BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1858.

Sir William Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, complains, that the office of Coroner "has been suffered to fall into disrepute, and get into low and indigent hands: so that although formerly no Coroners would condescend to be paid for serving their country; yet for many years past they have only desired to be chosen for the sake of their perquisites." Had Sir William Blackstone enjoyed the honor of knowing Coroner Gorton he never would have spoken so disparagingly of Coroners, or at least, would have made an exception in favor of that exemplary and enlightened official. Coroner Gorton, unlike the mercenary individuals of whom the learned commentator writes, "serves his country" from no other consideration than the desire to do his duty, and to the discharge of that duty, he brings, as the following narrative will show, no ordinary share of zeal and sagacity.

Nine days ago, a young man, named Edward Worthington, was shot on Pratt street, near Light, about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, while going to a fire. He was, at the time, assisting in drawing the hose carriage of the Columbian Fire Company, of which association he was a member. He was shot by some person or persons (for three shots were fired, and four balls took effect upon his body) who were with the apparatus of the Franklin Fire Company. He fell upon the pavement, was carried into the Maltby House, thence taken to his home and died the next day. During the past week, "the Coroner hath set on him, and finds it Christian burial," at least, that is about the substance of the verdict. On Sunday, Coroner Gorton summoned a jury, which was duly sworn, and proceeded to take testimony, but without concluding the inquest, adjourned until Monday evening. On Monday evening one of the jurors was absent, and the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday evening. On Tuesday evening—said juror still absenting himself—another person was chosen in his stead, and the oath originally taken by the jury, being supposed to have in the meantime lost its virtue, the whole jury was sworn over again, and the case commenced anew. First, the medical witness was examined, one Dr. Thomas M. Busk, who had attended the unfortunate young man at the house of his parents and in his last moments. The Doctor described the wounds; "one ball had passed through the left hand, one through the left arm, another had entered the left thigh below the hip, and a fourth had entered the left side and passed through to the right side, where it lodged, and where the Doctor felt the ball under the skin." Thus far the Doctor, and one may almost venture to suppose that he might have gone farther, and testified that from these wounds the young man died. Not so the Doctor. A tender conscience hath Doctor Thomas M. Busk, and a sharp eye to his professional reputation, and we may add, to his professional fees. "Wound," says he, speaking of that last described, "might have caused death—under the impression that it did, but could not say so *professionally*, without making a post-mortem examination of the body."

Unlike his apostolical namesake, this "doubting Thomas" would not believe, although he felt the ball and saw the wound in the side which it had made. Nothing would remove the possible doubts which existed in the mind of this cautious disciple of Esculapius but "a *post mortem* examination." True, the young man was not only dead, but buried; amid the tears of sorrowing friends, and with decent rites of Christian sepulture, his body had been laid in the grave. But that is a trifling consideration in the eyes of such insatiate ghouls as coroners and doctors. The coroner, the jury, and the Deputy State's Attorney laid their heads together, and although one irreverent individual, not being sufficiently imbued with respect for "the powers that be," and in pitiable ignorance it would seem, of the zeal and vigilance with which Mr. Whitney discharges the duties of State's Attorney, did venture to suggest, that it was a useless trouble and expense, "as it was doubtful if the matter would ever be brought before the criminal court"—the *post mortem* was decided upon. Accordingly the coroner and the doctor proceed to the grave yard; the body is dug up, and the doctor having cut and sliced to his entire satisfaction, and earned his fees, was thereby enabled to testify *professionally* that the man was really dead, and that he had died from the wounds he had received. All doubt upon this point being thus removed, the inquest proceeded; more witnesses were examined, and on Thursday night the final conclusion arrived at, "that the deceased, Edward Worthington, came to his death by a pistol shot, fired by the hand of some person or persons to the jury unknown." Thereupon the jury were discharged, the various parties who had been arrested by the police on suspicion of complicity in the crime, were ordered to be released from custody, and so to the satisfaction of all concerned, and particularly of the murderer, the farce is ended. "And is this law?" we are tempted to exclaim, with the clown in Hamlet, upon reviewing this recital of facts. "Ay, marry is't; crowners quest law." We give it as a fair sample of the way in which inquests in cases of murder are conducted by the State's officers, with a scrupulous care to avoid every possibility of their leading to the detection of the murderer. A man is slain, as in this instance, in the public street, and in the midst of a crowd, almost, if not actually, before the very eyes of the police, one of whom testified "that he heard the shots, rushed into the crowd," and arrested the party who was pointed out as the perpetrator of the deed; and what is the result? "The coroner hath set on him, and finds it Christian burial," and that is the end of it. The jury find that at all events it was not suicide, and that is all the light which their "deliberations," their five days' inquest, their score or so of witnesses examined, and their "post mortem," throw upon the transaction. The coroner "sits upon" the corpse of the murdered man, and after nearly a week's incubation conducted with all the gravity and decorum of a setting hen, he hatches a verdict like that above recorded. We give these details for the sake of calling public attention to the very defective state of this part of our criminal law, for we can not conceive of their being a greater obstacle (other than that which is found in the corruption and delinquency of public officials) in the way of the detection and punishment of offenders, than that interposed by the stupidity of coroners, and the absurd mockery of their inquests.—Let the trial of criminals be as open and public as the noontide sun, but common sense suggests that those preliminary proceedings which have for their object the detection of crime and the discovery of the guilty parties should be expeditious, and above all, *secret*, that they should be rather executive than judicial in their character, and ought more properly to be carried on in the office of the Chief of Police by some experienced detective, than in a common station house, by a jury picked up at random in the streets. As for the particular case under consideration, inasmuch as the murder of young Worthington is involved in so much doubt and mystery that not all the sagacity of twelve men, assisted by coroner Gorton and Deputy State's Attorney Pinkney, and the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Thomas M. Busk, could discover its perpetrator, we would respectfully suggest to His Honor, Mayor Swann, that he might, at least, take as much trouble to unravel the mystery, as he would to discover the whereabouts of a pointer that had been stolen from His Honor's yard. If the dull scent of the hounds of justice, whose duly it is to be upon the track of all offenders, requires sharpening, let a reward be offered for the arrest of the murderer of Edward Worthington. Too many crimes have been committed in this community which the police authorities have been too remiss, too indifferent or too corrupt to investigate with that earnestness and diligence which the people who have entrusted their lives and property to their keeping, have a right to require at their hands.—We shall watch their action in the present instance.

