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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

Our usual Weekly Review of the Baltimore market, printed on letter sheet, will be ready for delivery from our counter this afternoon. Merchants and others desirous of having their business cards inserted can be accommodated by leaving their orders at the Counting-room during the day.

In the proceedings of the Criminal Court, on Saturday last, as reported in Monday's EXCHANGE, we have a practical illustration of the absurdity of some of our existing regulations on the subject of Juries. The Jury in the case of a man indicted for a violation of the Pilot laws, by towing the Brig *Alston* out of this Port, without a Pilot's license, sent a note to the Judge, stating that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was no prospect of their being able to agree. The Judge sent word to the Jury to come into Court. They came, and the Foreman stated that they had been out eighteen hours and that there was not the least possibility of their agreeing, and they therefore begged to be discharged—whereupon the following colloquy ensued between the Foreman and the Judge:

Judge Stump—"The law and the facts have been fully discussed in this case; the Court cannot see why the Jury can't agree."

Foreman—"Would the Court like to know how we stand?"

Judge Stump—"Well, yes, the Court would like to know about that."

Foreman—"We stand eleven against one, and have stood that way for eighteen hours."

Judge Stump—"One man against the eleven; can't you convince him?"

Foreman—"It appears not, sir; we have used all our endeavors to do so."

Another Juror—"The reason this man won't agree is, because he says he is opposed to the license laws, anyhow."

Mr. Whitney—"The law is very plain in this case, your Honor, there is no reason why the Jury should not agree."

Judge Stump—"The Court will discharge the Jury."

It is not without regret that we record a case the tendency of which cannot be otherwise than to lower in public estimation the institution of Trial by Jury. It is, perhaps, the best criterion for determining the truth of facts, and deciding disputes between man and man, that has ever been devised, and we would not willingly say anything calculated to impair its dignity or diminish its usefulness. We hold with Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, that "it is a duty which every man owes to "his country, his friends, his posterity and "himself, to maintain to the utmost of his power, "this valuable constitution in all its rights; to re-"store it to its ancient dignity, if at all impaired by "the different value of property, or otherwise de-"viated from its first institution; to amend it wher-"ever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with "the most jealous circumspection against the intro-"duction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, "which, under a variety of plausible pretences, "may in time, imperceptibly undermine this best "preservative of English liberty," and not of English liberty only—but our own. Seldom, perhaps, has this institution among ourselves been subjected to a severer ordeal—challenged closer scrutiny, or been more triumphantly vindicated—than during the progress and in the sequel of the late trials at Towsontown. Never, certainly, have the power and responsibility of Jurors been better understood and more perfectly realized by the community at large. Judge PRICE—in his remarks addressed to MARION CROPPS, on the occasion of his sentence—did not exaggerate in the least the interest which was everywhere felt in the result of those trials. A different verdict from that given in either case, he says, "would "have shocked the entire State," and justly adds—"the great trial by jury itself would have "felt the shock." Yet—it cannot be disguised, that, had those trials resulted differently, the announcement of the fact would have excited more indignation than surprise. The difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining convictions in capital cases—even under circumstances which forbade the shadow of a doubt of the prisoner's guilt—and the absurd provision of the law—which places it in the power of a single Juror, of obstinate temper and robust physical frame, to nullify the convictions of the other eleven, and so prevent a verdict or compel a compromise—have tended materially to weaken public confidence in this method of trial. Hence it happened that although the Jurors in CROPPS' and CORRIE's cases did no more than their duty in the premises—and would have done less than their duty had they acted otherwise—the fact that they should have been found all able and willing to do as much was deemed a matter of public congratulation. The case to which we referred, as having occurred on Saturday in the Criminal Court, illustrates the nature of the influences that may sometimes intervene to prevent unanimity even in causes of minor importance. A Juror, it appears, refused to unite with his fellows in a verdict of "guilty;" not because he entertained a belief in the innocence of the accused, but because he was opposed to the policy of the laws for the violation of which the indictment had been preferred. At least, such is the explanation given of his conduct by a brother Juror, whose statement to that effect he permitted to pass uncontradicted. With no other or better reason—apparently—for his dissent, he kept the entire Jury locked up for eighteen hours, and finally compelled the Judge to discharge them, thereby not only subjecting his colleagues to much personal discomfort and annoyance to no purpose, and the State to the trouble and expense of another trial, but actually converting the whole proceedings of the Court into a farce, and making a burlesque of the administration of justice. That the Judge did right in discharging the Jury, we think, cannot be denied. To have remanded them to their room, with instructions to remain there until they could agree, would have been more than foolish—it would have been unjust. It would have been punishing eleven men for the fault of one—which they could neither prevent nor correct—unless, perhaps, they had resorted to the extreme measures adopted by a Pittsburg Jury, the other day, who, under similar circumstances, administered a severe personal chastisement to an obstinate individual who had prevented them from agreeing. Of course, we do not wish to be understood as approving of any such summary method of enforcing unanimity, any more than of the nonsensical and barbarous expedients formerly prescribed by law and practised by Judges—for the same purpose—but which, together with a good many other customs of antiquity, we have long since abandoned as contrary to good sense—such as compelling the Jury to remain "without meat, drink, fire "or candle," until they agreed upon their verdict—under the supposition that hunger, thirst, cold and darkness were conducive to an intelligent consideration and impartial decision of the merits of a cause—or carting a Jury, who had failed to agree, as Lord CAMPBELL tells us used to be done—to the borders of the adjacent shire or county, and there leaving them in a ditch. All this we consider, now-a-days, to have been in the highest degree unreasonable and absurd.—Yet why require unanimity, if we neglect the means necessary to enforce it? Formerly—the object was to compel jurors to agree. Now, the practice is to discharge them if they do not agree. And with what view? With that, of course, of having another trial, and if need be, another and another—until twelve men shall be found concurring in the precise verdict which the ten or eleven, it may be, were willing to find in the first instance. Some amendment of the law, for the purpose of remedying a state of things so inconsistent and anomalous, is clearly needed. How far that amendment should go, we are not at present prepared to say—but in our judgment the plan which is now talked of in England, and which Lord CAMPBELL has promised, at the coming session, to introduce into Parliament—of permitting Judges, after the Jury have been out a certain specified time, and have failed to agree—to take the verdict of ten of them—might be advantageously adopted. The subject, altogether, is a fruitful and a suggestive one, and we are conscious that we have done nothing more than partially indicate some of its phases, and those, perhaps, by no means the most important. We shall, therefore, probably, recur to it again, and at an early day.

