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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

Are we to enter into competition with New York and Philadelphia for a portion of the trade of the Great Lakes, or shall we quietly suffer our neighbors to absorb the commerce of those inland seas, and content ourselves with the advantages we have already gained by our Western connections? With every disposition to appreciate, to its fullest extent, the commercial value of the products of the Ohio and the Mississippi valleys, and to accord all honor to that spirit of enterprise by which those products have become familiar to our market, and have added largely to the wealth and prosperity of our city, we cannot be insensible to the opportunity now afforded us for opening up commercial relations with the States of the North-West. We know how common it is to estimate the value of a thing by the labor and expense it has cost us, and how difficult it is for men whose thoughts, for a quarter of a century, have been turned exclusively in one direction to rid themselves of the habit thus acquired, or to realize in their efforts to command the agricultural resources of the older States of the Union, the marvellous growth of the younger members of the confederacy, and especially of the States contiguous to the Great Lakes. Even those among us who have been struck with the extraordinary increase of population at the principal Lake ports, have failed to recognise, in its full significance, the fact that this expansion has kept pace with the increased productiveness of the surrounding region. It is, moreover, worthy of notice that, in all our calculations respecting the future of Baltimore, and the basis of its trade, we have omitted to take into consideration the commerce of the Lakes, or to regard it as coming within the scope of legitimate enterprise. If we have thought upon this subject at all, it has been to carelessly concede to New York the rightful possession of this noble appanage, and to reject the idea of our ability to enter into competition with her for a share of its products. But when we find it publicly announced that Buffalo can be reached by rail from this city in seventeen hours—in point of fact, travellers leaving Baltimore on any evening of the week may dine at Niagara the following day—and learn that the facilities for doing so are not only equal to those possessed by New York, but are in some respects superior, the question of travel at once connects itself with the question of traffic, and the feasibility of the one confirms the practicability of the other. Measured by time, the distance from Baltimore to the Great Lakes is less that the distance was from Baltimore to Cumberland, thirty years ago. Yet no one doubted our ability to carry on an advantageous trade with Cumberland, or even to cross the mountains by the National Road and maintain mercantile relations with Wheeling. We may as well note here one other remarkable fact. We have expended over twenty-three millions of dollars in carrying our great commercial artery to the Ohio river. In doing this, the State was brought to the very verge of bankruptcy; many of our citizens were permanently impoverished, and yet, in spite of debts, duns, and difficulties, the work was pressed forward until it was triumphantly accomplished. It was a noble instance of indomitable perseverance under circumstances well calculated to create a feeling of despondency even in the breasts of the most sanguine, and it has been nobly rewarded. On the other hand, we have had constructed for us, at a comparatively small cost to ourselves, a direct route to the Lakes, the greater portion of which has been completed by so intimately connecting together a series of local roads that at length they form one unbroken line of communication between the city of Baltimore and the city of Buffalo, and constitute a ready outlet to the ocean for the products of the North-West. What, then, is there that operates to prevent us from taking advantage of this new avenue of trade? Is it the extreme length of the route? *The difference in distance between Baltimore and Wheeling, and between Baltimore and Buffalo, is exactly eighteen miles!*—the distance to Wheeling being three hundred and eighty-six, and to Buffalo four hundred and four miles, from this city. If we have expended millions of dollars to reach the granaries of the Ohio, shall we forego all competition for the commerce of the Lakes, because it has been silently opened to us at a cost so trifling, in comparison with the length of the line and the magnitude of the field of operations, that we are disposed to doubt the intrinsic value of a thing that has been acquired so easily? What advantages does the Western and South-Western trade offer to us, that are superior to those presented by that of the North-West? The products are similar, with this exception, that the Lake Superior region abounds in metals. Have we a monopoly of the Western trade? Not at all. Pennsylvania competes with us at Wheeling and Pittsburg; and in the course of a few years, Virginia will be found tapping the trade of the Ohio below us at Point Pleasant, as she now taps the trade of the Mississippi at Memphis. Have either New York or Pennsylvania any claims to the commerce of the Great Lakes that are superior to ours? We know of none. On the contrary, we know that we offer to the North-West the shortest route to the seaboard, and that from our large West India trade we are able to furnish the merchants of the interior with articles for home consumption at prices perhaps less, and certainly not higher, than are demanded in other cities. Now we hold that the commerce of the Lakes, extraordinary as statistical tables prove it already to be, is nothing to what it will become in the course of a few years; and entertaining this belief, we cannot but trust that our merchants will not imagine that any insuperable obstacles are to be overcome in reaching the Lake ports, because it so happens that Wheeling is nearer to Baltimore than Buffalo by the immense distance of—18 miles.