A gentleman, who arrived in New York on Thursday evening, says that navigation was fully resumed on the Upper Mississippi on the 25th of March. The ice broke opposite St. Paul on the 17th, and the river was clear on the 19th above and below Lake Pepin. On the 24th, the steamer Gray Eagle, Capt. Harris, forced her way through the Lake, and arrived at St. Paul on the morning of the 25th—navigation thus opening a week earlier than ever before known. Boats commenced running on the Minnesota river on the 19th. The Gray Eagle returned on the 26th, and found the river clear, and boats now make their regular trips. The Minnesota Legislature adjourned on the 25th ult. till the first Wednesday in June. On the 15th inst. the people are to vote on the $5,000,000 loan bill just passed by the Legislature. There is much excitement on the subject, and parties are about equally divided.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SULTAN.

15 TO 20 LIVES LOST.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 2, 1858.

Information has been received here that the steamer Sultan was burnt to the water's edge and sunk, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., 150 miles below this city, at 3 o'clock this morning, and that fifteen or twenty lives were lost. Among the lost were D. D. Moore, clerk of the boat; Henry Eli, pilot; Joseph Blackburne, watchman; the whole of the cabin crew, and the barkeeper (name unknown.) Two lady and two gentleman passengers are missing, and are supposed to be lost. Neither their names nor the full particulars of the catastrophe have yet reached this city. The Sultan was bound to New Orleans with a full cargo of Western produce, which, with the boat, is a total loss.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Sultan was burned near St. Genevieve, not Cape Giradeau. The boat was valued at $25,000, and is insured for $17,000. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 tons of flour, pork, lead and wheat. There was no insurance on the freight list. The accounts of the disaster are so conflicting that it is impossible to ascertain correctly at present who or how many have been lost.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, April 2.—The Pioneer Mechanics' Shop, a large manufacturing establishment of this place, was burned this morning at 9 o'clock. Loss, about $130,000.

The principal losers are, H. P. Hickok, building and machinery, $60,000; C. Kilburn & Co., chair manufactory, $40,000; Kendall, Wright & Co., doors and sashes, $5,000; E. W. Chase, doors and sashes, $4,000; Wing & Smith, last makers, $4,000; L. Barnes, lumber, $800; Messrs. Gates, furniture, (recently burned out in Battleboro',) $1,000; Fred. Smith, grist mills, $1,000; Hamilton & Sears foundry, $3,000. Kilburn & Co. were insured for $16,000. None of the others were insured.

In consequence of this fire, about one hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

The extensive lumber yards here were in great danger at one time, several piles being on fire, but owing to the promptness of our new engine company, Ethan Allen, No. 4, the flames were quickly got under and the yards saved.

FIRE AT STANTON, VT.

STANTON, April 2.—The hotel in this place, kept by Mr. Turrell, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $5,000. Insured for $3,000.

FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BOSTON, April 3.—The storage house of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Booksellers of this city, at Cambridge, was burnt this morning. A part of their stereotype plates was saved. Loss estimated at $40,000, which is covered by insurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4th, 1858.

It has been ascertained from an authentic scource that there has been no acceptance, either conditional or unconditional, of volunteers for the army in Utah or other service, under the bill now pending in Congress.

The current rumors that the President designs a re-construction of his Cabinet, is without foundation. The members composing it are known to be harmonious with the general policy of the Administration, and friendly in all their relations.

General Persifer F. Smith has been ordered to Utah, as well as General Harney. The chief command will devolve on the former.

SAILING OF THE FULTON.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Fulton sailed hence to-day with 130 passengers for Liverpool. She took out no specie.

The following call for an "Eastern Shore Convention," appears in the Easton *Star* of Tuesday.

EASTERN SHORE CONVENTION.

To the People of the Eastern Shore:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Believing that the rights of the Eastern Shore are more seriously endangered than at any previous period since the days of the Revolution, the undersigned, citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, earnestly invoke your attendance at a Mass Convention, to be held at Easton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of April.

For nearly twenty years our very lifeblood has been drawn from us in the shape of direct taxes. In opposition to our wishes and efforts, an enormous public debt was incurred for the construction of a magnificent system of public works, on the Western Shore, which had the effect to build up a great Emporium of wealth and power upon the Western Shore, without any commensurate benefit to our own. With a firm conviction of the diversity of interests which the Geographical position of the two Shores must ever occasion, our consent to the last of these appropriations was only yielded in consideration of a compact between the two divisions of the State, whereby the sum of one million of dollars was to be appropriated and held sacred by the State, for internal improvements upon the Eastern Shore, and the faith of the State was solemnly pledged that that sum should be so expended upon this Shore.

Whilst the Western Shore exacted the prompt payment of her portion of this appropriation, we forebore to demand from the State the fulfillment of her plighted faith, until she had recovered from her own difficulties. Relying upon her good faith, and desiring to sustain her honor, we stood by her in that dark hour, when the cry of opposition to taxation was raised on the Western Shore: and when the State was so doubtful of her own right to impose this tax, that she prohibited the courts from inquiring into its constitutionality. The history of the world can furnish no other example of equal endurance, for the benefit of others, by a free people, from a mere sentiment of honor.

For two successive Legislatures, by the *unanimous* voice of our Eastern Shore representatives, we have now claimed from the State the redemption of her obligation; and we have been spurned like mendicants from the doors of the Legislative Halls by the influence of the very power to whose growth we have so largely contributed. But even this is not sufficient to gratify the spirit of injustice and oppression. Since our claim is provided for by the present constitution, and our present power in the Legislature has proved nearly sufficient to secure its payment, the constitution itself must be changed.

It has been boldly asserted that the State has a right to repudiate an obligation to her own citizens, because they have no legal power to enforce it; and that where an obligation is repudiated by a change in the constitution, the Legislature has no power to fulfill it.

The fiat has gone forth—Before another regular session of the Legislature, the constitution is to be changed. Our representation, which is yet large enough to be troublesome to the Western Shore, is to be reduced still lower, whilst that of the Western Shore is to be still further increased; and then our bondage will be complete.

In view of these impending dangers, we invoke all the citizens of the Shore, who concur in the views herein set forth, to lay aside their party differences, and to assemble in convention for the adoption of such measures as will secure an immediate settlement of our claim.

Let us present a united opposition to the evils with which we are now so seriously threatened, and which can only be averted by prompt and determined resistance.

B. M. Bowdle,	H. H. Goldsborough,
W. B. Clark,	Samuel Hambleton,
I. C. W. Powell,	A. P. Jump,
G. W. Goldsborough,	James L. Martin,
H. Goldsborough, Jr.	C. C. Cox,
Rd. Thomas,	Wm. H. Groome,
R. C. Carter.	Tench Tilghman,
Samuel Harper,	Charles Robinson,
A. M. White,	O. P. Sparks,
Thos. C. Nicholls,	N. E. Nicholls,
Daniel Lloyd,	Wm. P. Leaverton,
R. Arringdale,	Henry P. Hopkins,
W. R. Hughlett,	John Harper,
S. P. Dickinson,	C. R. Mullikin,
R. E. Morgan,	John H. Holt,
A. Greenly,	P. S. Reynolds,
Tilghman Nuttle,	Thos. F. Griffith,
John H. Stack,	Ennalls Hubbard,
J. V. Wallace,	Charles W. Benny,
Jas. E. Johnson,	D. Robinson,
Geo. W. Bennett,	Rd. Biddle,
L. S. Cropper,	Thomas Coursey,
J. A. Benson,	H. H. Bradley.

