BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1859.

An extra will be issued from this office to-day, after the execution, containing a full report of the same, with the attendant circumstances, incidents, &c.

Our usual Weekly Review of the Baltimore markets, printed on letter sheet, will be ready for delivery from our counter this afternoon. Merchants and others desirous of having their business cards inserted can be accommodated by leaving their orders at the Counting-room during the day.

After the semi-official announcement, which was made in the Washington *Union*, relative to the course of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY in Central America, and covering, at the same time, assurances that the disputed points in the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty were in process of amicable adjustment, the statement which we copied yesterday, from the Washington *Star*, of the day previous, is well calculated to excite some surprise. If the British Envoy to Nicaragua was successfully accomplishing the special mission upon which he was sent, and if he was, at the same time, removing all those impediments which have given rise to grave points of difference between the Government of Nicaragua and that of the UNITED STATES, the necessity on our part for forcing matters to a conclusion by a hostile demonstration, is by no means apparent. Yet we are told, that all our disposable war steamers have been ordered to be at once prepared for service, and that not only is their destination to be San Juan del Norte, but that "speedy hostilities with Nicaragua are anticipated." There must certainly be something exceedingly loose and irregular in our mode of dealing with the Spanish-American States, or we could scarcely fail to win from them the same amount of respect and confidence which is accorded to other nations. If we were to examine why it is, that we so frequently fail in our negotiations with those petty Powers, where others succeed without difficulty, we should probably find that this want of confidence in us has grown out of the aggressive spirit which is evinced by our people, and has been increased by the vague doubts that are entertained of the good faith of our Government—doubts, too, which the reputed character of our present Minister to Nicaragua has done much towards deepening into convictions. If it be true, that the habits of General LAMAR render him utterly incapable of attending to the duties of his office—and the charge, though broadly and distinctly made, has never yet been denied—it is no marvel whatever that matters, which were complicated before, should become still more inextricably involved by his careless efforts to disentangle them, and that the Administration should place greater reliance upon the good offices of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, than upon the diplomatic skill of the old Texan fighter. Notwithstanding, however, the official notification of impending hostilities with Nicaragua, which has been given to the British and New Granadian Ministers, and the probable presence of an imposing squadron of war steamers at San Juan del Norte, we can scarcely imagine that anything very serious is intended. There is not another Greytown to bombard. Granada was pretty effectually burnt out by HENNINGSEN. Leon is an inland town, and Rivas, though within a short distance of the coast, would scarcely be worth occupying in force, unless it was designed as a base for a more extended system of operations. It is to be presumed, then, that the active measures which are now contemplated, are merely designed to hasten the ratification of the CASS-IRISSARI treaty: to warn President MARTINEZ of the danger of making any future seizures of Lake steamers, and to give countenance and support to such enterprising companies as may undertake to re-open the transit route. The fortunate result of the Paraguay expedition has, doubtless, paved the way for a similar demonstration upon Nicaragua, and as the latter is by far the feebler Power of the two, and is, moreover, within easy striking distance, it is easy to understand how the matter will end.

A petition, signed by some of the largest property holders in Baltimore, has been presented, in the First Branch of the City Council, by Mr. MONTAGUE, reciting that it has become customary for the Auditor and Collector, when either of them offers for sale a lot, taken in execution for arrears of tax, to sell, not merely the estate of the lessee—when there is one, but the fee simple of the ground, and by this means destroy the estate of the landlord. The "ground rent" has always been regarded as the sheet anchor among our securities. It is a mode of investment heretofore considered so secure as to stand at the head of the list, in the estimation of the most prudent, in making provision for infancy, womanhood, or old age. It is well known, that in leases for ninety-nine years, renewable, the lessee always covenants to pay "all taxes, public "dues," &c., &c., that the property is assessed to him, or ought to be, and that the tax-bills are, or ought to be, made out in his name. One of the grievances set forth in the petition is, that in the cases where the fee has been sold, there has been no notice whatever to the landlord, who has been surprised, on demanding his ground rent, to find himself estopped by a deed in fee from the city to the party in possession. Why there should be any departure from the usual course of distraining the goods on the premises, or failing such, why the whole estate of the lessee therein should not be exhausted before having recourse to the fee, is what we cannot understand.—It is an unmitigated evil that taxes should be permitted to accumulate on any lot to an extent which cannot be readily met by a sale of the movables, or at all events, of the improvements, unless the ground has been so burdened with taxes as to render the building upon it worthless—a thing which, of course, is possible, though not very likely to happen. Still, the officers of the city ought not to be permitted to resort to their remedy against the fee, until all other recourse is exhausted. We again invoke the attention of this community to the importance of having a short limit to the period within which taxes should be collectable. In our judgment, a law which should allow one year for voluntary payment of taxes, and six months for their enforcement, would be equally efficient as a measure of finance, and desirable on the score of justice and humanity. To allow arrears to accumulate on any pretext whatever, is to open the door to evils which we are now suffering—and one of which is the subject matter of this petition. A limit of eighteen months, or two years at most, to the collection of public dues of all kinds, would cut up by the roots a whole crop of noxious abuses.