The latest intelligence from Utah brings a confirmation of the views we have heretofore expressed with regard to the condition of affairs in that Territory. Though the Mormons have tendered their submission to the Federal authorities from motives of policy, it is nevertheless very evident that they do not design to aid Judge SINCLAIR in carrying out the laws whenever any member of their own sect has been guilty of committing any crime. We published some time since, the particulars of the brutal murder of a deaf and dumb boy in the vicinity of Salt Lake city, by a Mormon policeman, named CHRISTIANSON, and of the various attempts that had been made by certain Mormon officials to keep the whole affair from coming to the knowledge of the Gentiles. When, however, the secret was divulged, and the details of the tragedy became known, there was no recourse left but to submit the case to the action of the Grand Jury. As that body was composed chiefly of Mormons, the risk which CHRISTIANSON ran of having a true bill found against him was comparatively small. When, therefore, the Grand Jury ignored the bill the Gentile population of the city, though disappointed at the result of the investigation, were by no means surprised. Immediately after the bill against CHRISTIANSON was ignored by a majority of the Jury, those who dissented and who were neither tinctured by the dominant spirit of fanaticism, nor disposed to surrender their convictions, addressed a memorial to Judge SINCLAIR, requesting to be discharged from the duty that had been imposed upon them. Although it was not stated in the memorial, it was well understood at Salt Lake City that the principal motive which governed the petitioners in asking to be relieved from serving on the Inquest any longer, was their implicit belief that the laws could not be executed in the Territory. If this be true—and we have no doubt of the fact—the means adopted by the Mormons to baffle the action of the Federal authorities, are clearly apparent. By obstructing the execution of the laws under cover of the laws themselves, they successfully defeat the ends of justice, and render nugatory the efforts of the presiding Judge to exercise the functions of his office. Of the course pursued by Judge SINCLAIR, since his arrival in Utah, there can be among impartial men but one opinion. That his admirable charge to the Jury, with reference to the amnesty which had been granted by the PRESIDENT for past offences, should have drawn upon him the enmity of the Mormon Hierarchy, was nothing more than might have been expected; and the general desire evinced for his recall by that polygamous community, is the best evidence of his judicial integrity, and of his firmness and decision of character. There are those, however, who are disposed to regard the toleration extended by the Mormons to Governor CUMMING as a proof of their submission to the General Government. If this be so, why is it that no Mormon can be convicted of a criminal offence, committed within the limits of that Territory? Why is it that anything like cordial intercourse with the Gentiles is strictly forbidden by the Mormon elders; and why is this injunction so very generally obeyed? If BRIGHAM YOUNG is disposed to accept in good faith the free pardon by which he was, but too generously, released from the penalties attached to his treasonable practices, he has adopted a singular mode of winning confidence in his professions. Ever since his return to Salt Lake he has been enacting the part of MOORE's veiled prophet of Khorassan. He has secluded himself within the precincts of his Lion House, or his harem, and has rarely condescended to exhibit to profane eyes the beauty of his countenance. The quiet that pervades Utah is the quiet of an antagonism that only dares to reveal itself in a repellant demeanor—in scowls and furtive glances, and in setting at naught the authority of the Judiciary by shielding offenders from punishment.

