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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

Away up North, just outside the town of Rutland in the State of Vermont, there was recently a great tent pitched, and in, and around that tent, were congregated, towards the close of last week, some eight or nine hundred prophets and prophetesses of the new era, whose mission it is to reform society, by abolishing the marriage tie, and to prepare the way for "the good time coming" by casting contempt upon the Christian religion. It was a free convention of free speakers, and it would be a slander upon these choice spirits, to say that the men were bashful, or the women prudish. The primitive people of Rutland were anything but pleased with the presence of these social iconoclasts, and not only closed their doors against them, but they took the further precaution to send off their daughters to other places among the hills, during the three days that the doctrines of Free Love, Spiritualism, Abolitionism, and the Rights of Women, were under discussion. There was, nevertheless, a considerable crowd of outsiders, though the men who composed it, in part, are described as "a lazy, unshorn, and shiftless looking set," while of the women, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* remarks, that "if any one of them should ever be accused of being, what carnal minded people call 'good looking,' there is not a jury in the land but would instantly acquit her of that unfounded charge." With this material to work upon, the Reformers opened their batteries, and under the guarantee of "free speech to every body, on every subject," all kinds of odd matters turned up for discussion, through the whole of which, in spite of the efforts of the spiritualists to suppress it, ran an under current of Free Love. The exercises commenced with the reading of a string of resolutions, in which it would be difficult to say whether nonsense, or blasphemy, most predominated.—They were designed however, to cover the whole ground of discussion, and embraced a series of propositions, concerning Individuality; Slavery; Spiritualism; War, and Death Punishment; Marriage; Matrimony; Woman's Rights; The Bible; Free Trade; Land Reform; The Sabbath; and Sunday Doctrines. Here at least, was scope and verge enough to air the vocabulary of the speakers, and they were by no means backward in taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them.—First of all the Harmonials sang a Reform lyric, and then a Mr. TIFFANY opened in opposition to individual, and in favor of associated enterprise; but as his remarks were unpalatable, to a majority of the delegates present, he was requested to sit down, which he incontinently did. The afternoon performance being thus abruptly brought to a close, some of the delegates, with an eye to the main chance, announced that they had books for sale; and a Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT, commended to the affectionate regards of the people one book in particular,—a very funny production—bearing the paradoxical title of "*The Unwelcome Child; or The Crime of an Undesigned and Undesired Maternity.*" At the evening session, the spiritualists had it pretty much all their own way; but, in the meanwhile, the Free Lovers were gathering strength.—The following morning they came out in force.—Mrs. JULIA BRANCH, of whom it is sufficient to say that she is the female Leader of the Free Lovers of New York; that she writes for the Sunday papers of that city, and is a member of the Unitary household of STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, led off the discussion upon this delicate topic by quoting a conversation between herself and LUCY STONE BLACKWELL upon the marriage question. Lucy thought that the time was not come when it could be publicly discussed. Mrs. BRANCH thought otherwise. Lucy said that it was a mistaken idea, that a woman was obliged to give up her name and take that of her husband; she—LUCY—had not given up hers. Whereupon Mrs. BRANCH very pertinently asked, how it would have been with Mrs. BLACKWELL, if she had kept her marriage a secret, and had gone to a hotel under her maiden name of LUCY STONE, with the intention of stopping there a few days with Mr. BLACKWELL? Mrs. BRANCH believed the marriage ceremony necessary; but she believed, also, that woman is, in every respect, the equal of man, and before marriage, or after marriage, "is *free to love, when she will, where she will, and how she will.*" She sneered at the idea of an isolated household with an exclusive conjugal love; repeated some very chaste lines from that very chaste poet TOM MOORE, and pronounced them quite pretty in sentiment, but utterly worthless for practical purposes. Then followed a sketch of a household drudge, and to this, succeeded a something which *she* termed "A Lament." We are unable to do justice to this "Sunday paper" composition, and therefore pass it by without comment. It was a fit prelude to the heroics in which the speaker subsequently indulged, and to the licentious propositions she undertook to maintain. STEPHEN FORSTER, the husband of ABBY KELLY, dissented from the views of Mrs. BRANCH. He believed that the *marriage relation was the only real good there is left in this sinful world.* Mrs. BRANCH would abrogate the marriage relation; but he begged leave to ask—*was not the remedy proposed worse than the disease?* Mr. JOEL TIFFANY explained the difference between Free Love and Free Lust, and eulogized what he called a *true* marriage. "In a true marriage," said he, "man and wife become one." "Which one?" asked a voice in the crowd. "Both," replied Mr. TIFFANY, and then there was a shout of laughter.—But the querist was not to be baffled. "Which owns the farm?" he asked. "Both — the man and the woman," gravely responded Mr. TIFFANY, and then there was laughter again. Mrs. ROSE, and Mrs. FARNHAM, next expressed their opinions on the Conjugal Relation, and on Woman's Rights, and then Mr. THOMAS CURTIS, a young and ardent gentleman from Pennsylvania, who said *he had married himself to his wife, and she had married herself to him,* undertook to counsel some imaginary young woman after the following fashion:—"When," said he, addressing the imaginary young woman aforesaid, "when you find "a young man who comes to you and says, 'My "dear, you and I are perfectly sympathetic; you "and I are one individual, and designing to remain "so through all this life and through all other "possible lives'—take my word for it, he is humbugging you! [Laughter.] You are a fool if "you believe him! I know a great many people "who preach these doctrines, but whose practices "are far different. They find a young woman with "whom they assume to have this perfect sympathy "and oneness, but as soon as the consequences "which they wish to follow from that sympathy "have been obtained, they go to some other woman "and talk to her in the same strain; they are continually changing their 'sympathy' and 'oneness' "from one object to another!" Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT, the gentleman who peddled the book with the paradoxical title, next sprang to his feet and waxed wroth on the subject of slavery. A. Mr. CUTTING eulogised spiritualism and human brotherhood. A Mr. SENNATT, a Boston Lawyer, advocated Woman's Rights, and Latitudinarianism generally. Then followed a medley made up of Abolitionism, Atheism, Free trade, Spiritualism, and Phrenology; and, finally, at the close of the third day, the Convention was adjourned without bringing to a test vote a single one of the whole series of resolutions which were proposed at the opening of the session.

