THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted); price TWO CENTS; served in the city, at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city, at SIX DOLLARS per annum. TERMS—invariably cash in advance. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "To THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

Somewhere about the year of Grace 1791, the celebrated painter, DAVID, undertook to reform the costume of the French Republicans, and, as it was the fashion during the Reign of Terror, to affect an unbounded admiration of the classical and of the heroic, after due Sartorial reflection, Citizen DAVID succeeded in compounding a costume of mixed Greek and Roman elements, with here and there a touch of Gallic imaginativeness, and which, from an inspection of its *tout ensemble*, an architect would have described as of the Composite order. It was quite a graceful affair, and took, for a brief season, amazingly. But it was soon found that the tunic and the toga, though very well suited to the climate of Italy, were by no means the most comfortable garments that could be worn in the latitude of Paris. Coughs, colds, and rheumatic complaints abounded; and as the love of life, even in that reckless age, was yet stronger than the passion for notoriety, the classic habiliments were speedily exchanged for velvet and broadcloth coats, with ample skirts and enormous flaps; for loose neckcloths in which the whole of the under jaw might have been immersed, and for knee breeches, silk stockings, square-toed shoes, and three-cornered cocked hats. Such was the disastrous termination of the attempt to revive the old classic costume during the bloody period of the French revolution. An equally foolish effort has recently been made in New York city to resuscitate the old Greek Drama. Under the auspices of a new Institution, styled the Academy of the Drama, the first of a series of dramatic representations, divested of all adjunctive attractions, was given in that city on Wednesday last. The great feature of the evening being a new tragedy entitled ELECTRA. This tragedy, founded on the old Greek models, and preserving a strict regard for the writers, we may infer, without any very great violation of probability, to be the production of Mr. ISAAC C. PRAY, who signs himself "Director of the Academy." But what we chiefly desire to note is, this odd attempt to restore the purity of Dramatic representations by resorting to first principles. All but the simplest scenic accessories are to be abandoned, orchestral music is to be dispensed with, as far as possible, and the success of the author is to be made to depend wholly upon the literary excellence of his production, and upon the skill evinced by the actors in portraying the characters he has drawn. Mr. PRAY, in his announcement of this novel exhibition, invites the serious attention of the Press, and the public, to this effort to inaugurate a "reign of the Drama: often conceived, but never yet practically exemplified." This, however, is a mistake. The Westminster scholars in London, at their annual exhibitions, have long been in the habit of performing some one or more of the old Roman or Greek plays—with this simple difference—that their performances were in the Greek or Roman tongue. The French have also sought, more than once, to revive the ancient Greek Drama, and though they failed in acclimating so tender an exotic, they have constructed their finest native tragedies by classical rules. What is called the Romantic Drama was scarcely known in France until it was popularized by VICTOR HUGO. But whether the Dramatic Representations announced by Mr. PRAY, be original or not, we are perfectly satisfied that the venture will not succeed. The severe simplicity of the old Greek Tragedy was adapted to the taste of the age in which it flourished, but it can never be rendered palatable to a modern audience. In Athens it was native to the soil, and elicited the applause of the audience, by appealing to the religious sentiment, or by its historical associations. If in the ELECTRA as performed at the Academy of the Drama, the old Greek Chorusses are retained, the aid of music is also requisite, and the tragedy thus becomes crossed with the opera. If there are no chorusses, what remains but solemn declamation, and those statuesque groupings with which the public has already been familiarized through the better appointed *tableaux vivants* of the Keller troupe? Clearly, the whole project has been engendered in folly, and must inevitably submit to a *finale* as foolish as its origin. An old play tells us that it is "a mad world, my masters," and that the Bedlamites are occasionally in the ascendant. But we scarcely needed this information, to be satisfied of the fact, that in all ages of the world wisdom and folly have been strangely commingled, and that the Fool's bauble has sometimes won more respect than the Marshal's baton. In spite, however, of the contest that has been carried on from time immemorial, the practical has always gained, in the long run, the advantage over the merely theoretical, and we have been enabled to advance to a high point of civilization, though we have still much to learn, and, perhaps, yet more to unlearn. But the crisis of the attempt to inaugurate a new reign of the Drama has been reached earlier even than we anticipated. We learn by the New York journals of last evening, that the first representation of ELECTRA sealed its fate. The *Tribune* says that "experience of last night shows that the dispensing with the orchestra and scenery, and what "Mr. Pray calls the 'adjunctive attractions' of the "drama, includes also the dispensing with the "audience, a modern adjunct which Mr. Pray "must also make up his mind to do without, if he "persists in his Greek delusion. The performance "is as dreary as can be well imagined; and the "constant falling away last night of the originally "sporadic audience, left the public at the last in a "bare majority over the actors."

