THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. V--NO. 750. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.
F. L. CLAIBORNE,
JAS. R. CLARK, | WM. T. FOSTER,
WM. H. BALDWIN, | THOS. F. TROXELL.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1860.

There was an active movement in Northern Central Railway to-day, but in other stocks the transactions were light. Nothing whatever was done in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares or bonds, but the shares closed as on yesterday at $70 bid cash. Of Northern Central Railway there were some 1,450 shares sold. It opened at $22, which is a decline of half a dollar per share on the price obtained yesterday, but it subsequently advanced, and the closing sales were made at $22¼@22¾. All the sales yesterday, and the greater part of the sales to-day were made at seller's option 60 days. For Northern Central bonds there was some inquiry, and sales were made of $5,000 1885's at 67@67¼, the market for them closing at 67 bid, 67½ asked. City 6's continue very firm. We note a sale to-day of $1,231 1890's at 102, which figure was bid for more; 1870's closed at 100¼ bid, 101 asked, and 1875's at 101 bid. We note also a sale of 14 shares Chesapeake Bank at $26½. Mining stocks were generally rather firmer than on yesterday, but there was comparatively little done in them. The sales included only 200 shares Guilford at $3½; 600 shares North State at $2.31; 200 shares Rudisell at $1¼, and 250 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at $1¼. For Gardner Hill $6¾ was bid, and $6½ asked, and Springfield closed at $4¾ bid, $5 asked regular way.

Some parties must have realized very handsomely by the recent *coup de main* of the Mayor and the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the matter of the extra dividend. It will be remembered that in consequence of the opinions of Messrs. Dulany and Meredith, and other distinguished counsel, that this dividend was illegal, and of the proceedings instituted to arrest its payment, dividend orders were a short time ago almost as much depreciated as continental money and sold in the street for a mere song. We hear of one fortunate gentleman who took in a lot of $10,000 at the low rate of ten per cent.—and held on to it. Very large amounts were bought at figures not much higher. Of course the policy was to lie low and load up at the lowest possible rates. It is to be hoped that all those shrewd financiers went in while the treasury door was open, and got their money, so that the new injunction from the District Court of the United States will not affect anybody, but a few of the old fogies, who were too stupid to sell out at ten per cent., and too slow "to walk up to the Captain's office and settle," when the Captain was on hand. The city managed its affair much more cleverly than any other party yet heard from. Its interest was paid, half cash, and half on note, *to be cashed*, if required, and which we take for granted has been cashed before this. It may turn out that others were equally sharp, but we are not yet advised that such is the fact.

The New York Stock market to-day was quite excited, and in all the principal stocks there was a heavy advance. Erie improved 1; New York Central 1½; Reading ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo 2⅜; Michigan Southern 1¾; Michigan Southern guaranteed 5½; Rock Island 1¼; Harlem 1½; Galena and Chicago 1½; and the market closed firm.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
TUESDAY, July 24, 1860.

$1321 Balt. 6's, '90—102	100 shs. N. C. R. s60af.30—22
500 N. C. RR. bds. '85—67¼	200 " " s60—22¼
4500 " " '85—67	250 " " b60—22¾
14 shs. Chesapeake Bank —26½	200 shs. Guilford Mining Co. b60—3½
100 shs. N. C. RR. s60—22	600 shs. North State Mining Co. b60—2.31
50 " " b30—22	200 Rudisell Gold Mining Co. b60—1¼
239 " " —22	250 Balt. & N. Car. Mining Co. —1¼
100 " " b5—22	
400 " " s60—22	

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	91¾	00
Missouri 6's	81¾	82
Illinois Central bonds	00	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	23¾	23¾
New York Central Railroad	83¾	83¾
Reading Railroad	43¾	43¾
Panama Railroad	00	00
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	37¾	00
Michigan Southern Railroad	17¾	00
Cumberland Coal	00	00
Harlem Railroad	00	17½
Galena and Chicago	00	70¾
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	38¾	00
Rock Island Railroad	75¾	00
	excited.	firm.

NEW YORK MINING BOARD—JULY 23.

	Off'd.	As'd.		Off'd.	As'd.
Copper Falls	10¾	11¾	Pontiac	5	5¾
Central	8	8¾	Quincy	35	37½
Franklin	25¾	26	Rockland	26	27
Hancock	6¾	7¾	Superior	4	4¾
Isle Royale	16	16½	Hamilton	—	3
Mesnard	5¾	6	Columbian	2¾	3¾
Minnesota	86¾	87¾	Phenix	—	—
National	—	39¾	Gardner Hill	6¾	7
North Cliff	3	3¾	Guilford	3	3¾
Pewabic	52	—	North State	2¾	2½
Pittsburg	59	60	Silver Hill	1½	1½

The sales were:

50 Isle Royale...s3—16¼	50 Gardner —6¾
10 Pittsburg...b60—60	400 Silver Hill...b5—1½
10 do. b60—59¾	10 Minnesota...b3—87

The New York *Tribune*, of this morning, says:

Without very important activity, the stock market to-day had a more healthy appearance, and nearly all the fancies improved from the opening prices. There has undoubtedly been a great deal of realizing within a few days, and the heaviness of the market has been assisted by parties who, being out of the movement, would gladly be in at lower figures. The appearance of the market, however, is that the reaction has about exhausted itself excepting in a few descriptions, and the promise of the week is a new advance. The symptoms of this at the Second Board were very strong, and after the regular session there was a large disposition to buy, and a general advance in prices. The business of the Second Board would have been much larger but for the moderate amounts offering. The bids were numerous, but did not draw out stock.

The bank statement of weekly averages is very gratifying in regard to the special line, but less so in regard to loans which show an unexpectedly large increase. This grows, we learn, out of discounts for the accommodation of Western and Southern banks.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of the city of New York, July 14 and July 21:

	July 14.	July 21.	
Loans	$127,123,165	$128,427,489	Inc..$1,304,324
Specie	23,641,357	23,443,644	Dec.. 197,713
Circulation	8,975,528	8,883,619	Dec.. 141,909
Deposits	82,748,231	84,259,435	Inc..$1,511,204

The receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were:

June, 1860	$102,582.91
June 1859	83,122.57
Increase	$19,460.34

The gross earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road from all sources, for June, foot up to nearly $34,000—comprising the largest freight business of any June since the road was opened. The earnings of the line thus far in July are considerably in excess of those for the first two weeks of July, 1859.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, says:

The average weekly statement of the Banks of this city, for the week ending on Saturday last, presents the following results in the leading items, and the following changes, as compared with the previous week:

	July 16.	July 23.	
Capital stock	$11,772,615	$11,775,625	Inc.. $3,010
Loans	26,878,435	26,842,743	Dec.. 35,602
Specie	4,403,157	4,553,641	Inc.. 50,484
Due from Banks	1,707,902	1,752,393	Inc.. 44,491
Due other Banks	3,313,195	3,099,568	Dec.. 213,628
Deposits	15,796,205	15,966,734	Inc.. 170,520
Circulation	3,859,852	2,821,012	Dec.. 38,770

The return of averages by the Banks for the past week show very little change in there condition. There is a further slight increase of capital, and a decrease of $35,692 in loans. The specie increased $50,484, and the deposits $170,529. The circulation $38,770.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, July 24.

COFFEE.—Coffee continues firm, but the high prices asked for it limit transactions, and there is but little selling. We note sales to-day of 200 bags Rio at 15 cts., and 50 bags Laguayra at 15½ cts. We quote Rio at 15@15¼ cts. for fair to good, and 15½ cts. for prime; Laguayra at 15@15½ cts.; Maracaibo at 14½@15 cts.; and Java at 16½@17½ cts. per lb. The stock of Coffee here is about 8,000 bags, but there are two or three cargoes expected to arrive here daily.

FLOUR.—There has been but little done to-day in Flour, but the market for it although quiet is steady at yesterday's figures. The only sale reported on 'Change was one of 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl., and we quote all varieties of Super as closing steady at this figure. There is more inquiry for City Mills Super than for other varieties, but buyers and sellers do not seem able to agree upon terms, and there is consequently none selling. There has been nothing done to-day in Extra Flour but we still quote it as follows, viz.: at $5.75@6 for Howard Street and Ohio, $6 for standard City Mills, and $7@7.50 per bbl. for fancy brands do.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling to the trade at $8.50 for Welch's, and $8 per bbl. for the best brands of Baltimore ground, and we quote Ohio and Howard Street do. at $6.37½@6.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We quote Rye Flour at $4, and Corn Meal at $3.37½ for Baltimore, and $3.37½@3.50 per bbl. for Brandywine, but there are no sales of either of these articles making.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat continues brisk, and the market for it quite firm in tone. The receipts this morning were however light, the offerings amounting to only about 7,000 bushels, and the transactions were in consequence limited. For inferior and common Wheat, of which there were a good many lots offered, prices ranged at from 90 to 112 cts., but good to prime red sold at 120@127 cts., medium to fair white at 120@130 cts., good to prime do. at 135@150 cts., and choice lots do. at 155@157 cts. For Corn there was some demand, and sales were made of 600 bushels yellow at 65 cts., and 3 700 bushels white at 65@73 cts. Oats of which there were about 2,000 bushels offered ranged at from 28 to 39 cts. for inferior to prime, but there was nothing done in Rye. We quote Rye however as before at 67@68 cts. for Maryland, and 75 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There has been no movement to-day in Molasses, but we quote it steady at the following rates, viz: 23@25 cts. for clayed Cuba; 26@30 cts for Cuba Muscovado; 25@27 cts for English Island; 33@37 cts. for sweet Porto Rico; and 45@48 cts. for New Orleans.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an active inquiry to-day for Provisions, and a heavy business has been done in them. Bacon and Bulk Meat continue firm. The sales of Bacon include 50 hhds. Shoulders at 9¾ cts.; 40 hhds. do. in lots at 10 cts; 150 hhds. Sides in lots all at 12 cts.; 500 pieces Hams at 13½ cts.; and we note sales of 50,000 lbs. each of Bulk Shoulders and Sides at 9 cts. for the former, and 11 cts. for the latter. Bulk Hams may be quoted at 10½@11 cts. Lard is however lower. We note sales to-day of 500 bbls. Western at 13½ cts., which is a decline of ¼ to ½ a cent per lb. on our previous quotations. Barrelled Pork continues firm. We note a sale to-day of 50 bbls. Mess at $20, and we quote Prime at $15@15.50, and Rump at $14@14.50 per bbl. There is nothing doing in Beef and we can give no reliable quotations for it.

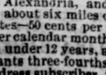
RICE.—There is but little demand for Rice, but the stock here is light, and we continue to quote it steady and firm at 4¾@5 cts. for fair to prime.