Some of the New York journalists profess to be very indignant at what they are pleased to consider a great breach of hospitality on the part of the Baltimore military, on the occasion of the recent involuntary visit to this city, of the "Seventh Regiment," on its return from the funeral ceremonies at Richmond. These gentlemen have either been grossly misinformed as to the facts of the case, or they have wilfully perverted the truth in regard to them. When it was first supposed that the military escort of the remains of the late PRESIDENT MONROE would pass through Baltimore, measures were immediately taken to ensure a proper reception of our distinguished visitors, and to pay them every possible attention while they might consent to honor us with their presence. One of our companies was in correspondence with the officers of the New York Regiment, and tendered the hospitaltity of Baltimore to them, but it was promptly and politely declined, upon the ground that the escort could not visit Baltimore at all, but would return directly to New York in the steamer from the Potomac. Owing to an accident which happened to the *Ericsson*, the plan of operations was changed, and at a late hour on Friday last, a dispatch was received in this city, stating that the New York Regiment would arrive here, early the next morning, and pass directly on to the North. There was, therefore, no opportunity left for extensive preparations to receive them; and their sojourn among us being limited to the short time necessary for their march from Camden Station to the President street Depot, a distance of about two miles, it was impossible either to feast them, or to evince in an appropriate manner the sincerity of our former cordial invitation. As it was, they were met by the battalion of the City Guards, and by the United States' Battery from Fort McHenry, by whom they were escorted to the Philadelphia cars. MAYOR SWANN was also present at the Camden street Station, to tender them, on behalf of the volunteer companies of Baltimore, the hospitalities of the city, and requested them to remain, at least, during the day. Thus, it will be seen that our New York contemporaries have no ground whatever for the ungenerous accusation they have brought against our city, and we trust that, in future, they will not be quite so ready to condemn, before they have acquainted themselves with the facts of the case. We admit, that our citizens are not disposed to make "lions" of every foreign notoriety that lands upon our shores; but, it is well known, they have never yet failed to fulfil the obligations of true hospitality towards those whom they have believed to be worthy of that honor.

FOREIGN.

THE MAILS OF THE FULTON.

THE DISPATCHES FROM INDIA.—DETAILS OF INTEREST FROM THE CONTINENT.

On the 9th inst., just after supplying the News-Yacht with the telegraphic abstract, the Fulton passed several large icebergs.

On the 10th, at 5 A. M., in lat. 44° 24′, long. 57° 44′ W., passed the steamer Persia from New York, steering eastward.

The topics chiefly discussed in Parliament have been the state of the Thames, the amendment of the political references of the Prayer Book, and the India bill, No. 3.

A fire took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday on the South Quay, adjacent to the Hermitage Basin. By 1 o'clock the whole centre warehouse was in flame. The goods and property consist of jute, sugar and spirits, and in the basin saltpetre. It is feared that some of the men lost their lives. Some of the ships in the docks have been hauled out from the South Quay.

Mr. Lever, the proprietor of the Indian Empire, has put a second vessel, and a much larger one, the American Empire, on the new line. She is advertised to sail on the 27th July. This vessel is 3,000 tons register. It is further stated that Mr. Lever means to put a third packet on the line between Galway and Quebec.

Archbishop Thorpe, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the established Church may not be disqualified as members.

The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Bristow, Warren & Harrison, wholesale grocers, with liabilities at between $50,000 and $60,000.

The iron clipper ship Sarah Palmer, whose previous passages stand unrivalled, had arrived at Calcutta in 85 days from Liverpool.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to discourage emigration to Canada. He quotes from a letter received from a friend at Toronto, which states that the whole passenger list of the Quebec steamer North American had returned to England, after in vain seeking employment, or land at an attainable price.

Sir Henry Bulwer left Vienna on the 26th ult., for Constantinople. He pursued the overland route in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Principalities.