That state of things cannot be called peace which is only maintained by the presence of an army of three thousand men; nor can the people of a Territory be regarded as loyal to their constitutional obligations whom it is necessary to overawe by maintaining in their vicinity, at an immense cost to the country, a force so imposing. The wise and prudent precautions adopted by General JOHNSTON, and the perfect discipline he has enforced among the troops under his command, have fortunately prevented any collisions from taking place between the latter and the Mormons. But are our best soldiers to be always employed in keeping watch and ward over this nest of knaves and fanatics? It was, at one time, very generally believed, that the entrance of the army into Salt Lake City would be the signal for a steady influx, into the Territory, of emigrants from the States, and that the pernicious influence exerted by the Mormon priesthood over their deluded followers would thus be counteracted to a considerable extent. But the acceptance of the amnesty tendered them by the President, left the Mormons, for all practical purposes, "masters of "the position," and by enabling them, through their pretended submission to the Federal authorities, to preserve intact the *status quo*—has effectually deterred Gentile emigrants from taking up their residence among them.

THE OPERA.

The Holliday Street Theatre was again filled last night, by a very fair representation of the beauty and fashion of Baltimore. *Il Barbiere de Siviglia* was performed, with Madame LABORDE in the *role* of *Rosina*, which she played most admirably. Her voice is one of exquisite richness, with power and flexibility, and she sings with such earnestness and good taste, that she is justly regarded as one of the most effective *Prime Donne* of the present day. As an actress, she certainly possesses true genius, and though somewhat different in her style from the little enchantress, PICCOLOMINI, she is unquestionably entitled to take higher rank as an *artiste*. Of MAGGIOROTTI, too much cannot be said in admiration of his extraordinary vocal power, and of the dramatic talent which he exhibits in the impersonation of various characters, and in none more strikingly than in that of the *"Barber of Seville."* CARL FORMES is an inimitable actor, and sings with wonderful meaning and effect.—After "the Barber," the evening's entertainment was most happily prolonged by the little PICCOLOMINI, who made her appearance as *Serpina*, the petulant housemaid in PAESIELLO's comic opera, entitled *La Serva Padrona*, a character in which we think it impossible that her acting could have been surpassed. She was received, as on the previous night, with the greatest enthusiasm, and we are sure there could have been no difference of opinion among those present with respect to her charms. To say of her, that she is very pretty, would not be strictly correct; but, when we tell our readers who have not had the good fortune to see her, that Mademoiselle MARIA PICCOLOMINI, the alleged Italian Princess, is one of the most bewitching little creatures in the world, they must take our word for the truth of that assertion. While it gives us great pleasure to be able to express quite as complimentary opinions as those which have been published by the critics of other cities in reference to the qualifications of the various distinguished artists of Mr. ULLMAN's troupe, we must yet be permitted to suggest to the energetic Manager, that if he considers it worth while to play in "a provincial town" at all, he might profitably consult the good taste of the very respectable number of villagers who manifest a by no means reluctant disposition to encourage him. Because the people of Baltimore have not yet had the liberality to build for themselves, (which we hope they will soon do,) an Academy of Music, we see no very good reason why they should be put off with an indifferent orchestra, and a miserable chorus; and, certainly, if they are willing to pay the high prices, which are deemed to be equivalent to the additional expenses necessarily incurred in producing the Italian Opera for a short season in our small Theatre, they are entitled to have all the necessary accompaniments of that very delightful species of amusement.

