BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

Mr. ALFRED D. EVANS is the present Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary. That he is an "efficient Warden;" that he is "gentlemanly;" that he is "indefatigable;" that he is, in short, everything that a Warden and a public functionary ought to be, we have every reason to believe; for has it not been expressly stated, and without contradiction, that he is each and all of these things, in successive reports of successive Grand Juries, and other official persons, who have visited the Penitentiary, and partaken of his hospitality, since his term of office commenced? Just such a complimentary Report we published a few days since, in which a Committee of the Grand Jury, informed us, that they had made a "careful and thorough examination of the prison and its inmates," and that the "entire premises were in the most cleanly condition." That besides being a faithful and capable officer, Mr. EVANS is likewise a Christian and a philanthropist, is rendered not less certain by the same high testimony. We are assured that under his administration "everything is "done by the officers, consistently with their "duty, to ameliorate the condition of the *unfor-"tunate beings,*" who have their involuntary residence within the prison walls; while the interest which is felt in their spiritual welfare, by Mr. EVANS, is best shown by the following extract from his own official Report:

"The Sunday School," he says, "which I established with the aid of a number of Christian gentlemen in January, 1859, has progressed successfully, and to its moralizing influence, the State of Maryland and Baltimore city (in particular) will be greatly indebted."

Now, let not any reader suppose for one moment that we design to call in question, either the piety of Mr. EVANS, or the utility of the Christian enterprise he has set on foot. We hope that the success of the Sunday School may be commensurate with the most sanguine expectations of the benevolent gentlemen who have it in charge, and that numerous individuals, who are at present at large, may ultimately be brought within the sphere of its "moralizing influence." Our object in calling attention to these things, is simply to give Mr. EVANS the benefit of everything that he can say in his own praise, or that others can say for him, before speaking of certain other matters which do not redound quite so clearly to his credit.

It will be remembered, perhaps, that some time ago, the charge was made in this community, and repeated, we believe, in, at least, one of the newspapers of the city, that at the MAYOR's election, last fall, (ironically so called,) the Maryland Penitentiary was stripped, by order of the Warden, of the weapons provided by the State for its defence, for the purpose of arming the ruffians, who, on that day, took possession of the polls, and trampled on the rights of a free people. This charge, reaching the ears of the Directors of the Penitentiary, and being forced upon their attention in a way that gave them no alternative but to order an investigation of the facts, a Committee was appointed, to whom the matter was referred, and of whose report, we have obtained from a responsible source, the following authentic copy for publication:

"BALTIMORE, April 21, 1859.

"*Gen lemen of the Board of Directors*—Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of examining the charge relative to the Warden letting the arms of the Institution be taken away from the prison for political purposes, beg leave to make the following report:

"After examining Mr. Frazer, Mr. Cook, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Pierce, your committee *are fully convinced that the guns and pistols of the prison were taken away for political purposes on the evening before the last Mayor's election.* The committee decline to comment further upon the evidence as obtained by them, but purpose to present the evidence to the Board as received by them for their disposal."

That the action of the Board, under the circumstances, did not respond to the importance of the case, or the magnitude of the outrage committed, is sufficiently proven by the fact, that Mr. EVANS still retains the office of Warden, and receives the compliments of Committees and Grand Juries. It appearing from the evidence, that certain guns belonging to the Penitentiary had actually been exchanged by Mr. EVANS, on the eve of the election, for revolvers, the Board contented itself with passing the following mild resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the removal and sale of the double-barreled guns, without the approval of the Board, from the institution, by the Warden, meets with our disapprobation.

With this simple expression of "disapprobation", the Directors dismissed the case, when they should have dismissed the Warden. The character of the evidence upon which the finding of the Committee was based, may be sufficiently inferred from the following sample:

"Deputy Warden T. G. Roberts, being sworn, testified. —The watchman came to me and said his pistol had been taken from him, and he was afraid to go on duty without it. I had seen one of the blunderbusses in the case in the office half an hour before this, and I started to get it; but upon examination found it was gone; then I went to the cellar after the old muskets, and found the boxes were empty. [The muskets here referred to were old arms belonging to the State, which, upon the receipt of new rifles, had been boxed up by order of the former Board of Directors and ordered to be returned to the Adjutant General at Annapolis.] I searched about the cellar and found four or six: I took them to the guard room and called Mr. Start to load them: he did so; Mr. Evans came to the guard room and took the muskets away. I saw him take them towards the wagon yard. I could not find the pistols belonging to the prison; the guards in the dormitory had no pistols that night. The night I speak of was *the night before the last Mayor's election.* I have not seen the muskets since; the pistols came back the next day after the election. I have not seen the guns since. The guard in the wagon yard came to me a few minutes after Mr. Evans took the muskets from the guard room, and said 'he would not like to attack that wagon that he had just let out, for *it was a moving battery*,' or words to that effect."