The New York *Post* gives the following account of an altercation that recently occurred at the Academy of Music, between the musicians and the audience:

Near the conclusion of the performance the audience demanded a repetition of a solo sung by Mr. Formes, with a trumpet obligato. Mr. Anschutz was determined that an encore should not be had. The audience stormed. Mr. Anschutz furiously flourished his baton, and insisted that the music should go on. For three or four minutes the Academy was filled with a horrible din of violent instrumentation, phrenzied vocalization, shouts, stamping, cat-calls, brass trumpets and German gutterals.

Mr. Anschutz's temper was up. So was that of the audience. The audience was in the majority and the unequal contest ceased. Mr. Anschutz turned, and in very commendable English, somewhat shattered by his passion however, declared, what was very sensible and very true, that Zhentlemen and ladies, it is *nevair* customary to repeat ze sacred music, and he might have added with great propriety that the audience were behaving very disgracefully. Mr. Anschutz reversed his position and again ordered the instruments to strike up.

The first note was a signal for the renewal of the uproar, which was now aided by some obstreperous youths upon the stage. The violins did their best, the kettle drum was vigorous, and the brazen instruments did not forget their duty; but again the audience were too many for them. Mr. Anshutz threw down his baton and marched behind the scenes in disgust and a passion. After a brief consultation between the officers of the society, their defence was put on a different ground, and a gentleman was commissioned to say that the trumpet accompaniment was too difficult to repeat. The injured and irate Anshutz returned to the scene of his former triumphs, the audience behaved itself, and the performance proceeded successfully to its close.

LIBEL SUIT.—Samuel Wood recently sued A. S. Mitchell and C. G. Ramsey, proprietors of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, claiming $5,000 damages for an alleged libel, published in the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, June 9th, 1856. The libel consisted in the imputation that the plaintiff was attempting to get a pardon for a notorious convict, by means of forged documents; that he was the associate of thieves and counterfeiters, and in several other respects a man of bad character. The defendants plead justification, or in other words, that the alleged libel was the truth. After a brief retirement, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DELEGATION MEETING TO THE QUARANTINE CONVENTION.—The Baltimore delegations to the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, met persuant to call at the rooms of the Board of Health, on Saturday afternoon, to hear the report of the committees appointed at the last meeting to make preliminary arrangements for the approaching general convention. The following members of the several delegations were present: George N. Eaton, Rob't Leslie, E. B. Dallam, Hugh A. Cooper, Hugh Bolton, J. Hanson Thomas, Moor N. Falls, Enoch Pratt, Robert Weir, James H. Stone, and Henry Duvall of the Board of Trade.

Drs. W. C. Van Bibber, John Fonerden and Wm. Riley, of the Pathological Society.

Drs. James Bordley, P. M. Womble, and Geo. W. Miltenberger, of the Medical and Surgical Society.

Drs. Wm. M. Kemp, Jacob W. Houck and Judson Gilman of the Board of Health.

The Committees, as appointed by the Chair, are as follows:

Committee of Reception—Drs. J. Gilman, J. W. Houck, J. Fonerden, Christopher Johnston, Charles Frick and John DeButts.

Committee on Entertainment—G. W. Miltenberger, J. W. Houck and J. Gilman.

Committee on Public Places—Drs. P. M. Womble, James Bordley and W. C. Van Bibber.

Committee on Collection of Funds—Board of Trade.

Committee on Obtaining a Place for the Meetings of the Convention—Board of Health.

Committee on Reports and Preparing Advertisements—Dr. Wm. M. Kemp.

Dr. Kemp, Chairman of the Committee on procuring a Room, wherein to hold meetings of the Convention, reported having several in view, but as yet no final arrangements had been made.

Dr. Womble, Chairman of the Committee on Public Places, reported having obtained permission from the persons in charge for the members of the Convention to visit those places herein designated.

House of Refuge, Maryland Penitentiary, Washington Monument, Asylum for the Blind, Greenmount Cemetery, Church Home and Infirmary, Historical Society's Rooms, Almshouse, Maryland Insane Hospital, Marine Hospital, Baltimore Infirmary, Mount Hope Insane Hospital, and the Eastern and Western Male and Female High Schools.

Dr. Miltenberger, chairman of the committee on Entertainments, stated that he had had interviews with the proprietors of several of the leading hotels and some of the most distinguished caterers, but no definite arrangements had yet been made.

After some further business of minor importance the meeting adjourned.

