Emperor. The French people have not forgotten the foothold which they once had in the land of the pagoda-tree, and that Pondicherry was once the capital of a growing empire. The conquest of Egypt was undertaken by the First Consul for the express purpose of winning back that lost Empire, and the Suez Canal was projected by him as a necessary step towards its recovery and retention. With a safe and speedy outlet to the East Indies, through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Straits of *Bab el Mandeb*, he rightly judged that a French Army could be transported to the shores of Hindustan, long before English succors could find their way thither around the Cape of Good Hope. The scheme at that time failed, but the tradition remains. Under the auspices of NAPOLEON III, the project of a Ship-Canal at Suez has been revived. Fresh surveys have been made with a view of determining its practicability. Engineers have furnished estimates of its probable cost, and a Company has been formed to carry on the work. French intrigue is now busy with the SULTAN, seeking to obtain a grant for the Company similar to that which M. BELLY has just secured for M. MILLAUD and his associates, from the States of Central America. The English, meantime, pooh—pooh the whole scheme. The *Times* pronounces it a humbug, and asserts, that "the difficulties are so great, "and the cost so enormous, that it is quite certain it "never will be realized," adding that "even if the "canal were made, it never could be worked."—Whether English Statesmen are willing to rest quiet under these positive assurances of the *Times*, though backed by the authority of the best English engineers, that the canal cannot be made—may be doubted. That they have their misgivings upon that point, may be inferred from the occupation of the Island of Perim, and from the energy of their remonstrance, addressed to the ministers of the SULTAN, against granting any privilege to the French Company.

So much, therefore, for the Suez Canal. Turn we now to its twin-project, the *Canal Napoleon de Nicaragua*, and let us see how matters stand in that quarter of the globe. The scheme of M. MILLAUD & Co., of Paris, and the results of M. BELLY'S gastronomical diplomacy in Central America, we have already laid before our readers. A grant of the necessary right-of-way, has been made by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to the French capitalists, and the canal that is to be, has been placed under the protection of the French Emperor. With reference to this enterprise of M. MILLAUD & Co., we can only say, that whatever doubts may exist with respect to the practicability of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, those doubts apply with ten-fold force to the project of a canal through any part of Central America. Mr. FREDERICK CHATFIELD, who, for nearly twenty years, was the resident English Minister in that country, was decidedly of that opinion, and so advised his Government at home. At the very time, when Sir HENRY BULWER and Mr. CLAYTON were gravely discussing the terms of their celebrated Convention, which was to secure forever the neutrality of the Inter-oceanic Canal, the heads of the English Foreign office in Downing-street were perfectly convinced of the utter impossibility of any such Canal being made, and were doubtless laughing in their sleeves at the credulity of the American Secretary. The French Government, however, seems to entertain a different opinion. Hence while Sir GORE OUSELEY remained in Washington, to assist at diplomatic dinners and fancy-balls, M. BELLY wended his way to Nicaragua, and has accomplished the object of his mission. Some of our contemporaries have inferred from the different course pursued by the two envoys, secret complicity on the part of England in the schemes of the French Emperor, and have roundly charged that Sir GORE OUSELEY was sent to Washington, as a stalking-horse or decoy-duck, to divert the attention of our Government from the operations of M. BELLY. Apart from the fact, that it is by no means complimentary to our statesmen, to suppose that they could be thus easily hood-winked or thrown off the scent, the facts which we have mentioned respecting the objects of French diplomacy in the East, so precisely analogous to the turn which affairs have taken in Central America, together with the significant language which we have quoted from our Parisian contemporary, *La Presse*, ought effectually to disabuse the public mind of any erroneous impressions on that score, and show how little sympathy there can be in reality between the Governments of France and England in respect to their foreign policy. The Emperor has his own game to play. He evidently wishes to humble England, and is preparing to contest with her the supremacy of the seas. His immense naval armaments, exceeding in strength and efficiency, those of his neighbor, are not needed for the protection of French commerce, which is small in comparison. His present scheme for controlling the commerce of the East, by means of a French canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and that of the West, by means of another French canal through the territories of Nicaragua, sufficiently attests the gigantic scope of his ambition, and the far-reaching statesmanship of his views. The advices which we have received by the *Persia*, show that England has awakened to a sense of the danger of her position. Let us also, whose interests are equally menaced by the machinations of this new aspirant for universal dominion, take heed lest we be caught napping.

