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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

In consequence of the celebration of this day as the National holiday, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

We copy, in another column, the opening paragraphs of an eloquent and genial article upon the last volumes of Bancroft's History, which appeared in a recent number of the London *Athenæum*. We do so, not merely because of their beauty and appropriateness to the occasion, but because they come from a quarter which it is the constant and petty effort of so many who are called our "Statesmen," to teach us to regard with suspicion and distrust. We confess that it gives us far greater satisfaction to acknowledge one such brotherly and manly tribute, than we could possibly derive from seeing both the STYX and the BUZZARD moored as prizes of war, beneath the broadsides of the windy warriors in the Senate. Sharing with our countrymen as we do, to the full, the just and honest pride for which every recurring Anniversary of our Independence gives new and ample scope, we are still far from being able to say, with truth, that our feelings as Americans, to-day, are altogether those of self-congratulation. The event whose memories were mingled, yesterday, with the worship of a thousand temples, and which, to-day, will gladden the hearts of many millions—has, we think, its lessons of humiliation, as well as its associations of glory. Gazing upon the magnificent picture of our wealth and power and empire, we find ourselves inquiring, in our own despite, whether the Republic of to-day, with all its grandeur, stands in as true a majesty before the World, as when it folded but a few weak colonies within its youthful arms.—Are the men of to-day—we involuntarily ask ourselves—the men of the Revolution, and the founders of the Confederation and the Constitution? Is there that spirit in the people, and in those whom they appoint to rule over them, which won for our fathers the smile and the bounty of Providence, and made the Declaration of their Independence an epoch in the history of man? We cannot answer such questions to ourselves without pain, and it is therefore that we would step aside from the revel of those who are only glad, and ask our readers to think, while others would bid them be proud and rejoice.

No reasonable man, we presume, regards political institutions as a good, in any other light than that of the advantages which they bring and secure. Things, and not names, are what practical men pursue, so that a curse is in nowise the less a curse, because it may be called a blessing, nor a bad government the less an evil, because it has taken a good name in vain. If a government does not, in fact, govern, but is the pretext merely of anarchy and license among those who have adopted it, we may call it republican, or what we will, it is none the less a misfortune or a crime. If a nation shall make itself known among its fellows, merely by its power and lust of gain—if it shall recognize the obligations of the great family to which it belongs, for no better purpose than to break them—a terror to the weak and a source of disquietude even to the strong, it is of little moment that it be baptized by a reverend name—nay, it will be the worse, for thus desecrating what all men regard as holy. Now we are far from desiring to convey the impression, that in our judgment, the progress of our country has reached the extreme points which we have indicated. Happily, such things are not yet. But we do mean to express our conviction, that the tendency of our system, at home, has been to weaken the bonds of obedience to the law, to impair the public sense of right, and sap the foundations of political and social order. We do mean to say, although with sorrow, that externally our tendency has been to encroach upon the rights of our weaker neighbours, and to make them feel our power, not in beneficence, but in spoliation: And we care not whether this has been by the action of our Government, or of our people with the connivance of the Government, or in spite of its attempted restraint. The result has been the same, and the spirit which it indicates is identical. Neither do we see any excuse or consolation for these things, in the fact, that our history, in these particulars, is but the history of other nations, and that we are no worse than our contemporaries and predecessors in the world's annals. If we are no better than the despotisms and monarchies which we despise and denounce, why go through the hypocrisy of pretending to be so? If republican institutions have no better result than the systems which they seek to supersede, why go through the bloodshed and sacrifice of winning them? Why bring them to shame, by linking them with failure and disappointment? Do we place ourselves in the vanguard of the world, only to lead it once again through the sloughs of its old Despond? Our idea of the duties imposed on us by the blessings we enjoy, is, we confess, different. We believe that, in gratitude to God, and in justice to His good gifts and to ourselves, we have to gird up our loins for a different task. We believe that our mission upon the earth as a people, is not one of vain-glorious preaching, and rampant self-exultation—but of honest, upright, manly, laborious example. Unless we work out, from our republican institutions and from our national privileges and blessings, a government which is really and practically based upon obedience and respect; which honors the truth, and reverences right and justice; which despises and punishes license and corruption; which is, in fact, what it vaunts itself to be—our pride will be disreputable, and our destiny must be disgrace. Nor do we believe that we can avert these calamities, unless, with our whole hearts, we take the matter speedily in hand. Prosperity and power have made us reckless. Luxury and corruption have emasculated the stern manhood of our old republicanism. We have gone on, from step to step, so far, that we must stay our course now, or we shall have no power to arrest it hereafter.