The Queen with her usual attendance, and the King of the Belgians, had visited the Great Eastern temporarily known as the Leviathan. With the exception of two of the Admiralty barges attending to superintend the Queen's embarkation from Deptford Dockyard, there was no display whatever. Mr. Hope, M. P., the Chairman, and several of the Directors of the Company, Mr. Yates, the Secretary, Mr. Hepworth and Mr. Trotman, received the royal party on board, and had the honor of conducting them over the ship. Her Majesty on leaving, expressed her great delight at the visit.—We regret to hear Mr. Brunel continues seriously indisposed in the south of France.

The Town Council of Edinburg have elevated Dr. Dyon Playfair to the Chair of Chemistry in the University, vacated by the death of Dr. William Gregory.

A meeting of creditors of Ross, Mitchell & Co., Canadian merchants, who suspended during the late crisis, took place in London, June 29. It appears that since the meeting held in October the balance-sheet, which then presented a surplus of £57,290, now shows a deficiency of £55,007. The former statement was made up from the books of the firm in London. The final account was prepared from advices received from Canada.

A bloody war has broken out at the Cape between the Free State and the Basuta Nation. There seemed but little hope of preventing the Colony from becoming involved in it.

The Turks continue to land troops in Montenegro, although not prosecuting formal hostilities against Prince Danilo.

Vesuvius has ceased to be in eruption—at least only a thin stream of lava flows from it, and the volcano has resumed its ordinary appearance.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, along the banks of the river Odagoum, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Calafat. On the 15th May, the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior.

M. de Pene has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille, to give evidence in the matter of his duel with Courtiel and Hyene.

Letters from Vienna report that the forthcoming budget will be an unfavorable one, exhibiting a deficiency of 40,000,000 florins.

The report of the Swiss Commission upon Foreign affairs protests strongly against the manner in which Swiss emigrants have been treated in the Brazils, and recommends that emigration to that country be prohibited until the claim of the emigrants shall have been satisfied. Moreover, it proposes that emigration agents, if not fully authorized, shall be prosecuted as swindlers.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following remarks on the unfavorable impression produced in Spain by the allusion of Lord Malmesbury to her "vile ingratitude:"

"The Spanish press and public opinion have resented this bitter taunt, which was well calculated to wound the self-esteem of a generous nation, and which, moreover, offered a singular contrast with the deference and courtesy lavished on the United States. If certain planters in Cuba act improperly in purchasing slaves from the slave dealers, they are, after all, only the accomplices of more guilty parties, namely: of those who facilitate slave dealing. How is it, therefore, that the first are denounced, while the complaints of the latter are recognized as legitimate? How are we to appreciate the employment of two weights and two measures with the rules of justice? Thanks to the possession of Gibraltar, an enormous quantity of English merchandise is smuggled into Spain, to the prejudice of the Spanish Customs, and of the national industry. Will this abuse be attributed to the Spanish Government? The Bible Societies inundate the Peninsula with books and tracts which attack the Catholic religion and the Pope. There are probably Spaniards who purchase these books, since there are so many agents who deal in them. But will it be said that the Spanish Government makes common cause with the purchasers of Protestant Bibles? Before declaring a country to be responsible for reprehensible deeds committed by private individuals in distant colonies, it is essential that the accusing party should have entire conviction of his own innocence. The Spanish journals have more than once commented on the fact that England, in spite of her friendship for Spain, has kept possession of Gibraltar. They, moreover, remember that under the first Empire, the English troops pillaged all the fortified places which they captured from the French, such as Ciudad-Rodrigo, St. Sebastian, Badajoz, which had enjoyed peace and protection while occupied by our troops."

The *Constitutionnel* concludes by recommending the Madrid Press not to attach undue importance to the language of Lord Malmesbury, nor to suppose for one instant that England would permit Cuba to be taken from the Spanish Crown.

INDIA.

Our details of India news are derived from the Government and India-House telegrams. The most important event was the capture of Calpee, a town upon the Jumna, fifty miles from Cawnpore. Sir Hugh Rose advanced upon the place on the 23d of May, acting in conjunction with Col. Maxwell, who was upon the west bank of the river. The enemy, composed of the mischievous Gwalior Contingent, declined to stand a conflict, and the city was captured without loss of life. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions, were found in the fort.

A flying column, which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and captured eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the zemindars of Rus-mobad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about 24 miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May. His Highness Scindia has dispatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and 18 guns to the Molar cantonment for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. A small force, with 12 guns, remain for the protection of Gwalior.

Scindia was anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier. The column under Brigadier Smith recaptured Chundaree from the Booudelahs, on May 25, after effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold. The column will advance towards Esaghur.

