THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Interesting Details of Previous Accounts from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, with advices of the 28th ult., anticipated by the steamer Argo at St. Johns, arrived this morning at 10 o'clock.

There is nothing important from the seat of war, in addition to what has already been published, beyond the further details of the battle of Montebello. The Austrians profess satisfaction at the result. General Gyulai says his loss was two hundred and ninety killed and seven hundred and eighteen wounded, and two hundred and eighty-three missing. He says the French numbered forty thousand men, but abstained from all pursuit. Count Stadion, the commander of the Austrian forces, was wounded.

Some of the French accounts still assert that there were not much over 4,000 French troops engaged. Others estimate the number at about 12,000 men.

Popular risings in favor of Sardinia in some parts of Parma are reported.

There is a vague rumor, via Vienna, that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has resigned because the Emperor refused to carry out his engagements with France.

ALESSANDRIA, May 27.—The situation of affairs affords nothing new to speak of. Six thousand Austrians are concentrated at Camerlata.

Railway communication between Camepta and Milan is interrupted, and also the telegraph lines from Colico to Lecco, and through Vattelline.

TURIN, May 27.—Austrian steamers are cruising about Lake Maggoire theatening the country on the banks of the lake. The inhabitants being in arms offer resistance to the menaces of the enemy. The steamer Radetzki appeared before the town of Canoddio and fired a few shots without effect, but the discharges from the small arms of the National Guard soon compelled her to bear away again.

A private message announces that General Garibaldi occupies a strong position near Vares.

Yesterday evening Count De Salmone departed for Naples.

TURIN, Saturday.—At Langhipano, in Parma, the people had risen and pronounced for the King of Sardinia. General Ribetti, with the Tuscan troops, military engineers and gend'armes entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and the Italian independence. The Parmesan troops had retired.

TRIESTE, May 27.—Advices had been received from Corfu to the 23d. Two Austrian steamers had arrived there without hindrance.

PARIS, May 28.—The siege fleet is ready to sail from Toulon. this is composed of 32 vessels and gun boats.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered two additional ships of the line, and two frigates to be prepared for sea, and it is stated in the *Times'* letter of the 25th, Vienna, that Garibaldi's corps was only fifteen miles from Milan.

The Tower was seized at the Paris Post Office yesterday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* announces that the army of the East is to be increased one hundred and fifty thousand men.

M. Talleyrand Perigord has been appointed Ambassador from France to Naples.

ENGLAND.

The Derby Ministers have issued a strong appeal to their parliamentary supporters for an early attendance to meet the opposition movement.

FRANCE

The Empress Eugenie recently received and addressed the members of the grand council of the State. She said she placed full dependence on the patriotism of the deputies and upon the support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of their chosen chief, would never be found wanting to a woman and her child. The speech was loudly cheered.

The Bourse was firm and the rates advancing. The three per cents closed at 61f. 55c.

GERMANY.

The war excitement was high in Southern Germany.

Kossuth was expected to go to Genoa in about a week, with the full concurrence of Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, to concert plans with Klapka and others to overthrow the Austrian sway in Hungary.

NAPLES.

The new King of Naples has been acknowledged by telegraph by nearly all the Powers, and the army has sworn allegiance.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton—Sales of the week 52,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export. Inferior qualities have declined ½d. Fair qualities are firm; market generally quiet with a better demand at the close. Sales of Friday estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon.—Cotton closes firm with an advancing tendency for fair and middling qualities. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¾d.	6¾d.
Mobiles	7 d.	6¾d.
Uplands	7 d.	6¾d.

Stock in port, 640,000 bales, including 553,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Flour is very dull and unsaleable. French flour offered at 11s@ 14s.—a slight decline. Wheat is very dull and nominally generally unchanged; Western red 8s.@10s.; white 10s.6d.@11s.; Southern 10s.9d.@13s. Breadstuffs close quiet but steady. Provisions close firm but quiet.

Corn is dull and sales unimportant. Mixed 6s. 8d.@ 6s. 9d.; Yellow 6s 10d.@7s. 1d. White 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols 91¼ for money and 91¼@ 91¾ for account. The money market is slightly easier. Bullion on the Bank of England has increased £212,000.

LONDON, Saturday afternoon.—Consols close at 92¾ @92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for account.

American Securities are slow of sale but prices are unsettled.

STATE OF TRADE.—Manchester advices are favorable. Prices are steadier, with a good demand for India. Yarns have a declining tendency.

HAVRE MARKET.—Cotton—market steady—New Orleans sure ordinaire 104f.; Bas 97f. Sales of the week 3,500 bales.