As an appropriate pendant to the numerous stories of British "outrages" in the Gulf of Mexico, which we have published within the past few weeks, we give the following extract from a letter received from an officer on board the U. S. Steamer *Arctic*, which we find in the *Tribune* of the 24th instant:

"June 10.—Saw a brig lying off the small town of Bora, on the coast of Cuba; 10.20, A. M., lowered a boat and boarded her; proved to be a Spanish brig, all right."

The *Arctic*, be it remembered, was sent to the Gulf, for the express purpose of "capturing and bringing in for judgment" the entire British Squadron, and thereby putting an effectual stop to the exercise of the Right of Search. Instead, however, of doing anything of the sort, or even pretending to look after the *Styx*, the *Buzzard*, and the rest of the English cruisers that have been boarding and searching our vessels in the Gulf, the *Arctic* straightway begins to commit "outrages" on her own account, and actually commences by preying on the defenceless shipping of Old Spain. It is true, the "outrage" referred to in the above letter, is the only one that has as yet reached our ears, but we doubt not that others will soon come to light. If not, it will only be, because the ability of the *Arctic*, (her utmost speed being only about four miles an hour, stern foremost, or three miles in the usual way,) is not equal to her will. The indignation of the *Dons* when they hear of this "outrage" on their flag, can be more easily conjectured, than described. We can imagine, after our recent experience at home, the wrath of the Madrid press, the loud outcry of the *Clamor Publico*, and the warlike tone of the *Heraldo*, only less truculent than its New York namesake, but who that has not got by heart the speeches that were lately delivered on a similar occasion in the Senate of the United States, can form any idea of the debates that are likely to follow in the Spanish *Cortes?* Who knows but that Her Catholic Majesty, ISABELLA II, may send a squadron to the West Indies to catch the offending *Arctic*, and "bring *her* in for judgment"? We tremble at the thought, and hope that Mr. CASS, before it is too late, and we are actually involved in war, will disavow the act of our offending cruiser, and disclaim all intention on our part to insist on the Right of Search. Otherwise, there is no telling what the consequences may be.

GIFTS AND LOTTERY FRAUDS.—The Post Office Department has just prepared the following statement of letters returned here, addressed to *bogus* lottery and other firms, from April 1st to June 19th, 1858:

No. letters.	*Addressed to*	*Am't inclosed.*
34	G. W. Huntington & Co, New York	$127 80
384	C. E. Todd & Co., New York	2676 50
123	Nelson Hicks & Co., New York	150 63
49	Rogers & Sons, New York	256 00
186	C. W. Morton & Co., New York	727 80
505	J. H. Hall & Co., New York	1843 85
53	Oliphant, Bartlett & Co., New York (and 42 letters to same address, with $765 in drafts.)	865 50
4	David Pearce & Son, New York	24 00
2	Hall & West, New York	8 00
14	G. W. Matthews, New York	42 00
4	C. W. McIntyre, New York	20 00
1	B. W. Grinnell, New York	1 00
3	G. Howe, New York	3 00
3	Dr. H. James, New York	24 00
17	A. H. Wilford, New York and Washington	84 00
162	M. R. Smith, New Orleans	425 50
15	Greenough, Clark & Co., New Hampshire	117 00
17	E. S. Gibson & Co., New Hampshire	85 00
1619		$8477 48

The above are all new cases, but this particular mode of swindling the public is not a new invention, as is shown by the records of the Post Office Department. In 1849 there were returned to the office here 624 letters addressed to Senor Jose de Alvear, and containing $3 each. In 1850, there were 958 letters returned addressed to Dr. R. M. Weisselhoff, and containing $1 each. The noted firm of "Dashall & Co.," of Chicago, had letters returned here, in 1855, containing the large sum of $3,016; and the firm of "W. J. Buck & Co.," of the same place, were refused the delivery of 205 letters, which, at the Dead Letter office, were found to contain $683. The whole of this money thus seized upon by the Post Office Department, has been returned to the parties inclosing it, but at a heavy cost of labor to the Government.