It is for this that we have asked our countrymen, to-day, to let the voice of warning be heard with the voice of feasting, and in the pride of their privileges to remember the solemn responsibility of their duties. Our Monarch, the People, like other potentates, has been cajoled enough by flatterers, and parasites, and court-fools. It is high time that he had learned to hear the truth, and there is no season more appropriate for his doing so, than the anniversary of the day which made him—King.

The result of the riots in South Baltimore has been, we are credibly informed, to put an end to the business of those who resist the demands of the conspirators. The Messrs. SKINNER have been compelled to close their ship-yard, and suspend their whole operations. We learn that they contemplate testing, by a suit, the obligation of the corporation to give them effectual protection in life and property. The sooner that question is decided, the better, it seems to us. Business men can then make up their minds to remain or emigrate. Perhaps tax-payers will also discover, whether or not it be worth their while to secure the election of competent and faithful municipal officers.

PROF. AHREND'S CONCERTS.—It gives us pleasure to call attention, again, to these delightful musical entertainments. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that they are now given every evening, at LEUTBECHER'S Garden. They afford a most agreeable resort after the cares of the day are over.

A NEW USE FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The St Louis *Republican* says: The Mayor put the steam fire engines fairly to work on the Levee, yesterday morning, and they acted like a charm in removing the deposites of mud and filth. As they never get tired, and there is plenty of coal to keep them going, and the experiments entirely satisfactory, it is presumed that all of them will be employed to day, giving us assurance that by the early part of next week, the wharf will look as clean as a new pin. Not only will this be done, but a saving of $5000, at least, will be effected by the operation, and the health of the city promoted by it. We think, moreover, that these machines may well be called into requisition, hereafter, to clean the streets in the sections in which sewers have been provided at a saving of a good many thousands of dollars per annum. The experiment should, at all events, be tried.

A company, called the "Hundred Associates," has been organized in Lawrence, Mass., to encourage shoe manufacturing.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee, Captain Forbes, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from that port to the 20th inst. We have no later direct news from the city of Mexico, or from San Luis Potosi, where, it will be remembered, the frontiermen under Gen. Vidaurri were opposed to Osollos and Miramon, the commanders of the Zuloaga Government. The accounts published below favor the Juarez Government. Whether they are reliable or not, remains to be seen. We extract the following intelligence from our files of the *Progreso*, the official organ of President Juarez:

On Saturday last, 19th inst., at 9.20 A. M., a shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz.—The shock lasted about fifteen seconds.

The Monterey *Boletin Official*, mentions the arrival of four pieces of artillery at that place, sent from the State of Chihuahua. Sr. Coronado, the commander of the Chihuahua troops, was reported to be marching from Durango to re-establish the Constitutional (Juarez) Government there. His forces consist of 800 men and a battery.

The *Progreso* has a notice of an engagement between the Zuloaga forces under Negrete, and the Constitutional troops under J. M. Bello, near Sonquimistla, in the State of Puebla, on the 10th of June. Col. Negrete was obliged to retreat, not, however, until he had committed great depredations in the neighborhood.

The first rifle regiment of the Zuloaga Government stationed at Jalapa, pronounced on the 11th inst., in favor of the Constitutional party.

Gen. Echeagaray encountered them at Cerro Gordo, and put them to flight. Gen. Manero was killed in the engagement.

Gen. Alvarez, who overthrew the last government of Santa Anna, and resigned the Presidency of the Republic in favor of Comonfort, has written a letter to President Juarez, congratulating him on his safe arrival at Vera Cruz, and pledging a cordial support to his Government. Alvarez, with his *pinto*, was at Providencia, a hacienda in the northern part of the State of Guerero, *en route* for the city of Mexico.

Col. Cobos, a leader of the Zuloaga party, has issued, from his headquarters at Cordoba, in the State of Vera Cruz, an order enjoining all to lay down their arms, and submit to the Zuloaga Government.

Gen. Santos Degallado, of the Juarez party, has captured the city of Guadelajara. An engagement between the army under Vidaurri and the troops of Osollos and Miramon is also reported to have taken place. These reports came to Vera Cruz *via* the city of Mexico. The recall of Santa Anna was spoken of as a probable event; also the proclamation of a new constitution, with Osollos as Provisional President.

