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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

The moon has changed in France, and another turn has taken place in the current of French politics. The tide which, during the last six months, has set so strongly and with such uniform steadiness, in the direction of a Military Despotism and the establishment of the Army as the ruling power in the State, has apparently reached its highest water mark, and is now slowly but sensibly beginning to recede. After the unfortunate *attentat* of the 14th of January, it will be recollected, that the Emperor, in a paroxysm of rage and terror, threw himself unreservedly and unconditionally into the hands of the Army. M. PIETRI, the Corsican Prefect of Police, whose vigilance OSSINI and his confederates had succeeded in eluding, was dismissed from his place at M. BOITELLE, *un vieux militaire* and *ex-officier* Cuirassiers, was installed in his stead. M. ILLAULT the Minister of the Interior, was made to give place to General ESPINASSE, the rough soldier upon whom had devolved, at the time of the *coup d' etat*, the melancholy duty of turning the National Assembly out of doors, and extinguishing the last spark of French liberty, and who now succeeded with the additional and significant title of Minister of Public Security, and armed with extraordinary powers of censorship and repression, to the functions of a Ministry, for the first time in the history of the Government, committed to military hands. Next, the Empire was divided into five great districts, and to the command of each was assigned a Marshal of France. Lastly, by way of symbolising yet more perfectly the entire subordination of the civil to the military power, under the new order of things, M. PERSIGNY, who at that time filled the post of French Ambassador in London, was recalled to make room for the hero of Algeria and the Malakoff, Marshal PELISSIER. At home and abroad, the sword triumphed over the pen, and the civilian was made to yield precedence to the soldier. All this only served, however, to indicate the extent to which fear and suspicion had taken possession of the Imperial breast, and to alienate from the Emperor, whatever measure of popular sympathy and affection, the attempt upon his life might otherwise have gained for him. With the new military *regime*, the first beginnings of which we have thus briefly sketched, and in consequence chiefly of the harsh and repressive measures which followed the appointment of General ESPINASSE to the Ministry of the Interior, there gradually grew up a feeling of coldness and estrangement, between the Emperor and his subjects, which extending far beyond the disaffected classes, the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Republicans, has even sensibly affected the *bourgeoisie* and those sober and conservative middle classes, whose sympathies had hitherto been the strongest support of the Imperial throne. Since the late barbarous duel between M. PENE and the *sous-lieutenant*, M. HYENE, with its attendant circumstances, still fresh in the recollection of our readers, this secret jealousy of the military power has ripened into open hate—and the hitherto smouldering embers of popular discontent have flamed forth in angry fury. Just at this critical moment, then, when all men were waiting in suspense to see whether the patient ox would at length turn and gore his master, and whether the bow that had been bent so strongly would stand the severity of its tension, there comes the news, that a change has taken place in the Imperial policy; that the cord which had been drawn so tightly has been loosened, and that the yoke which had grown so burdensome has been made more easy. General ESPINASSE has retired from the Ministry of the Interior, —having received from the Emperor, plain intimation that his resignation was expected and would be accepted. His successor is M. DELANGLE, a civilian and a lawyer, and at the time of his appointment, First President of the Imperial Court. M. DELANGLE, it is true, has ever been a facile and obsequious servant of the Government, but the habits and prejudices of his class can not have failed to inspire him with a respect for ancient rights and legal forms, which was altogether foreign to the military ideas and associations of his predecessor. General ESPINASSE, meanwhile, retires with a salary of 30,000 francs per annum, receives a seat in the Senate, and is to have the privilege of wearing a richly embroidered coat, covered with lace, on State occasions. The next intimation that we have that the tide of military power, which has so long been at the flood, has begun to ebb, is contained in the announcement that M. BOITELLE is to give back the place of Prefect of Police, to M. PIETRI, the former incumbent, who has again been summoned from Corsica to Paris. Finally, we learn by the steamer *City of Washington*, that the discovery has been made that the air of London does not agree with the health of Marshal PELISSIER, and that it is thought advisable that he, too, should return and be replaced, the gossips have not quite settled yet by whom, but at all events by a civilian. M. PERSIGNY, the former ambassador, Count WALEWSKI, and M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, are named among the persons most likely to receive the appointment. These, then, are steps in the right direction, and they argue well for the domestic repose of France and the stability of the Empire. Meanwhile the busy note of preparation is still heard in French dock-yards and arsenals. The activity in maritime armaments still continues, and all Europe looks on with amazement and suspicion. England is manning her Channel fleet, little Belgium and Sardinia are getting their armies in readiness, and even His Holiness the Pope is making warlike preparations, which look as though the Church Militant expected shortly to stand in need of the weapons of carnal warfare. The Papal Navy is to be increased from two corvettes to ten! What all this means—who can tell? Who knows but that beside the desire to lighten the burden of military rule which has of late borne so heavily upon the shoulders of his people, the Emperor has other and ulterior ends in view, in making the changes which we have noticed? Who knows but that he has work cut out for General ESPINASSE, more nearly in the line of that gentleman's profession, than were the duties of the Home-Office, and that in recalling Marshal PELISSIER from London drawing-rooms, he proposes to find for him more congenial employment in camps and battle-fields?