We are again under the unfortunate necessity of calling the attention of our readers to further "outrages." Lawlessness still holds "sovereign sway and masterdom" amongst us. So long has it been suffered to go unwhipped of justice that it has now grown over-bold, and is enlarging the field of its operations. It has heretofore assailed men's privileges merely; it now begins to lay its hands upon their pockets. This is but the result which we foresaw, when some months since we began to appeal to public opinion, in the hope that it would interfere where the delinquencies of the authorities left men without redress. In another column will be found some account of the invasion of the ship-yard of the Messrs. Skinner, by an organized gang of men who seem suddenly to have determined to do something for a living, and to whom no more natural method has occurred, than to make a foray upon the ship-yard in question and demand of its proprietors $1.75 per diem. We need not here reiterate the facts of the case. They are too clear for dispute. They constitute an outrage that was not committed "by the infuriated Irish of the Eighth Ward." The injured men who are complaining, have, we are assured, no desire to "break down the City Government." The Police acted, it will be perceived, with that forbearance which has characterized them for some time past. They saw the premises besieged by an infuriated crowd, they heard the lives of the workmen violently threatened, and they saw these poor laborers pursued by an armed and hostile party as they left the yard. Yet, as far as we can learn, they did not take one single step towards putting an end to so disgraceful an affair; nor did the Mayor afterwards put an end to the brief authority with which they are clothed, but which they dishonestly neglected to enforce. The Marshal appears to have had no resource but to relieve such Policemen from their disagreeable duty, and replace them by others from the eastern part of the city, who "do not sympathize" with the ruffians of Federal Hill.

Where these things are to end, or how a remedy is to be applied, are questions that our citizens must eventually be forced to determine. The remonstrances of bar-tenders, who are cheated and then assaulted for complaining; the cries of the women and children who are driven, terror-stricken, from their little pic-nics; the mild remonstrances of our ancient cotemporary, who sometimes chronicles a shameless and brutal street fight as "only a causeway riot;"—all these are insufficient to correct the evils to which we are hourly exposed. The men who have somewhat at stake, and who, if they do not value the good name of the city, yet desire protection for themselves and their property, must be upon the move in this matter. We can do no more than enter the protest of the press against this continued toleration of lawlessness on the one hand, and official inefficiency upon the other. Unless those whom we have mentioned shall awaken to a speedy realization of the perils surrounding us, and their own consequent duty as citizens, they may hear that the "Philistines are upon them," when it is too late for safety. We are all paying for the frolics of the bullies who infest our community, and the sooner we square accounts the better.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, for July, comes to us from Mr. WORTHINGTON, who has recently assumed its sole editorial management. It appears in a new and somewhat improved dress, and gives unmistaken evidence of the ability and energy which have obtained for it such a well deserved reputation as an agricultural journal.

We are indebted to Messrs. JOHN MURPHY & Co., the publishers, for the July number of the "METROPOLITAN," which contains, as usual, many interesting and instructive articles, upon historical and literary subjects.

DETAILS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Borussia and the Arabia's Mails.

INTERESTING FACTS AND ITEMS.

The Royal mail steamer Arabia, Captain Stone, arrived at Boston yesterday in time to permit the mails to be forwarded by the morning express train to New York. We add to the extended telegraphic summary, given on Tuesday, various extracts and details of great interest. The dates are to the 19th ult.

The steamship Borussia, from Southampton on the 18th, arrived at this port last night.