Chundaree, which has been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's Brigade sent from Goona.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. On the 23d he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee. On the 26th, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Futteghur road.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Bombay Presidency; the outbreak was headed by Beem Rao, of Moonderger, and the Dessayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the port of Fowul (?), by treachery; the Chief of Nurgoond was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. Mason, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgoond district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgoond, and killed with all his escort.

It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor. In the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major Hughes, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Beem Rao and the Dessayee. On the same day, Col. Malcolm with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgoond, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the [fort ?] which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence has been received that the chief was captured by Mr. Southern, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3.

On the 28th of May, 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages. On the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two Princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th May by the Tessildar of Hussunpore.

A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humeerpore, reached Asung, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Lullutpore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road was fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from the Humeerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghat, on the Ganges; the last division passed on the 29th of May. They are proceeding to Oude. Middleton's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorapore Ghat on the 30th. Brigadier Carthew, with small force, had marched for the same point on the 29th of May.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 8,000 men, contributed part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. Grant, has proceeded to relieve Colonel Rowcroft, who, with a very insufficient force, is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. Montgomery might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Mr. Montgomery's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir.

CHINA.

The *Pays* says that dispatches from China have been received in London which state that the Emperor's Commissioner Extraordinary, Huang-Fo, had refused to enter Canton, and had gone back into the interior of the country.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

GARZA'S DEFEAT—PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE TO VIDAURRI'S CHAMPION.

We have been favored with a perusal of some private correspondence received in this city from Tampico (from the 3d of March to the 19th of June, inclusive). The principal part of the intelligence relates to the ignominious defeat of Garza by a body of troops under the Indian General Mejia. After describing the uniform of Mejia's soldiers, who wore the motto "Religion or death" upon their caps, the writer proceeds:

On the 15th of May, early in the day, General Mejia made a spirited attack on Garza's forts, and in less than five hours he had them all in his possession. He met with desperate resistance at a fort called the "Piochas." Mejia rallied his men in person three times, and at the fourth he charged the enemy at their head, being the first that leaped the earthworks. The taking of this fort by Mejia created a panic in the whole of Garza's camp, and a most shameful retreat, or rather flight, took place, Garza and his chief officers being the first to abandon the battle field, leaving his soldiers to fight it out as best they could. Garza lost all his artillery and munitions of war, and thirteen officers killed. On the other side the loss, including dead and wounded, was about 114 men. Garza's total loss was never known, as the dead of both parties were burned in the ditches of the forts.

Mejia received a vote of thanks from the Board of Aldermen (Ayumtamiento), and a grand ball was given in honor of his victory, which, however, was not honored with his presence, for he said he could not dance and enjoy himself while his soldiers had no money, and his officers were without the means of appearing decently. A few weeks after Garza's defeat the modest and unassuming Indian left the city, and retired again into the interior.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

The Carlinville *Democrat*, July 8, says: We have the past week passed through Macoupin, Sangamon, Morgan, Scott and Greene, and find an abundant wheat crop in each—so large, that after two weeks incessant toil, farmers are not half through wheat harvest alone. The heads are short, but the grain is good, and the great abundance of wheat must bring in considerable money, even if prices are low. Oats are about ordinary, and nearly ready to harvest. Grass is remarkably good—some farmers are cutting now. Corn is not so good in this and Sangamon counties, as in Morgan, Scott and Greene. The latter counties will raise nearly a full crop, with an abundance of old corn, while in the former there cannot be over half a crop, if it all escapes the frost, with but little old corn."

Bloomington, McLean County.—Generally we would say that the wheat crop is likely to prove a failure in our county, and the corn crop must be short.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press*, July 9, says: "Already has the harvest begun in portions of the State. In some of the southern and south-western counties, farmers commenced cutting their wheat last Monday, and throughout that section it is thought that this week will see the harvest well under way. Many fears have been expressed for the wheat crop on account of the ravages of the weevil. These fears have some foundation in truth, although these ravages are not so extensive as many would have us believe. The weevil, to be sure, will damage the wheat crop of the State to some extent, but not sufficiently to diminish the total amount of the harvest by any considerable quantity.

"Very many have feared that the crops would be injured by rust, but we are not advised as yet of the existence of any in any part of the State. Corn looks decidedly well. That which was first planted, where the seed proved good, is now as forward as the crop was last year at this time. That which was replanted is, to be sure, quite small, but the warm weather of the last few weeks has pushed it forward very fast, and a continuance of the same weather for a few weeks more will place the result of the harvest beyond a doubt."