We learn that the difficulty which has prevailed, for some days past, at the ship-yard of Messrs. WM. SKINNER & SONS, was terminated yesterday, by the employment of the white caulkers. The negro workmen being afraid to return to their labor, after their experience of last week, there was, of course, nothing else to be done, the Messrs. SKINNER having no choice between abandoning their business and submitting to the terms imposed on them. The idea suggested in yesterday's *American*, that the colored caulkers had combined to exclude the white workmen from labor, is too absurd in itself to be within the scope of possibility, and we have no reason for believing it to be anything else than one of the usual apologies of that journal for official delinquency. The statement of the Messrs. SKINNER, in yesterday's *Exchange*, over their own signatures, ought certainly to afford some guaranty for the truth of what it contains, and we will not, in the face of a declaration, made so solemnly by men of so much respectability, believe, without convincing proof, that there is any ground for doubting it. But whether their statement be true or false, on this point, certain it is, that the Messrs. SKINNER had a right to employ whom they pleased, whether black or white, and to be protected by the authorities in doing so, and it strikes us that the Mayor would be much better occupied in enforcing the laws, than in holding an inquest over the remote causes which may have led to their violation. The one is his business—the other the business of the Courts—and we do not think that the Executive has any surplus vigilance to lend to the Judiciary. Two of the parties to the riot who were recognized by the Messrs. SKINNER, were arrested upon bench warrants some days ago, on the oath of one of the firm, and duly bailed out. It remains to be seen whether the Criminal Court will emulate the activity of the Mayor's office.

J. H. Beard, late sub-treasurer, has been appointed cashier of the Boston Custom House, and the office of superintendant has been abolished, on the retrenchment principle.

FOREIGN.

FURTHER ADVICES BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[*From the London Times of June 21st.*]

A COUPLE OF ENGLISH SCANDALS.

The past week saw the termination of two of those uncomfortable cases which unfortunately do not expend all their discredit upon those immediately concerned in them. No one, we presume, would care to become the historian of the house of Meux, and it is fortunately unnecessary to go further back in point of date than the year 1841, when the present Sir Henry Meux, having passed through Eton and Christchurch, and being strong in body, if not in mind, succeeded to the Hertfordshire estate and to the enormous profits of the brewery.

How he spent this income it is useless now to inquire. He has three sisters, Lady Malden, Mrs. Arabin and Lady Smijth. Lady Malden, previous to her marriage, had kept his house for him, and to her he had obligations which he seems to have most generously discharged. In 1855 this rich and prosperous man married a daughter of Lord Ernest Bruce, and a son was born to him. He was, therefore, at what men call the height of his prosperity when the shadow of a terrible doom stole over him. Before his son was born he made a will, leaving his real property to any eldest son, and £20,000 each to any other children he might have. His wife took a life interest in the remainder, but his sisters were not mentioned. The law, however, would remedy this omission in case the infant son of Sir Henry should die. Sir Henry's sisters would then take as coheiresses on the termination of Lady Meux's life interest.

In July, 1857, Sir Henry made a codicil to this will, and thereby left his property to his children, but, if there should be no children, then to his wife absolutely. Between the will and the codicil, therefore, there is no practical difference if the infant, Henry Bruce Meux, should grow up to manhood. But there is a chance that this child may die, and if that should happen the property would, under the terms of the will, go to the sisters after the death of Lady Meux, and would go to the widow absolutely under the terms of the codicil. Sir Henry Meux has become an idiot. About that there is no question. No one is interested in questioning it. The whole inquiry is a fight over the anticipated or imagined grave of the infant boy. The object of the sisters is to prove that their brother was mad on the 3d of July, 1857; if it can be established that he was sane up to the 4th of July it is sufficient to answer the purposes of the wife. It is an edifying contest, and the proceedings preserve a consistent relation to their object.

