BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860

THE EXCHANGE MONTHLY ADVERTISER FOR MARCH.

The next number of the *Exchange Monthly Advertiser* will be issued from this office between the 1st and 4th of March next. Having a guaranteed circulation of ten thousand copies, which are sent gratuitously to that number of merchants and mercantile firms doing business in the Southern and Western States, our monthly advertiser addresses directly, and in the most unexceptionable manner, that class of persons which is most deeply interested in knowing where certain kinds of goods are to be found and who it is that offers them for sale. It must be evident that the communication thus established between the merchants and business men of this city and those of the interior can scarcely fail to prove of mutual advantage. It fixes the attention of persons at a distance upon Baltimore as a market, and not unfrequently originates the desire to open a correspondence with such of our tradesmen as have become known to them through the medium of their advertisements. It is a fair and manly way of inviting comparison between the stocks of goods offered for sale in this market, and those awaiting purchasers in other markets. A monthly sheet of this kind carries the printed trade-sign of every merchant and artizan whose name is to be found in its columns, to the stores, warehouses and factories of ten thousand other merchants and artizans. Whatever advantage, therefore, is to be derived from disseminating the information thus imparted, is in this manner attained; whilst the form in which it is sent forth will be found, not unfrequently, more satisfactory to the recipients than if the same knowledge were acquired through the costlier means of circular letters, or the personal explanation of travelling agents. We can add nothing more to this statement than to reiterate the fact that the columns of the Monthly are devoted solely to promoting the business interests of our own citizens, all outside advertisements being rigidly excluded.