The Indian Empire sailed from Southampton off the 13th ult., and after a favorable run arrived off Arran a little before midnight of the 15th. The only licensed pilots belonging to the harbor of Galway were one Bubbege, an Englishman, and Mr. Wallace, who boarded the steamer off Arran. The vessel was placed in their charge, and only a few minutes after 12 midnight she ran upon a rock called the San Marguerite, the only obstruction in the channel, where she remained for more than an hour, when she was floated off by the rising tide without material injury. The Captain was on the deck at the moment the vessel struck, and had only a few moments before pointed out the buoy marking the rock to the pilots, who however insisted it was only a boat. This fact, and the circumstance that the ordinary ship channel was a mile and a half distant from the rock, excited suspicion that the disaster was the result of design, and the pilots were placed in confinement. The Indian Empire was announced to sail on the 18th, and is therefore fully due.

The Sardinian Government is said to be annoyed that the *Cagliari* was given up to England rather than Sardinia. The preference is ascribed to the wish of the King of Naples to make the concession to a Power of the first rather than of the second rank.

A pleasant incident, during the Commemoration week at Oxford was the conferring of honorary degrees. Of the candidates Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was the first, and obtained a cordial welcome, while Lord Eversley and Sir Lawrence Peel had certainly no cause to complain of the coldness of their reception. But when General Inglis appeared, with the effects of indisposition still traceable upon his pallid features, thunders of applause burst from area and gallery, and for some time the proceedings were at a stand still. Again and again the acclamations were renewed, and it was not until the hero of Lucknow had taken his seat for some time that silence was restored. Mr. Thomas Acland was then presented, and the list was closed by Mr. Justice Haliburton. The author of *Sam Slick* was welcomed with great cheering and cries of "Now then Sam, give us a story," with similar good humored apostrsphes.

The *Constitutionnel* looks unfavorably at the European politics of England. "The influence of England," it remarks, "in the general business of the world is maintained by the alliances she is able to contract on the Continent. It is with the aid of allies that she has founded her power, and that she maintains it, even now, where so many elements of decay reveal themselves in her interior organization, and in her remote territories. If, then, it should be proved that this power, long considered the safeguard of European interests, exists only to impair them, will they not be liable to witness the loss of those sympathies of which she has such immediate need? Great Britain, surrounded with a circle of governments, civilized, but unsympathizing, may end by being isolated in all diplomatic questions; and the world may cease to believe in her influence."

The *Presse* discovers matter of reflection on the European relations of England. After epitomizing the State of her foreign intercourse, it refers to the termination of the entente cordiale with France, observing, "it cannot be otherwise than that this event will have the most disastrous consequences to Great Britain, chiefly because it must oblige her to contract an intimate alliance with Austria. England in order to exert her due influence in European politics, has never been able to dispense with a Continental alliance. Not daring to count on Russia, to whose animosity she has just established new claims, and voluntarily alienating herself from France, she has no choice; the Austrian alliance is a matter of necessity."

Glancing at the weakness and instability of the Austrian Empire, its want of cohesion, and its inability to prove of any use to an ally because of the perpetual necessity of maintaining its own existence, the *Presse* denounces the alliance as the negation of all the previous liberal policy of the English Government, and stripping the mask from her hypocritical pretences in that regard. It concludes: "It will go hard but this alliance will prove fatal to England. A people cannot, with impunity, set itself up as the antagonist of all the living energies, the auxiliary of all effete influences. If the peace of Europe be not disturbed, England will only peril her reputation in the game.

"But if any unforeseen event give occasion to war; if a general insurrection of the rajahs imperils the existence of Turkey; if Italy, urged to despair, rise once more against Austria; *if France, observant of the universal discontent, seeks to provoke a reconstruction of the European balance, upon foundations more equitable and less fragile*, what part will England play, encumbered with the mischievous baggage of her Indian Empire in revolt, and entering the lists to enforce the authority of the Sultan over a Christian population, and of the Austrian Emperor over Italy, an authority equally valid in either case?"