Her Britannic Majesty's screw-steamer *Curacoa*, Captain MASON, anchored off Annapolis Roads, about half-past ten on Wednesday night, having on board Lord LYONS, the successor of Lord NAPIER in the British Embassy at Washington. We are gratified to be able to state, that the delay in the arrival of the *Curacoa*, which had begun to be a matter of considerable uneasiness, has not been the result of accident or bad weather. On the contrary, her cruise is spoken of as having been unusually pleasant, and its long continuance has been caused by her stay at Madeira, as well as at Bermuda, and, we believe, other of the British Islands.

The *Curacoa* was boarded, early yesterday morning, by Lord NAPIER, who had been awaiting her arrival for some time, at Annapolis, with his family. It is rumored that she will probably go up at once to Washington, but this, we believe, has not been yet determined on. Lord LYONS landed early in the afternoon, in a steam-tug, at the Naval Academy, where he was received with his suite and entertained by Captain BLAKE, the Commander of the Yard. He proceeded to Washington with Lord NAPIER, in the afternoon train. Salutes were interchanged between the *Curacoa* and the Naval Academy. The ship carries thirty-one guns, and as seen from the Yard, and from the elevated portions of the city, presents an attractive object in the offing. She lies at a distance of about four miles from the landing.

SENOR VALIENTE.

The play of *Senor Valiente*, which was produced on Wednesday evening last, at the Holiday Street Theatre, apart from the occasional drag which is incidental to every first presentation of a new piece, gave unqualified satisfaction to the large and intelligent auditory with which the Theatre was crowded. It was, in point of fact, a decided success. That it was well put upon the stage; that the scenery painted for this special occasion, reflects great credit upon Mr. GETZ; that the dresses, wherever the author has given a touch of fancy to his creations, were new and appropriate, and that all the accessaries were in good keeping, may readily be conceived by those who know anything of the interest which Manager FORD has taken in bringing out the piece in the best manner. We expressed some weeks ago our opinion concerning the literary merits of *Senor Valiente*, and the rank in the acting Drama which it is entitled to take. We will not, therefore, pause, at this time, to reproduce an analysis of the plot, or to comment upon the distinction that we drew between comedy proper and that mixed species of play which colors the elements of comedy with melodramatic touches. We pronounced *Senor Valiente* a good acting play, and it is sufficient to say that this judgment was fully sustained by the marked favor with which it was received on the first night of its representation. *Nell Caverly*, the gay, high bred, insouciante woman of the world, who conceals a profound sorrow beneath a smiling exterior, —with some few exceptions, which we may hereafter make a note of—was admirably sustained by Mrs. GLADSTANE; while Mrs. DALY personated the giddy, thoughtless, but loving *Lille Clinton* with unusual spirit and effect. Mr. WALLACK'S *Senor Valiente*, the discarded lover of *Nell Caverly*, the hero of Chepultepec, and the supposed Mexican *millionaire* was a fine piece of acting, though differing in some respects from the conception of the author. Essentially, the character of *Valiente* is unquestionably melodramatic, but there are occasional transitions, as in the interviews with *Henry* and *Lille Clinton*, and in certain parts of the ball-room scene, which lift it into the region of pure comedy. Mr. WALLACK'S *Valiente* reminded us of a portrait by REMBRANDT. Artistic as it undoubtedly was, its distinguishing characteristic was profound gloom. A few gleams of sunshine would have lit it up effectually. A less constrained deportment; a little more of the naturalness common to a man who has travelled much, seen much, and suffered much, would have taken from the impersonation the heaviness to which we refer. In all other respects it was worthy of his established reputation. For the rest, we may remark that Major *McMuddle* was cleverly played by STODDARD, that FISKE'S Chiselby was a lively portraiture of a quick, bustling, matter of fact lawyer; that Mr. H. F. DALY'S *Clem* with our knowledge of his general ability, was scarcely equal to our expectations, and that of Mr. HARRISON'S *Manfred Caverly*, was a very creditable performance, though scarcely poetical enough, or "fast" enough, to satisfy our idea of that indiscreet but fortunate young gentleman. We forbear to say more respecting Mr. FORRESTER'S General *Caverly*, than that bag-wigs and powdered hair are not the fashion, even among gentlemen of the old school, in these days, nor were mustaches worn when bag wigs *were* in fashion. We were glad, therefore, to find, that at the second representation of the play last evening, this glaring anachronism was corrected.

