BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

In reviewing the Congressional reports of last week, we perceive that the Honorable Senator from Georgia, Mr. IVERSON, has given to his fellow-citizens yet another illustration of what he regards as Senatorial morality. When we last had the pleasure of reproducing his ideas for the benefit of our readers, the Honorable Senator had planted himself upon a question of good character and bad company. On the present occasion, he has dedicated himself to a point of conscience.

With the consent of the Senate, Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, had called up the joint resolution granting three years full pay to the widow of the late Commander HERNDON. Mr. IVERSON took the floor, and discoursed, as the *National Intelligencer* informs us, after the following manner. He said, "that it was his intention to have discussed the "merits of this case at length, but since that time "such appeals had been made to him from various "quarters that he would forbear to do so. He "would content himself by observing that Con-"gress had no more right to make a gratuity of "this kind than it would have to throw the money "at the bottom of the river which flowed near "them. Senators having different views with "himself might vote for it; but, *with his under-"standing of the Constitution, he could not do so "without leaving on his conscience the stain of having "done an improper act, with the stigma of perjury.* "He had thus briefly given a few reasons why, in "his opinion, it ought not to pass; and would "simply ask the yeas and nays, that he might "record his vote against the proposition."

Now, if Mr. IVERSON really thought that the proposition in controversy was so outrageous that he could not vote for it, without violating his official oath, we should like to know what business he had to listen to any "appeals," which could make him "forbear" the duty of discussing it. Does he think, with that sensitive conscience of his, that Senators are sent to Washington to be talked out of doing what they honestly and firmly believe it is their bounden obligation to do? Or has his internal monitor phases like the moon? When we last noticed his ethics, he was found refusing to vote his solemn convictions, because the Black Republicans entertained the same, and he was not willing to do right in such evil association. He chose to make a speech, and to abstain from voting. Now, however, conscience has gone off on the other tack. He is willing to forego the speech, but he must vote, if he dies for it. Nay more—he must have the yeas and nays on the question, so that it may be known, down in Georgia, that there is yet one just man left in Sodom.

But it is not with Mr. IVERSON's behaviour, under his conscience, that we are quarreling. It is with his conscience itself. We might raise the preliminary question, indeed, whether he is entitled to have any. We have been led to believe that conscience, politically considered, is the "peculiar institution" of our Eastern brethren, and that among the more orthodox of the Southern expounders, it is regarded as a "Yankee-ism." We are quite sure that when Mr. SEWARD, or Mr. WILSON, or Mr. HALE, or any other scrupulous gentleman of the same mode of thinking, presumes to set up a conscience, it is called "higher law," at once, and the Union is to be dissolved immediately. We may, therefore, be permitted to suggest that Mr. IVERSON's pretensions are in conflict with both the faith and the rubric. But, even if they are not—even if he must have a conscience and has a constitutional right to it—in the name of all that is respectable, let him straightway get a better one. A Senator of the United States has no right to speak or vote upon the faith of such a commodity as he has exhibited. Let us look at its manifestations and judge it accordingly.

An officer of our navy has laid down his life—not technically in the service of the government, it is true, but in the discharge of a high professional obligation, which the government, for obvious purposes of public policy, encourages its best officers to assume. He died, with none of the melo-drame and drapery of every day heroism about him—not in the hot blood of conflict, nor in the arms of victory, nor in the hope of fame. He was a martyr to the sternest sense of duty, and facing manfully his awful, inevitable doom, he walked unterrified into the abyss—a calm, brave, noble gentleman! In Rome, his statue would have lived among the marble records of the national reverence and renown. Dying, to save the women and children in his care, he left his own wife and daughter unprotected and poor. The Senate of the nation—not merely that the tears of the widow and the orphan may be dried, but rendering meet homage to a deed of glorious self-sacrifice, so that it may stand an example and memorial forever, proposes to acknowledge the worth of the dead, by ministering to the necessities of those whom, living, he loved best. The national heart responds, without a throb of dissent, to a suggestion so eminently fit and just, when up starts Mr. IVERSON—with his conscience! "With his understanding of the Constitution," he cannot vote for the "gratuity," without "staining" himself with "the stigma of perjury!"

