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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1858.

The remark was not long since made by a Royal Personage in England, that free institutions were as yet on their trial. They are on their trial in this country to-day. In Washington and New Orleans—in the capital city of the Republic, and in the commercial metropolis of the South, their worth and their efficacy must this day be submitted to the test of severe experiment. A popular election occurring to-day in each of the two cities, is the fiery ordeal through which must pass, before the setting of the sun, our cherished and boasted popular institutions. The increasing apprehensions with which every recurrence of an Election in our large Cities begins to be viewed by the more peaceable and conservative portion of the community, is a fact full of solemn and significant warning. It is the melancholy and conclusive evidence of the growth of popular distrust in popular intelligence and virtue. The people are beginning to doubt themselves, and their own capacity to exercise honestly and fairly the high prerogatives of popular sovereignty. As each great occasion draws near, when citizens are called upon to exercise the highest and most responsible privilege of citizenship, the right of suffrage, men begin to cast about for extraordinary means whereby to prevent and guard against extraordinary contingencies. We feel the necessity of putting additional restraints and checks upon ourselves, and our own propensity to abuse the elective franchise. We seek for additional guards and securities, wherewith to surround the ballot-box, and even call into existence unconstitutional agencies for the preservation of public peace and order, while we are engaged in the solemn duty of casting our ballots for the candidates of our choice. In view of the municipal election which takes place in Washington to-day, the Marshal of the District has felt it his duty to organize "a special armed force" for the occasion, and has issued his proclamation notifying the public of the fact, and ordering "eighty volunteer troopers" to assemble "early on Monday morning, at the public jail, "equipped and ready, if need be," to co-operate with the city authorities and the police in quelling disturbances. This—in the Capital of the Republic, while the Congress of the Nation is actually in session, and where the Chief Magistrate of the UNION has his official residence. In New Orleans, in anticipation of a similar election, the people, within the last week, have risen in arms against the existing authorities, deposed them from their places, and established in their stead a Revolutionary Government with extraordinary powers, and of an irresponsible character, under the protection of whose bayonets they, this day, propose to go through the forms of a popular election. In Baltimore, we know that for some years past, our elections have been an absolute mockery of the elective franchise, a disgrace to the name of republicanism, and a blot upon the fame of our State and City. Over the deceased bodies of Citizens the present MAYOR was borne into office, and during his administration, we have more than once realized to the letter the sarcastic description of French liberty, given by an English satirist—"Universal Suffering and Vote by Bullet." The picture, which is overdrawn and falsely colored, as regards popular elections in France, is a truthful representation of elections in Baltimore. These are appalling facts—and to every lover of his country, are suggestive of painful apprehensions. Let us devoutly hope that the news which shall come to us to-day from the cities of Washington and New Orleans, will be such as to restore in a measure our diminished confidence in the capacity of the mixed and turbulent populations of our large Towns, to conduct the great experiment of popular government to a safe and happy solution.