Breadstuffs very dull and quotations nominal. Provisions.—Beef generally closed buoyant at a slight advance for all qualities.

Provisions.—Beef generally closed buoyant, with an advance chiefly on fine qualities of 2s. 6d. to 5s. Pork is steady, with an active demand. Bacon is dull. Lard is firm but quiet.

Produce.—Pot Ashes quiet at 31@32s. Sugar is heavy, and all qualities have slightly declined, but chiefly inferior. Coffee is quiet. Rice is quiet. Tea of all qualities has slightly advanced. Spirits Turpentine, Baltimore 6s. 6d @7s. Rosin is steady—Common 4s. 2d @4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 43s. 6d. on the spot, and 42s. to arrive.

[Special Despatch to The Daily Exchange.]

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE AFRICA.

REVOLUTION EXPECTED AT NAPLES.

KOSSUTH GOING TO HUNGARY WITH THE APPROBATION OF NAPOLEON.

GARIBALDI ONLY FIFTEEN MILES FROM MILAN.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED AT MORTARA.

The Prussian Landwehr to be Called Out on 5th of June.

Explanations Demanded from Bavaria Respecting the Passage of Austrian Troops Through Her Territory.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM AT ROME.

Preparations Making for the Bombardment of Venice.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

RAILWAY TRAINS CONVEYING FRENCH TROOPS INTO THE MIDST OF THE BATTLE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The King of Naples, on his accession to the throne, abstained from pronouncing his opinion on the events transpiring in the Italian peninsula. A collision at Naples was imminent, and the King was taking measures to prevent an outbreak. He had ordered the arrest of several persons of distinction. It is believed the King will declare for neutrality. He had re-assuring intimations from the Great Powers.

The London *Morning Advertiser* says Kossuth will go to Hungary in a few days. He goes to Genoa with the full concurrence of Napoleon and the King of Sardinia. He will there meet Gen. Klapka and other eminent Hungarian Generals to take measures to throw off the Austrian yoke in his native country.

The Austrian account of the battle of Montebello (Gen. Gyulai's report to the Emperor) reports the wounded at seven hundred and eighteen, the killed at two hundred and ninety, the missing at two hundred and eighty three. He reports the strength of the allies at forty thousand.

He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon Baraguay d'Hilliers' army near Montebello. He attacked it to make the enemy display his strength. In the fight Stadion was wounded. The French brought up fresh troops by rail during the battle. At night Stadion retired, having effected his purpose.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, whose letters are entitled to some credit, states positively that only 4,200 French troops were engaged at Montebello. The Austrians are admitted to have fought admirably in line, but not so well at close quarters. Other accounts estimate the French forces in this action at fully 12,000.

It is said that General Forey's coat was riddled with bullets.

Private accounts say that the real loss of the French was between ten and eleven hundred.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the Austrians admit that the French fought splendidly.

From the heights the Austrians beheld the novelty of train after train with French troops arriving by railway from Voghera, disgorging them and immediately hastening back for more.

A Vienna letter states that by the middle of June the Austrian army will be three hundred and twenty-five thousand strong, with seventy-five thousand horses and nine hundred guns. A conscription of one hundred thousand men is expected to be made in Austria in a few days.

An Austrian official bulletin, dated Vienna, May 26th, states that a brigade of the enemy had taken up a strong position on the Sesia close to the Candia, but that during the night of the 24th or 25th, the Austrians constructed a battery of four pieces of cannon and howitzers, and opened fire about four o'clock. The surprise was so great and the result so favorable that the enemy was forced to change his position three times, and finally abandoned his encampment altogether.

The Paris *Moniteur* of May 27th, publishes a bulletin from Alessandria, to the effect that nothing new had occurred. The health of the army continued excellent.

The *Times'* Turin correspondent under date of May 24th, says that a general impression prevailed that there would soon be an action on a much larger scale than the affair at Montebello—probably in the vicinity of Mortara.

The following official bulletin was issued by the the Sardinian Government, dated:

TURIN, May 26.—300 Austrian infantry, 130 cavalry and two pieces of cannon marched yesterday morning from Gallanate to Sesto Calendi, and were met by a body of *Chasseurs des Alpes*, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners.

A message from Varese announces that at 4 o'clock this morning 5,000 Austrians attacked Gen. Garibaldi's corps, and in three hours were repulsed, at Malmate, on the road to Como. The *Chasseurs des Alpes* fought valiently, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country around is in insurrection. Garibaldi pursued the retreating enemy. A telegram via Berne reports that Garibaldi had beaten the Austrians and taken some of their cannon, and likewise says that the enemy's losses were great, and that the inhabitants of the surrounding country had revolted and risen in arms. Later accounts state that Garibaldi marched victoriously into the town of Como, amid great rejoicings of the populace.