Can any body understand what the Honorable Senator meant to mean? Does he really profess to think that the government of a mighty people, like this, has no power, without "perjury," to reward the services of its sons, when living, or to pay what tribute it deems just to their memories, when dead? Are the United States constitutionally powerless, to do what is inherent in the existence of all decent government, and what every other nation is proud to do, from the centre to the circumference of civilization? Do we stultify ourselves, to that extent, by our oaths to support the constitution—and has that honored instrument no function, except that of proving some thing or another to be unconstitutional? We had really imagined that such notions had been buried with the chivalrous Representative from Virginia, whose dying request was that he might not be buried in the Congressional grave yard, which he knew was against the Constitution! If such ideas do yet survive, we think it is time they were put an end to. If they will not die of themselves, they ought to be exterminated without mercy. If men will insist on having such "consciences" and such "understandings," they ought to be kept at home with them. The country is too large—the national good name too precious—the national good sense and dignity too respectable—to be trusted in such hands.

We recommend, therefore, to the Honorable Senator—when he next feels disposed to be conscientious about throwing the nation's money into the Potomac, in the way of "gratuities," that he ponder on the question of pay and mileage. If he will count the nation's dollars, let him ask himself how many Kansas speeches and "blackbird" and "pigeon" apologies it would require to furnish as valuable a consideration to the country, for money paid, as HERNDON gave, when he died. We might almost venture to suggest the possibility that a steamer's load of strict constructionists might well be parted with, ere one such man as HERNDON could be spared. But we desire to say nothing disagreeable, and we therefore content ourselves with hoping that the economical casuistry of Mr. IVERSON, when it next appears before the world, may be found engaged in its legitimate business of stopping the leaks, in Congress itself. Let it make an onslaught on contracts and jobs—on public printing and land grants—on stationery and penknives, looking-glasses and "ladies' companions." It may do no great good, to be sure, yet it will at least have some pretext. But, above all—and on this we insist—let Mr. IVERSON say nothing more about his "conscience." Conscience, like the stomach, never makes itself felt, until it is a little out of order. When a man talks much about either, he is very apt to be a dyspeptic, or a hypochondriac, physical or moral. If he is not, talking will soon make him one, and people will take him for such, whether he be or be not.

Leavenworth is represented as being overstocked with laborers. A large number who have arrived there were compelled to hire as teamsters to Salt Lake and Santa Fe. One of our exchanges states that he knows of over a hundred recently arrived who cannot get work, and among them quite a number of stone-masons.

Oregon must be a great country for moisture. A writer for the *Knickerbocker*, now in Oregon, says it rains twenty-six hours in the day for seventeen months in the year. It commenced, he says, on the 3d of last November and continued until the 15th of May, when it set in for a long storm which is not fairly over yet!

Col. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, accompanied by several officers, is about to visit the principal military establishments of Europe and Great Britain.

When a prosy old gentleman, remarkable only for the contrast between the pretentious dignity of his demeanor and the emptiness of his conversation, claims the privilege of reading a moral lecture for the benefit of younger men in particular, and the edification of the world in general, though we may regard him as a bore, and may be perfectly conscious that he is giving vent to "an infinite deal of nothing," we usually suffer him to maunder on, from respect to his age, and a certain pity for his infirmities. But when this same venerable gentleman, not content with hooking his finger into the button-hole of a youthful victim at the corner of one of our public streets, and then and there exercising his self-assumed prerogative over the weary listener, undertakes the functions of a journalist, and with the superciliousness of "Sir Oracle," and the wisdom of Dogberry, proceeds to lay down the law of Journalism, to his contemporaries, it becomes us to enquire, whether his two grains of wheat are a sufficient equivalent for his two bushels of chaff. The Messina Dogberry defines his own character when he pronounces Verges, "A good old man, sir! but he will be talking"—but that is no reason why any modern congener should find it in his heart to bestow all his tediousness upon those who have something more important to do than to listen to his twaddle.