SUGARS.—There was an unusual degree of activity yesterday in Sugars, but the transactions in them to-day have been light, the only sales reported being one of 60 hhds. Cuba at $7.50, and one of 56 hhds. Porto Rico at $7 37½. The feeling in the market continues strong, and we still quote as follows, viz: at $6.50@7 for refining grades Cuba and English Island; $7.25@8 for grocery grades do.; $6.75@7.50 for common to fair Porto Rico and New Orleans; and $7.75@8.50 for good to choice do.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is selling quite freely at the following rates, viz: 100 cts. for Ground Alum; 155@160 cts. for Jeffrey & Darcy's fine; 160@165 cts. for Marshall's do.; and 175 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., and we quote Turks Island do. nominal at 20@25 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is scarce and firm at 20½ cts. for City, and 21 cts. for Ohio. We note sales to-day of 100 bbls. City, and 50 bbls. Ohio at the above rates.

See Fourth Page.
FOR DOMESTIC MARKETS,
FOR SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.



FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—These Springs, situated fifty miles west from Washington city, WILL BE OPENED ON THE 15th OF JUNE, as a FIRST-CLASS WATERING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber having become the purchaser, will make every effort, with competent assistants, to re-establish their former high reputation.

They may be reached in six hours from Baltimore, three from Alexandria, and eight from Richmond, by railroad, with about six miles of staging, over a good turnpike.

Rates—50 cents per meal. $1.50 per day. $9 per week. $30 per calendar month. $50 for two months. Children over 2 and under 12 years, and colored servants, half price; white servants three-fourths.

Address subscriber, "Warrenton Springs," Va.
je4-2aw2m ROBERT HUDGIN.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMERS PURCHASED IN LIVERPOOL FOR GARIBALDI—DESERTION OF A NEAPOLITAN WAR VESSEL TO AID GARIBALDI.

ST. JOHNS, July 24.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool on the 14th for Boston, passed Cape Race yesterday evening, and was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press.

The steamer Illinois arrived out on the 13th.

Several steamers had been purchased at Liverpool for Garibaldi, and two have sailed for Palermo.

A Neapolitan corvette has deserted and gone over to Garibaldi's cause.

It is reported that Garibaldi's Second Ministry have resigned.

France assents to Naples' offer to Sicily of the Constitution of 1812, but England hesitates.

The Cotton market at Liverpool closed steady. Sales on Friday estimated at 10,000 bales, and on Saturday 8,000 bales. The market is generally unchanged.

Manchester advices are rather more cheerful, but prices favor buyers.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Richardson, Spence & Co. say the weather has been favorable for the crops. Flour is very dull. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat is steady. Corn is firm.

Provisions are dull. Beef is heavy, and inferior qualities slightly declined. Bacon quiet.

Produce.—Sugar is steady at an advance of 6d. The market closed quiet but firm. Coffee is steady. Rice quiet. Rosin dull at 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine heavy, and all qualities slightly declined.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

ST. JOHNS, July 24.—The British war steamers Hero and Ariadne, with the Prince of Wales, arrived here last evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. JOHNS, July 24.—The Hero and Ariadne both came to anchor last evening off this port. A royal salute was fired from the batteries at night, and great crowds of people thronged the wharves, manifesting much enthusiasm. There was a great display of bunting as soon as the approach of the vessels were signalled.

The Prince is to land this morning.

The programme of the reception is as follows: On the first day the Governor, Bishops, Judges, Councillors, &c., meet the royal party on Queen's wharf, and the different societies, headed by the Masonic body, form an escort to the Government House. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, and the public buildings will be illuminated.

On the second day the Prince holds a levee and receives an address. There will be a regatta on Lake Quidividi, and probably the Prince will drive round the lake. In the evening there will be a grand ball, which the Prince will attend.

On the third day he embarks, and the arrangements are the same as at his landing. The weather is beautifully clear and cool. The squadron is expected to arrive with the Prince to-morrow or Wednesday evening. The House of Parliament is handsomely decorated, and much enthusiasm prevails.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Thirty thousand copies of the report of the Covode Committee have been printed, but the House printer will not deliver them until the difficulty with Mr. Ford's assignee is settled. Attorney General Black will leave the city to-morrow for Pennsylvania.

Secretaries Floyd and Thompson contemplate proceeding to Old Point on Thursday, intending to stay several weeks. Secretary Cass also being absen there will be only three Cabinet officers remaining here, Secretary Toucey, and Cobb, and Postmaster Holt.

The Administration has recently addressed another note to the British Government on the San San Juan affair. The President has, during the absence of Secretary Cass, repeatedly been at the State Department, personally attending to the weightier matters pertaining to Foreign Affairs.

The attendance at Mr. Gales' funeral to-day was larger, perhaps, than that of any other citizen which has ever taken place here. All the city authorities and the Columbia Typographical Society were among those present. The bells of the city were tolled during the moving of the procession, and meantime many places of business were closed.

Lord Lyons is on the eve of departure for Halifax, to meet the Prince of Wales.

Tornadoes in the West.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—At half-past six o'clock yesterday afternoon a tornado passed over this city from the northwest, unroofing several buildings and prostrating a number of trees. Boats were blown from their moorings and considerable damage done, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. The storm lasted three minutes and was accompanied by hail and rain.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A tornado passed over Braceville Station, on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, on Saturday last, entirely destroying the depot, and several dwelling houses and barns, and killing two ladies. Large trees were uprooted and hurled through the air. The storm was very violent and extended over an area of two miles in length and a quarter of a mile in width.

Festival of the North American Saengerbund.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—The annual festival of the North American Sængerbund commenced in this city to-day—during which the musical societies from Philadelphia, New York, Syracuse and other cities arrived. Twenty-four societies are expected to be in attendance during the festival. The visitors who arrived to-day were received at the depot by the Buffalo societies, and escorted with bands of music through the gaily decorated streets to the place of meeting. The Buffalo societies this evening gave a reception concert at St. James' Hall, which was well attended.

Hot Weather at St. Louis--107 Degrees in the Shade--Forty Deaths from the Heat.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The weather for the past week has been very hot, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 106 degrees in the shade. On Thursday the mercury rose to 107 degrees, the highest point ever reached in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Upwards of forty deaths have occurred from the heat.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The steamship Austin, from the Brazos on the 26th, has arrived with $80,000 in specie. A conducto having in charge $1,260,000 had been seized at Monterey.

The revolution in Coahuila and Nacoa Leon was losing ground. The people of Northern Mexico generally favor intervention.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The steamer Havana, from Havana on the 20th, has arrived. The health of the city was good. Sugar was firm and the market slightly dearer. Provisions are dull. Freight had slightly advanced. Exchange on London 13¼@13½ per cent.

A Police Officer Beaten to Death at Lynn, Mass.

BOSTON, July 23.—Perkins H. Drew, a police officer in Lynn, was beaten to death last night while endeavoring to quell a fight among a party of Irishmen. Marietta Pollard, an interesting girl of fourteen years, was killed by lighting at Sharon, Mass., on Saturday.

Douglas Ratification Meeting at Mobile.

MOBILE, July 23.—A large Douglas ratification meeting was held here on Saturday night. Messrs. Soule and Forsyth spoke.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—On the 16th and 17th of the present month the annual examination of candidates for admission into the Male and Female High Schools took place. The following list of the successful candidates were presented to the Board of School Commissioners yesterday afternoon, by the Examining Committee, whose report was unanimously confirmed:

MALE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Candidates admitted from Grammar School, No. 1.—Carson W. Greer, Alex. C. Harrison, John M. Holland, Charles M. Kemp, J. Douglas Law, James A. Reid, Bernhard G. Stehl, Gustavus L. Stehl, Clifford Taylor.

No. 2.—Marion K. Burch, Michael S. Dunnigan, Wm. B. Hudgins, Thomas H. Leary, William J. Leary, Wm. A. Munson, Thos. G. Murdock, Wm. L. Rousaville, Moses Weil.

No. 3.—John W. Simpson, John A. Smith.

No. 4.—Joseph T. Bartlett, Shipley Brashears, Francis J. Gallagher, Samuel O. Hollingshead, Edward W. Newman.

No. 5.—Jas. D. Chamberlain, Edward Crummer.

No. 6.—Norval H. Busey, Henry E. Clarke, Jas. L. Mallonee, Edward Meany, Oliver S. Orrick, John Shannon, Daniel L. Stearns, John H. Sutor, Z. Taylor Westenberger, Charles Young, H. B. Young.

No. 7.—John McCarthy.

No. 8.—Wm. H. Arnold, John H. Houston, Wm. C. Stewart.

No. 9.—Barnabas Bryan, Charles W. Buck, Charles O. Cook, Theodore Dungan, Charles J. Judge, Fred. W. Judge, Edward T. Leitch, Wm. T. Leonard, James F. Newbold, William T. Renwick, S. Barry Richardson, Samuel Schillinger, Charles Seager, Charles R. Wilcox.

No. 10.—Frank A. Bierbower, Walter R. Sauerhoff, George E. Swindell.

No. 11.—James L. L. Biddison, George W. Ogier, Thomas W. Sumner.

No. 12.—W. G. Gorman, John W. Staum.

No. 14.—John S. Black, John W. Bostwick, Wm. C. Etchberger, Robert M. Galt, James R. Grove, Henry S. Hardesty, Thomas F. Harris, Robt. Henderson, Thomas McCoubray, Joshua V. McNeal, John T. Miller, Amos C. Pindell, James H. Robinson, John C. Ubler, George E. Wagner.

The total number of admissions from all the schools is 79.

The committee also recommend for admission Master John G. Phelps, who was a scholar in the school a part of last year.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

List of Candidates admitted from Female Grammar School No. 1.—Sarah Alexander, Anne J. Anderson, Mary E. Beckler, Mary J. Brian, Addie Beckum, Lucretia C. Brown, Eveline Barrington, Mary A. Crouse, Emily J. Curley, Caroline L. Cole, Ida M. Crawford, Mary J. Duvall, Emma A. De Maugin, Olivia Dorsey, Alice W. Evans, Sarah E. J. Fimple, Eliza A. Godman, Carrie L. Callagher, Kate B. Gillingham, Emma Ijams, Kate E. Ford, Matilda Guinzburg, Virginia L. Hopkins, Maggie M. Cole, Elizabeth A. Dickey, Mary E. Harkness, Mollie Holland, Emma F. Johnson, Isabella Kraft, Mary K. Selby, France V. Turner, Annie Kerr, Louisa D. Schaible, Sallie Dennison Savin, Virginia Merrill, Martha A. Rictor, Louisa Welsh, Fannie Littleton, Mary A. Taylor, Georgiana S. S. Taylor, Laura Miller, Sarah C. Underwood, Laura V. Toulson, Nannie White, Maggie Winneberger, Ella M. Welsh, Mary L. Merryman, Louisa Stehl, Marian Scott, Joanna Sellene, Luella C. Merker, Victoria Thomas, Elizabeth Burgess, Laura V. Godman, Annie L. Taylor, Sarah J. Meakin, Mary E. Rowles, Annie M. Long and Miss Morton.

