THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From Washington we learn that an officer of the steamer Jacob Bell reports that there are six heavy guns in position at Shipping Point Battery, and that the river is a mile wide at that place.

From Fortress Monroe the news is that the U. S. steamer Saranac, of the Mississippi blockading fleet, had been lost in a storm. The rumor, it is said, was not believed at Old Point Comfort.

Lieutenant Bankhead reports that between Savannah and Fernandina there are six good entrances, with excellent anchorage and plenty of water, not blockaded.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* complains that telegraphic and mail communication with California is interrupted by the Missouri troubles.

On the Red River the Indians are troublesome. They clamor for a settlement for their lands, and accompany their demands with threats. Before the boat could pass down to Fort Garry the Captain had to pay toll in provisions to the tribes.

From the Chicago *Tribune* of the 10th we learn that a serious difficulty had arisen between Generals Lane and Sturgis—that Lane would no longer obey Sturgis's orders, and that he was about to prefer charges against that officer. The *Tribune* regrets that Sturgis, otherwise a fine commander, is now "giving himself up to indulgences which carry with them consequences most detrimental to the Union cause."

From Missouri we have a confirmation of the report of a battle on the 27th of September, between a body of Kansas troops under Montgomery and Jamison, and the advance guard of Ben. McCulloch. Among the extraordinary features of the case is the story that the Confederates were pursued forty miles.

From the South we have additional intelligence by way of the Memphis *Appeal*, the New Orleans *Delta*, and the Mobile *Register*. Southern officers seem to be clearly apprised of the proposed expeditions against their coasts. They mention them with indifference.

By the Bremen we have interesting advices from Europe.

WATER RENTS IN ARREAR.—The Water Board, which has been particularly lenient for a number of months past, to those who are in arrears for water rent, is now compelled, in order to meet the necessary expenditures connected with the water supply, to admonish persons that all bills, whether for water or work, must be paid at once or the water will, to such delinquents, be discontinued.—Public notice has already been given to this effect, and as the time set for the payments to be made has now expired, the Board has ordered peremptorily the supply to be cut off in all cases in which the bills are not liquidated. We are requested to state that such persons as are in arrears and who desire the water supply to be continued, are required to pay promptly the amounts due by them respectively, under penalty of having the ordinance strictly enforced by the Water Board, No. 17 North street.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 11.

THAT BOOMERANG AGAIN—COME BACK FROM THE WEST.

Among that small, but noisy and factious minority of our people, who are for having this war waged, solely to convert four millions of useful laborers into four millions of paupers and vagabonds—but not to maintain the Union and the Constitution in its vigor over the Union, is Mr. Sumner, the Senator from Massachusetts. This person, filled with his insane idea to repletion, and apparently incapable of entertaining any other, has been urging it upon the recently-assembled Republican Convention in Massachusetts. So blinded by it is he to all considerations of prudence and humanity, so little does he regard the future welfare of the country, and so reckless is he of consequences, that he does not scruple to incite to servile war. He goes farther than this. He holds up, to the man who shall set it on foot, the prize of *empire* in the United States. To a daring, ambitious adventurer, he says: "Excite a revolt, head it, and march your legions under that black banner, and you shall be *master* of your country." As an example of how such things might be done, Mr. Sumner sets before the eyes of his adventurer, what Marius, the head of one of the Roman factions, did, when that Republic was coming to an end. The story is from Plutarch's "Life of Caius Marius," and the passage relates to the time when that military chief marched from Carthage to Italy. It is recorded thus:—

"Marius took with him some Marusi horse which he had levied in Africa, and a few others that were come to him from Italy—in all not amounting to above a thousand men—and with this handful of men began his march. He arrived at a port of Tuscany, and as soon as he was landed proclaimed liberty to the slaves. The name of Marius brought to him numbers, the adlect of which he enlisted; and in a short time he had a great army on foot, with which he filled forty ships."

Upon this passage Sumner comments thus:

"It is needless to add that Marius soon found himself master of Rome."

If such citations and comments have any meaning, they mean to teach that a military chieftain among ourselves can subjugate the whites of the United States to a political despotism by the easy process of proclaiming freedom to the blacks from a social one. He thinks vagabondage for the negroes is so good a thing, that he is willing to sacrifice the civil and political liberties of the whites to attain it.

