BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858.

"The catching of cod is a very momentous concern," said FISHER AMES in the First Congress, and a great many members of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, seem to share his opinion. Great is the pother that has been made in the Senate of the UNITED STATES, over a bill brought in by Mr. CLAY of Alabama, to repeal the fishing bounties. For the last few days, the discussions in that august body have been altogether piscatory in their character, and have turned chiefly upon the habits of fish, and the different modes of catching them. On Tuesday, Senators HALE and SEWARD discoursed in a style worthy of Izaak Walton, of the art and mystery of taking mackerel and halibut with hook and line. These Honorable Senators could find it in their hearts to be merry over a question, which, by the constituents of one of them, at least, appears to be thought no laughing-matter. Judging from the tone of the New England Press, we should say, that "the catching of cod" was a very "momentous concern." The Boston *Advertiser*, usually a staid and sober journal, avers that the repeal of the fishing bounties would be "a lamentable proof that true states-"manship has departed from the national "councils." The Portland *Advertiser* sees in "this odious measure of Senator CLAY" an insidious attempt to "strike a blow at an important New England interest," and a hidden desire to "wreak vengeance" upon the New England States for their "stubborn and uncompromising opposition to the modern dogmas of slavery extension." That which should be a pure question of public policy, and met by all parties in a spirit of fairness and candor, is thus sought to be converted into a matter of sectional feeling. A simple proposition to repeal a tax the imposition of which favors a particular interest, and which is therefore thought to savor of the character of partial or class legislation, is made a party question, and the friends of the Administration, and the Opposition are called on to take sides accordingly. This simple fact speaks volumes as to the state of political feeling in this country, and the utter want of pluck and manliness among our public men. The principles involved in any measure pending before Congress, are not allowed a feather's weight in comparison with the local or sectional interests which may be affected thereby. Like the eccentric gentleman who represents the Fourth Congressional District of MARYLAND, and who always votes against the Administration, statesmen now-a-days seem to be governed only by political considerations, and to cast their votes not according to their convictions of what is right and true, but in obedience to the behests of party, and the commands of the whipper-in. As for the particular case in point, about which so much unnecessary excitement appears to exist at the North, and out of which much political capital will doubtless be made, the question whether or not the fishing bounties should be repealed, appears to us, to have nothing to do with party politics. It is argued by Mr. CLAY, that the fishing bounty was originally nothing more than a drawback on the duty on salt. The policy of our government was to tax consumption, not production—imports, not exports. Cod was an article of export, but in curing cod, salt had to be used, which was an article of import. Now salt paid a duty, which it was thought unfair to impose upon the fisherman, who used it for the preparation of an article which he exported to foreign markets. Therefore, an allowance was granted, at first, in favor of the exporter, of so many cents for each quintal of fish, and afterwards, estimating the number of fish caught, at so much per ton, according to the tonnage of the vessel, in favor of the owners of the fishing smacks. This fact Mr. CLAY proves, by the language of the acts of Congress, by the arguments of the advocates of those acts, by the memorials of the fishermen praying for those acts, and by the construction given by the Treasury Department to those acts.—The allowance was a drawback and not a bounty. It originated with the salt duty. It changed with the salt duty. It was repealed with the salt duty. It was revived with the salt duty. It has been continued with the salt duty. The salt duty has been reduced, but the allowance remains the same. Practically, therefore, it has ceased to be simply a drawback. It is a bounty. Owing to the reduction of the duty on salt from twenty cents to two cents per bushel, the sum due as drawbacks in 1857 would have amounted only to $29,233.61; the sum paid in allowances was $601,453, being an excess in the way of bounty, of $572,219. This bounty Mr. CLAY proposes to take away, as being contrary to the principles of sound legislation, which forbid the attempt to foster any particular branch of industry, by means of any special or exclusive privileges and immunities, and as a species of taxation, or rather appropriation of the people's money, which is unequal, and therefore unjust. The reply made to these arguments is, in substance, that the bounty is necessary for the encouragement of the fisheries, and that the encouragement of the fisheries is necessary for the purpose of forming a nursery of American seamen, for our merchant marine, and for our navy in time of war—an argument which admits of an easy refutation. Apart from the fact that *protection* is not the policy of our government, it is not true that the fisheries are more entitled than any other branch of industry to the fostering care of the government. The cod fishermen of New England are not the class of men from among whom, either our merchant service or our navy are recruited. They are not professional seamen, but *amateurs*, who during the fishing season, lead a maritime life, but during the rest of the year, live at home, with their families, their wives and their children, and are not unfrequently engaged in other pursuits. Besides, beyond overcoming the natural repugnance of landsmen to the sea, these fishermen do not acquire in the management of their tiny craft, that sort of nautical knowledge which makes them any more useful on board of our great clippers, or our men-of-war, measuring two or three thousand tons, than would be the veriest greenhorns. Even if the case were otherwise, the supply of seamen afforded by the cod fisheries would be altogether inadequate. The whole number of seafaring men employed in the United States, is 210,405, of whom not more than 13,000 are engaged in the cod-fisheries. The fact is, that our ships are not manned by Americans at all. The crew of the UNITED STATES corvette ST. LOUIS, with whom Commander INGRAHAM was going to fight the Austrians, in the harbor of Smyrna, contained nineteen AMERICANS out of one hundred and seventy seamen. The same proportion generally prevails on board of our merchant ships. It is, therefore, upon high wages, and good treatment, that we must rely for men to sail our ships, and to carry on our commerce, and not upon the cod fisheries, or upon any love of the sea, howsoever encouraged, which may be supposed to tempt young Americans to adopt a seafaring life, when so many and greater inducements are offered to every man to remain at home, and seek his fortune in some less arduous and more lucrative calling.

The AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY is a flourishing institution. Noble in its aims, and national in its character, it has already accomplished much good, and bids fair to largely extend, year by year, its sphere of usefulness. Wisely avoiding, in its religious publications, all reference to the only topic upon which a really serious difference of opinion exists among its members, it claimed and received a hearty support from all sections of the UNION. Unfortunately, in an evil hour, at its last annual meeting, it consented to authorize the publication of tracts which discussed the question of slavery in its moral aspects; but even then, as if doubtful of the beneficial results which, it was alleged, would accrue from the innovation, the concession was coupled with the condition that such tracts should be written by Southern men. In conformity to this resolution and the proviso by which it was restricted, a sermon, by Bishop MEADE, on the moral duties arising from the relation of Master and Slave, was ordered to be published. It was printed accordingly; but was subsequently suppressed by the Executive Committee, on the ground that its publication during a period of strong sectional agitation would prove injurious to the interests of the Society.—It was to be expected that in so large a body of professing Christians, a wide divergence of opinion should exist, and that while the abolition sentiment was paramount with some, there should be others who entertained more liberal views, and who, while they recognized the existence of certain moral evils which grew out of the social condition of the slave, and were earnestly desirous of abating them by all honorable means, would not consent to stigmatise the slaveholder as a monster, and slavery itself as a sin. But such radical abolitionists as LEWIS TAPPAN, Judge HORNBLOWER and others, whose ruling passion it is to fish in troubled waters, were not content with the more tolerant course adopted by the Association, and while they professed themselves anxious to promote the spiritual welfare of the slave, were far more desirous of flooding the South with tracts, not upon the moral duties of slaveholders, nor upon the social vices of the slaves themselves, but upon the sinfulness of slavery as an institution, and the necessity for its summary abolition.

To the attainment of this end, and in the hope of making use of the Association to accomplish their purpose, private meetings, largely attended, were called in New York, on Monday and Tuesday last, ostensibly for the purpose of considering the action or the Executive Committee in refusing to publish the tract of Bishop MEADE, but in reality, to prepare the way for the discussion of slavery in all its bearing—political, moral and social—at the annual session of the Tract Society which commenced yesterday. In an unusual spirit of fairness, and, perhaps, with the expectation of making proselytes, the chief leaders of the abolition minority addressed the circulars which elicited so large an attendance, not to their friends alone, but to many others, who, as members of the Association, were known to entertain conservative views. The avowed object in calling the meeting was to re-affirm the fourth resolution as passed by the Society at the last annual meeting, and thus make it obligatory upon the Society to publish a tract against the sinfulness of American slavery. The resolution in question reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of your Committee, the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the appropriate sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in the Scriptures and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

When this was read, the purpose of the abolition wing became apparent. Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN moved to incorporate into the resolution a declaration that "American slavery is a sin before God." Upon this, an exciting discussion arose. He lauded the radical abolition speech of Judge HORNBLOWER, and spoke of Slavery in its political aspect as "illegal, unconstitutional and wicked."