FIRES—INCENDIARISM.—On Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, a brick stable on Eden st., north of Chew, was set on fire, and entirely destroyed. It belonged to Mr. John Murphy, and was insured. Two horses, a considerable quantity of hay and feed, and a lot of harness were burnt with the building. One of the horses belonged to the proprietor, and the other to a Mr. Wolfe. A brick stable adjoining on the East, owned by Mr. Francis Kelly, and occupied by Mr. George Showers was also entirely consumed.—There were two horses in this stable, at the time of the discovery of the fire, which were fortunately rescued from the flames. The back building of the dwelling next to the corner of Eden and Chew sts., was damaged to the amount of about $50. The dwelling is occupied by Mr. Joseph King, and also belongs to Mr. Kelly, who is fully insured on house and stable. Total loss about $600.

About half past two o'clock on the same morning, immediately after and while the fireman were returning from the above fire, another alarm was sounded, which proceeded from the burning of the blacksmith and wheelwright shop of Mr. Joseph Thompson, on the north side of Centre street, east of North street. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the combustible material contained in the shop, and in a short time the whole establishment was entirely consumed. Mr. Thompson had a large quantity of seasoned timber in the second story of the front shop and also under the sheds in the rear, the total value of which he estimates to have been about $3,000. He has an insurance on the front shop in the Firemen's office, not sufficient, however, to cover his loss, which he thinks will exceed $1,000.—His workmen also lost a considerable quantity of tools. The dwelling houses east of the shop also took fire, and were damaged to the amount of about $150, which is covered by insurance in the Firemen's Insurance Co. The houses belong to Mr. Edward Duffy, who occupies the one on the corner of Holliday street; the other is occupied by Mrs. Laragay. These parties sustained some little damage from water, and by the hasty removal of their furniture. Both of the above fires were of incendiary origin.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, an unoccupied frame carpenter shop, belonging to Mr. J. W. Hogg, situated on Davis street, north of Pleasant, was set on fire and entirely consumed. The roof of the warehouse adjoining, occupied by Magraw & Koons, and owned by Mr. John S. Wright, was damaged slightly; the loss is covered by insurance in the Equitable office. The stables adjoining on the north, in the rear of the coal depot of Hudson & Storm, were also considerably damaged, the amount of loss not ascertained. The stables on the west side of Davis street, belonging to Mr. Wm. McDonald, at one time caught fire, from the great heat, but were only slightly damaged. This fire was also the work of an incendiary.

INQUESTS.—On Friday night, while some men were cleaning an outhouse, attached to a dwelling on Cambridge street, Canton, they discovered the body of a white male infant. It was taken to the Eastern District Station House, where Coroner Gorton, on Saturday, held an inquest. The jury found a verdict of death from violence by the hands of some person or persons unknown. Two or three of the inmates of the house were arrested, but no facts were elicited from them in regard to its death.

Yesterday afternoon, the body of an unknown mulatto man was found floating in the basin opposite to South street. He appeared to have been about 40 years old, and rather large. He had on an old-fashioned dark cloth coat, striped cassinett pants, patched on the right knee, woollen undershirt, over which was a white shirt with small plaits, and coarse shoes. The body, from its appearance, must have been in the water about a month. Coroner Stevens held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Found drowned."

The body of a white female infant was found yesterday morning, in a cigar box, in the Southern Potters Field. Coroner Chalmers held an inquest. Verdict, "Still born."

ARTESIAN WELL.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have, within the last year, built a substantial and commodious engine house, near their depot, south of Canton avenue. The only inconvenience they have experienced so far, has been the want of a sufficient supply of water in the neighborhood for the use of their engines. Some time since they engaged Messrs. Boles & Co., the successful Artesian Well borers, for the purpose of obtaining water on the premises, if possible, ample for these purposes. They commenced operations some eight weeks ago, at a point south of the railroad track, near the engine house, and after boring some five weeks and reaching to the depth of one hundred and thirty-three feet, a considerable portion through solid rock, no water could be obtained, and operations at this point were for the present suspended. A location was then selected at the intersection of Canton avenue and Exeter street. After boring there about fourteen days, with six inch augurs, and reaching a depth of sixty feet, water was reached, and it is thought the flow will be adequate to the necessities of the Company, who now intend to increase the diameter of the well to twenty inches. The water at this point is clear, cool and quite palatable. This well will be in use in about six weeks.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.—Sometime during the night of the 24th of last month, the dwelling of Wm. Crichton, Esq., in Mount Vernon Place, was broken into and robbed of several articles of value. The rogues, before leaving, attempted to destroy the house by setting fire to a portion of the dining-room. The affair was only confided to the "detectives" at the time, with the hope, that by keeping it from becoming generally known, the perpetrators could be more easily discovered. On Saturday week a man named Edward Birmingham was arrested in Annapolis, on the charge of setting fire to a lumber yard in that city, which he confessed. When arrested, the articles belonging to Mr. Crichton were found in his possession. On Saturday morning last, detective Stevens proceeded to Annapolis with a bench warrant, issued out of the Criminal Court, for the person of Birmingham, but he being held there upon the criminal charge above stated, the authorities could not surrender him until his case had been disposed of by the court of that city. Birmingham is said to have been raised in Annapolis, and left there some years ago, having been suspected of breaking open a store. He has since served five years in the penitentiary of the State of Ohio.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident, and one which it is feared will prove fatal, happened on Saturday morning last, on South Charles street, near Lombard, to Mr. John Hagan, who resides at No. 5 Rose street, near Madison. He was engaged with others in the construction of a warehouse at the place named, upon the site of the late fire, and whilst endeavoring to place a joist in its proper position upon a wall, at a height of thirty feet, he lost his balance and fell upon a pile of stones and rubbish below. Being removed by his fellow-workmen to the drug store of Messrs. Walker & Richardson, near by; Drs. Dunbar and Bierly were summoned to his aid. An examination of his body showed injuries of a frightful character: his left arm being broken in two places, his collar bone fractured and his neck and head injured, while his sufferings indicate that he is also seriously affected internally by the force of his fall. After receiving all the professional aid in the power of the gentlemen named, he was removed to his residence.