It was proved that before the close of 1856 Sir Henry shot badly, and in some Cambridgeshire cover-shooting shot Gen. Hall in the leg. Lord Charles Clinton remarked that Sir Henry had an impediment in his speech, but was not drunk. The Hon. Charles Butler found a difficulty in understanding what he said. Sir Henry told a Mr. Bragg that certain voters would vote for him, who he (Mr. Bragg) knew would not do so. Mr. Marjoribanks remarked that he walked badly. Lord Ranelagh recommended him to give up Herfordshire and stand for Middlesex, for the same reason, it is to be supposed, as that given for Hamlet's being sent to England. Moreover, when he canvassed he left to his professional agents the work of persuasion, and limited his own form of salutation to "Will you vote for me? I am the senior member." The sisters three, moreover, in their anxiety for truth, or in industrious prosecution of their case, ranged the menials of the household in their ranks.

Sir Henry had intimated a belief that his butler was a liar, and had scrutinized the weekly bills of his French cook. The doctors, as usual, differed—they differed in contraries and in contradictories, they differed catagorically and hypothetically, they differed subjectively and objectively, they differed in diagnosis and in treatment. Weighing their evidence in a pair of scales, the overweight seems to be the opinion of Sir Benjamin Brodie—namely, that he did not think Sir Henry's judgment upon the qualifications of an attorney worth much. We could find fifty attorneys to say as much for Sir Benjamin Brodie. Far be it from us to say that Sir Henry was not quite mad when he shot badly, and walked badly, and talked badly, and canvassed badly, and doubted the veracity of his butler, and profanely questioned the accounts of his French cook. There certainly was some other facts which would carry the case another further.

But, if we must admit that each of the imputed acts of commission and omission is an important item in an indictment against a man's sanity, we must also tremble to think of the mental condition of many people we have been associating with for years. After a nine days' wrangle, at a cost of £600 or £700 a day, over the broken intellect of this poor lunatic, the jury came to the very sensible verdict that they could not tell when his insanity assumed an aspect which rendered him incapable of testamentary disposition. They were right. As we approach and pass the solstice we can detect a change of temperature; but who can tell by his own mere organ of sense at what moment he is passing the line? The jury seem to have felt that the inquiry, so far as it was a test, was unnecessary. Their decision as to the validity of the codicil would have been binding on no one. It was only an unseemly scramble for a better place in a future fight—a fight likely to come off in case of the untimely death of the baby.

Throughout this melancholy exhibition the palm for unblushing coolness must be awarded to Mr. Montagu Chambers. During a contest wherein every champion bore as his motto—"*Auri sacra fames*," this philosophical and ethical ornament of the Bar and the Legislature read a serious lecture to Lady Meux upon the evils of too great riches, the disadvantages of wealth to a widow sought in marriage by an ardent lover, and the danger of exciting the loquacity of an evil speaking world which might accrue from the fact of a mother having a pecuniary interest in the death of her offspring. The delicacy and good taste of this appeal, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, cannot be too highly extolled.

What shall we say of the other *cause celebre* of the week? The plot is so quaint that it remits us to the French memoirs of the time of the Regency, or to the earlier historiettes of the Court of good King Charles II. It may be stated in a very few words. A dowager lady of rank occupies her leisure in writing scandalous anonymous letters of, to, and about her nephew, and when he expostulates, sends her brother, a fighting Colonel, who has already "had the misfortune" to kill his man, to demand satisfaction; which we must suppose means to shoot the nephew through the body, or at least to break an arm or leg. This new phase of nepotism was submitted to the double lights of the police court and the Court of Queen's Bench.

