THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted); price TWO CENTS; served in the city, at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city, at SIX DOLLARS per annum. TERMS—invariably cash in advance. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "To THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

The State of Maryland is behind the age in more respects than one. She has failed to establish a uniform system of education; she has fixed the legal rate of interest at six per cent., and by her statutes against usury has crippled the movements of trade. If ignorance is bliss, there is at least one person to every household in the State, who may be said to enjoy perfect happiness, for nearly a sixth part of the whole population of the State can neither read nor write. Whether the morals of the people, or their capacity for self-government are improved by their primitive condition, we leave it for political economists to determine. It is natural, however, that where ignorance prevails, business enterprise should be fettered by antiquated laws, and by prejudices that had their origin in the dark ages of the world's history. The man who first caused two blades of grass to grow where but one blade grew before, has been eulogized as a benefactor to his country, and if example is at all times better than precept, we have only to look around and see what others have done, to understand wherein we ourselves are deficient. One glance is sufficient to satisfy us that the most thrifty and prosperous members of the confederacy are those whose systems of public education have been established on a uniform basis, and we find, moreover, that the longer these systems have been in practical operation, the more general has the diffusion of knowledge become, while the *morale* of the people has been proportionately improved. How then can we hope to rid ourselves of our absurd restrictions upon trade, or to rival our contemporaries in enterprise, unless we provide, as they do, for the intellectual advancement of the poorer classes? What reason indeed have we to hope for judicious legislation, so long as each county in the State is vested with power to do as it pleases with respect to its public schools, and may even decline altogether to provide for their maintenance?—In 1850, our Constitution mongers, in the plenitude of their wisdom, fixed for ten years, the legal rate of interest at six per cent. per annum, and this too, at a time when Ohio was inviting the investments of capitalists by the offer of eight per cent. per annum, and New York by tendering seven per cent. per annum. Pennsylvania, like Maryland, still continued to fix her legal rate of interest at six per cent. but the drain upon her capital has admonished her of the necessity for relaxing the stringency of her usury laws, and the influence of the superior inducements held out to the employment of capital in other States of the Union has prompted her to pass a law dispensing with all penalties—beyond the forfeiture of the excess of interest—for taking more than six per cent. per annum, and establishing the validity of the contract, no matter what the rate of interest may have been, unless redress is sought in the Courts within six months from the date of the transaction. So far then Pennsylvania has done well. But we regard this as only the entering wedge to further legislation upon a question of vital importance to commercial men.—It is an example worthy of imitation by the State of Maryland. In France, Holland, Spain, and Piedmont, the restraints of usury have been removed. In those countries the old "non-productive" theory concerning money has been effectually exploded. Money is now regarded as a commodity, and its market value like that of any other commodity, is made to depend upon the relation of the demand to the supply. If the demand for money is great, and the supply small, the rate of interest increases; but if, on the other hand, the supply of money is abundant, and the demand is light, the rate of interest declines. So beneficial to the interests of Commerce has this entire abrogation of the usury laws been found in England and on the Continent, and so thoroughly convinced are the ablest foreign financiers that all restrictions upon the trade in money are more injurious to the borrower than the lender, that the only regret now manifested is that the old statutes against usury should have been suffered to remain in force so long. Cannot we of Maryland derive a useful lesson from these facts?

It appears to be the fashion, just now, with certain journalists, to ascribe the recent organization of a Vigilance Committee in New Orleans to political motives, and not at all, to an earnest desire to purge that city of the desperadoes by whom it has long been infested. They point triumphantly to the success of the American Candidate for the Mayoralty, and assume, from this isolated fact, that there was no real cause for complaint against the outgoing authorities. It needed but the further assertion that the laws were faithfully administered, and that the citizens of New Orleans were amply protected both in person and property, to make the censure of the Vigilance Committee complete. But if the authorities of that city performed their duty promptly, impartially, and efficiently, how does it happen that crimes of every grade have been so frequent, and that so few of the offenders have been convicted and punished? It was the startling frequency of these occurrences that led to the formation of a Vigilance Committee. Six hundred of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans united in the nomination of an independent candidate for the Mayoralty, and in a well meant, but futile effort, to put an end to outrages that the judicial functionaries were either unable, or unwilling, to suppress. Their purpose met with the cordial approval of every influential journal in the city, but one. They had no political object whatever in view, but were influenced solely by local considerations. The *Commercial Bulletin*, which the *National Intelligencer* justly endorses, as "the "most reliable and conservative of New Orleans "papers," defended the movement on the ground, that it had "the distinct approval and warm sup"port of men of the most opposite political principles; "men representing different classes, professions, "views; many of whom have for years stood aloof "from our municipal affairs, who have wished only "to enjoy the benefits of peace and good govern"ment, but who now, deprived of these, and "seeing no hope of securing them without an effort, "have come forward, and, putting their shoulders "to the wheel, are determined to pretermit no "proper efforts till New Orleans is redeemed, re"generated, disenthralled.

