BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1858.

It will be seen by a notice in the advertising columns of this paper, that a reward of one hundred dollars has been offered by "Jerusalem Encampment, No. 1," of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, "for the arrest and conviction of the assassin or assassins" of their deceased fellow-member, Benjamin Jones, who had been missing from home since the 20th of March, whose body was fished up out of the water at the foot of Bowly's wharf, on Thursday last, and the cause of whose mysterious disappearance and death is now undergoing investigation at the hands of coroner Stevens. This reward is declared to be offered "in addition to any reward offered by the civil authorities," an announcement which not only suggests the inquiry whether "the civil authorities" have offered any reward, but reminds us that in a recent editorial upon the murder of young Worthington, we did His Honor Mayor Swann great injustice, for which we now seek to offer all honorable amends. We wish publicly and formally to acquit the Mayor of being open even to the very slight suspicion barely entertained, and faintly suggested by us, of being supposed to feel as a magistrate as much solicitude for the detection of a murderer, as he would probably manifest as an individual for the recovery of his property. For a "strayed or stolen" pointer, His Honor might possibly have deemed it worth while to offer a reward, but as it was only a man killed, and the coroner's jury were unable to find out who killed him, His Honor evidently thought the matter required no further investigation. We do not wish to be too hard on the Mayor. Perhaps the frequency with which such things have happened since His Honor has been Mayor, has somewhat blunted his official sensibilities. He has grown used to hearing of murders and homicides; and such occurrences, "incidental to all large cities," have therefore ceased to disturb his repose or even attract his attention. This may be the reason why in the present instance he has suffered "Jerusalem Encampment No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows" to anticipate him in the performance of his official duty, and why in the case of young Worthington he let the matter drop without troubling himself to take any further steps to bring to light and punishment the assassin of a citizen. Edward Worthington was killed more than two weeks ago, and is buried; and since Dr. Busk has been happily relieved from all "professional" doubts as to the cause of his death, the evident wish of "the civil authorities" is that "he may rest in peace." They want no ghost of murdered man to shake his gory locks at them, and reproach them with supinely suffering his bloody death to pass unavenged. They find it trouble enough to take care of the living, and are doubtless perfectly willing to "let the dead bury their dead." Coroner Gorton has held his inquest over the corpse, and the jury have given their verdict "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." What more can any reasonable man desire than that the dead body should be recommitted to the grave from which it had been dug up, and that the murderers should remain forever "unknown," in accordance with the verdict of the jury and the manifest disposition of "the civil authorities"?

Benjamin Jones disappeared from home under circumstances well calculated to awaken suspicion of foul play, and which as appears from the evidence before the Coroner, did in fact give rise to very strong suspicions in the minds of all his acquaintances. Three weeks elapse and "the matter" according to the *Sun*, "had ceased to be thought of" when a body is found floating in one of the docks, over which an inquest is held, and a verdict rendered of "death from accidental drowning." Subsequently the body is recognized to be that of Jones; another inquest is held which is not yet concluded, and the "suspicions of foul play," which had all the while been floating in the minds of the community, find expression for the first time, in the form of a reward offered by a benevolent society, of which the deceased had been a member, "for the arrest and conviction of his assassin or assassins." Now, we do not wish to be considered unreasonable or unjust, we do not propose to insist on impossibilities, neither are we actuated by an insane desire "to break down the city government," or bring into ill repute the name of the city in which we live. We simply wish to call public attention to the insecurity of human life in this community, and to the supine indifference, if not criminal negligence, of "the civil authorities." That murders will be committed in large cities, and that murderers will not unfrequently baffle all the plans of the police and the best efforts of the authorities for the prevention of such crimes, and for the detection of the criminals, is nothing more than what may naturally be expected—but furnishes no reason whatever why, when murders are committed, some attempt at least should not be made to find out and punish the perpetrators. If a man is killed in Pratt st. at ten o'clock in the evening, in the presence of from fifty to a hundred persons, and the coroner's jury are unable to decide whether the fatal shot was fired by a "hump-backed man, dressed in a dark sack coat and a cap on, with a large pistol," or by "a man in a gray knit jacket and a plush cap, with a revolver," and therefore conclude that the deed was done "by parties unknown,"—it is not necessary that the "civil authorities" should adopt this conclusion as their own, view the matter in the light of "a mystery" and resolve that for all time to come the assassin shall remain "unknown." So, if a citizen suddenly disappears, and is supposed to have been foully dealt with, it seems to us that the duty of investigating the cause of his disappearance should not have been left entirely to a committee of Harmony Lodge of Odd Fellows, and when his body had been actually recovered, bearing such marks of violence, the physicians say, as leave "no doubt," according to the testimony of one of them, "but that the party had been murdered, and then thrown into the water," it seems to us, that "Jerusalem Encampment" should not have been found alone to manifest an interest in "the arrest and conviction of his assassin or assassins." The action of these charitable bodies is altogether praiseworthy, and we cannot help contrasting their concern for the fate of their fellow-member, with the apathy of "the civil authorities" in regard to the mysterious disappearance and possible murder of one citizen, and the public and notorious assassination of another.

