BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

The question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has again been brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives. We are sorry for it. With all possible respect for the "assembled wisdom of the nation," we cannot help regretting that Honorable Gentlemen should have taken this diplomatic turn just at the present moment. There are home matters enough requiring their attention, which would have occupied all their time, and called into play the full measure of their legislative capacity, from now until the 7th of June, the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress. Besides, we have our serious doubts whether the probabilities of a speedy or amicable settlement of any diplomatic question are greatly increased by the delivery of Buncombe speeches in Committee of the Whole, which is about all that members of the lower House can do in the way of making or unmaking treaties,—all power in the premises having been confided by the Constitution exclusively to the President and the Senate. To utter bald commonplaces about the Monroe doctrine—the manifest destiny of the Republic—and the expansive and illimitable energies of a free people, is indeed within the range of the humblest Congressional capacity, but to discuss understandingly a grave question of international law, to the perplexities of which the complications of two centuries have contributed, and whose settlement is further embarrassed by the possible issues of peace and war involved in its solution, is a task for a statesman. It is a question, therefore, far better suited for the cabinet councils of the President, or the executive sessions of the Senate, than for debate in Committee of the Whole, and we are quite sure that the President owes small thanks to the Honorable Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations for springing it upon the House, at a time when its discussion in that Honorable body can serve no useful purpose, but may possibly embarrass the Administration in its negotiations, or even wholly frustrate its endeavors to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of this long-standing difficulty. Without entering to-day upon the consideration of any of the diplomatic questions which are raised by Mr. CLINGMAN's resolution in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we purpose merely to call attention to the character of the international morality which seems to have influenced the honorable member, now Senator from North Carolina, to make this move. On Thursday, (we quote from our report of the proceedings of the House, published yesterday):

Mr. RITCHIE (Pa.) spoke against the resolution proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, arguing that there is no particular emergency which requ res it. The treaty, when made, prevented a collision between Great Britain and the United States, and preserved the peace. It was dictated by good sense and good feeling on both sides. The practical difficulty between the two countries amounts to nothing. It arises merely from a technical interpretation of the treaty. He could see no reason for its abrogation, except a desire on the part of the United States to seize Central America.

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) said we ought to be free from the treaty, so that, when we wish to acquire the territory, we may do it lawfully.

Mr. CLINGMAN evidently contemplates the annexation of Central America at some future day, and wishes to remove all legal obstacles out of the way, preparatory to the execution of his grand project. His language might even be thought to evince a laudable degree of caution and a scrupulous regard for the principles of international law, were it not for an unfortunate admission which he made, in debate, on the day previous, in reply to a question put by Mr. GIDDINGS.

Mr. GIDDINGS inquired whether Mr. Clingman was in favor of the annexation of Cuba.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that he should be glad to have Cuba annexed; and that four years ago the United States had good ground and ought to have taken it after the Black Warrior affair.

If Mr. CLINGMAN thinks that the arrest and temporary detention of an American vessel by the Custom-house officers of a foreign State, for a supposed violation of its revenue laws, constitutes "good ground" for seizing and annexing the territory of that State, we are afraid that a very small provocation would be a sufficient pretext in his eyes, for "lawfully" annexing Central America.—Yet Mr. CLINGMAN is chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Relations, and has just been appointed a Senator. If such loose doctrines of international law prevail among legislators, need we wonder at the growth of *filibusterism* among the people. We are afraid that Mr. CLINGMAN has a covetous disposition, and wishes to annex all the world to our already ample domain. Cuba and Central America he has evidently set his heart upon. He regrets that we should have let slip the fine opportunities we have had for seizing the former, and wants to pave the way for the "lawful" acquisition of the latter. He is decidedly aggressive and expansive in his tendencies, and quite liberal, not to say a little wild, in his ideas of international law.—Emergencies may undoubtedly arise which may make it necessary for the United States to have possession both of Cuba and of the Central American routes to our Pacific possessions. It may be, that the forcible acquisition, both of the Island and of the Isthmus, may, one day, become for us a necessary measure of self-preservation and military defence. That time, however, has not yet come. Until, therefore, the necessity does arise, or some better opportunity presents itself, we cannot agree with Mr. CLINGMAN either in his estimate of the amount of justification necessary for the seizure of Cuba, or in his proposition to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in order to prepare the way for the annexation of Central America. Our views upon the treaty itself, and upon the interesting questions which it was supposed to have settled, but which unfortunately remain open for further negotiations, we have reserved for a future article.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—We cheerfully publish the following letter from Col. Graham, of Chicago. Every intelligent reader will understand how, by dropping the "hundred," the compositor made the mistake to which he refers.—EDS. DAILY EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5th, 1858.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Daily Exchange:

In the report contained in your paper of this morning, of yesterday's proceedings of the American Scientific Association, in regard to the places proposed for next year's meeting, you make me say that, "during last year more than two millions dollars' worth of produce had been sent to Eastern and European markets." What I said was, "during the year 1855 (a year of unusually high prices, owing to the Crimean war,) near two *hundred millions* dollars' worth of produce, lumber and merchandise were received into the port of Chicago, and more than two *hundred and twelve millions* dollars' worth were, during that year, sent from Chicago to other domestic and to foreign ports." This will appear by statistics given in full, in my report on the subject, now in the libraries of the Maryland Institute, and the Maryland Historical Society, at Baltimore.

Please notice this correction, and oblige,

Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. D. GRAHAM.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Before Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

United States *vs.* John O. Little, indicted on the charge of murdering Wm. Finnegan, first mate of the barque Acme, on the high seas, on the fifth day of January, 1858, by stabbing him in the left breast with a sheath knife. William M. Addison, Esq., United States Attorney, and John Hanan, Jr., Esq., prosecuting; Robert J. Brent, Esq., Hon. Henry May, Vivian Brent and J. P. Poe, Esqrs., for the defendant.

The Court overruled the prayers of counsel and issued the following instruction to the jury:

If the jury shall find from the evidence in this case, that when the prisoner stabbed the mate, he was smarting under the blows he had just received, or under the violence then used towards him, and his passion had not had time to cool, then the killing under such circumstances was manslaughter; but if the jury find that his passion had cooled, then such killing is murder. And if they further find that when the deadly wound was inflicted, the mate had taken hold of the collar of the prisoner, and was using towards him such violence as to create in prisoner's mind a reasonable apprehension that the mate would do him some great bodily harm, and that the prisoner, to protect himself, and without any intention of killing the mate, made the blow as given in evidence in this case, then such killing is homicide excusable; and the prisoner is not guilty under this indictment.

The argument before the jury was commenced by John Hanan, Jr., Esq., on the part of the government. He was followed by J. Preston Poe, Esq., in behalf of the prisoner, who was succeeded by Robert J. Brent, Esq., in an argument of great strength and brilliancy. The concluding argument was made by W. M. Addison, Esq., for the government. The jury retired a few minutes before two o'clock, and after an absence of half an hour, the Court took a recess until half-past four o'clock. On the re-assembling of the Court, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." The traverser was then sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and to be imprisoned in the jail for a term of three years.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court will meet this morning for the transaction of the usual assault and battery business.

On Monday the appeal cases from the decisions of Justices of the Peace for violations of city ordinances, will be called for trial.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.
DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

ANNAPOLIS, May 7th, 1858.

No. 103. William Tabler of L., vs. John A. Castle. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Frederick Co., was further argued and concluded by Palmer for the appellant.

[*From Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, Vol. II.*]

BANYAN.