We have said that this speech—so characteristic of its author—was addressed to the Massachusetts Republican Convention. It might have been supposed that, outside of a gathering of pure Garrisonians, such appeals could not be made to any other body of men more likely to give them a favorable hearing. But the Convention would not indorse it. It rejected a resolution based upon it, and therein showed how much more sense falls to the share of plain, practical men, than to your mere book-learned rhetors and sophists, who can see nothing now-a-days unless as they see it through the classical medium of dead events, which happened twenty centuries ago.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, thoroughly Republican, but a discreet journal of eminently sound judgment on most subjects, thus deals with Mr. Sumner on account of this speech:

"The convention certainly disavowed any intention of indorsing the fatal doctrine announced by Mr. Sumner, with a distinctness which can scarcely be flattering to that gentleman's conception of his own influence in Massachusetts. The resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Clarke, as a crucial test of the readiness of the convention to adopt open Abolitionism as its creed, went to the table, and were buried, never to rise. * *

"It is alleged that the convention cheered Mr. Sumner. His supporters among the delegates and spectators undoubtedly did so, but who does not see that this goes for nothing, in the face of the obvious fact that the silent party who disapproved were so much superior in number as to control the action of the whole body?

"A glance at these facts, as it seems to us, is enough to show the extreme unfairness of the attempts to charge sinister purposes upon the Republicans of Massachusetts as a body. The attempt is, however, as unwise and unpatriotic as it is unfair. It may not appear so to Mr. Sumner and his supporters, and it may be forgotten by some who oppose him, but we hold it for an incontestible truth, that neither men nor money will be forthcoming for this war, if once the people are impressed with the belief that the abolition of slavery and not the defence of the Union is its object, or that its original purpose is converted into a cloak for some new design of seizing this opportunity for the destruction of the social system of the South. The people are heart and soul with their Government in support of any constitutional undertaking. We do not believe that they will follow it if they are made to suspect that they are being decoyed into the pursuit of any unconstitutional and revolutionary designs.

"The speech, to which we have several times referred, has certainly done as much as lay within the compass of one man's powers to inspire this suspicion, to distract and weaken the loyal, and by indirection to aid the disloyal. But they are as culpable and as dangerous to the public welfare as Mr. Sumner, who recklessly strengthen the effect of what he said, who represent a great party as consenting to the schemes which he disclosed, and who are telling the people, here and elsewhere, that the success of certain nominees, which is sure to occur, will be the triumph of an unconstitutional, wicked, and dangerous policy."

The New York *World*, sufficiently Republican, and a very able and judicious supporter of the Administration, has no more patience with Mr. Sumner than has the Boston *Advertiser*. That paper says: "It is obvious that the war cannot be brought to a successful issue by the men who formed the radical wing of the Republican party." Mr. Sumner is a man who should never have stepped out of his sphere to essay public life; though when such a man is permitted to do so, he is in no place so fit as the leaders of mira- and impracticable politicians.

The *World* pertinently remarks of him and his wild schemes:

"Mr. Sumner is evidently more of a philanthropist than a statesman, or he would not place himself in open hostility to the policy of the Administration on this subject, at a time when the greatest success to which he could aspire is to divide the North and weaken the Government. Even if he could at once bring the Administration to adopt his scheme, this would be its instant effect.

"But Mr. Sumner's philanthropy, too, is of a one sided and impracticable sort; or it would never teach him thus to cripple a power which is striking heavier blows at slavery than his showy rhetoric ever dreamed of dealing, and to prefer a bloody and horror-spreading end for an institution whose inevitable doom may be as peaceful as the mouldering of the upas."

From the St. Louis Republican.

ABOLITIONISM AT A LOW EBB.

Abolitionism is rapidly getting into disfavor even in Massachusetts. At the late Republican State Convention in Springfield, Charles Sumner delivered one of his intensely abolition speeches, but, in effect, it fell still-born. The Newburyport *Herald* (Republican,) thus speaks of it:

"We don't know," it says, "how it appears to others, but it seems to us that if Jeff. Davis had liberty to send his own agent here to do the worst for us, he could have done nothing more."