And these are the people who have undertaken to reform the world—these gross sensualists, bigoted fanatics, and confirmed atheists. Men, who believe with PROUDHON, that property is theft, and the Bible a lie. Women, who stand shamelessly before the multitude to advocate the worship of the Goddess of Reason, and unblushingly avow themselves the disciples of *Ninon de l' Enclos* and of Mary Woolstonecraft. Ribalds and scoffers of all that is holy in religion or pure in morals, they exhibit, in their lives and in their persons, a standing commentary upon the beauty of that "good time coming," of which they proclaim the advent, and which they announce, also, is to be inaugurated under their auspices, and perpetuated by their doctrines.

The Races.

The great trotting match between "LANCET" and "FLORA TEMPLE" comes off this afternoon at the Central Course, Herring Run. In sporting circles, both in Baltimore and elsewhere, it has been the chief topic of conversation for some days past, and there is much speculation as to the result of the race between these celebrated horses. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a large crowd of our own citizens and stranger, swill doubtless be congregated upon the ground. The managers have made the best possible arrangements to secure the comfort of every one, and to prevent those rowdy disturbances which are too apt to occur at popular gatherings in the suburbs of Baltimore.

We have before noticed the extensive improvements that have been made at Herring Run, and the efforts of the proprietors of the Course to render it, hereafter, a place of fashionable resort at the racing seasons. Should it be properly conducted, as we have reason to believe it will, the best horses in the country will be brought here, numbers of strangers will be attracted to Baltimore every spring and fall, and the interest in matters of the turf, which once prevailed among the gentlemen of Maryland to so great an extent, may be revived again. To-morrow we will give our readers the full particulars of the race.

Lectures on Geology.

By the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Dr. BOYNTON will commence his instructive and entertaining course of lectures on Geology to-morrow evening at the Hall of the Maryland Institute. These lectures have attracted immense crowds in other cities, and have received the warmest commendation from many distinguished men. The following card invites Dr. BOYNTON to Baltimore. We understand that notwithstanding the heat of the day, the Hall is rendered quite cool at night.

BALTIMORE, June 3d, 1858.