MYSTERIOUS ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—We copy from the Washington *Star* the following account of what that journal very properly calls a "mysterious attempt at assassination." The whole story of the birth, parentage and education of the Reverend gentleman to whom it refers is of an equally romantic character—plausible enough to be true; yet improbable enough to be doubted.—EDS. EXCHANGE.

"As the Rev. Mr. Eleazer Williams, who is claimed to be the son of Louis XVI, and now rightful heir to the throne of France, was sitting at his lodgings, No. 474 Pennsylvania avenue, arranging some papers between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock last night, he was startled by a man suddenly entering his room and advancing towards him with an uplifted dagger, who exclaimed through his teeth, 'I've got you at last, have I?' Mr. Williams cried out 'assassin! assassin! save me from the assassin!' and although a man seventy-eight years of age, but nevertheless vigorous and strong, he grasped the uplifted arm of the villian with an energy of a man determined to defend his life to the last extremity, and continued to alarm the house by cries of 'assassin! assassin!' The contest was desperate but short, the villain finding that he could not accomplish his hellish purpose, and the house was becoming alarmed, with a vigorous effort extricated himself from the grasp of his intended victim, suddenly left the room, and fled the house. The cries of Mr. Williams and the noise of the contest thoroughly alarmed the house, but not in time to capture the villain. When the inmates entered the room of Mr. Williams they found him lying upon the floor totally exhausted, and the dagger of the assassin near him upon the floor."—*Washington Star.*

BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.—A Convention of the Presbytery of Baltimore was held in Frederick city last week. The Rev. Mr. Kaufman, of this city, was chosen moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Lefevre temporary clerk. Four commissioners—Rev. Messrs. Carnahan and Galbraith, of the clergy, and W. B. Canfield and Wm. Hogg, Esqs., of the laity—were elected to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly to convene in New Orleans the coming month. The session, which was continued for four days, was marked throughout by good feeling and concord of action. There was not more than one-half the usual number of delegates present.

Considerable difficulty now exists between the Cambria (Pa.) Iron Company and their employees. The miners and puddlers have refused to continue work unless the reduction of twenty-five per cent., which was imposed by the company last fall, be countermanded, and the payment of cash be again adopted.

THOMAS H. BENTON—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

[*Condensed from the proof sheets of the 3d vol. New American Cyclopædia.*]

Thomas Hart Benton was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., March 14, 1782. His father died when he was 8 years old; his early education was imperfect; he was for some time at a grammar school, and afterward at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, but finished no course of study there, as his mother removed to Tennessee to settle on a tract of land belonging to his father's estate.—Thomas studied law, and soon rose to eminence in that profession. He was now elected to the Legislature, serving only a single term, during which he procured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and of another giving to slaves the benefit of a jury trial, the same as white men. One of his earliest friends and patrons was Andrew Jackson, at that time a Judge of the Supreme Court, and subsequently Major-General of the State Militia. Benton became his aid-de-camp, and during the war also raised a regiment of volunteers. It was from that service he derived the title of Colonel, which has clung to him through life. Notwithstanding the close intimacy between Jackson and himself, a rude and sudden rupture took place in which severe pistol and dagger wounds were given, and produced a rencontre that estranged them for many years.

After the volunteers were disbanded Mr. Madison appointed Colonel Benton, in 1813, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but on his way to serve in Canada, in 1814, he heard the news of the peace and resigned. He now removed to Missouri and took up his abode in the city of St. Louis in 1815. There he devoted himself anew to his profession. Engaging in the politics of the day he established the Missouri *Argus*, became involved in several duels, in one of which he killed his opponent, Mr. Lucas—an event he subsequently deeply regretted. In consideration of his efforts in favor of the admission of Missouri into the Union, he was chosen one of the first Senators from the new State.