We admit that the age of a newspaper may have something to do with giving it currency, and that like an old coin it may acquire a fictitious value in the estimation of antiquarians, which, in point of intrinsic merit, it does not really possess. Nobody doubts, however, that newspapers of more recent origin, like coins fresh from the mint, stamped sharply with the impress of the time, and of a quality that will bear the test of the analyst, are far better adapted for useful circulation than venerable sheets, conducted by venerable editors, who indulge in long-winded homilies on the sins of the age, but who denounce as improper in the extreme any public mention of the names of the sinners; and who, like the ancient constable of Messina, "by virtue of their office," may suspect an assassin, a thief, a rogue, or a rioter, to be "no true man," but who advise others, as a settled rule of conduct, that the less they meddle with such kind of men "the better it will be for their honesty."—There is something infinitely amusing in the gracious and patronizing air with which these cocked-hatted relics of a past generation pat their neighbors on the back and with senile garrulity prate of *their* age and *their* experience, and of the weight that should be attached to *their* admonitions.—There is, moreover, not unfrequently to be found underlying all this gratuitous counsel, a motive very different from the simply philanthropic desire to warn others from being wrecked among shoals and quicksands. "Where the tooth aches the tongue touches," and a lesson on "the weaknesses of journalism," certainly comes with the greatest propriety from those who are most conversant with the pains and penalties by which such "weaknesses are accomplished.

[*From the New York Herald, May* 12.]

GREAT RAIROAD FRAUD.

ARREST OF A NEW YORK BANKER ON CHARGES OF PERJURY, EMBEZZLEMENT AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—OTHER FINANCIERS INCLUDED—EXPOSE OF THE ALLEGED SWINDLING OPERATIONS OF SOME OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD DIRECTORS—THE STOCKHOLDERS FLEECED, &c., &c.

On the 22d of April, Charles Gould, Esq., of Madison square, attended by his counsel, A. Oakey Hall, appeared before Judge Russell to make a criminal complaint against Henry Dwight, banker and broker of Wall street, upon which complaint, substantiated by the affidavits of Mr. Gould, and those of Samuel M. Blatchford, Seabury Brewster, and Stewart Brown, of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., warrants for the arrest of Mr. Dwight were issued by Judge Russell, and a warrant also for Mr. Henry Hotchkiss, formerly President of the New Haven County Bank, and Mr. Hamilton Spencer, formerly Vice President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Upon these affidavits Mr. Dwight was arrested on Tuesday last, and by order of Judge Russell retained in custody until to-day, when his examination will take place.

The allegations in the affidavit of Mr. Charles Gould go to show that in June, 1850, the firm of A. T. Cowman & Co., of which one Benjamin Godfrey, of Alton, Illinois, was a member, contracted to build a portion of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, from Alton to Springfield; but the firm becoming unable to fulfill their contract, Godfrey became their assignee and undertook the completion. Godfrey applied to Henry Dwight, banker and broker of New York, who had previously advanced $170,000 to Cowman & Co., for further aid, in a sum which would make his loan amount to $299,287, which Dwight agreed to give, provided that he received, in addition to Godfrey's own property, $50,000 in bonds and $250,000 in stock of the company, which was acceded to.

Dwight then proposed to Godfrey to become his financial agent in New York city until the road should be completed, and that as it would facilitate him in raising money it would be proper to have a member of Godfrey's firm (there was no firm then existing) in New York to sign copartnership notes, he proposed that one of his clerks, a Jas. C. Smith, who was a minor under 21 years of age (and whose contracts were consequently worthless), should become his partner. To this Godfrey, not knowing who or what Smith was, assented, and money was raised *ad libitum* on the notes of "Godfrey & Co," signed by the infant Smith, on the strength of Godfrey's name.