THE FISHERY COMMISSIONERS.—The Hon. J. H. Gray, of St. John, N. B., who was appointed umpire to decide cases of dispute between the British and American Commissioners for defining the fishing boundaries on the shores of the United States, and the Provinces has recently given his decision in several cases submitted to him. It appears that the Commissioners differed as to twenty-four places in Prince Edward's Island, Her Majesty's Commissioner claiming that they were rivers under the treaty, and the United States Commissioner denying that they could be so considered. Mr. Gray has decided that eighteen of these places are rivers under the treaty, and that the remaining six are not. Mr. Gray has also decided in favor of the lines claimed by the British Commissioner for defining the mouths of the Buclouche and Miramichi rivers.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—On Sunday evening as a couple of boys, one named James Everett, were rowing a skiff, near the Ohio shore at the upper end of the Seventeenth Ward, they were hailed by a respectable looking man, who offered to give them a dime to take him across to Jamestown. The boys agreed to the proposition, and had pulled about half way across the river, when the stranger suddenly flung himself overboard, and before the youths, who were panic struck at the adventure, could determine how to act, he had sunk for the last time beneath the turbid waters. They picked up his hat, which, however, afforded no clue whereby to identify him. He is described as a well dressed man, apparently about 35 years old.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Captain Luce, of steamer Arctic notoriety, has been elected Treasurer of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

MASONIC CELEBRATIONS.

[*From the Boston Courier, June 25*]

RECEPTION OF THE RICHMOND KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AT PROVIDENCE.

The Richmond Commandery of Knights Templars, No. 2, were yesterday the guests of St. John's Encampment of Knights Templars, No. 1, of Providence. They arrived from Stonington, at nine o'clock, and were received at the railroad station by the St. John's Encampment, the members of which had previously marched thither, accompanied by the American Brass Band, and had stationed themselves in the spacious Hall immediately over the station. As the train containing the Richmond Templars entered the depot, a squad of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, under command of Sergeant Harkness, fired a salute of thirty-one guns. Upon alighting from the cars, the Virginia Templars were escorted to the Hall by a Committee of the Providence Templars appointed for that purpose:—Messrs. R. A. Denison, Geo. F. Wilson, Geo. H. Smith, and Lyman Klapp.

As the two bodies drew up in line, on opposite sides of the hall, they presented a commanding appearance. It would be difficult to find a hundred men possessing greater apparent qualities of robust manhood and mental vigor. In numbers the two encampments were about equal, there being nearly or quite fifty men in each. Their uniforms, or regalia, were very similar, consisting of black clothes, with aprons bearing the Death's head and cross bones and crossed swords, the waist-belt having a Greek cross upon the front buckle, and the shoulder sash (of black velvet) being ornamented with crosses, stars or rosettes, according to the rank or fancy of the wearer. Both encampments wore black chapeaux with black ostrich feathers, the officers of the Richmond lodge being distinguished by also wearing a white feather. All wore swords and military gloves.

The members of the Providence encampment had depending from their sashes small brazen daggers; the other ornaments being of silver. The regalia of the Richmond lodge was trimmed with silver fringe, and was in this respect somewhat handsomer than that of their hosts. The banner borne by the St. John's encampment was of black silk; upon one side was a golden star, radiating about a silver band, within which was a globe of red, a golden cross upholding a serpent, being painted upon the latter. Beneath were the words,—"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES." On the reverse was another star with a cross and serpent. At the end of the staff was a silver Greek cross. The banner of the Richmond Commandery bore a Roman cross with a serpent hanging upon it, and the words "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES." On the reverse "Richmond Commandery, K. T. No. 2, Virginia, Chartered 1822."

