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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1858.

Corporal TRIM thought, and my Uncle TOBY appears to have concurred in the opinion, that the case of the King of Bohemia was particularly to be commiserated, because with both the ability and the disposition to become a first-class naval power, His Majesty had not a single sea-port, or so much as half a yard of sea-coast, in any part of his dominions. The case of the UNITED STATES would seem to show, that even with the possession of those advantages of which the Bohemian monarch stood in need, and with the addition of every possible incentive to make use of them, which a high-spirited and maritime people can have, a nation may yet signally fail to turn them to any reasonable or satisfactory account. The shifts to which Government has been lately put in order to get up a Naval Expedition against the little Republic of Paraguay, conclusively demonstrate this melancholy, but indisputable, fact. Six months ago, that expedition was resolved upon, and ordered to be got in readiness. A few weeks ago we announced the departure from our shores of a portion of the fleet. The rest will follow—when found. Just now, it does not seem to be even settled what vessels shall constitute the balance of the squadron, or whether, indeed, any vessels at all can be had for the purpose. Of those already engaged, a considerable number, as is well known, are merchant steamers, chartered by Government expressly for this Expedition. Not one of them appears to have been at all suited for the purpose. Some of them, perhaps, may have been partially made to suit after extensive alterations and repairs, and at heavy expense. Others, again, that have been once rejected and condemned, as unfit and unseaworthy, have been patched and mended, and now await a second survey and another examination on the part of the naval authorities. With the owners of two of them, the new steamers *Canada* and *America*, the Secretary is now higgling about the sum of $40,000, which, it is said, will be required in order to adapt them to the purposes of the Department, and which Government and the owners mutually object to paying. The revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, and the practice-ship *Preble* have been detached from their respective stations, and added to the squadron; while, to complete the list, the dock-yards of the UNION have been dragged for all the odds and ends, curiosities and antiquities of naval architecture which they might chance to contain. Nothing but the superior skill and seamanship of the gallant men who go out in them will enable some of these vessels to reach the mouth of *La Plata*. Of those that have already sailed, the flag-ship *Sabine*, one of the staunchest frigates in the navy, has been compelled to put into the Bermudas in distress, having barely escaped foundering in a gale; and the coal-ship *Messenger* is reported at St. Thomas with loss of two of her masts. Then, after the *rendez-vous* is reached, what proportion of the squadron will be able to get within sight even of the territories of Paraguay, is a problem yet to be solved. The *Sabine*, *St. Lawrence* and other large vessels, it is clear, will not be able to come within *one thousand* miles of the enemy—a most convenient distance truly, and one even more respectable than that at which Mr. Commissioner REED was compelled to contemplate the operations of the Allies in the Canton River, from the decks of the *Minnesota*,—until he too "chartered" a steamer—a British one—the *Antelope*. No vessel drawing over nine feet of water, it is said, can reach Paraguay. The *Westernport* and the *Caledonia*, two of the steamers specially hired for this Expedition, because of their lightness of draught, and consequent supposed adaptation to the service, draw eleven feet. Granting, however, that some of the vessels of the Expedition do reach Paraguay, and do come within range of the batteries which, we are told, line both banks of the river, and constitute the main defence of its Capital, how many of them, we wish to know—at least, how many of those that have been built for the peaceful purposes of traffic, and whose timbers were never expected to undergo any severer buffetings than those of the winds and waves, will be able to stand the shock and strain of their own guns in action, to say nothing of the enemy's shot? These are all contingencies, we are aware, against which the Department has endeavored to make the best provision in its power, but that best has been but little. That there are no suitable vessels in the Navy for the purposes of the Paraguay Expedition is certainly not the fault of the Secretary. It may be, in a measure, however, that of the Administration. No one can doubt but that at the last session, particularly when popular and Congressional indignation was at fever-heat on the subject of British "outrages" in the Gulf of Mexico, one half of that Executive pressure which was brought to bear upon the Houses for the purpose of forcing through them the Lecompton Bill, would have sufficed to obtain from them an appropriation for as many steam-sloops and gun-boats as might have been needed. It is true, perhaps, that those vessels could not have been got ready by the present time, and that it would have been necessary, therefore, to defer the Expedition for another season—but better far its postponement than its failure. The present armament reflects no credit upon the country, and is little likely to impress either South Americans, or Europeans, with a favorable idea of our naval strength and resources. There are few maritime powers of any magnitude that could not have concentrated in the waters of *La Plata*, within a much less space of time, a much larger and better appointed fleet than that which we have just been at so much pains and trouble to equip. Not to allude to such naval Powers as England and France; even "degenerate" Spain has added to her Navy within the past twelve months, more ships, and better ones because built expressly for the service and with all the improvements of modern science, than Commodore SHUBRICK has, or is likely to have, under his command.