Such men as Sumner have for years been working to break up the Union, that is, their labors tended to that result, and it will not be long before the whole country will recognize the fact, if, indeed it does not already.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans and Memphis papers up to 2d instant furnish the following intelligence:

The Mobile *Register* has a letter from Pensacola, under date of 25th ult., which says:

"We have reports of several expeditions to the South. Let them come. Their tombs are open."

The Memphis *Appeal* says:

"The rumors relating to an attempted raid, by a Lincoln horde of 25,000 vandals, upon our Southern coast, are not without plausible probability. That the expedition will meet with a warm reception is most certain. Gov. Brown and Gen. Lanton have had their eyes on the stratagetic points of the coast for some time, and what they have done in reference to such proposed visits will be known when the arrival takes place. We have no doubt the reports from that quarter will be only such reports as can be caused by the right sort of guns in the right place, served by the right sort of artillerists. It will be no Hatteras affair."

The New Orleans *Delta* states that Captain Dan Hickok had made a requisition on the proper authorities for six rifled cannons, to be placed at the pickets stationed at the approaches of the New Canal.

The editor adds:

"The Captain is suspicious of gunboats, and wants to give them a hot reception if they come poking about there."

The same paper has a full and accurate description of the new gunboat fleet, built and building at the Government Navy Yards and private ship yards North. The names, tonnage, number and calibre of guns, etc., are given in detail.

Confirmatory of the verbal reports, we find in the New Orleans *Crescent* an order from the Governor of the State in regard to the organization of the State militia. "In order" (we quote the *Crescent*) "to prepare for any emergency that may come upon us." It is not doubted, by the same authority, that "there is force enough in the State to repel any invasion, come from whatever quarter it may." The Governor's order directs that captains shall drill their companies each day, and empowers them to force the attendance of their men, by placing all who refuse to do duty upon the list of persons who are suspected of being unsound in their allegiance to the Confederacy. The *Crescent*—

"Hopes that all persons will at once respond to this order from the Governor, so that there will be no necessity for a Black List of recreants and renegades. If we expect to save our city from capture and pillage, our wives, daughters and sisters from the fate of the unfortunate women of Maryland, we must all shoulder our guns and prepare for a terrible struggle. We can beat off any invading force, if true to ourselves, and that we will do it is as sure as anything in the future can be."

FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—For some days past the French provincial press has been considerably exercised by the reception of a seemingly inquisitorial Government circular which each publisher was requested to fill up and transmit to the administrative authorities. The circular was in the form of a blank, as follows:

Family and Christian names of each editor, ——.
Place and date of birth, ——.
Social position, ——.
Income, ——.
University degrees, ——.
Previous occupations, ——.
Scientific and literary productions, ——.
Honorific distinctions, ——.

The reception of this document caused much inquiry and some alarm. Many supposed it to be intended as a preliminary measure to the establishment of a more rigid censorship over the press than had ever yet existed, and that the liberal circulars issued by Count de Persigny, after the famous decree of November 24, 1860, were to be immediately withdrawn. The proprietors of the journals in the different cities met in consultation, and decided to fill up the blank for each publisher only, and to answer, even in his case, no questions except those relating to name, age, and birthplace. This determination was announced in the boldest of the journals, and every one of the editors who thus exposed to the world the "despotism" of the authorities doubtless expected to become a victim to his temerity. three days have been wondering what these singular proceedings could possibly mean. The mystery is cleared up this morning by an editorial explanation in the organ of the Minister himself. The *Constitutionnel* says that the Department of the Interior, desirous of including in its list of nominations to the Legion of Honor the names of such provincial journalists as were most worthy that distinction, had instructed the Prefects, or local departmental governors, to make the necessary researches for the purpose of obtaining correct data on the subject, and it is this which has led to the entire blunder.

The vintage of France will this year be magnificent. It is now being carried on with great activity in the southern provinces and in Burgundy. Everywhere the grapes are fine, there being very few that have not ripened. No doubt is entertained that in all parts of the country the wine will be abundant and of very superior quality; there seems, therefore, to be some truth in the supposition that comet years are favorable to the cultivation of the grape.

Her Most Catholic Majesty, Queen Isabella, has addressed an autograph letter to General Santana, in which she tells him that her heart is "filled with joy," and requests him to make known to the inhabitants of St. Domingo the attachment she feels for them, and her desire to promote their happiness.