It is stated that all the Powers except France and Sardinia had acknowledged by telegraph the new King of Naples. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday, the 22d of May The garrison took the oath of allegiance on the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on the 25th.

It was reported at Vienna on the 27th that Prince Gortschakoff had withdrawn from the post of Foreign Minister in the Russian Cabinet, because the Emperor Alexander had resolved to abandon the engagements made with France, and was inclined to favor Austria.

Garibaldi's force is stated at ten thousand, but without cavalry or artillery.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Chiasio, in the Canton Tessin. The London *Times'* Turin correspondent says the feeling there and in some other ports of Italy was particularly hostile to England.

The First Austrian *Corps D'Armee* forty thousand strong, was to be sent from Bohemia into the Tyrol by way of Dresden and Munich.

The report that the neutral powers had protested against the occupation of Tuscany was contradicted, but it was believed that the English and Prussian Ambassadors in Paris had made obs rvations on the subject, which had not been very well received.

A despatch from Trieste says that about sixty French men of war were in the Mediterranean, cruising between the Adriatic and the Levant. A flotilla of gun boats was ready to sale from Toulon, and would shortly be followed by a second, supposed to be bound for Naples or against Venice.

Letters from Rome state that the greatest enthusiasm was produced among the people and the French troops by the news of the triumph of the French Arms at Montebello.

The French Government in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining English coal had contracted with three French Companies for two hundred and fifty thousand tons.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that independently of the eight divisions already designated to form an army of observation under Pelissier, four additional divisions were being organized for the same object.

Accounts from the Southern States of Germany reiterate the reports that the war excitement there was most intense. Explanations had been demanded respecting the passage of Austrian troops through Bavarian Territory.

At a sitting of the Federal diet, at Frankfort, on the twenty-second, the German States voted that in certain eventalities military measures should be taken. Prussia claimed that in such case the initiative should be accorded to her.

Reports continued to circulate that Prussia would call out the Landwehr on the fifth of June.

The *Times'* correspondent states that Garibaldi's army was only fifteen miles from Milan.

The London *Times* has been stopped in the Paris Post office.

A letter from Alessandria says that when the carriages containing Austrian officers and other prisoners taken at Montebello passed by a group of the French imperial Guard, the men ranged themselves in rows and took off their shakos.

The Portuguese Government had officially declared its intention of remaining neutral during the war.

In France, on the 26th ult., the Empress received the members of the great bodies of State, and addressed in a speech to the president of each body. Her Majesty said to Count Morny, president of the *Corps Legislatif*, she depended upon the enlightened patriotism of the deputies to maintain in their several departments that confidence which all must feel in the energy of the army, and, when the day of victory should come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said she counted upon the support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the chief it had chosen, would never be found wanting to a woman and her child. Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of her Majesty's address.

A decree of the Empress Regent enacts that in virtue of the law recently adopted and of a bull of the Pope the episcopal See of Rennes shall be raised into an Archbishopric, and another decree, signed by the Emperor, dated from the Imperial Headquarters at Alessandria, appoints the present Bishop of Rennes to be the new Archbishop.

In the London market during the week wheat declined four or five shillings.

The following circular had been issued to supporters of the Derby Government. Members are most particularly requested to make their arrangements so as to admit of their being sworn at table in the House of Commons not later than the sixth of June. It is fully expected that an amendment will be proposed to the address to the throne, to the Queen's speech on Tuesday, June 7th, and it is of the utmost importance that every vote should be available on that day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Washington National Monument Society having applied to the Secretary of War for an Engineer officer to take charge of the Monument, under the direction of the Society, as an Engineer and Architect, the Secretary has detailed Lieutenant Ires, of the Topographical Engineers, for this service, in addition to his duties under the War Department.

There is reason to believe that our Minister to Madrid has been instructed to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to assure the Spanish Government of the earnestness of the United States to purchase Cuba, and that the money will be promptly paid.

Henry W. Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Norwalk, Connecticut, in the place of Williams, removed.

The President has recognized Louis Lopez D'Arcey Noel as Vice Consul of Spain at Boston.

Mr. Pryor to-day severed his connection with the *States* newspaper, but will be an occasional contributor. Other able editorial help has been secured.

The Flood on the Upper Mississippi.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Minnesota papers contain further details of the great flood on the Upper Mississippi river. The towns of St. Paul's were entirely submerged. At St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood was terribly destructive. Property to the amount of several hundred dollars was destroyed at the former place, and not less than $130,000 worth of logs had gone over the falls during the three days previous to the storm. At Minneapolis one foet above low water mark and within a foot and a half of the great flood of 1850. The storms of last week are described as the most fearful ever witnessed.