We hope that this subject will be brought before both Houses of Congress at the approaching session, and that they will not again adjourn without making some adequate provision for the wants of the Navy, and the absolute necessities of the Service. We hope that public affairs and naval affairs will receive from them some small portion of that attention which has hitherto been exclusively bestowed upon the affairs of Kansas, and which, at the next session, may possibly be somewhat in want of a subject. We hope that the introduction of a little judicious economy in some departments of Government expenditure will enable Congress to exercise a wise liberality in others. In the single department of Public Printing, money enough is actually wasted every year to pay for the construction of several excellent steamers. Let Honorable Members only be content with fewer costly books to distribute among their constituents, and fewer reticules and "ladies companions" to give away to their sweethearts and wives, and then, perhaps, the nation will be able to afford a gunboat or two, without being brought to the verge of bankruptcy. And if any money should be thus appropriated, let us profit by our experience and appropriate it judiciously. At least, let us have no more such expensive toys as the *Wabash* and the *Minnesota*, until we have first secured a "musquito fleet" of light steamers and gun-boats, so that the recurrence, at any future period, of emergencies similar to the present may not find us similarly unprovided and unprepared.

As *The American* of yesterday alluded with cautious solemnity to the "scenes of strife and "bloodshed which are enacted by the various lawless and riotous organizations amongst us," the effect of its objurgations was sadly marred, if not wholly destroyed by the feeling of wonder necessarily excited by such admonitions from such a quarter. Instead of lending "serious hearing," we could not but first exclaim,

"Ha! are you there old Turnpenny!"

It was very natural, we think, that surprise should have been the first sensation awakened in us, by the perusal of an article which, while bemoaning the "lawlessness and official corruption of our great cities," says:

"It is therefore high time that instead of seeking to elevate themselves at the expense of their neighbors, the principal journals of the country should turn their attention seriously to this subject, and strive to arouse public opinion to the urgent necessity of discovering and applying a remedy."

As we had been denounced as "libellers" and "defamers," and coolly turned over to ruffian hands for punishment, and only for endeavoring "to arouse public opinion," our surprise was not unalloyed with some gratification at finding our course, as we thought, thus generally commended at last. But our satisfaction was short lived, for as we read on we were forced to feel, that as usual the sweets to be extracted from some paragraphs were carefully neutralized or diluted by the acid or watery consistence of those which followed. We had hoped for words of comfort or advice from the oracle, and lo!—it propounds to us a riddle. To "rouse public opinion" on the subject of "official corruption" is right, but to speak of public officers is personal and wrong. "The plain truth is, that "the elements of mob-rule and misgovernment "are alarmingly active in all our chief cities," and that these "enjoy an unenviable notoriety" for the "mal-administration of their municipal governments;" but then "to have our authorities "obeyed, we should also seek to have them "respected," and, therefore, men ought not to complain of their incompetency or faithlessness. We were perplexed, indeed, as we pondered upon these words of wisdom, and sought to penetrate their hidden purport. They could not surely mean to intimate that the only feasible method of protecting the material interests of our City, and preserving her good name abroad, is for every honest citizen to join a Club, to swell the last "triumphant majority" of nineteen thousand to double that number at the next election, so as "to sustain the City authorities." Read by the light of its past lucubrations, it did seem probable that such was the drift of our contemporary's suggestions, but our better reason still refused to give them such interpretation.