From this period his political history may be said to date as a representative of the west, and himself a pioneer, sympathising with the hardy residents of the frontier, he successfully advocated a reform in the land system of the General Government by which all future sales were changed to a cash basis, reducing the price to $1.25 per acre. But this was not all that was needed. First, a preemptive right to all actual settlers; secondly, a periodic reduction according to the time sections had been in market, so as to make the prices correspond with the quality; and thirdly, the donation of homesteads to impoverished but industrious persons who would cultivate the soil for a given number of years, and thereby develop the resources of the country—these were all points essential to the needed reform. Col. Benton apprehended the full scope of these changes, and determined to persist in urging them until they should be accomplished. The years 1824, 1826, 1828, accordingly found him doing battle for such amelioration of the entire system. A bill embracing these features was moved by him and renewed annually until it at last took hold upon the public mind.

Finally President Jackson embodied similar views in one of his messages, and from that date the ultimate triumph of land reform became only a question of time. Col. Benton next directed his attention to change the policy of the General Government with respect to saline and mineral lands, which it had been customary to withhold from public sale and farm out. By his efforts they were thrown open to occupancy. During the session of 1829–'30, Col. Benton sought to effect a repeal of the imposts upon all the necessaries of life—regarding these duties as seriously affecting the prosperity of the Western States.

In directing adventure to explorations in the Far West, in fixing the attention of Government upon the early occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia, in encouraging overland transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Col. Benton was also prominent.—He first elaborated the project of an overland connection; but as science expanded and knowledge of the intervening wilderness became more definite, he strenuously advocated the construction of a great Central Railway.

Upon the wider theatre of national politics the career of Col. Benton was equally remarkable. When the charter of the Bank of the United States expired, he studied with his usual ardor the whole question of finance, circulating medium and exchange, and proposed as the true remedy for existing embarrassments, a gold and silver currency.

The elaboration which he gave to these views paved the way for subsequent legislation, and did much to consolidate the sentiment of the Democratic party in favor of the sub-treasury system.

Throughout the long and critical struggle between the Administration and the advocates of the re-charter of the National Bank, Col. Benton was the main stay of the President and the Senate. As the mover of the "expurging resolutions" he made himself especially obnoxious to political opponents, but finally achieved success, and gained a great personal triumph.

During the succeeding administration of Mr. Van Buren, much of Col. Benton's time was devoted to the defence of the new financial policy, then being inaugurated. Upon the questions relating to the Oregon boundary, the annexation of Texas and various other important matters growing out of our foreign relations between the Presidential terms of Tyler and Taylor, Col. Benton took a leading and influential part. On the first of these he differed from the Democratic Administration of Mr. Polk, which had declared for the line of 54° 40′, but the powerful effort of Col. Benton, in which he reviewed the whole controversy, and elucidated the claims of the United States with much force, was not to be withstood, and the Administration and party were content to acquiesce in his views, and accept the line of 49° as the northern boundary.

During the Mexican War, also, his services and intimate acquaintance with the Spanish provinces of the South, to whose history he has devoted much attention, proved most useful to the Government. It was upon his suggestion that the policy of "masterly inactivity" at first determined upon was finally abandoned, and a vigorous prosecution of the war urged in its stead. Valuing highly his counsels, President Polk proposed to confer upon him the title of Lieutenant General, with full command of the war, but the project was never consummated. In the slavery disputes which followed the acquisition of new territory, Col. Benton opposed the compromise offered by Mr. Clay.

After the rupture between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and in consequence of the defence by the latter of the doctrine of nullification, Col. Benton, in his close affiliation with the administration, became the leading Democratic opponent of Mr. Calhoun on this question, and the personal friendship previously existing between these two Senators, ceased from that time.

But the position assumed and the views enunciated by Col. Benton at this time and during subsequent years were gradually arraying a strong party against him in the State he had so long represented. Disobeying the instructions of the Missouri Legislature with respect to issues made by Mr. Calhoun in opposition to the Wilmot-Proviso, Col. Benton determined to canvass the State, and at the close of the session of Congress returned to Missouri for that purpose. The result in 1849-50 was the return of a legislature largely Democratic, but composed of opposite wings—the Benton men being in a plurality. By an arrangement between the whigs and anti-Benton men Mr. Geyer was elected to supersede Col. Benton in the Senate.

To vindicate his position, and to break up the ascendancy which the so-called nullification party was thus acquiring, Col. Benton, in 1852, made a more direct appeal to the people in the Congressional district in which he resided, announced himself a candidate for Congress, and was elected over all opposition.