No. 2.—Deborah Allyn, Mary M. Bagwell, Maria M. Coffin, Frances G. Dutton, Isabella Dutton, Sarah M. Gray, Sarah C. Hichew, Anna Hanna, Matilda Jordan, Eliza James, Mary A. Kane, Ellen M. Myres, Frances A. Thomas, Sarah E. Dawson, Catharine Depeape, Clara V. Hepburn.

No. 3.—Eliza E. Berger, Laura J. Barton, Sarah J. Gorsuch, Sophia E. Groscup, Matilda R. Leitch, Elizabeth R. Leitch, Sarah E. Pritchard, Margaret M. Ricketts, Margaret B. Turner, Mary L. Underwood, Anna Young.

No. 4.—Mary L. Hartt, Juliet Armager, Louise J. Armager, Sadie E. Jones, Fannie Turner, Lizzie J. Pearson, Maggie Todd, Lizzie W. Morgan, Catharine A. Fletcher, Emma J. Cox, Emma V. Woods, Mary E. Yates, Lina A. Adreon, Emma A. Armor, Mary E. Barry, Annie D. Jarvis, Annie Nolan, Mary V. Indervieden, Mary A. Pennington, Sarah Webster, Sophia Vogt, Louisa F. Rutter, Eliza Sturgeon, Mary Hollingshead, Catharine Ferguson, Sarah Richardson, Anna Davis.

No. 5.—Mary L. Birch, Jerusha M. Bosserman, Elizabeth Bilson, Isabella Cooper, Anna L. Eckel, Annie Frederick, Catharine Fresch, Margaret A. Gamble, Mary E. M. Jones, Annie R. C. James, Ellen Leslie, Margaret Leitch, Harriet Supplee, Elizabeth Waddell.

No. 6.—Mary A. Bailey, Lizzie Benson, Martha A. Bayley, Florence G. Cole, Emma V. Carver, Emma J. Crout, Mary E. Dalrymple, Catharine A. Franck, Alice Forney, Mary O. Fort, Mary J. Floyd, Laura V. Godman, Jane A. Graham, Alice M. Haskell, Eliza F. Holtzman, Georgianna Haines, Sabia E. Henderson, Laura R. Holtzman, Mary Hands, Annie C. Irwin, Susanna D. James, Josephine King, Mary McCoy, Eliza J. Montgomery, Virginia Montgomery, Esther M. Callister, Sarah May, Jennie O. Oliver, Mary J. Phelps, Rebecca C. Sweeney, Amelia E. Taylor, Virginia Waters, Elizabeth Weyfarth, Annie E. Gibson.

No. 7.—Catharine Slattery.

No. 8.—Hannah M. Arthur, Alice A. E. Abell, Catharine Bersch, Augusta J. Bayliss, Mary E. Dorsey, Helen S. Doll, Salome V. Delacour, Martha C. Evans, Mary Ehlies, Martha E. Farrall, Annie Hodnette, Virginia Hoffman, Emily J. Hynes, Annie Jams, Emily E. Kent, Sophia List, Martha M. Mahaney, Lydia A. Mark, Sarah E. Marshall, Annie A. Nugent, Eliza Ogle, Sarah J. Robinson, Susan Steever, Florence E. M. Schneider, Sarah A. Scott, Emily J. Williamson, Emma F. Wolff.

No. 9.—Lavenia J. Weaver, Mary V. Winchester, Sarah A. Tuttle, Carrie Shaw, Lavinia Nelson, Henrietta Merryman, Emma Eberlein, Margaretta Clark, Elizabeth Anderson, Mary J. Anderson, Agnes Bell, Mary Diffenderffer, Josephine King, Rachael Lewyt, Josephine Phelan, Mary Rodgers, Anna Rodgers.

No. 10.—Cordelia S. Dennis, Anna M. Gruetter, Mary E. Kimball, Anna R. Seffler, Mary E. Mills, Caroline Moffitt, Mary Moffitt, Rebecca Miller, Ella Sheppard. Mary C. Sessions, Emma R. Smith, Sarah C. Vaughan.

No. 11.—Olivia F. Dashiell, Sarah A. Fowler, Ida V. Fuller, Margaret A. Glenn, Martha J. Hanna, Frances W. Hall, Virginia T. Heigle, Dallas C. Joyce, Phillis Kirby, Emma K. Lowe, Catharine R. Leddon, Anna M. Russell, Louisa Schneider, Jane B. C. Sweitzer, Anna C. Watts.

No. 12.—Laura Bangs, Mary A. Burt, Mary E. Barker, Annie Coupland, Louisa Coupland, Maria L. Conner, Minna Croxall, Adeline Young, Mary A. E. Jackson, Ella B. Johnson, Mary E. Jones, Emily W. Lamb, Virginia W. Mallow, Sybill F. Mallow, Eleanor Maynard, Mary J. C. Starr, Emma P. Starr.

No. 13. Mary A. Byrne, Catharine N. Carmichael, Laura J. Ditman, Catharine A. Gogle, Adalaide J. Gill, Mary E. Grape, Hannah W. Hands, Frances Logsdon, Mary L. Lee, Adeline Park, Sarah T. Price, Martha Pentz, Agnes L. Maccubbin, Mary E. Saunders, Charlotte Richardson, Mary E. C. Riley, Martha Storch, Harriet E. Snyder, Georgianna Starr, Sarah E. Smith, Ruth A. Sinclair, Providence Williams, Emily J. Wright, Eliza G. Wolford, Ella Young.

No. 14.—Anna F. Curtis. Emma R. Cromwell, Sarah A. Davis, Laura M. Foley, Martha J. Pritchett, Marian M. Sauner, Annie L. Sears, Louisia M. Smith, Elizabeth Thompson, Margaret Watkins, Emma R. Williams.

MEETING OF THE BRECKINRIDGE WING OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Last night those members of the Democratic City Convention, friends of Mr. Breckinridge, who withdrew from that body on Thursday night last, and those who were elected on Tuesday night to fill the vacancies caused by the adherence of the Douglas wing to the old Convention, met at No. 1 North street, Wm. J. O'Brien, of the 7th ward, temporary President in the Chair. The roll was called, and a quorum being present, the Secretary, A. H. L. McClure, Esq., read the proceedings of the last meeting.

A motion was made to adopt the proceedings. John A. Bowan said that the minutes stated that this was a Convention of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane. He objected to that part, and moved that it be stricken from the minutes.

Robert Hough, of the 11th ward, moved to insert "States Right" before the words "Democratic City Convention.

Dr. Monmonier opposed adding any words to the title of the body.

The President decided that as Mr. Hough and Dr. Monmonier were elected to fill vacancies, and the Committee on Credentials not having acted on their case, they were not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Marriott moved to lay the motion to adopt the minutes on the table until the credentials of the substitutes could be examined; carried.

The wards were called, and the credentials sent to the Secretary's table,

1st ward.—Daniel Constantine, Geo. Thompson, Chas. Steeper, John Pickering.
2d ward.—Charles Hergesheimer.
3d ward.—James Fields, Wm. H. Johnson, Daniel Hepburn, John Bosley, and Dr. John F. Monmonier.
4th ward.—F. X. Ward.
6th ward.—Saml. Kirk, S. S. Mills, J. J. Turner, John Bolgiano, Wm. H. Cowan.
8th ward.—John Dewees, John J. Staylor, Jesse D. Murphy, Sr., A. S. Waterman, Geo. Gosnell.
9th ward.—Robt. Knight, Saml. Haslam, Owen Ward, F. T. Reilly, J. B. Carroll.
10th ward.—Eugene Cummiskey, Washington Yellott, George Shaffner.
11th ward.—Robt. Hough, Wm. H. Norris, A. D. Miller, Matthew J. Foley, Mendez I. Cohen.
13th ward.—Jacob Hemmick, Joseph H. Bean, Joseph F. Switzer, Patrick Kelly, John S. Beahan.
14th ward.—Wm. Slingluff, Chas. Anderson, D. Allen Mantz, Capt. Jos. Branson, Wm. M. Starr.
18th ward.—J. M. Peregoy, W. T. Young, A. L. King, Gabriel P. Key, Ambrose Walter.
19th ward.—H. R. Robins, Lewis Cook, Thos. Lester, W. H. Owens, R. J. Baker.
20th ward.—David Blanford, Wm. Blinsinger, Wilson N. Cary, Benj. C. Presstman, James Cotteral.

John A. Bowen moved that the persons whose names were read by the Secretary be declared duly elected members of the Convention; carried.

Mr. Bowen called up the motion to adopt the minutes of the last meeting, with the amendment to strike out the words friends of Breckinridge and Lane.

The question was put and the Chair was unable to decide, when the yeas and nays were called.

John A. Bowen and Benj. C. Prestman favored the striking out, the latter referred to the fact that the Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane were careful to style that body the Democratic National Convention. Serious disadvantages, he thought, would result if any addition was made to the name of the regular Democratic organization.

The motion to strike out was adopted by a unanimous vote:

A motion was made to appoint a committee of one from each ward to select permanent officers.

A discussion followed here as to whether John S. Wright was the President of the body, this having been declared the regular Democratic Convention.

The President decided that the seat of Mr. Wright had been declared vacant and a delegate elected and now filling his seat. Therefore John S. Wright was not a member of the Convention, and consequently could not be President of the body.

As a substitute to the motion to appoint a committee to select officers, a motion was made to proceed to the election of a President by the Convention: carried.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Wilson N. Cary, Samuel Kirk, William H. Norris, Esqs., Col. M. I. Cohen and Judge Benjamin C. Prestman.

Messrs. Cary, Kirk and Cohn withdrew.

Mr. Marriott moved to vote by wards. Adopted.

The following was the result: Presstman 54; Norris 10; Cary 18.

A. D. Miller moved that Judge Prestman be unanimously declared the President of the Convention; carried.

Mr. Presstman, on taking the chair, said that he accepted gratefully the honor that had been conferred upon him. He was not without hope that by a proper and earnest Convention that some good might be done for the Democratic party. The trust which each member held was not to be coveted.—Yet actuated by patriotism a good work could be done.

He hoped that the party would present an unbroken front at the municipal election, (applause); and before the Presidential contest the party throughout the State would be a unit in support of Breckinridge and Lane. Maryland has a great stake in this contest, and although the State delegation in the National Convention was divided, he believed the State was misrepresented by those who would have placed the State of Maryland in a false position. He hoped that no gentleman of this Convention would use an expression calculated to widen the breach between the two wings of the Democratic party of this city.

He would repeat that in the coming municipal election there would be a union of the Democracy, for the purpose of restoring the government of the city to honorable hands. After the municipal election has been won, and the evidences of the condition of political affairs throughout the country properly understood, and it was found that the contest was between Breckinridge and Lincoln, the entire party of the State would rally to the support of Breckinridge. He again counselled harmony, and endeavors to heal the differences of the party in the city.

A motion to proceed to elect Vice Presidents was carried and the following gentlemen selected: Wm. P. Lightner, Samuel Kirk, John B. Emory, and Charles Robins, Wm. J. O'Brien, of the 7th ward, holding over as first Vice President. Wm. J. King was declared assistant Secretary.