Dwight, before entering into this engagement, insisted upon Godfrey's assigning over to him all his property. Three of the then directors of the company soon after resigned, and Dwight got two of his own friends—one of them his clerk—and himself, elected in their place. Soon after Dwight got the disbursement of the funds into his hands. He was then absolute in the board of directors, for he had a majority, and caused it to resolve that it was expedient to issue $2,000,000 of bonds, to be secured by a first mortgage on the company's property in Illinois. They issued a pamphlet stating that the amount of capital stock already subscribed and secured to the Co. was $2,500,000, which the deponent asserts was a gross misrepresentation. $2,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds were placed in Dwight's hands, no which he realized $1,717,402. Two more of the directors resigned in December, 1852, and Mr. Dwight caused two more of his clerks—Kelso and Herwig—to be appointed in their place. The board then consisted of Mr. Dwight, his confidential friend W. H. Platt, and his three clerks—Quintard, Kelso and Herwig. The deponent charges that Mr. Dwight pledged $2,000,000 second mortgage bonds for his own private debts; also for the same purpose $230,000 of income bonds; that being a director in the board, he caused sundry frauds to be committed for his own benefit; that he got into his possession, and had used at various times, four million dollars of mortgage bonds; and that none of them were used for the purpose of laying down a double track, as agreed upon by a previous contract, according to which he was to get six millions for laying such track and completing the road from Springfield to Joliet.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the road, Oliver H. Lee, showed it in a prosperous condition—the earnings being then (Nov. 1853) $960,000 a year, but requiring $800,000 to complete it to Joliet, which sum Dwight raised by passing his notes, endorsed by the Company, to the following parties: New Haven County Bank, by Hotchkiss, President, $65,000; Henry Hotchkiss, $20,000; City Bank, New Haven, by Read, President, $30,000; Merchants' Bank, New Haven, by Peck, President, $30,000; S. D. Pardee, Trustee, New Haven, $15,000; Phœnix Bank, Hartford, $60,000; David Skaats, President of Seneca County Bank, $10,000; Edmund Dwight, New York, $18,000; Wm. Swinburne, Paterson, $52,000; Brown, Brothers & Co., (in iron) about $200,000; Northern Indiana Railroad Company, $300,000. Total, $800,000.

Previous to this Dwight had given mortgage bonds and stock of the company as collateral security for his individual debts to several New Haven banks to the amount of $1,183,000. These banks, therefore, had an interest in the management of the company, and they got Dwight to procure the appointment of Henry Hotchkiss as one of the directors, to look after their interests, and the deponent charges that Hotchkiss became the tool of Dwight and assisted him in the criminal proceedings with which he is charged.

Dwight set to work to get the whole board under his thumb, and finally succeeded in persuading those members thereof whose presence was di agreeable to him to resign, promising that he would put wealthy men in their seats. He got appointed in their place creatures of his own, among them Smith (the minor,) who immediately took their seats and proceeded to execute a lease of the road and all its property for twenty years, to a Mr. Hamilton Spencer, on conditions that he would pay off the debts of the company and make certain annual payments to the company, provided that the income over the necessary expenses of the road would warrant him in so doing, which conditions deponent alleges Spencer never intended to fulfill, and that Dwight knew the fact, and appointed his friends on the board for the purpose of carrying out this plan.

Dwight and Spencer then obtained a loan of $150,000 from Brown, Brothers & Co., giving Spencer's lease and a mortgage on Dwight's country seat at Tarrytown, Dutchess county, as security.—When the share-holders and creditors became aware of this lease they were indignant, and consulted Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, ex-Chief Justices, on the matter, and they gave as their opinion that the making of the lease was a gross fraud, and that all the parties to it were liable to indictment for misdemeanor.

Deponent charges further that Dwight, while a director of the Company, embezzled and converted to his own use $24,000 income bonds, which he assigned to C. N. Potter. Dwight and Spencer were indicted by the Grand Jury for becoming parties to the fraudulent lease, and conspiring to defraud the creditors of the company; but as the indictment originated without preliminary investigation, Oakey Hall entered a *nolle prosequi*, on the grounds that he indictment would be quashed by the law of the Court of Sessions, stating that this was the sole reason, and not because he believed the facts in the case were defective. Dwight, alarmed at a threatened prosecution, confessed to the board that he had taken $54,000 of income mortgage bonds, and offered to give an order for the restoration of the $24,000 of these bonds assigned to Potter.