The DERBY Cabinet have achieved a nominal triumph. The resolution of censure, on account of the Indian dispatch, having been thrown out of the House of Lords, was subsequently withdrawn by the mover, Mr. CARDWELL, from the House of Commons. Many things concurred to bring about this result. Lord CANNING's proposed measures of confiscation in Oude, while they did not justify the extraordinary harshness of the rebuke administered to him by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, were yet too sweeping and indiscriminate to admit of a satisfactory defence. But Lord ELLENBOROUGH having taken upon himself the sole responsibility of the obnoxious dispatch, weakened still further the opposition to his colleagues, by resigning his seat in the Cabinet; and this sacrifice, many of the Radicals were willing to accept as an atonement for the grave error he had unquestionably committed. In the nick of time, too, LAYARD—who lost his seat in the House of Commons when PALMERSTON dissolved Parliament, and appealed to the Country on the China question,—arrived in London, fresh from India, and announcing that he had satisfied himself, from personal observation, that India was ill governed, and that the natives had been grossly abused—defended the tenor of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch—and called upon the Liberal members of the lower House to sustain the DERBY Ministry. Almost simultaneously with the arrival of LAYARD, the English Government received the correspondence between the Governor-General of India, and that gallant soldier, Sir JAMES OUTRAM; in which the latter "strongly and earnestly protested against "Lord CANNING's confiscation policy, but without "effect." As SIR JAMES OUTRAM, from his military operations in Oude, and from his long service in India, was eminently qualified to judge of the best measures to be pursued for the pacification of the disturbed districts, his emphatic dissent from the policy adopted by Lord CANNING; and the coincidence of opinion between himself and the DERBY Ministry, so far as regarded the propriety of such a proclamation as that issued against the land owners of Oude, gave to the Home Government a temporary strength which was immediately felt, in the change of sentiment among the independent members of the House of Commons, and in the demands made upon Mr. CARDWELL for the withdrawal of his resolution of censure. Finally, Mr. D'ISRAELI announced that the government had qualified the bitterness of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch, by sending out to Lord CANNING "the "most cordial and sincere assurances of sym-"pathy and support." As the original design of Lord ELLENBOROUGH was thus effectually frustrated, the Opposition had no longer any substantial reasons for persisting in bringing their resolutions of censure to a vote. But the concessions the DERBY Ministry were constrained to make, for the purpose of weathering the storm, strikingly indicate their dependence upon the Radical members of the House of Commons, and the necessity they are under for seeking support from men of adverse principles. The issue of the parliamentary contest was, in point of fact, a drawn battle; Earl DERBY and his colleagues retaining office only by the sacrifice of one member of the Cabinet, and by sending promptly, on the heels of the obnoxious dispatch to Lord CANNING, a message that was at once cordial and conciliatory. And now, what effect will the prolongation of Earl DERBY's term of office have upon the very serious difficulty that has arisen between the UNITED STATES and ENGLAND—upon the long mooted question of the Right of Search? We answer, unhesitatingly that, so far as we are concerned, nothing could have been more fortunate. The orders under which the British Squadron in the Gulf Stream are assumed to have acted, doubtless emanated from the PALMERSTON Cabinet, and the ministers now in power will hardly conceive it necessary to hold themselves responsible for the acts of their predecessors. Moreover, in the party struggle now pending, the bare possibility of a war between the UNITED STATES and ENGLAND, will be seized upon by the political opponents of Lord PALMERSTON as a means of consolidating the power of the present government. Even the Abolition faction in England, which, for some years past, has been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," will hesitate a long time before consenting to sustain Lord PALMERSTON in a quarrel involving so deeply the best interests of two kindred nations. If Lord PALMERSTON cannot depend upon the abolition sentiment for a justification of his African Crusade, still less can he rely upon the Manchester men led by Mr. BRIGHT, or upon the members of the Peace party generally. These, strange to say, compose the main support of the Tory Cabinet of Lord DERBY, and as they hold the balance of power in the House of Commons, there is every reason for believing that their influence will be strenuously exerted to bring about a prompt recall of the English Squadron now cruising in the Gulf Stream; a disavowal of orders perhaps too rigorously executed, and an honorable adjustment of the points in dispute between the Government of the UNITED STATES and that of ENGLAND.

We wish to direct public attention particularly to the two very sensible letters, signed "NAUTICUS" and "OLD SALT," published in our issue of to-day, and which, with the exception of the compliments to ourselves which they contain, we strongly endorse. They constitute, so far as we have seen, the first and only public expression of opinion on the part of Naval men on the subject of the British "outrages," and the Right of Search; and we doubt not that the sentiments of our correspondents are those universally entertained in the Service.

The Boston *Courier*, commenting upon "the "manifesto of the anonymous 'People's Party of "the Union,' which was recently put forth at "Washington by some person or persons, as Coro-"ner SMITH would say, to the public unknown," thinks that "it looks very much like the work of "many hands;" and adds—

"No one need be surprised if it should prove to be the combined creation and statesmanship of Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, and Ex-Mayor Conrad of Philadelphia."