A Dr. des Brulais, who was a surgeon on the ship Regina Cæli, whose capture, with a cargo of mutinied African Apprentices, by an English vessel, we have already recorded, writes, among other interesting particulars, that the whole cargo, consisting of 265 negroes, were *"taken from Liberia with the consent of the President of that State, and most of them had received some education, being able to sign their engagement."*

A private letter, from a French gentleman to a friend in Paris, states: "In spite of the official and unofficial denials in the French journals, the activity in maritime armaments does not the less continue. A sum of 75,000,000f. is applied to the *blindage* (sheathing with iron plates) of the ships, and 12,000,000f. to the construction of steam machinery of 150, 600, and 900 horse power. A naval man, of high standing in his profession, and of high official rank, said, a few days back, that France wanted about 18 months more to transform the whole of her fleet, and to finish the ships in the docks. Then, he said, France may dispose of a maritime force such as she has not had since Louis XVI."

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease of £101,494 in the bullion, and of £333,210 in active circulation; but an increase in the reserve of notes of £285,110, and of £4,596 in rest. The increase of reserve notes is £315,110.

An interesting anecdote is in circulation, connected with the charming *fete* recently given at Etoilles by Count Walewski, in honor of the visit of their Majesties. A fine little boy, son of the Count, attracted great notice, and the Emperor calling the child to him, asked: "What is your name, my boy?" The child replied: "Charles Walewski"—"Count D'Etiolles," adding the Emperor, completing the answer. His Majesty desired apparently, by conferring this title on the son, to express how highly he esteemed the services of the father as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

French agents are buying up horses for artillery service in Germany.

The *Patrie*, after expressing a hope that the note in the *Moniteur* on the reported military preparations of France will put a term to the sinister rumors circulated on the subject by one or two London papers, says: "Thank heaven, the cruel necessity of war, to which the most powerful nation must abandon itself with regret, does not exist; and we detect no motives for any rupture. It is, however, absurd to expect a peace without any difficulties.

"If difficulties now exist, it is because we are still on the morrow of a war; the political horizon has not been entirely cleared, and secondary questions have to be solved. That this state of things should give rise to certain misgivings is to be understood, but we must beware drawing the gloomy conclusions predicted by certain ill-disposed minds. France has nothing to conceal or to disguise. After having waged war with resolution, she desires a sincere peace."

An extraordinary and affecting scene occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 12th. After the business of the day had been concluded, the Attorney-General rose, and, on behalf of the bar of England, expressed their regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice Coleridge. The learned Judge replied, and then took his final departure from the Court. A reporter says: "We have seldom seen such a scene; most of the judges and many of the bar were in tears during this most affecting ceremony—the judge of 23 years taking leave of his fellow judges and of the bar of England, but still in the vigor of his mind, and in possession of the soundest intellect."

Gangs of pickpockets have adopted the plan of taking excursions to Staten Island, N. Y. One who is a good swimmer falls overboard to gather a sympathising crowd, so that his accomplices can operate. This was tried last Sunday week on board the steamboat Hunchback. The captain having heard of the dodge, let the fellow remain in the water till he was nearly drowned, and then dragged him out.

A few days since, Lewis and John, sons of the Hon. A. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, had an altercation with the German bar-tender of a lager beer saloon in St. Louis, Mo., which resulted in the bar-tender shooting John Marshall, it is supposed, fatally. Lewis, thereupon, drew a revover and shot the bar-tender, who is not expected to live.—Lewis Marshall was then arrested, and, after examination, admitted to bail.

HORSE FLESH.

A Frenchman was one day blandly remonstrating against the supercilious scorn expressed by Englishmen for the beef of France, which he, for his part, did not find so inferior to that of England. "I have been two times in England," he remarked, "but I never find the bif so superieur to ours. I find it vary conveenient that they bring it you on leetle pieces of stick, for one penny, but I do not find the bif superieur." On hearing this, the Englishman, red with astonishment, exclaimed, "Good God, sir! you have been eating cat's meat."* It is very true he had been eating cat's meat; but had he not, at the same time, been eating meat as succulent, savory, and wholesome as the marbled beef of which the Briton is so proud?