A Banyan is a Hindoo merchant, broker or banker, having dealings with foreigners. The term is by several authorities derived from the Sanscrit *banij* or *banik*, signifying a trader or dealer, and applied to the whole shopkeeping fraternity of Hindostan. Others again, tracing it to the same origin, apply the word to that particular class of Hindoo traders who, departing from the ancient custom of their people, push their commercial operations into strange countries. These give the name *banyan* to those Hindoos whom Marco Polo found among the foreign merchants at the fair of Tabriz, and the port of Aden; to those traders from India, who, in the middle ages, were found on the Eastern coast of Africa; to those banyans, so called, who at different periods have formed considerable and influential mercantile communities in the principal trading towns of Arabia and Persia; and to those enterprising merchants who, in later times, have carried on an extensive trade, by caravans from Bombay, Surat and Cambay, with the interior of Asia, even venturing so far as the frontier of Russia and China. It is said that the Portuguese were driven from Muscat by the treachery of a banyan, who instigated the uprising in resentment for an affront offered to his family. Again, by a number of writers the banyans are described as a distinct caste, "believing in the metempsychosis, and abstaining from the use of flesh-meat, or of any food that has once had life;" whereas, they do not at this day constitute a separate caste, nor are they so considered in any Hindoo code, or by the Braminical priesthood. Several travelers (among whom are Tavernier and Ludolph) use the term banyan as synonymous with *Vaishya*, the name of the entire great caste of merchants and agriculturalists—but for this there is no oriental authority. Tavernier and Ludolph, supposing them to be a cast of vegetarians, have gone so far as to define the word banyan as "one innocent and without malice;" and Dr. Noah Webster, in defining banyan days, in seamen's language, as days in a week in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them, says: "The use of the term seems to be borrowed from the banyans in Asia, who, believing in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor even kill noxious animals." In this the lexicographer has adopted a prevailing error of ship masters and sailors in the East India trade, who when the intercourse of Europeans with the natives was almost wholly restricted to a particular class of merchants and brokers, naturally ascribed to the banyans, as a caste or sect, those religious and social customs to which they hold in common with all worshippers of Brama and Vishnu, the creator and the preserver. The same explanation suffices for the various errors of travelers. In Bengal, the banyan derives his title from *baniya*, Hindostanee, a banker, and claims accordingly, the superior status of a financier, capitalist, and speculator, or broker in foreign commerce; he manages the money-matters of the European merchant, and serves him in the capacity of interpreter. In fact, the same man is styled in Madras, a *dobash*, corrupted from *dwi bashi*, "2 languages," and signifying any one who can speak 2 languages. Thus, the banyan proper will explain to you that the banyans are a caste, but a mixed craft; and, with the Hindo's partiality for common origins, will assure you that they are sprung from a father of the medical and a mother of the commercial class, not caste. This notion takes practical form in the fact that many of the banyans are practising physicians. Some banyans ostentatiously usurp the title of *dewan*, which implies an imposing order of delegated power; under the emperors of Hindostan, and even within very late years, at Lucknow and Delhi, the dewan's was a confidential office, filled only by persons in high favor, who enjoyed peculiar access to the monarch—The banyans are invariably Hindoos possessing almost without exception, large estates, and extensive credit and influence. So generally is this the case, that it is but a few years since every description of Government contracts was under the control of 20 or 30 banyans. If a government job was to be undertaken by any one not in the company's service, the banyans became his securities, on condition of receiving a per centage; and appointing their friends and dependents to such duties as might control the principal, and guard themselves against loss. If, on the other hand, a "company's servant," civil or military, was desirous of deriving benefit from some contract in the disposal of which he had a vote, and which, consequently, he could not obtain in his own name—then the banyan became the principal, and his foreign friend either received a share, or derived advantage from loans, which answered his purpose equally well. Frequently the same person was banyan to several European houses, whose affairs, thus become unreservedly known to him, were discussed with more or less vivacity at those meetings; which the banyans of Calcutta formerly held when the active business of the day was over. The English and American branch houses in the three presidencies, and especially at Calcutta—are established by junior partners or confidential clerks, deputed for the purpose by their principals in London or Boston, as the case may be. These gentlemen are assisted, in duties so novel to them, by banyans, who, like the compradors in China, supply the merchandise and control the funds—buying cargoes, and cashing acceptances. Naturally shrewd and apt to learn, sharpened by various practice among traders from every coast, they soon become familiar with the strangest commercial usages, and expert in the tricks of trade; only the wily Greek and the astute Parsee, are competent to cope with them in regulating exchanges and managing prices, putting the market up and down as if for pastime. Nowhere are they so comfortably in their element as amid the kaleidoscopic concourse of heated speculators, drawn together by the monthly opium sale.

When a banyan is retained by an English or American house, which relies upon him for cash advances, he seats his own employees at the desks, and manages the details of the office by his confidential sircars, or native clerks. Indeed, he to a certain degree rules the office, entering it with but slight ceremony, making rather careless salaam, and never doffing his slippers. He goes attended invariably by sircars and hurkarus—that is clerks and messengers; he seldom condescends to visit the bazaars, but sends a broker; and he transacts his business generally by means of messengers and chits or notes.