The seaport of Mazatlan, the only one on the Pacific side hitherto in the hands of Zuloaga, is also said to have pronounced in favor of Juarez.

The Liberal party in the city of Mexico were beginning to give signs of life. Copies of a little sheet, called "*La Reforma*," were secretly circulated in the city on the 2d inst., wherein the Government of Zuloaga is denounced in bitter terms, and the Liberals from other parts of the Republic invited to march against the capital, and put an end to the tyrannical government there extant.

Sir Jose M. Diaz-Ortas has been elected Governor of the State of Oajaca. He is an adherent of the Juarez Government.—*N. O. Delta, June 26.*

[*From Correspondence of the Mobile Register.*]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19, 1858.

There is very great excitement here in consequence of the armed enforcement on several foreign houses, among which are some American ones, of the "war contribution" recently decreed by the Government, in defiance of solemn treaty stipulations, and against which Mr. Forsyth has protested, as you have doubtless heard, in the most energetic terms. Foreigners who refuse to pay this iniquitous tax are charged with contumacy by the Government, and threatened with banishment. Indeed, an American merchant has already been furnished with a passport, ordering him to leave the Republic (!) within three days.

As this refusal to pay is in strict accordance with the advice publicly given by the American Minister to his countrymen, this last arbitrary measure is clearly and offensively directed at him, and has prompted a very curt note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A suspension of all official intercourse with the Mexican government will probably be the grave consequences, though the government fully expected that Mr. F. would indignantly demand his passports, which is exactly what they wanted, being desirous of getting rid of the ablest and most uncompromising diplomatic officer by whom it has ever been forced to do unwilling justice, at any price whatever. Such an irresponsible government fears not even the wrath of Uncle Sam, knowing that it's own existence will hardly last a month.

Never was American influence or the prestige of the American name as great here as now. The course of Mr. F. has won the admiration of his countrymen and all the foreigners throughout the Republic. The French Minister, Marquis de Gabriac, who sided with the government, is universally anathematised by the French and others under his diplomatic protection, while Englishmen say that Mr. Otway might have followed with more graceful alacrity in the footsteps of his colleague of the United States. Meantime bands of soldiers are visiting the counting rooms of merchants and embargoing their goods. At San Luis Potosi respectable Englishmen have been compelled to march in the ranks of common soldiers for refusing to pay a new "contribution."

The baleful fires of civil war continues to burn all over the country, and thinking men gravely ask each other where the colossal saturnalia is to end.

In view of the unprecedented condition of the country at large, and of the government here, which is moneyless, and must sell territory to the United States, or fall soon, I cannot help thinking that Mexican nationality is approaching its end, and that there is a strong probability that the mission of Mr. Forsyth will be *the last mission* from the United States here. The most intelligent Mexicans and the mass of the foreigners, except, perhaps, the Spaniards, are warmly in favor of the extension hither of the power of that country. The English eagerly desire it as the only method of securing their enormous claims so long unpaid. The throes are quick and violent, and I am anxious to be in at the death of the sick man. The witnesses of the national demise would afford much curious and valuable instruction and offer such opportunities of observation and experience as are rarely enjoyed by the most fortunate in this life.

THE LATE MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

Mademoiselle Sarah Felix, the sister of the late Mademoiselle Rachel, yesterday brought an action before the Civil Tribunal against Madame O'Connell, the well-known artist, to obtain damages for having pirated a design belonging to her. Mademoiselle Sarah, it appeared, on the death of her sister at Cannes, on the 3d of January last, caused a photographer to take a likeness on her death-bed. He obtained one remarkable for its exactitude, but it was, as was said, "horrible to witness," inasmuch as it represented her features as they were contracted in the agony of death.

As Mademoiselle Sarah's object in having the photograph taken was to preserve a memorial of the deceased for her family and a few friends, she saw that it would not be possible to offer them anything so disagreeable to look at, and she accordingly employed a photographer of Paris, named Ghemar, to soften it down. She made both the photographers sign agreements, by which they bound themselves to take all possible precautions to prevent either the original photograph or the modification of it from getting into the hands of the public.