Let the resonant shouts of laughter subside a little, and while you are wiping the tears from your eyes, listen to the very serious exposition we shall make of the agreeable and nutritive qualities of horseflesh. We are not going to press into the service of our argument the immense mass of evidence collected by M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire,† respecting the tribes and nations which habitually dine off horses; nor will we lay much stress on the fact, that in the Jardin des Plantes the carnivora are habitually fed on horseflesh, which keeps them healthy in spite of many unfavorable conditions. The skeptic might not unreasonably ask whether our digestive power be quite as good as that of the lion; and he would remark that the condor is known to devour, with relish, food which Mr. Brown would sturdily refuse.

Unhappily no dietetic rules for men can be deduced from condors and lions! We must rely on the experience of human stomachs. Nor is this experience wanting. Without alluding to the rumors which attribute to the Paris restaurateurs a liberal employment of horse-flesh among their *filets de bœuf*, M. St. Hilaire collects an imposing mass of evidence to show that horses have been eaten in abundance, and without suspicion, as without evil consequences. Huzard, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, records that during the revolution, the population of Paris was fed for six months on horseflesh.

It is true that when the beef was known to be that of horses, some complaints were made; but, in spite of the strong prejudices, and the terrors such a discovery raised, no single case of illness was attributable to this food. Larrey, the great army surgeon, declares that on very many occasions during the campaigns, he administered horseflesh to the soldiers, and, what is more, he administered it to the sick in the hospitals. Instead of finding it injurious, he found it powerfully contributed to their convalescence, and drove away a scorbutic epidemic. Other testimony is cited, and M. St. Hilaire feels himself abundantly authorized to declare that horse-flesh is as wholesome and nutritious as ox-flesh.

Is horse-flesh as palatable as it is wholesome? Little will it avail to recount how there are tribes of hippophagists, or how soldiers during a campaign, and citizens during a siege, have freely eaten of the filet de cheval: under such extremities an old shoe has not been despised, which is, nevertheless, not generally considered a toothsome morsel. Feeling the necessity of having this point definitely settled, the advocates of horse-flesh have given banquets, both in Germany and France, at which the comparative merits of horses, cows and oxen were appreciated.

In 1825, the prefect of police chose a commission of eminent men to inquire into the quality of the flesh taken from horses which had died, or had been recently killed, in Paris and its environs. These commissions all shared the general prejudice; yet in their report they avowed that "we cannot but admit this meat to be very good, and very savory; several members of the commission have eaten it, and could not detect any sensible difference between it and beef. In 1841, horse-flesh was openly adopted at Oehssenhausen (what irony in this name!) and Wurtemburg, at both of which places it continues to be publicly sold, under the surveillance of the police; and five or six horses are weekly brought to market.

A large quantity is also sold at the Lake of Constance. In 1842, a banquet, at which a hundred and fifty persons assisted, inaugurated its public use at Konigsbaden, near Stuttgard. In 1846 the police of Baden authorized its public sale; and Schaffhausen followed the example. In 1847 Weimer and Detmold witnessed public banquets of the hippophagists, which went off with *eclat;* in Karlsbad and its environs the new beef came into general use; and at Zittau two hundred horses are eaten annually. The innovation gained ground rapidly, and the public sale of horse flesh is now general in Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Hanover, Switzerland and Belgium. In 1853 Berlin counted no less than five slaughter houses, where three hundred and fifty horses were sold. In Vienna, during the same year, there was a riot to prevent one of these banquets; yet, in 1854, such progress had been made in public opinion, that thirty-two thousand pounds' weight were sold in a fortnight, and now at least ten thousand of the inhabitants are hippophagists.

These facts are very striking. When we consider, on the one hand, how strong is prejudice, and on the other, how unreasoning the stomach, we must admit that horse-flesh could only gain acceptance in virtue of its positive excellence. Nor will it suffice to meet these facts with a sarcasm on German beef, in comparison with which horse-flesh may be supposed to hold no dishonorable rank; we have the testimony of men accustomed to the *Cafe de Paris* and *Philippe's*, invited expressly to pronounce judgment, and proved, on trial incapable of distinguishing horse-beef from ox-beef. M. Renault, the director of the great veterinary school at Alfort, had a horse brought to the establishment with an incurable paralysis. It was killed; and three days afterwards on the 1st December, 1855, eleven guests were invited to dine off it; they were physicians, journalists, veterinary surgeons and *employes* of the government.