"The fact is," continues the *Bulletin*—"the great "leading idea of this movement to give this city "the blessings of order and peace, to protect the "citizens from violence and to punish the guilty, "is the complete practical as well as theoretical "ignoring of national or general politics, and "every other consideration, except the sole, all-"engrossing one of the salvation of the city. To "this great object, upon the accomplishment of "which so much depends, everything else is as "nothing, and upon this altar, citizens irrespective "of party creed or predilection, willingly lay aside "all minor differences, and agree to work together "for the common benefit of each and of all. Upon "this question the stanchest Old Line Whigs, the "most decided Democrats, the warmest and most "respectable Americans, are all found heartily "united, convinced, by the sternest facts, of the "absolute necessity of such a course of conduct to "save the city from the imminent dangers which "threaten it. We are no alarmists, but if the disor"ders, the black, desolating disorders with which all "our readers are familiar in this city are not stayed, "then God help its *business*, its *merchants*, its *prop*-"*erty-holders*, its *tax-payers*."

This is strong language, but not stronger than the exigency warranted. On the Docket of the First District Court of New Orleans, at the close of January, 1857, there were then pending—

Cases of murder	14
Cases of manslaughter	3
Cases of assault with a dangerous weapon	24
Cases of assault with intent to kill	18
Cases of stabbing, with intent to commit murder	10
Cases of shooting, with intent to commit murder	6
Total	85

In addition to this fearful list, there were no less than three hundred and forty assault and battery cases pending at the same time, and before the same tribunal. "It is well understood," says the Attorney General for the State of Louisiana, from whose official report these statistics are taken, "that no affidavits are filed against the offenders, "from an apprehension that any attempt to bring "them to justice would lead to the sacrifice of the "affiant's life. A general sense of insecurity pre"vails in the community, and a conviction exists "in the minds of many persons, who have been "grievously beaten, that it is better to endure "present evil than, by lodging a complaint, take "the risk of assassination."

The Police Reports of New Orleans indicate that this fearful condition of things has, of late, grown worse instead of better, and that in no other city in the UNION, are so many crimes committed in proportion to the population. And yet, in the face of facts like these, it has been boldly asserted that New Orleans is not an ill-governed city. We are not undertaking to justify the organization of a Committee of Vigilance; but when the Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Men of a great city, are charged with being anarchists, we deny that Property has any such tendencies. Property is conservative in the highest degree, and men of substance would rather endure, with patience, any evils that are not absolutely unbearable, than run the risk of making bad worse, by encouraging a change either in existing governments, or in objectionable institutions. But when crime grows insolent, and the laws cease to afford adequate protection either to the person or property of peaceably disposed citizens, is it any marvel if the latter seek to pluck the flower, safety, from the nettle, danger, by striking at lawlessness with its own weapons? It is not the ruffians of a community that organize Vigilance Committees; but the men who are opposed to ruffianism, and who have felt themselves constrained to adopt desperate means to meet a desperate emergency. "To execrate "vigilance committees," says the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, "and yet do nothing against the "abominations which provoke Vigilance Commit"tees into existence, is vain and foolish. Social "order is an absolute, supreme, necessity. If not "preserved by the ballot-box, it will be done by "the cartridge-box. The more the latter is ab"horred the better; but just in proportion as we "abhor it should we prize the ballot-box, and exert "ourselves to keep it pure, and make it fulfil the "grand end of its existence. But when, as in San "Francisco, the ballot-boxes themselves are con"trolled by under-handed fraud and high-handed "violence, where then is your security against "forcible revolution? There is none—there can "be none."