The offer was accepted, but the order, if it was ever given, mysteriously disappeared, and was never used. Deponent alleges that Dwight had taken $10,000 of second mortgage bonds, with the understanding that they were to be exchanged for bonds of numbers over 3,500, of which it had been decided to cancel $500,000 worth, and that Dwight subsequently re-issued this $10,000 worth of bonds of a number below 3,500, and appropriated the money to his own use. The next act of Dwight's board of directors was to sell the franchise and all the properties of the company (subject to Spencer's lease) to a firm called Fullerton, Brown & Keating, of New York, they contracting to pay all the debts of the company, giving the preference to the claims of Hotchkiss' bank, Dwight and his brother, and other friends.

The charter of the company only extended to two years longer than the term of Spencer's lease. The laws of New York, the deponent states, being an obstacle to the designs of Dwight and his confederates, a meeting of the board was suddenly called, and it was resolved, by a majority of Dwight's friends, that the board should meet in future in Bloomington, Illinois. Three of the directors, Hotchkiss, Wright and Quintard then resigned, and Mr. Alexander, the Sec'y, a creature of Dwight's, Mr. Henry A. Gardner of Joliet, Ill., and Dr. Spencer, a brother of Hamilton Spencer, were elected in their places. Mr. Blatchford, who was then treasurer, seeing that a fraud was meditated, seized the books and papers, and got out an injunction from Judge Roosevelt restraining the Secretary (Alexander) from touching them. The board, however, went to Illinois, removed, by resolution, Mr. Blatchford from his post as treasurer, and Mr. Brewster from his office of President, creating Gov. Joel A. Matteson, of Illinois, President in his stead. Meantime Judge Roosevelt, on complaint of Mr. Litchfield, of the Northern Indiana Company, and others, granted an injunction restraining Dwight, Spencer & Hotchkiss, and Brown Bros. & Co., as assignees of the lease, and Fullerton & Co., from assigning or putting it in use, on the ground that it was made to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the company and carrying out a fraudulent intent.

An arrangement was subsequently made between Mr. Matteson and Mr. Litchfield, by which they guaranteed to pay the claim of Brown, Brothers & Co., that they would devote themselves for three years to the interests of the road and of Spencer's lease as long as it lasted, or of any new company which might be formed, and that they would defend all suits against Spencer on account of his lease, and endeavor to procure the discontinuance of all suits commenced against Dwight or Spencer, with sundry other agreements, with the provision that when they were fulfilled Spencer should surrender his lease to a new company.

It was further provided that all legal and just debts against the company should be met, and all *bona fide* stock should be provided for, except such as was held as collateral for the payment of Henry Dwight's debts, thus sweeping out of existence all the shares hypothecated by Dwight for his private debts. Spencer accordingly surrendered possession of his lease to Matteson and Litchfield; but though for eleven months previous he had received all the earnings of the road, amounting to a million dollars, he never made any return of the same to the company, nor did he pay Brown, Brothers & Co. the $150,000 borrowed of them.

Fullerton & Co. then advertised the road, its property and franchises for sale at public auction, subject to the lease now assigned to Matteson & Litchfield—the whole property being worth at least eight millions. The sale took place at the depot in Bloomington, on the 15th December, 1856. There were present, as deponent alleges, Matteson, Spencer, Hotchkiss and Brown, one of Fullerton's firm, besides a few engineers, laborers and clerks. One bid only was offered of $5,000 by Matteson, and the road, with all its property, in depots, engines, cars, franchises, &c., was knocked down to him.

A bill was lobbied through the Illinois Legislature confirming the sale, and creating Matteson, Litchfield and their associates a new company, with full power to run the line. The deponent, Charles Gould, concludes by praying that a warrant of arrest may issue against the said Henry Dwight and such other persons who have been concerned and confederated with him as aforesaid, and that they may be dealt with as the law directs, upon those matters of conspiracy to defraud the said railway corporation, and of false pretences, and of forgeries, and of perjuries, and of embezzlements, and of false issues of stock and of bonds, and of fraudulently making of and putting into use instruments to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said railway corporation, which have been hereinbefore set forth at length.