Side by side were dishes prepared by the same cook, in precisely similar manner, consisting of similar parts of the meat from this horse, and from an ox of good quality. The horse-soup was flanked by an ox-soup, the *bouilli* of horse by a *bouilli* of beef, the fillet of roast beef by a fillet of roast horse. The guests *unanimously* pronounced in favor of the horse-soup; the *bouilli*, on the contrary, they thought inferior to that of the ox, though superior to ordinary beef, decidedly so to cow-beef.

The roast fillet, again, seemed to them very decidedly in favor of the horse. Similar experiments have been subsequently repeated in Paris and the provinces, under varying conditions: the guests have sometimes been informed what they were going to eat; sometimes they have been totally unsuspecting; and sometimes they have been simply told that they were going to eat something quite novel. Yet in every case the result has been the same.

It is on this evidence that M. St. Hilaire calls upon the French people to turn their serious attention to the immense mass of excellent animal food which lies within their reach, and which they annually suffer to waste, merely because of an absurd prejudice. Difficult as it may be to overcome a prejudice, no array of ignorance can prevent the establishment of a truth which is at once easily demonstrable and immediately beneficial.

Prejudice may reject horse-flesh, as it long rejected tea and potatoes, the latter of which, Montaigne tells us, excited *l'estonnement et le degout*, but has nevertheless become European food. If horses are eaten, why not donkeys? The Greeks ate donkeys, and we must suppose they had their reasons for it. Has any modern stomach been courageous enough try?

* *Saturday Review*, 27th April, 1856.

† Lettres sur les Substances Alimentaires, et particulierement sur la Viande de Cheval. 1856.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

A correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, writing from Florida, thus describes the famous fountain of Wakulla, which has been rendered historical in the annals of Spanish adventure:

A few days since I returned from a visit to this famous fountain. I can vouch for its existence. I suppose that the efficacy of its miraculous virtues has long since vanished. But its beauties are so extraordinary, and its whole nature so anomalous as to excite in the beholder no little admiration and wonder. "Wahalla" Springs, for so the Indians christened them, are situated sixteen miles south from Tallahassee. They form the sources of the Wakulla River, which, flowing directly south twenty miles, mingles with the waters of the great Gulf.

The springs, covering an area of some two hundred yards in circumference, are entirely embosomed in a dense forest of oaks and cypresses, whose limbs are hung with banners of gray moss, which give a solemn, sombre appearance to the surroundings. From the shore you remark at once the singular clearness of the waters and the distinct colors of blue and green which cover in patches its surface. By means of a rough scow and a stalwart negro at the sweeps, our party was soon afloat. Not a ripple curled the smooth surface.

Stretched at length upon the boards, we gazed down into the limpid depths. By actual measurement the bottom was two hundred and eighty feet below us, yet we could distinguish the minutest object there with the utmost precision. A bit of silver in gentle undulations, slipped to the bottom, and appeared undiminished in size. At times the white sands were flecked with dancing shadows, or when at rest were tesselated with hues of every variety of shade. Shells and flakes of mica radiated like prisms.

In some places immense trees were reclining upon beds of moss like giants at rest. There were elevations and depressions, huge ranges of a coral-like rock, "and valleys stretching in pensive quietness between." There were abrupt precipices and toppling crags which overhung abysses which no plummet has yet sounded. Mosses and water plants covered other places like forests of ferns. They waved their tops as if fanned by a gentle breeze. And there were vast troops of fishes whose home life we could look in upon without breach of etiquette.

They seemed entirely unconcerned, looking up at us with perfect indifference and moving silently on into the mossy forest beneath. A dozen yards distant was an ugly looking alligator who eyed us wistfully. On a nearer approach he gradually sank into the water and disappeared from view in a bed of rushes. While skirting along the borders we came over the bones of a mastodon which we judged to be about eighty feet below the surface.