We have but one other objection to make—the play is too long, and needs judicious compression. If this were done—and it is by no means a difficult matter—its chances of success in other cities would be more decidedly assured.

NEW BOOK RECEIVED.

Messrs. Dudine & Russell, publishers, 79 John street, New York, have sent us "THE PILLAR OF FIRE; OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE." By the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of "*The Prince of the House of David*." 1 vol., 12mo., pp. 600. 1859.

[*From the Victoria (Hong Kong) Register, Jan. 29.*]

LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN—LORD ELGIN AT SHANGHAE.

On the return of Lord Elgin to Shanghae, after his expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang, he was waited upon by a numerous body of merchants and representatives of British and Indian firms, who presented him with a complimentary address on his successful career in the North of China. In reply, his Lordship explained to them the policy by which he had been governed in his intercourse with the Chinese authorities, and, after referring to the stolid arrogance with which his pacific propositions had been met by the Court at Pekin, he said:

"My own course has not, however, been always smooth and free from difficulty. The navigator whose main business it is to bring his own vessel safely into port, with flags flying, and amid the cheers of welcoming friends, will select the deepest stream, and eschew to the best of his ability both rocks and shoals. But the diplomatist, according to my notions of duty, is rather in the position of the Master of a dredging machine. He has to open a way for the more favored craft that are to follow him. The most critical places are, therefore, precisely those towards which he is bound to steer.—Among the critical places, which in my progress as a negotiator, I found in mid-channel, right a-head of me, two were pre-eminently so—the trade in Opium, and the Chinese Custom-House system. I had long sincerely commerated the false and cruel position, in which men of high honor and integrity, engaged in commerce with China, are placed by the irregularities which characterize the administration of the one, and the anomalous conditions under which the other is carried on, and I did not conceive that the difficulties attending the removal of these evils, and the risk of misconception to which those who undertook the task must necessarily expose themselves, would justify me in abstaining from the attempt to grapple with them.

As regards the last mentioned of these subjects, it is necessary that I should offer one word of explanation at the outset in order to prevent misapprehension not so much here as elsewhere. It must be distinctly understood that the modifications introduced into the new Chinese Tariff in reference to Opium, do not in any degree fetter or restrict the discretion of Great Britain as regards the traffic in the article. If the British people and the British Government see fit to do so, they may still make it penal for a British subject to engage in it, and, by so doing, although they will not probably in any material degree diminish the consumption of opium in China, they will, no doubt, do something more or less effectual toward preventing British subjects from being the importers. Short, however, of this extreme measure, of the likelihood of the adoption of which each man may form his own opinion, I am satisfied that the barren announcement by a foreign Government of its assent to the principle that the trade in opium is illegal, is productive of nothing but mischief, that it is a delusion and a snare both to the Chinese, and those who have a commercial dealing with them. It is notorious that, notwithstanding the clause in the Treaty of Wanghia which pronounces opium to be contraband, and the strong declarations of American statesmen on this head, the American flag has been in some instances used habitually, even by British subjects, to cover that traffic. In my recent discussions with the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, I have merely sought to induce them to bring the trade in opium from the region of fiction into that of fact, and to place it within the pale of law, and therefore under its control, an article, which is now openly bought, sold, and taxed by them beyond that pale. The effect of the change on the interests of the trade itself will be, I believe, either trifling or null. If, on the one hand, the taxes to which the new tariff subjects the Importer be somewhat greater than the squeeze now levied on the article, he will on the other hand be relieved from certain charges incident to a traffic ostensibly contraband.

As regards the lax and corrupt administration of the Custom House, I may observe that, in addition to many other evils to which it gives rise, it bears hardly on the subjects of the Treaty Powers who are unable to certify to the correctness of duties which unrepresented foreigners are free. I have endeavored—not, I hope, altogether without success—to impress on the Imperial Commissioners the importance of establishing a Custom House system which shall be uniform at the several open ports, equal in its operation on all parties, and controlled by persons of integrity and competent knowledge."

ASSAULT UPON AN AMERICAN EX-VICE CONSUL.—A violent assault was perpetrated this morning on the person of O. E. Roberts, Esq., formerly Vice Consul of the United States on Formosa, in this port. Of the reported cause of this violation of the law and of common decency we say nothing at present. But the aggressor may feel assured that the provocation must have been very great indeed if he finds it such as will induce a Hong Kong jury to allow him to introduce a plea of extreme by his civilized custom of cowhiding, or to violate our laws for the gratification of his private revenge.