The Convention proceeded to elect a Treasurer, Wilson N. Cary and George Evans being in nomination.

The Convention voted by ballot with folllowing result:—Cary 51, Evans 29.

On motion, Mr. Cary was declared the unanimous choice.

A. S. Waterman was elected sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Marriott proposed a vote of thanks to Wm. J. O'Brien, for the able and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of President while filling that office; adopted.

Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution empowering the President to fill any vacancies which may exist in the Executive and Financial Committees; carried.

Mr. McClure offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Democratic Central Committee, at a regularly called and fully-attended meeting, held in this city on the 6th instant, and in the exercise of its indubitable and well-understood authority, did recommend to the several counties of the State and to the city of Baltimore, to appoint delegates to a State Democratic Convention, to be held in this city on the 9th of August proximo, to take into consideration measures looking to the success and harmony of the Democratic party in the State, therefore,

Resolved, That the several wards of the city of Baltimore be, and they are hereby, authorized to assemble at the places hereafter to be designated by the officers of this Convention, on Tuesday evening next, July 31st, at 8 o'clock, to elect five delegates each to a Convention, to be held at Franklin Hall on the evening of Monday, the 6th of August next, at 8 o'clock, to select eleven delegates to represent the said city of Baltimore in the said State Democratic Convention.

The wards were then called, and the places designated for holding their meetings.

A motion to change the night of the regular meeting of the Convention from the 1st Thursday night of each month to that of the 2d Tuesday night each month, was lost.

Wilson N. Cary moved the appointment of a Committee to select a place for the meetings of the Convention; carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Cary, Cohen, Knight, Jenkins and Dr. Reid, as the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned until the first Thursday in August.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.—In accordance with the resolution adopted on Monday evening by the Committee of the Council, directing the appointment of a committee to correspond with other committees which have been appointed in Southern cities, relative to the movement now on foot to inaugurate a system of direct trade between some port in Europe and some port in the South. Judge Spicer, President of the First Branch, has appointed the following gentlemen the committee, viz: Messrs. McPhail, Colton, Penn, Norris and Mace.

EXCURSION TO HAVRE-DE-GRACE—RIOTOUS BEHAVIOR.—Yesterday morning an excursion party left here on board the steamer *Georgia*, bound for Havre-de-Grace and Port Deposite. It was called the St. Bridget Excursion, and an advertisement announcing it stated that "good order, confectionery, dinner, &c., shall be such as will be calculated to please, satisfy, and merit the applause of every one present." There was a large party on board, a great number of respectable people with their families, but there was also a crowd who soon proved that they were going to be anything but pleasant company to those who went to enjoy themselves. After the boat had got some miles down the bay, the effect of whiskey became visible among a crowd on board, who hovered around the bar, and so continued.

Eventually a man named Patrick Collins, became very unruly, and assaulted any one who approached him. Officer James Garvey, one of the police on board, was called to attend to Collins, and when he approached him in a becoming manner and requested him to desist, Collins struck him a violent blow in the face, the officer then drew his billy to protect himself, when he was surrounded by others, knocked down and struck with empty bottles. His brother officers came to Garvey's assistance, and after some hard fighting got him away from his assailants. Garvey's shirt was nearly torn from his back, his coat ripped open from collar to skirts, and his hat was cut through in two places by a knife, the blade just grazing the scalp. He was very sore and bruised about the face and neck.

The outrages of the rowdy party continued until the boat reached Havre-de-Grace, and at that town the conduct of some of them is said by the officers to have been very disorderly. There were a great many half-grown men, who seemed all to have been drunk from the time the boat left until she returned to the wharf. Besides the fighting about the bar, the officers say, there was much disturbance during the trip, in the after part of the boat, which did not receive the "applause of all present." Several persons left the boat at Havre-de-Grace and came to the city in the cars.

Information was given to the police here of the assault on Garvey, when Sergeant Cochran and officers Bouchet, Seidenstricker and Ware proceeded to Canton, and upon the arrival of the boat they arrested Daniel Roach, Fritz Buckenheimer, and Henry Eudence, *alias* Deuce. Collins has not yet been taken. They all belong to the "Peelers," and have figured before in police annals. The officers detailed for duty on the boat were Garvey, Loftus, Jamison, and McAdams. They say the crowd so far outnumbered them that their authority was defied. Those arrested were held last night for a hearing at the Middle district station-house.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY—DESPERATE NEGRO.—Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, a negro, calling himself George Dorsey, was discovered concealed in the house of Mary Brown, a negress, living in Wayne street between Green and Warner streets. The woman gave the alarm, and Dorsey immediately ran to the window and jumped into the street. The cries of the woman attracted the attention of Mr. William Baker and Mr. William J. Owen, who were near at hand, and seeing the man getting out of the window they ran towards him, he making off towards Green street. As they neared him, the negro deliberately turned, drew a double-barrelled pistol, and discharged both barrels at his pursuers. This did not stop the chase, which was joined in by officers Reynolds, Hays and Bowers, who heard the firing, and the negro was captured, after running about two squares, by Mr. Orem. The officers coming up, immediately took him into custody, when he made a desperate resistance, striking and kicking at them as they pushed him along the streets. When they got near the Southern station, Captain Boyd went to the assistance of the other officers, and the negro caught him so firmly by one arm that the officer was compelled to strike him with his billy to break the hold. Even when near the station-house door, the desperado struck at officer McCracken, calling him a s—n of a b—h, when that officer knocked him down. He was then taken to the cell, and ironed. He said he was sorry he did not have another load for the men who pursued him. The pistol and a box containing bullets and caps were found on him. It is said that Dorsey only came out of the penitentiary last week. Justice Showacre sent him to jail, to answer the charges of assault with intent to kill, and for attempting to rob.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING IN THE CHASE RESERVOIR.—On Monday afternoon, a little boy named Thomas Finn, about seven years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Finn, living at No. 1 Hamilton street, was drowned in the Chase reservoir, near the line of North Charles street, under the following circumstances: It appears that he, in company with two other boys about the same age, strolled as far as the above place, and that as the boy Finn, who had got on to the wall of the reservoir attempted to reach something in the water, he lost his balance and fell in, no one being near to save him. This was the story told by one of the boys named Alpheus O'Brien, who was questioned about the absence of young Finn on Monday night, and confirmed by the other who was in company. Yesterday James S. Suter, Esq., was informed of the accident and proceeded to the reservoir for the purpose of turning off the water, which was done about 11 o'clock, and at 12½ o'clock the body was recovered. Coroner Greentree held an inquest, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A man named Thomas Garvey, with a companion, entered the drinking saloon known as the White House, on Gay street, near Front street, formerly kept by Daniel Cambridge, and asked for liquor, and being refused, assaulted the bar-keeper, Thomas Lee, with a bottle. He struck Lee a blow on the back part of the head, inflicting a severe cut. Officer Hamilton arrested Garvey and took him to the Central station, when Justice Hiss committed him for Court.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Professor J. Pusey, the aeronaut, will make his fifty-fifth ascension from the large enclosure adjoining the Hand Tavern, on Paca street, near Lexington, this afternoon at four o'clock.

THE PARK.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

THE ROGERS' PROPERTY SELECTED.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, July 24, 1860.

Owing to the great interest manifested by the entire community in the labors of the Public Park Commissioners and their final action in the selection of "a Park or Parks," I have deemed myself authorized, in advance of its official announcement to the City Council, to publish the following report for the information of the people of Baltimore. It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to state that at an early day, in September, the opening of the noble Park, which has been selected by the Commissioners will be inaugurated, and its enlarged accommodations dedicated to the use of our citizens.

THOMAS SWANN, Mayor.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

The Commission for the purchase of a Park or Parks, having performed the duty assigned to them under the resolution of the Mayor and City Council, approved June, 1860, present the following report:

Their first act after their organization was to publish an advertisement calling for proposals for a Park, to consist of not less than four hundred acres. To this there were seventeen responses.

Of these a portion were for single lots of insufficient size, a portion for tracts of land falling short of the desired quantity, and eight came up to the requisitions of the advertisement.

With the exception of a single tract, whose remoteness from the city was an insuperable objection, and some small parcels, with which no combinations looking to a Park of five hundred acres seemed practicable, the Commission visited every piece of property that was offered. These examinations occupied the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of July. After they were completed the Commission addressed themselves to obtaining such further information in regard to the several sites as they deemed necessary.

Previous to a selection, they agreed upon some leading considerations which governed them throughout.

The first of these was the means of paying for the site and improving it afterwards. The plan suggested by the Mayor, and which has since been carried out by the ordinance on the subject, was to appropriate the city's portion of the revenue from the passenger railways to the payment of the interest on the stock to be issued for the site—setting apart one-fifth of the balance as a sinking fund, and using the remainder for the maintenance and improvement of the Park.

No other use of the city's credit than the above being contemplated, the capability of the Park for improvement to the desired extent, with the probable revenue applicable to the purpose, became, necessarily, an important consideration in connection with every site that was presented.

The next consideration was the accessibility of the Park. Although in some degree dependent upon measured distance, this was not the only circumstance to be regarded. The passenger railways became important elements in this connection.

No location that was practicable would place the Park within easy reach, on foot, from every part of a city as large as Baltimore. From the Ferry Bar to the intersection of the Northern avenue and Charles street is about four miles. From Whetstone Point, near the Fort, the distance is the same, and it is about three miles from the extremity of Fell's Point. While these distances, and even much shorter ones, would make visits to the Park, on foot, unfrequent, and so confine its enjoyment, in a great degree, to those in the immediate neighborhood, or who used carriages to reach it, the passenger railways would make it accessible to all, without regard to distance, at a small and uniform cost.

Thus, while measured distance was still to be regarded, the passenger railways materially lessened its importance.

Another leading consideration was the availability of the proposed sites, by which the Commission meant—fitness for present or early use, and capability of future improvement. The present generation were to pay for the Park. They furnished the fund to improve and maintain it, and it was desirable to put them as quickly as possible in possession in the most advantageous manner.

And yet, while immediate possession was important it was not the only matter to be regarded. The capabilities of the park were not to be lost sight of. It was desirable that the larger part of it should be well wooded; the trees healthy, and likely to remain so, in a good soil. It is much easier to thin a wood than to place one in the richest fields in the world. And it was desirable, too, that the woods should be so situated, here and there over the site, if not covering it altogether, as to facilitate their combination as elements of the picturesque in landscape gardening on the largest scale, while they afforded, as near as might be, continuous shade for the roads and paths that would intersect the Park.

Again, it was desirable that the site to be selected should not be encumbered with numerous buildings, the expense of removing which, and obliterating their appendages, would involve an outlay accompanied by no other beneficial result than to get rid of them.

Again, as athletic games and military displays were alike healthful and useful, the site to be selected was to be fitted for them. There should be fields for cricket and base ball and the like, and open spaces where regiments and brigades might be reviewed and manœuvred on suitable occasions.

Again, it was most desirable that the supply of water should be abundant—not only that lakes might be formed where boating might be practiced in summer and skaters amuse themselves in winter, but water in such situations that it might be distributed throughout the entire Park, so that there might be drinking fountains on every road and path, at convenient distances apart.