We can hardly tell whether it is safe for us to comment upon the speech which the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS appears, from our Congressional report of yesterday, to have made, on Tuesday, in the House of Representatives. We have known, from rumor, for some days past, that the Honorable gentleman proposed an oration touching the Legislature of Maryland. We have had reason to believe that it would be of the character which our Congressional report discloses. According to the general rules of evidence, therefore, we should feel justified in acting upon the conviction that he did speak, at the time and after the manner reported. But, on the other hand, we know, from past experience, that rumors in regard to Mr. DAVIS are never true, as they may be, sometimes, concerning other gentlemen. We know that, while other public men can be reported, and are reported, daily, Mr. DAVIS is beyond the reach of stenography and phonography. In Congress and on the hustings—in-doors and out-of-doors—it is a notorious fact, that reporters always misrepresent him. They cannot follow him, or they will not—they are always incompetent, or corrupt, or something else, that disqualifies them from putting him fairly before the public. It is singular, too, that they always err in representing him to have said something exactly like what he habitually says and practises. Their pictures are always sure to be falsest, when they are most like. Nay, further, it universally happens, besides, that he makes the discovery of their misrepresentations the very moment he finds that what they have reported is exciting public indignation or disgust against him. Then, straightway, he becomes indignant or disgusted himself, and calls people "libellous," with unpleasant epithets by the dictionary-full. He does not sue for libel, to be sure, like his friend Mr. WHITNEY, or get out indictments to vindicate him—but he frames most tremendous oratorical thunder-bolts instead, and, taking "his life in his hand," fires away without mercy, and exterminates without remorse. It is quite obvious, therefore, that it is rather a delicate matter to deal with anything attributed to such a terrible gentleman, until he himself has given it his *imprimatur;* and we trust our readers will appreciate our prudence in hesitating as to whether we can venture to do so on this occasion. We should certainly say, if called on to testify, that the speech reported of Mr. DAVIS, looks exceedingly like him. The story of the clown in the nobleman's chamber, is exactly in that style of refined and pertinent humor, and well-bred delicacy, for which Mr. DAVIS is remarkable. The assimilation of himself to HENRY CLAY looks very much like a similar parallel which he drew, last fall, between himself and DANIEL WEBSTER. His comparison of the Legislature of Maryland to MILTON's hell, is exactly the grand, gloomy and peculiar view which his genius would be apt to take of that super-diabolical assemblage—especially since its Satanic manifestation against himself has developed its wickedness. The deliberate ascription to the Democratic party of the HELPER-proviso of the Police bill, when it is perfectly well known to Mr. DAVIS that it was introduced by his own party friends, for the express purpose of making the bill ridiculous, is precisely in accordance with Mr. DAVIS' habitual candor in such matters. All these, and many other ear-marks of Mr. DAVIS would suffice, were it any one else, to convince us, beyond peradventure, that the speech, as reported, is his, or part of his. But then, unfortunately, it is not any one else's—it is Mr. DAVIS'. Wherefore we decline saying anything more, at present, than that the speech is a very poor, bad-tempered, disreputable discourse, and that somebody, at all events, ought to be greatly ashamed of it.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court, in pursuance of an order of the House of Delegates, transmitted to that body some days ago a statement of the untried cases upon the docket and the forfeited recognizances upon which proceedings have been instituted. This report was quietly referred to one of the Committees, and was neither read nor ordered to be printed. It is to be hoped it will at once be published. It may affect the case of Judge STUMP, and should therefore be treated like the rest of the testimony therein taken; but whether it has any essential bearing on his conduct or not, it is of vast importance to the community that the past proceedings of his tribunal should be laid bare. If the report should turn out to be an imperfect and uncandid one, and we confess we have no confidence in the source from which it comes, the Legislature will never be apprised of the fact, unless it is submitted to the inspection of the people here, who are sufficiently familiar with the matters to which it relates to detect any glaring inaccuracies. But in any event it is eminently proper that it should be given to the public. Our citizens have always the right to demand that the most rigid inquiries should be instituted into the conduct of those who hold important offices, and it is particularly desirable that these should be pressed at this time.—Every charge which has been made, of late years, of corruption, inefficiency or neglect of duty on the part of those entrusted with the administration of the laws, has been pertinaciously and indignantly denied, and it is impossible, save through the agency of the Legislature, for the people to know truly how their affairs have been transacted. It is absolutely necessary to the future welfare of this city that every fact which can be wrung from those who have participated in its government should be fairly brought out. The Legislature has so far done good service to us and to the State. It has exposed the miserable frauds and outrages through which we have been abused and plundered; and it has taught the tricksters who concocted them a signal lesson. Now that these have been reminded of the retribution which, sooner or later overtakes iniquity, we may hope to be spared witnessing for some time to come such frequent and shameless perversions of power and political influence as have lately called forth general indignation. Scores of men whose characters, but for the energetic action of the Legislature, might have been bolstered up forever, and who might have yet crept, all unworthy as they are, into honorable and profitable offices, have been thrust down to their proper levels in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. They have not yet perhaps realized the full measure of the punishment that awaits them. But they cannot escape the penalty of wrong-doing, and the prevarications and denials to which many have resorted to serve their temporary ends will insure their ultimate humiliation. These will be remembered, and the record which preserves them will testify through life to the disgrace of these dishonest schemers, and warn their imitators to shun the paths which lead to infamy. All the evidence which has been adduced on either side of the controverted cases before the Legislature has answered some good purpose. No allegation which has vouched for Judge STUMP's sobriety, decorum and capacity, and no averment which has maintained the integrity and disinterestedness of all who were connected with the City Passenger Railway will ever be forgotten, and this knowledge may some day save us from the machinations of those whom we would otherwise have trusted. It is desirable, therefore, that the Grand Inquest of the State should not only push its investigations in every quarter, but should also publish their results in full. To insist that reparation for past offences shall, as far as possible, be made, is not its only duty. It is a matter of far greater moment that public officers should be taught to feel their responsibilities, and to dread the anger of those whom they have wronged or betrayed. They will only do this when they find there is an authority over them, which can expose their misdeeds, and has the power to punish them, or at least to bring them to merited shame.

The appointment of Col. GEORGE P. KANE to be Marshal of Police, under the New Law, has given universal satisfaction. Col. KANE is every way qualified for the post, and his appointment, which was entirely unsolicited on his part, is regarded as an earnest of the intention of the Commissioners to make a thorough re-organization of the force. If this—the first appointment that the Board has made—can be regarded as any index of those which are to follow, we shall have a Police which will be a credit as well as a protection to the city.