The Paris Italian Opera opens on Tuesday next. The management endeavored to secure "little Patti," but the negotiations fell through. The American cantatrice has decided to give her voice a few months' rest, and will not sing even at concerts; at least so say those who pretend to know.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, the eminent American actress, has just left Paris for Rome, where she possesses a handsome residence.

PARIS, September 27.—The much talked of European intervention in Mexico has assumed proportions which leave no room for doubt that the principal Gulf ports of that country are about to be jointly held by England, France and Spain, at least until the long pending claims of their respective subjects against different Mexican governments, or anarchies, shall have been settled. One of the Paris Ministerial organs avers that the Imperial Government has not yet decided to enter into the combination, but I have reason to believe this statement incorrect. A year ago European powers would scarcely have ventured, without the concurrence of the United States, to send an armed expedition to take possession of any portion of Mexico. Now, our own country is convulsed by civil war, and there are none so poor to do her reverence.

Yesterday, appointed by President Lincoln as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, was religiously observed by our little colony in Paris. There was Divine service at the American Episcopal Church and at the American Chapel, both as fully attended as could be expected from the great falling off in our number since the beginning of the war.

Early next week the Emperor and Empress are expected to arrive in Paris from Biarritz. They will remain a day or two at St. Cloud, and then fix their residence for two months at Compeigne, where the King of Prussia is to arrive on the 6th of October. A visit from the King of Denmark is also anticipated during the same month.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the death of Queen Hortense, an imposing religious ceremony will take place at the Church of Reuil, where she is buried.

The last trial of Mires is postponed until November.

A PERSONAL QUARREL.—The letter of Mr. Rankin to the Toronto *Leader*, on the subject of Federal enlistments in Canada, is likely to provoke a personal quarrel. One of the *Leader*'s editors publishes this reply:

"To Mr. RANKIN.—Sir: Your letter published this day, abounds with imputations upon the integrity of editors and contributors to the press. Some of your most offensive insuendoes are directed against myself.

"I have had twenty years' experience as a journalist, and in that period but one corrupt overture was ever made to me by a public man. That overture, sir, was made by you. You proposed to pay me a thousand dollars for a service which I could not honorably perform. You are at liberty to tell the occasion and the manner in which your proposition was received.

"I am, &c.,

"Toronto, October 7, 1861." GEO. SHEPPARD.

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.—Among the Sikh nobles who, at the outset of the mutiny staked their heads on the British side, was the Rajah of Kupoorthulla. He was not a very great man, but he had influence, and no Englishman could have risked his status, purse, and person, with more hearty and unquestioning loyalty. He helped to guard the Northern Delhi road, then the key of our position, and when order had been restored the Governor General, casting aside the old policy of merely rewards, raised him by a single gift of land to the wealth of a great nobleman. The Rajah married an East Indian girl, became, under her influence, a Christian, and established a mission on his own estates. Sweeping away, at a stroke, the prejudices of a thousand years, he introduced his wife into society, and allowed her to appear in public, and the officials, for once heartily cordial to a native, threw aside prejudices as rooted as his own, and recommended that the Rajah should receive, officially, precedence in Oude. The Governor-General consented, and at the apex of the new social system of Oude stands a native Christian noble, and the only woman in India for whom the Guards turn out in the British Provinces, is the Christian "Lady of Kupoorthulla."—*London Paper.*

The whole amount of voluntary contributions by the people of the South for the support of the army, since October 3d, foots up the handsome amount of $192,186.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 3d Oct., arrived at N. York on Tuesday evening.

The following is her specie list:

Poirier & Co.	$5,000
George O. Lord & Co., of Boston	5,000
Thomas Dunham & Co.	3,300
Boyd & Hincken	4,000
Henning & Gosling	4,650
Total	$20,950

The Arabia arrived at Queenstown Sept. 28. The Rufus Choate, for the United States, the Lydia McHenry, for St. Johns, N. B, the Charles Keen, for New York, the Southerner, for Philadelphia, all put inside the Isle of Wight on Sept. 29, for shelter from the storm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The successful completion of the submarine telegraph line from Malta to Alexandria is announced. The whole length is 1,400 miles, having intermediate stations at Tripoli and Berghazi. Arrangements are now nearly completed for working it, and it is expected to be open to the public by the end of October, when communications with India will be expedited 13 days.