In fact, the banyan is aware of his importance and makes the most of it. England has acknowledged her indebtedness to this class for her extended trade in the fabrics of Dacca, in the sugar of the Western and Northern districts, in indigo throughout the country, and in several other branches of commerce which, but for him, must have dwindled. The banyan often reaps large profits from the futile speculations of his employer. In Calcutta the principal banyans to American houses are the Baboos Kalidas and Rajinda Dutt. Ashootas Dey, who died in 1855, had transacted an extensive business directly with Boston houses for many years; his ready capital was said to amount to 50 lacs of rupees ($1,500,000.) His business has fallen to his nephew. Ashootas Dey was the only native merchant who received important orders direct from the United States; the same may be said of Ram Gopol Ghose on English account—wise and honorable men, and not to be included in the same category with those unscrupulous money lenders of the presidencies, to whose arts the foolish young civilian so easily succumbs.

AMERICAN DENUNCIATION OF THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE.

In the Hong Kong *Register* of the 27th of February we find the following copy of a circular which has been addressed to the Consuls of the United States by Mr. Reed, the American Minister in China, against the Coolie trade:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,
February 15, 1858.

SIR: I am directed by his Excellency the Minister of the United States again and most earnestly to call your attention to the *Coolie traffic* in American ships, and the necessity of resorting to all legal measures to arrest it.

The view taken of the trade by this legation is that what constitutes the breach of the laws of the United States is the contract for labor or service under which the coolie is shipped. Hence it is quite immaterial, in point of law, whether the coolie goes with or against his will, if on his arrival he is "to be disposed of to be held to labor or service." Of course there is a greater offence to morals and to the laws of this empire if, as is generally the case, the coolie is kidnapped, or seduced, or entrapped.

The employment of American ships in carrying Chinese coolies to be held to labor is illegal. It has been so represented to the Government at Washington, and will be so regarded by it. It is a trade in which, as revolting to humanity in its processes and results, no respectable American citizen will participate. It is a trade which endangers the lives of the mariners engaged in it, and of course involves terrible suffering and mortality among its principal victims, the coolies themselves.

The American Minister, in order to do all in his power to put an end as far as possible to circumscribe this traffic, instructs you—besides giving as much publicity to this communication as you may think conducive to the ends you have in view—to adopt the following course in all instances:

1st. Whenever you ascertain, or have good reason to believe, that an American ship is about to be loaded with Coolies for Havana, Surinam, or any other place, under contract for labor or service, you shall at once inform verbally and in writing the master, owner, or charterer of the views of this Legation, and of the liability to punishment and forfeiture which he or they incur.

2d. Whenever such shipment is about to be made from a British or Portuguese port, you will at once give notice to the Superintendent of Trade or Governor that the trade is regarded as a violation of the laws and treaties of the United States, and that this Legation will regard any countenance given to it as a most unfriendly act. The same notice is to be given to the Consular authorities accredited here by the country to which the shipment is made.

3d. Whenever such shipment is about to be made from one of the treaty ports in China, immediate notice is to be given to the local Chinese authorities, so that they may withhold the "*grand chop*," or port clearance. Whenever the local authorities desire the aid of the Consul, to visit vessels in order to give relief to any Chinese detained against their will, it is to be given promptly. The refusal of the local authorities to give a clearance to an American ship, unless Chinese subjects so shipped are discharged, is a "lawful requisition" of the local authorities, which the Consul must respect.

4th. Particular attention must be paid by you to the shipping articles of the seamen in such vessels, for it is believed that in many instances frauds on seamen have been perpetrated by interlinearions and erasures and other alterations of shipping articles. In such case, where you are satisfied of the fact of the alteration, you will give such relief to the mariner as is authorized by law, and retain the papers till the decision of this Legation is known.

5th. If it be known to you that the intermediate destination of such ship is to some port not opened to trade by treaty for the purpose of there shipping coolies, you will, if practicable, give notice to the local authorities of the place of this fraudulent design, and warn the master that such trade is a still grosser violation of law, and involves the same penalties.

6th. Whenever you have reason to believe that any ships designed for this or any other trade is about to sail from Hong Kong or Macao to a port in China not opened by treaty, you shall forthwith give notice to the Superintendent of Trade or Governor of the fact.

7th. All cases of shipment of coolies in American ships under contracts to be held to labor or service must be reported *in detail* to this Legation, and, if possible, the fact verified by the affidavit of some third person.