Again, it was desirable that the surface should be undulating naturally, while, at the same time, it admitted of drives and walks in all directions, and at easy grades for pedestrians and carriages; and especially was it desirable that the Park should be of unquestioned healthfulness. And, finally, it was desirable that no public roads should intersect the Park, over which those in charge of it could have no control, and the rights of the public on which would, in the judgment of the Commission, be altogether inconsistent with a proper preservation of the property and maintenance of police regulations.

It was with these views that the Commission commenced the examination of the sites that were offered to them.

There were eight which came into competition:

1. The farm of Hunting Ridge, belonging to John Swan, Esq., and making, with the property of Charles H. McBlair, Esq., and Mrs. Comegys, an oblong tract 1¾ miles from the western boundary of the city, containing 500 acres, and offered to the Commission for $292,397.50, averaging $584.79 per acre.

2. The Almshouse property, with lands adjacent, amounting to 446 acres—the average cost of which, excluding 102 acres belonging to the city, was $1,250.

3. Druid Hill, belonging to Lloyd N. Rogers, containing 425 acres, at $1,000 per acre, and capable of enlargement, by the purchase of adjacent property, to 567 acres.

4. A tract, including several country residences, and lying between the Northern avenue, the Green Spring avenue, and the Northern Central Railroad, containing 288¾ acres, averaging $1,644 per acre. There were subsequent reductions of price here, not, however, materially affecting the result

5. The Stony Run tract, so called, commencing at Merryman's lane, and extending along the Charles street avenue to Lake avenue, and across the valley of Stony Run to the dividing ridge between the waters of the latter and Jones' Falls. This site was offered, either by itself, or in connection with property to the south of it, belonging to the Hampden Association, George U. Graff, Esq., and General Mankin. The whole containing 798 acres, offered for $664,550, and averaging $832 per acre. Leaving out the area between Cold Spring lane and Lake avenue, but including the property south of Merryman's lane, would make the Park 536 acres, costing $489,850, with the ability to add the former area at a future time.—Deducting from the 798 acres offered to the Commission on the Stony Run route, for $664,550, the land lying north of Cold Spring lane; and there would remain 556 acres at a cost of $489,850, including the lands of the Hamden Association, estimated at $1,600 per acre, and those of General Mankin and Mr. Graff, and adding to this the property of Mr. Wyman at $2,500 per acre for about one hundred acres, or $250,000, and the Stony Run site in its most available shape, in the opinion of the Commission, would contain 635 acres at a cost of $739,850, or about $1,163 per acre.

6. Oxford, on the York road, with adjacent property supposed to be obtainable.

7. Several tracts of land adjacent to and including the farm of George M. Wetter, Esq., on the eastern side of the city and south of the Philadelphia road, containing 800 acres and offered for $150,000.

8. A site of 295 acres was offered by A. S. Dungan, Esq., at $450 per acre. This was not far from Mr. Wetter's, and could be increased to the desired size by purchases from neighboring proprietors.

Looking to the direction in which Baltimore was growing, and the impossibility of controlling a tendency due to causes independent wholly of a Public Park—no matter how attractive—the Commission felt obliged at once to reduce their list of sites by striking from it Nos. 7 and 8, notwithstanding the comparatively small sum for which they were offered, and in spite of the advantages which each of these sites, considered by itself, might fairly claim, in view of its capabilities of improvement.

The site of which Oxford (No. 6) was the nucleus, was withdrawn after the Committee had visited it. It did not, therefore, enter into the competition.

The next site dropped by the Commission was No. 4, adjoining the Northern avenue and lying between the Falls road and the Green Spring avenue. It fell short of the required number of acres, and the suggestion of widening it by including the Hampden reservoir, by a viaduct across the Falls, did not meet the difficulty growing out of its defect of quantity. It had the recommendation of being the nearest to the city, but on this account was the most costly, and although susceptible of high improvement did not become thereby of paramount excellence.

The four remaining sites were Hunting Ridge, the Almshouse property, Stony Run and Druid Hill. Either of these would have made an admirable Park. The Commission dropped Hunting Ridge from their list with much regret. The views from it were unequalled. Its soil was excellent—its surface agreeably undulating—its woods were ample, and the proximity of Dead Run made water obtainable for all purposes, and to any reasonable extent. It was the cheapest, too, of all the available sites offered to the Commission. It was remote, however, comparatively, and as it possessed no advantages sufficient to countervail this objection when it came into competition with sites nearer to the city, it was dropped from the list.

The Almshouse site was then dropped. It stood very high in the estimation of the Commission, especially after the enlargement of it on the north was suggested, changing for that purpose the location of the Windsor Mill road. It was the only site which was within the city limits in part, and certainly possessed valuable capabilities. Its great want was trees, when compared with other localities—nor was the supply of water as large as the Commission desired, without relying on the city reservoirs for assistance. Its average cost per acre exceeded, too, what the Commission were willing to give without an absolute necessity.

The choice of the Commission was thus reduced to the Druid Hill and Stony Run sites. When the latter was first offered, it was supposed that the proprietor of Homewood, which seemed to be the key to the site, would consent to dispose of it—when the entrance on Charles street avenue would not have been farther from the centre of the city than the entrance to Druid Hill. Homewood, however, was not to be obtained. This, at once, and very materially, affected the value of the site in the opinion of the Commission. It deprived it of near one hundred acres of improved grounds and excellent woodland, that could have been made at once available for the purposes of the Park, and which the public could have been in the enjoyment of while the work of improvement was going on elsewhere. This, which was one of the recommendations of Druid Hill, thus became lost to the Stony Run site.

It removed the best entrance to the Park from Charles street avenue to Merryman's lane, and so placed it much farther from the centre of the city than the entrance to Druid Hill, a matter not to be lost sight of on a close comparison of the two. It is true that an entrance might be had by descending the lane south of Homewood, or by one of the projected avenues from Decker or Cathedral streets, and opening on the property of Mr. Graff or the Hampden Association. But these were not desirable entrances when compared with that by the Charles street avenue, and the Commission would have adopted them with regret. It is also true that leaving out Homewood for the present, the Commission might have relied upon obtaining it at some future day, when the proprietor might be disposed to sell it, or have looked forward to legislative aid with a view to its condemnation.

But these were alternatives which did not commend themselves favorably to the Commission. They felt no disposition to place the city in the absolute power either of the proprietors or of a jury, after the conversion of the surrounding lands into a Park had given to Homewood a greatly enhanced market value, even had the Commission believed, which they did not, that Homewood placed Stony Run at the head of the list. The Commission admitted, when discussing the matter, that there might be circumstances which would justify them in making the partial purchase here referred to, trusting to the chapter of accidents for completing it satisfactorily, somehow or another at a future day. But not recognizing any public exigency of the sort they regarded the Stony Run site as though Homewood were out of the question. Even had it been otherwise, however, the most that could have been said of it as regarded accessibility, was that it might be put upon a par with Druid Hill. At this time, certainly, the latter had the advantage in two railroads which were already within a few minutes walk of its entrances, and which had found their natural termini, from considerations irrespective of the Park, in Madison street and Pennsylvania avenue respectively.

But independent of Homewood, Stony Run possessed important advantages, either with or without the lands of Mr. Graff, General Mankin and the Hampden Association.

The first thing that had struck the Commission at Druid Hill was the park-like appearance of all that part of it in the vicinity of the mansion. Taste in the arrangement of the woods originally, and time in rounding them into masses of great beauty, had evidently been at work for long years, and had left, over an area of many acres, little to be done at any time hereafter in the way of improvement or alteration. The comparative smallness of the expenditure required to put the public at once into possession of a resort of great loveliness was the simultaneous comment of the members of the Commission as they drove from the entrance to the mansion, and from the portico looked down upon the lawns; and while in remoter parts of the estate they found a less careful culture and ruder forest, they saw nothing which was beyond the limit of moderate means, judiciously applied, to bring up to the proper standard. On the other hand, while they admired and appreciated the capabilities of Stony Run, it was most apparent that hundreds of thousands would have to be spent to put it on a par with Druid Hill within any reasonable time. When the Commission recollected the means at their command, and how desirable it was, on every consideration, that the railways should take care of the Park without involving the city for more than the purchase of the site, the difference between the two places in this particular was not without its effect.

Again, pushing the comparison still further, the superiority of the forest at Druid Hill to the woods on the Stony Run site was very striking. It is no disparagement to the latter to say so. It is doubted indeed, whether, short of Southwestern valleys, specimens of American forest trees, singly, in groups and in masses, can be found surpassing those at Druid Hill; and the only wonder is that such a spot should exist in such close proximity to a great city, and yet be as unknown to nine hundred and ninety-nine in the thousand of its inhabitants as the Southwestern valleys themselves.

The point in the comparison, however, to which the Commission addressed themselves with the greatest interest, was the supply of water. Druid Hill posseseses no running streams, except such as rise within its limits, and are fed by its springs; and although the latter are sufficient to give it the character of a well-watered farm, yet they are far inferior in volume to Stony Run, which flows in a rapid stream between picturesque banks through the entire extent of the site to which it gives its name in this report. So far as such a stream is essential to a Park, the advantage is clearly in favor of the Stony Run site.

But this advantage lost weight greatly with the Commission, when the whole subject came to be discussed and carefully considered. It then became very doubtful whether such a stream as Stony Run was the best form in which a water supply could be obtained, draining, as it did, a large surface, liable to rapid rises, and bringing down with every freshet the alluvion washed from off the cultivated lands that border it. Of the quality of this alluvion the Commission could judge for themselves, as they saw the accumulations of it on the beds of Mr. Graff's ice pond, and of the violence of the stream no better evidence was wanting that the ruins of the heavy dams which this year's rains had rent and washed away from crest to foundation.

But admitting the fact that the preservation of the dams by making them freshet proof, was merely a question of expense, the Commission were not satisfied that lakes and ponds that could be kept at all times transparent were not preferable as elements of the picturesque, to those which were liable to be muddied by every rain.

The lake in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, one of the celebrated Parks in the world, is supplied by water pumped up at Neuilly, and the lake in the Central Park at New York is supplied from a reservoir which, although filled by the natural flow of the Croton river, is nevertheless only used when its supply is translucent. Even at Stony Run, water must be pumped that its higher grounds may have those drinking fountains, which it forms a part of the plan of the Commission to have placed at convenient distances along every avenue and walk.

Weighing carefully all that could be said for and against the means of supplying water for the purposes of the Park, useful as well as picturesque, the Commission were strongly inclined to obtain the requisite quantity by pumping it into a common reservoir, from whence it could be taken wherever wanted—provided this could be accomplished with unquestionable certainty and reasonable economy. Pursuing their inquiries in this direction, they ascertained that by removing, when no longer used, the pumps that now fill the Chase Reservoir, from the present pump house on North street to the first dam below the mouth of Stony Run, they could force a supply to the summit behind the mansion of Druid Hill (366 feet above tide) amply sufficient to furnish lakes and fountains wherever wanted through the grounds. One of these lakes would cover an area of 25 acres, being on the site of the reservoir contemplated in the water survey in the event of Gwynn's Falls being used to supply the city.