The unhappy nephew, to avoid fighting the brother of his uncle's wife, was compelled to come into court and tell his sad tale of persecution. He had lived for six years under a perpetual shower of filth. Wherever he turned the postman met him with a letter, and this letter always contained precisely the most disagreeable thing that could be suggested to him at that particular moment. There is a French farce wherein the heroine is persecuted nearly to death for repeating a little scandal. Having inadvertently said that a gentleman's wife had been unfaithful to him, the husband makes her responsible for the name of his rival. By every post, in every society, wherever she may be, she receives a letter with the unvarying inquiry, "*Madame, s'il vous plait—son "nom."* She found the persecution insufferable. So Mr. Hughes, when he was about to be married, found himself assailed by imputations that he was insolvent, illegitimate, eaten up with the king's evil, and subject to hereditary madness. When he does get married he cannot receive his mother into his own house but the postman arrives at his mother-in-law's door with a protest. Even his house-keeper is not allowed to pursue her course in peace, and the butler is shot through the character by an epistolary revolver.—Now, a man may know himself to be very solvent and very healthy, and may find the society of his mother a solace, and may know his servants to be honest, but still get impatient of a pertinacious correspondence such as this. He may be innocent of band-boxes, and of those who carry them, and yet not like to be called "Bandbox Hunges."—But if the offence had terminated here we need not have had a public *esclandre*. A private exposure would have been sufficient; society would have punished this Canidia, who draws her poisons from the inkpot. An old woman's spite and malignity are not thought worthy of much notice, unless they should succeed in effecting mischief; and in this case there was no special damage, as the lawyers call it. But when these letters are followed up by the visit of a fighting Colonel and by public denial upon oath of the authorship of the letters, we seem to see a shameful act deeping in color to a crime. We are startled to find a woman of rank coming into a court of justice, and solemnly, in the face of the world, committing what the jury found to be perjury; but we have no right to be surprised that a woman who could write the letters produced upon this trial should try to shield herself from the disgrace of detection even by such awful means. The jury have declared that the scandalous anonymous letters which so persecuted poor Mr. Hughes were written by Lady Dinorben, and this after she had appeared in the witness-box and had on her oath repudiated them. The Judge's summing up and the evidence in the case seem fully to bear out the verdict. By a retributive piece of poetical justice, the wickedest and most unwomanly words which the letters contained were written in the natural handwriting of the writer.

FRANCE.

THE ORLEANIST PARTY.—The departure from England of the friends of the Count de Paris, who went thither to pay respect to the funeral of the late Duchess of Orleans, was marked by a general meeting, when many resolutions were determined upon. The absence of Guizot on such a solemn occasion was much commented upon, and the attendance of his son with an apology, was thought but poor compensation; whereas, Thiers came out strong, and justified the hope expressed by many French politicians, of beholding him once more Prime Minister. The boldness and independence of the Count de Paris created great admiration. One of his expressions has become most popular—"Better to die sword in hand on French soil than languish with disappointment and disease in exile." It is said that the only comment made by Thiers upon the speech was this—"We must get this fine lad out of the atmosphere of resignation and submission to Providence which surrounds him at Claremont—it will ruin his spirit."—*Court Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter of June 11th, from Rome, says that the prison of Paliano, about thirty miles from the Eternal City, has again been made the scene of a conflict between the prisoners, in a desperate attempt to force their way out, and the guard, who, it will be remembered, on a similar occasion a twelve month ago, fired upon them and killed seven or eight of them. In the present instance no lives were lost, and a number of the prisoners, estimated by some accounts at not less than 60, actually succeeded in getting away. Half of them, however, have been recaptured, and the two chief instigators of the revolt have been brought to Rome for examination. One of these is a hatter, who, during the revolutionary movements of 1848, was an agent of the Republican government; the other is a journeyman compositor, who was sent to prison for printing revolutionary proclamations sent him from abroad.

Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt resolved, as is well known, a long time ago, after she had given up her projected journey to Russia, to leave her present residence—Dresden—and settle in England. This intention she has now carried out. After all her furniture in Dresden had been disposed of, no inconsiderable number of packages, with articles of value, &c., were forwarded last week, via Hamburg, to England, where Jenny Lind will repose in retirement, on her laurels, at a villa near London.—*Netherlands Gazette.*

The English Prime Minister is suffering from a slight attack of the gout. This disorder has seized the earl in a somewhat unusual place—in the shoulder—and compelled his lordship to keep his bed for a day or two. There is a rumor that the earl is about to rent Osterly Park from Lord Jersey, in order to have the means of relaxation from the cares of office without the inconvenience of traveling to Knowsley.

There have been several storms at Dijon within the last few days, followed by copious rains. The rains rendered immense service both to the vines and corn crops as well as vegetables.