The *Times* says: "The agent of the Jamaica Cotton Company received in the English mail steamer, on the 21st ult., a supply of cotton seed which was being distributed to parties desirous of trying the cultivation of the plant, and it was anticipated that a good number of specimens of Jamaica-grown cotton will be forwarded to the Exhibition of 1862. A prospectus has been issued of the Queensland Cotton Company, with a capital of £50,000. The object is to develop the capabilities of the Australian Colony of Queensland for the growth of cotton, and it is proposed to employ imported Indian coolie labor. From the unquestionable value of the samples produced in Queensland it is assumed that, whatever may be the nature or extent of the future American supply, cotton can be produced in that colony so as to compete profitably with all other descriptions. The Government of India have authorized the expenditure of one lac of rupees in furtherance of the International Exhibition."

The *Daily News* says the murderous attack made on the members of the English Legation in Japan decided the commander of the French squadron in China to send the Duchayla to Yedo, to place himself at the disposal of the French *Charge d'Affaires*.

The *Times* says: Yesterday, Sept. 29, a memorial numerously signed by merchants and others connected with Mexico, was presented to Mr. Layard, at the foreign office. The document appeals to the British Government to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Mexico, in conjunction, if possible, with France.

The signatures attached to it are those of the principal firms, not only in London, but also in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and all other large towns in England. Mr. Layard stated that he would take the earliest opportunity of bringing it under Earl Russell's notice. The London *Star*, of Oct. 1, says:

Two great events will render this day famous in history. The French commercial treaty comes into full operation, and paper leaves the mills of the manufacturers without having been soiled by the unclean hands of the excisemen.

The price of the London *Times* has been reduced from 4d. to 3d. a copy.

Blondin made his twenty-sixth ascent at the Crystal Palace on Monday last, before an audience of about 11,000 persons.

FRANCE.

The Portuguese Consul has received information that since the 26th ult. all ships arriving from St. Nazaire have been admitted into the port of Lisbon without having to undergo quarantine.

The *Pays* announces that General Cialdini has dissolved the National Guards of several towns in the Neapolitan provinces for having failed to act with energy against the disturbers of public order.

The same paper affirms that the state of things in the Neapolitan provinces has much improved.

The London *Times'* correspondent says:

French manufacturers are making great efforts, by reducing the price of their produce, to keep possession of the home market, now that on the 1st of October the treaty of commerce with England is about to be carried out into full operation.

The announcement that the Governor of the Bank of France had raised the rate of discount to 5½ has not caused any surprise in Paris. It is said that the reduction in the specie held by the Bank since the last monthly account amounts to 29,000,000f. The stock held by the Bank at present is 350,000,000f. It is apprehended that a further rise in the rate of discount may become necessary, should the present drain continue.

American wheat was not very plentiful in the Paris market.

The Havre market has likewise been quiet with a fall of 1f. the quintal on American wheat.

The vintage is being carried on with great activity in the south of France and in Burgundy. The reports are most favorable.

The *Patrie* says: The Chinese Government not having permitted Prussia to have a resident Minister at Pekin, the French Minister has taken charge of Prussian interests in that capital.

Rentes closed on Monday at 68f.55c.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Sept. 28 says:

"France having imposed her good offices to prevent a rupture between Italy and Spain, our Government has suspended all further discussion in reference to the recall of its representative at Madrid."

A pamphlet by Father Passaglia, condemnatory of the temporal power of the Papacy, has appeared at Florence, and produced an immense sensation. The journals rejoice at the support thus afforded to the Italian cause by this eminent Italian theologian.

The *Opinione* says: A telegram from Madrid announces that France has proposed that the archives of the French Consular agents, who would transmit them to the Italian Government.

It is believed that Spain accepts this proposition.

A Consistory was held at Rome on September 27, when six prelates were elevated to the rank of Cardinals.

The death of the Patriarch of Venice has been announced.

A despatch from Florence says: The first sitting of the Congress of the Workmen's Societies was held on the 28th. Signor Mordini proposed a declaration for adoption by the Societies, to the effect that they should occupy themselves with politics in order to acquire strength to resist the Government if it attempted anything contrary to the welfare of the nation, such as the cession of Sardinia, which, he said, had been universally rumored. The majority of the Deputies protested against this proposition.