JAPAN.—Dates have been received at Shanghae from Nagasaki up to the 31st ultimo. The Japanese have now permission to sell bullocks to foreigners, which they do, at $3 (Mexican) a head. Sheep have been imported by the Governor from Shanghae for the supply of foreigners and shipping.

The Danish brig Vilhelmine, which had gone to Nagasaki from Shanghae, was not allowed to trade, and had to sail on the 21st December, three days after her arrival, in consequence of there being no treaty between Denmark and Japan. The vessels of treaty powers are allowed to trade, pending the exchange of ratifications, under the Dutch treaties of 30th January, 1856, and additional articles of 16th October, 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—Hon. Wm. George Krebs Judge. The following occupied the Court yesterday:

Robert Moore, *et al. vs.* Hertz Blondheim, &c. Bill to vacate a deed. Reported yesterday. Further argued by McLaughlin for complainant, and Whyte and Carr for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge. The following occupied the Court yesterday:

J. W. Hanson *vs.* John W. Wright, garnishee of E. S. Townsend. An action to recover on a promissory note. Not concluded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, and Hon. Wm. Fell Giles. The following occupied yesterday:

John Haney *vs.* William M. Marshall. An action to recover a sum of money. Before reported. Not concluded. Spencer for plaintiff. Wm. Price for defendant.

Nothing done in the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER TERM, 1858.—ANNAPOLIS, April 7, 1859.—No. 9. Special Docket.—St. Geo. W. Teackle, trustee, *vs.* Jos. Crosby and John Bevans—appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. The argument in this case was further continued and concluded by Wallis for the appellees and by Steele for the appellant.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

TOWSONTOWN, April 7th.

The bar met at 10 o'clock Thursday morning at the Court-house pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed to ascertain the views of those members of the bar, resident in Baltimore city and county, interested in the civil docket, in regard to the appointment of a Special Judge for Baltimore county, handed in their report.

Fifty-three signatures to a request to the Clerk to certify the inability of His Honor Judge Price had been obtained. Of all the members of the bar called upon by the Committee, but four had declined to unite in the request.

On motion the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Geo. Yellott, was requested to deliver the letter to the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Carman being present and having read the request, expressed his willingness to comply with the wishes of so large a proportion of the bar, and promised to take the necessary steps to have a Special Judge appointed at once.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

INVASION OF COPYRIGHT.—We learn from a paragraph in the Boston *Courier* that the publishers of an English edition of Shakespeare, illustrated by Kenny Meadows, recently added a supplement to that edition, of about one hundred and seventy-five pages, consisting entirely of matter taken from Mr. Richard Grant White's Shakespearian works, and credited it to him in the most ostentatious manner. An invoice of this Shakespeare having been sent to this country, with Mr. White's Notes and Essays left as a part of it, (inadvertently, it would seem,) the invasion of copywright was soon discovered, and the whole invoice had to be withdrawn from the market, and the copyright matter cancelled. This is the first time that the writings of an American author upon Shakespeare have been thought to add value to an English edition of the great poet's works. The *Courier* adds that Mr. White's text has been more or less used for other English editions; and intimates, doubtless by authority from Mr. White's publishers, (Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston,) that a respect for the copyright in the original emendations of the text, as well as for that in the Notes and Essays of his edition, will be rigidly insisted on.