Are we sure that there was less fraud practised at the ballot-boxes in New Orleans, than in San Francisco? What reason have we for supposing that where the laws are outraged with impunity the ballot-box fairly represents the sentiment of the community? We know that in New Orleans the obstruction of the ballot-box was one of the very evils complained of. With what propriety, therefore, could men be referred to the elective franchise as a means of redressing their social and political grievances when the exercise of that franchise was denied to them?

The Vigilance Committee has disbanded. In reviewing its history, we may regret that respectable men and honest citizens should have been thus goaded to take up arms in defence of social order; we may deprecate the necessity, and deplore the consequences; but let us at least do justice to their motives and admit the strong provocation under which they acted. We republish in another column an able article upon this subject from the New Orleans *Bulletin* of June 5th. It will be found to fully corroborate the views we have expressed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Hon. Henry Stump, Judge. This Court was occupied during yesterday with the case of the State *vs.* Henry Wentworth, indicted for keeping a nuisance on his premises, before reported. Not concluded. Preston for the State; Cowan and Garey for the defendant.

During the examination of witnesses in the above case, the counsel frequently came into collision with each other, and unpleasant words passed between them. The Judge several times threatened to adjourn the Court on this account, remarking that his patience was nearly exhausted. Towards the approach of the usual hour of adjournment, a question arose as to the admissibility of certain testimony, and Mr. Preston charged Mr. Cowan with the use of small words to affect the case. Mr. C. repelled the insinuation, and indulged in the use of severe strictures upon the conduct of Mr. Preston. Mr. Preston rejoined by using harsh expressions, and Mr. C. arose and remarked that he would no longer endure the conduct of the counsel, and was prepared to settle the matter outside the court-room. The judge then adjourned the Court, remarking to the jury that the counsel would have time to cool off by morning.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—Hon. Wm. Geo. Krebs, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

Andrew Bayer *vs.* John Dorn and others—bill for injunction and appointment of receiver. Motion to dissolve the injunction argued by Reynolds for complainant and Warrington for defendants. Injunction continued until further hearing of the case.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge.—The jury in the case of Jonathan Hoover *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—before reported—rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $150. Phelps and Gale for plaintiff; Dulaney for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Hon. Robert N. Martin, Special Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

S. W. A. Campbell *vs.* Joshua R. Dryden—appeal from Justice Ijams. Judgment reversed.

S. Mauldebaum, administrator of H. Mauldebaum *vs.* Peter Lewis—appeal from Justice Root. Judgment affirmed.

Henry Billerman *vs.* M. Gutman & Co.—appeal from Justice Shipley. Judgment reversed.

Assignment for to-day 293 to end of docket. On Monday the appeal docket will be called peremptorily.

Court of Appeals of Maryland.

JUNE TERM, 1858.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11th, 1858.

No. 7. William Keighler and William B. Duvall *vs.* The Savage Manufacturing Company—appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city—was further argued by Williams and Alexander for the appellees.

THE NEW ORLEANS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Order reigns in Warsaw! Night before last, instead of being a night of blood, a night in which the Furies held high carnival, was one of the quietest and most peaceful we ever passed in New Orleans. It was in remarkable contrast with the day. The coffee houses, soda and cigar shops, and every other place almost, were closed at an early hour, and scarcely a footfall was heard in any of the principal streets. We passed through several of them between 12 and 1 o'clock, and with an occasional exception, we saw neither watchman nor any body else. Indeed the solitude was almost painful where, but a few brief hours before, the most intense excitement prevailed.

The Vigilance Committee held its position, having been strongly fortified by throwing up barricades of square block paving stones and with cotton bales, *a la* Gen. Jackson, whose statue was hard by in the square now called by his name. Perhaps the shawdow of the old Hero fell upon the Committee. Who knows? Spirits, is said, walk the earth in the shade of night beneath the glimmering of myriads of stars. And perhaps the cold statue, for once instinct with the life of him whom it represents, impressed with mysterious prescience of impending evil upon New Orleans strangely came over the spirits of the Vigilants and embalmed them in cotton! A truce, however, to mysteries and spirits. We have on hand just at present very material and practical matters, and those not at all mysterious.