Now, as we have already said, we do not think it at all necessary to charge Mr. EVANS with being either a hypocrite or an unfaithful officer. His interest in saving the souls of the convicts under his charge may be quite as sincere and unaffected as his zeal in promoting the success of the American party, at the Municipal Election last fall. He may be quite as industrious and successful in the distribution of tracts in his Sunday School, now, as he was in that of pistols and muskets among the clubs, then; but we do submit, that before he is permitted to parade again these pious labors of his before the public, for the approbation of the Grand Jury and the churches, he shall be compelled to give a stricter account of his complicity in the bloodshed, the violence, and the fraud, of last Election day, than the Board of Directors have seen proper to require at his hands.

The following correspondence, a portion of which appeared in *The Sun* of Monday, will found to contain matter of vast importance to our own as well as foreign merchants:

BALTIMORE, June 7th, 1859.

Hon. Judge Mason, Collector of the port of Baltimore:—Dear Sir: I, as an American citizen, am about purchasing a Bremen vessel lying at this port, now under the Bremen flag. I wish to ascertain what rights I will acquire by virtue of said purchase; whether said vessel will be protected in foreign seas under the American flag; to what uses I can put her for the purposes of importation, and whether such a vessel is required to be commanded by an American captain, and manned by an American crew entire or in part, or may her foreign captain and crew remain, and sail her as an American documented vessel.

Your early decision upon this inquiry will greatly oblige your ob't serv't, AUG. KOHLER.

[Copy.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Collector's Office, June 7, 1859.

Sir: I have received from Aug. Kohler, Esq., of this city, the accompanying letter, and although the instructions to be found at page 64, &c., of general regulations, of the 1st of February, 1857, might be sufficient to justify me in acting, yet I respectfully ask permission to submit it to you for special directions, in view of the importance of the inquiry, taken in connection with the state of things existing in Europe. I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JNO. THOMPSON MASON, Collector.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 9th, 1859.

Sir:—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the enclosed one from Mr. Aug. Kohler, of the 7th instant, propounding certain questions as to the rights which attach under the laws of the United States, upon a bona fide purchase of a Bremen vessel by an American citizen, and in reply have to state that most of the questions are answered by the regulations to which you refer.

There is no provision of law regulating the nationality of Captain or crew of a vessel of the kind in question, and it is immaterial to what country he or they may belong.

As to the nature and extent of the protection which may be extended to such a vessel by the United States, it is a matter for the determination of the Department of State. I am, very respectfully, HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Tressury,

J. Thompson Mason, Esq., Collector of Port Baltimore, Md.

General Regulations of 1st February, 1857, page 64.

Section 13, article 73. On questions submitted to this department, as to what document can be issued under the laws of the United States to foreign built vessels purchased wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, or enrollment, license or other marine document, prescribed by the laws of the United States, can be lawfully issued to such vessels."

74. To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the collector of the customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect; certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

75. These facts, thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

76. In all cases, therefore, where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship, and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to a collector of customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory and the purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate endorsed thereon in the form prescribed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1859.

To John Thompson Mason, Esquire, Collector of the Customs, Baltimore:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, with the copy of correspondence which accompanied it, has been received.

In reply to your inquiry on behalf of Mr. Kohler, as to the nature and extent of the protection which attaches to him as the purchaser of the Bremen vessel "Admiral," I have to state that, in the opinion of this Department, when a citizen of the United States purchases in good faith and without reservation a vessel belonging to a foreign State, either belligerent or neutral, such vessel becomes the property of the purchaser, and is entitled to receive the same protection from acts of aggression on the part of the authorities of a foreign government as any other property of a citizen. The nature and extent of this protection cannot be determined in advance, but must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

I am, Sir, your ob't servant, LEWIS CASS.