Every case of such shipment of coolies, with the name of owners, master, and charterers, will without delay be reported by this Legation to the Department of State, so that all parties engaged in this traffic may be exposed and brought to justice.

I am directed to repeat that you may give such publicity as you deem expedient to this communication, it being the sincere desire of the American Minister that, without resort to ulterior measures, his fellow-citizens may be deterred from any further participation in a trade so revolting to humanity and discreditable to the parties concerned.

He hopes and believes that this admonition, meant to be an earnest and respectful one, will have its influence with respectable commercial establishments, shippers and masters. Should it fail, he has no other resource than to expose the individual ignominy which a share in such a trade involves, and to bring the guilty parties to punishment.—This shall be done thoroughly.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS,
Secretary of Legation.

To the Consul of the United States of America.

IMPROVED HINGES.—An invention has been patented by Mr. N. A. Fenner, of Rhode Island, the object of which is to produce a hinge in which all the advantages of the best drilled and wired hinges are obtained, and which is represented to be, in some respects, superior, at a cost scarcely exceeding that of the pivot hinge, which is formed by casting the two parts together, with teats and corresponding recesses at the centre of the joint. The invention consists in the introduction of a wrought iron pin or pins, into the centre of the joint, by the moulding and casting process, in such a manner that they extend through the knuckle or knuckles of one leaf of the hinge, and protrude so as to form pivots entering into, but not passing through, the knuckles of the other half of the hinge.

The French Emperor has no "lean and hungry look," but grows stout upon the fears and anxieties which are so plentifully attributed to him. No "fat and greasy citizen" thrives better in the flesh than His Majesty Napoleon III, whose figure on horseback has assumed a rotundity of proportions altogether incompatible with any pretension to the graceful or elegant.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Rev. E. T. Jones, JOSEPH THOMAS to Miss JANE JAMES, both of Canton, Balt.

On the morning of the 4th instant, at St. Peter's R. C. Church by Rev. Edward McColgan, JOHN P. MUTH to MARY BERGER, both of this city.

On the 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. McManus, JAMES McMANUS to Miss CATHARINE HANLY, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY EARLOUGHER, in the 48th year of her age.

On the 6th instant, ELENORA MILLER, aged 15 months and 24 days, youngest child of Joseph and Sarah Ellen Miller.

On the 6th inst., J. RUSSELL, aged 10 months, son of William H. and Annie T. Stevenson.

NEW COAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By an advertisement in another column we see that the Baltimore Coal Company, whose coal is so well known and deservedly stands so high in this market, having determined to protect their reputation, and to guarantee that those who buy the Baltimore Company's Coal get what they buy, have arranged to do their own business, supplying the consumers direct, and to sell no coal to dealers. To accomplish this object, they have placed the exclusive management of their business in the hands of Messrs. DOBBIN & WARFIELD, who, we understand, act on behalf of the Company as their agents. Messrs. D. & W. have heretofore been only known as largely engaged in the wholesale Cumberland Coal Trade, and in the management of several of the mines of George's Creek Valley, all of which they continue. By this arrangement the consumers of Coal have a certainty of getting undoubtedly the best Coal in the market, and in full weight. This is certainly a change to be rejoiced at. my8 tf

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!
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GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
At the GRAND GIFT BOOK SALE, No. 41 Baltimore street, corner of Frederick.
mr 25-dtf EVANS & HOYT.

[*From the St. Louis Commercial List.*]

☞ It does not dye, but gives life, health, and beauty to the decaying, falling, and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrevocably lost. Heads nearly bald, and others nearly white, are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's, and blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Woods's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canadas, and by

JOHN C. GIVEN, Chinaman's Tea Store,
ap22 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

I. M. SINGER &. Co's,
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
105 BALTIMORE STREET.

☞ To Clergymen of all denominations, and Sewing Societies attached to Churches, we offer our Family Machine at half price.

W. E. BRODERICK,
fe24-tf Agent.

JOHNSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE $60, $70, and $80,

For BEAUTY and durability of *stitch*, finish and design is *not excelled* by any other MACHINE.

GIBB'S SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE $15, $23, and $25.

The above MACHINES are SPEEDY in their MOVEMENT, and *make a new strong elastic stitch*, that will not rip or break if every fifth stitch is cut.