The bottom of this lake will be 285 feet above tide, and its surplus water may be easily carried into the Hampden reservoir, which is sixty-nine feet below it. Should the city ever be obliged to resort to Gwynn's Falls for an additional supply for the higher portion of it, the lake of the Druid Hill Park may still be appropriated, as suggested in the water survey of Mr. Slade. The entire expense of running the pumps will not exceed three hundred dollars per annum. They belong to the city. When Roland's lake furnishes a supply by the natural flow, they will be useless. The expense of removing them and of lying down the pipes connecting them with Druid hill lake will consume but a small portion of the fund in the hands of the Commission to begin with, and the use of them as suggested will make the Druid Hill Park, as regards its water supply, everything that could be desired.

In addition to the supply thus obtained, smaller collections of water may be had from the springs which are found on the property, and the preservation and ornamentation of which will form a part of the duty of the Commission in charge of the Park hereafter.

In the comparisons thus made between Druid Hill and Stony Run, the commission have given the reasons which have induced them to prefer the former. But before the selection could be made it was necessary to ascertain whether any arrangement could be effected with the parties interested in the Green Spring avenue, whose surveyed route passes through a portion of the property, and the construction of which, in the judgment of the Commission, would have thrown the Park open in a way that was inadmissible. Nor would this objection have been wholly obviated by sinking the highway below the general level, as is done with the cross avenues in the New York Park, and which, besides the heavy expenses it would have involved, would have still left the road an unseemly scar. The commission were able, however, to effect a satisfactory arrangement in this regard, and so to remove the only difficulty in the way of the absolute choice, which they then proceeded to make.

The Commission have, in addition to Druid Hill, purchased a portion of the property lying to the east of the Newington road with a view to enlarge the Park in that direction by additional purchases, should it ever become desirable. The whole area would then exceed five hundred acres. In the meanwhile the Park may be described as beginning at the intersection of Madison lane with the Newington road, bounding on the road *by its straight trace*, to Jones' Falls, ascending the Falls to the line of a well known tract called "Come by Chance," and to a point opposite the Clipper Mills; then following the line of "Come by Chance" to the Woodberry Mill road, following that road to the Reisterstown road, descending the latter to the property of Mr. Orem, and skirting that and certain lots to the south of it, to the beginning; giving an area for immediate use of about 450 acres with a capability of extension in the direction of the city to 567 acres, and of being made even still larger by extensions northwardly.

In addition to the purchase of the Druid Hill property the Commission have purchased from the heirs of the late William Patterson twenty-two acres of land surrounding Patterson's Park on three sides, and enlarging it, including the beds of streets, from seven to thirty-six acres, lying between Baltimore and Gough streets on the north and south, and Luzerne and Gist street, on the east and west respectively. In doing this they have yielded to the wishes of the residents of the eastern section of the city, enlarging their opportunities for recreation and amusement, while at the same time by increasing the value of property in the neighborhood, and promoting the erection of buildings there, they have, they hope and believe, benefited the city at large. With regard to the beauty of the site, and its fitness for the object, there can be no question. Commanding as it does a noble and extended view of the city, the river, the distant bay, and the surrounding country, "Patterson's Park Enlarged," while it perpetuates the memory of the eminent merchant who made the original devise, will become an ornament of Baltimore and a place of general resort for numbers who may find the larger Park, necessarily remote as it had to be, inconvenient to frequent. Legislation by the city authorities will be required, however, to perfect the plan, by closing the streets within the present purchase, and when this shall be had, the Commission propose to undertake, as in the case of the Druid Hill Park, its gradual improvement, as the means at their command will permit

It remains, in this connection, to speak of the prices they have agreed to pay in city stock, at par, for the purchases made by the Commission. In this they have had to use their best judgment. The case was not one in which they were permitted to take, as a matter of course, the lowest offer. Price, after all, was but one of the considerations by which they were to be governed, and they believe that, never having lost sight of it, they have duly weighed it, and that, under all the circumstances, they have agreed to pay no more than was reasonable, and to have been expected

It is impossible to state, at this time, with absolute assurance, the amount to be paid, because, purchasing by the acre, it has become necessary to have careful surveys before it can be ascertained.

The Druid Hill purchases amount, approximately however, to 517¼ acres, costing $497,300, which is an average of $961.43 per acre. The Patterson Park purchase is 22 acres at $2,000 per acre, or $44,000, making the aggregate of purchase 539¼ acres at $541,300, or a little more than $1,000 per acre.

During August the surveys to verify the estimates will be made.

It is proper to say here that the Commission having no right of entrance until the 1st of September, it is earnestly hoped that there may be no intrusions on the property in the interval.

Having thus fulfilled the most important duty imposed upon them, the Commission (which has since been charged with the improvement of the property) hope it may not be out of place to state their views for the future.

By their agreement with the proprietors, the Commission are to be put into possession of their purchases on the 1st of September next, when they will at once place it in a condition to be resorted to by the public, under such regulations as shall be prescribed for its protection. They will then cause an accurate topographical survey to be made, and after obtaining all the information in their power, carefully digest a plan for its permanent improvement, to be prosecuted as the means at command may justify. What this may be, the Commission are not now prepared to say, further than that it will embrace all which experience elsewhere has suggested as proper or desirable. The reports which the ordinance requires them to make annually to the Mayor, will keep the public advised of what they are doing and propose to do from year to year.

In the execution of the duty that they have undertaken the Commission have not been insensible to the grave responsibility that it involved, and their only desire has been to discharge it in a manner that will be justified by the criticism of those for whose best interests they have tried to act. The choice has been to some extent a matter of taste, about which proverbially there is no disputing; and that all tastes should accord with that of the Commissioners, is hardly to be anticipated. But, after all, there are certain canons which are generally recognized as guides to a sound judgment, and in this particular case the Commission have stated in the commencement of this report those which they adopted for their government; and that caprice should be the last thing imputed to them, they have made this report as long as it is, by giving the arguments that have convinced them. The public, however, must judge for themselves.

But the Commission feel very confident that, before sixty days shall have elapsed, the entire body of their fellow-citizens will be most willing to admit, as they leave the crowded city which may then empty itself into a primitive forest on its boarders—that they have already obtained, at a price comparatively insignificant, what the expenditure of millions at the end of a century will not have been able to procure for the city of New York, whose Central Park, exciting, as it has done, even in its present condition, the admiration of the country, has had so much to do in creating the feeling which has given the Druid Hill Park to the city of Baltimore.

THOMAS SWANN,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
WILLIAM E. HOOPER, Commissioners.
ROBERT LESLIE,
COLUMBUS O'DONNELL,

After the above was prepared and adopted, the Commission were informed that Mr. Wyman was willing to dispose of Homewood for $2,500 per acre, possession to be given in twelve months. The Commission, however, having regarded this as a possibility, and already considered the Stony Run site as though Mr. Wyman's place formed a part of it, when they still gave the preference to Druid Hill, found no reason to change the conclusion they had arrived at, and which is announced in the above report.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PER STEAMER JURA.

ENGLAND.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Royal yacht, having on board the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, arrived in Plymouth Sound at 7.15 P. M. on the 9th, after an extremely fine run from Osborne. Yards were manned, and Royal salutes fired from, H. M. S. Hero, Ariadne, St. George and Emerald. Shortly afterwards an address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Devonport to the Prince of Wales, who replied. Their Royal Highness dined on board the Hero the same evening, and left soon after daylight the next morning.

The following is the reply of his Royal Highness to the address of the corporation of Devonport:

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen—I thank you warmly for this address; you may well look back with pride that so many colonists have embarked on this great mission from your shore. It shall not be my fault if I fail to convey to our brethren across the Atlantic the feelings entertained by the Queen and the people of England for the descendants of those men, and for the countries which they have founded.

I go to the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight of a noble land, great works of nature and of human skill, and a generous and active people, must produce, and I will endeavor to bring home with me, such information as may in the future be of use to me in all my associations with my countrymen. Again, I thank you for your good wishes for my safe voyage and happy return.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AMERICA.

[*From the London Times, July 9th.*]

To-day an event is to take place which will so strongly move the feelings of multitudes that not even the coldest and most cynical will be able to regard it with unconcern. The Prince of Wales will leave the shores of England to visit, as her Majesty's representative, one of the most important colonies of the British Crown, and, in a more private capacity, to receive the hospitality of the Chief Magistrate, and more than one of the great corporations of the United States.

The first thoughts that strike us on learning that an English prince is to cross the ocean to receive the respects of his future subjects in the cities of another hemisphere, are the mighty destiny of the Empire which has founded these communities, and the fitness of the monarchial system for giving a political unity to so many various and widely sundered States. It need hardly be said that till the present age the old countries of Europe did not appreciate this power, and that tradition and etiquette, even more than the difficulties of locomotion, kept kings, and the sons and brothers of kings, from making acquaintance with some of the most attached of their subjects. * * * * *

But if on the North of the border, the Prince of Wales appears in the high capacity of heir and representative of the British Crown, another task, as grateful though not as responsible, will devolve on him when he enters the territory of the American Republic. We may predict, without much arrogance, that this visit will be a historical event.—What can be stranger and more worthy the curiosity of those to come, than the reception by a Republican President of a Royal Prince whose ancestor was deposed and resisted during years of war by the nation which now shows hospitality to his descendant? We might make the obvious reflections which occur to every one on this great revulsion of feeling.

It is, however, sufficient to say that the demonstration indicates two things—first, that the Americans are convinced that the British State nourishes no insiduous designs against them or their institutions, and that they will not be misunderstood if they give vent to their good feeling with something of their usual vehemence, and, secondly, that the character and personal demeanor of English Royalty at the present day is such as to insure the respect even of those who have discontinued it as a political form.

In the United States the Prince will be received with that cordiality which no people can show better than Americans, and he will, no doubt, respond by a bearing equally courteous and honorable. Were the Prince older in years, and were his stay longer, he might bring back many a new idea to be of service to his country and its dependencies. Such an examination of the New World is hardly to be hoped for. But there is one thing which his Royal Highness, and all of us, may learn from this visit, and that is that neither civil war, nor revolution, nor commercial rivalry, nor political bickerings, nor acrimonious social criticisms, can totally sunder nations which, having a common origin and language, develope themselves by the practice of the same free institutions.

[*Times City Article.*]

This has been settling day in English funds, but the market has not experienced any material fluctuation. For a short time there was a tendency to improvement, the supply of stock being less than was anticipated. There has again been a good demand for discount to-day. In the Stock Exchange loans on government securities closed at 3 to 3½ per cent.

The disturbances in Syria and the proposed intervention of France affect Turkish sureties. In foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a slight decline in the rates on Holland. There were no bullion operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. The outgoing steamer, with the Bombay mail on Tuesday, will take no specie.