Dr. CHEEVER declared Slavery to be man stealing. "It was," he said, "man stealing with "every individual who had any thing to do with "it. It was a sin worthy of death." These radical abolition views were strongly denounced by Dr. HAWKES and various others present. One member charged it upon TAPPAN and his coadjutors, that their design was either to turn the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY into the most effective abolition association in the land, "by engrafting "on the resolution they proposed to reform, a "declaration which they knew all Christian "men to believe, but which it was not necessary for all Christian men to assert." After an exciting debate the proposed amendment was voted down, only four voting in its favor.

The next day—Wednesday—the Annual Meeting of the Tract Society was held in the Collegiate Church, Lafayette Place; which, from the nature of the discussion that was expected to ensue, was thronged at an early hour. But the very efforts which the malcontents had taken to procure a triumph, tended to bring about their signal defeat. The report of the Executive Committee, explanatory of the causes that induced them to waive the publication of Bishop MEADE's tract, was approved by a large majority of the members present; and, while the fourth resolution was re-affirmed, it was tacitly left to the judgment of the Executive Committee to decide upon the propriety of publishing such tracts, and the time at which they should be issued. Stormy as the session was, and partaking as it did, during one portion of the day, of all those elements of combustion which have so frequently displayed themselves of late in our conventions and popular assemblies, the clamorous demonstration was speedily suppressed and the business of the day was appropriately closed with the usual benediction.

So far, then, as respects the promptness with which a dangerous question has been met and disposed of, the TRACT SOCIETY has done well. But the manner of that disposal is not to be commended. The responsibility being cast upon the Executive Committee, the day of final action is indeed postponed; but this indecisive course leaves to the agitators a loop-hole of which they will not fail to take advantage. As the matter now stands, the TRACT SOCIETY has deferred pronouncing judgment upon it squarely and conclusively. The snake has been scotched, not killed. Much better would it have been for the Society to have retraced its steps; to have said, boldly, that for nearly forty years it had been engaged in doing all the good that lay within the compass of its power; that its field of operations was sufficiently extensive without entering upon the domain of slavery at all; that so long as the publication of tracts upon that subject was prohibited, the *colporteurs* of the Society would meet with a hearty welcome in every State of the UNION, and that, therefore, as the primary object of the Society was to accomplish the greatest amount of good, to conciliate all, and to offend none, its true policy was to confine its publications to those subjects which, while they admit of a general application, neither pander to sectional prejudice, nor conflict with local institutions.

DOMESTIC.

On the 1st inst., a duel was fought near New Orleans between Messrs. T. S. McCay and M. C. Edwards. The weapons used were double-barrelled guns, loaded with ball; the distance forty paces.—Four shots were exchanged. Mr. McCay, on the fourth fire, received the ball of his adversary in the left leg, below the knee. The parties then left the field. Mr. McCay's wound is slight.

The Germans of Troy are making extensive preparations for their great "Faderland Festival," which is to come off on the 24th, at "Dry River," West Troy, near Eisenbrodt's lager bier brewery. Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, &c., &c., will be represented by their German military, music and Turn-verein associations.

Mickey Free, the pedestrian, at Newburgh, it is said, would have accomplished the feat of walking 110 successive hours, if he had been allowed, his friends taking him off the plank by main force on Saturday night. As it was, he had made the greatest feat of this kind on record, he having walked 109 hours and ten minutes without rest or sleep.

The city of New Orleans was in great danger of being overflowed on the 3d inst. The river broke through the levee in a number of places, and flooded the streets in the vicinity of the breaks, but the levees were finally repaired by the exertions of a large number of men, who rushed to the locality of the disaster.

Mayor Tiemann is said to have informed a Boston gentleman recently that he had no doubt but that the city of New York had been swindled out of 8,000,000 of dollars within the past few years by officials and others.

About fifty of the Provincetown fleet of codfishmen have taken out their licenses, and many of them have sailed this week for the Great Banks.—This voyage demands an absence of five or six months.

Gov. King has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of John Haley, the murderer of Daniel Long, at Newburg, on the 24th ultimo.