From the distinguished reputation acquired by DR. BOYNTON, as a Lecturer on Geology and kindred Sciences, and the interest and charm with which he invests the subject, by the exhibition of a series of beautiful Paintings and Philosophical Experiments, the undersigned respectfully invite him to give his course in this city, at such time and place as will suit his convenience. Signed by

Rev. John C. Backus, D. D.	Hon. Thos. Swann.
Rev. Geo. W. Burnap, D. D.	Rev. A. Cleaveland Coxe, DD.
Rev. Henry D. V. Johns, D.D.	Hon. James M. Buchanan.
Prof. N. R. Smith, M. D.	Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D.
Prof. Wm. E. A. Aikin, M.D.	Charles Frick, M. D.
Samuel Sands, Esq.	Th. H. Buckler, M. D.
John Buckler, M. D.	Rev. J. N. McJilton.
J. Mason Campbell, Esq.	J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.
Joshua I. Cohen, M. D.	J. R. W. Dunbar, M. D.
R. L. Stewart, M. D.	N. S. Brooks, Esq.
Enoch Pratt, Esq.	Bull & Tuttle.
Rev. Jos. A. Seiss.	Thos. D. Baird, Esq.
D. A. Hollingshead, Esq.	Hon. Joshua Vansant.
J. Hanson Thomas, M. D.	Rev. John G. Morris, D. D.
Nath. H. Thayer, Esq.	Richard H. Thomas, M. D.
Rob't A. Dobbin, Esq.	Wm. B. Perine, Esq.
John Morris, M. D.	Jno. H. Thomas, Esq.
R. N. Wright, M. D.	C. A. Harris, M. D.

FOREIGN.

THE MAILS OF THE ARABIA.

INDIA.

OUDE.—*Allahabad*, May 10.—Since my last message there has been no event of importance in Oude. There have been no disturbances, and a great portion of the province appears to be settling down. The Ghoorkhas have reached Fyzabad, and on the 6th half of them had crossed the Gogra. They have met with no opposition on their way.

BENARES DIVISION.—The Jounpore and Azimghur districts are reported quiet. At Belwah, in the Goruckpore district, there is still a collection of rebels, and in consequence of a movement by the forces under the rebel Nazim Mahommed Hussein and others, which threatened to interrupt the communication with Goruckpore, Colonel Rowcroft retired to Gunje. He has since been reinforced by the headquarters wing of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, with two guns.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—General Whitlock is still at Banda, where he awaits the arrival of Brigadier McDuff's columns. On the — a band of rebels from the opposite side of the Jumna surprised the police post and the Tehseel, established at Lallpoor of the Cawnpore district. The Tehseeldar was wounded. One of our men was killed, and some treasure was lost.

AGRA DIVISION.—There is nothing of importance to communicate from this division. All is quiet, except at Etawah and Etah, and there the rebels have been defeated in several small skirmishes, losing two of their leaders, and have become less troublesome.

MEERUT DIVISION.—This division remains perfectly tranquil.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The Bignour district is said to be perfectly tranquil, and our authority has been thoroughly re-established in it. As reported in the last message, the city of Moradabad was reoccupied, on the 26th ult., by the Roorkee column, which has since reached Bareilly, as will be farther noticed below. Confidence has been restored throughout the district of Moradabad, and the inhabitants of the city, who had fled, are returning in great numbers.

BUDAON DISTRICT.—The force under Brigadier Penny, after crossing the Ganges, marched on Kukrala, ten miles from Budaon. The general and his staff were in advance, and came upon a body of horse, which they at first took to be a portion of the baggage guard, which had marched by a more direct route on the flank of the column. The general rode towards it, and when at thirty yards distance four guns opened with grape on the party. General Penny shortly after was missed, and the command devolved on Colonel Jones, her Majesty's 6th Carabineers. Our troops quietly came up, and the action ended in the total defeat of the enemy, one gun and two limbers being captured.

It is not known when Gen. Penny was wounded, but his body was recovered after the action close to Kukrala. It appeared that his bridle arm had been broken by a musket ball, and his horse had then taken fright, and carried him close to the town, where the rebels rushed upon him, and cut him up with their swords. The troops which had composed Brigadier Penny's column marched, after the action at Kukrala, across Rohilcund to their own risk (?), and joined the force of the commander-in-chief, on the 3d inst. Shajehanpoor was occupied, without opposition, on the 1st of May, by the commander-in-chief, who had joined Walpole's column. The next day his Excellency, leaving a small garrison at Shahjehanpoor, marched on Bareilly.