Upon arriving in the railroad hall, the Grand Commander and Sir Knights of the Richmond Commandery were addressed by Mr. Barker, G. C. of the St. John's Encampment as follows:

Sir Knights of Richmond Commandery No. 2, of Richmond, Va.—It becomes my pleasant duty on behalf of Saint John's Commandery No. 1, of Providence, to extend to you a hearty welcome to our city. Your presence among us to-day renews the sentiments of admiration with which we have always contemplated the manliness, fidelity and high standard of honor which characterized the Knights of ancient chivalry; and the sincere wish of every heart is that the most signal prosperity may rest upon that order which continues to us an institution renowned for so many noble qualities. Your presence is also a source of much gratification to us as members of the Masonic Brotherhood, for the instance it presents of the fraternal feeling that binds together our widely extended order. That this admirable harmony has withstood every shock undisturbed, and uninterrupted by local differences and sectional prejudices, is a distinction upon which we, as Masons, may well congratulate ourselves — affording, as it does, unmistakeable proof of the usefulness of the institution to which we are attached. May I not be permitted to add, in the language of one of Virginia's sons, "Yes! her boundless heart, throbbing with the generous emotions of Heaven-born charity and brotherly love overleaps and effaces all geographical lines, all creeds of religion, all party behests in politics, all unhallowed distinctions of wealth and official station, and throwing her consecrated ægis over the virtuous and upright Mason, sends him forth to find and greet a like mystic brother in every clime of the civilized world." With all reliance upon the enduring strength of this fraternal bond, we regard it as a great blessing this day that it enables us to welcome to the city of Roger Williams so noble a band of guests from the Ancient Dominion, the home of our beloved Washington, the father of his country.

Sir Knights, as this is the first visit that we have ever been honored with by our brethren from the South, permit me again to welcome you not only to our city, but to our homes, our hearts, and our hospitalities:—Let me venture to hope that your visit may prove the occasion not only of present enjoyment, but the theme of pleasant recollection ever hereafter.

Mr. Gill, G. C. of the Richmond Commandery responded:

Most Eminent Grand Commander:—This very courteous and knightly reception, on the part of your encampment, is highly gratifying and complimentary to the members of the Richmond Commandery. At a distance of nearly six hundred miles from home, and among strangers, we find ourselves warmly greeted and cordially entertained by brethren to whom we feel united by ties stronger than those of consanguinity, illustrative of the fact that the mystic influences of our order are universal, and that it matters not where the worthy brother may wend his steps,—North, South, East or West, or from the rising to the setting sun, open arms, warm hearts, and lips breathing brotherly love and kindness, will be ready to receive, greet and welcome him.

At your solicitation, Sir Knights of St. John's Encampment, we have most cheerfully consented to tarry with you a few hours on our pilgrimage, and we trust that they will be productive of mutual gratification and edification.

The gentlemen Knights were then allowed to leave their positions, and a social half-hour was passed over a collation in the ante-room. An immense punch-bowl, presented to the Encampment in the year 1800, by Wm. F. Megee, contained a cool beverage, highly conducive to internal comfort, and the supply was unfailing. About ten o'clock, the line of procession was taken up, the Committee of the De Molay Encampment of Knights Templars, of Boston—Moses Kimball, Charles F. Wood, John S. Tyler, of Boston, and Linnaeus Wood and Stephen A. Tripp, of New Bedford—having been previously presented to the Richmond Commandery.