TALE OF LOVE—AN OLD WIFE IN SEARCH OF HER YOUNG HUSBAND.—About six months since an elderly lady of property, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., who bought her fashionable wares at a celebrated dry goods house in Broadway, New York, became enamored of a handsome young man who attended there. After many visits she decided to invite the young man to her magnificent house in the city of churches. She told him she wanted to see him on matters of gravest importance. He blushed, and more out of curiosity than admiration he consented to visit her. The young man was dazzled at the magnificence of the house to which he had been invited, and was entirely lost in conjecturing for what purpose he had been brought thither. The lady, after giving her guest some vinous refreshments, proceeded to narrate the fact of her long observation of his respectable conduct, adding that she had inquired of his employers and found him to be a highly moral and worthy young man—worthy of a better situation in society. She confessed that she had become enamored of him, not of course for his physical beauty, but for his moral worth, and finally wound up by offering him her hand in marriage. The lady was on the shady side of five and forty, while the lover was not twenty-two summers old.—The latter was in love, too, with a handsome young lady in the millinery department of the same establishment where he was employed. He flatly refused, notwithstanding that she had some $30,000 which she could place in his hands. After several interviews, the widow gradually won the young man to her views; and finally he consented to and did marry her. After the marriage she refused to make over her real estate to her husband, and this displeased him. About a week ago the "Benedict" thought he would take a trip to the country, to see a few friends. His wife consented; but in a few days, he not returning, she concluded her bird had flown. She started in pursuit of him, and learned that the young lady had accompanied him in his flight. The old lady arrived in this city, and consulted with an experienced detective, who put her, after some inquiries, on the track of the guilty pair, who had gone further west. The wife says she is now prepared to give him full control of all her property, if he will but return alone to his home.—*Chicago Daily Union.*

The Harrisburg *Herald* says the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company on Saturday last made an assignment of its effects to Pierre Choteau, Jr., Wm. H. Gebhard, and John F. Butterworth, in trust for the benefit of its creditors.

The famous Elder Knapp has just settled over a congregation at Louis.

The National Theatre, at Chicago, opened on Saturday, with Maggie Mitchell as the star.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 11th instant, by Rev. Mr. Hildt, A. WORLEY to Miss TAMAR E. HOPKINS, all of this city.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. Mr. Stansbury, FRANK H. SHALLUS to Miss ISABEL CURSEY.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. Halsey Dunning, Rev. F. A. GRISWOLD to ANNA JANE PATTERSON, of this city.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. J. Fortie, ALEXANDER PERLASOUS to Miss REBECCA LAIN, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, SARAH ANN, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days, daughter of Edward and Susan A. Fountain,

On the 10th instant, HENRY PATTERSON, aged 58 years.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. HANNAH C. WILLIAMS, formerly of Harford county, Md.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, May 12, 1858.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held this day, Mr. Carter presented the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, It is a right inherent in all public assemblies or bodies corporate, not only to defend their own character and dignity, and that of their members respectively, whilst in the discharge of official duty, against all external assaults, but also to exercise an absolute and controlling power over their own members, even to the extent of expulsion for any official conduct calculated to degrade the dignity or infringe the rights and privileges of the body or any of its members, but more especially in this case is the duty imperative on the part of the Assembly to take action and institute investigation where its own members are publicly charged with official corruption and infidelity to the interests entrusted to and represented by the body.

And whereas, One of the daily newspapers of this city—to wit: "The Baltimore Clipper"—in its issue of Wednesday, April 28th, publicly and *by name* charges three (and one other by unmistakable implication) members of this Board with official infidelity and gross corruption, not only to the Company, but to the city, State and public at large, and especially as regards the peculiar interests of a certain political party to an assumed governing power in its management, and with marked particularity to "the *working men*, their wives and children," all of which will more fully appear from the said article itself, which is hereby made part and parcel of this motion:

MANAGEMENT OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It has always been a desirable object to certain directors in this road to mystify and hide from public view the transpiring events of board and committee meetings. In most cases these meetings would not be considered matter for the public eye and understanding, but when they are made places of plotting against the industrial clastes as well as the entire trade of our city, we feel called upon, regardless of any conceited monied influence or inflated stock jobbers' influence to the contrary, to make such exposure as in our judgment conforms to the welfare of our commercial relations, and to encourage mechanism,—though that encouragement be only with reference to a particular branch. We do not particularly heed the cry of the Jew—"I'll have my bond—I will not hear thee speak"—but deeply lament that "deceit should steal such gentle shapes and with a virtuous visor hide deep vice." The "devil can cite scripture for his purpose," but the fallacy of his version will sooner or later be shown, by the destruction of those building their hopes upon him, and so it is with those who have followed in the path of a conspicuous director of this road—a person whose mandate has been the law, and who backed by eleven men, of opinions all his own, stalks from hall to hall and from office to office of the railroad company in the cognizance of his own consequence by reason of his ostracising power.