An intense feeling of indignation pervades this community at the utter disregard manifested by the Senate of Maryland of the wishes and interests of our citizens in reference to the BROCK Railway business. We learn that a petition, embracing some two or three hundred names, will be presented in the Legislature to-day, of parties here willing to take an interest in a three cent charter, who represent at least twenty millions of property, and that large additions will be made to the list. We further understand that it is likely some very emphatic mode of presenting the protest of the people of this city against the further progress of this outrage on their rights will be immediately resorted to. We can only say, that while our information from Annapolis leads us to hope that the House will not blindly follow the lead of the Senate, the utmost energy is required to prevent the consummation of the Philadelphia scheme of plunder.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

We are likely to have in Baltimore, for several weeks to come, a variety of musical and dramatic entertainments of a high order of talent. We hope that our citizens will show a sufficient appreciation of them to encourage managers, hereafter, to cater more frequently, to what the New York *Herald* is pleased to term our "provincial" taste. The engagement of Miss Matilda Heron at the Holliday Street Theatre, certainly offers a very great attraction to the lovers of the drama, and the various characters in which she will appear, will we think, fully justify, to all who may see her, the commendation of her acting we have already expressed. She performed last night, for the first time here, the part of *Lesbia* in the new play known by that name, which has attracted some attention in the northern cities. Mr. J. W. Wallack played the part of *Orcecolo*, and Mrs. W. C. Gladstane that of *Viola*—contributing of course, each of them, very materially to the success which, we think, attended the presentation of the play. We have not space now for more extended comment. *Lesbia* will be repeated to-night, with the same cast, and we advise our Theatre-going readers to see it.

There is, also, announced for this week—one evening only—Friday, a Concert at the New Assembly Rooms, where Madame Gazzaniga and three distinguished artists, Tamaro, Carlos Chenal, and Albites will appear. We congratulate the *amateurs* of Baltimore on the probable advent of so much musical talent, and we will state here, for their information, what the advertisement in another column discloses, that tickets for this concert may be had at Stoddard's and Willig's. We confess ourselves, however, wholly unable to comprehend how Gazzaniga can perform the wonderful feat of ubiquity to which this engagement will subject her. Precisely at the same time on Friday evening that she will be delighting a Baltimore audience with her admirable rendering of the music of Verdi, Meyerbeer, and Schubert, the advertisement in the *Herald* announces that she will be singing, at the Academy of Music in New York, her farewell to that city in Pacini's Opera of *Sappho*. We know that managers have many expedients by which to relieve themselves from apparent difficulty, but, we shall await with some anxiety the decision in this case between the rival claims of the two cities to Madame Gazzaniga's voice on the occasion referred to.

On the 12th of March we are to expect the Strakosch-Ullman Opera troupe here to perform a short engagement at the Holliday St. Theatre. Madame Colson and Patti—the charming little sensation maker—Amodio, Brignoli, Junca and several other great artists will appear.

METHODIST RE-UNION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS."

The benevolent object of the Methodist Re-union, which takes place this evening at the Maryland Institute, is worthy of all praise. It is proposed to devote the proceeds accruing from this source to the purchase of a piece of ground, on which it is designed hereafter to erect a suitable "Home" for the friendless children of our city—a charitable Institution, which is now, and will continue to be, under the joint management of ladies of the various Christian denominations. The exercises and entertainments of the evening will consist of speeches, congregational melodies, and other vocal and instrumental music of a sacred and classical character—embracing selections from "*Le Prophete*," "*Stabat Mater*," Mozart's "*Gloria in Excelsis*," and Handel's "*Hallelujah Chorus*," to be sung by some sixty voices, and with full orchestral accompaniments. All classes of our citizens are invited to be present; and as such an Institution as that of the "Home of the Friendless" is capable of doing much good in our midst, we sincerely trust that this movement in its behalf will be liberally sustained.