THE LENOX COLLECTION OF NINEVAH SCULPTURES.—The fine collection of Ninevah Sculptures presented by James Lenox, Esq., to the New York Historical Society, was on Tuesday evening submitted for the first time to public inspection. The precious stones were arranged against the walls of the Refectory, hereafter to be known as the Ninevah room—though this change of name by no means involves the banishment of the historical chocolate and sandwiches. The chief interest of the exhibition arises from the fact that these sculptures are accredited relics of Old Testament times, surviving all the changes of dynasties and religions, and bearing in imperishable characters some story of the past. The story is yet to be read, and further discoveries may be needed to throw light upon the mystic legends; but it is believed that they will ultimately be deciphered, and made to yield a valuable contribution to the treasures of historical lore. The stones are known to date back as far as the seventh century before Christ, and as the hoary representatives of twenty-five hundred years, cannot be regarded without awe and reverence. When the edge of these feelings is blunted, and the spectator proceeds to apply his cold modern criticism to the subject, he finds that the Ninevites had very fair notions of art. The sculptures were originally intended as interior ornaments of palaces, or the houses of wealthy people, and are far more elaborate than most of the decorations which find their way into the domicil of the modern millionaire. The artist, unlike the sculptors of the present day, cared nothing for beauty or anatomical accuracy, paid no attention to foreshortening and perspective, put no sentiments into his faces, and wasted no time on graces of attitude. The ideas that he meant to convey—whatever they were—are expressed in the symbolic adjuncts of his figures. The figures themselves are almost stereotyped copies of each other, and it is in the uninterpreted surroundings that the purpose of the sculptor is to be looked for. It was upon these that he lavished his utmost skill, and there are few chissels at this day could do neater and cleaner work. On most of the stones the finest touches of the steel are still to be seen, as distinct as though they had been made but yesterday. The wonderful preservation of the carving is not due to the hardness of the material, which is sulphate of lime, but to the fact that the stones fell inward when the proud structures which they adorned tumbled to the earth, and were buried with their faces in the sand, where they remained undisturbed until their exhumation. Thus guarded from the destructive winds and rains, no virtuoso could have more securely swathed and packed them away from harm

The stones are thirteen in number, and illustrate a variety of unknown subjects. One bears a triple-horned, winged figure, standing with a fir cone in one hand, and in the other a basket ornamented with a bas relief of two kings, beside a sacred tree. Another presents two small eagle-headed human figures, with offerings—a tree between them, and one in the back ground. A third, which is a continuation of two adjacent slabs, contains two double-horned, winged figures, on either side of a sacred tree, presenting the mystic fir cone and basket. Upon the sandals of one of the twain are traces of black and red paint. The other sculptors are generally similar to those already described, with the exception of one bold figure, winged, and confronting a king with a patera in one hand and a bow in the other. One of the eagle-headed species is supposed to be "Nisroch." Inscriptions in cuneiform of arrow-head characters, run across the centre of the slabs, traversing the figures, and the whole is surrounded by an ornamented border. The figures are of that heroic size in which ancient art sought to express the potential attributes of gods and kings. They are from 4 to 7 feet high, with exaggerated legs, and arms that would make the fortune of a prize fighter. The dimensions of the stones are—breadth 4 to 7 feet, height 8 feet, thickness 6 inches—and they weigh from 1½ to 2 tons each. Most of them were either broken in the smash which laid them low, or in the process of disinterment, but have been put together without impairing the original design.

The Lenox collection of Ninevah sculptures, as it is called, is worthy of a companionship with that other (neglected) treasury of antiquities, "The Egyptian Collection;" and it is hoped that some way may be opened for the latter to pass under the care and protection of the Historical Society.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[*From the London Star, March 21.*]

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON AND SMALL LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS.—The minority of a Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington have reported that President Buchanan has been personally guilty of corrupt practices for party electioneering purposes in the distribution of government contracts; and such of our contemporaries as swear by and admire the immaculate purity of our own system, as regards government patronage, have greedily seized on the circumstance and made it the text of no end of homilies in praise of the high character of the English aristocratic administration, as contrasted with the low, vile and corrupt government of the United States. We have no intention of offering a single word in defence of Mr. Buchanan, further than to observe that the charge of corruption against him, rests on no better foundation than the mere personal statement of two members of a committee, which the report of the commitee itself negatives emphatically, and that these two gentlemen stand politically in the bitterest opposition to the President and his administration. That great corruption exists in the United States government is unhappily true; but it is equally true that English publicists have no right to make that a reproach against the transatlantic republic. We have our own sores of that kind, a few of which have been exposed partially, and many of which, known to exist, have never yet been thoroughly probed. "Parties" in England who turn about profit by the patronage of the government do not stand in the same relation of uncompromising hostility to each other as parties in the States. Investigations, such as the one so referred to at Washington, are always resisted here by both parties, and are only undertaken because opinion out of doors is too strong to be resisted. But then means are invariably found to frustrate them, and the history of the last three years is rife in examples of official corruption, mismanagement and malversation ostensibly inquired into and really cloaked over by the individuals of the two parties, belonging however, to the same class who share the government between them.

We had, therefore, better let official corruption in the United States alone. There are other questions alive in that quarter of the world which we may with better taste discuss, and which do not yield in importance to any others. The division between the North and South of the federation on the great issue of slavery steadily widens, and it is now obvious that all the statesmanship and firmness of Mr. Buchanan, so far from having any effect in narrowing the difference, have only succeeded in breaking up the hitherto dominant section of the republic to which he belongs, and in rendering any decided action on the part of Congress impossible. The session of Congress which closed a fortnight since, ushered in although it was by that portentous Presidential message which roused the eager attention of Europe by the boldness and extent of its recommendations, has been utterly abortive. It has done absolutely nothing, either to promote the policy sketched in the message or to advance the legislation of the republic.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—By an arrival at New York we have dates from Port au Prince to March 19. President Geffrard has issued several decrees relative to the police of the island.