On the 3d of May a large body of rebels, headed by the fanatic Moulvie, of Lucknow, came down from Mohundie, in Oude, cut up a picket of Dekantzowh's horse, plundered the city, massacreing many of the inhabitants, and compelling the garrison to take shelter in the entrenchment round the wall.—Our troops are believed to have a supply of provisions, and will, in all probability, hold their own against the rebels, who are closely blockading them, until relief is afforded. Brigadier General Jones, by order of the Commander-in-chief, marched, with a strong force, towards Shahjehanpoor on the 8th inst. He is expected to arrive there to-day. Bareilly was attacked on the 6th by the columns under the Commander-in-chief and Brigadier General Jones. The rebels were driven into the city, with loss of several guns. The city was entirely occupied by our forces on the 7th inst.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—Sir Hugh Rose has defeated the rebels at Koonch, killing 400 or 500 men. The remnant of the enemy will, it is said, make a stand near Calpee. At the requisition of Sir Hugh Rose, who was apprehensive that Jhansi and his rear might be threatened, General Roberts has dispatched a field brigade, consisting of one regiment Europeans, one regiment native infantry, one wing 8th Hussars, and squadron 1st Lancers, and one troop horse artillery, which will operate towards Gochnah. General Roberts, with the rest of his force, has marched towards Neemuch. A court of inquiry has been held on the Maharajah of Kotah, to investigate his conduct in connection with the murder of the late political agent, Mr. Burton. The proceedings have been completed, and submitted to government. No British force has been left at Kotah, nor has any political agent remained there.

NAGPORE.—A zemindar in the Chopda district is in open rebellion, and has murdered two of the telegraph employees. The commissioner has moved out a force against the rebels, and taken necessary precautions.

PUNJAUB.—On the 25th Sir Sidney Cotton destroyed Punniar, in Eu-Surfzye, and Chenghe. On the 26th the robber chief lost much property. On the night of the 27th-28th April, Sir Sydney Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended the Muhabon mountains, on the right bank of the Indus, and destroyed the stronghold of a noted chief. On the 4th, Sitana was destroyed by the same force. The Hindoostanee fanatics fought with determination, and were cut to pieces. Our loss, four natives killed and twelve wounded.

BENGAL—BEHAR.—Her Majesty's 84th regiment, with two guns and 100 Sikh cavalry, are at Arrah. Sir E. Lugard marched on Arrah on the 7th, and intended to attack Judgespoor on the 9th. Colonel Corfield was to co-operate with Sasseram. The rebels under Ummur Sing, the brother of Koer Sing, are believed to number from 7,000 to 9,000 men, mostly villagers. They have one small gun and our two howitzers. Koer Sing is now believed to be still alive. All is reported quiet in the other parts of the Patna division.

The following is General Walpole's account of the affair at Rooya, in which Brigadier General Adrian Hope and a large number of troops were killed:

FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL WALPOLE, COMMANDING FIELD FORCE, TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

Dated Camp Madhogunge, April 16, 1858.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, that yesterday morning I marched to this place (which almost joins Roodamow) from Gosegunge.

Nurput Singh, who, I stated in my dispatch of yesterday, was at Rooya fort, which is about one mile to the north of this place, did not come in or send any satisfactory reply to the message of Captain Thurburn, the magistrate who accompanies this force. I therefore thought it advisable to attack him, particularly as Captain Thurburn informed me that he understood this man had received, only day before yesterday, a letter from the Begum and that his intentions were certainly hostile to the government; and, under these circumstances, it would have had the worst effect to have passed this fort without taking it.

I accordingly directed my baggage to be massed in the open plain, near Madhogunge, under a strong guard of cavalry, infantry, and two field guns, and proceeded with the remainder of the force towards Rooya, turning off from the road, about two miles from Madhogunge, for the purpose of getting round to the north side of the fort, which was stated to be the weakest part of it, where there was a gate, and where there were very few guns.

The fort on the east and north side is almost surrounded with jungle, and at these two sides the only two gates were stated to be, which information proved correct. It is a large oblong, with numerous circular bastions all round it, pierced for guns, and loopholed for musketry, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch: there is an inner fort or citadel, surrounded in like manner by a deep ditch, and with a high wall considerably elevated above the rest of the work. On the west and part of the south side there was a large piece of water, which was partially dried up. On arriving before the north side, I sent forward some infantry in extended order, to enable the place to be reconnoitered, when a heavy fire of musketry was immediately opened upon them, and an occasional gun; the cavalry at the same time swept entirely round to the west side to cut off all communication with the fort.

A tolerable view of the fort having been obtained from the road which leads into it from the north, the heavy guns were brought up; the two eighteen pounders were placed on it, the two eight-inch mortars behind a wood still further to the right.