This is the history of this extensive case of alleged fraud, involving charges of perjury, embezzlement and conspiracy against several parties prominent in commercial and financial affairs. The further investigation will no doubt bring forth many details of a startling character, which will throw much light on the mode in which the public are defrauded by the managers of large corporations.

A foot race is to be run soon between Ike Shultz, of Louisville, Kentucky, and J. M. Oslin, of Warren county, Mississippi. The match is to take place near Vicksburg, and the stakes are said to be $1,000 a side.

On the 29th ult., Mr. Simeon Clinton, one of the oldest inhabitants of Arkwright, Chautauque county, N. Y., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

General Comonfort, ex-President of Mexico, with his two daughters, Gen. Garcia Conde, Senor and Senora Silicco, and Senor Hulseman arrived in Cincinnati on the 6th inst.

There are 74 artists—painters, sculptors, modellers, &c.—employed on the ornamental work of the Capitol extension, only twelve of whom are Americans.

Florida was the only Southern State that escaped the late killing frosts. In other States they are replanting cotton, but the supply of seed is short.

Among the latest counterfeits are 10's on the Union Bank, Dover, Del., altered from 1s. The vignette is an eagle with banners, &c.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that there are hopes entertained of Charles Fenno Hoffman's recovery from insanity.

Colonel Joseph Adkins, a well-known tobacco merchant at Richmond, Virginia, died last Friday.

Wm. P. Perines and Andrew Baney are on trial before the United States District Court at Pittsburg, on the charge of mail robbery.

It is feared that the late heavy frosts will cut short the peach and strawberry crops of New Jersey.

Madame Strakosch was taken ill, and fainted on the stage, the other evening, while singing in St. Louis.

Mr. Charles Dickens, it is said, does not intend to bring out any more serial tales. Mr. Dickens is in his 50th year.

The yearly meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, commenced on Saturday in Philadelphia.

The Assessor's books show that there are 9,518 children in Louisville, between the ages of six and eighteen years.

The old project for the formation of a new State from portions of Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina has been revived.

The democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for governor of Maine will be held at Augusta on the 30th of June.

All the banks at Savannah, Ga., resumed specie payments last Saturday, but there was no extra demand for coin.

A few Mormons linger in Boston. They are mostly English. Religious services are held every Sunday.

A meeting in favor of an American Protectorate over Mexico, is about to be held in New York city.

Gov. Robinson is making speeches in Kansas against the Leavenworth constitution.

R. G. Scott, Jr., United States Consul to Rio, has recovered from an attack of yellow fever.

Edwin Booth is fulfilling an engagement at Louisville.

Miss Eliza Logan and McKean Buchanan are playing together at Wood's theatre, Cincinnati.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is now in New York.

MARRIED,

At St. Ignatius' Church, on Tuesday, 11th instant, by Rev. Mr. Earley, JEREMIAH STORM to LISETTE GARRAUD.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Father Parsons, ALEXANDER ADAMSON, of Washington, D. C., to ANNIE M. FINLEY, of Baltimore.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Mr. Crever, CHARLES SMITH to Miss RACHEL ANN SANDERS, all of this city.

On the 8th instant, by Rev. G. H. Day, of Seamen's Union Bethel, JOHN FOLEY to MARY L. CHORTER, all of this city.

On the 13th April, by Rev G. H. Day, of Seamen's Union Bethel, CHARLES ROBINSON to ELIZABETH QUINTON, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 11th instant, JAMES MALBON, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, EMMA ROBISON WOOLEN, youngest daughter of the late Robison and Hannah Woollen.

On the 11th instant, JANE CAROLINE, in the 25th year of her age, wife of Anthony Lewis and eldest daughter of the late Daniel Koburn.

On the 9th instant, JOHN KIPLINGER, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 7th instant, ELIPHALET PARSONS, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 6th instant, WILLIAM H. HALL, in the 45th year of his age.