No attempt was made to disturb the quarters of the Committee, though its sentinels did not in consequence sleep. On the contrary they were very wide awake!—The Mayor and Gen. Lewis, in the morning papers, issued their proclamations to the military to turn out yesterday morning. The call was not responded to, the order was not obeyed. Not enough to make a corporal's guard assembled for the purpose of taking the Vigilance Committee. As the sun rose, however, so did the excitement throughout the city. Every body felt that a crisis must soon come. Every body felt, too, that to attack the Committee entrenched as it was, would be sheer madness.

Some grave and old citizens under these circumstances, saw the necessity of opening negotiations, with a view to secure the aid of the Vigilant forces, technically as well as really on the side of law, thereby giving them the prestige that nothing else could, and effectually using them to maintain order and to secure the peace of the city. A meeting consequently took place, and committees were appointed to confer with the Mayor and Gen. Lewis on the one side and the Vigilants on the other.

The result was that members of the Committee were to be sworn in as a special police force, to preserve order before and during the election, under the Mayor and General Lewis. Superintendent of Elections; the men retaining their organization and probably their present quarters, at least as long as may be necessary to secure the objects in view. The documents signed will appear at the same time this article does, in this morning's issue.

The course pursued was we think the only rational and judicious one that could, under the circumstances, have been taken by the authorities, and they deserve the thanks of the community, and we feel sure will receive them for it. The respectable citizens who, it is understood, formed the *Vigilance Committee*, are thus legalized and brought into requisition under the regularly constituted authorities for the purpose of giving that protection to citizens both before and on the day of election which they require.

And here we cannot refrain from saying one word for Mayor Waterman. He has been severely censured when perhaps had all the circumstances been known, had all his embarrassments been duly appreciated, the very persons who thus censured him—and no doubt honestly—would have lent him their active sympathies. We say this without any personal knowledge of his difficulties and without any communication with him on the subject. We are led to this opinion by a variety of considerations unnecessary here to give. We believe it was his endeavor to do the right thing, which lost him the nomination. *Gallatin* street took the field against him! And is not Gallatin street *some* in such a struggle? It verily striketh us even so.

When the articles of agreement had been signed by the Mayor and Gen. Lewis the former came up town—the negotiations took place at the quarters of the Committee—and ordered those who were under arms in Lafayette Square, in obedience to the order previously issued, to lay down their arms and retire. A few of them manifested a disposition not to obey the order, and some of them actually seized, illegally two cannon, it is said, and, with their guns, actually marched down to Canal street, and a square or so down Chartres and Royal streets. It is certain that some fifty or more persons, with guns in their hands and drawing a cannon, did thus pass over Canal street, and for the moment produced the most intense excitement, as persons who were not at the time aware that any compromise had been made with the Vigilance Committee, supposed that this force was a legal force, and that a collision was about to ensue. The men shortly afterwards returned, and the cannon were taken back to Lafayette Square.

We consider the contest virtually ended. We think we shall have the quietest election we have had for years, and that in consequence a very full vote will be polled.—We may be mistaken, but this is our impression, after taking a survey of all the facts and circumstances having a bearing upon the subject. Persons may attempt to make disturbance, but they will not succeed. That game is blocked now. Of the result we have very little doubt.

Upon the whole, the clouds which began to lower so darkly upon us are already beginning to disperse, and the clear sky to appear. It is a long road that never turns, and we think we are near the turning of *one* path at least. We will only add that now is the time for our "solid men" to show their hands, and by their *moral influence* aid powerfully the present movement for the redemption of the city.

If there ever was a movement which perfectly ignored politics, having reference alone to the restoration of order and security to the community and freedom on election days, the present one is such. It is what it purports to be, an Independent Movement, and, as we have before said, embraces the staunchest Old Line Whigs, Americans and Democrats. This is the true basis. No ticket for a municipal government ever ought to include general politics. This principle, we think, is beginning to be pretty generally recognized, and will hereafter be acted upon, or we greatly misinterpret public sentiment. Let the *bona fide* voters of the city, those who have no purpose but the good of New Orleans at heart, therefore, give this movement a steady, unwavering and persevering support, and its success will open a new and golden era for this great Cornucopia.—*N. O. Bulletin, June 8.*

NEW YORK NEWS—JUNE 11.