This evening, MOZART's famous opera of *Don Giovanni* will be performed with a remarkably strong and attractive cast; the principal characters being sustained by PICCOLOMINI, POINSOT, GHIONI, CARL FORMES and Signor FLORENZA.

Dr. BOYNTON's third lecture (the second on Geology) will be delivered this evening at the Maryland Institute. The subject is *The Metamorphic Rocks and Gold Formations*. Although the rain prevented so large an attendance on Wednesday as on Monday evening, the lecturer, as usual, enchained and amply rewarded the attention of his audience. It is highly important that those who desire to obtain a comprehensive view of geology—as presented by Dr. BOYNTON—should not omit hearing a single lecture.

We find on our table *The American Farmer*, for February—replete, as usual, with matter of the deepest interest to agriculturists, and with a steady advance in every desirable particular in this sterling old Maryland journal.

NEW BOOKS.

THE AFTERNOON OF UNMARRIED LIFE. From the last London Edition. 12mo. p. p. 343. New York: RUDD & CARLETON, 310 Broadway. For sale by HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.

"I will thank you for the pie if you please," said the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—(a pie on a breakfast table, Oh Autocrat!) and then went on to observe "I took more of it than was good for me, and had an indigestion in consequence. While I was suffering from it I wrote some sadly desponding poems, and a theological essay which took a very melancholy view of creation. When I got better I labelled them all "Pie Crust," and laid them by, as scare-crows and solemn warnings. I have a number of books on my shelves which I should like to label with some such title." We apprehend that "The Afternoon of of Unmarried Life" must be considered "pie-crust" of a very hard and unpalatable description, though we scarcely suppose that any one will be able to swallow enough at a single meal to produce an unpleasant effect. Yet we should be sorry to pronounce this a bad, or a useless book. Although in no way rising above respectable commonplace—it is evidently a well meant, laboriously compiled and intelligently written series of opinions and counsels intended for what the authoress plainly believes, if she does not expressly declare, to be a most unfortunate and pitiable class—females, hopelessly unmarried. While admitting unconsciously, perhaps, that these are almost shut out from human sympathy—she nevertheless insists on their being "jolly," on conscientious principles. They are to be, at once, saints and martyrs—and happy, useful and ornamental members of society. We much doubt whether giving people to understand that though they are pretty much overlooked in social arrangements, they ought, nevertheless, to be perfectly contented and comfortable, is the way to make them so. The book is essentially hard and ungenial in its tone, grinding on, from beginning to end, upon a dead level, about defects and duties. Most of the symptoms of the mind diseased of ancient maidenhood, are treated, and a whole pharmacopeia of simples and bitter herbs recommended.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

LA PLATA; or, The Argentine Confederation and Paraguay. Being a narrative of the exploration of the tributaries of the river La Plata and adjacent countries, during the years 1853, '54, '55 and '56, under the orders of the United States Government. By THOMAS J. PAGE, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. With maps and numerous engravings. 8vo., pp. 632. New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square. 1859. For sale by CUSHINGS & BAILEY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The little Prince Imperial of France was playing the other day in the gardens of *grande mere* Montijo, when some ladies well known to him ran up as usual to kiss and fondle him. But the little heir apparent, doubtless under instruction, astonished them by throwing himself into an attitude, and holding out his "hand" for their salute.

Messrs. Editors: The above reminds me of a circumstance, which I believe to be perfectly authentic and which probably has never been in print. The wife of our MINISTER RESIDENT, near the court of St. James, during the latter part of the administration of Mr. Monroe,—a lady remarkable for her distinguished appearance and elegant manners, had formed quite a friendship with the Duchess of Kent, the mother of the present Queen of England, then a little girl. On an occasion when Mrs. R—— was, if I remember aright, spending a day or two with the Duchess in the country—Victoria entered the apartment, accompanied by her attendant. "My daughter," exclaimed the Duchess, as the child approached. "How do you do, my dear?" said the American lady, kissing her just as she kissed other little girls. Victoria seemed to manifest some surprise, and asked her *bonne* in French who the lady was, and received the reply that it was the "American Ambassador's lady." It was not, however till Mrs. R—— saw the Baroness ——, the wife of the Prussian Minister, kiss the little Princess' hand, that she became aware of her republican blunder.