This ostracising proclivity brings us to the beginning of a statement, whereby we desire to show from whence arose the evils of this combination. Several years ago, Central Ohio Railroad stock sold low, and a number of stockholder directors of the Baltimore and Ohio road thinking they could make good returns, purchased largely. They also voted a loan of a portion of the city's money for double track purposes to that road to aid its equipment. Having placed it in good condition it became apparent to them that unless they established a system of through freights, they could not receive returns from their outlays upon both roads.

A through freight train was accordingly established, and in order to get as much freight east and west as they could carry over those roads, a plan of discrimination against the city was adopted—they knowing that the freight of our city generally must by necessity pass over their routes. After a long trial and continued acts of retrenchment, it has been found that the through freight which they are compelled to take extremely low, does not pay the Baltimore and Ohio road though it does the Central Ohio. Therefore in order to work a remuneration, if possible, they seek to diminish the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio road in every branch, until they are enabled to carry out their schemes of gain—disregarding the repair of the road, and all else that comes in conflict with their penurious motives. Their grand object is to inflate the stock, sell off to advantage, and then let the blow fall where it may. In this we hope they will be mistaken, if any honesty remains in mankind.

This great man of the stockholding interest, the bellwether of the flock, recently waited upon the different heads of department, and intimated *his* desire for retrenchment, to which the officers complied, discharging a great many. He then waited upon Mr. Bollman, master of the road, and made known his object. This gentleman, manfully and creditably, informed him that he had no more men than were actually necessary to keep the road in working condition—that his department was arranged to perfection, and in the event of the breaking of a bridge (as in the case of the Monocacy)—he could reconstruct one at a few hours notice. Finding that Mr. Bollman was determined to persist in a course which he knew to be for the safety of the road, this stockholder director gets the President, whose opinion is also a second edition of his own, to form a special committee of retrenchment. The committee met and determined to take Mr. Bollman's duties out of his hands by discharging fifty-seven men at Mount Clare and proportionate numbers along the entire line—amounting in all to a very large number.

They further proposed to disgrace Mr. Bollman's department, and throw the entire charge of the work upon Mr. Tyson, master of machinery. To this assumption on a committee's part, no one objected except Mr. W. E. Bartlett, Jr., and he is entitled to credit for his manliness in defending the laboring man. The person who arose in the committee and spoke of the *necessity* of retrenchment by discharging men with families depending upon them, had made sales of an article in his business, during the past year, amounting to twenty thousand dollars. Not one dollar of which, however, came through Mr. Bollman, and that may account for his opposition to him. Sixteen thousand dollars worth were, however, purchased by Mr. Tyson. To the action of this committee objection has been made by other directors, who have signed a call for a meeting of the board, to denounce their acts, and the matter of the call is now undergoing consideration.

These twelve stockholder directors, have won over, by means known to themselves, three State directors, (Jas. H. Carter, John Coates and W. W. Johnson,) who go with them in every movement against the city and State. We are aware of the manner in which Mr. Carter and the other two were appointed, and will wait a few days to see if the Commissioners of Public Works will not fill their places. The interests of the city and State demand it, and it shall be our province to withhold no exposition that may lead to so desirable an end. We ask the gentlemen, Commissioners of the State, to consider the obligations resting upon them, and to protect that commonwealth for which they have displayed so much regard. The American directors, although in the majority, have no power whatever in this road by reason of the desertion of these members. We call for their prompt dismissal, that the soul and body of so wonderful a stock director, may rive at his passing greatness, and settle down, like 'a goodly apple rotten at the heart.'

And whereas, The editors of the said paper, to wit, "The Baltimore Clipper," when called on by two of the parties named in the said libellous article, for their authority for the gross charges made against them, gave the names of certain highly respectable gentlemen, members of this board, and on a further and subsequent application to them on the same subject, and in company of one of the alleged authors, or vouchers for the truth of the facts contained in the charges, they reiterated the assertion that they had full and *satisfactory proof* of all they had stated;

And whereas, To permit charges of such *gross corruption* against members of this board, so formally and publicly made, and so respectably vouched for, to pass unchallenged and uncontradicted, is calculated to subject the whole Board and the Company to public contempt, and to destroy all confidence, both at home and abroad, in the management of the road, thereby not only ruinously affecting the rights and private interests of innocent individuals, but striking at the commerce of our city, and the interests of the State and tax payers;

And whereas, The mendacious, reckless, agrarian and incendiary character of the said published articles, as will appear from its perusal, is peculiarly calculated and obviously intended by its insidious authors and advisers, to govern, control and dictate the official conduct of the said named members of this Board by singling them out by name, not only as mercenary and corrupt, but as *enemies* to the trade of the city, and as despisers of labor and of *"the laboring and mechanical interests of the community,"* and thus, by placing their persons and property in imminent danger, coerce obedience on their part, to the behests of designing politicians and reckless demagogues.