Reduction of Railroad Fare.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The New York Central Railroad has reduced the fare from New York to Chicago over that road to $12.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT—A CHILD CRUSHED TO DEATH BY THE CARS.—About six o'clock yesterday afternoon two little girls, aged respectively 5 and 7 years, were run over by a loaded freight car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Hamburg and Henrietta streets. One of them was killed almost instantly, and the other crushed. The children were on their way from knitting school, and were walking on the railroad track behind a freight train which was moving slowly out of the city. At the point of the road where the accident occurred the track is double, and a second train was coming into the city on the other track. The train of cars behind which the children were walking backed just as the approaching train was passing, and the children could get out of the way they were run over. A large crowd of people gathered about the spot immediately, and Henry Wiegan, the father of the youngest girl, came up, and recognizing his child, caught up her mangled body and carried it in his arms to his home, No. 389 Cross street. The child ceased to live before he got there. Her body was nearly cut in two across the abdomen, so that her intestines were forced out. The other little girl is a daughter of John Breinig, No. 199 Lee street. Although seriously hurt, her injuries are not of such a nature as to cause death. As far as is yet ascertained, her left leg was severely cut below the right knee bruised, if the bones are not crushed. At the time she was hurt this little girl was generously endeavoring to save her schoolmate from death.

DEPARTURE OF THE SOLDIERS FROM FORT MCHENRY.—The soldiers constituting Company K, United States Light Artillery, located at Fort McHenry and commanded by Major French, left this city on the B. & O. R. R. yesterday afternoon in the 4.45 Western Express train, on the way to their final destination in Texas. The baggage, horses, guns, &c. belonging to the Company, left the depot early in the morning on the Western express freight train.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—Yesterday the members of the City Council, made their annual visit of inspection, to the Marine Hospital, now under charge of Dr. E. R. Baer. The farm was found to be in excellent order, and the Hospital apartments, clean and comfortably arranged. After spending an hour or two on the farm, the members at 5 o'clock returned to the city, much pleased with their excursion.

CLEANSING BATTLE MONUMENT.—By order of the Fire Commissioners, the steam fire engine "John Cushing No. 4" was used yesterday noon to wash off the accumulated dust and dirt, which has for so long a time discolored the Battle Monument, on Calvert, between Fayette and Lexington streets. After the washing the monument presented quite a different appearance.

ACCIDENT.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, Samuel Thompson, residing on Lexington street near Charles, was severely wounded in the left hand by the accidental explosion of a revolver, which he was trying to cock. The accident occurred on Charles street near Fayette, and he immediately went to Dr. Miltenberger's office where the wound was dressed.

PROPERTY SALES.

Col. S. H. Gover yesterday sold a farm of 188 acres in Howard county, at the Exchange sales rooms, twenty-two miles from the city, by the Frederick turnpike. Purchased by James Bryan, Esq., for $14 per acre.

Also a property on Aisquith street and Hull's lane, fronting on Aisquith street 18 feet, with a depth of 138 feet. Improved by a three-story brick dwelling, and subject to a ground rent of $25 per annum. Purchased by Mr. Robert Little for $2,050.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Margaret O'Brien was arrested by officer Edwards, charged with selling goods without a license. She was taken before Justice Ensor and fined $50 and costs, but in default of payment was committed to jail. A large quantity of valuable dry goods, consisting of costly dress patterns, laces and silks were found in her possession, and she could give no account of the manner in which she obtained them. Justice Ensor retained the goods until further examination.

In an examination in the case of John McCay, arrested on Wednesday last, charged with committing a rape on the person of a child six years old, named Mary Ann Powers, was held yesterday before Justice Griffin. Drs. Davis le and Evans having made an examination of the child's person, gave in their opinion and after hearing some other testimony, the man was fully committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WAY DOGS ARE TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR IN NEW YORK.

The dog pound is an old hulk, moored close to the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street.—The visitor steps on board by means of a plank, and enters a door leading underneath a shed, which has been constructed on deck. Close by the door is the desk of the clerk, who keeps an account of all dogs and puppies received, giving the persons who bring them checks on the Mayor for their respective amounts. Long before the visitor reaches the pier his ears are saluted by a medley of canine sounds, not by any means as melodious as the deep baying of of the beagle, while engaged in the chase; but it is not until he is fairly in the enclosure where the animals are kept that he receives the full benefit of the discord. Along each side of the shed is nailed a stout lath, to which on Monday afternoon about two hundred dogs, of all sorts and conditions, were fastened with ropes; one end of the cord being slipped around the neck of each animal. There were the Scotch terrier, the spaniel, the bull dog, the pug, the poodle, the cur—in short there were

"Puppy, mongrel, whelp and hound,
And cur of low degree."