It will be seen, that although in the above instructions there is nothing to contradict what we stated, in our issue of the 18th instant, to be the law relating to the registration of vessels, the Government has arrived at different conclusions, practically, from those which we then thought were alone deducible from the legal propositions we advanced. We are puzzled still to know by what authority the protection of the UNITED STATES is to be lawfully extended to foreign built vessels, which may be simply transferred to our citizens. It is clear, and is admitted so to be, in the foregoing General Regulations, that "no register, enrollment, license or "other marine document, prescribed by the "laws of the UNITED STATES, can be lawfully "issued to such vessels." It is equally indisputable that the Act of 1792 declares, that vessels registered as therein prescribed, and "*no other* "shall be denominated and deemed ships or vessels "of the UNITED STATES, entitled to the benefits "and privileges appertaining to such ships or "vessels." Foreign built ships not being within the purview of this Act, it is difficult to see how, without some special provision, they can be "entitled to receive the same protection" as "any "other property of a citizen." The protection extended to a vessel a thousand miles beyond our own territorial limits, and even when within a foreign jurisdiction, is the chief "benefit and "privilege appertaining" to it, and such "benefit "and privilege" attaches only because of the national character with which the vessel becomes clothed when registered in conformity with the laws. The Acts which make provision for such registration, exclude foreign built ships from their operation, and it seems to us clear that they are debarred those rights which our ships obtain solely by virtue of being registered. This is the effect of the Act of 1792, and such was the intention of those who passed it, and of those who subsequently legislated upon the subject. It was at one time the practice of the Government to grant "certificates of ownership," (such, in effect, as Mr. CASS now proposes to recognize) to the purchasers of vessels built abroad, though, as Judge STORY says, it is difficult to ascertain the origin of such usage. These were given by the Custom House officers in virtue of the "general "power they had to certify any fact." An Act passed in 1810, however, put an end to this system, and provided that "no sea letter or other "document certifying or proving any ship or vessel "to be the property of a citizen of the UNITED STATES "shall be in future issued, except to vessels duly "registered, enrolled and licensed as ships of the "United States, and those belonging wholly to "citizens prior to June 30th, 1810." How Mr. CASS can ignore this positive enactment, we are at a loss to imagine. Professor PARSONS in his work on "Mercantile Law" says, after a full consideration of the whole subject, "a ship that is neither registered "nor licensed and enrolled, cannot sail on the voy-"age with the privilege or protection of a national "character or national papers." We have shown enough we think, to justify us in expressing our surprise at Mr. CASS' doctrine, particularly when we remember that the Acts of Congress which have been passed to regulate our commerce, have invariably sought to prevent foreign ships from being in any particular placed on an equal footing with those of home construction. But even supposing these questions to be at all doubtful, it would seem particularly inadvisable to choose such a moment as the present for insisting upon the views contended for by Government. At this juncture, our merchants are apparently about to profit by the disturbances in Europe, which may cause the withdrawal of many foreign ships from competition with those of our own country, and the nations of the Old World which are possessed of great navies, will be most certain to come into collision with us on these very points. If the sale of a foreign ship, to an American is to entitle her to protection, and the Collectors are to determine the validity of such sale, the result will assuredly be that the commerce of all belligerent powers, or at least of those whose navies are insufficient to protect them, will be sailing under our flag. Many transfers will take place, that are ostensibly legitimate, but which in reality are only mortgages or fictitious sales. In this way we will be made to protect the shipping of other people, to our own risk, and to the detriment of our own merchants. If it is desirable that our ship owners should be permitted to buy ships built abroad, is it not better to wait until Congress can pass laws to regulate the necessary assignments, and thereby give full notice to the world of the American law on the subject? It cannot, we think, be but ill-judged, to say the least of it, to undertake in the loose manner suggested by Government, to stretch a doubtful doctrine to an extreme which will be injurious to our own ship owners, and which at this time will inevitably lead to disputes, if not to open war.

In the midst of the clang of arms in Italy a change of Ministry has taken place in England, which can scarcely fail to ensure her neutrality, so long as the war is restricted to the Italian peninsula. The elevation of Lord PALMERSTON to the head of the Government, is a death blow to the hopes of Austria, so far as England is concerned, and will naturally tend to cool the warlike ardor of Southern Germany, while it will strengthen to the same extent the position of non-interference so wisely assumed by Prussia. The vote of the House of Commons declaratory of a want of confidence in the government of Lord DERBY, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a vindication of the English people, from the charge which had been brought against them, of professing a sympathy with the Italian cause which they did not really entertain. It was one of the points most strongly urged against Lord PALMERSTON, in proof of his unfitness to hold office during the pending struggle between France and Austria, that he had publicly declared himself in favor of the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy. The appeal made by Lord DERBY to the country was upon two separate issues—upon the Reform bill as framed by the Government, and upon the Foreign policy of Lord MALMESBURY, and—notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts that were made to return to the new House of Commons a majority of Conservatives—when Parliament again met, the Opposition were still found to outnumber the adherents of Lord DERBY by fifty votes, although the independent members, who hold the balance of power, could not all of them be brought to support the resolution which resulted in the overthrow of the DERBY Ministry. The debate which preceded the vote to which we have referred, was remarkable in many respects. It elicited the best talent of both Houses of Parliament, and although the excitement it created, was of an unusual character, from the importance attached to a change of Ministry, in view of the complications existing in European affairs generally, it was conducted throughout with a degree of gravity and decorum which was honorable alike to the Opposition, flushed with the anticipation of victory, and to the Ministry whose policy was impeached. That D'ISRAELI, standing on the defensive, should have hurled some of his barbed arrows into the enemy's camp, and that Lord PALMERSTON, gay and *insouciant* as ever, should have retorted with a volley of clever and biting sarcasms, and that both should have elicited cheers from their friends, and expressions of dissent from their opponents, was but natural; but neither of them transcended the appropriate limits within which such discussions are ordinarily confined.