But Ghemar imprudently allowed Madame O'Connell to take a copy of it, and she having made some alterations in it, caused MM. Goupil, the well-known printsellers, to offer copies of it for sale.—Mlle. Sarah protested against this proceeding, and caused a seizure to be made of the copies unsold. In support of her action certificates were produced from Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director General of the Imperial Museums, and from other artistic authorities, to the effect that Madame O'Connell's photograph was undoubtedly a piracy, and it was contended that the original photograph was not only the exclusive property of Mad'lle. Sarah, but that in law no persons except the members of Rachel's own family had the right to represent her on her death bed, inasmuch as, though she had been a public performer, all that regarded her private life was as sacred as that of any other person. It was added that Mlle. Sarah's intention was to give to the poor any damages the tribunal might award her, her object in bringing the action being to prevent pictures of Rachel on her death bed from being sold to the public. On the part of Madame O'Connell it was admitted that she had seen the photographs in the hands of Ghamar, and had to a certain extent been inspired by it; but it was contended that her work was so different from that in many respects that it must be considered original.

It was also insisted that Madame O'Connell had the right to produce portraits of Rachel, living or dead, as from Rachel's artistic eminence she was public property. It was accordingly demanded not only that the actor should be dismissed, but that 5,000f. damages should be awarded to her for the wrong done her in bringing it, and by the seizure. After hearing the public prosecutor, who declared himself in favor of Mademoiselle Sarah's action, the tribunal postponed judgment for a week.

GALIGNANI.

[*From the London Morning Star.*]

A SCENE AT THE HERTFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

A most painful scene occurred at Hertford on Tuesday, the 18th. Toward the close of the proceedings of the Hertfordshire election just after Sir Edward had concluded his address with a fervent tribute of admiration to the womanly beauty exhibited in the long line of open carriages, chaises and vans drawn up in front of the hustings, there was an unwonted stir in the crowd, which parted to admit of the passage of a hired brougham from one of the town inns.

The carriage having stopped, two ladies alighted one of them an extremely handsome woman, of about forty-five years of age, with fresh complexion, and with eyes of dazzling beauty. The lady who was evidently laboring under excitement which exercised all her powers to control, advanced as nearly as she could through the crowd toward the hustings, and announced herself as the wife of the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, stating that she had come according to a promise made by her to confront her husband, and to expose the wrongs which she said he had inflicted upon her, and which she had described in her works and in a pamphlet published by her.

The appearance of the lady was not unexpected, as her coming had been announced in bills and placards; but, owing to a deception which had been practiced upon her by some persons in the town who had introduced themselves to her, she was detained in the town while the election was proceeding in the vicinity. Those in the secret anticipated that she would not discover the mistake until the proceedings were over, and that her design would be thus frustrated. It was nearly so.

Recognized as soon as observed, her voice was nearly drowned by the shouts of Sir Edward's supporters, but Sir Edward's eye caught her's, and his face paled. He looked like a man suddenly attacked by paralysis. Those near him say he trembled exceedingly. For a few moments he retained his position in front of the hustings, but turned his back on the unwelcome visitor. Then he suddenly disappeared below the hustings platform, while his wife cried "Coward," and he having hastily signed the usual declaration, escaped into the residence of the gentleman on whose grounds the election took place.

Lady Lytton continued to address the audience assembled for more than a quarter of an hour, repeating her statements in her pamphlet, and asserting her intention to confront her husband on every possible occasion until she compelled him to redress her wrongs. Her ladyship subsequently made an application to the Mayor for the use of the Town Hall, for the purpose of making a public statement; but this being refused her, she left the town early in the afternoon. Lady Lytton arrived in Hertford at 3 o'clock on the morning of the election, having posted from Taunton, where she resides. It is needless to say that the event described has caused the greatest possible excitement in Hertfordshire.

THE CROPS.

OHIO.

The crop of wheat in Belmont county will be a heavy one. The Weevil is doing some damage, but this is not extensive. The corn crop is doing well. Oats bid fair for a good crop. Tobacco looks well. The crop of all kinds of fruit will be light. In Miami county there is a favorable prospect for a wheat crop. Oats look well; Rye ditto. The corn crop promises to be largely deficient.

The prospects for a corn crop seem to be blasted in the Scioto Valley—the chief corn-growing section of the State. The farmers have discovered that all the corn that was up before the freshet has been killed by sediment deposited between the leaves, whilst that which was not up is generally rotten. Overflowed wheat fields are dead and rotting.