After a short time, a great many of the infantry were killed and wounded from having crept up too near the fort, from which the fire of rifles and matchlocks was very heavy. These men had gone much nearer to the fort than I wished or intended them to go, and some of the Punjaub Rifles, with great courage, but without orders, jumped into the ditch, and were killed in endeavoring to get up the scarp. I, therefore, gave direciions that they should be withdrawn from their forward and exposed situation; and here it was that, I regret to say, the gallant and able soldier, Brigadier Hope, was killed by a rifle or musket ball, fired by a man from a high tree within the walls of the place.

By half-past two o'clock the fire of our heavy guns appeared to have made little or no impression upon the place, and as no gun could be brought to bear upon the gate, the passage to which was not straight, and it could not be approached without the men being exposed to a very heavy fire from the bastions and loopholed wall that commanded it, I considered it better not to attempt an assault until more impression had been made upon the walls of the place, and as it was getting late, to withdraw from the north side, and commence operations against the south-east angle on the following morning, which had been reconnoitred by the engineers, and where they thought it would be easier to effect a breach, as it could be better seen, and a more direct fire could be brought to bear.

I therefore directed the camp to be pitched on the south side, about a mile from the fort, and withdrew from the north side, where it would have been dangerous to pass the night, as it was surrounded by thick jungle.

This morning at daylight Major Brind, Bengal Artillery, and Captain Lennox, Royal Engineer, proceeded to again reconnoitre the place thoroughly before recommencing operations, and found that the enemy had evacuated it, leaving their guns behind them, (five in number,) ammunition, a large quantity of attah, and some tents. As some of the carriages were found without their guns, and the track of a gun-carriage could be traced to a well, where the water is very deep, I have no doubt other guns have been thrown down it. I had information that there were more in the place, and it is certain none were carried out.

The reports as to the numbers of the enemy vary so much that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty upon that point; but I am inclined to think the number stated in my dispatch, yesterday—viz: about 1,500—to be nearly correct; but the strength of the garrison consisted in the nature and situation of the fort, not in their numbers.

I regret to say that this operation has cost us above 100 officers and men killed and wounded; and I have deeply to deplore the loss of Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope, from whom I had received the greatest assistance.

The loss of the enemy it is impossible to ascertain; it must have been heavy from the fire of our guns, and especially from our howitzers and mortars. A few bodies which seem to have been overlooked, and three large funeral fires with the remains of the bodies smouldering, were all that remained of their dead on our entering the place this morning.

The following account of the disaster at Jugdespore is from the pen of an officer:

On the evening of the 22d instant a detachment, consisting of 144 men of her Majesty's 35th, 50 Naval Brigade, 100 Sikhs, with five artillerymen and two guns, under the command of Capt. Le Grande, marched out with a view of looking up, and if possible of dispersing the mutineers under Koer Sing, at Jugdespore. We marched till half past twelve o'clock, when the detachment was halted to refresh themselves, and at five next morning, 23d, we started but had not proceeded far when the enemy were observed in a village two miles from Jugdespore, busily employed in throwing up a breastwork.

This, I suppose, was to have been their advanced position; the two howitzers were immediately moved up, and a few shells thrown in, which soon compelled them to evacuate it. After a few more were thrown into the village, 7th company of the 35th deployed into line, while the Sikhs and sailors advanced in quarter distance column, with 5th company thrown out, under Lieutenants Poss and Parsons, as a skirmishing party. On entering the village we found it deserted, so we pushed on where the road led through topes of mango trees.

The skirmishers on the right, observing the enemy in countless numbers flocking into a most formidable position, immediately opened fire on them, which was taken up by the whole line; the column halted, and was ordered to form into line, but the men being so impatient, so eager to take revenge, no heed was taken of the order. A few seconds after a cheer was raised, it was a cheer which would have gained the day, a cheer which made the Pandies tremble and wonder; it was from our brave skirmishers, who, perceiving the enemy pushing on in dense masses, were preparing under their dashing leaders, to give them six inches of steel, when the bugle sounded for them to fall back.

This was the fatal error, it quite disheartened the men; and the enemy, who wavered at so gallant a cheer, now advanced unmolested, and took up their positions behind the trees, brushwood, &c., and opened a galling fire from two guns, which was soon responded to by our artillery and infantry, and the action then became general. After an hour's hard fighting they outflanked us on the right and left, and their cavalry were attempting to cut off our retreat; dismay was ensuing, when the order was given to retire, that order which no Englishman likes to hear, but was however obeyed; and our two guns were obliged to be left behind—as the horses that dragged them were not to be found—but not till they were gallantly spiked in the face of the enemy by Serjeant Hooleban and Gunners Heytroy and Watson, of the artillery, who nobly fell in serving their country.