To the charge that the DERBY Government had signally failed in the attempt to compose the differences between France and Austria, D'ISRAELI retorted: first, by laying the blame of the failure upon the factiousness of the Opposition, by which the Government had been divested of its usual influence with Foreign Courts; and next, by showing that the Government of Lord ABERDEEN, notwithstanding negotiations were undertaken for that purpose, could not prevent the war in the Crimea:—

"You had then," said he, "a majority in the House of Commons, and Lord Aberdeen and Clarendon to conduct those negotiations. Had you nobody else? Why, there, was the noble lord—Palmerston—who, like Coriolanus, showed his wounds yesterday as an avowed candidate for power; he was in the cabinet. The noble lord himself is of opinion, and some of his friends too, that he has some knowledge of foreign affairs. He takes every opportunity of intimating that he is the only person who can wage war or preserve peace. *Lords Aberdeen and Clarendon had the assistance of the noble lord the member for Tiverton—I say nothing about the noble lord, the member for the city of London, because his experience as Foreign Secretary was of a limited character.* Well, what did you do with those negotiations to prevent war between England and Russia? Why, the shame of those negotiations has not yet been forgotten; the State papers of Vienna are not yet entirely blotted out of the conscionsness of the people of this country. You had great advantages, and signally failed."

Lord PALMERSTON rose to reply. He commenced by asking, "how it was possible for the House of "Commons to have confidence in a Government and "a party who have no confidence in themselves," and who, while boasting of their numbers, could not find more than one advocate—(D'ISRAELI)—so far as the debate had then proceeded—to defend their cause? He admitted the excellent choice they had made in their champion, but was convinced that the colleagues of the latter must have felt that "eloquent as his speech was, "and full of agreeable jokes and disagreeable "reflections," it was wholly insufficient to meet the motion which had been made, and which expressed a want of confidence in their policy. Alluding to the appeal made by D'ISRAELI to the House, to take up and decide the question at once, he said:

"But, sir, it seems that they are most anxious to conclude this debate. They entreat the House to take them upon trust; for argument they have not been called upon to hear from them; they have nothing to say for themselves, except, 'For Heaven's sake, let the debate be as short as possible; let us come to a division to-night, for we have got our friends up. (Laughter.) Do not talk about our conduct—the less said about it the better; for Heaven's sake do not discuss our motives, but come to the vote, and then afterwards, if we have the majority, you may talk about them as much as you like.' (Cheers and laughter.) Well, this is a very grave matter to be disposed of in that light and airy manner."

Lord PALMERSTON next reviewed the course of the Government on the question of Parliamentary Reform:

"Out of office," said he, "they were opposed to the carrying of a measure which, in office, they undertook to propose. But they introduced a measure which not one man out of the Cabinet thought worthy to be passed into a law."

With regard to their foreign policy, he remarked:

"Many things had happened which clearly showed that whatever other gifts the Government might possess, they did not possess the gift of prophecy. If the Government showed themselves unable to carry on the domestic legislation of the country, much more so have they shown themselves feeble in the management of its foreign relations."