The somewhat famous yacht Wanderer, formerly owned by J. D. Johnson, Esq., of Islip, L. I., but recently sold to Col. W. C. Corrie, of Charleston, S. C., is anchored off the Battery in custody of the United States Marshal, and watched by the cutter Harriet Lane. Yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Dwight and the United States Marshal went on board of her to make an inspection of her outfit, cargo and papers, to determine, if possible, what crime existed, if any, for suspecting her of being bound upon a slave voyage. Captain Corrie afforded the officers every facility for examining his craft, and treated them very hospitably. He was, however, very indignant at the arrest of his vessel upon such suspicions.—He professes to be bound upon a pleasure and business excursion to Southern waters, and also to the Island of Trinidad, where he has some estates requiring his attention. Capt. Farnham, late of fillibustering notoriety, was a guest on board, but was equally open to investigation. The yacht had an outfit for a year's voyage for an ordinary crew.—Her arrest took place at Port Jefferson, upon the representation of the Surveyor of the port. She is still in the Marshal's hands, but will probably be released to-day, as nothing is likely to be made out to detain her. She has a new register, in which Capt. Corrie is put down as her commander.

Three policemen had an exciting chase, yesterday morning, after two burglars who had been detected attempting to break into some dwellings in Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue. One of the burglars fired a pistol at one of the officers, and three shots were fired by the policemen, but no bodily harm was done. The burglars proved to be two young men, known by the names of John Woodhull and Wm. H. Bartlett, *alias* Curtis. On each was found a full assortment of picks, nippers, keys, and other burglars' tools.

The trial of Paul Hernandez, charged with killing his wife by shooting her with a pistol, in West Broadway, was concluded yesterday in the General Sessions, resulting in a conviction for manslaughter in the third degree. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

WASHINGTON NEWS—JUNE 11.

The Government has notified President Martinez that the Yrissari Treaty will be insisted upon, notwithstanding his refusal to sign the ratification, and that the transit will be protected by the army and navy if necessary.

It is believed that Belly has bribed Martinez by order of his Government. Marco Otteo is living in Paris, on the best relations with Louis Napoleon.

The Senate's abolition of the franking privilege, and raising the postage to five cents, arouses strong resistance in the House. Many members threaten to break up the whole system, and resort to private expresses.

The feeling in favor of Senator Gwin's resolution empowering the President to produce a settlement of the American claims against the Central American States, and Mexico, has lately received a new and strong impulse from the Anti-Filibuster interest, who hold the measure as a prelude to the acquisition of Sonora in a perfectly legal way. Spain and Peru ought to be included. An attempt will be made to pass the resolutions, which are approved by some of the Republicans, as well as by the Administration men.

The Senate Committee on Commerce are looking over the testimony in the Willett's investigation, in order to determine whether Collector Schell knew that his brother and friends were interested in the sale when he made the report to the War Department. If they conclude he did, they will probably report adversely to his confirmation.

The Utah news communicated to Congress produced a profound sensation. The allusion in the President's communication to economy was received by the House with loud laughter. There is some talk of ordering a Committee of Investigation on the conduct of the Utah Campaign.

The Indian Department is in the daily receipt of letters concerning the hostile spirit among the North-western Indians. The Department will send out Agents, and make every effort to prevent war.

MARYLAND NEWS.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—Mr. James Mahool, as surveyor, is now engaged, in connection with Messrs. Scott and Weller, of the school Board, in laying off districts for school houses. They are now in the Sixth District, while in other districts, except the 4th and 8th, they are assisted by the commissioner of the district, who each receive $3 per day. The surveyor receives $3 per day, and the assistants $1.50 each.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a young man named Burlington Dotton, employed in the iron foundry of Mr. Evan Davis, at Black Rock, met with a painful accident. By accident he fell with his hands and knees into the molten metal, burning him very severely, but he is now doing well, and will probably be able to resume his duties in a few weeks.