At Paris and Hamburg gold is 2.10 per cent: dearer than in London.

THE GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT.

The *Times* says it is stated the proposal of the Canadian government to take a transfer of the Galway mail contract, and to pay £200,000 in cash, has been accepted by the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, and there is reason to believe the home Minister will recommend it to Parliament.

The Canadian authorities intend the services to be conducted by the Montreal Ocean Steam Company, the port of departure to be Galway, and the ports of arrival Quebec and Portland in winter.

FRANCE.

The news from France is unimportant. The Bourse had been firm, but closed flat at 68.70.

Accounts from the provinces state that the subscriptions for the Papal loan are numerous. The bishops have taken the lead. The bishops of Moulins and Poitiers have each given 10,000f.

It is said that the Emperor of the French has authorize i the formation of a National Rifle Association like that in England. The person under whose direction it will be placed is Mr. Jules Gerrard, the famous lion killer.

ROME.

The effective strength of the Papal army under Lamoriciere amounted to 10,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"According to the last accounts received from Rome the Pope is not only disposed to grant a liberal Constitution, but he is also further inclined to adhere to the suggestions of the Emperor Napoleon, to constitute a federative empire as the best solution of the Italian question. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary the best understanding exists between the Emperor of France, the Papal Government and Gen. Lamoriciere."

ROME, July 7th—The Irish volunteers are leaving Rome for Spoleto, where a corps of 10,000 men is to be concentrated before the fortress. The total number of Irish who have arrived, or are expected to arrive, amount to 400. The army is being paid at the same rate as when on service in the field.

The Pontifical Government has released the political prisoners belonging to Romagna, who were confined in the forts of Paliano, Cfyita Castellana and Ancona.

The effective strength of the Papal army, under Lamoriciere, amounted to 19,000 men.

It is asserted that the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops at Rome has received orders from Paris not to allow any popular manifestations to take place at Rome.

The Adriatic *Journal* states that desertions from the army of General Lamoriciere continue on a vast scale. Many of the deserters have arrived at Forli, and demand to be sent to Sicily.

A letter from Rome in the Paris *Patrie* says:

An untoward event has just occurred at Frosinone. During the drawing of a lottery or tombola which had been got up there, two men began to quarrel, and soon after drew their knives, and a desperate fight took place. The crowd soon became alarmed, and fearing that the combat might become more general, took to flight in all directions. The public square was almost deserted, when a body of gendarms, who had been assembled at Frosinone in consequence of the *fete*, seeing the people running, thought that a riot had commenced with the revolutionary party, and dashing off in pursuit of the fugitives, sabred all they came up with. According to a report sent to Rome of the affair, upwards of 100 persons of all ranks and ages were wounded, some of them mortally.

INTERVENTION OF FRANCE IN SYRIA.

PARIS, July 10.—Yesterday afternoon, Prince Metternich had a long conference with M. Thouvenel, in reference to the initiative which France has taken in favor of the Christians in Syria, as well as to the concurrence of the Great Powers on the same subject.

In consequence of the conference, Count Hozas, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy at Paris, left last evening with despatches from Prince Metternich for the Austrian Cabinet at Vienna.

PARIS, July 11.—The order not to obstruct the free action of the Turkish Government, and to leave to it complete responsibility, the French Cabinet has decided that the commanders of the men-of-war sent to Syria shall abstain from all intervention and confine themselves to preserve the French Consul, and offering refuge to all Christians who might want it.

The destruction of Zahleh and the spread of the civil war in Syria is confirmed.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to notify the Turkish government that, from feelings of humanity, France was bound to put a stop to the massacre of Christians in Syria, and that, as the Turkish authorities were not capable of protecting the Sultan's subjects, France would concert measures with the other powers to stop the bloody scenes which were being enacted.

Two French vessels of war had been ordered to cruise before Beirut, and two English vessels had been ordered to the same locality.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, July 10.—The German Sovereigns have renounced their project of holding special Conferences at Baden, being of opinion that a definite understanding would more easily be brought about by confining the negotiations to their representatives at the Federal Diet; besides, Frankfort being a more central point, the Plenipotentiaries accredited to the Diet are better informed than the special Envoys would be.

SICILY AND NAPLES.

There is nothing additional as to Garibaldi's reported movement towards Messina. Reports of fighting having taken place near that city had been current, but were not confirmed.

The *Morning Star* of the 9th says that the news of an engagement in Sicily is confirmed. A body of Neapolitan troops coming from the province of Catania met one of the two insurrectionary columns coming from Palermo to that place. After a sharp fire of musketry the two corps drew off, and the engagement remained without result. A letter from Palermo states that the decree relative to the vote concerning annexation had been posted in all the towns in the power of the insurrection.

Palermo advices to the 3d inst. state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9,000 volunteers, most of them very young.

An Inspector of Police had been murdered near Palermo.

Garibaldi had issued a decree threatening with banishment and even with death, whoever should rise against the former police, and stating that special commissioners had been appointed to discover those functionaries who had oppressed the people.

Generals Nunziante and Santovita of the Royal army, had resigned, and other resignations were expected.

It is stated that the Royalist forces, for the defence of Messina, amount to 20,000 men, and that they were under orders to act strictly on the defensive, and not to abandon any of the places which, with Messina, form the line of defence.

NAPLES, July 7.—It is asserted that the Ministry has obtained the royal assent to the removal of General Munzianti, head of the Court Camarella of the former reign.

SAILING OF ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Accounts from Genoa state that two steamers, the Washington and Provence, left that port on the 2nd, the former having on board, with Colonel Cozens and his staff, a number of officers and about 1,200 volunteers, most of whom had already served. The latter could carry 800 men, thus making the total somewhat over 2,000. Their intended place of landing is not known. Colonel Cozens has among his aids-de-camp a Frenchman, son of M. La Cecilia, a god-son of Beranger. He is only twenty-four years of age, and, in addition to his other requirements, speaks eight languages. The Polish General, Milbitz, forms part of the expedition.

AUSTRIA.

According to accounts from Trieste the Austrian Government is undertaking gigantic works in order to render the famous quadrilateral perfectly impregnable. At Veroud the works are directed by fourteen engineer officers, having under their orders an entire regiment of engineers.

SAVOY AND NICE.

Further papers have been laid before Parliament respecting Savoy and Nice, and the interests of Switzerland. The last despatch, dated June 25th, is by Lord John Russell, and intimates the unwillingness of her Majesty's Government to take part in a conference.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The *Illustrated London News*, of July 7th, publishes a map of the proposed route of the North Atlantic Telegraph. What is called the "retardation" of the electric current, is believed to have caused the failure of the Atlantic cable in August and September, 1858. In one-third of a second an impression can be conveyed 500 miles. To convey it 1,000 miles would require a whole second of time, and it takes nine seconds to convey the electric fluid through a perfectly insulated line of 2,000 miles. In this case, the wire becomes so much charged with electricity that it requires almost some mechanical force to remove it. Until science takes a forward step by new discoveries, or by the production of instruments of adequate delicacy and exactness, it is hopeless to expect that an uninterrupted line of sub-Atlantic telegraph from the Old World to the New can succeed.

Mr. Tal. P. Shaffner, an experienced practical telegraphist, connected with telegraphs in this in this country ever since Mr. Morse's invention was first applied here, has matured a plan for a North Atlantic Telegraph, of which he and others have sanguine hopes. To prevent "retardation," he wishes to break, by dividing the passage of the current of electricity. He will employ 1,725 miles of submarine cable, but the greatest length will be only 600 miles. Starting from the north of Scotland, he proposes that the line shall pass to Thorshaven, chief town of Stramoe, the most central of the Faroe Islands. Thence from Nestermenshaven, another port in Stramoe, to Portland, a seaport in the south of Iceland, and from that place to Reijkiavik, the capital of Iceland. It will thence run southwesterly to a point on the south coast of Greenland, south of latitude 61 degrees north.—The line will run across to the west coast of Greenland, and then again laid under water to Hamilton's Inlet, on the southeast coast of Labrador, where the connection may be made so as to use the telegraph in the New World.

Distances will count thus by this route:

	Miles.
Scotland to Faroe Islands	225
Faroe Islands to Iceland	300
Iceland to Greenland	600
Greenland to Hamilton's Inlet	600
Total	1,725

Already has Colonel Shaffner taken extensive deep-sea soundings of the parts of the ocean where the line will lie. It is expected that it will rest on a bed of mud and sand, neither shifting nor moved by under currents. Greatest depths have been ascertained as—

	Fathoms.
Scotland to Iceland	1,000
Iceland to Greenland	1,540
Greenland to Labrador	2,090

These depths are sufficient to obviate danger from icebergs, which are rarely lower *in* the water than their height *above* it—rarely exceeding 110 feet. The advantages claimed by this new line are—the circuits will be so short that the cable can be worked with commercial celerity; and in the event of any part being damaged, it can be taken up and replaced. The British Government, sensible of the importance of this line, has sent Sir Leopold McClintock, the Arctic voyager, in command of the war-ship *Bull-Dog*, to take soundings on the proposed route—both on the voyage out and home. The steamer *The Fox* will be employed for the survey of the coasts and the landing places of the cable, her officers also determining the land route.—*Philadelphia Press.*

NEW CALIFORNIA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—A few days since, the steamship Grenada left this port under circumstances which appeared very suspicious. She had 600 tons coal on board, and the owners and agents refused to give any information respecting her voyage or destination. The present excitement about the slave trade induced Marshal Rynders to serve a paper upon Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, agent of the Grenada, but due explanation having been offered, the paper was withdrawn. The steamer Moses Taylor, now lying at the foot of King street, is loading with coals, and will follow the Grenada in a few days. From appearances, one would judge that these vessels have before them a voyage of at least 10,000 miles. The explanation of these movements is, that a new mail line to California is soon to be started, with the steamships Star of the West and Champion, which are now fitting up on the Atlantic side, and the Grenada and Moses Taylor on the Pacific side. Where the depots will be has not been made public as yet, but it is probable that New Orleans, on this side, and Teuhantepec or San Juan, on the other side of the isthmus, will be the locations selected. If this arrangement is carried out, there will be two lines to California in time for the fall rush of passengers, thus removing the cause of frequent complaints against the over-crowded ships on the California line of steamships.—*New York World July* 23.

REPUBLICANISM IN MARYLAND.—An address of the Executive Committee of the party to the Republicans of Maryland is published. The address endorses the action of the Chicago Convention and expresses the belief that if its nominees be elected "they will administer the Government in strict accordance with the Constitution, with a just regard to the rights of the several States."

The amended principle of the party are then stated at length, and an appeal made for thorough organization of its friends in the State and mention is made that such organizastons have already been effected in five other Southern States. The address is signed by Mr. Wm. E. Coale as chairman of the Committee, and the following electoral ticket appended:

Republican Electors for President and Vice President—For the State at large—Hon. Wm. L. Marshal, Dr. George Harris.