So, too, thought the House of Commons, which, by a majority of thirteen votes, sealed the fate of the DERBY Ministry. That this result was designed more especially as a rebuke of the Austrian proclivities of the Government of Lord DERBY, we have not the least doubt, and although it may be impossible to place implicit faith in the liberal professions of Lord PALMERSTON, who—we take it for granted—has succeeded Lord DERBY in office, it will, nevertheless, tend to bring the Governments of France and England into closer accord, than has been the case during the past year, and will serve to admonish the minor States of Germany that if they espouse the cause of Austria in Italy, they must do so at their own risk, and without including in their calculation of the consequences of such a step, the armed support of England.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, of the 22nd, contains the "Manifesto of the Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company," which is in fact a declaration of war against New York in the shape of a prospectus setting forth the advantages of a direct steam ship line between the Quaker City and some favored port in the Old World. The manifesto is illustrated by a skeleton drawing of a steamer on a new model, which, we believe, is called Randall's plan, and also of the same vessel at sea, with steam up, four paddle wheels (two on a side,) making countless revolutions per minute, and going along at a speed "low down in the forties." It is not intended to occupy more than the bagatelle of seven days from wharf to wharf, in the voyage, and as to effect this will require great speed, the new vessel is to have comparatively but little bottom, and will draw but fourteen feet of water, with the coal, specie and captain's trunk aboard. Her capacity will be seven or eight thousand tons cost, five hundred thousand dollars—style, neat but not gaudy. The ship is to be divided into *seven* water-tight compartments by *five* bulk-heads (how, some blockhead should explain) and is guaranteed not to sink under any circumstances. Running on four wheels is claimed to be as great an improvement on two as a Dunlop wagon over a Piney-woods gig. If the steamer (four hundred and odd feet long) should break in two, each end will thus be provided with locomotive powers and make good time. The projectors are by no means sanguine, but they calculate that in consequence of their superior inducements they will have their pick of passengers and mails. As soon as the nett profits on the European experiment will justify, they intend to start a line to California, and the rest of the world. The profits are quoted at upwards of fifty per cent., whereon we wonder that the obliging gentlemen of Philadelphia who, have taken all the trouble about street railways off our hands, should have encountered the wrath of Mr. Swann and *The American*, about such a one-horse speculation, when they might have had such a good thing at home. The Steamer Company, however, are more frank than their fellow-citizens here. They do not hesitate, in opening their books, to say how much money they want and what number of shares are on hand. One thousand shares at five hundred dollars each is the figure. Each share of stock is to have fifteen coupons attached, of one hundred dollars each, redeemable in freight or passage. Two shares will entitle any holder to a round trip in the first cabin once a year. One ditto, a ditto, ditto; in the second ditto, ditto, ditto. Dead heads not allowed; passengers who prefer to keep their coupons and pay cash, accommodated. Say the Company.

"Can any person, no matter how sceptical, doubt our being able to control our estimated number of passengers, especially when they consider that the ultimate destiny of nearly all this enormous amount of travel lies west or south-west and south of our own Great Central Road, and that, in addition to all this, we afford them better accommodations, greater security against accident, a great saving of time, and at a much lower rate of passage?"

We order our compositor to append a large note of interrogation (?) to this, to give it a "questionable shape," and we then say "certainly not. Our response is emphatically, indubitably negative."—Several experienced New York captains, and some native practical engineers, ("high engineering authority,") approve of the thing, and as an act of humanity towards those who may suffer in the wreck of matter and the crush of ribs likely to occur on the 25th, (to-morrow,) in consequence of the rush that will take place in the anxiety on the part of our capitalists to write their names in the book of Travers & Co., we inform them that they may subscribe in person or by attorney to the capital stock of the "Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company," the books of which were opened yesterday somewhere in Philadelphia.

We respectfully invite the attention of our bakers to the fact that flour has been declining in this market for some time—that the frost has not done any harm—that new wheat has already arrived—that the crop is very fine, in Virginia—and that they may now venture to increase the size of their loaves without the slighest apprehensions of exhausting the supply of flour, or meeting with opposition from their customers.

A boy six years of age killed his brother on Wednesday night, in New York, by stabbing him with a penknife. They were sons of a Mrs. MACKY, a widow, and quarrelled about an excursion ticket.—After exchanging blows the younger stept back, drew a penknife, and hurled it at his brother, burying the blade in his breast. The wound proved fatal in a very short time.

The Commissioners of Allegany county have appropriated five hundred dollars, to be placed in the hands of Gen. MCKAIG, to relieve the sufferings in the upper part of the county, caused by the late frost. It is stated that in consequence of the destruction of the crops, many poor people have no credit, and consequently are destitute of the means of support.

The London *Times* has finally succeeded in procuring the admission of its famous correspondent, RUSSEL, into the Allied Camp. He was furnished with credentials by Lord ABERDEEN, and his first letter from Vercelli, of date 31st May, appears in the *Times* of the 6th June.

The harvest, says the Brownsboro' *Odd-Fellow*, has commenced in Frederick county. It is conceded that is time to thank God for a very large return—the rust, hail, frost, midge, and other enemies having proved failures themselves this year, instead of the crops.

HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, has received and has for sale Peterson's pocket maps of the Seat of War. The fullest and best we have seen.

PUNCH'S BEST.

BY THE LAST STEAMER.