I have proceeded so far, but I am really ashamed to go any further; however, as I have begun I will end it. We began our retreat in a most orderly manner out of the jungle, driving the enemy back whenever they approached too near, till we reached a tank in the open plain, where soldiers, sailors, Sikhs and followers, began swallowing stagnant water, as they could get no better, and were dying from thirst, when a cry was raised that the cavalry was thundering down on us; but no one would rise, till Dr. Clarke, running forward, drew his sword, and called on the men to form a square round him. A sort of a one was formed, and a volley discharged into them, which soon made the blood-thirsty, cowardly villians fly.

After this the retreat was disgraceful—every man had his own way, no commands were listened to; the men were raving wild, and when we gained the main road a more dreadful scene never before was beheld. The European portion of the force were falling from apoplexy by sections, and no aid could be administered. As the medical stores were captured by the enemy—the dooly bearers having fled, notwithstanding the utmost exertions having been used by the medical officers to keep them to their post—what was to be done? What aid could be given them? Nothing! There were sixteen elephants, but they carried the wounded, so the poor unfortunate beings were left behind to be cut to pieces.

THE MAILS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON

[*From the Morning Star, June 16.*]

We repeat, it is the stale old story of 1847 and 1850 and 1852 over again. It is almost an exact reproduction of that thrice exploded fable. The *Times* was then, as it is now, the chief trumpeter of alarm. The special subject of apprehension was then, as it is now, the alleged immense addition to the French navy. The particular locality which constituted the centre of the conspiracy was then, as it is now, the port of Cherbourg. And yet—to take the instance of 1852—after all manner of stories as to the enormous increase of ships of war, and of fortresses at Cherbourg, had been repeated by the leading journal for months, in every variety of form and version that could alarm the public mind, that very paper was compelled, on no less an authority than an official report by M. Dufaure, one of the most eminent of French statesmen, on the state of the French navy, to acknowledge that all it had been saying for so many months, was nothing but flam and fiction, seeing—to use its own penitential language—"that the French navy has never been reduced to a lower state of efficiency."

Now, let it be remembered, that this statement was made after the tales about Cherbourg, and the prodigious naval activity of the French had been repeated for months and months in every newspaper in the kingdom, with as much confidence, nay indeed, with much more confidence, than the same tales are repeated now, for all that is said at present on the subject is but a whisper compared with the frantic roar of terror that then resounded through the whole country. For the credit of our common sense as people, let us hope that we shall not be again frightened out of our propriety by the cackling of the geese, for though it is fabled that a goose once saved Rome, that was only by accident, and is by no means sufficient to erect that most foolish of birds into a perpetual oracle.

[*From Paris correspondence of Morning Star, 14th.*]

PARIS, Friday.—There is a feeling of uneasiness with regard to the foreign relations of this country continuing in Paris, which turns less round the sittings of the European conference, whose issue is kept successfully secret, than round the feelings of distrust, which persons of influence in neighboring States, namely in England and Belgium, and in Austria besides, pretend to entertain on the designs of the French Government.

People in Paris, who know full well that there is no ground for suspecting France, that the so-called intimacy between Russia and France amounts to a mere exchange of compliments, on which either party puts his own construction, that in her armaments France has in no way outstepped the regular course of things here, that at Cherbourg nothing is taking place, but the completion of what was begun under the Orleanist dynasty, very naturally begin to ask themselves if the pretended apprehension of dangers from France, is not perhaps on the contrary, a reason for France to be apprehensive on her part of the coming peril.

Thus it comes, that the fortification of Antwerp, an old plan likewise of the Belgian government, begins to be looked upon in France with sinister eyes, as that of Cherbourg is by the parties in England alluded to, and that of Alexandria by the statesmen and journalists of Austria. In all likelihood we have only the old spectacle before us, that suspicion begets suspicion, and that thus the very fear of a war threatens again, as it did five years ago to drift Europe into that war.—All the more reason exists for fearless men in every country to resist such a cowardly disposition of public feeling, and now especially it is a duty at a time when a solemn conference is taking place for the settlement of those controversies, which, if left unsettled, may prove the spark that ignites the latent mine.