They consisted of portions of the jawbone, with several of the teeth in good preservation. Several years since, a gentleman in this vicinity, by means of a marine armor, succeeded in recovering a large quantity of these bones. They are very calcareous, and crumble easily by exposure to the air. These Springs are no ordinary curiosity. To the naturalist and the man of science they afford a subject for investigation and interesting exploration. The sombre forest, the cloudless heavens, the strange water-fowls, associated as they are with the enjoyments and pleasantries of a delightful party, will not soon fade from my memory.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* announces the arrival in that city of Capt. McComb, T. E., and Major Smith, paymaster, from Fort Cantonment Burgwyn, Lieut. Cook, from Fort Stanton; and Gen. Garland, Major Nickols, and Lieut. Cogswell, from Fort Union.—Capt. Easton, of the Quartermaster's Department, had been ordered to St. Louis, and Major Donaldson selected as his successor.

We learn that the steamers Water-Witch, Commander Rodgers, and Arctic, Commander Hartstene, have been ordered by the Department from the Gulf Squadron to the Navy Yard at Washington.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

We believe there is but one case in America of a real incident which somewhat approximates to that of "Marie," in the Opera by Donizetti. This is in New York, where the National Guard (one thousand strong) have a fair orphan protege, familiarly designated as "The Daughter of the Regiment."

The National Guard, under Col. Duryea, is the best regulated and appointed militia company in the United States. In drill, esprit de corps, organization, and general appearance it will bear close comparison with the "regulars" even of the modern military government. Some years ago an officer of the New York National Guard committed suicide.

This act, according to military discipline, is considered one of cowardice, but the deceased was well known to be one who in active service stood amid the bravest of the brave. He had been through the Mexican war, and stood high in esteem as a soldier. But other matters, when quietly at home, prompted him to become a suicide. He left an orphan child, a bright and promising little daughter. She was alone in the world, and as it were, friendless. The Regiment of her father adopted her, and she became thus "a Child of the Regiment," and that regiment the gallant National Guard of New York.

A tax of two dollars per annum was levied on each member for the orphan's support and education. This amounted to $2,000 a year, and what was not expended was duly put away in investment for a dowry for the Daughter of the Regiment.—The young lady, now about sixteen years old, has grown up beautiful, intelligent, and accomplished, and is well off; and doubtless she looks upon her gallant guardians with all the love, honor, and enthusiasm that Marie did on the brave Sulpice, and the gallant 21st in the opera. Such companies as the New York National Guard reflect honor on the country.—*Savannah Daily Georgian.*

MR. DICKENS.

Mr. Charles Dickens, having gone through the more popular of his Christmas books, has now adopted the expedient of making extracts from his larger works for his "Readings" at St. Martin's Hall. On Thursday he read from "Dombey and Son" the portions occupied with the brief life of little Paul, and truly marvelous was the state of suspense in which he held his audience as he approached and recounted the last moments of his juvenile hero. So minutely, indeed, were the increase of physical debility and the gradual advance of death represented by the mere force of voice and facial expression, that the last gasp came to the hearers as a relief from an almost painful state of tension.

The good natured, stupid Toots was the humorous contrast to the sad incidents of the tale, and in uttering his brief platitudes Mr. Dickens, assuming a vacant look and a thick lubberly style of utterance, became quite another man. Changes that other artists effect by a variety of dresses are presented to the imagination of Mr. Dickens' hearers by a look or modulation of voice. Mrs. Gamp will be the chief personage of a miscellaneous reading on Thursday next.—*London Times, June* 14.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Hilt, THOMAS DOWLING, of Georgetown, D. C., to Miss AMANDA ELLEN WINNEY, of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. Dr. Fuller, HENRY P. GAEHLE to Miss ALMA GRAESER, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 29th ultimo, JOHN EVANS, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 30th ultimo, MARK HORGAN, aged 73 years.

On the 30th ultimo, PATRICK GALAGHER in the 58th year of his age.

On the 30th ultimo, SOPHIA ELIZABETH, aged 7 months and 16 days, daughter of John G. and Margaret Medinger.

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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 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-tf0 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 importance 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 Wood'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.