SALE OF LAND.—We have heard of a recent sale by the Messrs. Chew, to Gen. George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, of their 14th interest in 410 acres, known by the name of "Grace's Quarter," lying between the Gunpowder and Saltpetre rivers, Baltimore county, for $1,000.

A HIGH PRICE FOR LAND.—Robert Royston has recently sold twenty acres of land lying on the Falls Road, twenty-three miles from Baltimore, for $2,100. Thomas Curtis was the purchaser. Verily the price of land must be at its meridian.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Morris, WM. G. SCHAEFFER, formerly of Frederick, Md., to ADA, youngest daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., both of this city.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Goheen, WILLIAM SLATER to Miss MARY E. McALLISTER, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 10th instant, JENNETTA LOMAX, in the 12th year of her age.

On the 9th inst., ARTHUR A. CLENDENIN, aged 56 years

On the 6th inst., HIRAM CRANDAL, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, ELIZA JANE BROWN, aged 4 years and 4 days.

FLORAL CONCERT.

The grand Floral Concert, which gave so much satisfaction at the Maryland Institute a few weeks ago, will be repeated at the same Hall on Tuesday evening, June 15th. In addition to the cantata of the Fairy Queen, by Mr. A. J. Cleaveland, will be added some choice musical gems, with instrumental and Piano accompaniment—thus offering to the lovers of music a rare feast of melody.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

The very best, most durable, and consequently the cheapest coal offered in this market. Consumers will do well to purchase their supplies at the present low prices. Orders will be received on our account, by the following agents.

Messrs. MOORE & EMORY, corner Howard and Madison streets.

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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.

je7tf DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Sole Agents.

☞ 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 of 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."

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, 37 *and* 39 *Baltimore street.*

my29-2w

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.

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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.

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p19-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent.

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mr-25-dtf EVANS & HOYT.

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fe22-tf. W. MERRILL, Agent

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fe24-tf W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.

ALEWIVES.—100 bbls. new, for sale by RICHARDSON & CO. 67 Exchange Place.

je12-tf

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We respectfully desire the attention of the BUSINESS COMMUNITY to this department of our business, which is now thoroughly organized and complete. Returns for COLLECTION PAPER will be promptly made on the most favorable terms.

We will ADVANCE money on paper deposited for Collection, and offer EVERY INDUCEMENT to respectable dealers.

je12-tf. JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO.

FLORAL CONCERT.—

MR. A. J. CLEAVELAND'S LAST GRAND FLORAL CONCERT OF THE SEASON will take place at the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 15th, on which occasion *One Hundred Young Ladies and Children* will perform the original and beautiful CANTATA of the FAIRY QUEEN, with additional Instrumental accompaniment, and with a very brilliant illumination of the platform, which will more fully develop the beauties of the *Fairy Glen*, so skillfully painted by the artist, Mr. C. S. GETZ.

Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock and Concert to commence precisely at 8. No reserved seats. je12-3t

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DOVELL & SONS, SUPERIOR WRITING AND COPYING INKS AND FLUIDS, *Warranted Equal to the Best Imported,* WHILE THE PRICE IS MUCH LESS.

In any case where this Ink *fails to give satisfaction the money will be returned.*

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THE UNCURRENT MONEY DEPARTMENT of our business receives our special attention.

BANK NOTES, CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT wanted at best rates.

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je12-tf

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of a general order of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city, in relation to the estates of insolvent debtors, the undersigned, as trustee of George W. Arnold, an insolvent debtor, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, June 15, 1858, at one o'clock, the following described property, that is to say—

ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND in Baltimore county, which was sold and conveyed to George W. Arnold by David Ardin, executor of Francis Mottu, deceased, by deed recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, in Liber A. W. B., No. 394, folio 138, &c., saving, reserving and excepting, however, that portion of the said premises heretofore granted and conveyed by George W. Arnold and wife to William J. Bland, by deed bearing date the 11th day of June, 1856, and recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, in Liber H. M. F., No. 150, folio 47, &c.

This property is situated about four miles from the city of Baltimore, on the Pimlico road, and adjoins the lands of Robert Wylie, Esq., Dr. Wilkins and others, and contains about TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, and under best Board Fencing.