A goodly triumvirate—truly! We do not know whether the "Shining Light" of the "Little Party," will feel greatly honored by the association in which the *Courier* has placed him, or whether the author of "*Ormuzd and Ahriman*," (we believe we are correct in our orthography,) will conceive that his reputation in the world of letters is likely to be much increased, by the imputation of having been the literary joiner by whom the "Platform" of the New Party was constructed.

The Right of Visitation and Search.--Views of Naval Officers.

To the Editors of the Daily Exchange:

While we appear to be drifting into a war upon the subject of British outrages in the Gulf of Mexico, and while the public mind has been very much inflamed, and evidently misled by the extravagant statements and discussions growing out of the disputed right of search or even visitation, it is gratifying to read the able, calm, and dispassionate view of this subject which is presented to the public in your paper of Saturday.

However much these views may differ with those of our legislators and statesmen, or from the policy our country may hereafter think proper to pursue, I venture to say they more nearly accord with the views entertained everywhere by naval officers and nautical men, than does the more modern and popular doctrine of resisting visitation and search.

Visitation for the purpose of obtaining or imparting information, and *search* where the circumstances are *sufficient to justify it*, for the purpose of establishing the character or nationality of a vessel on the high seas, has so long been a custom, not only of foreign navies, but our own, that the sudden and total abrogation or discontinuance of it, while our men-of-war (as well as others) are expected to capture pirates, put down the slave trade, and otherwise protect our commerce in its lawful pursuits, is, as you very justly remark, a very serious question. In spite of all our efforts up to the present time, we have not only failed to put down the slave trade, which we have declared *Piracy*, but it is actually in a more flourishing condition than formerly; and we do not want the evidence of foreign officers to convince us that American bottoms and the American flag have been, from the commencement, and are still, fraudulently used in this traffic.

It can hardly be expected of men who engage in acts of piracy—or indeed other unlawful acts—that they will be very scrupulous about the papers they carry—the *flag* they hoist—or the *honor of their country*.

It is quite evident that they prostitute the latter wherever they go. There are men, of course, who do not like to be overhauled and questioned on the ocean, and they are the authors of most of the "British outrages" that find their way into the public prints. I have as little sympathy for such a set of vagabonds, as I have for the assumed officiousness of an officer overstepping the bounds of international courtesy.

As long as human nature is the same, and abuses exist, I am at a loss to see how the integrity of a flag is to be maintained, without visit, and even search, should the circumstances be such as to justify it.

During many years' experience at sea, I have had occasion to board foreign vessels as well as our own—and in some instances where I have been sent in search of deserters, I have had the permission of the local authorities (who were English) not only to search, but if necessary to bring vessels to anchor, while in the act.

While in the performance of this duty—never very agreeable, I presume, to either party—I have endeavored to keep within the bounds of propriety—have never been treated uncivilly, and have never, to my knowledge, been accused of committing an "*outrage*."

Finally, I agree with you, that there is no justification for the extent to which this custom and contested right have lately been carried by British cruisers; but knowing the proneness of human nature to exaggerate, at least of that portion of mankind who are interested in so doing, we may be prepared to hear of many *outrages* that will never be sustained by facts. Enough, however, has lately occurred on our own coast, to make us jealous of our national rights, and more conscious, I hope, of the means necessary to defend them.

NAUTICUS.

Another Letter on the Same Subject.

Messrs. Editors:—In looking round for some expression of opinion corresponding with my own, and to the common customs of the sea, regarding the disputed right of visit and search of vessels, my attention was called to your editorial of Saturday, in which you have not only given a correct account of the usual *modus operandi* pursued in such cases of communicating at sea—but appear better to comprehend the consequences that are likely to grow out of a suspension of this custom, than most *landsmen* who have ventured off soundings. As you very justly intimate, crime should be punished at sea as well as on shore; or in other words, the ocean as well as the land is furnished with a police whose duties are the protection of life, property and a nation's honor.