The procession, formed by the American Brass Band, the St. John's Lodge, the committee of the DeMolay Encampment, and the Richmond Commandery, marched from Exchange Place through Dorrance, Westminster, South Main, Power, Benefit, North Main, Broad, Summer, High, and Westminster streets, to Mason's Hall, in the What-Cheer Block. At all points on the route, hundreds of people, many of them ladies, were collected, and greeted the procession with approving demonstrations. As the procession passed the High-School building, the Richmond Commandery presented swords to the young ladies who appeared at the doors and windows.

Several handsome bouquets were received by officers of the two lodges, when they stopped for a brief rest on Benefit street. When the procession reached the Custom House, which lay on the route, a halt was ordered, and by invitation of Grand Commander Barker, (who is Surveyor of the Port of Providence,) the St. John's Encampment and their guests went into the Custom House and partook of refreshments.

The day was all that could be desired for the display, setting aside the heat, which was so far moderated by a brisk blowing breeze as to render the march comparatively comfortable. The procession was under the charge of Brig. Gen. Wm. Greene, as marshall.

The hall was reached shortly after 12 o'clock, and the hour till 1 o'clock was spent in social conversation, and at the latter hour the doors of the dining-hall were thrown open, and the Masons, with their guests, took their seats at the tables, the edibles and drinkables upon which had been provided by Mr. L. H. Humphreys, of Providence, an excellent caterer, judging from his success in that line yesterday. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Providence; and the dinner was immediately thereafter despatched in the most satisfactory manner.

At the close of the Banquet the whole assembly united in singing Auld Lang Syne, after which the line of march for the railroad station was taken up. At ten minutes past four, the cars for Boston, containing the Richmond Commandery, were started, amid the cheers of the bother masons and the multitude who had gathered at the station. Arriving in Boston at six o'clock, the Richmond Templars, preceded by the Boston Committee, marched across the Common on their way to the American House. As they entered the Common, the Boston Light Artillery, Captain Nims, fired a salute of one hundred guns in honor of their arrival. Several thousand spectators were gathered about the lines of the parade ground to witness the operations of the artillery.

Last evening the Richmond Templars took tea at the American House, which is their headquarters, provided by the De Molay Encampment, and afterwards visited the Museum.

The programme for their reception and etertainment to-day has been so fully stated heretofore, as not to require repetition.

MASONIC CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Yesterday, being St. John's Day, was honored by the Knights Templar and Master Masons of Washington by a public celebration. They met at the hall on Ninth street, at 6 P. M., and marched thence to a western point of the city, then by Pennsylvania avenue to the foot of the Capitol, and by Maryland avenue to the Smithsonian Institution. Here they were addressed by D. G. Master Robert Morris, of Kentucky, for about an hour. His address, after some general remarks on the antiquity of the brotherhood, was principally directed to the social features it embodies and illustrates, a feature he declared to be its distinguishing trait as from the church and the world. Whilst with the church it it cultivates religion and morality, and with society at large it works and toils, it adds to these the special social lineament, endearing it to the heart of hearts of every brother.

Freemasonry first unfurled her banner in America on the 24th of June, one hundred and twenty-four years ago; since that time she has increased so as now to count thirty-six grand and four thousand five hundred subordinate lodges in the land. He held up to imitation and affectionate remembrance those once pillars of the temple, Webb, "the Matchless," Bishop Whyte, George Washington, (who, when once within the lodge, always relaxed to hilarity his exteriorly stern and unimpassioned brow,) Henry Clay, and other workmen of the craft. He concluded by explaining the extent of festivity to which the craft indulge, and recited masonic poetry, descriptive of the spirit and nature of the institution.

On returning from the Smithsonian the brethern repaired to their Hall and partook of a collation masonically spread for them.—*National Intelligencer.*

At the recent Common Pleas, in Mahoning County, Ohio, Anthony Howell was found guilty of selling liquor to be drank on the premises where sold, and was fined $50 and costs, and sent to jail twelve days.

A meeting of the citizens of Rome, Ga., was held on the 10th inst., to consider the practicability of opening the Coosa river to Wetumpka, Ala., so as to give uninterrupted navigation to Mobile.

DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector of the port at Boston, on the appeal of Wm. W. Warren, subjecting to duty, at the rate of twenty-four per cent, an article imported by the appellee from Liverpool, and described as lava gas-burners. The Secretary holds that as the substance was earthy or mineral, it is clearly embraced in the classification of earthen, China, and stoneware, and all other wares composed of earthy or mineral substances not otherwise provided for.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also affirmed the decision of the collector of the port of New York assessing a duty of fifteen per cent. on "casteel in coils," for the reason that it is manufactured by a similar process as casteel in bars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has overruled the decision of the collector of the port at New York in assessing a duty of twenty-four per cent. upon the importation of an article described as "hemp or jute carpeting," for the reason that the article is not wholly composed of hemp. The rate of duty assessed is fifteen per cent.

A WOMAN OF NERVE.

Mrs. Caroline C. Stranburg, wife of P. P. Stranburg, of this city, says the Bloomington, (Ill.) *Pantagraph*, was a passenger on the Pennsylvania, which was burned to the water's edge in the Mississippi, sixty miles below Memphis, on Sunday morning, 12th instant. Mrs. S. left her birth just before the explosion took place; and when she heard the report, which shook every piece of timber in the boat, she caught hold of her little child; which was only two months old, and rushed into the ladies' cabin at the very moment that a large piece of machinery came crashing through the floor. She ran to the captain's room and told him that the boat was on fire, but he said she was mistaken and advised her to be calm. She said she was *not* mistaken, and her manner was so earnest that the captain, thinking she *might* be correct, went down to the boiler deck. He returned in a short time, and remarked to Mrs. S.: "There is no danger now—the fire has been subdued." Mrs. S., however, would not be convinced; she insisted that the boat was in flames, and told the captain to make preparations for saving the passengers. As she finished speaking the flames broke through the cabin floor, and in less than a minute the cabin was filled with smoke. She saw that the time for action had arrived, and she knew that her life and that of her child depended upon her own exertions; so she went down the private staircase, and was fortunate enough to reach the boiler deck in safety. Knowing that she would perish by fire if she stayed on the boat, she determined to leave it and run the risk of meeting her death by another method. She accordingly seized a board about seven feet long and eight or ten inches wide, and grasping her child with one arm and the board with the other, plunged into the river.

The current, owing to the high stage of water, was very rapid, and Mrs. S. had as much as she could do to keep herself and child above the surface; but she proved equal to the dangerous situation in which she was placed, and her perilous journey down the river would not have been attended with half the danger that it was, if her unselfish heart had not prompted her to save a man who was unable to save himself. A short time after leaving the boat, she saw a man struggling in the water, and she knew from his movements that he was too much exhausted to save himself from going to the bottom; so she generously and nobly jeopardized her life to save his; she grasped him by the arm, at the risk of being pulled from her frail support, and assisted him in getting upon a little piece of plank that was hardly sufficient to keep herself and child above the surface of the Father of Waters. After floating for an hour and a half, the three were rescued by some men who, having heard the explosion, launched a small boat and started up stream to render assistance to the unfortunate sufferers. When the man who was rescued by Mrs. Stranburg placed his feet in the boat, he tried to express the gratitude which he felt for his preserver; but his heart was so full of thankfulness that his tongue refused to give full utterance to his grateful feelings. Mrs. Stranburg left this city about three months ago, and went to Clinton, Mississippi, her birth-place, where her relatives reside. She took passage on the Pennsylvania at Vicksburg, and was fortunate enough to arrive at her own house in this city, on Monday evening. Her conduct entitles her to the admiration of all who can appreciate a noble act.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The present week has been one of much interest to the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church and others connected with the General Theological Seminary. The annual sermon before the Alumni Association was preached on Tuesday evening in St. Peter's Church, 20th inst., by Rev. J. A. Williams. The Alumni Association met for the transaction of business at 7 P. M. of the same day.—The annual essay before the Association was read in the Seminary Chapel at 1 P. M. on Wednesday by Rev. Russell Trevitt, D. D. The annual examination of the students took place at the Seminary on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and this morning the Commencement exercises were held at St. Peter's Church in 20th street.