INDIANA.

In Owen county, the prospect for a corn crop is bad. There is, however, a good crop of wheat, and oats and grass look well. As to hogs there will be an average supply.

In Randolph county, there will be about one-half of a crop of wheat. Early oats are doing well. Corn sections, planted in the latter part of April and first of May, look fine. There will be a large quantity of Buckwheat sowed in this county.

In Dearborn county crop prospects are discouraging. Cheat and smut have injured the wheat, and there will be only half a crop. Corn will be correspondingly short; hay is also deficient.

In Jefferson county, the average number of acres of corn have been planted, the most of which is up and doing well. The wheat and other small grain never were better or promised fairer, with this single exception—the rains have caused the heavy wheat to fall, which will make it difficult to put.

ILLINOIS.

In Henry county, the wheat fields, which a few weeks ago looked so promising, are now some of them under water; and all, to the farmer's practiced eye are unpromising.

Last year the corn crop was light, and a large proportion of it of too poor a quality to keep for market; and this year the crop will be still lighter. Altogether, the prospects for the crops this season are exceedingly unpromising.

In Jersey county, the prospect for a most abundant yield of wheat continues good. The army worm is at work, but has done no material damage. There will probably be a very good yield of corn this year, though much of the ground laid out for the purpose will remain unplanted.

The Illinois *State Journal* say of the whole State, that the wheat crop is considered to be good and a pretty large amount in; though the rains have injured wheat even, in many parts, not very seriously, however. The corn crop, which is the staple of the South, is unusually late, especially in the large, level prairies, and indeed, the bulk is not yet planted; while such as is planted and is up, is losing fast on account of the wet. In Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin and other counties further South, where the lands are more undulating, the prospect is better, as there have seldom been, notwithstanding the very frequent heavy rains of the past three months, more than two or three days together during which farmers could not work more or less. It is evident there will be a considerable amount of corn in Egypt this year, although the prospect is and has been gloomy.

There is also a great deal of fruit of all kinds, and an uncommon promise of cherries, orchard plums, and other fancy berries and fruits, but not so many apples, peaches, or pears. There is also a good crop of woods "mast," such as nuts, acorns and grapes. And in respect of crops, it may be said that, from the alluvial, undulating location of lands in Egypt, they have gained a marked advantage over their brethren north, this rainy season.

Harvest operations commenced on the 16th at Monticello and in the Piasa regions. The grain stands well, and the harvest, with this beautiful weather, promises greatly. The fears of rust, cutworm, lodging, &c., are mostly groundless, as yet.

MISSOURI.

In Calaway county, notwithstanding the long wet term, the crops promise a liberal yield. The wheat on the flat land is somewhat injured, and in some cases is dying out, but on the uplands the crops are very heavy and indicate a larger yield than for several years. The oat crop also promises well, and the grass never was heavier or better. Corn has been very much injured by the rains.

In Jasper county the wheat crop will be a much better yield than was anticipated. Many farmers say they will reach about an average crop. Grass will be about an average. The yield of oats will be abundant; many farmers say their oat prospect have not been so fine for several years. Corn, though not so well advanced as usual, looks very promising.

ARKANSAS.

The present season has been unusually rainy. Throughout the entire valley of the Arkansas, and indeed the whole State, the complaint of the backwardness of the crops has been almost general. The cotton crop will not average more than half the usual yield. The corn crop is very backward, and there is no judging, at this time, whether it will be a short or an average one. Oats, in many parts, particularly in Saline and the neighboring counties, are a failure, and many of the farmers will not even save seed. Wheat, from the great breadth of land sown, may, in the aggregate, come fully up to the yield of last year, but the product of each acre will not probably be more than half the amount.

TENNESSEE.

In Jackson county the cotton crop is suffering from the lice The oat crop is almost an entire failure, caused by the rust. Corn looks tolerably well, and the wheat (now harvesting) will turn out about two-thirds of a crop.

KENTUCKY.

The oat crop in Nelson and Washington counties promises indifferently. In the bottoms it is almost an entire failure, while that growing on the uplands is ruining from ravages of rust. The wheat crop is looked to with great anxiety. The corn looks well, and without extraordinary drought there is no reason to doubt a fair crop.

IOWA.

There never was a better prospect for crops in Iowa than at the present time. Wheat, oats and grass are doing first-rate, and corn, though late, shows every appearance of coming out well.