In the session that followed he at first supported, but subsequently repudiated, the policy of the administration, exerting himself with all his strength to defeat the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In consequence of his opposition, his friends throughout Missouri were displaced from office, and at the election which took place in 1854, he was defeated in his own district by a coalition between his old opponents and the new American party.

In 1856 he again canvassed his State as a candidate for Governor, but though he was every where received with enthusiastic applause, and although the result of his efforts was to restore in a great measure the conservative feeling of the State and prepare the way for a more liberal policy on domestic subjects, Mr. Trusten Polk—national democrat—was elected by a trifling plurality.

In the Presidential election of November, 1856, Col. Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Colonel Fremont. The reason assigned by him was a confidence that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson Administration, and the apprehension that the success of Col. Fremont would engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the Union. He soon after saw occasion to change both opinions, and although in retirement, he zealously opposed the Administration of Buchanan, and inclined to unite with the Opposition that presented itself in the Republican Party.

After his defeat in 1856, Colonel Benton devoted his time again to literary pursuits. Even before that time he had begun his "Thirty Years' View" of the working of the Government. This was completed and published in New York in 1854. It is a retrospect of the period during which he held a seat in the Senate of the United States, and presents a connected narrative of the times from Adams to Pierce, developing much of the secret history of the men and politics of that epoch. No sooner was that off his hands than he engaged in the still more laborious task of condensing, revising, and abridging the debates of Congress from the foundation of the Government to the present time. In this work, although at the advanced age of 76, his daily labors were almost incredible, and such as few men in the prime of manly life could support. This was accomplished in great part by means of a robust constitution, temperate habits, regular exercise, and daily resort to the cold bath. His health was still as perfect, his mind as unimpaired, and his interest in passing events as absorbing as ever. He also wrote in an interval of leisure a review of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which has attracted great attention. With a strong industrious intellect, a dominating character, and quick appreciation of men, Col. Benton has exercised a prominent influence upon national affairs. In Missouri his power was at one time boundless, and throughout the West he moulded public opinion to his will for many years. While adhering to strict party lines he was able to effect almost everything he attempted, and often standing forth alone he drew his party with him against the policy of Presidents and Cabinets. In his last attempt of this kind, however, he failed, and was forced to relinquish office as a consequence; but this crowning struggle was a testimony to his independence and sense of duty that will contribute no less to his fame with posterity than the honors which he received through party allegiance.

Colonel Benton was married, after becoming Senator, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Va. His surviving children are four daughters—Mrs. William Carey Jones, Mrs. Ann Benton Fremont, Mrs Sarah Benton Jacob, and Madame Susan Benton Boileau, now at Calcutta, wife of the French Consul-General. Mrs. Benton died in 1854, having been struck with paralysis in 1844, and from the time of that calamity her husband was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE AT NEW ORLEANS.

VICTORIES OF GEN. OSOLLO—HIS PROBABLE DECLARATION AS PRESIDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The steamship Tennessee is coming up with important news from Mexico.

General Osollo has taken the city of Guadalaxara, capturing the entire Government of Janerese.

Janerese and his officers were permitted to leave the country unmolested.

General Osollo was on his way back to the City of Mexico, and would probably be declared President.

The city of Vera Cruz still held out for the Constitution.

Tampico was besieged by Garza.

THE DEATH OF HON. T. H. BENTON—INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Union says that the interview between the President and Hon. Thos. H. Benton on Friday night was protracted, and the latter afterward expressed exceeding gratification at the visit. Mr. Benton spoke with extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and expressed his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threatened the country. He exhorted the President to rely on the Divine support and guidance, and not upon that of men who would deceive him.

DEATH OF HON. THOS. H. BENTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Hon. Thos. H. Benton died this morning at 7½ o'clock.

It is understood that both Houses of Congress will adjourn on Monday to attend the funeral.

DEATH OF BENTON—DEMONSTRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—A well attended public meeting was held here at noon to-day for the purpose of making appropriate arrangements to do honor to the memory of Thomas H. Benton. Brief eulogies were pronounced by several gentlemen and appropriate resolutions was adopted. A committee of prominent citizens were appointed to take such action as may be necessary for a public demonstration of respect to the remains of the deceased, when they are brought hither for interment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There will be no acceptance of the volunteers whose services have been tendered to the President until after the passage of the deficiency bill.