Feb. 3, 1859. SENEX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, February 3, 1859.

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—JOHN T. FORD, Esq., President, and all the members.

A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a communication from the Commissioners of Baltimore county, asking the payment of the costs attending the cases removed from the city to the county court for trial. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A communication was received from the officers of the House of Refuge, inviting the members of the Council to visit that institution on Tuesday next. Read and accepted.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM presented a communication from R. Taylor, in reference to an improvement in lighting street lamps. Referred to the Committee on Police and Jail.

A communication was received from the Second Branch, enclosing a substitute for the supplementary ordinance creating the Fire Department.

On the motion of Mr. BEALE, the Branch refused to concur in the substitute, by a vote of yeas 15 and nays 1.

Mr. GLANVILLE presented the report of the Committee on Claims in reference to the petition of A. Osterman, asking the return of money paid for taxes in error, referring the claim to the Appeal Tax Court.

Mr. RANDOLPH presented the petition of George Prestman, asking the return of taxes paid in error. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution in regard to the sale of horse power dredging apparatus used in cleaning the harbor. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Harbor to enquire into the expediency of building two dredging machines, two steam tow boats, and the necessary number of scows, for deepening the harbor.

Mr. CLARK offered a resolution in relation to having gas lamps placed at certain points. Referred to the City Commissioner.

Mr. TALBOTT offered a resolution appropriating $100 to certain police officers of Cincinnati, for expenses incurred in the arrest of Capt. Green, charged with having committed a robbery in this city. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. RANDOLPH presented an ordinance creating a Board of Arbitration, and regulating the Appeal Tax Court. Laid on the table.

On motion the Branch adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met pursuant to adjournment. Present—WM. MCPHAIL Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. SEWALL presented the petition of Jasper M. Berry and others, asking the purchase by the city of certain ground in the northwestern section of the city, for the purpose of erecting thereon market houses for the accommodation of the residents of that part of the town. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

Mr. COLTON called up the resolution in relation to the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the propriety of filling up the Basin and Docks of the city, which was read and concurred in.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Sewall, Colton, and Cathcart, as the Committee on the part of this Branch.

An invitation was received from the Managers of the House of Refuge, asking the members of the Council to visit that Institution on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. COLTON, the invitation was accepted.

The resolution granting permission to A. S. Bonn & Co. to erect a steam engine on their premises on Perry street, was taken up and adopted.

An ordinance to authorize the publication of unpaid taxes was taken up. Mr. MCCOMAS offered an amendment to the effect that all errors occurring in such publication involving any loss to the owners, except errors in titles, shall be borne by the Auditor.

Made the order of the day for next Wednesday.

A resolution to pay John Stewart a bill for carriage hire, was taken up and passed.

A resolution adverse to the petition of Moses Waldron, was taken up and passed.

An ordinance granting permission to G. K. Tyler & Co. to extend the Port Warden's Line was taken up, read and laid on the table.

A resolution providing for the payment of sundry bills for materials furnished and work done, in refitting the Criminal Court-room, was taken up and adopted.

An ordinance relative to the appointment of an additional Harbor Master, and for other purposes, was received from the First Branch, and laid on the table.

The report and resolutions of the Joint Standing Committee on the reorganization of the Fire Department, returning thanks, &c., to the members of the Baltimore United Fire Department for the efficient discharge of their duties as volunteer firemen, were received from the First Branch, read, and laid on the table.

An ordinance providing for the confirmation of certain city officials was received from the First Branch, read and laid on the table.

Also, an ordinance granting permission to Danl. C. Bruce to lay down a railroad track on South Green street. Read and laid on the table.

Also, an ordinance to declare the bed of Buren street, from Madison to Eager street, a public highway. Read and laid on the table.

Also, a resolution directing the City Commissioner to have the curb re-set on the southwest corner of Bond and Fayette streets and on the west side of Bond street. Read and laid on the table.

The Branch then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE TRADE &c., OF HAVANA IN 1858.