Salesroom, No. 99 BALTIMORE ST.
ap19-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,
For Families, Manufacturers and others.

"In our own family we use one of Wheeler & Wilson's machines, and we cannot imagine anything more perfect."—*Ed. N. Y. Evangelist.*

126 BALTIMORE STREET, American Building,
fe22-tf. W. MERRILL, Agent

NEW COAL ARRANGENENT.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY being solicited by consumers of COAL in this city to establish an Agency for the exclusive sale of their superior Coal, and being advised that thousands of tons are annually sold in the city as BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL, that never came from their mines, to the manifest injury of the well merited reputation of their Coal, and being desirous of securing to all consumers the pure article, unmixed with any other Coal, have appointed

Messrs. DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
No. 36 SECOND STREET,

SOLE AGENTS for the receipt and sale of all Coal shipped to Baltimore from this date.

Messrs. DOBBIN & WARFIELD have entered into bond and security not to deal in, receive or sell, directly or indirectly, any other Anthracite Coal than the Baltimore Company's; hence the public may rely with entire certainty on receiving the pure article and the full ton of 2240 lbs.

They will ESTABLISH YARDS for supplying families, and make special contracts with all public institutions, manufactories, iron workers, &c., by the boat load, or in larger quantity; on favorable terms

By order of the Board.

THOMAS WILSON, President.
April 24, 1858. my8-tf

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.—The public are hereby notified that as SOLE AGENTS for the BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, we are now prepared to sell and deliver their very superior Coal. As we are agents for no other Anthracite Coal, consumers can rely upon getting *the genuine article and full weight.* Our arrangements are of the very best character, guaranteeing promptness and dispatch in the delivery of coal at any point within the city limits.

The freights from the mines being now very low, we can sell *for immediate delivery* at a much lower rate than later in the season; hence, consumers will find it a great saving of money to purchase their supplies at once.

To enable us at all times to sell at the very lowest prices, we propose to sell for Cash, exclusively, thereby saving to the consumer he cost of collecting and the per centage of loss on bad debts.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS will be made with *Manufactories, Public Institutions and other large Consumers.*

DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Agents,
36 SECOND STREET.
Baltimore, May 8, 1858-tf.

CAROLINE BROWN *vs.* SAMUEL J. BROWN.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—March Term, 1858.—The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.* The Bill states that on the 26th of February, 1855, the parties were married, and lived together until the month of August, 1856, when, without any cause or previous intimation, or any provocation on the part of the complainant, the defendant abandoned her. That the defendant did leave the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland, and has never returned to her, the complainant, nor does she know where he is at the present time. That neither before he left or since, has he contributed to her maintenance and support, but she has been compelled to rely for the same upon her own exertions; that notwithstanding this conduct upon the part of her said husband, she always conducted herself as a loving and dutiful wife, and so behaved herself towards him at all times. That she has lately discovered that immediately after her intermarriage the said Samuel was guilty of adultery with various persons, and continued the practice up to the time of his leaving her. That this she is now ready to prove, and is informed that if she can prove the same that she is entitled to a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from her said husband.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1858, adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some daily newspaper published in Baltimore city, once in each of four successive weeks before the 10th day of June next, give notice to said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of September, 1858, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

W. H. H. TURNER, Clk.
my8-1aw4] True copy, test, W. H. H. TURNER, Clk.

GREAT SAVING IN GAS.
J. H. COOPER'S
PATENT LEVER GAS REGULATOR.

Saves from 15 to 35 per cent. of Gas, and prevents all blowing and flaring of the light.

JACKSON & CHANDLER,

Agents for the State of Maryland, and District of Columbia, at the office of Messrs. GRATTAN & EVANS, Gas Fitters and Plumbers, No. 8 North street, Jarvis' Building.

P. S. Certificates can be had at the office. my8-tf

FOR THE
WEST AND SOUTH.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Baltimore and all portions of the West, Southwest and Northwest.—On and after May 10th, the Trains will run as follows:

First—The Baltimore and Cincinnati Express Mail starts (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M., arrives at Wheeling at 12.20 P. M., connecting at Benwood with Central Ohio trains for Columbus, Cincinnati and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 11.30 A. M.