IMPORTANT TO CROWNED HEADS.—The English Government, and no blame to them for the precaution, is displaying great activity in constructing Harbours of Refuge round different parts of the coast. But we would ask, is not the whole of England one vast Harbour of Refuge? A harbour which foreign despots, and crowned knaves and fools, are always to glad to avail themselves of in the hour of adversity. We sometimes fancy that this same harbour would look all the better without the presence of these suspicious looking craft, but then the glorious charter for freedom, which it enjoys all over the world, might have its high character somewhat impaired by the absence of them.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Count Gyulai, in one of his reports, writes to say of a splendid infantry regiment, which formerly bore the name of "Wellington:"—

As a consequence of its heroic conduct at Deutsch-Wagram, in 1809, it has the privilege of beating the "Grenadier's March."

Which of the Austrian regiments, we should like to know, has the privilege of beating the "Rogue's March?" Or better still, is there any particular corps that can boast of the unenviable privilege of beating the enemy? If such a singular regiment does exist, we are afraid it has not yet been seen on the field of battle.

THE ARTICLE IN DEMAND JUST NOW.—The Neapolitan Government, it is announced, have prohibited the exportation of sulphur. Can it be that there is an increased demand for the article, in Italian affairs, since the arrival of the Ghost of King Bomba?

A Boston journal was asking a few days since, where American newspapers got the term "outrage," as applied to all sorts of grievances. If we claim descent from John Bull, and Mr. Punch is good authority, the following will show we came honestly by the word and the thing. At all events the worthy Justice Showacre whose stern judicial integrity was so nobly manifested, as shown in our report of yesterday morning, will find that there exists in the fast anchored isle, men equally capable with himself of passing sentence on infants. We have not learned that our justice has received such attentions from his admirers, as Mr. Baxter met with.

AN OUTRAGE IN ESSEX.—The Exeter *Telegraph* publishes a police case, which if true, ought to have been hushed up, as it is calculated to bring British institutions into contempt abroad. Our imprudent contemporary informs the world that—

"The following is the report of a case adjudicated upon by the County Magistrates at the Town Hall, Colchester, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. The Justices of the Peace present on the occasion were Thomas L'Estrange Ewen, Samuel Green Cooke, William Rawdon Havens, Carlton Smythies, and Levison Gower, Esqs., and the Rev. W. Walsh, Rector of Great Tey."

Then follows the charge:

"William Henry French, who was said to be only nine years of age, the son of a coast guardsman, at Brightlingsea, was charged with stealing half a pound of fresh butter from Geo. Baxter at Brightlingsea."

Next comes the evidence by which this grave accusation was supported—

"It was proved that on Thursday the child went into the prosecutor's shop for a trifling article, and soon afterwards he was found offering the butter for sale; but not finding a customer, he carried it home; the father instantly started to make inquiries respecting it, but the police-constable had gained information of the robbery, and during the parent's absence, took the child into custody."

The prosecutor then, according to the report, alleged that the child had often entered his shop unperceived, and that his shop and garden had been frequently pilfered—he could not say by the little prisoner. He also mentioned a rumour that it had been in Portsmouth gaol, which "the father, an honest-looking British tar, indignantly repudiated." The Essex justices appear to have looked at the half-pound of butter, and the infant, and the whole case, through highly-magnifying spectacles:

"The Magistrates appeared to have great difficulty in dealing with the case, and cleared the Court for a consultation. Upon the re-admission of the public, the Chairman said the Magistrates felt bound to make an example of the boy, and ordered him to be imprisoned in Springfield Gaol for fourteen days and to be well whipped!"

They probably argued that a cat-like theft deserved the punishment of the cat. On hearing his sentence—

"The poor child was seized with indescribable terror, and wringing his hands, and crying most bitterly, he besought the Bench not to send him to gaol; but he was removed from the Court by the Police."

It would be leaving one gentleman's name in very unmerited association, if we omitted to add that—

"During the poor child's entreaties, Mr. Havens (who was anxious to prevent the child being sent to gaol) seized his hat, and exclaiming, 'I can stand this no longer,' rushed from the Court."

This is what a man does who has feelings—he gives way to them. On this occasion Mr. Havens become demonstrative; his colleagues, were of course ashamed of him. But now—to reason coolly—here we have been exhausting the vocabulary of execration in abuse of the Austrian government for whipping women: what will Austria say of us when Austria comes to learn that there are Magistrates in England capable of so rigorously enforcing the letter of the law as to send a baby to gaol to be lashed by the hangman?