DEATH OF GEN. PENNY.—Major General Nicholas Penny, C. B., of the Bengal army, the news of whose death is just confirmed by the last telegraph from India, is the same individual who succeeded to the chief command of the forces at Delhi, on the resignation of Sir Archdale Wilson. He was in his 67th year at the time of his death. Re-entered the Bengal army in 1806, took part in the siege of Bhurtpore, and at one time held the command of the Agra frontier. He was also Assistant Adjutant General under Lord W. Bentinck, and was present at Aliwal, Sobraon, and Chilianwallah, where his conduct was highly commended in the dispatches by Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert. He afterwards held the command at Rohilcund, at Sealcote, Cawnpore and Meerut, and bore the highest character as an officer. He fell on the 4th of May, mortally wounded by grape shot from the guns of the rebels, on the road near Bareilly.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Monday evening says:

"The plenipotentiaries met in conference to-day. The fact, already communicated to you, of the admission of the principle of the political separation of the Principalities has been confirmed in an unguarded moment of candor by the government print, the *Patrie*. But the short paragraph which announces it has, I hear, cost the *Patrie* a sound rating for its indiscretion, and orders are sent round to its complacent contemporaries not to copy the *Patrie*. So much for the liberty of the press."

The *Daily News'* correspondent says:

"The Conference met to-day for the fifth time.—The secret of their proceedings has hitherto been so well kept that I feel little confidence in repeating rumors of what has been lately done. It is asserted that the union of the Principalities has been formally rejected by four votes to three—England, Austria, Turkey and Prussia having voted against, and France, Russia and Sardinia for it. This is very safe news to give, because if not already true, it will be ultimately. I repeatedly said, long ago, that the principle of the union had been sacrificed, and I am quite certain that no member of this Conference has had from the first the slightest doubt of the result. It is, however, further affirmed that in the last sitting it was voted by a majority against a violent opposition on the part of Austria, that two representative assemblies should be permanently established in the Principalities."

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The *Times*, in a leader, asks—What will be the upshot of the Chinese expedition? The question is asked in many quarters. The merchants are anxious to know; the manufacturers are waiting for news. In the cotton districts even the operatives, now better informed how closely their interests are involved, search the newspapers for information. Every one has learned to feel the importance of China, except only our House of Commons. In no other assembly in England would that audacious and still unretracted misquotation of the Nankin Treaty which Lord John Russell hazarded have passed unquestioned.

The House of Commons received it with cheers, and no one had a sufficient knowledge to set him and the House right. If Lord Elgin's voyage north was merely to make a naval demonstration in the Gulf, to wait there till the French reinforcements, giving a preponderance to the French force in those seas, should arrive, we follow his proceedings with little interest. If, however, his object has been by promptitude of action to settle the affair before Zouaves are brought upon the scene, he is probably by this time at Teesing. The northern highways are paved with square masses of stone, and are just the roads over which to run our light brass field pieces.

From Tungchau to Pekin there is a broad paved road, and five hundred sailors, with Osborne, or Key, or Cochrane, or any one of half a dozen others we could name, at their head, would advance along that road with very little opposition and make themselves comfortable upon the walls of the capital. We are not teachers in that crazy school of politicians wherein all secret diplomacy is an exceptional case. Antecedent circumstances render this particular British interest very unsafe in the hands of the members of the present government.—China is far away, and the proceedings of our House of Commons are very long in percolating to Pekin. The House of Commons might well insist upon knowing the exact tenor of the instructions sent out to Lord Elgin since the change of government.—The French papers are circulating a *precis* of them, which we most certainly hope is but a fable.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.

[*From the Louisiana (Mo.) Herald, June 24th.*]

A correspondent, writing from Coleburg, Iowa, says: "On Sabbath afternoon of the 23d May, we were visited by an extraordinary hail storm. It seemed to originate in a southwestwardly direction, and its course was through this place toward the northeast. It extended over a place of five miles in width, and in all probability was of considerable length. Many of the hail stones were prodigious in size, and I thought likely unprecedented in dimensions. Some were ten inches in their circumference, while others were greater in length—being from seven to ten inches long. Many of them, upon examination, exhibited moss and various kinds of grass seeds, which were received into the formation of the frozen rain, and thus were borne through the upper elements to an unknown distance. The effects produced by this sudden and almost unparalled shower of hail were terrific."

DIED,

On the 29th ult., ELIZABETH FARMER, in the 76th year of her age.

On the 29th ult., SUSAN BUSH, in the 44th year of her age, consort of Geo. W. Bush.

On the 29th ult., MILLARD CAMPBELL, aged 15 months and 9 days, only son of Alonzo and Mary Caldwell.