Three young noblemen from Senegal, of the brightest ebony tint, have arrived in Paris from that French colony, and have entered the military academy of St. Cyr.

The German *Universal Gazette* contains an *on dit* to the effect that Prince Alfred of England will shortly arrive in Berlin, and enter the first regiment of the guard, in order to become acquainted with the Prussian military service.

The Belgian Government has decided on having a census taken of all the blind, and deaf, and dumb in Belgium on the 30th ult.

The Dutch Government has, with a laudable desire to promote the interests of science, taken measures to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the "natural history" of the herring than is yet possessed.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON—ACTIVITY OF THE SLAVE TRADE—DESTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYMEN —FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[*Correspondence of the New York Times.*]

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

The American Gulf Squadron are now busily engaged in cruising in search of her Britanic Majesty's gun boats, and show themselves before the Moro Castle nearly every day. The Dolphin, Water Witch and Vixen entered the harbor, but after a brief stay, sailed again to join their companions.—The Plymouth and Fulton sent in their boats for letters and fresh provisions. Fears of the yellow fever probably keeps them out of port, though all uneasiness about further visits from British cruisers is at an end. The Styx and the Devastation are now lying in port. On the latter came Commodore Kellett, who has been sent down here to explain away the officious conduct of the Commander of the Buzzard, and assure the Government that punishment will be meted out to him. He dined with Concha yesterday, and leaves again to-morrow for Halifax, withdrawing from these coasts all the offending gun boats.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in a lengthy article, refutes the assertions of the Havana correspondent of the *Herald*, who gravely asserted that twenty-five thousand negroes had been landed on the Island since the 1st of January, in twenty-five vessels. As the greater part of the vessels engaged in this trade are brigs and schooners, and hardly capable of bringing such an enormous number, even though stowed as tight as herrings, the traders generally take a moderate sized cargo, which better insures health on the passage.

From good information given by parties interested in the business, I should judge that the actual number landed since the beginning of the year cannot exceed 10,000, if so much. When we bear in mind the great number of vessels captured on the coast by the British cruisers, and the difficulty of procuring cargoes, owing to the extreme vigilance exercised in that quarter, we cannot help admitting that the *Herald's* correspondent has been badly duped.

General Concha's new system of exterminating the highway robbers throughout the Island, has commenced to work beautifully. Since the issue of the order eight or ten noted villains have been shot by the soldiers and peasantry, and the public roads are now entirely safe. In the western part of the Island two of the worst characters have been pardoned and invested with full powers to capture every suspicious character. In every instance that the alarm has been sounded, the robbers have either been captured or shot. The same energy displayed in this and other cities of the island would have a good effect. Never since the time of Vives has the country been so thoroughly at the mercy of thieves and assassins, all owing to our Chief of Police, who is no more qualified for his office than the late Mayor of New York. Concha, however, owes his present office mainly to his exertions, and had to give him a part of the spoils.

I am credibly informed that the present Spanish Cabinet will not accept Concha's resignation. This intelligence reached here by the last English packet. The cause of this change is that the wily Marquis accompanied his resignation with a round million, the proceeds of the Havana Custom House and the head-tax levied on the slaves, with the promise of another million in September. These are unusually large presents to receive from Cuba, notwithstanding the general impression abroad that the Island of Cuba yields the home government a large surplus. The naval and military establishments consume nearly all the revenues, and these two millions proceed mainly from the new taxes levied by Concha for the first time.

The weather has been very disagreeable of late, and the rains incessant. Yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent in the city, but the harbor is as yet, comparatively speaking, healthy.

UTAH NEWS.—THE PERPLEXITIES OF JUDGE ECKLES.

[*From the Correspondent of the New York Herald.*]

CAMP SCOTT, June 10, 1858.

The judicial department of our Territorial government has labored under serious difficulties ever since it was taken from the hands of the Saints and placed in those of the Gentiles. These difficulties have now become such as to render the holding of the Supreme or even of a District Court almost, if not quite, impracticable. The chief judicial functions of the Territory are exercised by a Chief Justice and two Associate Judges; together they hold the Supreme Courts, and separately District Courts, the Territory being divided into three judicial districts, one of which is presided over by each Judge.