When the President had restored order, Mordini's proposition, after having been sensibly modified, was adopted by 72 against 30 votes.

A telegram from Bologna of Sept. 29 says: The dearness of provisions caused another riotous assemblage in the streets of this city. They were immediately dispersed. Measures have been taken to prevent similar manifestations.

A despatch from Naples of Sept. 30 says:

The small band of Reactionists commanded by Borges has been beaten by the Italian troops. The greater number of them were made prisoners. Borges himself, with a few men, is still at large.

The *Sentenelle*, of Brescia, says:

On October 3, Austria will set at liberty the Modenese political prisoners, who have been incarcerated in the dungeons of Mantua since 1859.

A despatch from Rome of Sept. 31 says: The Pope pronounced an allocution on the events of Italy, and alluded to the violent expulsion of the Archbishop of Naples.

Three more English war vessels had arrived at Naples. The number now at Naples is eleven.

A marriage has been arranged between the King of Portugal and the Princess of Savoy.

HUNGARY.

A despatch from Pesth, of September 30, says:—The building in which the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitat of Pesth are held was occupied last night by the military, and the members were prevented from assembling by force. During yesterday and to-day large crowds have assembled before the building where the sittings of the Assembly are held. The surrounding streets are occupied by troops. A lieutenant, with his sword drawn, forbade the Deputies to enter the building.

The Magistrate of the Comitat of Pesth has tendered his resignation. On leaving the Hall of the Assembly more than five thousand persons assembled to accompany him home. They were followed by military patrols. When the people reached the Palace of the Obergespan, the Magistrate delivered a speech. The crowds then dispersed peacably. All the functionaries in the Comitat have tendered their resignation.

A telegram from Pesth, of Oct. 1, says: Count Karoly has returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office. The seal of the Comitat has been deposited in the National Museum.

Switzerland has entered into negotiations with Holland for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce.

TURKEY.

A despatch from Vienna of September 30, says: Letters from Ragusa state that symptoms of insubordination had appeared among the Turkish troops in the camp at Balecia, on account of the non-payment of the arrears due to them by Government. Omar Pasha thereupon paid up the arrears.

A telegram from Trieste says that information had been received in that city from Scutari, stating that the Turks would not probably continue hostilities against Montenegro much longer.

It is stated that all the public functionaries of the Comitat of Pesth, from the Palatine down to the lowest employee, will to-morrow tender their resignation, thus leaving 600,000 inhabitants without any administration. The members of the Assembly of the Comitat will be prevented by the soldiers from meeting again. The Minister of Finance has issued a decree ordering the collection of the taxes by military execution, to be vigorously proceeded with in those parts of the country where it had been suspended on account of the harvest. No more forbearance will be shown.

POLAND.

Bills have been posted up, and are privately circulated in Warsaw, containing an address to the Poles, Lithuanians, and Roumans, calling upon them to send deputations from all the towns and places of the former kingdom of Poland, as constituted in 1772, to a solemn meeting, to be held on Oct. 10, at Haralla, near Lublin.

A despatch from Belgrade of Sept. 27 says: The Prince and Princess of Servia have returned to Belgrade, and have been welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm. Their journey through the provinces has been a real triumphal march.

The Polish Bishops had addressed a memorandum to the Governôr of Poland, denouncing the re-establishment of the former rights of the Catholic Church in that country. The Governor, however, refused to accept it.

The Bishops then met and were addressed by the Archbishop, who, in his speech, said:

"Let us always stand by the people, and defend the cause of the Fatherland, and not forget that we are Poles."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The London *Times* says: In consequence of the report of an outbreak among the Zulu Caffres, the Master of the Supreme Court of Natal was commissioned to Graham's Town and Cape Town to send up all available forces. Sir G. Grey immediately dispatched the 50th regiment. On arrival it was discovered that the expected outbreak had not occurred, the accused Chief, Ketchiwayo, having sent in tokens of peace.

Mrs. Livingstone was at Cape Town, intending on the first opportunity to join the celebrated traveller, Dr. Livingstone, at the Zambesi.