We then sought, as was the custom of olden times, to find in the circumstances surrounding the speaker, some clue which should lead us to an understanding of the thing spoken. Our astonishment and admiration were profound, when, after a careful re-perusal of the whole article in question, its force and beauty broke for the first time upon us. We then perceived that our friendly monitor while dallying with phrases vaguely applicable to our own condition, had adroitly managed to hint its sentiments under cover of a historical parallel. Our authorities ought "to be respected," and our clubs, it may be, are feared, and both prudence and classical taste had therefore suggested the propriety of discussing them, only through a dissertation on the factions of ancient Rome. We rejoice thus to have discovered the esoteric doctrine of our contemporary, and regret that we did not sooner arrive at this knowledge, for we have doubtless missed many laudable strictures upon the "epidemic" evils in our midst, that were hidden under the form of apologue and parable. Able now to comprehend it, and desiring its assistance in our efforts "to arouse public opinion," we propose to adopt its line of policy, as it has repudiated ours. Mahomet must go to the mountain. We will join in the discourse upon the affairs of Rome. But we do not deem it expedient to begin at so recent a date as the later ages of that city, nor will we feel obliged to confine ourselves to the strictly historical period. Tradition has handed down to us accounts of those early years of the Republic, when under the dictatorship of T. CYGNUS MAXIMUS, and the prefecture of HARENGUS, turbulence and disorder disturbed the peace of the city, and fraud and violence deprived its people of their rights. At that time, it is said, the government was even usurped without a show of right, in order that the rule of those weak and ambitious men might be perpetuated. Inconceivable as such legends are at this day, when told to a free and courageous people, the moral they can teach us is not altogether useless, nevertheless. States have passed from civilization to barbarism, and more than one people has lapsed from liberty into thraldom. Let us, therefore, not cease to make the examples of the past do us good service for the future. What then says *The American*, in the Nineteenth century, to the story of the reign of T. CYGNUS MAXIMUS, and HARENGUS or ALEC, his prefect, in the darker ages of the world? Every child is familiar with the tale. Let us moralize upon it, O philosophical co-adjutor, for the benefit of our country's youth.

Our mercantile readers will, we are sure, peruse with satisfaction, a careful and accurate report which we have caused to be prepared, of a case recently decided by Judge GILES in the Circuit Court of the UNITED STATES, and which is inserted in another column. The weight which the judgments of that high tribunal so properly have with the public, will no doubt give additional interest to the important questions of commercial law which were involved in the controversy.

It gives us pleasure to call attention to the lecture which is to be delivered this evening before the Library Association of the Charles street Methodist Episcopal Church by S. TEACKLE WALLIS, Esq.—the subject of his discourse being: "The forms and uses of speech as indicating and affecting national character."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We announced to our readers, in our issue of Monday, the gratifying intelligence that M. Strakosch was about to bring his celebrated Opera troupe to this city again, to give one grand concert, in which the four *Prime Donne*, Madames Colson, DeWilhorst and Strakosch, and M'lle Parodi, would appear. It will now be seen, by the advertisement in this morning's paper, that all the arrangements have been made, and that the proposed musical *reunion* will take place on Wednesday evening, December 1st, at the New Assembly Rooms, and that the sale of tickets will commence on Monday next.