VIRGINIA.

A crop of inferior wheat is reported in Caroline County. The same from Stafford. In King George, Westmoreland, and the Northern Neck counties generally, the accounts are gloomy. In Fairfax, and in Prince William, and Loudoun, there is a better yield than it was thought there would be—but still some damage. In the Valley counties, generally, an average crop—in some of them still better. The Lynchburg *Republican* says: "The farmers have finished their harvest. For quantity and quality it is the meanest crop cut in Eastern Virginia for many years. The Bristol *News* says that, owing to the rust, fly, and other causes, the wheat crop in South-western Virginia will not be more than half an average crop."

MISSISSIPPI.

Port Gibson, Claiborne County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, &c.; being a hilly county, principally upland, is not subject to overflow. The prospects now are very fine. Old planters say they never saw the prospects of the cotton crop better at this season of the year.

Greene County.—The products of this county are chiefly stock, corn and some cotton. There is not much cotton raised in this county, but the prospects of the cotton, as well as the corn crop, are good.

Gainesville, Hancock County.—The products of this county are chiefly tar, timber, stock and cotton. The prospects now are good. Business has an upward tendency in this county.

Harrison County.—The products of this county are chiefly timber and stock. The prospects of the harvest in the adjoining country are rather flattering.

Lexington, Holmes County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, oats and potatoes. The prospects now are that a good crop of all will be made, except the oat crop.

Jackson County.—The products of this county are chiefly cattle and timber. There is but little cotton raised here. Corn crops are fine; prospects now are very good.

Perry County.—The products of this county are principally timber, cattle and some cotton. We raise generally enough corn for home consumption. The prospects now are good.

TEXAS.

Bastrop, Bastrop County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now of both crops are quite promising.

Port Lavacca, Calhoun County.—The products of this county are principally corn and stock, and the prospects now of the corn crop are very good.

Goliad, Goliad County.—The products of this county are chiefly stock, corn and a little cotton.—The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are good.

Gonzales, Gonzales County.—This county produces chiefly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, &c., and the prospects now are very fine for abundant crops.

San Marcos, Hays County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are encouraging beyond precedent, and if the season continues favorable through this month, (July,) breadstuffs will be lower than ever heretofore in Texas.

Corpus Christi, Nueces County.—This county produces corn, stock, and some cotton, though limited, as yet. The prospects now are good.

Rio Grand City, Starr County.—The products of this county are principally corn, cotton and stock. The prospects now of both crops are good.

Victoria, Victoria County.—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are excellent; never were beeter.

Huntsville, Walker County.—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are very favorable for both crops. In some portions of the county, corn has suffered for the want of rain, but as a general thing, the greatest abundance will be raised. The corn crop is now a "fixed fact." The seasons so far, have been very favorable on cotton, and if they continue, and no disaster happens, a fine crop of cotton may be anticipated.

Loredo, Webb County.—The products are corn, stock and some cotton. The prospects of both crops now are good.—*N. Y. Times.*

MUSIC AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

A quarter of a century ago, says *Dwight's Journal of Music*, the only music in Harvard College was produced by a band little better than a flute club—(every music-smitten collegian played the German flute as ardently as Mr. Swiveller,)—a cloying concentration of mere sweetness,—relieved, however, by a couple of brave French horns, a basset horn and trombone, and sometimes a bass viol, as we called it, and a clarionet; well that the latter ceased its exhaustive draft upon the lungs in good season, or we should not be hear to write about it! The gentlemanly and artistic violin was not then known in college. We had perhaps a dozen members. Music enjoyed no general recognition in the college system. The club existed but by sufferance, and there were some wild times.

There is a better state of things in college now. Music is at least beginning to be recognized. The government have gone so far as to appoint an instructor in sacred music, and put the chapel choir in proper training. A recent concert gave evidence of a higher musical culture among the students than past experience led us to expect. The vocal selections were mostly of a high order; and the instrumental pieces, although belonging to the category of "light" music, were such as the occasion and materials required, and showed good skill and taste in treatment.