The government of the Republic, upon the suggestion of the Consul General of France, and of H. B. M. Vice-Consul, has decreed a truce for five years, from the 24th of February, with the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the island.

CAPE HAYTIAN, March 16.—A cargo of provisions and breadstuffs from Boston, is still on the market. Coffee is advancing, but logwood and money is tending downwards.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 19.—Business is moderately active. Rice and flour tend downward.—Doubloons $154, and advancing. Logwood $50.

JACMEL, March 15.—Trade is very dull, and sales can only be effected with difficulty. Coffee is active at $104.

JEREMIE, March 15.—Business is in the same quiet and unsatisfactory state as noticed several weeks since, owing to the scarcity of money. Coffee $110. Logwood $60.

SKUNK SKINS.—"The traffic in skunk skins has suddenly become a most important branch of the fur trade, and the skins of an animal worth, three years ago, were deemed of no value whatever, are now in the greatest demand. They are collected for exportation alone. The principal markets are Russia and Turkey, though some are sent to Germany, where they are sold at large profit, as the fur of the genuine animal. The skins are valued the most, and during the past winter the market price has been as high as $1 per skin, while mottled skins brought only 70 cents. These prices, however, have recently depreciated considerably, on account of the immense exportation.

"Upwards of 50,000 of these skins have been shipped from this city alone within the past two months, and one firm in Maiden Lane have now on hand about 18,000, ready for shipment. These are designed for the Leipsic sales—Leipsic being, next to Novogorod, in Russia, the most important fur *entrepot* in Europe. The first intimation received in this market of the value of this new description of fur, came from the Hudson's Bay Company, which, having shipped a few to London at a venture, found the returns so profitable, that they immediately prosecuted the business on an extensive scale, and now so large has been the exportation, that a glut in the market is anticipated."—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

IS LAGER BEER INTOXICATING?—A jury in Geneva, New York, have decided in the affirmative. The Excise Commissioner sued A. W. Brawer for selling lager beer without a license. He admitted the fact, but alleged the non-intoxicating qualities of the beer. In support of this, witnesses swore to drinking one hundred glasses a day without becoming drunk. Others testified differently. Mr. Brawer, to test the matter, purchased a quantity of lager and had it analyzed. The result of that chemical process showed that two quarts of that lager produced about one-half pint of genuine whiskey. Those witnesses who drank one hundred glasses in a day, would take down about six quarts of whiskey with it. Judge Folger conducted the prosecution, and before he had concluded his speech Brawer took fright and ran away. The jury brought in a verdict of $100 against him. So says the Geneva *Courier.*

A man named Lutz has for some time been under sentence of death at Pittsburg, Pa., but through the influence of friends has been respited for an indefinite period. Lutz, in the meantime, enjoys himself as comfortably as it is possible for a man to do in his circumstances. His cell in the county prison indicates preparations for a long stay. He has had the walls and arch very handsomely frescoed, and decorated with numerous paintings.—The furniture, purchased at his own expense, is also of a fine quality. He has several arm-chairs, a neat little stand, and very clean and tidy bedclothes. He uses an old iron bedstead, but has ordered a new one, and in addition intends to have the stone floor covered with carpet.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.—The Detroit papers announce the arrival in that city of Mr. Phelan, who is to play a game of billiards with Mr. Seereiter for $10,000, and the arrival of Mr. Cavanah, who is matched against Michael Foley.—They say the differences between Messrs. Phelan and Seereiter have been settled; that the playing will be in public; the ticket $5, and disposal of the proceeds to be settled by umpires after the match shall have been played. The money has been deposited for the main stake. They say that, a few days ago, Seereiter made a run at carroms of one hundred and sixty. He made a run of one hundred and twenty during his match with Barney Cheystal, which was considered the best on record.