And they kept up a deafening noise, of yelping, howling, snapping, snarling, yelling and barking—from the short, sharp yell of the poodle, to the deep bay-vow of the bloodhound. There were no two of any value, while many were decidedly of the Snarleyow character, as far as appearance goes. A pretty large regiment of them might have been collected, so mangy and otherwise objectionable, that a canine Falstaff would have refused to "go through Coventry with them, I'll be sworn!"

At the further end of the deck is placed a large square cistern, with a grating covering it over on top, in which the dogs are drowned, *secundum artem*—a very delicate bit of a job, as will be shown in its proper place. Descending into the hold, the visitor enters another kennel of dogs, where sights are to be seen, and noises heard similar to those on deck. It is unnecessary to inform the reader that the effluvia of the entire vessel is by no means ambrosial, particularly those of the cistern, in which a large number of dogs had been already placed.

At about 5½ o'clock, the time arrived for the execution to commence. Accordingly, a boy stationed himself on the grating upon the cistern, and opened a trap-door forming part of the grating, and large enough to admit a good sized dog. man stood on the step leading to the top of the cistern, for the purpose of receiving the dogs, which were handed to him one by one, by the boy, in lots of small dogs, by couples. The *modus operandi* was to first coax the dogs, calling out in a wheedling manner, "Jack, Jack, poor fellow!" (poor fellow, indeed!) accompanied by that peculiar sucking sound of the lips well known as the dog language, but which, in the present imperfect state of the sciences of chirography and typography, it is impossible to delineate upon paper. This was rather a Judas-like proceeding, but it had its effect, and the unsuspecting dog thus flattered soon had his tether severed by a knife, and himself lifted up by the "scruff" of the neck and handed to the man on the step, who gently deposited the poor creature in the cistern among his fellow-canines, when the unfeeling juvenile immediately closed the trap over him.—With small dogs this was an easy job, but it was otherwise with the large fellows, and the executioner had to take a purchase by their caudal appendages to pitch them in. There was no offer to bite the men engaged in the work, except in case of one pug-nosed and pugnacious little fellow, with hair as rough as, and about the color of, a rat, and not much larger than that interesting quadruped. He was determined to die "game," and so showed fight to the last. The man who had to catch him went very quietly to work, and at last succeeded in laying hold of him in a handy part and popping him in limbo.

Whenever a really valuable dog is found he is put aside and kept for sale. While this operation was going on, the man who was handing up the dogs, passed a dark colored spaniel, when he who was pitching them into the cistern, and who is evidently a Cockney, to judge by his accent, exclaimed, "Wot are you a passin' by of that 'ere dorg for, Charley. He haint worth nothin'.'—To which Charley replied, that the owner had promised to call for him. He was respited accordingly.

The last dog—a huge black female, in an interesting condition—had been put in, and the trap was fastened down. And now the yelling was frightful. A noxious exhalation rose from the packed cistern, and an intense heat was emitted.—Long before the water could be applied, the dogs at the bottom must have died from suffocation; for upwards of two hundred dogs of all sizes were packed in a cistern of about twelve feet square and about seven feet deep. It was a perfect canine hole of Calcutta; and if the mind can conceive of Mayor Tiemann's Sarajah Dowlah, Marshal Stephens, who superintended the whole affair, as the cruel sentry, and the dogs as the British soldiers, (all Christians are dogs in Mahommedan eyes) the parallel will be complete.

All being prepared, the hose was run from the plug on the street to the cistern, and the water let in. To those on top the cooling bath must have been a temporary relief, and they seemed rather to enjoy it; but it was not to last. The water rose higher, the yelps became fainter and fainter, and in short time all was still.

Carts were now brought on the pier, and the dead bodies taken from the cistern and placed therein, for conveyance to the place where such carrion is usually deposited, after which another batch of dogs underwent a similar operation, till all had given up the ghost, the dog-catchers, supposing hydrophobia to be true, and that dogs have ghosts to give up.—*Express, June 5th.*

[From the London Times, May 23.]