Mr. D. R. Eckles, the Chief Justice, received his appointment later than either of his compeers; nevertheless he is the only one now in or who has ever been in the Territory. It was after night on the 21st of July, 1857, that he received notice of his appointment; the next day he took the oath of office; five days later he had closed his business at Greencastle, Ind., made the necessary arrangements for his journey and travelled to St. Louis. He waited at Leavenworth until the 10th of August for the other civil officers; none arriving he started westward, thinking they would overtake him.

At Fort Kearney he awaited again two weeks for the civil officers, particularly his associate judges; still none arriving he recommenced his journey, Government did not even furnish him with transportation; he had to find his own teams. Before getting into Kearney he broke down a wagon, so he advanced from that post to Chimney Rock with an ox train; thence he travelled on with Col. Smith's command, furnishing, however, his own transportation. At the South Pass he was overtaken by General Johnston, who, though he considered it rather a stretch of his powers, tendered to him the services of three government mules from Ham's Fork to this place. The judge arrived here on the 17th November, dug a hole in the ground, fixed up some logs around it and deposited himself in it as the judicial head of the Territory.

The first Monday in September he opened his court, without a single Territorial officer in the Territory to aid him; there was no sheriff, no constable, no magistrate, no clerks, no seals, no library, no court house, nor even a table or chair to put in one. He considered it very doubtful whether he had the power to appoint any of the officers above named, save his clerks; but as it was necessary to have a civil government, in order to control and punish teamsters and camp followers who violated the law, he considered a government *de facto* better than none, and forthwith appointed said officers to aid him in carrying on one. The funds he supplied out of his own pocket; he has never received a cent from the Territory to aid in carrying on the civil government. Moneys accruing to the court from fines or otherwise have defrayed the major part of his expenses.

During the past winter the Judge suffered many privations. The difficulty of getting wood was very serious; he paid as high as $40 a cord for it, and finally could not obtain it for that. The animals, being with difficulty kept alive, could do no work so the men had to harness themselves to wagons and draw wood through the snow for the command.—If wood was obtained in this way for the troops, it will be understood how difficult it was for civilians outside of the army to obtain it. In February Gen. Johnston ordered the Judge to be supplied with wood, as though he pertained to the army.—When the army moved from its upper camp down here, Mr. Eckles was unable to follow it for want of a tent.

Finally the command was able to furnish him with tents for himself and attaches, whereupon he took up his quarters with the army, and continued to make war on the gamblers, who seriously disturbed the good order, peace and quietude of the camp.—The only aid he has received in carrying on a civil government has been from the army, with the exception of the appointment of one magistrate by Gov. Cumming. Already upon the army arriving here serious difficulties had commenced between the teamsters and soldiers; and if there had not been a judicial authority to restrain the one and a judicious power to govern the other, lamentable consequences might have ensued.

The army is now about moving into Salt Lake Valley. Judge Eckles will accompany it; but what can he do there? He cannot hold Supreme Court, for neither of his associates are here; he cannot hold District Court, because it is not his district.

The first district over which he presides lies north of Salt Lake City, the Mormons have all left that region of country, so he can do nothing there. The second judicial district, containing about all the Mormons at the present time, pertains to Mr. Sinclair, of Virginia. The Governor might remove Judge Eckles from the First to the Second district, but such a removal would not be exactly legal.—Nevertheless, in order to get a civil government in that district, it may be well that a government *de facto*, not in compliance with all the forms of law, is better than none at all. Judge Eckels wrote to the President a long time since that he could not carry on a civil government here longer than the 15th of May, unless associate judges were sent him, but the letter was seized in transitu by the Mormons.

The Judge's animals having been lost during the winter, he finds himself without means of transportation to Salt Lake Valley. Usually, generals in the American army take any number of the public animals and carriages they chose for the transportation of themselves, their effects and their friends. Gen. Johnston, however, holds that though he has the control of everything for public purposes, he has the disposal of nothing for private or personal purposes; so he is unable to extend to Judge Eckels the use of public animals, but has cordially placed his own private carriage at the Judge's disposal, remarking that his place was on a horse at the head of the army.

Gov. Cumming, more favored than the Chief Justice of the Territory, received from the general government an order for transportation and provisions at contract prices. Considering the critical position of affairs in this Territory every public officer ought to be at his post doing his duty. Ought judges who are salaried for administering justice in this Territory to live in the States and never enter it? The President directly appealed, in his late proclamation to the Saints, to all Territorial officers, enjoining upon them "to be diligent and faithful to the full extent of their power in the execution of the laws." Can they do this and reside outside of the Territory?" Where are Judges Potter and Sinclair?