How this is to be accomplished without some examination into the cargo or character of a vessel, the wise ones have not yet informed us, farther than that the national emblem flying at the peak, is a sufficient guarantee, &c. How ridiculous! —when it has been so well established that the flag as well as a ship's papers are fraudulently used. Besides it is no uncommon boast of some of our merchant captains, as you may have seen by the late published statements, that they "did not choose to show their colors to a foreign man-of-war," much less heave to, until by their uncivil and suspicious conduct they had invited a chase and enough blank shots to constitute a clear case of "*outrage*."

These men who so little understand their responsibilities and who so poorly represent their country abroad, I am happy to know, are the exceptions and not the rule in our merchant marine.

OLD SALT.

TITLES TO LAND WARRANTS.—The following bill has passed both Houses of Congress:

Be it enacted, &c., That when proof has been or shall hereafter be filed in the Pension Office, during the lifetime of a claimant, establishing, to the satisfaction of that office, his or her right to a warrant for military services, and such warrant has not been or may not hereafter be issued until after the death of the claimant, and all such warrants as have been heretofore issued, subsequent to the death of the claimant, the title to such warrants shall vest in the widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then in the heirs or legatees of the claimant; and all such warrants, and all other warrants, is sued pursuant to existing laws, shall be treated as personal chattels, and may be conveyed by assignment of such widow, heirs or legatees, or by the legal representatives of the deceased claimant for the use of such heirs or legatees only.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the first section of the act approved March 22, 1852, to make land warrants assignable and for other purposes, shall be so extended as to embrace land warrants issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1855.

The Hon. John Woodworth, of Albany, aged about ninety years, died on Tuesday last, after a brief illness. He established himself at Troy, in the practice of the law, more than sixty years ago.—He was a member of Assembly from Rensselaer county in 1803, and an Elector of President and Vice President in 1800.

A recapitulation of the damage done by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be $150,000. Over 56,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed within a length of ten and a breadth of three miles.

It is said that there is an organized gang of swindling land brokers in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, who rob the emigrants by selling to them counterfeit titles to lands. In Iowa there are already detected sales of land to the amount of $100,000 under these fictitious titles.

The coal bought and shipped by the government at great expense to the Cape of Good Hope, to supply our national vessels, is so poor that it yields thirty-eight per cent. of ashes; good anthracite should yield only from 2½ to 8 per cent.

A gang of regulators are administering lynch law in the eastern part of Florida. They hung five persons in and about Tampa Bay within a month, for various offences, in one case taking the criminal out of a court room where he was on trial by jury.

CHARTER OF THE AMERICAN BANK,
AS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, JANUARY SESSION, 1856.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN BANK.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That JAMES H. BROWNE, JAMES JEFFREY, HENRY R. REYNOLDS, PHILIP GOVER, ADAM DENMEAD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS, CHENEY HOPKINS and M. M. ECE, are hereby appointed commissioners, with power and authority to establish a Bank in the city of Baltimore, by the name and style of the "AMERICAN BANK," the capital of which shall be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into Five Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each; and that so soon as One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver coin shall have been paid to the said commissioners by the subscribers to the stock of said "Bank," as part of its capital, and so certified by the commissioners to the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, then the said "Bank" shall be fully incorporated, and by the name and style aforesaid shall have perpetual succession as a body politic or corporate, and shall be empowered to purchase, receive, hold and enjoy such lot of land as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of said "Bank," to sell and dispose of the same, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of justice; to have and use a common seal, and the same to alter or change at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid may cause books to be opened for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said "Bank" at such times and places as they may think proper, and that they, the said commissioners, shall be the first Directors of the "Bank," and may, on any day after one hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, proceed to elect a President from amongst the stockholders; and they, the said President and Directors, shall have the exclusive control and management of the said corporation for one whole year after going into operation and until their successors shall have been legally elected by the stockholders; eight Directors and a President constituting the board for the management of the "Bank."