Napoleon III. has one great advantage which was seldom enjoyed by the Austrian Cabinet—the sea is open to him. While England is his friend, the Mediterranean is to him as the railways of France. He can throw his troops at a moment's notice upon any spot on the long Italian coast line, and he can raise insurrections and arm insurgents in a hundred place between Genoa and Cape Passaro. Of this facility he has not been slow to take advantage.—We may now guess more confidently at the object of those *corps separes* the destination of which has been so much debated. The landing of a force at Leghorn can, of course, have no other immediate object than to consolidate and protect the revolutionary action in Tuscany and to raise Central Italy. This demonstration appears to us to be of greater importance even than the battle at Montebello. If the French occupy Tuscany at all they must do so in force, and the corps now landed at Leghorn must be only the advanced guard of an army strong enough to protect itself and able to make a formidable diversion. The serious reverses upon the Austrian left would doubtless very much complicate their position in Piedmont, and would compel them to fight at the disadvantage of having the broad, swollen Ticino behind them, or else to try another cast with Fortune upon that spot of ill augury, the field of Marengo. To the Austrian military mind, more open to the influence of material than of sentimental difficulties, the present consciousness of having an unfordable river in their rear will, we apprehend, have greater weight than all the reminiscences of the Consulate, and if the Emperor Napoleon succeeds in raising Central Italy and concentrating a strong force of French and Italians in the hereditary States, we shall scarcely expect that the Austrian General will await a battle in the position he now occupies.

The third item of the news contained in this day's paper is quite as significant as those upon which we have already commented. The blockade of Venice and of the surrounding coast was announced on Saturday. Rumor had been for some days rife that the blockading squadron was intended, not for Venice, or not for Venice only, but first, and principally, for Trieste, the most important Austrian harbor in the Adriatic. Master of the sea, nothing would have been easier for the Emperor of the French than to blockade this port, and thus to paralyze the small maritime industry of Austria, and to cut off her German provinces from all communication with the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean. Any attack upon Trieste would however, be considered by the Germanic Confederation as one of those acts which would warrant a direct interference on the part of that powerful body, and would spread the conflagration beyond its present confines. The emission or postponement of a blockade, then, seems to argue that the Emperor of the French has, at least for the present, imposed upon himself a certain moderation in respect of the German provinces of Austria, and that he is not anxious, under existing circumstances, to adopt measures which would bring Germany into the arena on the one side and Russia on the other, and which would ultimately imperil the neutral position which all classes among us are so anxious to maintain for England.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF LITERARY PEOPLE.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following pen-and-ink sketches of prominent literary people:

Emerson is a refined farmer, meditative and quiet. Longfellow like a good-natured beef-eater. Holmes like a ready-to-laugh little body, wishing only to be "as funny as he can." Everett seems only the graceful gentleman, who has been handsome. Beecher a ruddy, rollicking boy.—Whittier the most retiring of Quakers. And then I might name others. Not one of these gentlemen can be called handsome, unless we except Beecher, who might be a deal handsomer. Mrs. Sigourney, the grandmother of American "female" literature, in her prime (if we may believe her portrait) was quite handsome. Katherine Beecher is homely. Mrs. Beecher Stowe so ordinary in looks that she has been taken for Mrs. Stowe's "Biddy." Mrs. E. F. Ellet looks like a washerwoman. Margaret Fuller was plain. Charlotte Cushman has a face as marked as Daniel Webster's, and quite as strong. So has Elizabeth Blackwell. Harriet Hosmer looks like a man. Mrs. Oakes Smith is considered handsome. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been a New York belle. Frances S. Osgood had a lovely, womanly face. Amelia F. Welby was almost beautiful. Sarah J. Hale, in her young days, quite, unless her picture fibs. The Davidson sisters, as well as their gifted mother, possessed beauty.—If we cross the ocean we find Madame de Stael was a fright; but Hannah More was handsome; Elizabeth Fry, glorious; Letetia Langdon, pretty; Mrs. Hemans, wondrously lovely; Mary Howitt, fair and matronly; Mrs. Norton, regally beautiful; Elizabeth Barrett Browning in physique is angular, and though she possesses magnificent eyes, her face is suggestive of a tombstone. Charlotte Bronte had a look in her eyes better than all beauty of features. But if we look at British men of first class craniums—Shakespeare and Milton were handsome; Dr. Johnston was a monster of ugliness; so were Goldsmith and Pope; Addison was tolerably handsome; and Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Burns, all were uncommonly so. Sir Walter Scott looked very ordinary, in spite of his fine head.—Macauly is homely. Bulwer nearly hideous, although a dandy. Charles Dickens is called handsome, but covered with jewelry he can but look like a simpleton.

For Monetary and Commercial Review, and Shipping Intelligence, see 4th page.