MYSTERIOUS.—A Mr. Benjamin Jones, boarding on Columbia street, near Warner, left his boarding house on last Saturday week for the purpose of receiving the sum of $1,000 due him by a gentleman of this city, and has not been heard of since. It is thought that the knowledge of his going to receive the sum was possessed by some other person, and that he has been made way with for the sake of the money. He was to have left for the State of Texas on the following Monday. Mr. J. was an unmarried man, about forty-five years of age. He left in the room which he occupied, upon his bed, his revolver, watch and several dollars in change.

DEATH AT THE STATION HOUSE.—A man named John Wells, of Harford county, died on Saturday afternoon at the central station house of apoplexy. The night previous he was taken from the Rising Sun tavern, on High street, as was supposed at the time, in a state of intoxication, and had been at the station house but a short time when it was discovered that he was suffering from apoplexy. His son took charge of the body, and removed it to his residence in Harford county yesterday.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Anthony Valentine Garrett was yesterday arrested by officer Robinson, on the charge of assaulting and beating with a "billy," George Smith. Justice Carl released him on bail to answer the charge before court.

Officer Stagmer arrested Francis Weller for assaulting with a "billy," with intent to kill, John Goss. He was committed to jail for court by Justice Owings.

BOSTON STEAMER.—The steamship William Jenkins, of the Boston line, under command of Captain William A. Hallett, left her wharf on Saturday afternoon, punctually at 3 o'clock. The Jenkins carried a very full freight, and the following passengers: Mr. John Beatty, lady and two children, of Balto.; Mr. George W. Mearson, commercial agent, Phil'a.; Mr. Davis McIlvain, Ellsworth, Me., and Mr. Willis P. Woodford, of Georgia.

ARREST.—Anthony Childe was arrested yesterday by officer Howard of the Eastern District, for assaulting and beating Francis Enrod. He was committed to jail by Justice Audoun for trial before the Criminal Court.

CAPSIZED.—A sail-boat, containing five young men, was upset yesterday afternoon by a sudden flaw of wind, when opposite the Locust Point Ferry boat wharf. They held on until rescued by some parties who went out in a small boat to their assistance.

POLICY VENDING.—Mary A. Jones, colored, was arrested on Saturday by officer Johnson, on the charge of violating the Act of Assembly relative to selling lottery policies. Justice Boyd committed her for a further hearing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Hon. Henry Stump, Judge. Frederick Pinkney, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business was transacted on Saturday:

In the case of the State *vs.* Antonio Antoine, indicted on the charge of assaulting with intent to murder J. M. Turner and Thomas Woolen, tried once before, but the jury failed to agree, the traverser having been for a long time in prison, and there being no probability of his conviction, in consequence of the principal witness being dead, upon the motion of the State's Attorney, a *stet* was entered, and the traverser was ordered to be discharged from custody.

In the case of John G. Spies *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—an appeal from the award of the Commissioners for opening streets in the matter of the condemnation and opening of Hanover street. The jury awarded the appellant $700 damages, the amount to be assessed upon the owners of the property benefited by the opening of said street. T. Yates Walsh for the appellant; Geo. M. Gill for appellee.

State *vs.* John Boyce, charged with assaulting and beating his wife, Mary Boyce. From the evidence in this case, it appeared that the traverser had locked up a pair of his wife's boots in a trunk. During his absence the wife unlocked the trunk to repossess herself of the boots; when the husband returned and detecting her in the act, beat her in a shameful manner.