In another part of the Exeter *Telegraph* there is a much too exciting account of the sympathy evinced by the Brightlingsea sailors with the respectable coast-guardsman, father of the little man who had been consigned by their worships of Essex to the whip and a felon's cell. Those violent men, on the Monday evening that followed the child's incarceration, made an effigy of the prosecutor, adorned it with half-a-pound of butter, paraded it through the streets, attended with rough music, and followed by nearly all the people in the town; and finally burnt it on the Green, "amid the yells and execrations of the large body of spectators."—Lynch law in a more serious shape was then inflicted, by some of the more enthusiastic avengers, on poor Mr. Baxter, who was understood to have persisted in his resolve to prosecute little French, notwithstanding that the criminal's father "offered to shut up the boy in No. 1, Tower for a fortnight, and feed him on bread and water, or visit him with any reasonable punishment which Mr. Baxter might suggest." The mob broke merciful Mr. Baxter's windows, and—

"As a further proof of the feeling of the parish, it is said that not one of the tradesmen will accept the work of repairing the broken windows."

Really, this is an unpleasantly practical way of evincing what serene gentlemen of pure, if limited, ordinarily, with a stereotyped sneer, denominate "virtuous indignation." It is satisfactory to know that popular excess went no farther. The mob paid out the object of their animosity. The Home Office may consider to what extent it will suffer the Great Unpaid of Essex to remain the Great Unpaid.

On behalf of the County Bench in this case, should they be deemed wanting in the milk of human kindness, we may however, venture to remark that it is too much to expect Magistrates of Essex to act more wisely than creatures who have never sucked any milk but that of the cow.

THE EXCHANGE MONTHLY ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

For July will be the last number that will reach many parties before they come eastward to make their purchases. All the indications are that the fall trade will open early and briskly. The country is known to be unusually bare of goods and the fine harvest now gathering, will afford not only the means of paying off some old scores, but a reliable basis of new credits. Our merchants should therefore strive to take advantage of the *first run* of customers, both by laying in their stocks early, and also, by a thorough system of timely advertisements. THE EXCHANGE is the only city paper which has a circulation at all commensurate with the object of bringing the advantages of the Baltimore market fairly before the business men of the South and West. The numbers already issued are now beginning to bear their fruits and we have the gratification daily of hearing of orders arriving from new buyers in consequence of advertisements therein. In order to allow every reasonable advantage to our patrons we have decided to make some deduction in contracts by the year, from our advertised rates.—This may be learned of our agents, CHARLES H. CRAFT & Co., or on application at our counting room.

MARRIED,

On the 21st instant, at Pittsburg, by Very Rev. E. McMahon, JOHN R. GLENTGER, of Baltimore, and MARY, daughter of James Sedlie, Esq.

By the Rev. Andrew J. Myers, at his residence, Hooks-town, June 7th, JOHN ARCHIBALD to Miss INDIANA HOOK, all of Baltimore county.

DIED,

On the 22d instant, Mrs. MIRANDA MILLAR, in the 61st year of her age.

On the 21st instant, EMMA DOROTHEA, wife of John Katz, aged 43 years.

On the 22d instant, ELIZABETH WEBSTER, daughter of John and Keziah Linton, aged 5 years.

Suddenly, on the 18th instant, VINTON DORSEY, aged 22 years and 8 days, only child of John and Eliza Ann Bingham, formerly of Howard county, Md.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in speaking of the commencement of the season at Cape May says:

The great feature is the re-opening of the UNITED STATES Hotel, which formerly has been purchased by Mr. Pendleton, of Baltimore, and to be conducted by Mr. Houston, late of "Barnum's," Baltimore. This house will attract the Southerners' attention, as Mr. Houston is eminently known as a hotel keeper. je24-1w

NEW ARRIVAL.

LECOULTRE RAZORS! LECOULTRE RAZORS! AND RAZOR STROPS!

These celebrated Razors and Strops, so advantageously known in Europe and this country, are for sale by the Importer. GABRIEL D. CLARK,

At his Watch and Jewelry Store, corner of Calvert and Water streets, Baltimore, Md. je24-tf

UNIVERSAL AGENCY

FOR ALL AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS

MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING, COMMISSION, COLLECTING AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

This old and well established agency offers to the MERCHANTS OF BALTIMORE all the advantages which it is well known advertisers always receive from agencies by a judicious selection of newspapers, &c., and by their large and extended dealings, they are enabled to insert advertisements much cheaper than private parties, however well known, can possibly do.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at lowest prices, saving all Overcharges, Commissions, Postage, Trouble, &c. COMMISSIONS of all kinds promptly attended to. COLLECTIONS at all accessible points. SALES and PURCHASES of all kinds of Goods, Real Estate, &c., carefully negotiated.

Their extensive list of papers from all parts of the country are at all times free for examination. Advertisers are invited to call.

☞ PRINTING INKS of all colors, prices and qualities.