COLORING FLUIDS FOR THE HAIR ARE DANGEROUS.—Professor Wood's Hair Tonic restores the color, not by the nitrate of silver process, but by a restoration of the healthy functions upon which the original and natural color of the hair and its moisture, its gloss, its life, and consequently its original beauty depended. Professor Wood, at the age of thirty-seven years was as gray as a man of eighty, and his hair was dry, thin and dead. Now he has not a single grey lock upon his crown, nor is his hair thin or dry, but soft, pliable and moist as that of a child of five years. This preparation acts upon the roots, for after an application that portion of the hair nearest the scalp is found restored to the original color, whatever it was, while the ends of the hair are gray. Try Wood's HAIR TONIC, and do not apply any other *till* after you have this. With this resolution you will never have occasion to use a hair dye.

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,
my10 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.

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At the GRAND GIFT BOOK SALE, No. 41 Baltimore street, corner of Frederick.

mr25-dtf EVANS & HOYT.

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.

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the GILMOR HOUSE THIS EVENING, (Thursday) at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be presented.

1t H. J. OCKERSHAUSEN, Treasurer.

BROOKE & COATES,
IRON COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
112 SPEAR'S WHARF,

Have the Agency for the sale of Avalon Nails, and St. Charles Anthracite Pig Iron. Will furnish to order at the shortest notice best Pennsylvania Boiler Plate and Flue Iron.

my13-3m*

REHEARSAL FOR MAY 20th.—A full rehearsal will take place at Reese's Saloon on FRIDAY EVENING, May 14th, at 8 o'clock.

The final rehearsal will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 17th, at 8 o'clock.

my13-4t* GEO. B. COALE, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LAND WARRANT No. 22,854, for 160 acres, issued to Thomas Osborn under act of March 3, 1855, has been lost or fraudulently disposed of, it having been enclosed by mail, as he is officially informed, to a certain Geo. H. Hickman, Baltimore, and having never come to the hands of the undersigned, that he has never given authority to any one to sell or assign the same, and that he has filed a caveat to the issuing of a patent upon said warrant, and intends applying for a duplicate thereof.

my13-1aw6w* THOMAS OSBORN.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Baltimore, May 5th, 1858.—NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—AN EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES will be held in the Study Room of the Central High School, north-east corner of Fayette and Holliday streets, on SATURDAY, June 5th, commencing at 9 o'clock precisely, and continuing throughout the day.

Persons desiring to be candidates for the position of Teacher in the Public Schools of Baltimore city are invited to present themselves as above; punctuality is particularly desired, as the arrangements for the day will be made known at the commencement. By order,

WM. S. CROWLEY,
JOHN F. PLUMMER,
GEORGE P. WOODWARD,
C. L. L. LEARY,
E. Y. REESE,
Committee on Examinations.

JACOB DAY, Clerk. my13-3awtj5

WILLIAM GILMOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
South-east corner of SOUTH AND SECOND STREETS, (Up Stairs.)

Passports procured, Custom House Powers of Attorney made out, and all notarial business attended to promptly.

my13-1mr*

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150 HHDS. BACON SIDES AND SHOULDERS—a prime article—for sale by

SMITH & NICODEMUS,
my13-tf 381 Baltimore street.

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150 TCS. McKEEHAN & EVAN'S and Gardner Phipps & Co's celebrated Cincinnati Sugar Cured HAMS, for sale by

SMITH & NICODEMUS,
my13-tf 381 Baltimore street.

YELLOW METAL.

The Boston Revere Copper Company's Sheathing Metal, Bolts and Nails, constantly for sale by

STICKNEY & CO.,
my13-1m Exchange Place.

OFFICE FOR RENT.—On the second floor of Warehouse No. 57 Exchange Place, in the rear. Apply to STICKNEY & CO. my13-3t

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BALTIMORE AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM CRICHTON,
WM. T. WALTERS,
CHAS. M. DOUGHERTY,
H. J. OCKERSHAUSEN,
CHARLES REEDER,
GEORGE CASSARD,
ADAM DENMEAD.