The "Pierians" are no longer a mere flute club; they numbered upon this occasion three good violins (forming the left wing); a cello (worthily presiding in the centre, with steady and controlling dignity); two flutes plus one cornet, for the right wing; the whole flanked by a grand piano played by four hands:—just a nice little ochestra for the graceful Strauss and Lumbye waltzes. These were played with a precision, delicacy and spirit, which showed skill enough to master higher kinds of music, with the addition of a few more instruments. It is a good sign that collegians have begun to cultivate the piano and violin. It must of itself lead to the study of the more classical schools of music. When the Professorship of Music shall be founded, there is no telling with what ardor students will devote them to Beethoven and Mendelssohn and Bach and Mozart.

Something in this right direction might be seen already in the performace of the "Glee Club," composed of sixteen voices, who sang the Mendelsshon part-songs, the Latin chorus, &c., wholly without accompaniment, with admirable blending, light and shade, &c., quite up to the standard of our German "Orpheus," as we thought, and more uniformly in good tune. The Cherubini Quartette was a beautiful composition, and so finely sung as to be imperatively encored.

Glee clubs and boat clubs are good alike for body and for soul.

A SPIRITUAL "BOURSE."—The readers of the *Evening Post* are already aware of the good worldly prospects of Mr. Home, the medium, for whose temporal necessities the spirits seem to have had special concern. It is said that Mlle. Kroll, the lady whom he is to marry next Sunday, is to bring him the matter of a million, besides numerous presents.—After the wedding, Home proposes to return to Paris and found a grand establishment of supernatural communication—a sort of spiritual *bourse*. An electric or fluid school will be connected with the concern, where wealthy believers can be initiated into the grand mystery, on condition of a pecuniary sacrifice, proportioned to their means. The school will be divided into three classes. The first will be a sort of gymnasium where the pupils will be instructed in the art of bringing the fluid to their aid in physical and intellectual labor. The theory is that every person possesses a fluid which is the *connection between matter and mind*, but that many are ignorant of its use and existence. In the second class the pupils will learn to direct the fluid at all times by the will. The third class is called the class of results, which will put the living in communication with the dead.

While Mr. Home is instructing the males in the art and mystery of fluids, Madame Home will manage a female department of the same establishment. It is intimated that a company of wealthy Russians and Parisians has been formed to realize this scheme, and that negotiations are now going on for a magnificent hotel and spacious grounds.—*N. Y. Post.*

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. McManus, JNO. F. SULLIVAN to Miss EMMA LARSH, both of this city.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Henry Elbert, ROB'T ROSS to Miss MARY E. TUBMAN, all of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday, 13th inst., Mrs. MARIA MYERS, aged 70 years.

On the 12th instant, LEE COLLINS, in the 68th 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 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., 24 door west of South

THE NEW AND STARTLING POEM OF THE DRESS FOR THE HAIR.

CANTO I.

Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square,
A lady of fashion, of wealth and of beauty,
Spent money like water for stuff for the hair,
And did it because she thought it a duty
To paint the fine lilly—to perfume the rose—
To gild refined gold—though few would suppose
Miss Flora McFlimsey, with beauty so rare,
Required aught to make her more charmingly fair.

CANTO II.

Miss Flora had heard of a noted Professor,
Who dressed his own hair, tho' not a Hairdresser,
With a magical, wonderful, great preparation,
(Now used in vast quantities over the nation.)
This noted Professor was grey as a rat
At juvenile thirty—no older than that—
And the amount of poor hair his crown had upon it,
(Though now as black as a raven's wing,
With lustre enough for a ball room king.)
Would not have been accepted, such was its harsh
and dry character, by any fashionist, however bald she
might have been, who e'er wore a bonnet.

This is all of this beautiful and startling poem which will be published in this paper. If you desire to learn the effect of the preparation which Miss McFlimsey applied to her hair, call at 312 Broadway, and Professor Wood's agent will prove to you that Wood's Hair Restorative is one of the best articles for beautifying and promoting the growth and restoring the original color of the hair, ever safe, put before the world.

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,
jy142w 37 and 39 Baltimore street.

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.

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

WATER COOLERS.—We invite attention to our Round Wooden Case WATER COOLERS, intended for Counting Rooms, Hotels, Restaurants, Steamboats and Dwellings. The interior of this cooler is an earthen vessel, which can impart no taste to the water. The outside wooden case is of Cedar, kiln dried, and will never shrink; iron bound and well painted. The filling is mostly charcoal—the best non-conductor known. For sale wholesale and retail by CORTLAN & CO.,
jy15-tf Nos. 216 and 218 Baltimore street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate of Goodhand, Tucker & Smith, merchants of Baltimore, three notes of hand, payable at 6, 10 and 14 months from their date, June 30th, 1858, signed by J. B. & A. B. Cunningham, for $233 08 each, with interest, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Berkeley. Said notes were given for a contingency which has not been complied with and therefore will not be paid.