Baltimore has, from time to time, been visited by nearly all the prominent *artistes*, who have been in the United States, and, either in Concert or Opera, our people have had the opportunity of hearing them; but we doubt whether any Manager has ever before presented such a brilliant combination of musical talent as that which M. Strakosch offers for the occasion of his festival on the first of December. The programme, comprising gems from the most beautiful operas and oratorios, could not have been more judiciously selected. Regret, we know, will be generally felt that the engagement of the company at the Academy of Music, in New York, prevents their remaining longer in Baltimore.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. BURTON, the finest low comedian in the United States, takes his benefit at the Holliday Street Theatre. During his brief engagement it is gratifying to know that he has not only drawn full houses, but that his auditors have been such as were most capable of appreciating his rich and unctuous humor. BURTON is an actor of unquestionable genius, and in broad farce we do not know his equal. Everybody who can, should take advantage of one of the only two opportunities that now remain for witnessing his rare and thoroughly artistic impersonations.

We are indebted to Mr. C. W. Haney, through Conductor from New York, for files of New York papers, and to Capt. G. W. Talbott, of the Adams' Express Company, for files of Memphis papers.

[From the New York Shipping List, Nov. 20.]

NECESSITY OF INCREASED STEAM COMMUNICATION.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced into Congress having for its object increased steam communication with foreign countries. It was not definitely acted upon, but from what then transpired, we are led to believe that it will, in all probability receive the sanction of both houses during the incoming session. The route to Para, a city of some twelve thousand inhabitants, near the mouth of the Amazon, and consequently the natural port of a large part of the South American continent, is one of the most important named in the bill; and the fact that we now have no steam communication with South America shows how negligent we have been to our true interests in this respect. We are within ten days sail by steam to the city of Para, the most prosperous and growing portion of Northern Brazil which commands the entire trade of the Amazon Valley—probably the largest and richest valley of the world, that is now traversed for three thousand miles inland by river steamers, and which affords more river navigation than the whole of the United States—a valley that contains more square miles than the whole of Europe, and will at some day, no doubt, have quite as large a population—with no connexion except by sailing vessels, while Europe has no less than eight regular lines to Rio de Janeiro, and three connects with the principal Brazilian ports north and south of that. Great Britain has two lines, France two, Portugal one, Genoa one, Hamburg one, and Belgium one. Thus, instead of sending his letters direct from this country to Brazil, from two to four thousand miles, the American merchant has no other alternative than to despatch them some eight or ten thousand miles through a rival commercial nation, crossing the Atlantic twice before they reach their destination or trust to irregular and uncertain sailing vessels. So it happens, that instead of drawing near the nations that are but half the distance from us as from England, we have absolutely removed them till that country is one half nearer than we are.

Instead of taking advantage of the tide and winds which nature has given in our favor, we have overlooked our own interests. The consequence is that British, French, German and Greek merchants have driven American trade from Rio and some other Brazilian ports, and employ their own shipping to send to this country articles of prime necessity, while that trade should be giving business to our own countrymen. They freight their ships in Europe with flour, provisions, and manufactured articles, which could be better supplied from this court try, and we in return are importing from Brazi, many millions dollars value in coffee, hides, rubber &c., for which we are paying the cash. Our trade with Brazil in 1856 was $24,000,000, and the balance against the United States was $14,000,000.

In the same way we are cut off from all the South American countries, both on the East and West shore, by the superior enterprise of the British government in projecting and sustaining steam communication. This is a waste of advantages for which there is no excuse, and a reproach to the American name. These are considerations which should awaken us from lethargy into which we have sunk, and urge us to put forth all our energies to recover what is lost. This should be the case not only as relates to South America, but to other parts of the world, some of which are not provided for in the bill now before Congress. We suffer just the same on the coasts of Africa. British steamers there have thrown a monopoly of the trade into British hands. So we need communication with the Mediterranean sea, which we are not likely to obtain at present.

APT EPIGRAM.—When William Seymour was sent to the Tower for having married privately Arabella Stuart, in opposition to the command of King James, he met there a Scotch clergyman, named Melville, who had been imprisoned for making a sarcastic epigram upon the altar of the royal chapel. He greeted Seymour with the following lines:

"Communis tecum mihi causa et carceris. *Ara Bella* tibi causa est, araque sacra mihi."