Second—The Cincinnati and St. Louis Express leaves (including Sundays) at 5.05, P. M., connecting at Benwood at 9.30, A. M., with Express train for Cincinnati, reaching there at 8, P. M., next day, and connecting directly with Express train for Louisville, Cairo and the South west, and for St. Louis, Kansas, etc. Time from Baltimore to Cincinnati only 27, and to St. Louis 42 hours.

Third—The Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago and North western Express leaves, (except Saturday,) at 10, P. M., arriving in Wheeling at 5.50, P. M., and making close connection for all the above and intermediate points beyond the Ohio river.

Through tickets and baggage checks for all the important cities and towns may be had at Camden Station and Washington city. To view the grand mountain scenery on the road in daylight take the 6 A. M. or 10 P. M. train.

For Parkersburg and all Stations on the Northwestern Virginia Road take the 10 P. M. train. For Cincinnati, Chillicothe and other points on the Marietta Railroad take the 10 P. M. train for Parkersburg.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

To all points between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 6 A. M. train. For all points between Piedmont and Wheeling take the 10 P. M. train. The 5.05 P. M. Express will only stop for wood, water and meals at the principal first-class stations. The trains from the West arrive at Baltimore at 5.10 and 9.40 A. M., and 5.15 P. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN starts from Baltimore at 4.25 P. M., and from Frederick at 9 A. M., through in about three hours. THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8 A. M., and 5.30 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 6.45 A. M., and 3 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.20 and 6.45 A. M., and 3 and 5.20 P. M. On Sunday at 4.20 A. M., only. Leave Washington for Baltimore at 5.15 and 7.50 A. M., and 3.25 and 6 P. M. On Sundays at 3.25 P. M., only. The first and fourth from Baltimore and the first from Washington will be Express Mail Trains, stopping only at Washington Junction for the Western connection and at the Annapolis Junction. The 6.45 and 5.20 from Baltimore, and the 5.15 and 3.25 from Washington connect with the Annapolis trains. The second trains from Baltimore and Washington connect at Laurel with Sandy's Spring and Brookville stages.

For tickets of every kind, information, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, or at the Ticket Office, Camden station.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. my8-tf

FOR BOSTON—THIS DAY, May 8th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—The well known favorite Side-Wheel Steamship JOSEPH WITNEY, 1000 tons, Sol. Howes, commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Long Dock, for Boston, punctually as above.

For passage, having excellent accommodations,
Apply to HENRY D. MEARS, Agent,
Office at Steamer's Wharf.
Fare $12.00, including meals and state-rooms.
my4 5t

JOHN SHANAMAN
HAS REMOVED FROM SNOW HILL,
And commenced the Manufacture of
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TIN & SHEET IRON WARE
AT
No. 15 S. CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE,

Where every article connected with his business may be found, and which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

Special attention paid to
ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

☞ All orders from the Eastern Shore and elsewhere will receive prompt attention mr6-3m

FAMILY GROCERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Mr. B. T. BIGHAM is *no longer* supplying customers with our CRACKERS. Orders left at our Counting-room, No. 98 Pratt street, will be promptly attended to.

JAS. D. MASON & Co.,
my5-e6tf 98 Pratt street, opposite McClure's dock.

REMOVAL.—
TO STRAW GOODS DEALERS, MILLINERS, HATTERS, and the PUBLIC.
RICHARD HILL

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has removed his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STRAW HAT MANUFACTORY from No. 18 McClellan's alley to his new and commodious Factory, corner of SHARP and GERMAN STREETS, where he has ample facilities for carrying on the above business in all its various branches, including BLEACHING, PRESSING, and DYEING BONNETS and HATS of all descriptions.

N. B. Constantly on hand a full assortment of fashionable BONNET FRAMES, CROWNS, &c. mr16-3m

C. WEST & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ETHEREAL OIL, ALCOHOL, (all proofs,) COLOGNE, SPIRITS, CAMPHINE, LARD OIL, LINSEED OIL, &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing being large, we are prepared to offer great inducements to persons purchasing goods in our line.

Manufactory, 206 West Pratt street, Warehouse and Counting Room, 115 West Lombard street, between Light and Charles. fe22-tf.

VOGEL'S
IMPERIAL AROMATIC BITTERS.

100 Cases of these very celebrated BITTERS, just received and for sale by

J. B. CHARRON & CO., Sole Agents,
132 and 134 West Lombard street,
ap12-tf [A] 2 doors east of Hanover.

SEWING MACHINES AT $30.