OFFICES—241 Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Sun" Building, Baltimore, Md.; Office "Journal and Statesman," Wilmington, Del.

CHICHESTER & SANFORD, Proprietors.

je8-1m B. C. RHODES, Local Agent.

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY,

FOR THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PAPERS.

CHARLES H. CRAFT & CO.,

FRANKLIN BUILDING, NORTH STREET,

Room No. 9, up stairs,

MERCHANTS OF BALTIMORE,

Who desire to extend their business, and obtain new customers from the great consuming regions of the Southern and Western States, can have their advertisements inserted in any Newspaper of any City, Town or Village throughout the whole Southern and Western country.

The arrangements of this Agency are such with the publishers that all advertisements sent through it are charged much less than can be obtained by the advertisers themselves. The prices in many desirable papers are extremely low.

The Agency makes no charge of *any kind whatever* to its customers, the sole cost being the publishers' very lowest rates.

All trouble of letter-writing and expense of brokerage is here avoided. Punctuality guaranteed, and copies of all the Newspapers always on hand for inspection.

REFER TO

Messrs. Cortlan & Co., E. Whitman & Co., Robins & Co., Samson Cariss & Co., Jas. D. Mason & Co., Wendebaugh Smith & Co., Bartlett & Bro., Capt. Henry A. Thompson, Henry D. Mears, Esq., and the Press of Baltimore. m13-tf

MILLER AND BEACHAM'S

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC STORE,

No. 10 NORTH CHARLES STREET.

☞ Catalogues furnished on application.

☞ Agents for MARTIN'S celebrated GUITARS. m23-tf

PUNCH'S BEST.

BY THE LAST STEAMER.

IMPORTANT TO CROWNED HEADS.—The English Government, and no blame to them for the precaution, is displaying great activity in constructing Harbours of Refuge round different parts of the coast. But we would ask, is not the whole of England one vast Harbour of Refuge? A harbour which foreign despots, and crowned knaves and fools, are always to glad to avail themselves of in the hour of adversity. We sometimes fancy that this same harbour would look all the better without the presence of these suspicious looking craft, but then the glorious charter for freedom, which it enjoys all over the world, might have its high character somewhat impaired by the absence of them.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Count Gyulai, in one of his reports, writes to say of a splendid infantry regiment, which formerly bore the name of "Wellington:"—

As a consequence of its heroic conduct at Deutsch-Wagram, in 1809, it has the privilege of beating the "Grenadier's March."

Which of the Austrian regiments, we should like to know, has the privilege of beating the "Rogue's March?" Or better still, is there any particular corps that can boast of the unenviable privilege of beating the enemy? If such a singular regiment does exist, we are afraid it has not yet been seen on the field of battle.

THE ARTICLE IN DEMAND JUST NOW.—The Neapolitan Government, it is announced, have prohibited the exportation of sulphur. Can it be that there is an increased demand for the article, in Italian affairs, since the arrival of the Ghost of King Bomba?

A Boston journal was asking a few days since, where American newspapers got the term "outrage," as applied to all sorts of grievances. If we claim descent from John Bull, and Mr. Punch is good authority, the following will show we came honestly by the word and the thing. At all events the worthy Justice Showacre whose stern judicial integrity was so nobly manifested, as shown in our report of yesterday morning, will find that there exists in the fast anchored isle, men equally capable with himself of passing sentence on infants. We have not learned that our justice has received such attentions from his admirers, as Mr. Baxter met with.

AN OUTRAGE IN ESSEX.—The Exeter *Telegraph* publishes a police case, which if true, ought to have been hushed up, as it is calculated to bring British institutions into contempt abroad. Our imprudent contemporary informs the world that—

"The following is the report of a case adjudicated upon by the County Magistrates at the Town Hall, Colchester, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. The Justices of the Peace present on the occasion were Thomas L'Estrange Ewen, Samuel Green Cooke, William Rawdon Havens, Carlton Smythies, and Levison Gower, Esqs., and the Rev. W. Walsh, Rector of Great Tey."

Then follows the charge:

"William Henry French, who was said to be only nine years of age, the son of a coast guardsman, at Brightlingsea, was charged with stealing half a pound of fresh butter from Geo. Baxter at Brightlingsea."

Next comes the evidence by which this grave accusation was supported—

"It was proved that on Thursday the child went into the prosecutor's shop for a trifling article, and

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

SAWED AND SLIT WOOD, OF ANY SIZE.

Sawed and Split by Machinery.

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 quantity 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.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!

Economy, Durability and Security.

Warren's Fire and Water Proof

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes.

PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,

PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,

UNEQUALLED FO