The question seemed to turn upon the custom of the neighborhood, as the Court asked a witness whether it was customary for men to lock up the shoes of their wives in the vicinity in which she resided. The witness responded that she worked for her own money and bought her own shoes.

The evidence being concluded, the Court asked the counsel, George H. Williams, Esq., if he had anything to say in behalf of his client.

Counsel.—Thought the husband had a right to lock up his wife's shoes.

Court.—Is that all?

Counsel.—Yes.

Court—Thinks the traverser behaved badly; locking up shoes is not the right way to treat a wife; would fine him one dollar and costs, and imprison him one week. Total fine and costs, $14.48.

State *vs.* Elizabeth Bird, charged with assaulting and beating Catharine Wisback. Adjudged guilty and fined one dollar and costs—total $9.59.

In the case of the State *vs.* Adam Armand, charged with assaulting and beating Adam Miller, the traverser confessed a plea of guilty and was fined twenty-five cents—total fine and costs, $7.44.

In the case of the State *vs.* Harley, charged with burglary, John Hinesley qualified as bail to the amount of $1,500.

In the case of the State *vs.* Charles F. Brooks, charged with assaulting and resisting Deputy Marshall Manly, John Hinesley offered as bail.

Mr. Pinkney objected to Hinesley as bail, and remarked that it was becoming the custom to trade in bail, and he would not give his consent to the practice, but wished it broken up. He stated that Hinesley had gone bail for Harley by taking a mortgage of his property, and supposed that he was to receive a consideration from Brooks also. Hinesley was asked how much he now stood bail for, and replied that since the first of January he had gone bail to the amount of $8,500. The Court asked him how much he was worth over the bail he had already entered, and on Hinesley testifying that he was worth $20,000, the Court agreed to take him and fixed the bail at $500. After Hinesley had qualified, he remarked that he had as much right to trade in bail as in horses, and seemed quite incensed that the State's officer should urge an objection.

The Court adjourned until next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. Wm. L. Marshal, Judge. The following business was transacted on Saturday:

Richard H. Atwell *vs.* Richard B. Godwin and William Stevens. An action to recover a sum of money alleged to have been over-paid. Verdict for the plaintiff for $159.28. Brown and Brune for plaintiff; Campbell and D. M. Thomas for defendants.

James M. Raisin *vs.* Samuel Leon. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for the defendant.—Brice for plaintiff; Whyte for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge.

This Court was engaged in the consideration of equity business on Saturday. A motion to dissolve an injunction in the case of Morris *vs.* Bayne was argued.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—There was no business transacted in this Court on Saturday.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The April term of this Court will commence this morning. An order has been issued for the summoning of a grand jury.

DOMESTIC.

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY MUSIC.—A correspondent of the *Musical World* says:—"About seven years ago, I suffered as severely as any one could do from indigestion. I was monthly under our own family doctor, and one of the most eminent surgeons in the town in which I live; several months again under two other medical men, besides trying almost all kinds of things that friends recommended. I scarcely dared to eat anything; and the most simple drinks would rack me with pain. One evening a friend called and asked me to go with her to a musical meeting. I told her I could not, as I was in too much pain to enjoy ever such good singing. However, after much persuasion, I went, and when there, was induced to become a subscriber. Every member of the society was supposed to be a good reader of music; and as I knew nothing of it, except the names of the notes, I commenced taking lessons in singing. After that, my indigestion gradually left me, and in a short time I was quite well of it, and have been ever since. I cannot tell how it was it did me so much good, but I know it made me very hungry—what I had never been for two years before; nor did I so in my life enjoy my food so much before I sang, as I have since."

STEAM SQUIRREL HUNTING.—A correspondent writing from Stockton, Cal., informs us that ground squirrels are so numerous in that region that they are a perfect pest to the farmers, as they destroy a very large portion of their crops. As much as $100,000 are expended annually in California in purchasing strychnine, arsenic, and phosphorous, to destroy them, but these poisons seem to produce no useful result in diminishing their numbers. Our correspondent, however, has, we think, hit upon a plan, which, when he carries it out, will put them to route most effectually. He proposes to get a steam boiler of about four-house power, mount it on a wagon, draw it out to the fields, get up steam, and conduct it into their holes by a pipe, and thus steam the "varmints" in their dens. These squirrels live in what are called "towns;" their holes are very numerous, and in clusters, and the passages underneath are all connected. By taking the steam pipe, therefore, and inserting it in a hole, then closing all the others in the vicinity, and letting on the steam, a whole community will thus be steamed at one operation. When this is accomplished, he will proceed to the next township, and extinguish its subterranean inhabitants in the same manner, and so on until the whole of squirreldom in that region is subdued by the all-conquering power of steam.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We learn from the efficient and energetic Agent of the Creek Indians, Col. Wm. H. Garrett, who passed through our city on Saturday, that Billy Bowlegs and his warriors—about fifty or sixty in number—had all agreed to remove, and that Sam Jones and his party, only some forty in number, being the remainder of the tribe, will in all probability consent to emigrate also. This will put a terminus to the "Florida War"—not quite as important, but almost as long as the Peloponnesian of olden times.