THE LADY'S HORSE.—The bridle of a lady's horse should be a single rein curb—never a snaffle to be pulled upon—requiring the strength of a thread only to guide and direct the animal, and drawn only when the horse is required to be stopped; at all other times to be kept slightly in hand, or be permitted to lie gently on the arched neck of the beautiful creature, permitting him to look abroad upon things, and see the road that he is travelling; starting with a bound into a graceful canter at the slightest motion of the rein, or natural trot at the leaning forward of the rider, without the use of whip or other incentive. On such a horse the female figure is properly developed and its beautiful proportions brought into action, with no longer the fear that the whole machine—horse, rider and all—would fall to pieces were the screws that hold it together become loosened!

The paces of the lady's horse should be long, rather than short, that the rider may bend gracefully forward, and not be jerked backward at every step, in the most vulgar manner imaginable. A lady-equestrian must never appear in a hurry; it is unbecoming and ungentlemanly, and shows plebeian blood; and many instances are on record, showing that a horse knows a gentleman or lady at sight, as well as most of us.

An English lady of rank and wealth, now in Egypt, writes home as follows: "I fear you may deem me rather boastful of my horsemanship, when I tell you that two Arab horses which threw their cavaliers did not throw me. The cause, however, was not in my skill, but in the very remarkable predilection these animals feel toward the weaker sex. Let the wildest and fiercest Arabian be mounted by a woman, and you will see him suddenly grow mild and gentle as a lamb. I have had plenty of opportunities to make the experiment, and in my own stable there is a beautiful grey Arab which nobody but myself dare ride. He knows me, anticipates my wishes, and judiciously calculates the degree of fatigue I can bear without inconvenience. It is curious to see how he manages to quicken his pace without shaking me, and the different sort of steps he has invented to remedy contradictory purposes.

"Horses being as liable to forgetfulness as other organized beings, my incomparable grey would allow his natural ambition to overcome his gallantry, and if another horse threatened to pass him, would start off with the speed of a whirlwind. Woo to me, if under such circumstances I were to trust to the strength of my arm or the power of the bridle. I knew the gallant charger better. Leaving my hand loose, and abandoning all thoughts of compulsion, I would take to persuasion; pat him on the neck; call him by his name; beg him to be quiet, and deserve the piece of sugar waiting for him at home. Never did these gentle means fail. Instantly would he slacken his pace, prick up his ears as if fully comprehending his error, and come back to a soft amble, gently neighing, as if to crave pardon for his momentary off-niece."—*Field Notes.*

MARVELLOUS EXHIBITION OF HUMAN POWER.—At the Town Hall, Brighton, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., Dr. G. B. Winship, of Roxbury, Mass., at the close of an exceedingly eloquent, interesting and instructive lecture on physical culture, health and strength, verified some of his rather startling statements by several illustrations of muscular power, which we would never have believed possible had we not had occular evidence of the fact. Standing upon a stage at an elevation of about eight or ten feet from the floor, the Doctor lifted and sustained for a considerable time, and without apparent difficulty, a platform suspended beneath him, on which stood twelve gentlemen, all heavier individually than the Doctor himself, and weighing, inclusive of the entire apparatus lifted with them, nearly nineteen hundred pounds avd. In the performance of this tremendous feat, Dr. W. employed neither straps, bands, nor girdle—nothing in short but a stout oaken stick, fitting across his shoulders, and having attached to it a couple of rather formidable looking chains. At Dr. W.'s request, a committee, appointed by the audience, and furnished with one of Fairbanks' scales, superintended all the experiments.—*Evening Gazette.*

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Mr. Myers, PETER OWENS, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss ELIZABETH MULLIN, of this city.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Mr. Cranston, SAMUEL A. HOUSE, of Baltimore, and MARY E. SULLIVAN, daughter of the late J. F. Sullivan, of Havre-de-Grace, Md.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, DANIEL BRUNNER, in the 66th year of his age.

On the morning of the 15th inst., after a protracted illness of fourteen months, JEREMIAH HILLIARD, son of the late Thomas Hilliard, in the 45th year of his age.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

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JAMES H. JOHNSON

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Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 175, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

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With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With Blood our hands we never stain
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Provides the means to cure all ills:
The simple Herbs beneath our feet,
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A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lea,
Those, these shall speak with touching power
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Dyspeptic	do.
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GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD
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WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
ALSO,
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