We would call the attention of those in want of a superior SEWING MACHINE, to a new article just received, and which we can recommend with confidence. It is not liable to get out of order, and will do coarse and fine work. Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

E. M. PUNDERSON & CO.,
my6-tf 209 Baltimore street, near Charles.

BRONZE CLOCKS.—
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Have on hand a great variety of BRONZE CLOCKS, new styles, just received. ap5-tf.

ICE PITCHERS.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Are now receiving all the newest patterns of PLATED ICE PITCHERS, plain fluted, engraved and chased, for sale wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. ap12 tf

HAIR PINS.—
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Are now opening an invoice of entirely new styles of Paris HAIR PINS, some of which are very handsome, for sale wholesale and retail. ap8-tf

OPERA GLASSES.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Have on hand a full assortment of best quality OPERA GLASSES; also an assortment of low price do., for sale to the trade, and retail. ap28-tfr

WEDDING PRESENTS.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Are prepared to furnish WEDDING GIFTS, such as full sets of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry, Gold Watches and Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Fans, Dressing Cases, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c. ap19-tf

T. JOSEPH ROGERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

83 West Fayette street, above Charles,

Practices in the courts of BALTIMORE CITY, ANNE ARUNDEL, and neighboring counties. All matters appertaining to the profession promptly and carefully attended to.

WM. ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 and 6 HOLLINGSWORTH ST.

Keeps constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market rates, PERUVIAN, MEXICAN and other GUANOS, of the best qualities, BONE-DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c., &c.

Also best quality Wood Burnt Lime, for building purposes. This Lime is manufactured at my own quarries; and purchasers may rely on getting a No. 1 article; CEMENT and CALCINED PLASTER, of the best brands, BRICKS, HAIR &c., &c. CORN, OATS, RYE, CORN MEAL, and all kinds of Mill Feed. fe22

MECHANICAL BAKERY.
BREAD.

During the present week Depot Agents will be appointed (one in each ward) for the sale and delivery of the Bread of the Mechanical Bakery.

In the meantime it will be found at
GEO. W. ARNOLD'S, 13th Ward.
F. W. KIRK'S, 18th Ward.
D. C. STEINER'S, 20th Ward.
R. M. HART'S, 11th Ward.
my5-1w WILLIAM NORRIS, President.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANIC'S EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS COMPANY, Baltimore, May 4th, 1858.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend for the past year of FIFTEEN PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders and Annual Depositors on and after 10th instant.

They have also, by resolution, this day accepted the Law of the State of Maryland passed at the last session of the Legislature, changing the corporate style and title of the Company to that of the "EXCHANGE BANK."

By order, WM. L. MONTAGUE,
my5-d4tw4tr Cashier.

SCHWARTZ & DIX, 117 LOMBARD STREET,

Have in store and for sale at the lowest market prices.
2000 whole, ½ and ¼ Boxes BUNCH RAISINS.
500 " " " LAYERS RAISINS.
100 Drums SULTANA RAISINS.
50 Bales Princess P. S. and Bordeaux ALMONDS.
50 Frails Lisbon P. S. and Ivica ALMONDS.
100 Bags Ivica and Tarragona ALMONDS.
100 Bags Sicily and Hard Shell ALMONDS.
100 Boxes and 20 Bbls. Shelled ALMONDS.
100 Bags Naples and Sicily WALNUTS.
50 Bags FILBERTS.
100 Bags PALM NUTS.
100 Barrels and Bags TEXAS PECANS.
200 Cases PRUNES, in glass jars and boxes.
50 Kegs Bordeaux and Malaga PRUNES.
3000 Drums and American Boxes FIGS.
200 Baskets Bordeaux and Marseilles OIL, quarts and pints.
50 Cases SARDINES, whole, halves and quarters.
100 Barrels REFINED SUGARS.
1000 Boxes No. 1 FIRE CRACKERS.
25 Casks CURRANTS. 5 Cases CITRON.
50 Cases PRESERVED GINGER.
150 Frails DATES.
500 Boxes ORANGES. 200 Boxes LEMONS.
40,000 Fresh San Blas COCOA NUTS,
SCHWARTZ & DIX,
ap13-tf 117 Lombard street.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT is guaranteed to make pure, sweet, healthy COF