MINNESOTA.

The corn is up and growing finely, and so with all other kinds of grain—oats and wheat especially look well. The promise of an abundant harvest is everywhere apparent.

GEORGIA.

Crops between Atlanta and Augusta never looked more promising. The stands of corn and cotton are good, and the appearance of the plant healthy.

In the counties of Talbot and Marion the corn and cotton crops are very promising, and some two or three weeks more forward than last year; about an average of each planted compared with the last. Wheat in some localities has yielded abundantly, while in others it has proved a complete failure, in consequence of the rust and smut. Oats, in the gray lands, are worthless, having been completely ruined by rust, but in red lands they are some better, and will make seed.

AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

An educational movement was commenced some time since under the auspices of the ten Southern Bishops of the Episcopal Church.

The design originated with Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, in 1856. During the year he succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of the Bishops of the Dioceses included within the plan, and it was subsequently fully endorsed by the clergy and laity at all the Diocesean Conventions. These Conventions appointed trustees to meet in conference and settle the plan of proceeding, and organize a system for co-operation. That Convention of trustees met on the 4th of July last, at the Lookout Mountain, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee. The Bishops, with lay delegates from most of the States, and trustees duly chosen, formed a numerous body of distinguished men.

They framed a declaration of principles and basis of action for the founding of a university on an extensive scale; completed the permanent organization of a Board of Trustees and appointed Business Committees for the preparation of a charter, the collection of information on the subject of a site, the preparing of the ways and means, and the determining of the whole mode of proceedure in the work. The Board then adjourned to meet at Montgomery, Ala., in November last.

At that Convention, which was also fully attended, a site was unanimously agreed upon for the location of the University, subject only to the condition that a satisfactory arrangement could be made with the proprietors of the property, and that an act of incorporation acceptable to the Board could be obtained from the State of Tennessee.—The title selected was that of "University of the South."

The place selected for the site is at Sewannee, on the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains, in the State of Tennessee; and the domain secured to the University, by incontestible title, consists of six thousand acres of land, of which land the beauty, salubrity, accessibility, and other physical advantages of the spot, Bishop Polk—who was Chairman of the Committee on Locations—speaks in the following glowing terms, as singularly adapted to the wants and uses of the University:

I have visited all the places offered, and examined them with an eye specially directed to the particulars required to be combined in a location suitable for our purposes, and I have no hesitation in saying that the one chosen, is pre-eminently in advance of every other presented. Its health is unrivalled, its water abundant and pure, it is surrounded by a country of rare vertility and beauty and great extent, it has easy access to any amount of fuel in the forest and mines; building material of several varieties of sand and lime stone is abundant and at the door; lumber of the best description and in any quantity is as readily at hand. It is in the centre of a domain of above 6,000 acres of land secured to the University, and is reached with perfect facility by a railroad running through the centre of this domain and connecting immediately with that system of railroads which as *radii* penetrate the whole circle of the surrounding States.

The climate is among its greatest attractions. It is as cool as new England in summer, is free from its intense rigors in winter, and its elevation exempts it from the chilling damps of the New England spring, and at the same time raises it above the level of the intermittents of our Southern autumn. In short, we have reason to be grateful to God for having thrust down into our cotton zone a plateau so accessible and so admirably adapted in every particular as a refuge for our children during the period of their educational training, and so well fitted for the development of their mental, moral and physical natures.

This tract has been given to the University by the proprietors of the adjacent territory, with additional facilities, among which is the right to cut pine timber on the other property for building purposes, to the amount of a million of feet; the privilege of transporting 20,000 tons of building stones or other material, free of freight, on the railroad; and a free donation of 2,000 tons of coal from the adjacent mines.

The preliminary steps for the establishment of a great University are thus far completed in the most satisfactory manner.

COLLISION AT SEA BETWEEN TWO PHILADELPHIA VESSELS—PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, the schooner Elisha T. Smith, Captain Lee, and Triumph, Captain Artis, both from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden, were in company about a quarter of a mile distant, Cape Cod bearing S. E. by S. five miles off. The night was clear and both vessels had been in company over four hours, and consequently were seen each from the other. The E. T. Smith was to windward and a little astern, when a severe N. E. squall compelled both vessels to shorten sail. The Triumph hauled her jib down, was brought head to the wind, and had stern way, but her companion, when the squall struck her, up helm, evidently with the intention of passing to leeward.