☞ MELODEONS from $45, upwards. mh21-tf

COATINGS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERS.
1859 SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859
G. McK. TEAL on N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, has just received new and beautiful styles of COATINGS, VESTINGS and CASSIMERS, which will be made to order in the best manner, with a guarantee to please all who will give him a call.
☞ Also, a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING. mh19-1m

JAS. W. GEDDESS,
No. 92 MULBERRY STREET, NEAR EUTAW.
METAL ROOFING,
HOUSE GUTTERS AND SPOUTING.
Also, REPAIRING AND BUILDING HOT AIR FURNACES, LATROBE STOVES, 08-ly

It has been proposed, and the proposition meets with favor among many prominent members of the legislature, to appropriate $10,000 from the State Treasury for the procurement of a statue of John Quincy Adams, to be placed within the State House grounds.—*Boston Transcript, April 5.*

Maj. Archibald Woods who was Adjutant of the Kentucky regiment at the battle of the Thames, died at San Francisco, California, on the 21st of February.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Morgan, GEORGE GODFREY to MARTHA E. CONLEY.

On the 4th instant, at Clarksburg, Montgomery county, Md., by Rev. Samuel Cornelius, LEONIDAS WILLSON, Esq., to Miss MARIA E. HARRIS, both of the above place.

DIED

Suddenly, on the 6th instant, WM. HENRY, third son of the late W. T. and Adeline Chesney, aged 8 years.

On the 5th instant, in the 25th year of his age, ISAAC JOHN MILLER.

In Washington, on the 4th instant, FANNIE, wife of Thos. J. Harrison, in the 29th year of her age.

In Easton, Md., on the 31st March, SAMUEL MACKEY, Esq., aged 72 years.

On the 31st ultimo, RICHARD P. BROWN, in the 25th year of his age.

$4.75 PER TON
FOR THE BEST COALS,
To close out our stock.
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
Office, No. 9 South street,
Yard, Spear's wharf.
☞ THE SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD for sale as usual; delivered cartage free. ap8 1m

SPRING STYLE OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS
For 1859,
Are now ready at QUAIL'S,
No. 258 WEST PRATT STREET,
Also, SOFT HATS AND CAPS. ap8-1m

INTERESTING TO PERSONS HOLDING HOUSES FOR RENT.
Your attention is invited to the propriety of INSURING your HOUSE RENT.
Females and persons retired from business who depend mainly upon their house rents for subsistence are specially interested in this matter.
For a small premium you can be protected from any loss of rent, should your property be destroyed by fire, at the
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S
OFFICE, 30 SOUTH STREET.
At this office, also,
Your HOUSES may be insured;
Or your MERCHANDISE;
Or your HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;
Or your VESSELS on the stocks, or afloat in port: on the most favorable terms, for a year, month or week.
All losses are promptly adjusted and paid.
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, President,
J. R. MAGRUDER, Sec'y.
OFFICE, NO. 30 SOUTH STREET,
New Building, opposite Second st.,
Nat. Ins. Co. office of Baltimore.
o22-eotf

RATES OF THE FULTON HOUSE.
Mr. GEO. W. BUCK, 34 W. PRATT STREET, pledges himself to give good board for $1 per day; by the week $4: Meals 25 cents; Lodging 25 cents; Private Rooms per day 50 cents.—The Restaurant is constantly supplied with the best the market affords. The Bar is always stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. ap5-2w

S. HARRINGTON,
Would respectfully inform his old friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business.
He will VARNISH OR RE-VARNISH AND POLISH OR CLEAN UP AND POLISH ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE; REPAIR AND MODERNIZE OLD FURNITURE; UPHOLSTER AND RE-COVER, TO OF MATTRESSES AND SEATING CHAIRS, &c., &c., &c.
Twenty years practical experience in working for the best families in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, enables him to suit the most scrupulous, and to do his work in a better manner and for less money than any other one this side of Philadelphia.
N. B.—All orders left at his Dwelling, No. 69 Forest street, or with Mr. Hynson Jennings & Co., 88 N. Charles street, will be immediately attended to. ap1-6m

ADVERTISE!!
There is no medium through which a man can so successfully introduce his business as through the columns of a newspaper. The Press finds its way into every nook and corner of this country, and is read by all; therefore, if you would have the people know how cheap you sell your wares, or how neatly you can execute work in your line of business, *hang your sign* in the newspaper.
The Proprietors of the
MERCHANTS'
ADVERTISING, COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENCY,
Offers superior advantages to advertisers over any Agency in the country. Years of practical experience enables them readily to select the VERY BEST Papers in any part of the United States, for which they are authorized to contract *at the publishers' lowest rates.*
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241 Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
"Sun" Building, Baltimore, Md.,
Office "Journal and Statesman,"
Wilmington, Del.
mh31-tmy1

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 SECOND STREET,
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Companies.	Capital and surplus
Security Insurance Company of New York	$267,000
Phenix " " " "	292,000
Resolute, " " " "	247,000
New World, " " " "	245,000
Montauk, " " " "	200,000
Charter Oak of Hartford, Connecticut	342,000
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia	351,000
Albemarle, of Virginia	200,000
Lynchburg, "	200,000
Northern Assurance Company, London	2,184,111
MARINE DEPARTMENT.	
Mercantile Mutual of New York	1,014,150
Lynchburg of Virginia	200,000
Charter Oak of Hartford, Connecticut	342,000

Marine and Fire Policies issued upon approved risks with out the delay of consulting the home offices.
Policies issued, losses adjusted and paid.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
fe10-tf 73 Second street.