And whereas, It is the bounden duty of the board promptly and fearlessly to *expel* all such members as may, on full investigation, be found guilty of the charges alleged in the said published articles or if found not to be guilty, to protect not only their own rights and dignity, but the rights, character and persons of the members so falsely charged, by a formal and public denunciation of the allegations.

Therefore be it resolved, That a select committee of six be appointed by the President, with full power and instructions to investigate the said charges against the said named members of this Board, and to report the result of the same, by resolution or otherwise, to the next regular meeting of this Board.

2d. *Resolved*, That a copy of this motion be published in each of the daily papers of the city.

Mr. Nicholas moved an amendment by omitting the assertion of the right to expel a member and inserting the following, viz:

Whereas, It is the duty of this Board to censure such member in the strongest terms of reprobation, and to request such member or members to resign.

The amendment being accepted by Mr. Carter, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Board.

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

mr 25-dtf EVANS & HOYT.

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.*

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.*

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THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
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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.

☞ THE BODY OF JOHN SEATON MILLAR HAVING BEEN FOUND, the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Jacob Ayres, Esq., No. 158 WEST LOMBARD STREET. 1t*

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FANCY POUND LUMP.
Royal Arch, 10 pound pkgs.; Sallie Carey, 5 pound pkgs.; J. May, 10 pound packages.
POUNDS,
J. A. Clay, S. E. White, D. W. Burton,* G. English, Foreman, John Smith, J. Judson, H. Johnson, People's Favorite, James Madison, Murrell & Burks, J. Gibson, W. A. Jarvis, Wm. Stewart, J. C. Breckenridge, R. Wilson, Jeu Tang, Robert D. Burks, D. Alexander, L. Wallace,
J. Scott, J. M. Wise, J. Mason, John St. Clair,
HALF POUNDS.
Carter Jackson, John Pates, Pyramid,
FIVES.
Carter Jackson, Wm. Palmer, Our Alice,
TENS.
Carter Jackson, W. A. Jarvis, Chickahominy, 16's, 18's and 20's, Wm. Walker, Uncle Tom, C. & W. Jones,
In store and for sale by
WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,
my14-tf. No. 160 South street.

CHEESE.
300 Boxes Cutting and English Dairy Cheese for sale low to close. D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
my14-4t 50 South street.

GOLDEN SYRUP.
50 Bbls. Baltimore Refinery and Boston do.
D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
my14-1w 50 South street.

5,000 CANVASSED HAMS, Small size, suitable for shippers.
D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
my14-4t 50 South street.

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 F. 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*

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

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

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-e3t* CYRIL W. KEACH.

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.,
209 Baltimore street.
DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS in all of their extended variety. my10-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.
MESSRS. KUNKEL & CO., Lessees.
MR. JOHN T. FORD, Sole Manager.
Friday Evening, May 14, 1858.
To commence with
THE LOVE KNOT.
Marian.....Miss Devlin.
Bernard.....Mr. Langdon.
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 Galleries.....25 cts.
☞ Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

CARROLL HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 15th
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
CHARLES ELLIOTT,
Violinist,
Assisted by the renowned Tenor,
MR. FRAZER,
Who will give selections from his popular
BALLAD ENTERTAINMENT.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
☞ See programme. my13-3t

FLORAL CONCERT.
Mr. A. J. CLEVELAND will give at the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, one of the most beautiful FLORAL CONCERTS ever given in this city, on MONDAY EVENING, May 17. The original CANTATA OF THE FAIRY QUEEN, will be performed by over 100 young ladies, with most beautiful and brilliant decorations, painted by Chas. S. Getz, Esq.
Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. my11tf

Bankers and Brokers.

ISRAEL COHEN,
STOCK, BILL AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 5 NORTH STREET,
Buys and sells on commission all the Securities of this and