In attempting to do so, she struck the Triumph on the starboard quarter with such violence that all hands supposed she would sink, and jumped on board the E. T. Smith, except James Hawes, the cook, who was below.

The Triumph was thrown on the other tack by the collision, and when the vessels separated, was headed to the eastward. Capt. Artis, seeing her still afloat, says that he urged Captain Lee to put about, and enable him to regain his vessel—at all events, to save the cook; but he would not, alleging as an excuse that his own vessel might be driven ashore, although the land was five miles distant, the squall past, and no apparent danger near—so both cook and vessel were left to their fate.

The E. T. Smith arrived here this forenoon with the crew of the Triumph on board, who had lost everything. The Triumph belonged to Bridgetown, N. J., was eight years old, valued at $8,000, and had on board 230 tons of coal. She is not insured.

The E. T. Smith had her jib-boon and head gear carried away, but sustained very little damage in her hull; it is very probable, therefore, that the Triumph was not as badly damaged as her captain and crew imagined, and may yet be picked up.—Against this supposition, however, is the fact that her lame side was brought to leeward by the collision, and consequently open to the water.—*Boston Traveler, 1st inst.*

QUARANTINE AT BOSTON.—The Boston Quarantine authorities, a day or two since, were thrown into a ferment from the discovery that the ship Tropic, which had arrived from Havana, had lost a number of her crew by yellow fever, and that the steward's wife, who had died of the disease, had been brought home in a barrel of spirits. The vessel had come to the dock without even stopping at quarantine. She was sent back for purification.

Some of the New York merchants have lately ordered their captains, who have gone to Havana, not to load for New York, on account of the detention to which they will be subjected at our Quarantine, but to go to Boston or Philadelphia. But Boston, too, appears to be waking up to the necessity of protecting the public health. They must be on their guard, or they may lose the consignment of a cargo of molasses.

STORM IN MINERVA, OHIO—THREE PERSONS KILLED.—On Sunday morning, 27th inst., a violent storm occurred at Minerva, doing considerable damage, killing three persons and striking many others. A daughter of Mr. Miller, near Bayard, was killed; also two teachers at the meeting house in Troy, the house being sadly damaged, the floor torn up, &c. Mrs. Fryett and the oldest daughter were violently struck, another daughter was struck in the knee, breaking the skin and passing down the leg. The family were all together at the time. Drs. Dibble and Keely were also stunned; indeed, all the inhabitants of Minerva were more or less affected.

NEW USES OF COTTON.—Every year developes some new use of cotton, which takes the place of other materials, sometimes openly and as an improvement, and sometimes by fraudulent admixture. Many of the fabrics called wool and silk contain more of cotton than of the material of which they profess to be made, and many articles for which cotton was till lately thought to be an unsuitable material, are proved to be better made from that than from the fabrics that were originally supposed alone to be adapted to them.

The Charleston *Courier* announces that a process has been discovered by which cotton can be compressed into a solid form, harder than wood, impervious to the elements, fire-proof and water-proof, and capable of use for building purposes, at about one third the cost of brick.

THE RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER AMONG NEW ENGLAND MEN IN CUBA.—We have heard lately of a number of deaths by yellow fever among New England men who have been residing in Cuba. On the 8th inst., Mr. James N. Woodman, of Newburyport, died at Havana, of this fever. Mr. Wood, of Watertown, who had been engaged in the ice business on the Island, died at Key West on his way home. Mr. Leander Rice, of Framingham, who had been at work upon a sugar plantation there for several years, was attacked with the fever, and died soon after reaching home. There have been also a number of other fatal cases.—*Boston Traveler.*

MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by Rev. Dr. Heiner, AUGUSTUS FLOWMAN to Miss ETHELENDER FRANCES, the fifth daughter of Stephen T. Mace, Esq.

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Leimgruber, JAMES A. OSTERMAN to Miss MARGARET M., youngest daughter of Capt. Thos. Dinhard, Esq., all of this city.

DIED,

On Saturday, July 3d., MARY CAROLINE, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Pinkney, and relic of C. H. Chabot, Sen. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 2d instant, BERTHA, youngest daughter of L. P. and Rebecca Pumphrey.

On the 1st instant, SAMUEL L. ROSENBERRY, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 30th ultimo, CAROLINE McKELBIN, aged 43 years.