The railroad from Alexandria to Suez is expected to be completed by the first of December, when all the difficulties and *desagremens* of "crossing the Desert" will be avoided, and the route to India, China, and Australia rendered as complete and comfortable as travelling by sea and land can be made.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The overland mail, which arrived here on Saturday evening, brought five passengers.

During a severe storm at Tejon on the 2d of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut. Beale. Nine had been recovered, but six were still mi-sing.

The Los Angelos *Star*, speaking of immigration, says another large party of immigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, had arrived during the week in excellent health, and without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the Overland Mail Company afford resting places at convenient distances, and greatly assist travelers. The stock of the Company was in excellent condition, and the animals arrive in good order. A large immigration from the Southwestern States, is now on the road.

The Sixth Infantry had reached Carson Valley, and would proceed directly to Benicia.

Three hundred recruits, under Lieut. Bootes, were expected to arrive in ten days.

George Penn Jonson has formally retired from the *National* newspaper.

ENCOURAGING FROM FRASER RIVER.—Victoria dates to the 18th October had been received.

Nine hundred ounces of gold dust had been received by express, besides several large parcels brought by passengers.

The accounts from above are more favorable, the mines turning out much better than was anticipated a month previous. New diggings of all descriptions had been discovered, and more miners were going up the river than coming down. Freights from Victoria to Fort Hope had advanced from $40 to $60 per ton, and the shipments of gold from Victoria through Wells, Fargo & Co., from the 4th of August to the 12th of October, amounted to $92,000.

The British ship of the line, Ganges, arrived at Esquimalt, from Valparaiso, Oct. 17th.

FROM OREGON.—The advices from Oregon are to the 16th ult. They report that Col. Wright's column returned to Walla Walla.

The artillery battalion under Capt. Keys, was en route for Vancouver.

The remains of Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Gaston were burried at Walla Walla.

Mitchell, the nephew of Kamiakin, the leading murderer of the Indian Agent, Mr. Bolon, three years since, has been captured by Major Garnett, and confined in Fort Simcoe.

The Yakima chief Ouhi, father of Qualchin, was killed while attempting to escape from Col. Wright's command.

The navigation of Fraser River has been thrown open to all parties.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 20th, there has been little or nothing doing in the way of trade. The jobbing demand for the country has improved somewhat, and the premature advent of the rainy season, hich has set in with unusual violence, has imparted fresh confidence and hopes in the ensuing winter's business.

The mail steamer of the 20th, carried off $2,177,371.45, which compared with the shipment of October 20th, 1857, ($1,697,042.38) exhibits an excess of $480,347.07, or nearly half a million of dollars.—The combined shipments of October this year, amount to $4,027,512.02, which compared with the shipment of October, 1857, $3,704,432.36, will show an excess this year of $323,079.66.

The experiment of raising cotton had been tried successfully in a garden at Diamond Springs, El Dorado county. The fibre is said to be fine, soft and silky, and white as the driven snow. It has been compared favorably with a fair quality of Upland. The raiser says in the Sacramento *Union:*

The seed was brought from Tennessee and given to me by Major Sims, from Memphis. I planted it in April, and has raised eight stalks, each stalk containing from sixteen to twenty bolls, and is still blooming. Some of it was open three weeks ago, and the rest is opening now very fast.

The Sixth Infantry has arrived at Carson Valley, and will reach Placerville Thursday next. The regiment consists of about 800 men, including teamsters, etc., 1,600 animals and 140 wagons, left for Fort Leavenworth on the 7th of May last, and came through by the way of Fort Bridger, the Soda Springs and Hudspeth's Cut off. The regiment had a tedious but prosperous journey, and has not lost a man by sickness, nor had it any other serious trouble until it reached the Sink of the Humboldt. At that place a row occurred between some of the teamsters and soldiers, which resulted in fifteen of the teamsters being dismissed. The news which came in from Genoa, stating that the troops were ordered to remain in Carson Valley, proves to be incorrect.