The Improvements are all new, and built in the most substantial manner, and consist of a large double FRAME DWELLING, two stories with an attic, and a two-story Back Building, and with a cellar under the whole. The main building contains a Parlor and eight fine chambers, and the back building contains a Library and Breakfast Room, Pantry, Kitchen, with Range and Water complete. Large new Barn and Stabling, Wagon Shed, Servants' house, two stories high; Ice House, fine Dairy and Chicken house.

It is situated seven hundred and seventy-seven feet above tide-water, and has been pronounced by eminent physicians one of the healthiest spots in the State. The property is now in the most thorough repair, and is fast improving in value. There is the best of FRUIT on the place, of every kind, with Shrubbery, &c.

The terms of sale are, as ordered, that the purchaser shall pay the whole purchase money on the day of sale, or, at his option, one third cash, and his notes or bonds to be given, with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN A. HAMBLETON, Trustee.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a general order of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city, in relation to the estates of insolvent debtors, the undersigned, as trustee of George W. Arnold, an insolvent debtor, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Exchange in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th day of June next, at one o'clock, the following described property:

LOT NO. 1.—ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND and PREMISES in the city of Baltimore which said Arnold held and occupied as sub-lessee of Sarah Ann Husband, by deed recorded among the land records of Baltimore city in Liber E. D., No. 64, folio 452, &c. Beginning for the same at the south-western corner of Fayette and Park streets; running thence southerly, along the line of the western side of Park street, seventy feet; thence westerly, along and inclusive of the four story HOUSE on the extremity of the Lot now being described, twenty-eight feet; thence northerly, along and inclusive of the western rear wall of said house, and of that next adjoining thereto on the north, twenty-eight feet; thence still northerly, by a continuous line, forty-two feet, to the southern side of Fayette street; and thence easterly, along the line of said southern side of Fayette street, twenty-eight feet, to the place of beginning; being a lot of twenty-eight feet front on Fayette street, by seventy feet southerly along the line of Park street, and improved by THREE BRICK HOUSES; one of twenty feet on Fayette street by forty-two feet on Park street, and 2 HOUSES, next adjoining thereto, in succession on the south, fronting on Park street, each of said two houses being four stories high, fourteen feet front by twenty-eight feet deep.

The said ground and premises are subject to the payment of the yearly rent of three hundred dollars, payable in quarter-yearly payments of $75 each on the 26th day of October, January, April and July, respectively, in each year. Towards the extinguishment of said ground rent, the capital of which is five thousand dollars, the sum of one thousand dollars has already heretofore been paid by said Arnold to said Sarah Ann Husband.

Terms of Sale:—The terms of sale are, as ordered, that the purchaser shall pay the whole purchase money on the day of sale; or, at his option, one-third cash, and his notes or bonds to be given, with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

LOT No. 2.—ALSO, at the same time and place, ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND PREMISES in the city of Baltimore, immediately adjoining on the west the foregoing described property, with the BUILDINGS thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and described as follows:—Beginning for the same on the line of the south side of Fayette street at the distance of twenty-eight feet from Park street, and running thence south, parallel with Park street, seventy feet to a lot heretofore assigned by Phillip Schmidt to George W. Arnold, by deed, recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, in liber T. K., No. 328, folio 249, &c., with the use of an alley running from the rear of the property now described into Park street; thence westerly, along the line of the north side of the lot assigned by Schmidt as aforesaid, thirty-three feet six inches, more or less, to the northwest corner of the lot assigned by Schmidt as aforesaid; thence southerly, along the western line of said lot twenty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Fayette street, seventeen feet four inches; thence northerly, parallel with Park street, to Fayette street, binding on an alley leading into Fayette street, with the privilege of the use of said alley, and thence easterly, along the line of the south side of Fayette street, forty nine feet to the place of beginning.

This Lot is improved by TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, fronting on Fayette street—one of about twenty feet front, and the other of about thirty feet front, with back buildings, &c. A portion of the foregoing lot was held by Arnold under a bond of conveyance from Thomas Law, recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, in liber A. W. B., No. 451, folio 52, &c. A full and sufficient deed and conveyance of this portion of the lot just described can be obtained on complying with those conditions in the bond of conveyance, which have not, as yet, been satisfied, and which will call for and require the payment of about three thousand five hundred dollars. The remaining portion of the lot is unincumbered.