On the 28th ult., ELIZA ANN DUTRO, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 28th ult., CHAS. A. STUART, in the 35th year of his age.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Treasurer of the Church Home and Infirmary here by acknowledges the receipt of Fifty Dollars, anonymously sent to the Rev. Dr Cox, by "a Parishioner of Grace Church."

t GEO. W. TINGES, Treasurer C. H. and I.

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.

COOKING COAL

For sale by Janney & Jewett, Baltimore street, one door west of South, and 69 Second street, opposite the town clock. The celebrated Lorberry Coals, unequalled for culinary purposes. They have also a large supply of Baltimore Company Coal, preferred by some for furnaces.

je29 2w

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 often 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

JOHNSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE $60, $70, and $80,
For BEAUTY and durability of *stitch*, finish and design is *not excelled* by any other MACHINE.
GIBB'S SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE $15, $23, and $25.
The above MACHINES are SPEEDY in their MOVEMENT, and *make a new strong elastic stitch*, that will not rip or break if every fifth stitch is cut.
Salesroom, No. 99 BALTIMORE ST.
p19-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent.

"A Friend to Improvement" writes thus:
WILTON, N. H., Sept. 10, 1857.
Having had an opportunity to test the value of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, I am prepared to say, that it fully makes good its recommendations, by restoring to more than its original lustre, hair that has become gray, or faded from age or disease. It will give the hair a soft and pliable texture, and what is of still great r import ance than that, it is restored to health; it imparts to the whole system its renovating, healing properties, and has a tendency to restore health and prolong life, and give to the aged the appearance of youth. Its unequalled properties ought to recommend it to every family. Try it, ye who labor under any disease of the head, and you will never have cause to regret its application.
CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Woods's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canadas, and by
JOHN C. GIVEN, Chinaman's Tea Store,
je292w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

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At the GRAND GIFT BOOK SALE, No. 41 Baltimore street, corner of Frederick.
mr-25-dtf EVANS & HOYT.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.
For Families, Manufacturers and others.
"In our own family we use one of Wheeler & Wilson's machines, and we cannot imagine anything more perfect."—*Ed. N. Y. Evangelist.*
126 BALTIMORE STREET, American Building,
fe22-tf. W. MERRILL, Agent

I. M. SINGER & CO'S,
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
105 BALTIMORE STREET.
☞ To Clergymen of all denominations, and Sewing Societies attached to Churches, we offer our Family Machine at half price.
W. E. BRODERICK,
fe24-tf Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, at its present session, to condemn and widen Light street, at its intersection with Baltimore street.
jy1-law5w*

BANK OF COMMERCE, BALTIMORE, June 30th, 1858.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months was this day declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of July next. By order
jy1-tUsdy GEO. C. MILLER, Cashier.

MACKEREL, &c.—250 bbls. NEW and OLD Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL.
250 BBLS. EASTERN HERRING.
100 BOXES E. CHEESE.
For sale at lowest rates by
jy1-tf CURTIS & POST,
41 Pratt and 43 South street.

BRANCH HERRING, &c.—1,500 bbls. PRIME NEW ST. JOHN BRANCH HERRING.
250 Bbls. very fine HALIFAX HERRING.
25 Casks COD and HAKE FISH.
In store and to arrive, for sale by
jy1-tf CURTIS & POST,
41 Pratt and 43 South street.

GEOLOGY.

DR. BOYNTON respectfully announces that in compliance with the invitation of a number of distinguished citizens of Baltimore, he will give his course of EIGHT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, AT INSTITUTE HALL,
Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, July 2d.
Second Lecture—TUESDAY EVENING, July 6th, and continue three evenings per week till closed.
PROGRAMME:
1. Mechanical Astronomy, in which will be illustrated by experiments in Natural Philosophy, the laws which govern the formation, form, motion and situation of the heavenly bodies with the earth.
2. Ingenious condition of the interior of the earth, causes of volcanoes, earthquakes, and the elevation of Continents and Islands.
3. Composition and position of rocks, gold deposits, quartz veins and formation of California.
4. First creation of animal life. Classification of rocks by fossil remains found in them.
5. Coal beds; how the coal was produced; with proof that all Coals, Graphite and Diamond are of vegetable origin. Difference between the bituminous and anthracite coal, and how caused.
6. The period of reptiles, organic remains of myriads of animals that existed on the earth and in the seas, millions of years before the creation of man.
7. Warm blood animal—difference between the animals that exist with man, and those that were on the earth before man was created. Mastodon and Mammoth period.
8. The present order of animals, with the human race. Age of the Earth. Agreement of the Biblical and Geological Chronology. The harmony of Ge