The services to-day were, as they always are on this occasion, very interesting, and drew a large congregation. There were in the body of the church over one hundred students and alumni of the Seminary, and the galleries were crowded with ladies. In the chancel were the Rt. Rev. the Bishops (Done) of New Jersey, (Whitehouse) of Illinois, (Upfold) of Indiana, (Delancey) of Western New York, and (Potter) Provisional of New York. The Faculty of the Seminary, Rev. Drs. Mahan, Johnson, Cruse and Turner, sat to the right of the chancel, in gowns, and Rev. Messrs. Young, of Trinity Church, Leonard, of New York, Goodwin, of Maryland, and Montgomery, of Philadelphia, in surplices, sat near them. The music was remarkably good, being sung throughout by the students and clergy—one hundred and twenty-four voices, all told—by whom the plain song and chants were rendered with an effect and sonorousness never approached except at this annual Commencement, and the Convention of this Diocese.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of New Jersey, who took his text from Romans x: 6 to 15 inclusive, the subject of his sermon being taken mainly from the following verses:

14. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.

15. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?

After the sermon the graduating class were called up, and stood in front of the chancel, the Bishops were seated in the chairs, and the Bishop of New Jersey officiating. Rev. Dr. Mahan, the Dean of the Faculty, then presented the graduates, as men who had completed the full course of studies prescribed by the canons and had been considered worthy to receive the degrees of the Seminary.

The Bishop of New Jersey affectionately welcomed the graduates, and as the names were called by the dean, he presented degrees to the following gentlemen:

Edward F. Baker, Maine; Silas R. Jones, New York; James C. Lea Jones, Western New York; John Thomas Moody, Nova Scotia; Dan. Ellis Willes, New York; Fred. J. F. Lightbourn, New York; John Wilkinson, Illinois; George Burgess Paine, Rhode Island; H. Holmes Loring, New Jersey; Jona. A. Wainwright, New York.

The graduates having received the degrees knelt before the Bishop, who blessed them in the name of the Trinity.—*N. Y. Express.*

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN BURMAH.

The following is an extract from a private letter, received by the last steamer, addressed to a mercantile firm in Philadelphia, and written from Ava, in the Burmese Empire:

"The King of Burmah has sent 10,000 rupees (£1,000) to the committee in Calcutta for those who have suffered by the Indian mutiny. His majesty's whole course, during the months this fearful storm of anarchy has been sweeping over India has been most praiseworthy. A civil war is now raging in Yunan, a province in China, bordering upon Burmah. The Mohammedan part of the population rose upon the other creeds, and had murdered whole villages. After hundreds of thousands were butchered the tide turned, and it is thought now that not a single Moslem will be spared."

LAND WARRANTS.—An important change is made in this description of property by the act of Congress of June 3, 1858. They were formerly held as real estate, and conveyed after forms and methods prescribed for real estate; but this act converts them into personal chattels, and makes them subject in conveyance, assignment, &c., to the laws governing personal property. In the event of the death of the claimant, prior to the issuing of the warrant, this act also provides that the title to the warrant shall then vest in the widow, if one is left; and, if not, then it shall descend, as other personal chattels, to the other heirs or legatees.—*Wash. Evening Star.*

BURNING OF FREIGHT CARS ON THE MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We learn that the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company met with a serious loss by fire on Tuesday. It seems that a freight engine was bringing a load of turpentine, Rosin, &c., down to Wilmington, and when within a mile of Brinkley's depot, and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, it was discovered that some spirits of turpentine in one of the open cars was on fire, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that, before anything could be done to prevent it, four open cars, one box car, the tender and a part of the engine was destroyed. The engineer tried to uncouple the engine from the burning mass, but the heat was so intense that it was impossible for him to succeed.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.*