Senator Davis is regarded as convalescent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals till the 10th of May for the issue of any portion on the five million dollars in Treasury Notes in exchange for gold.

Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the Peace Commissioners sent to Utah, will leave here to-morrow.

The remains of Col. Benton will go west via. the Relay House and Wheeling.

OPENING OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

HARTFORD, April 9.—The Connecticut River is fully open, and the steamers Granite State, Capt. King, and the City of Hartford, Capt. Mills, have commenced running regularly between Hartford and New York, making all the landings on the river between Saybrook and Hartford. These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, safety and experienced officers by any steamers on the Sound routes.

SAILING OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamer Vanderbilt sailed hence to-day, for Liverpool. She took out $235,000 in specie.

NEW YORK TEA SALE.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At the Tea sale this morning prices were slightly lower and the catalogue was largely withdrawn.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The present rise in the Mississippi is the highest ever known, and the whole country on both sides from Napoleon to Lake Providence is submerged, and immense damage has been done. A crevasse is feared but precautions are being taken. The river is still rising.

THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 11.—The steamer America arrived here to-day, from Halifax, having been detained below eight hours for a pilot. Her mails were forwarded by the night train.

INSURRECTION AT ANTIGUA.

NEW YORK, April 11.—An insurrection is reported at Antigua. The inhabitants were fleeing, and many had arrived at St. Croix. An English war steamer had left the latter place for Antigua.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Flour.—The market is quiet. Sales of 4,500 bbls. State and Ohio have declined 5cts. Sales of State at $4 20@4.30; Ohio $4.65@$4.80. Wheat is firm—sales 4,000 bushels at about former rates. Chicago Spring 100c.; Indiana Red 118cts. Corn.—Sales of 12,000 bushels to-day. Market dull. White 73@75cts.; Yellow 75cts. Pork.—Mess has declined 15cts.—Sales at $17.50. Lard is dull at 10½@10¾ cts. Whiskey is dull at 21½ cts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Some days since a seaman of the ship Terese made complaint before Justice Audoun, charging John Finch, the mate, with inflicting cruel punishment upon him during the recent voyage of that vessel. During the investigation the fact was elicited that a seaman, by the name of John Wilson, had died from injuries inflicted by order of the captain, and that his treatment was of the most brutal and inhuman description. The witnesses were held to testify of the matter before the United States Commissioner, and on Saturday morning an examination was had which disclosed the following particulars:—Captain Holmes gave Wilson two severe blows on the head with a belaying pin, after which he ordered four of the men to tie him up to the rigging by the hands and feet. While thus suspended the men were directed to whip him, and blows were inflicted until there was not a spot on his whole body from which the blood did not issue. By order of the Captain he was then taken down and another of the crew, a boy by the name of Reed, was compelled to saturate a broom with salt water and scrub his face with it. Wilson then went to his berth in the cabin, and the men were again directed to bring him on deck. He beseeched them for God's sake to let him alone that he might die, but they obeyed the Captain's order and brought him on deck, and before any further punishment could be inflicted the man died and was thrown overboard. Two of the men who participated in these inhuman proceedings were before the Commissioner, and were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Their names are George Purrington and Charles Grant. Captain Holmes and the other two men have not been arrested.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 1 o'clock, fire was discovered in the frame carpenter shop of Mr. Gerard Sappington, situated on Holland street, between Aisquith street and Central avenue. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time it was entirely consumed. Mr. Sappington's loss in tools, finished work, and lumber, is about $300, on which he has no insurance.

The two two-story and atick brick dwellings west of the carpenter shop also took fire, and for a while burnt quite fiercely. The one adjoining the carpenter shop was occupied by Jacob Stievel; his loss on furniture, by fire and water, is considerable. He has an insurance in the Firemens' office of $450, which will cover it. The family of Mr. Stievel were compelled to leave the house in their night clothes, owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread. The other house was occupied by Mr. Clayton Garwood, who sustained very little damage, his furniture being safely removed. The houses belonged to Mr. Francis Davidson, and were damaged to the amount of about $500, which is covered by insurance in the Equitable office.

The residence of Mr. Thomas McCormick, adjoining the shop on the East, also took fire on the roof, which was considerably burnt. Mr. McCormick sustained much damage by water, which was necessarily thrown upon the house. His loss is estimated at $500 on house and furniture, which is covered by insurance, in the Equitable and Associated Firemen's offices.