J. B. & A. B. CUNNINGHAM.
Sleepy Creek, Va., July 10th, 1858. jy15 2t*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BALTIMORE, July 14, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, 20th inst., for the erection and completion of a PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSE on Walsh street, near Lanvale street. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office. Bidders will state in their proposals, the difference between shingle and slate roofs. Any information in relation to the plans, &c., &c., can be obtained by application to N. T. DUSHANE, Superintendent, No. 57 North Paca street. By order,

THOMAS W. GRIFFIN,
THOS. J. PITT,
SAML G. SPICER,
E. A. ABBOTT,
WM. C. ARTHUR.
jy15-5t jy15 law9w*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Mayor and City Council to close Grundy street from McMechen to Laurens streets, and Foster alley, from McMechen to Wilson streets, and Jenkins alley, from McMechen to Lawrence streets.
jy15 law9w*

PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER wanted at best rates by ISRAEL COHEN,
jy15-tf No. 5 North street.

NAVASSA! NAVASSA!!—Brown Columbia GUANO, from Cooper's Island, of Navassa, imported and for sale by WM. F. MURDOCH,
jy15-tf No. 5 O'Donnell's Wharf.

OLEINE SOAP.—100 BXS. CINCINNATI NO. 1. D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
jy15 1w 50 South street.

60 BBLS. Choice OLD RYE, of "H. G. Funks" distilling—warranted pure. For sale low to close an invoice. N. E. BERRY,
jy15-tf No. 63 Pratt street.

SALAD BASKETS.—For washing vegetables, Fruit, etc., just received and for sale by CORTLAN & CO.,
House Furnishers,
jy15 tf 216 and 218 Baltimore street.

NEW STYLES HAIR PINS, &c.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,
Have received direct from Paris, an invoice of Hair Pins and HEAD DRESSES, of the newest styles, some of which are very beautiful. my11-tf

PHŒNIX STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED 1820,
CORNER SHARP AND GERMAN STREETS.
Persons owning family lots in public cemeteries or private burial grounds, are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine the stock of MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c., Of the best American and Italian marble, now finished and for sale at the above establishment. The assortment, which is large, embraces original designs and of choice selections from the most appropriate and beautiful artistic structures in modern use. Also, MARBLE STATUES, GARDEN VASES, FOUNTAINS, and other ornaments appropriate for Gardens, Dwellings, or Grave lots, constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER GADDESS, Proprietor,
Steam Marble Works.

SIMON J. MARTENET,
SURVEYOR,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND MAP PUBLISHER,
No. 6 SOUTH STREET.
Having acquired during the past ten years (seven years in the City Surveyor's Office,) a thorough acquaintance with the City and vicinity, will attend promptly to LAYING OFF STREETS, LOTS, &c., in the City, and all descriptions of SURVEYS, PLATS and CALCULATIONS in and out of town.
Also the PUBLICATION OF MAPS.
A large accurate MAP OF CECIL COUNTY nearly ready mr10-tf

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 15.
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.

BOARDING.—Two or Three Young Men can be accommodated with pleasant BOARD, by applying at No. 11 Watson street, between High and Exeter streets. jy12 4t

THE BUSINESS of M. KEITH Jr. & SON will be continued under the same name by the surviving partner EDWARD M. KEITH. jy1 1m

QUITZOW & McMULLEN, No. 47 Cheapside and 47 Calvert street, respectfully inform parties engaged in the LIQUOR BUSINESS, that they have made arrangements to keep on hand a large stock of low priced WINES AND BRANDIES, which they warrant to give satisfaction as to price and quality. jy12 tf

A CARD.—The subscribers take pleasure in informing their friends and customers that the late fire corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, next to their warehouses, will cause no interruption to their business. Their stocks of WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, CLARETS and HAVANA SEGARS are now in prime order, and they are ready to execute all orders at lowest rates and shortest notice.

J. B. CHARRON & CO., Agents,
132 and 134 Lombard street, near Hanover street.
jy7-tf.

CHARLES D. DEFORD & CO.,
TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 37 SOUTH GAY STREET