Districts.—1, O. T. Orem, 2, Wm. Pinkney Ewing, 3, Francis S. Corkran, 4, Geo. Edward Wise, 5, Isaac Gehr, 6, Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Perfect religious liberty for all Protestants has been proclaimed by the Legislative Assemblies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Legations—Naples, Venetia and the Papal States being now the only remaining States of Italy in which the free organization of Protestant congregations are still forbidden. There is a Presbytery of the North of Italy, embracing Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Malta, Gibraltar, Pau and the Cantons.

Two of the military companies of New York are about to adopt the Zouave drill, and the twelfth regiment have resolved to introduce a series of sunrise drills to commence at half-past four o'clock A. M.

THE CRISIS IN THE LEATHER TRADE is subsiding in England. One large, and several small additional failures have been announced. The large one is that of Messrs. Laurence, Mortimer & Co., of Liverpool, for $1,500,000. They were the correspondents of Streatfield, Laurence & Co., of London, whose stoppage for $5,500,000 has been the cause of all the difficulty. The impression remains that the latter firm will not pay more than twenty-five per cent. Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., and the London Joint Stock Bank, are the largest creditors. The London Joint Stock Bank, next to the London and Westminster, has been the most successful of the metropolitan joint stock banks, and the Union, of London, is the next. It is now noticed, as a curious fact, that within two or three months after the Pullinger fraud of $1,315,000 on the Union Bank, their competitors should be threatened with a loss only a little less extraordinary. The bills of Streatford & Co., discounted and held by the London Joint Stock Bank, are stated to amount to $800,000 or $1,000,000. Yet there were many establishments that for a very long time have entertained suspicions of the unsound and speculative position of the firm. The Bank of England would not discount their paper, unless it was accompanied by collateral security, and the large discount firm of Alexander & Co., also refused it.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the German papers say, are going on a visit to Germany, and will pass a week or two at the Palace Rheinshartsbrunn, the summer residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a place celebrated for the beauty of its architecture and the peculiarities of its gardens. Here Prince Albert passed his earlier youth. The Court *Journal* officially denies the report, that the Princess Alice is to marry the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, as announced in the English and copied in the American papers. The Emperor and Empress of France were to leave Paris on the 16th instant for a tour of twenty-five days through Nice, Savoy, Corsica and Algeria, and on their return would proceed to their favorite watering place, Biarritz, to spend the autumn months. The royal individuals assembled at the Congress of Baden, had not all left that place at latest accounts, and the Grand Duke of Baden, the Crown Prince of Saxony, the Prince Regent of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, and a score of petty German potentates, are still at that popular place of resort.

SAW TWO SUNSETS IN ONE DAY.—One of the finest sights Professor Steiner, the æronaut, says he ever saw, was a view he had of two sunsets, while on his balloon trip from Milwaukie on the 5th inst. He was at a certain altitude the first time, when he saw the sun go down upon Lake Michigan, and then descended to the waters of the lake. Afterwards, he commenced rising very rapidly, and soon reached such an altitude that the fiery orb began to rise, apparently, from the Western waters, and ere long he was once more in full sunlight. Then as he descended again, the sun sank beneath the waters a second time, thus affording two sunset views in a single day. The Professor says, as the sun appeared to rise the second time, it was one of the finest visions he ever witnessed, and the spectacle was of the most magnificent description.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—*Trouble with Hayti.*—By the brig Helen Jane, Captain Rogers, from St. Domingo, we have dates to the 6th inst. Business was very dull. The health of the place good. About three thousand emigrants had arrived from Venezuela. General Santa Anna was on the line between Hayti and St. Domingo, with three thousand troops, and ready to declare war against the Haytians, on account of General Geffard trespassing on his dominions. A skirmish had taken place at Cercado, on June 30th. The British Consul, Mr. T. W. Wood, had gone by the request of the Haytians to settle the difficulties arising from an attempt to raise the value of the paper money, and from other causes.

THE BURNT STEAMER PENNSYLVANIA.—A portion of the hull and engine of the steamer Pennsylvania, of the Union Steamship Line, which was burned on the night of the 20th, sunk in four fathoms near the spot at which she took fire. The top of the smoke pipe can only be seen above the water. A few boxes of calicoes and hose, several kegs of lager bier, and a box of book covers or backs for a binder or a publisher in Richmond, floated off from the burning steamer and were picked up by a small schooner, and they were brought to Norfolk on Saturday. We learn from Captain Crowell, the agent of the line, that the loss on the vessel alone, on which there is no insurance, is $40,000.—*Norfolk Argus.*

HEENAN AT HOME.—It was the intention of Heenan to have remained over night in this city, but upon his return from Cohoes to West Troy yesterday afternoon, so great was the pressure of the crowd to see him, and so annoying the attentions he received, that he concluded to return at once to New York. We understand an effort was made to unhitch the horses from the carriage in which he rode, with the intention on the part of the crowd to make asses of themselves by drawing him around, and which natural bent of genius was only prevented by Heenan's active personal efforts. In Albany the "boy" awakened a similar degree of enthusiasm. When will these pugilists have their day like ordinary dogs?—*Troy Times, July 20th.*

DANGER OF SWINGS.—On Monday last Mr. Cyrus J. Wilson, of Hopewell, N. C., met his death under the following circumstances, as related by the Charlotte *Bulletin*: It seems that on the 16th inst., Mr. Wilson had put up a swing for the use of his children, and had placed himself on it for the purpose of testing its security, when the rope broke and he was precip itated to the ground. Although fatally injured he managed to walk to the house, and when asked if a physician should be sent for, replied, no, and never spoke again—lingering until about half-past four P. M. the following day, when death put an end to his sufferings. He leaves a wife and family.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SOUTHERNER IN NEW YORK.—James Gardner, a young gentleman residing at Macon, Ga., recently came to New York on a pleasure trip, and entered upon such an improper course of life that his funds became exhausted and his health impaired. On Monday evening remorse for his foolishness induced him to attempt self-destruction by jumping into the river at Jay street. Two officers witnessed the occurrence and succeeded in rescuing him, although he was nearer dead than alive when taken from the water. After a partial recovery from the effects of his bath, he was sent to the house of his friends.

A MURDERESS SENT TO PRISON.—Elizabeth Simpson, convicted in Accomac county, Va., of the murder of a man named Budd, was imprisoned in the penitentiary, at Richmond, last week, for five years. A short time since, Talley Lilleson, her accomplice, was committed for twelve years. Lilleson, who was a man of property, and a few years since a candidate for the House of Delegates, was jealous of Budd, and the woman says that L. threatened to shoot her if she did not shoot Budd, and she did it. Elizabeth Simpson carried a young baby to the prison with her, born since her arrest.

DEATH OF JUDGE HALLIBURTON.—The Halifax papers announce the death, on the 16th instant, of Chief Justice Brenton Halliburton, who had for more than half a century occupied the positirn of Judge of that Province. The deceased was born in Rhode Island, his father, Hon. John Halliburton, a strong royalist, having removed to Nova Scotia on the breaking out of the Revolution. Sir Brenton is described as an able, pains-taking conscientious Judge, of cheerful disposition and great liberality of opinions.

There is trouble, says an exchange, in the High School at Chicago, Illinois. The standard of admission is set so high by the superintendent, W. H. Wells, and his committee, that only two hundred and eighty pupils, out of fourteen thousand in the city, can get into it; though there is room for four hundred to six hundred. The newspapers and parents scold, and Mr. Wells defends his system, which is modelled after Boston.

A short time ago John Parker, the owner of Little Parasol Island, just below Alton, discovered the skeletons of two men floating on a raft in the river. The bones were entirely denuded of flesh. Each skeleton had a pair of boots, but there was nothing else by whtch any identity could be established. Mr. Parker collected the bones and had them decently interred.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Rev. James Martineau, of England, is to visit this country, and will preach a sermon before the Unitarian Autumnal Convention in October.—Mr. Martineau is well known by his "Rationale of Religious Inquiry," some volumes of sermons and by various contributions to leading English reviews. He holds the place of Professor of Moral and Metaphyscal Philosophy in the London University.

A Denver city letter says: Captain Jim Beckworth, ex-chief of the Crow Indians, and one of the greatest braggarts that ever lived, resides in Denver, and follows the unwarlike trade of store keeping. While among the Crows he was the happy possessor of eight wives, with a separate lodge for each. Last week the gallant hero took to his bosom his ninth wife; this time a "pale face."

The Southern State Fairs for 1860 are to be held as follows: Alabama, at Montgomery, October 29, 30, 31, November 1 and 2; Georgia, at Atlanta, October 23, 24, 25, and 26; Fair of the Georgia Cotton Planters' Convention, Macon, December 3 to 29, inclusive; Kentucky, at Bowling Green, September 18 to 22; Mississippi, at Jackson, November 6 to 9; South Carolina, at Columbia, November 13 to 16; Missouri, at St. Louis, October 24 to 27.

The Sisters of Charity have a house in Buffalo for reclaiming fallen women. Fifty-four penitent Magdalenes have been received and kept for an average of three years, until good habits had been fully established. Then they found places where they might maintain themselves in respectability. One hundred and twelve have been received in the class of "preservation."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of July 18th, writing from Havana, says of a recent banquet: "I noticed among the guests (but only for a monment) 'Mr. Post,' late known as Isaac V. Fowler, of New York, who appared to be in good health and spirit, and who devotes most of his time to the study of Spanish pronunciation."

Garibaldi, according to a correspondent of *L'Eco D'Italia*, writing from Milan, June 27th, contemplates a feat which will throw all his previous exploits in the shade. This is no more than a sudden invasion of the States of the Church by sea, and a march upon Rome. It is thought that, in such an event, the Pope will have to seek refuge in Austria.

The Galveston (Texas) *Civilian* of the 5th inst. says; "The Wanderer, recently sold by the United States, for violating the laws against the African slave trade, was purchased by Messrs. Adams and Jordan, of Galveston, and ordered to Rio for a cargo of coffee. She is hereafter to be called the Chas. H. Jordan.

The solar eclipse which occurred on the morning of the 18th inst., was observed at Gunstock Mountain, New Hampshire, by the Coast Survey party stationed there in charge of the Superintendent.—The sky at the time was without a cloud, and the air perfectly calm.

A French armorer has sent to Garibaldi a gift of a coat of mail, dagger proof and bullet proof. Its workmanship is perfect, and it is valued at upwards of five thousand francs. It may be worn under the uniform like a shirt, for it is extremely flexible, light and portable.

Marshal Castellane has become, by the death of Prince Jerome, the senior Marshal of France by age. Marshal Vaillant, who was promoted to that rank in 1851, has, however, held the position longer than any other Marshal.

Two women were burned to death in Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday morning last. They were a mother and daughter, and were apparently suffocated in bed, where their remains were found partially consumed after the fire was extinguished.

Among the celebrities in London are William and Ellen Craft, escaped slaves, and heroes of a work called "A Run of a Thousand Miles for Freedom."

On Friday last a lot of tobacco was sold at Lynchburg, Va., at the unprecedented high price of $500 per hundred pounds. It was raised in Amherst county by H. T. Pryor.