The brick stable of Mr. J. J. Turner, in the rear of the Carpenter shop, was damaged on the roof to the amount of about $30, which is covered by insurance in the Equitable office. This fire was of incendiary origin, the carpenter shop having been fired from the alley on the west, by placing combustible materials between the weather boarding. Residents on the opposite side of the street, state that parties were seen leaving the premises just before the flames were discovered.

ALARMS.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night between 7 and 8 o'clock, arose from the burning of some curtains, which accidently took fire, from the explosion of a camphene lamp in the store of Mr. Hecht, on Broadway, near Eastern avenue. Damage very slight.

The alarm at half-past 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, was caused by the burning of a chimney in Plumb alley, in the southern section of the city.

WEALTHY CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.—The City Collector, William Thomas Valiant, Esq., on Friday submitted to the City Council a list of all the tax-payers in the city, the assessment of whose property is thirty thousand dollars and upwards.—From the list we select the following assessed at $100,000 and upwards:

A. J. Albert	$116,934	John Eager Howard	290,887
D. P. Banks	104,978	John B. Howell	107,580
D. Barnum's estate	189,750	Leonard Jarvis	188,398
H. M. Bash	142,504	Hugh Jenkins	117,309
Jerome N. Bonaparte	105,396	Kirkland, Chase & Co	106,500
George Brown	425,461	Josiah Lee's estate	112,462
F. W. Brune & Sons	102,616	Alexander Lorman	229,000
Chas. R. Carroll	148,329	Thomas Matthews	126,084
James Carroll	202,325	Wm. E. Mayhew	120,000
John Clark	106,095	S. McDonald's estate	151,177
" " bank st'k	121,019	Edward Patterson	148,767
Rachael Colvin	184,000	George Patterson	139,078
Balto. Water Co	112,573	Henry Patterson	171,169
Canton Company	167,740	J. W. & E. Patterson	163,641
Gas Light Co.	410,000	Josiah Pennington	120,705
J. S. Donnell & Sons	164,936	Wm. Peters	111,265
Dougherty, Woods, & Company	125,662	Sophia C. Read	100,000
		Lloyd N. Rogers	164,000
Hamilton Easter & Co	158,000	J. Philip Roman	196,192
Thos. Edmonson	154,837	M. Shepard's estate	180,339
Richard France	131,462	Thomas Swann	164,981
George R. Gaither	254,734	Chas. R. Taylor	150,823
Robt. Garret & Sons	258,000	Robert A. Taylor	134,980
Hugh Gelston	252,000	Wm. G. Taylor	110,687
William Gilmor	112,000	J. Thornburg's estate	197,500
John S. Gittings	469,910	Henry Tiffany & Co.	100,000
John S. Given	141,152	Noah Walker	203,010
John Glenn's estate	269,000	Wm. West	161,699
Jno. Henderson & Co	106,500	Thos. Whitridge	131,550
Mrs. Geo. Hoffman	136,435	Wm. Wilson & Sons	138,800
James Hooper	130,525	Ross Winans	162,054
Johns Hopkins	604,735	Thomas Winans	372,281

Total number of assessments exceeding $100,000, 63, the aggregate of whose assessed wealth amounts to $11,183,936.

Many of the persons whose names are included in the above list, have country residences, and as possessions other than real property are assessed in the counties where they reside during the summer months, their real wealth does not appear by the above figures.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—A lad named Wm. Henry Rider, aged fifteen years, son of Mr. Henry Rider, residing on Ostend street, came to his death on Saturday morning while gunning in the woods near the Marine Hospital. With three companions he left for the above place in a boat, and while they proceeded into the woods he remained to complete some arrangements, intending to follow in a few moments. They had gone but a short distance when the report of a gun was heard and two men observed running in the direction of the boat. On arriving back they found their friend in the arms of Dr. De Butt, of the Marine Hospital, and Dr. Murray, who were conveying him to the house. In handling the gun, having the muzzle toward him, one of the hammers accidentally struck a seat of the boat causing it to be discharged, the load taking effect in the left side near the region of the heart, from which he died in about ten minutes. The accident was seen by Drs. De Butt and Murray, who at the time were seated at one of the windows of the Hospital looking out upon the bay. Coroner Benson was summoned to hold an inquest, but refused on the ground that there was no mystery connected with the affair, it being clearly accidental.