FOR SALE.—ON CHARLES STREET AVENUE, about 34 acres of WOODED LAND, beautifully located for Country Seats; is distant but three miles from the City boundary, and in the immediate vicinity of some of the finest improvements upon the Road. A broad Avenue to be made this Spring will furnish the approach to the eastern portions of the tract.

It will be sold entire or in parcels.

Apply to JOSEPH REYNOLDS, Trustee,
mh30-eotf 12 Balderston street.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION.

[SECOND DAY.]

At 10 o'clock the President called the Convention to order.

Hon. J. A. Pearce, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that he had been instructed to make a report, and although the time which had been allotted to the Committee for preparation had been very short, yet the propositions which were submitted, had all been well considered. The report was drawn up during the morning and he was compelled to ask the charity of the Convention in its behalf.

The following is the report of the majority of the Committee:

The Committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit to the Convention the following report:

A number of resolutions were submitted to them by members of the Convention, all of which they read, considered and discussed as carefully as the time allowed to them permitted This, however, was too short for the Committee to entertain fully the consideration of several papers proposing details of legislation upon minor points, which were thought by those who suggested them, and by others, to be of consequence. Two subjects of primary importance occupied most of the Committee's time.—These were the proposed expulsion from Maryland of the free negroes now residing in the State, and the policy adopted by the Legislature in 1831 of restraints upon manumission, and the necessity of procuring additional legislation to give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which, probably, from the imperfection of its details, has fallen into disuse.

In regard to the first of these questions, the committee came to the conclusion that it was highly inexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of our free black population from the State, and that the best interests of the State, and of that class of people too, required only due enforcement of the statutes on this subject already existing, and of such additional laws as seem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of former Legislatures, and make these people orderly, industrious, and productive. By the last census this class of our population numbered about 74,000. Within the last nine years they are estimated, by natural causes and manumissions, to have reached over 80,000.

The Committee do not think it advisable to prepare at this time detailed bills or propositions to be submitted to the Legislature. The most that can be done, they think, is to indicate the subjects on which legislation is needed, and the general purpose of such legislation; to appoint a Committee to present the views of the Convention to the Legislature and to urge the adoption of such bills as may be necessary, leaving, however, to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature to determine the measure and mode of relief on the various subjects to which the action of this Convention may direct.

They recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

1 *Resolved*, That this Convention consider any measure for the general removal of the free negroes from the State of Maryland as impolitic, inexpedient, and uncalled for by any public exigency which could justify it.

2. *Resolved*, That the free negro population should be dealt with thoroughly and efficiently by the laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive.

3. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of diminishing as far as possible the evils of free negro population in respect of the German provinces of Austria, and that he is not anxious, under existing circumstances, to adopt measures which would bring Germany into the arena on the one side and Russia on the other, and which would ultimately imperil the neutral position which all classes among us are so anxious to maintain for England.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of ——be appointed to submit the views of this Convention, and to ask appropriate legislation by the General Assembly.

Col. Jacobs, of Worcester, said that as a member of the Committee he could not subscribe to the report just submitted, but he asked the indulgence of the Convention while he read a minority report.

He then read the following report:

WHEREAS The State of Maryland, for a long succession of years, has been augmenting her free negro population till their numbers have attained to 90 000, who are positively injurious to the best interests of this State, therefore—

Be it Resolved, That the Legislature of this State at its next session be requested by this Convention to terminate free negroism in Maryland, at an early day, and on the most advantageous terms to the white population.

Resolved, That no slaveholder now owning a limited number of slaves be permitted to purchase any of such conscript slaves, and that no person not now an owner of any slave, shall become the owner of more than a limited number of such conscript slaves; and that the price of slaves be made so low, and the payments thereof in such installments, as to enable our citizens of limited means to become the owners of such slaves.

Resolved, That a law ought to be passed to exempt from execution one or more slaves belonging to any one person.

Resolved, That if freedom is really worth anything to our free negroes, we advise that they shall be required to leave the State if they wish to retain their freedom, and that laws be passed to allow them to re-enslave themselves voluntarily to our citizens, and that, failing to leave the State and go into slavery within the time limited, they and their posterity be sold slaves for life to our citizens.

Resolved, That all bound or apprenticed free negroes, or slaves held to service for a term only, be placed under the same restrictions and subject to the same laws as are indicated by the preceding resolution, when their several terms of service shall have expired.

Resolved, That the Legislature be also requested to inaugurate such measures as may be deemed expedient throughout the State, whose duties shall extend to all classes of negroes—slaves as well as free—till the latter become extinct in the State.

Resolved, That in adopting the aforegoing resolutions, a prudent discrimination should be made in the case of meritorious and aged free negroes.