From a highly interesting table in a late number of the *Diario de la Marina*, the Savannah *Republican* translates the following items, which will be read with interest by our business men generally:

There arrived in the port of Havana for the year 1858, 132 American merchant steamers against 197 in 1857. Sailed in the same time, 130, against 165 in 1857.

The number of passengers arrived from the United States in 1858 was 4,887. The total number of passengers from all points was 31,555.

The number of vessels touching at the port of Havana in 1858 was 958, of 392,572 tons, against 909 vessels, of 406,873 tons, in 1857. Vessels from all points during the year 1849, of 679,815 tons, against 1,953, of 676,366 tons, in 1857.

The total exports of Sugar from Havana and Matanzas for the year 1858, was 1,285,150 boxes, against 1,116,696 boxes in 1857; of which to the United States 349,135 boxes, against 302,112 boxes in 1857.

Total exports of Coffee from Havana in 1858, 20,483 arrobas, (25 lbs.) against 13,096 arrobas in 1857, of which to the United States 7,734 arrobas, against 31 arrobas in 1857.

Total exports of Molasses from Havana in 1858, 21,545 hhds., against 36,161 hhds. in 1857; of which 18,765 to the United States, against 23,804 in 1857.

Total exports of Rum for the year 18,415 pipes, against 14,058 in 1857; of which to the United States 919 pipes, against 250 pipes in 1857.

Total exports of Cigars 106,231,000, against 146,720,000 in 1858. Of unmanufactured Tobacco 5,046,896 lbs. against 3,590,135 lbs. in 1857.

Total exports of honey 1,670 tierces, against 1,640 in 1857; of which to the United States 234 tierces, against 264 tierces in 1857.

Total exports of Wax 37,016 arrobas, against 49,732 arrobas in 1857; of which to the United States 373 arrobas, against 80 arrobas in 1857.

Total imports of Rice for the year—from the United States 76,877 quintals, (100 pounds,) from Spain 72,486 quintals, and from India 115,273 quintals.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN BUENOS AYRES.—The Government of Buenos Ayres recognizing the principle that the education of the masses is the only safeguard of a republic, have taken the instruction of youth from the priesthood, and placed it under the charge of a Common Education Department, organized after the Public School System of the United States. In August last, the Provincial Legislature, by acclamation, adopted a law which provides amply for the erection of school houses and the support of the teachers, the entire income of several branches of revenue being appropriated for this purpose. The school funds are put into the hands of the Governor to be distributed in certain proportions to the various school districts, the inhabitants of which are obliged to subscribe an amount in some cases equal to the donation; in some cases half and in others one-third as large; according to the wealth of the district or the density of the population.

The Government has placed at the head of the Department, probably the fittest man that could be found in all Spanish America, D. Domingo F. Sarmiento. The Director of the Public Schools of the State of Buenos Ayres, is a celebrated author, who has made the subject of education the study of his life, and during many years of exile he visited France, Italy, Spain, England, Germany, and the United States, in each country carefully examining the system of popular education, and for fifteen years he labored in the cause of education in Chile, and to his counsels and efforts is mainly owing the excellent school system that there prevails.—*New York Express.*

The official returns of the revenue of the Island of Cuba, both land and sea, (*rentas maritimas yterrestres*) for the month of November, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, have just been published.—They add up for the former $559,016; for the latter $762,326. Total $1,321,343 for the month mentioned. The total income of the Island from both sources for the first eleven months of the past year, amounts to $16,573,198, upwards of sixteen millions and a half of dollars! The income of the Island for the same period last year was $15,862,283.

DON'T KILL YOUR COLTS IF THEY DO BREAK A LEG.—John Larwood of this city is the owner of a very fine colt sired by the Washtenaw Chief, for which he says he was offered $130 a short time since. This colt a few days since broke one his legs between the fetlock and knee. The bones were broken in two places. The owner persisted in saving the colt, and he informs us that the bones have united and the colt is doing well.—He may yet make a valuable horse.—*Ann Arbor News.*

George H. Morgan, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Leonardtown *Beacon* to James H. Downs, Esq.

Louis Paulsen has been playing chess against the Quincy, Ill., Chess Club, and thus far has won all the games.

THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, held last week, a geographical report was made upon the Red River and Saskatchewan country, with a view to the development of navigation in the great rivers there abounding. The Red River is said to have a depth of six feet for a considerable distance above the mouth of the Cheyenne, and below that nine to twelve feet down to Red Lake River, and thence to Lake Winnepeg of sixteen feet. The current is moderate, being only about two miles an hour of its upper tributaries; the Cheyenne is navigable a hundred miles, and the Assiniboine probably 200 miles. The Red River is navigable 775 miles, and to its tributaries about 350, making over nine hundred miles of navigable water in this valley alone. Lake Winnepeg is about 250 miles in length. The Saskatchewan is navigable upward of 700 miles in a direct line, but by the course of the stream nearly twice that distance. The Bow River, or south branch of the Saskatchewan, is also a large stream, navigable for a considerable distance. It is mentioned as a singular fact that the sources of Fraser River are separated from those of Peace River by only 317 yards, the first running into the Pacific, and the latter north-eastwardly into Mackenzie's River, and that a canal crossing this isthmus would unite the waters running to the Arctic Ocean with those flowing into Puget Sound. The area reached by the navigation of the rivers above named is estimated at 400,000 square miles of fertile soil, favorable climate, useful minerals and furbearing and food-yielding animals. The report goes into a particular description of the face of the country and its adaptability to cultivation, speaking with great enthusiasm of the Red River Valley; and thence proceeds to describe the country further north—the Selkirk settlements, the Cumberland, Saskatchewan and Athabasca districts. It is proposed to take a small steamboat across the isthmus, between Big Stone and Traverse Lakes, and descend the Sioux Wood River to the Red River, as soon as possible in the Spring, and establish navigation on that stream immediately. It is deemed a matter of great importance to the people of St. Paul, and they are urged to obtain the establishment of a mail route in that direction to Puget Sound. A company has been organized in Canada to carry out a similar project of navigation, having a capital of £100,000. They are to construct portage roads between Lake Superior and Red River, in all 140 miles, to place four small steamers on the reaches along Rainey River and the Lake of the Woods, one on the Red River, and another on the Saskatchewan. Should the Minnesota movement go ahead, there will be a sharp competition between these two companies for the first harvest of the country. The meeting concluded by offering a bonus of $1000 to any one who would put a steamboat of a hundred tons on the Red River and run her during the navigable season of the present year, commencing on or before the 1st of June.

The Chamber also offer a bonus of $500 for each and every steamboat that shall successfully navigate the Red River within the present year.

Since August last, a good road has been constructed from St. Cloud to the Red River; so that, with the opening of the river to navigation, there will be an uninterrupted thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Saskatchewan. It is the ambition of these parties to anticipate the Canadian Company, who have a capital stock of $400,000 subscribed for this same purpose. It is believed also, that within six months the inconsiderable obstructions to the navigation of the Saskatchewan, that now exist, will have been removed, thus completing the inland route of travel to the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The entire length of the Red River and its tributaries, accessible to steamers, exceeds nine hundred miles.

EXCITING SCENE IN A VIENNA THEATRE.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says: Yesterday evening Goetz von Berlichingen, by Goethe, was given in the Burg theatre; and some words pronounced by the "man with the iron hand" led to a very remarkable ebullition of feeling on the part of the audience. Goetz says: "Would to God that there were no turbulent men in Germany. If there were none we should still have occupation enough. We could try to extirpate the wolves, we could crush now and then fetch a bit of game out of the woods, and if we wanted still more to do, we could unite with our brethren to defend the frontiers against those wolves the Turks, and those foxes the French, and to protect the more exposed provinces of the empire." The cheers of the audience were so loud and prolonged, that M. Lowe, the actor who played Goetz, was obliged to remain silent for some minutes.

LET US MAKE A RIVER TO THE MOUNTAINS.—Under this heading the St. Louis *Democrat* broaches a magnificent enterprise, which is to unite the waters of the Upper Arkansas, the South Platte, and the Kansas rivers into one stream to fill the bed of the latter, and make from three inconsiderable and almost useless streams, one broad, deep, navigable river, that would open our West country direct to the base of the mountains, and into the new auriferous regions, whither emigration and civilization is now powerfully attracted. The river thus created would be equal to the Missouri in magnitude.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The names of the betrothed of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon are as follows: Clotilde, Marie, Therese, Louise. She is the daughter of the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II., and the Archduchess Adele of Austria.