At a meeting of the Directors, WM. CRICHTON was unanimously elected President, and H. J. OCKERSHAUSEN, Treasurer. my12-3t

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GERMAN STREET HALL.

The citizens of Baltimore and the public generally are hereby informed that the undersigned from this date has exclusive control of GERMAN ST. HALL, and will give it his entire attention, and will endeavor so to conduct it as to give general satisfaction. As for style and convenience it is unsurpassed by any house in the city.

His Larder will be furnished with all the SUBSTANTIALS AND DELICACIES THAT THE MARKET affords, and will arrange the prices to suit the times.

my12-eo3t* CYRIL W. KEACH.

POST OFFICE, BALTIMORE, May 10, 1858.—In consequence of the alteration made in the time of departure of the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, the following will be the schedule for the closing of the several Mails named below:

EASTERN MAIL.—6 A. M.; 8.45 A. M.; 4.10 P. M.
ANNAPOLIS.—5.15 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.
WEST via CUMBERLAND.—4.30 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.

my11 3t JOHN MORRIS, Postmaster.

$100 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the body of JOHN SEATON MILLAR, about seven years of age, who was drowned at the junction of the Falls and Mill race, near the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, May 8th. Had on a cloth cap, cassimere pants and jacket—linen body, with pink figures—long boots, white stockings and drawers. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the body to MR. LOWE, RELAY HOUSE, or to A. H. MILLAR, No. 158 WEST LOMBARD STREET. my11-3t*

METALLIC RUBBER
MACHINE BELTING.

Ten years' experience in the manufacture and use of Rubber Belting and Hose has resulted in its introduction and use in two-thirds of the first and most extensive manufactories in this country. Its great superiority over Leather in point of strength is shown by certificates from the Engineers of Steam Fire Engines. They say, "We have burst coil after coil of double leather double riveted Hose, while Rubber Hose has stood the test in every case." The price of Rubber Belting is full 30 per cent. below the price of Leather, and in point of durability the former is far superior. Testimonials of which we have in our possession.

STEAM PACKING,
MANHOLE PACKING,
CAR SPRINGS, &c.,

In a variety of sizes and thicknesses. Any article not on hand will be made to order.

E. M. PUNDERSON & CO.,
my10-tf 209 Baltimore street,

DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS in all of their extended variety. my10-tf

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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

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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.

BLOCK MARBLE CLOCKS.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Have just imported an invoice of Block Marble Clocks, with and without Bronze Figures, suitable for Dining and Library Rooms. my11-tf

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NEW STYLES HAIR PINS, &c.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Have received direct from Paris, an invoice of Hair Pins and HEAD DRESSES, of the newest styles, some of which are very beautiful. my11-tf

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ICE PITCHERS, ALBATA WARE, &c.
CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Are now receiving all the new styles of PATENT ICE PITCHERS, Albata Spoons, Forks, Coffee and Tea Sets, Waiters, Dishes, Epergeres, &c., which they offer at low prices. my11-tf

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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

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

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

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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

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PAPER HANGINGS.

Constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PAPER HANGINGS
in the City of the
RICHEST AND CHEAPEST DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
CURTAIN PAPERS, &c.

As we are the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE BUSINESS, Dealers and others would consult their interests by calling at our warehouse,

260 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover.)
ap16-tf HOWELL & BROTHERS.

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

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MOUNT VERNON CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 94 LOMBARD STREET,
Manufacturers of
COTTON CANVAS.
ALSO
RAVEN'S DUCK, SEINE AND SEWING TWINE
ap30-tfr

W. 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.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.
MESSRS. KUNKEL & CO., Lessees.
MR. JOHN T. FORD, Sole Manager.

Thursday Evening, May 13, 1858.

To commence with
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
Admiral Kingston.....Mr. C. Bass.

To conclude with
UNDINE, OR THE WATER SPRITE.
Undine.....Miss Mary Devlin.
Sir Hulbrand.....Mr. Langdon.

RATES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, Parquette and Orchestra Chairs....50 cts.
Family Circle and Gallaries.....25 cts.
☞ Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

CARROLL HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 15th
COMPLIMEN