At a recent meeting of the Manchester Historical Society at the mansion of Prof. Longfellow at Cambridge, Mr. Everett related among other anecdotes, one of the British General Clinton, who while living at the Battery, in New York, was accustomed to take a nap every warm day in the summer-house in the garden attached to his residence. He was observed by a Yankee, who reported through spies to Washington that Clinton could easily be captured. Hamilton came into the room while Washington was consulting with the messenger relative to it, who said to the Commander-in-Chief, "Do not listen for a moment to the suggestion, for if Clinton be captured, the British Ministry will send a capable man to take his place. Clinton is just the man we want."

The Baptist State Convention of Connecticut, in session a day or two at Southington, discussed the Episcopal form of worship as used in the army and navy. It appears that a majority of our naval chaplains are Episcopalians, and that chaplains of other denominations are required to read the church service in the performance of their religious duties. The Connecticut Baptists consider this usage a grievance, and have appointed a committee, headed by the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Bridgeport, to memorialize Congress on the subject.

Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer, has got out a programme for the Fourth of July celebration in his city, in Minnesota, which includes a dance on the green, a corn-fed ox roasted for the occasion, "blenty of lager," and an oration from the Herr himself.

The new stores now erecting in Franklin Square, in Boston, are among the most costly and imposing structures of the kind in the country. They are built of granite, with iron fronts in some of them, for the first story, and of great height.

FOREIGN.

ELOPEMENT FROM PARIS.—A son of M. Fould, the Minister of State, has contrived to fall in love with Mdle. Valerie, an actress of the Theatre Français, and as he could not accomplish his object on more favorable terms, he determined to marry her. For that purpose he has carried the lady off to London, and it is not yet known whether the parties are married or not. In the meantime the affair has been referred to the Duc de Malakoff, who will no doubt do all in his power to prevent the heir of the Jew Minister from becoming the husband of a Christian actress. As usual under the present *regime* in France, the papers have been ordered, under the penalty of suppression, not to allude to the mishap which desolates the hearth of the Minister of State. A Paris letter says:—"The scandal of M. Fould's youthful son is much talked of. He has robbed his father, of not 700,000 francs, but 1,600,000! M. Fould, the father, will be, we believe, is bound to Europe, and will probably sail to-day.

"The U. S. ship Cyane was taken out of dock yesterday, at the Gosport Navy Yard, and the sloop John Adams put in her place.—*Norfolk Herald.*

MARRIED,

On the 24th instant, by Rev. Mr. Effenger, DANIEL DEY, of Frederick city, to Mrs. LOUISA HAMMOND, of this city.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. H. B. Bigaway, EDWARD BARLING to Miss MARY ANN CROWELL, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 24th instant, HENRY WICK, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 23d instant, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WELCH, aged 19 years, son of Eliza Jane and the late John Welch, of West river.

Fell asleep in Jesus, JOHN RICHSTEIN, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 23d instant, EDWARD JOHN, in the 3d year of his age, only son of Edward J. and Ann Eliza Taylor.

FINE WORK.

We would call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. C. Emerich, boot, shoe and gaiter manufacturer, No. 18 South street. Being a practical workman, he furnishes a superior article, and by purchasing for cash from first hands, is enabled to offer his goods at prices that will be found satisfactory. It

COOKING COAL.

The best in the world. Prepared especially for family use by the *Baltimore Coal Company*. It burns freely and leaves no clinker.

DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Sole Agents,
je23tf 36 Second street.

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-tlO Office 89 Lombard St., 2d door west of South

[*From the New York News.*]

WHAT HAS CHANGED YOU SO?—We have all witnessed with astonishment the extraordinary and improved change in many a gentleman and lady, who had become prematurely gray, but who, by some means, had been miraculously rejuvenated. There is a time in life when gray hairs seem to harmonize with the furrowed brow and the wrinkled features, but unfortunately, from some