CHESS.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus describes the chess contest now going on between that city and New York:

The office of the American Telegraph Company, in Third street below Chestnut, and the office of Howard's Express, Chestnut street below Third, present a strange and interesting scene on the evenings upon which the great chess contest between Philadelphia and New York is in progress. The centre of all the excitement is in a small apartment, a peep into which can only be obtained by the initiated; but the door of which is strictly barred, except to the Philadelphia chess champions, the New York umpire, and the secretary of the players. Around a small table in this room, four young gentlemen, with fine intellectual heads, sit at a chess-board. The pieces upon the board, and the moves are profoundly Greek to us: but we unconsciously find ourselves sympathizing with the players, who, with keen eyes and earnest gesturese are discussing the move which shall next be made, and tracing with their fingers upon the board, the probable effect of the next step in the game. After a seeming difference of opinion, the conflicting views are reconciled, the four champions agree, the move is made, and in an instant the magic wires are conveying the intelligence not only to New York, where the antagonist knights are manœuvering their chessmen, but all over the country, North, South and West. New York generally takes her full fifteen minutes before she responds over the wire to the move just made, and in the meantime our Philadelphia players analyse the game, and fortify themselves for contingencies.

One of the most curious features of the scene, is the fact that every where, within sight or sound of the great centre where the game is managed, are persons with chess boards, eagerly following the moves, and playing out the game after each move, and settling it to their own satisfaction. Each of these boards is the centre of a separate knot of persons, and in all we hear "Kings," "Bishops," "Rooks" and "Pawns" talked about learedly; but as we have already said, the chess vocabularly, like the chess moves, is all Greek to us, and we can only take an intense interest in the game, without having the most distant glimmering as to what it is all about.

The Dubuque *Sun* says that on Thursday last, Louis Paulsen, Morphy's strongest antagonist at the New York Chess Congress, played blindfold fifteen simultaneous games of Chess, with as many of the best players of the city, and in all but one which might have been a draw, had advantages which, if the games had been concluded, would have given him the victory.

The New York papers are much pleased with Mr. Barry Sullivan, the English tragedian, now playing at the Broadway Theatre, and who made his first appearance on Monday night, as Hamlet. The *Herald* says of him: He has not modelled himself on any of the conventional types which have rendered English tradgedy almost a *champs-clos* to the aspirations of genius. He does not exaggerate like Forrest, nor does he mouth like Macready. His diction, like his attitudes, is natural and graceful. Whilst his text is rendered with a delicacy and elegance which are rarely or ever witnessed off the French stage, it retains all the force of the original conception.

The *Tribune* says: He is an admirable elocutionist, although he suffered on his first appearance from a hoarseness, which sadly impaired the sweetness of his voice, which is very sympathetic, as well as powerful. In all the business of the scene he is intelligent, though he frequently differs widely from the stereotyped traditions. He is blessed with a graceful form, a fine face, and an eye that he controls to every expression. In all his acting he is most careful and discriminating, and he imitates nobody; his Hamlet is his own Hamlet, and Shakspeare's. His reading of the celebrated soliloquy in the third act, is a model of elaborately critical elocution, and his rendering of the closet scene with the Queen is the most impressive and beautiful we have ever witnessed.

KANSAS.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from Lawrence, Nov. 12th says: The Territorial Delegation Convention called by the Central Committee to assemble at this place on the 10th inst., for the purpose of considering the subject of our admission into the Union, and of the future organization of parties in the Territory, was, from unavoidable causes, very thinly attended, and resulted in *nothing*. About twenty five Delegates were present, and after sitting all day and discussing three different reports, they adjourned *sine die* without adopting any of them. It was regarded by those in attendance as the last funeral scene around the perishing memory of the Free State Party. It was proof conclusive that there can never be another general rally under that name, and that the work of that party is over. There is no longer any significance in the name, for many of our most noted *rational* Border Ruffians, such as Hayes, Stringfellow, Henderson, &c., now wear the badges of Free-Stateism as a covering for their sins. We must have an issue presented, therefore, that is vital and permanent. The Big Springs Platform no longer affords the bonds of union to the freemen of Kansas. How soon it will be superseded, is yet doubtful, but it is manifest that the day for a new organization is not distant, for *inaction* is not indigenous to Kansas society.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND HIS CONNEXIONS.—The Bishop of Oxford is one of the leading Puseyite Bishops in England. A clerical correspondent of the London *Record* gives a list of members of the Bishop's connexions who have joined the Church of Rome. The following is an extract from the communication:

1. The whole of his elder brother's family except his elder brother himself, viz: Mr. W. Wilberforce, his wife, Mr. W. Wilberforce, Jun., his wife, and two children.

2. The Bishop's second brother, the late Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce; but happily his two sons have not followed their father's example.

3. The Bishop's youngest brother, the Rev. Henry Wilberforce, his wife and six children.

4. The Bishop's near connexions that have taken the same fatal steps are Archdeacon Manning, and the Rev. George Ryder, a son of the late Bishop of Litchfield, with his wife and six children. The Bishop, Archdeacon Manning, and the Rev. G. Ryder, married sisters.

That, in spite of all these perversions to Rome from among members of his own family, the Bishop should continue to throw all his influence as bishop into the system that led them thither is merely a significant fact.

Dr. Gaillardet who was tried in New York some months since for an outrageous assault upon Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New York Hotel, and convicted, escaped on Saturday last. Gaillardet had been placed in the custody of officer Jeremiah Baker to be taken before the Recorder to receive sentence. The policeman's story of the escape runs this way: As the prisoner was on his way to the City Prison, after leaving the Court of Sessions, he expressed a great desire to pay a visit to a French restaurant in Fourth avenue. The officer signified his willingness to oblige the doctor, and thereupon the two took one of the Fourth avenue cars and proceeded to their destination. From the restaurant the doctor was allowed to go to his office to transact some private business, from his office to a drug store in Broadway, to settle some private matters also; from the druggists' to a millinery shop in the immediate neighborhood, and from there back to the restaurant in Fourth avenue, where the doctor had arranged to dine at five o'clock precisely. Four or five gentlemen were awaiting Gaillardet's arrival at the restaurant, and it was agreed on all sides that they should have "a good time generally." The officer was invited to be one of the party, and made himself perfectly at home. The latter was nothing loth to accept the proposition, even though he was lo ing his valuable time; and accordingly he ate, drank and smoked as freely as any of the party. About ten o'clock Gaillardet rose from the dinner table, and begging to be excused for a few moments, left the room. Not a shadow of suspicion crossed the officer's mind. Gaillardet had left his hat behind him on a chair, so there was no fear of his running away. As long as the chivalrous Doctor's *chapeau* remained within range of the vigilant's eye there certainly could be no danger of an attempt to escape. But at any rate the Doctor neglected to re-appear that evening. The officer kept the matter secret till Monday; and the rumor is, that the Doctor sailed for France on Saturday.

THE MORTARA CASE.—The New York *Freeman's Journal*, in an article on the case of the Jew boy Mortara, says the Catholic journals of Europe leave them in the dark as to how the boy came to be in the school at Rome, instead of being in his father's house in Bologna, at the opening of this excitement and adds:

For our part we wish devoutly for the day when, over the whole earth, the theory of our American civilization may be successfully reduced to practice. When religion may be considered a thing too sacred and interior to the being of man to be forced by any material power from without. For our part, also, we do not like to see a temporal government meting out one measures to one class, and another to another class. We believe that the Jews have as much natural right to circumcise a Catholic child, without parental consent, as Christians have to baptise a Jew child. Our idea of temporal government is, that it should not keep a boy from his Jewish parents, except under circumstances that in converse case would authorise keeping a boy from his Catholic parents. Our whole mind and heart consents to the canon of the Catholic church, which forbids the baptism of any child against the parental consent, as being against natural rights. But this theory of independent harmony between the temporal and spiritual powers is nowhere professed except in the United States.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Pennsylvania *Inquirer* learns from a letter from Dr. Cogswell, the librarian of the Astor Library, that there are in the Astor Library more than a hundred thousand volumes—all works of learning and value. The annual income of the Library from its present fund is about $13,000, of which $7,000 must be applied to its support and protection—in salaries, fuel, insurance, water rents and incidentals—the remaining $6,000 to be expended in books. Among the most costly works are the following:

Higden's Polychronicon, printed by Caxton, 1543, cost	$370
Same book, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495	150
Glanvilla de Proprietatibis Rerum, by the same, 1493	150
Perret Catacombes de Rome	300
Exploration scientifique d'Algerie	300
Boisseree Sammlung alt-niederdeutscher Gemalde	100
Gelpke Ordres de Chevalerie	150
Wilkin's edition of Spellmann's Concillia M. Britannia	120

And at least fifty volumes beside, which cost on an average fifty dollars each, amounting in all to five thousand dollars for about eighty volumes.

That portion of the M'Donogh Estate which, in the partition, fell to New Orleans, is in the hands of the auctioneer and will be sold in a few weeks.

MARRIED,

At St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 23d, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Rev. THOS. J. WYATT and SOPHIA L., daughter of Jessie Hollingsworth, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Mr. Hirst, JOHN CLEVENGER to Miss REBECCA ALER, all of this city.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Geo. H. Day, CHAS. A. HOOVER, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss GEORGIANA BROWN, of this city.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. G. H. Brandau, JOHN SCHOTT to Miss LOUISA M., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of C is city.

In Light street Church, on the 18 h instant, by Rev. Richard Brown, Rev. A. A. ESKRIDGE, of the E. Baltimore Conference, to Mrs. ELIZA WEEMS, sister of the officiating minister.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. Mr. Munro, CHARLES RICHARDSON to SARAH M. GREENFIELD.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. S. L. M. Consor, ELIAS TAYLOR to Miss MARTHA L. DANIS.

On the 15th instant, at Fawn Church, by Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D.D., WM. H. DIFFENDERFFER, M. D., and REBBIE RICH, daughter of the late George Y. Kelso, of Rapides, Louisiana.

In Houston, Texas, on the 3d instant, by Rev. J. C. Shearn, A. WARD LITTIG, Esq., late of Baltimore, to Miss KATE RITCHIE, of Houston.

At the High street M. E. Parsonage, on the 4th of October, by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, GEORGE L. FORRESTER to Miss LUCRECIA C. COULTER, both of Baltimore city.

DIED,

On the 22d instant, DEADRICK KLOCKGETHER, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 22d instant, ANN JAMES, in the 54th year of her age.

On the 22d instant, GEORGE ALLAN, aged 2 years and 9 months, son of John and Emily Turnbull.

On the 22d instant, CLARA MORLING, aged 2 years and 6 months, only daughter of Wm. W. and Mary E. Dungan.

On the 21st instant, HENRY CLAY BROUGHTON, in the 5th year of his age, son of Joseph and Bridget Broughton.

On the 22d instant, RICHARD WALLACE, only son of Richard and Charlotte King, aged 4 years and 4 months.

On the 21st instant, ISAAC AUGUSTUS, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 20th instant, DELILAH LECOMPTE, in the 83d year of her age.

On the 20th instant, MARIA E., wife of Wm. S. Manning, and daughter of Jesse Fahnestock.

On the 17th instant, LOCKWOOD, only son of F. W. and Hannah A. Morrison, aged 2 years and 7 days.

At Catonsville, Baltimore county, on the 20th instant, Mrs MARY M. COURTS, in the 74th year of her age, wife of the late Searson Courts, of this city.

FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER.
In consequence of the continued demand for the celebrated BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, the undersigned has made arrangements to remain in this city for a short time longer.
Immediate application should be made by those who wish to obtain these celebrated Glasses, as my stay will be limited and none of these lenses will be left by me in this city. A. GEDEON, Optician,
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[From the Wheeling Times and Gazette.]

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