THE AMERICAN FARMER
FOR JULY.
THE FARMER for July, the first number of a New Volume, contains an unusual variety of interesting AGRICULTURAL MATTER. By the Editor, there are *Introductory Remarks. Directions for the Month on the Farm*, including a valuable article on the Time and Method of *Cutting Timothy Hay. Directions for the Month in the Garden. How to apply Guano to Wheat.—Destruction of Garlic. High Pressure Farming: Lime vs. Guano. A Day at the College Farm, and at Riversdale. Agricultural Education. The Earth Worm an Agricultural Laborer, &c.* Communications on *The Marl Formations: Infusorial Organisms*, by Hon. T. G. Clemson. *Matters and Things*, by a Patuxent Planter.—*A visit to Florida*, by Major L. Giddings. *The Proper Time to Cut Wheat*, by Major John Jones, of Delaware, &c. There are also, *Principles of Manuring*, by Dr. Anderson, Chemist to the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. *Vine Culture on the Rhine*, by H. F. French, Esq., of Massachusetts. *Salt as a Manure*, by John Johnson, of Geneva. A valuable article on *The Improvement of the Breed of Horses. Saving Clover Seed: Giant Clover. Use of Water in Vegetation. How to Keep a Horse's Legs and Feet Sound. Gardening and Flowers. How to Manure Trees in Grass Land. How much Milk for a pound of Butter;* and many smaller articles, making thirty-two full pages of reading matter, besides forty-two pages of every variety of advertisements interesting to the farmer, including *the New Premium List of the Maryland Agricultural Society.*
Single copy 10 cents. Price per annum $1.
Address N. B. WORTHINGTON,
jy2-1t American Farmer Office, Baltimore.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—I will by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, sell, by public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 19 S. Gay street, Baltimore, on FRIDAY, July 23d, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS situated in said city on the south side of Fawn street, between High and Exeter streets, having a front of 20 feet, and a uniform depth of 70 feet. Subject to an annual ground rent of $37, payable half yearly.
The improvements are a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 43, about 16 feet wide and 28 feet deep, with side alley and usual appurtenances.
Terms of sale—One-half cash, and balance in six months; credit payments to bear interest and be secured by notes endorsed to the satisfaction of
L. M. REYNOLDS, Trustee,
je2 2aws WM. HAMILTON, Auct'r.

POTATOES.—300 Bushels MERCER POTATOES, culled, dry, free from sprouts, and in excellent condition.
400 Second-hand GUNNY BAGS.
B. T. ELDER, Commission Merchant,
No. 120 South Eutaw Street,
jy1-tf Opposite B. & O R. R. Depot.

JOISTS AND FLOORING BOARDS.—28,000 feet assorted Y. P. JOISTS.
4,000 feet inch steam sawed FLOORING BOARDS, bright and handsome, per schooner Justina Bandel, for sale by
PENDERGAST BROTHERS,
jy2-tf 77 Smith's wharf, (up-stairs.)

SHOULDERS.—30 HHDS. PRIME BACON SHOULDERS for sale by
jy2-2t JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

MESS PORK.—200 BBLS. HEAVY MESS PORK.
jy2-5t D. J. FOLEY & BRO., 50 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 Geology with the Mosaic account of the Creation.
Allusion will be made and some interesting facts stated with regard to the Geological formation of the copper regions in Lake Superior, with remarks on California, its Geology, Mineral worth, Gold and Mercury Mines, from one year's Geological observations in that country.
The above subject will be illustrated by a series of more than FIFTY PAINTINGS.
The paintings cover over 3,000 feet of canvass, and were executed at a cost of over $4,000. Among them is a splendid production, by Healge, of Niagara Falls.
The Middletown *News* says of this work: "It is a beautiful picture as well as a beautiful painting and a sight of it alone is worth the price of a ticket to the course."
EIGHT TICKETS for the course $1,50. Sixteen tickets $2. Single admission 25 cents. For sale at the Institute, at the Bookstores and Ticket Office.
The sun being excluded during the day, and the windows on both sides thrown open at night, the hall is rendered quite cool and comfortable.
To commence at 8¼ o'clock. jy1 2t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—CHAS. L. KEMP, having disposed of his interest to GEO. H. ROGERS, the firm of Rogers & Kemp is this day dissolved. GEO. H. RO