CHARLESTON HARBOR—THE MAFFIT CHANNEL.—The ship Noemie, Captain Johnson, for Liverpool, was towed to sea through the Maffit Channel, on Saturday last, by the steamer Nina. The Noemie's draught was a foot more than the pilots would have taken over the ship bar on that day, and the former channel will, from its increased capacity and its convenience to the city, be used hereafter for the larger portion of the shipping trading to this port.

The pilots are axious to have a conspicious mark placed on the Martello Tower on James' Island, which, in connection with a similar one on Fort Sumter, would afford a fine range of marks to come in or go out the Maffit Channel by.—*Mercury July 5.*

The ship Albert Franklin, Capt. Dunbar, recently reported abandoned a wreck in the bay of Bengal, had three boats in which the crew escaped from the sinking vessel. They were separated the first night, and next day the captain's boat, containing that officer and five of the crew was picked up by the ship Judge Shaw, and taken to Rangoon. Letters from Calcutta state that the other two boats, with the rest of the officers and crew, were also picked up, a few days after the wreck, by a brig, and carried to Bassein.

Professor Updegraff, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has made a discovery in paper manufacture which, he thinks, will be very valuable. It is made from vegetable matter, without pulping, requiring only the present process of bleaching. All kinds of paper can be made from the material in inexhaustible quantities, and at points convenient for shipping to any part of the world. It presents a smooth and even surface, and is of a very white color.

A row boat, containing two sons and two daughters of Mr. Wilson, of Poughkeepsie, and Mr. Wilkins, a teacher in that city, was run down on Friday last by a river steamer, and capsized. Mr. Wilkins was drowned, but the others were saved, much bruised by contact with the wheel of the steamer.

The two-headed girl is now on exhibition at Lexington, Missouri. She is seven years old, and is possessed of two perfect heads, four arms, four legs, two hearts, and one well formed body only.—She is healthy, active and intelligent, speaks and eats with both mouths, walks well and runs fast, sings with taste and dances gracefully.

John H. Campbell, of Ravenna, Ohio, died a few days ago of injuries received upon the Pennsylvania; his father died in 1851, near Louisville, on his way home from New Orleans, and his uncle was burned to death on the Daniel Webster, below Natchez.

A young girl, a daughter of Mr. Charles Thompson, formerly State agent on the West Chester, Pa., cars, arose from her bed, as is supposed while asleep, and deliberately walked out of the third-story window! She fell on the pavement below and was horribly crushed by the fall.

The Huntington (Ind.) *Herald* says that the large large flouring mill of Jno. Heiny, near Mt. Ætna, in that county, was destroyed by fire last week, with a large amount of flour and grain in it. The loss is estimated at $6,000 to $8,000.

The Boston *Traveler* understands that there is no truth in the statement that Senator Sumner, on the advice of French physicians, was about to undergo a cauterizing operation of the back.

Joseph Stift, a watchmaker and jeweler, at Indianapolis, had his shop robbed on Wednesday, while at dinner, of articles in his line to near the value of $2,000.

Near Sandusky, Ohio, last week, two old citizens took their own lives by cutting their throats. Their names were Bush and Widderfield.

The iron shops of Mr. Grundel and the warehouse of Messrs. Haynes & Yates, in Charleston, S. C., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Entire loss $20,000.

A young man named W. J. Desha was murdered in New Orleans on the 30th ult., by a coffee-house keeper named Michael Duffy. The murderer was arrested.

A fine hot spring has been discovered at Fall River, Mass.

MARRIED,

On the 7th instant, by Rev. Wm. Hanks, EDWARD F. HAZELTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss CARRIETT C. BENNETT, of this city.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. Mr. Hamlen, JOHN WRIGHT to Miss AGNESS HUNTER, all of this city.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. Mr. Davis, LOUIS M. BROWN to Mrs. JOSEPHINE MONTGOMERY, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 7th instant, SARAH PARKS, aged 71 years, 11 months and 6 days.

On the 7th instant, MARY A. CRISP, in the 58th year of her age, relict of the late Richard Crisp.

On the 7th instant, JAMES McTAGUE, in the 23d year of his age.

COAL! COAL!!