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said President and Directors shall have power to appoint all officers and servants of the corporation, to take bonds with security for the faithful performance of their duty, and to make and establish all necessary By-Laws for commencing and conducting the business of the said corporation; provided always, that such By-Laws and rules be not contrary or repugnant to the constitution of the United States or the State of Maryland.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That on the first Monday of July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and annually thereafter, there shall be an election for Eight Directors by the stockholders; every stockholder being entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, upon each share which he, she, or they, may hold; provided always, that no stock shall confer authority to vote unless it should have stood in the name of the holder at least for four months previous to the day of election, and provided also that this corporation shall not cease to be perpetuated in consequence of a non-election of Directors on any particular day, but shall be continued by the President and Directors for the time being, until a new board shall be legally elected.

The Directors, or a majority of them for the time being, shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body until an election shall take place, provided such election of President and Directors shall take place within twenty days from said first Monday of July.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer of this State shall be furnished with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the corporation and the debts due to and from the same, specifying those due to and from other "Banks," of the moneys deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, of the cash on hand, specifying the amount of coin, of the notes of other "Banks," of the value of the real estate held by the corporation, and of the amount and value of public or other stocks owned by the corporation, said statement to be furnished twice in each year, and to show the condition of the corporation in the said particulars on the first Monday of January, and the first Monday of July, and the said corporation shall publish said statements, so made, to the Treasurer, in at least one of the daily newspapers published in the city of "Baltimore;" said statements in all cases to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the President, or Cashier, of the corporation.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the issues or notes usually denominated bank notes, which it shall be lawful for this corporation to issue, shall not at any time exceed double the amount of its capital stock, and no note shall be issued of a less amount or denomination than Five Dollars, nor of any amount intermediate between Five and Ten Dollars; and the General Assembly may at any time restrict the issue of said notes, both in the amount which may be issued and in the denomination of the notes.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the shares of the capital stock of this "Bank" shall be transferable on the "books" of the "Bank" only according to such rules as shall be established by the President and Directors, but all debts actually due and payable to the "Bank" by a stockholder must be satisfied before such transfer shall be made, unless the President and Directors shall direct to the contrary.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the President, each Director, Cashier, or other officer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be: "I ——do swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially, diligently, and honestly execute the duties of my office agreeably to the provisions of the law, and the trust reposed in me, to the best of my skill and judgment;" and every cashier or servant shall be required to give bond, with two or more securities, to the satisfaction of the President and Directors in such sums as they may require for the faithful discharge of his duty.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the President and a majority of the Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, but ordinary discounts may be made by the President, Cashier, and any two Directors, who may be appointed to that duty, and in case of sickness or necessary absence of the President, his place may be supplied by a Director, whom he, in writing, shall nominate for that purpose.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That half yearly dividends shall be made to the stockholders of so much of the net profits of the corporation as shall appear to the President and Directors advisable, and such dividends shall be declared at such fixed times as the stockholders shall in general meeting determine, and shall be paid within thirty days after they are declared; and if the Directors shall at any time willfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the capital stock, all the Directors present at the making or declaring such dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the corporation for the amount or proportion of the said capital stock so divided by the Directors, and each Director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter his dissent in writing on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the President of the corporation and the Directors may at any time call a meeting of its stockholders for any purpose relative to the interests of the institution, giving at least six weeks notice in one or more daily newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, and any number of stockholders owning a majority of the stock of the corporation, may apply to the said President and Directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and if the President and Directors shall refuse to call such a meeting, the said stockholders (proprietors of a majority of the stock) shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving notice as aforesaid and specifying in such notice the objects of such meeting.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged or conveyed to it by way of security, or in satisfaction of debts contracted in the course of its dealings or purchased at sales upon judgment, which shall have been obtained for such debts.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That on the first Monday of January annually this corporation shall pay or cause to be paid to the Treasurer of the State of Maryland the sum of twenty cents on every hundred dollars of the capital stock of said corporation then actually paid in, to be applied by said Treasurer in augmentation of the free school fund of this State.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the Stockholders and Directors of this "Bank" shall be liable to the amount of their respective interests or shares for all its debts and liabilities, and that no Director or officer of said "Bank" shall borrow moneys from the same, provided that ordinary dealings of the "Bank" in the sale and purchase of bills of exchange, notes of hand, or specie, shall not be considered borrowing within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to receive from any person or persons any deposite or deposites of money, and shall allow for the same interest to the depositor or depositors thereof as may from time to time be provided for by the "By-Laws" of the corporation or ordered by the President and Directors thereof.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the "Bank" hereby authorized shall be subject to all the restrictions and limitations contained in an act passed at January session eighteen hundred and fifty-three, chapter four hundred and forty-one, entitled an act to continue the corporate existence of the several banking institutions therein mentioned, and also an act passed at January session eighteen hundred and fifty-four, chapter one hundred and forty-two.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, That the Legislature hereby reserves the right to alter, amend, modify or repeal this act at pleasure.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original bill which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at January session, 1856.

Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this Friday, seventh day of March, 1856.

THOS. H. KENT of Jos.
Chief Clerk of House of Delegates.
CHAPMAN HARWOOD,
Secretary of the Senate.

AN ACT APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS

To enable the AMERICAN BANK *to complete its organization under the Act of incorporation passed at January session, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, chap. two hundred and eleven.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That JAMES JEFFREY, JOHN T. MITCHELL, GEO. D. LEIR, FREEMAN TRAVER, JAMES M. ANDERSON, SAMUEL SCRIENER, BENJAMIN S. ELLIOTT, and JOHN B. PERRY, be and they are hereby appointed the commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the American Bank, and for establishing the Bank provided for by the said original act, and they shall be and are hereby clothed and invested with all the powers, authority, and capacity of the commissioners in the said original act named, and who, on receiving One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver coin upon such number of shares as may be subscribed to the capital stock of said Bank, shall certify the fact to the Treasurer of this State, to the end, that the American Bank shall then stand fully incorporated, a majority of said commissioners being hereby authorized to fill up any vacancy or vacancies in their body which may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight be, and the same is hereby substituted in the fourth section of said original act for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, Sct:

February twentieth, A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight. We certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act which passed both branches of the General Assembly of Maryland, at its January session, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

JAMES W. CLAYTON.
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.
C. HARWOOD.
Secretary of the Senate.

TREASURY.

ANNAPOLIS, 1st June, 1858.—I hereby certify that the Commissioners named in the Supplement to the Act to incorporate the American Bank, did, in conformity with the provisions of said Act, forward to me a certificate dated 11th March last, declaring that they did receive from the subscribers to the Stock of said Bank, One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver Coin, which certificate remains on file in this office D. CLAUDE,
je7-eo3t. *Treasurer of Maryland.*

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Mr. EDWIN EARECKSON, corner Baltimore and Caroline streets.

Mr. WM. H. READ, No. 63 Broadway, and at our office, No. 36 Second street.

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☞ A MONMOUTH PAPER says: "In another column will be found the certificate of our fellow townsman, Jas. W. Davidson, Esq., to Professor Wood. This is another o the numerous instances where it has changed gray hair to raven ringlets, and bald scalps to waving locks. Let any who stand in need of this valuable remedy give it a fair trial."

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fe24-tf Agent

FOR CHARLESTON.—
The well known and favorite steamship "WESTERNPORT,"
P. S. BERRY, COMMANDER,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY June 12th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare $15, including meals and state rooms.

No bills of lading signed after the departure of the steamer.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

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FOR BOSTON.
SATURDAY,
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The well known favorite Side Wheel Steamship
WILLIAM JENKINS,
1000 tons, W. A. Hallett, commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Long Dock, for Boston, punctually as above.