STABBED.—An affray occurred on Monday night, on board the ship Ann E. Hooper, Capt. Walter Simpson, which arrived here on Friday. The particulars of which are these: On Monday night last, about nine o'clock, when outside Cape Henry, the mate, named Lester Davis, gave certain orders to one of the sailors, named William Sutton, who refused to obey them, whereupon the mate took hold of Sutton as if to conpel him to do his duty, when Sutton immediately drew his knife and stabbed the mate. Davis, it is said, then struck Sutton with a belaying pin, who again attempted to use his knife; at this time the cry of murder was raised, which brought Captain Simpson on deck, and the affray was stopped. The knife entered the left side of Davis, between the lower ribs and near the kidneys, inflicting a very severe wound. On his arrival he was attended by Dr. Devinelle, and is now recovering. Sutton, who belongs to Baltimore, was arrested on the charge of assaulting the mate with intent to kill, and committed to jail by Justice Audoun for a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner.

THE RELAY HOUSE.—This old and favorite summer resort, which is situated nine miles from the city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. J. M. Lowe, for some years past known as the agent of the road at that station. The entire buildings, and the pleasant groves adjoining, have, under his direction, undergone extensive improvements, preparatory to the opening of the house for the coming season. On Saturday last, upon invitation of the proprietor, some twenty-five reporters and other *attaches* of the city press visited the place, to celebrate the occasion. After a few hours had been pleasantly spent in fishing, a sport for which the neighboring stream offers every facility, the company set down to a sumptuous entertainment, tendered them by Mr. Lowe; after partaking of which, and giving expression to their best wishes for the success of the new proprietor, and tendering their thanks to the master of transportation of the road, Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., his assistant, Mr. Hudgins, and Wm. E. Bartlett, Esq., of the board of Directors, for their kind attention, the party returned to the city, much gratified with their visit.

ASSAULT AT THE PENITENTIARY.—On Friday afternoon last, one of the prisoners in the Penitentiary named Robert Holbert, committed a violent assault with a mallet upon Mr. Horace Kimball, the superintendent of the broom and bucket shop. The result might have been fatal, but another prisoner named William Gault, interfered and rescued Mr. Kimball from his assailant. Mr. Kimball had reported Holbert for delinquency, which is thought to have been the cause of the assault.

FOR BOSTON.—The steamer Joseph Whitney, Capt. S. Howes, sailed at three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, from her wharf, foot of Long Dock, with a full cargo, consisting of produce from the West, hides and leather from this city, breadstuffs, &c., and the following cabin passengers: Mr. Elnath Hunt and wife, Portland, Maine; Mrs. Ann McNeil, Montevideo, B. A.; Miss Austen, Boston, Mass.; Mr. W. B. McLaughlin, wife, child and nurse, Baltimore; Mr. W. P. Clarke, Louisville, Ky. The season is now approaching when the pleasant trips by sea offered by this superior line will be largely availed of by the traveling community.

REWARD OFFERED.—It will be seen by the advertisement in to-day's paper, that Jerusalem Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Benjamin Jones, who was a member of that Encampment, and whose body, it will be recollected, was found in the basin a few days ago. The testimony adduced at the coroner's inquest, it is thought, indicates that the unfortunate man came to his death by foul means.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—William Sutton was arrested on Friday evening on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill George Davis, by stabbing him with a knife. The affair occurred on board the ship Ann E. Hooper. Sutton was committed by the U. S. Commissioner for examination, which will take place this morning. Davis is not in a danger ous condition, but was unable to attend on Saturday.

NEW PARSONAGE.—The trustees of the Franklin street Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. C. Burt, Pastor, have obtained plans, elevations, &c., for a parsonage adjoining their church, from R. Snowden Andrews, Esq., architect, which have been approved and adopted. A contract has been made with Mr. Joshua Carson, builder, to complete the work in accordance with the designs of Mr. Andrews, within the amount limited by the building committee. The design will conform to that of the church, of the Gothic style.

INCENDIARISM.—Yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock an attempt was made to burn down the frame building, used as a trunk factory, on Hillen street, between East and Forrest streets.—The window shutters were broken open and fire applied inside—it was soon discovered by the officers on duty, and extinguished before much damage was done. The building belonged to Mr. J. Johnson and was insured.

ARRESTS.—Peter McAuney was arrested on Saturday, by officer Armeworthy of the Eastern District, on the charge of assaulting and beating John Welsh. He was held to bail for trial before the Criminal Court, by Justice Welsh.

George Konig and John Murry were arrested on Saturday night, by officers Durkee and Glenn, of the Eastern District, for assaulting and beating George Hets. Justice Audoun held them to bail for trial before the Criminal Court.