On the 2d instant, RICHARD THARLES, in the 90th year of his age.

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,
je22tf 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-tf10 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 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 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.*

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.

GEOLOGY.—

DR. BOYNTON will give his first ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON GEOLOGY proper, at
MARYLAND INSTITUTE HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

On this evening the exhibition of the large ILLUSTRATIVE PAINTINGS will commence.

☞ The Hall is rendered cool and comfortable.

☞ A PACKAGE OF EIGHT TICKETS for the Course $1.50. Sixteen Tickets $2 for a Gentleman and Lady. Single admission 25 cts.

☞ To commence at 8¼ o'clock. jy3-2t

NOTICE.—THE CELEBRATED and well known SEXTETT CONCERTS, under the direction of PROF. AHREND, in LEUTBECHER'S GARDEN SALOON, No. 19 N. Frederick street, will be given every evening hereafter. jy5-1t*

FOR BOSTON.
SATURDAY,
July 3d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The well known favorite Side-Wheel Steamship
WILLIAM JENKINS,
W. A. HALLETT, COMMANDER,

1000 tons, will leave her wharf, foot of Long Dock, for Boston, punctually as above.

For passage, having excellent accommodations, Apply to HENRY D. MEARS, Agent, Office at Steamer's Wharf.

Fare $12.00, including meals and state-rooms.
jy5-6t

FOR CHARLESTON,—
The well known and favorite steamship
GEORGE'S CREEK,
B. MORLEY, COMMANDER,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY July 10th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare $15, including meals and state rooms.

No bills of lading signed after the departure of the steamer.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

A. C. HALL, Ag't,
jy5-6t 116 Spear's wharf.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th July, at 11 o'clock, at the auction stores on Buchanan's wharf, cargo of bark Williams, from Humacoa, P. R., consisting of

248 HHDS. and 25 bbls. PORTO RICO SUGAR, part
10 represented to be prime.
HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

jy5-ts LEMMON & BROGDEN, Aucts.

RICE.—Fair to prime, constantly for sale by
jy5-eo1m JOHN WILLIAMS & SON, 99 Smith's wharf.

WHISKEY.—50 Bbls. very fine old copper distilled, 2 years old, for sale by
jy5-tf JOHN F. PICKRELL & CO.

NOTICE.—Whereas on or about the 19th day of May, 1856, a Land Warrant, No. 25,444 for 160 acres, was issued by the pension office in my name in virtue of the provision of the Act of Congress, passed in March, 1855, and transmitted on the 19th day of May, 1856, GEORGE H. HICKMAN, of the city of Baltimore, agent, and whereas, frequent application has been made, from time to time, to said Hickman for the same, and his reply has been that the same has not come to hand. Therefore, I have filed in the General Land office a caveat against the patenting of any location which has been or may be made with said warrant, and shall make application to the Pension office for a duplicate of the same.

JOHN STIFLER.
jy5-law6w

NOTICE.—Whereas, on or about the 28th of October, 1856, a land warrant No. 45,843 for 160 acres was issued by the Pension Office in my name, in virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed in March, 1855, and transmitted on the 28th day of October, 1856, to GEORGE H. HICKMAN, of the city of Baltimore, Agent; and whereas frequent application has been made from time to time to said Hickman for the same, and his reply has been that the same has not come to hand; therefore, I have filed in the General Land Office a caveat against the patenting of any location which has been or may be made with said warrant, and shall make application to the Pension Office for a duplicate of the same.

her
AQUILLA F. ⋈ FREDEBICH.
jy5-law6w. mark.

NOTICE.—Whereas on or about the 13th day of May, 1856, a Land Warrant, No. 24,896 for 160 acres, was issued by the Pension office in my name in virtue of the provision of the Act of Congress, passed in March, 1855, and transmitted on the 13th day of May, 1856, to GEORGE H. HICKMAN, of the city of Baltimore, Agent; and whereas frequent application has been made from time to time to said Hickman for the same, and his reply has been that the same has not come to hand.—Therefore, I have gled in the General Land Office a caveat against patenting of any location which has been or may be made with the said warrant, and shall make application to the Pension office for a duplicate of the same.

her
MARY ⋈ PRICE.
jy5-law6w mark.

FLORA TEMPLE AND
LANCET.
TROT