The terms of sale are the same as for the preceding first described lot.

LOT No. 3.—ALSO, at the same time and place, all that LOT OF GROUND and PREMISES, fronting on Park street, and immediately adjoining on the south of the lot of ground first above described. Beginning for the same on the line on the western side of Park street, and at the distance of seventy feet from Fayette street, and running thence westwardly parallel with Fayette street sixty-one feet, six inches, to a brick wall, thence south, binding on said wall twenty feet; thence east, parallel with Fayette street sixty-one feet six inches, more or less, to Park street; thence north, binding on Park street, twenty feet, to the place of beginning. This lot is improved by a three-story brick BUILDING, and is the same lot of ground and premises which Arnold obtained from Philip Schmidt by a deed of assignment, recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore county, in Liber T. K., No. 328, folio 249.

Subject to the payment of the yearly rent of sixty dollars. Terms of sale are the same as for the preceding first described lot.

LOT No. 4.—ALSO—At the same time and place, ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND PREMISES, in the city of Baltimore, described as follows:—Beginning for the same on the line of the north side of Cowpen alley, at the distance of sixty-four feet west from the north-west corner of Liberty street and Cowpen alley, and running thence west, binding on Cowpen alley, thirty-three feet; thence north, parallel with Howard street, eighty feet, more or less to a lot heretofore leased to Peter Grubb; thence east, binding on said Grubb's lot, thirty-three feet; and thence south, parallel with Howard street, to the place of beginning. Being the same lot of ground which Arnold obtained from Philip Hiss and wife, by deed of assignment recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, in Liber A. W. B.; No. 381, folio 224, &c., and is subject to the payment of an annual rent of ninety-two dollars and forty cents, payable half yearly on the 1st of May and 1st of November, respectively, in each year. Improved by a two-story BRICK HOUSE and by a Stable.

Terms of sale are the same as for the preceding first described lot.

LOT NO. 5—ALSO—At the same time and place, all that LOT OF GROUND in the city of Baltimore described as follows: Beginning for the same on the line of the east side of Schroeder street, at the distance of thirty feet northwardly from the north-east corner of Raborg and Schroeder streets, and running thence northwardly, bounding on Schroeder street, fifteen feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Raborg street, sixty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Schroeder street, fifteen feet; and thence westwardly, parallel with Raborg street, sixty-three feet to the place of beginning. Being the same of ground and premises which Arnold obtained from R. W. Pendleton by a deed of assignment; recorded among the land records of Baltimore city, in Liber E. D. No. 121, folio 543, &c. Subject to the payment of the yearly rent of eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents, in equal half yearly installments, on the first day of March and September respectively in every year. Improved by a three-story BRICK DWELLING.

Terms of sale are the same as for the preceding described lot.

LOT NO. 16.—ALSO, at the same time and place, ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND and premises in Baltimore city, beginning for the same sixty-three feet east from the east side of Schroeder street, at a point thirty feet north of the north side of Raborg street, running thence easterly twenty-seven feet six inches to a four feet alley; thence northerly fifteen feet along the western line of said alley; thence westerly twenty-seven feet six inches, parallel with Raborg street; and thence southerly fifteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject to the payment of the yearly rent of eight dollars and twenty-five cents. Being the same lot of ground and premises which Arnold obtained from R. W. Pendleton, by a deed of assignment, recorded among the land records of Baltimore city, in Liber E. D. No. 123, folio 302, etc.

Terms of sale are the same as for the preceding first described lot.

JOHN A. HAMBLETON, Trustee.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auct'rs.

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TO TRAVELERS.

CANFIELD BROS. & CO., 229 BALTIMORE STREET,

Have on hand a great variety of articles, such as DRESSING CASES, TRAVELING BAGS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RAZORS, TOOTH BRUSHES, FANS, PORTMONNOIES, CIGAR CASES, &c., &c., all of the best quality my29-tf

WILLIAM GILMOR,

*NOTARY PU