Under a firm conviction that the interests of Maryland, in every aspect in which they may be viewed, sanctions the adoption of this report, I shall give to it my earnest and conscientious support.

If there be one point on this floor, or within the limits of Maryland, who claims to be the negro's friend, I think I have a right to that appellation. My earliest recollections, and, indeed, my entire life, have been intimately associated with the negro race, and the moral, mental and physical, has been to me a subject of deep and profound research. This interest in the negro has been increased of late years, since a modern school of philosophers, under the name of abolitionists, has sprung up in our Northern States, who claim for the negro, equality with the white population in all the civil, social and political relations of life. It is remarkable the negro never made this discovery for himself, ground down and oppressed as he is said to be for the last three centuries in this country. It is remarkable this fact was not known to our patriotic ancestors, or to the Christian church until within a quarter of a century past; and it is still more remarkable that the teachers of this philosophy do not practice it themselves, and have only partially succeeded in Massachusetts with weak, deluded woman, where some two or three hundred of such silly creatures have recently amalgamated with negro fellows to generate a race of mulattoes.

However ridiculous this idea of negro equality may be in the eyes of the civilized world—(for in Europe, Asia, Africa and throughout North America, except in the New England States, Central America and Mexico, and some of the West India Islands, no such pretensions have ever been set up for the negro)—I say, however absurd this claim may be, we, the people of the South, have no right to meddle with it, so long as those philosophers confine their teachings and practices to their own people and seek not to force them upon us. Under our free institutions, though a man has no *moral right* to divest himself of reason and become a crazy fanatic, yet he has the *legal right* to effect his own destruction in his own way, provided he does not injure others.

In the North, the question of negro equality is nothing more than an impracticable theory, for the free negro population is on y about 5 to every 433 whites in some of a worthless, useless, thriftless set of beings; they were too indolent, lazy and ignorant to work. They were not men—they were baboons; and so detestable were they, that unless some method were adopted to prevent their influx into this country by the underground railroad, the people of the West would be obliged to drive them out by open force.

Thus, you see, free-negroism is the same every where. This picture of Canada free negroes records pretty well with free negroes in Maryland, in Jamaica, in Hayti, in Mexico, in Central America, and, indeed, everywhere. In Maryland, in the cities and villages, they cook our victuals, shampoon us, shave us, and do such like jobs; but we know, full well, they are there not enough needy whites among us to do such things? In the country, instead of cooking our victuals, they generally manage *to steal a living* out of our earnings.

But I said in the start that I was the negro's friend. The language I have used, and the truths I have presented, may, in the estimation of some, forfeit my claims as their friend. Degraded and miserable, as I have described our free negro population to be, I now stand up in their defence, and say here, it is no fault of theirs. It is the fault of the State. And as Nathan said to David, when charging him with a moral crime in the eyes of God; so I say to the State of Maryland—"thou art the man." Slavery is the foundation of all evils to the negro race; it is the only condition in which they can be useful, moral and happy. Slavery is just as essential to the necessary freedom of the white race. And you might as reasonably expect to produce a healthy tone of our white population as to make good freemen of the Africans.

Slavery has existed in all ages of the world and with all governments, and in all forms or other. It is in accordance with the necessities of mankind, and has been sanctioned by the eternal fiat of Omniscience. We can neither do away with the necessities growing out of the social compact, on the one hand, with the edicts of Jehovah, on the other hand. We must take mankind as they are, and not deal with them as angels or devils; neither can we admit the principle of equality between the negro and white race.

It follows then, that the negro being inferior, should be subordinate to the will of the superior. He cannot be the equal of the white man; but his very being depends upon his slavery to the white man, and upon all the civil, social, and industrial pursuits of life. His being can only be perpetuated in this country by slavery or by equality. The latter would be an absurdity, the former becomes essential to his existence The Indian and negro neither equal to us, nor were they our slaves; they are gone—"Like April snow in the warm noon, they melt away." And will they do the same towards the setting day?—Nature never fitted them to be our equals, and we preferred the negro for slaves. See the result; for every slave brought to this country, we now have ten. On the other hand, the millions of Indians have disappeared without exception. We think the Methodists of Maryland will hardly submit to this degradation. The editor further threatens the Methodists in the following strain of regard for them. Those worldlings will soon be cowed out of New York; the work is begun and will steadily progress till consummated.

In Vermont a similar feeling of hostility to the free negro is developing itself. Vermont has but 718 of those precious colored fellow citizens—all, told—not a stop in the bucket. And yet the Vermont *Patriot*, speaking the sentiments of its editor on this subject, says: "What is to be done with this class of our population, is the point to which the attention of philanthropists and statesmen should be directed. The entering wedge