William Moore was arrested by officer Lee, of the Eastern District, on the charge of assaulting officer White. He was held to bail for Court by Justice Audoun.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—Patrick Cauley was arrested on Saturday by officer Glenn, of the Eastern District, for throwing a quantity of oyster shells in the street. Justice Jolly fined him one dollar and costs—$1.31.

John Broeman was arrested by officer Knowles, of the Eastern District, on the charge of throwing a nuisance in the street. Justice Audoun fined him one dollar and costs—$1.31.

THE MINOR LAW TO BE ENFORCED.—Marshal Herring has issued orders to the entire police department, to arrest all minors caught running with the fire apparatus after to-morrow.

FINED.—Lewis Fried was on Saturday arrested by officer Rutherford, and fined $20 by Justice McAllister for permitting a nuisance. Fine subsequently remitted by the Mayor.

BURGLARIOUS.—The residence of Dr. Thomas Owings, No. 103 Fayette street, near Little Sharp, also that of Dr. John H. McCulloh, adjoining, were entered on Friday morning, and in each instance, large quantities of clothing were bundled up preparatory to being removed. The robbers, it is thought, were frightened off by the barking of a dog, before accomplishing their purpose.

ASSAULT WITH A "BILLY."—Jas. Haslem was arrested on Saturday by officers Freeharty and Harrigan, on the charge of assaulting with a "billy" Mrs. Biddy McNally. Justice Mearis released him for a hearing.

DISCHARGED AND SUSPENDED.—Marshal Herring discharged one and suspended six of the police during the past week for neglect of duty.

CASE OF GARROTING.—On Friday night last, as a son of Mr. Caleb Littig, aged fifteen years, was passing along Lombard street, near Liberty, he was seized by a party of rowdies, and whilst one gagged him, another robbed him of a valuable set of shirt studs, which he wore.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The new drama by Thomas Dunn English, entitled, The Mormons, will be brought out at this theatre to-night, with new scenery, and the costumes and paraphernalia used in the ceremonials of the Mormon church. This piece has had a most successful run in New York, attracting crowded houses for over three weeks.—It is said to abound in amusing incidents, and as it will be produced here with a strong cast of characters, embracing that sterling actor, Mr. Charles Bass it will doubtless have an equally successful run in this city.

THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—This very popular place of resort, under the management of Mr. Warden, is attracting the attention of theatre-goers and amusement seekers. It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that Mr. Warden has engaged Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drew, the celebrated comedians, who will give a series of entertainments during this week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge. This Court was engaged on Saturday with the case of Morris *vs.* Bayne. Motion to dissolve an injunction—before reported. Wallis and C. Marshall for complainant; Talbott for respondent.

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

In the case of the First Independent Church of Baltimore *vs.* Robert Howard, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $300.19.

William Oirtwine *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. An action to recover damages sustained by the defendant turning water on his property by the grading of a street. On trial.—Barroll and Pitts for Plaintiff; Dulaney for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Before Hon. William Fell Giles, Judge. The following business was transacted on Saturday:

William L. McAfee and William H. Russell *vs.* William B. Cromwell and others. An action to recover the value of certain soda ash damaged by transportation on board a steamer of the defendants, which their agent, A. C. Hall, was instructed to have insured, but failed to do. On trial. Bond and Talbott for plaintiffs; Matthews for defendants.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court assembled on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and Judge Stump being absent from the city, was adjourned until next Saturday.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT.—There was no business of public interest transacted in this Court on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1858.

No. 273. George De Swatz, appellant, *vs.* The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Black, this appeal was docketed and dismissed.

No. 216. Stephen O. Nelson & Co., appellants, *vs.* Samuel R. Garner *et al.* and McRae, Collman & Co., claimants of the steamer Brigadier General R. H. Stokes. The motion of Mr. Gillett, of counsel for the appellees, to dismiss this appeal for the want of jurisdiction in the District Court, was overruled.

No. 71. Charles W. Gazzam, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Lessee of Elam Phillips *et al.* The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. J. L. Smith for the plaintiff in error.

No. 72. Francis Selden, appellant, *vs.* Lawrence Myers *et al.* This cause was argued by Messrs. Coxe and Webb for the appellant, and Mr. Bradley for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States sloop-of-war Marion sailed on the 6th inst. from Norfolk, to join the African squadron at Porto Praya, Cape de Verde islands.—The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Thomas W. Brent; Lieutenants, Charles M. Morris, Wm. D. Whiting, Ed. E. Stone, A.