AMBRO DAGUERREOTYPES, &c.
MR. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card board, plates or canvass, life size or in miniature from nature, or copied in oil, French pastell or water colors, in a style of superior excellence. He has on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy cases; also, gilt frames, all of the best material.—His long experience and attested success enable him to assure his patrons complete satisfaction or no charge. s7-1y

SPRING STYLES, 1859.
Spring style of Gentlemen's Dress HATS now ready at COX'S, No. 190 Baltimore street, above St. Paul. mh14-1m

S. T. CHURCH,
DENTIST,
No. 26 BARNEY STREET.
mh1-2m

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SLIT WOOD, OF ANY SIZE.
Sawed and Split for Stoves.
Owing to the constantly increasing demand for this Wood, I have greatly increased my facilities for preparing and delivering it. I am now prepared to fill all orders with dispatch for OAK or PINE WOOD, of any length or size, delivering it to any part of the city free of cartage, guaranteeing the same quality that is contained in a cord before being sawed and split.
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
Proprietor City Steam Fire Wood Mill.
☞ Office corner of Baltimore and North streets, over Patriot Office.

THE LARGEST FURNITURE
AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY IN THIS CITY,
AT
E. MOUNT'S,
No. 31 NORTH GAY STREET, Baltimore,
Opposite the Old Founders' Hall,
Where can be found the largest stock of Baltimore made Furniture in this city. Citizens and strangers are requested to examine this stock of Furniture before purchasing, as there can be found always on hand and made to order:
TETE-A-TETES, in Brocatelle, Plush or Hair Cloth; SOFAS, Walnut and Mahogany, in Plush, Hair Cloth, or covered in any required style; Fancy Parlor, Rocking and French, Arm, Rocking, and easy CHAIRS, of various patterns in Brocatelle, Plush, or Hair Cloth; CHAMBER SUITS, in Walnut and Mahogany, of various styles; from $30 to $200; a large assortment of Cane Seat Rocking, Chamber, Dining and Reception Chairs, in Walnut, Oak, &c.; EXTENSION TABLES, SIDE BOARDS, and WASH STANDS, of all patterns; Hair and Fine Spring MATTRESSES on hand and made to order. All goods carefully packed.
E. MOUNT,
No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.
mh17-tf

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
R. P. BAYLY, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in China Glass and Queensware, Rockingham ware and Stoneware, at Factory prices, No. 6 Hanover street, near Baltimore. fe24-tf

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING imported and for sale by GREEN & YOE, 88 Baltimore st. mh8-1

PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL COLORS.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in India Ink.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in Water Colors.
PHOTOGRAPHS—Plain Mammoth Size.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in every style.
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PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.
G. N. BARNARD,
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THE POINTED YOKE SHIRT
Is manufactured to order by
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
155 Baltimore street.
This is a pattern of *their own* invention, which, after many changes, they are prepared to pronounce perfect.
Give them a call—opposite the Museum.

BISHOPRICK'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDERS just received by GREEN & YOE, 88 Baltimore street. mh8 tf

MILLER & BEACHAM'S
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC STORE,
No. 10 NORTH CHARLES STREET.
Orders for FOREIGN MUSIC solicited. 118-tf

GABRIEL D. CLARK,
corner of Calvert and Water sts.,
Now offers for sale London, Liverpool and Geneva Watches, of superior workmanship, made to order. Also, the American Watch, Hunting Cased; Fine Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated ware; Brown's celebrated Gold Pens, diamond pointed; Lecoulter Swiss Razors and Strops, warranted to be the best in use. Purchasers of the above goods will pleas examine the stock au31-tf

NUNNS & CLARK'S
PIANO FORTES.
The subscriber is constantly receiving new supplies of NUNNS & CLARK'S
superior and beautiful PIANOS. They are, without question, *in every point of excellence*, the best Pianos made any where.
For sale only by F. D. BENTEEN,
No. 10 North Charles street,
and 80 Fayette street.
☞ MELODEONS from $45, upwards. mh21-tf

COATINGS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERS.
1859 SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859
G. McK. TEAL on N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, has just received new and beautiful styles of COATINGS, VESTINGS