The price agreed upon is some $1,000 to the chiefs, $500 to the warriors each, and $150 for the squaws; less than the amount offered for their capture by the Government.

This method is much more humane, and far more expeditious, than urging a petty war upon a handful of savages at double the expense, and of interminable duration. For a year or more the Government had been offering $500 for the capture of each warrior and $220 for each squaw, and up to the present time but *one* had been taken.

The negotiation for their emigration was conducted by Col. Garrett in person, and great credit is due him for the ability and judgment displayed in this delicate business.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Confed., March 23.*

FEEDING HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says:

"The actual amount of food consumed by a horse will depend upon his form and disposition. I have found that horses of a compact form and quiet disposition, weighing 1,200 pounds, and exerting a force equivalent to moving 150 or 200 pounds, at the rate of two miles per hour, for ten hours per day, and six days in the week, will require each twenty pounds of oats, fourteen pounds of hay, and seventy pounds of water, with a comfortable stable to keep them in good order. Much depends upon the horse having a keeper who knows how to use him without harshness."

The feeding of horses is an important subject.—We have heard farmers and others well acquainted with the noble animal assert that the best feed is a mixture of Indian corn, oats, and barley, cracked in a "corn crusher." The Arabs feed their horses almost exclusively on barley. About four quarts of the above-mixed feed will answer for a meal, with a moderate quantity of hay afterwards.—*Eds. Scientific American.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the old Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was held at Washington on Saturday.

After coming to order, the President stated to the Board that he had taken action in reference to the intercourse between himself and the members of the new Board, and had taken measures to obtain legal decision as to the relative rights of the two Boards. He stated that a bill of injunction was before the Circuit Court of this District, and was expected to be disposed of by that Court on Monday or Wednesday next.

He further stated that he had, in writing, directed the superintendents along the line of the canal, not to surrender their official position until further order of this Board.

Whereupon it was resolved unanimously by the Board, that they approved of the measures adopted by the President and the course pursued by him.

And it was further resolved that the President be authorized to pursue such further measures as he may deem necessary and proper for the maintenance of the rights of this Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

CANADIAN CANAL PROJECT.—A Mr. Conger has addressed a note to the Chief Commissioner of Public works of Canada, in which he proposes a rival to the Georgian Bay and Ottawa canal projects.—The route which he proposes follows up the valley of the river Trent, and through the great chain of inland waters lying between the town of Peterborough and Lake Simcoe, and thence across the country to Victoria harbor on the Georgian Bay.—The advantages claimed for this route are, that it is shorter and more direct than any other, two degrees farther south, passing through a more fertile tract of country, and that a road by this route may be constructed at much less cost than by either of the proposed routes. A survey of the greater portion of this route was made in 1833, with a view to the opening of water communication from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Huron, and the work was actually commenced and considerable money expended; but it was afterwards abandoned, on the ground of its estimated cost—$2,000,000.

FIRE ESCAPE TUNNEL.—A gentleman named Garnier, of St. Louis, has contrived a sort of safety tunnel, as a resort or means of exit from burning buildings. It is a coarse canvass tube of sufficient diameter, say two and a half feet, to admit the passage of one person at a time, and can of course be made of any required length. The upper end is intended to be fastened with ropes at the place most convenient to ensure its access, and by the aid of two or more persons below, the tunnel is given such an inclination or curve as will effectually guard against accident in the descent. At the Exchange in St. Louis the top was secured to the gallery, and numerous experiments were made by Mr. G. and several other gentlemen, which showed the complete efficacy and safety of the arrangement. We doubt not but this may prove a valuable invention; something of the kind has long been needed.

COMMERCIAL ROW IN LOUISVILLE BURNED.—About noon, on Wednesday, the block of four story buildings, known as Commercial Row, and commencing at the corner of Bullit and Water streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. The corner house was occupied by T. Tull, as a coffee-house and boarding house. The next was used by C. R. Griffith & Co., as a feed store, warehouse and lard oil factory, with about 1,000 lard oil presses in it, all of which were destroyed. This building was owned by Mr. Rupert, and the next by Mrs. Kearney. Griffith's loss is about $1,000, on which there is no insurance. Mr. Tull lost the gre