The *Independance Belge* says, in relation to this alliance: The secret had been so well kept that nothing had transpired in the best informed circles. The greatest mystery has been observed in reference to the diplomatical steps which have brought about this alliance, the consequences and the bearing of which may be immense under the present circumstances. The marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde means that France espouses the cause of Italian independence.

The Philadelphia *North American* learns that Jones' Hotel in that city, which has been vacant for some time, has been leased by Messrs. McIntosh and Matthews, of this city—the former long and favorably known as the proprietor of the Howard House.

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Crever, WILLIAM E. CONOWAY to Miss ELIZABETH A. JOHNSON, all of this city.

In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, 1st instant, by Rev. Dr. Gurley, THOS. CROMWELL to E. SERENA LAUCK.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, WILLIAM P. RICE, eldest son of the late Henry D. and Eliza Rice, in the 33d year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 2d instant, PHEBE, wife of Samuel W. Madden.

On the 2d instant, in the 7th year of his age, THOMAS DALLAM, son of Capt. Edward and Magdalene Greene.

On the 2d instant, ANNIE SARAH, eldest daughter of B. M. and E. J. Campbell.

On the 2d instant, ADELE, wife of John R. Gould, and daughter of the late Achille Hact de la Chilles.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

DR. BOYNTON will give the Third Lecture of his Course at the Maryland Institute THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4th. Subject:—"The Metamorphic Rocks and Gold Formations of California." To be illustrated by a series of beautiful Paintings, representing scenes in the Gold Mines. Tickets to the Course, (six remaining Lectures,) 75 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.

Lecture to commence at half-past seven. 1t*

INTERESTING TO PERSONS HOLDING HOUSES FOR RENT.

Your attention is invited to the propriety of INSURING your HOUSE RENT.

Females and persons retired from business who depend mainly upon their house rents for subsistence are specially interested in this matter.

For a small premium you can be protected from any loss of rent, should your property be destroyed by fire, at the

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 SOUTH STREET.

At this office, also,
Your HOUSES may be insured;
Or your MERCHANDISE;
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Or your VESSELS on the stocks, or afloat in port: on the most favorable terms, for a year, month or week.
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J. R. MAGRUDER, Sec'y.

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DRISCOLL'S ROSEMARY,
Takes out all the Hair!
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Prevents the Growth of the Hair!
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Irritates the Scalp!
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Destroys the Vitality of the Hair!
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Will change Black to Grey Hair!
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Will not remove Dandruff!
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Contains no Castor Oil!

In truth DRISCOLL'S ROSEMARY is *vice versa!* It is the best article of the kind in use, and we would advise persons NOT to try it unless they can afford to spend 25 cents for a trial bottle to test its virtues. It may be had of all Druggists, and of D. C. DRISCOLL, 35 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—All newspapers throughout the country are requested to insert this advertisement, (*gratis*,) and send in their bills. fe3-tf

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SOLE AGENT FOR
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SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES.
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At Miller & Beacham's Music Store,
And No. 80 FAYETTE STREET.
1st store west of Charles,
(*Entrance on either street.*)

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MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENCY.—The proprietors of this old established agency have located a permanent branch of their house in the city of Baltimore, under the immediate supervision of the senior member of the firm. Merchants and others can have advertisements inserted in any publication in the country *at the publishers' lowest rates*. By calling at our office they can examine at their leisure the largest assortment of papers ever collected in this city.

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Call and see him at No. 107 Baltimore street, adjoining Sun Iron Building. J. B. T. PHELPS, successor to J. W. Richardson & Co. n10-tf

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Mr. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card board, plates or canvass, life size or in miniature from nature, or copied in oil, French pastell or water colors, in a style of superior excellence. He has on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy cases; also, gilt frames, all of the best material.—His long experience and attested success enable him to assure his patrons complete satisfaction or no charge. s7-1y

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R. P. BAYLEY,
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Has just opened a fine stock of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CASTORS, FINE CUTLERY, &c., which he intends selling off CHEAP for cash. Persons about buying would do well to call at No. 6 HANOVER S n16-tf

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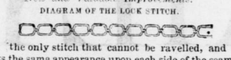
New and Valuable Improvements.
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



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