For passage, having excellent accommodations,
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Just received, a lot of BAILEY'S PATENT WINDOW SHADES, which the public are requested to call and examine. This is a simple and ingenious contrivance, by which the rack at the sides is done away with, and by means of a spring connected with one of the sockets, it can be made to roll up heavy or light at will.

PAPER-HANGING attended to with promptness and dispatch both in the City and Country.

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JACOB MESSERSMITH vs. ANDREW SHAUBLE AND ALEXANDER B. DAVIDSON.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, June 5th, 1858. Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Edward Israel, Trustee, for the sale of the property mentioned in the proceedings in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shewn on or before 30th day of June, instant.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Baltimore, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 30th day of June instant.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,475.

WM. H. H. TURNER, Clk.
je7-law3w True copy, Test WM. H. H. TURNER, Clk.

Books and Stationery.

NEW LAW BLANKS.

Probat of Promissory note, Bill of Exchange, &c., under Act of 1858.

Probat of Merchandise Account, in this State, under Act of 1858.

Probat of an Open Account, in another State, under Act of 1858.

The foregoing, together with a great variety of LAW BLANKS, carefully prepared by competent persons, and printed on Fine Paper, for sale at *Low Prices* by

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They respectfully invite an examination of their Stock. Orders attended to promptly. fe22-tf.

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Just published Volume 10 Maryland Reports. fe22-tf

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PLAYING CARDS, PRINTERS' do., &c., &c., all at low prices.

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PATAPSCO WAREHOUSES, CANTON.

STORAGE on ground floors IN FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSES, for 10,000 tons Guano, Salt or Sugar at moderate rates and WHARFAGE for largest ships with 25 feet water. Apply to

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je3-tf No. 5 Dugan's Building.

STAVES AND LUMBER.

STAVES OF ALL SIZES, up to 62 inch largest Pipe, on hand, and Bills of Lumber of WHITE OAK, including SHIP TIMBER and PINE, HICKORY and WALNUT, cut to any dimensions ordered.

Apply to GEORGE A. WILLIAMS,
5 Dugan's Building,
je3-tf or Camden Station.

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Sicilian Brig ATTIVO will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the said vessel. my18tf

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BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.)
NEW BUILDING,
S. W. CORNER OF SOUTH AND WATER STREETS.

This Company INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, in the city or country, on the various descriptions of property.

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All persons wishing a good DINNER, BREAKFAST or SUPPER, will do well to call at the GERMAN STREET HALL, where they can be served at a moment's notice, and have everything that the market affords, and at reasonable prices. The House is under the entire control and direction of the undersigned, and he will give it his entire attention, and hopes to conduct it so as to give general satisfaction.

je5-eo3t CYRIL W. KEACH.

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N. B. GAS PIPE INTRODUCED by experienced workmen, and warranted free from leaks.

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Storage on ground floor for 5,000 tons Guano, and 2,000 Hhds. Sugar, and Wharfage for Ships of 24 feet draught.

Apply to GEORGE A. WILLIAMS,
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OFFICE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—BALTIMORE, June 1st, 1858.—The President and Directors of the Howard Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company.

By order, G. HARLAN WILLIAMS,
je2-eod1w Secretary.

Amusements.

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

First appearance of the brilliant Comedian,
MR. J. JEFFERSON.

Monday Evening, June 7, 1858.

Will be presented the beautiful comedy, entitled the

HEIR AT LAW.

Dr. Pangloss, L. L. D. & A. S. S.....Mr. J. Jefferson.
Dick Dowlas.....Mr. W. Marden.

To conclude with
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clod Meddlenot.....Mr. J. Jefferson.
Polly Ann.....Mrs. Proctor.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle, Parquette and Orchestra Chairs....50 cts.
Family Circle and Gallteries.....25 cts.

☞ Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

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