R. M. Janney, of our firm, has just returned from the collieries of the Locust Mountain, where he has selected and contracted for the delivery of the best article of that superior hard White Ash Coal. After careful examination, we consider this Coal, for furnaces and general use, unsurpassed by any offered in this market. The great reduction in the cost of transportation, consequent upon the opening of the Northern Central Railroad to Sunbury, enables us to sell this justly celebrated Coal at greatly reduced rates.

JANNEY & JEWETT,
Baltimore street, one door west of South street,
jy7-1w and No. 69 Second st., opposite the Town Clock.

COOKING COAL.

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

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

COAL NOTICE.

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

WASHBURN & HOUSE,
je19-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.

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.

"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 greater 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

GEOLOGY.—

DR. BOYNTON will give his third and fourth LECTURES OF HIS ILLUSTRATED COURSE, at the *MARYLAND INSTITUTE*, ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 7th and 9th. TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—6 Lectures—75 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
☞ To commence at 8¼ o'clock. jy6-tf

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND FOUNDRY PROPERTY, AT RISK OF FORMER PURCHASER.—We will re-sell on the premises, for cash, (N. E. corner of Concord street and Pratt street,) at the risk of former purchaser, (who is in default,) under the sale made by virtue of certain writs of fieri facias, severally sued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, for Maryland District, by the Eagle Screw Company and George Harris, against Wm. Peters, directed to and executed by the Marshal of said district, all that property at the said corner situate, consisting of a large Brick WAREHOUSE AND FOUNDRY and its appurtenances, lying and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the north side of Pratt street and the east side of Concord street, and running thence and binding on the north side of Pratt street, ninety-three feet, more or less, to West Falls Avenue, running thence northerly binding on said avenue, seventy-nine feet; thence south-easterly, by a straight line to a point on the east side of Concord street, and sixty feet northerly from Pratt street, and thence southerly binding on east side of Concord street to place of beginning, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

CANNON & MATTHEWS,
jy9-ts Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to GRANVILLE S. OLDFIELD are requested to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against him will present the same properly authenticated, at my office, for settlement. JOHN STEWART,
33 St. Paul street
jy9-tf s Committee of Granville S. Oldfield.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 9.
Complete success of the celebrated
MATT PEEL'S
ORIGINAL
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
They are the best and oldest organized troupe extant.
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIANS!
THE ABLEST DELINEATORS!
THE SWEETEST VOCALISTS!
THE BEST DANCERS! and the
MOST GENIAL HUMORISTS!
In any Musical Troupe before the American Public.

THE SERVICES of an intelligent YOUNG MAN, of good address and education, who is a skillful penman, quick at figures and a competent BOOK-KEEPER, will be shortly required in a business house of this place. Best references required. Salary $800 per annum. Address Box 1102 Baltimore Post Office. jy9-tf

BALTIMORE CITY 6's of 1875 wanted by
ISRAEL COHEN,
jy9-tf No. 5 Franklin Bank Buildings, North st.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—460,000 to arrive per brig "Hannah Balch," from St. John, N. B. For sale by RICHARDSON & CO.,
jy9-tf 67 Exchange Place.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS PENETRATING THE FLESH, extracted without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience, by DR. PARINTER,
Surgeon, Chiropodist,
jy9-1y Office No. 21 N. Calvert street.

GUNPOWDER.—The undersigned, agents of the Hazard Powder Company, of Connecticut, have now in magazine an ample supply of all the various kinds of GUNPOWDER manufactured by this Company, consisting of—
Electric, American Sporting, Indian Rifle in canisters, Kentucky Rifle, Sea Shooting and Ducking Powder in canisters and kegs. Cannon, Musket, Mining and Blasting Powder, which will be delivered to the trade in this city, or at railroad stations or vessels, at manufacturers' prices.
D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
jy8-1m 50 South street.

CAPE MAY BATHING DRESSES.—We have now in store a large assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' BATHING DRESSES, sun and rain UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS and FANS. Also every variety of HARD RUBBER GOODS. We name in part—NAPKIN RINGS, TOILET and POCKET COMBS, FINGER RINGS, DRINKING CUPS, POWDER FLASKS, INK BOTTLES, SHAVING BOXES and BRUSHES, TOILET GLASSES, ROOLES, besides other articles too numerous to mention.
E. M. PUNDERSON & CO.,
No. 209 Baltimore street,
jy8-tf Agents for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the Hambur