ANOTHER CALAMITY.—The new year, so far, has been prolific of heart-rending occurrences. Hardly does the public mind recover from the shock of one, before another of equal or greater horrors takes place. Yesterday morning we announced in our Telegram column the fact that the steamship Hungarian had been driven ashore on Cape Sable, and it was feared that all the passengers and crew had found a watery grave. This melancholy intelligence has been confirmed, and such details as we have received of the catastrophe will be found elsewhere. The Hungarian was a screw propeller belonging to the Montreal Ocean Mail Steamship Company, and left Queenstown for Portland on the 9th inst. She was a vessel of about 2,300 tons burthen, and propelled by double engines of 350 horse power.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—The second Lecture of the course, for the benefit of the Lee-Street Baptist Church, will be delivered this evening in the Seventh Baptist Church, corner of Paca and Saratoga streets, by Rev. Dr. McCron. Subject—"Eloquence essential to Republican Institutions."

At a meeting of the citizens of Hagerstown, held on last Friday, a committee was appointed to correspond with the authorities of this city and its business men, with a view to secure the extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to that town.

We have received through the Adams Express Company New Orleans papers of the 18th inst., twelve hours in advance of the mail.

[*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*]

THE PASSAGE OF THE BROCK BILL—THE EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD IN THE HOUSE—THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS, &c., &c.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1860.

Everybody has gone to Washington to-day. The streets and lobbies are deserted and the clouds have been pouring down torrents. The cake stand has not been spread in the rotunda at all, and e s. boys fasten on some casual straggler who may stray into the State House, like many curs upon one bone. You have by this time digested as you best may, the passage of Brock through the Senate. It took people here rather by surprise, not so much that it should have passed, but that it went through with much celerity—in the face of all that has been said and done about it in Baltimore. In the House the measure is destined to be fought, inch by inch, and can only pass in the face of strenuous opposition. The Committee on Corporations will report this week, and the fight will begin. It is supposed the majority of the committee is opposed to Brock. The House was engaged to a late hour last night on the Eastern Shore Railroad bill, but adjourned without reaching a vote. The bill will pass the House. The sitting members from Baltimore have voted steadily and persistently against every proposition tending to defeat the appropriation, and it is whispered that this course of theirs is influenced by a hope of similar favors from the Eastern Shore members when the contested elections come up. The Committee on Elections—or rather Mr. Freaner, its Chairman—continued the examination of witnesses in the McCullogh Building last night till after 10 o'clock. Messrs. T. S. Alexander and Wm. Schley respectively appeared for Messrs. Purnell and Gaither, while Mr. Wallis examined the witnesses on behalf of Mr. Kerr, contesting Mr. Gaither's right to his place.

A Mr. Fields was put upon the stand in reference to the election in the 14th ward. J. E. Eschbach and William D. Durham, judges of election of the 11th ward; William Addison and J. E. Thumlert, judge and clerk of the 17th ward, and S. J. Garretson of the 19th ward, were all examined as to the sort of election at their respective polling-places on the 2d of November. They swore pretty much to the effect that there never was a perfectly fair, quiet and orderly one ever held in Baltimore before. No illegal votes were taken; no legal voters excluded, and nothing, in short, occurred, so far as these well-informed and candid witnesses know, to keep any but a very timid person from the polls.

After the close of the testimony, there was some conversation between the chairman and counsel in regard to arguing the question.

Mr. Schley was not satisfied that full justice had been done his client, but fully appreciated the efforts of the chairman in the matter. He had no blame to attach. He wanted to be heard before the committee, but could not fix upon a time until he was put in possession of a copy of the testimony—one night's possession of it would be sufficient for him. He wanted to argue the case fully, manfully and thoroughly, but could not do so so without the testimony.

Mr. Wallis was not particular about arguing the matter.

The Chairman asked Mr. Schley if next Wednesday would be agreeable? He replied that next week he was engaged in the Police case before the Court in Baltimore.

Mr. Wallis was also in that case, but as there were other counsel, he did not know that he should argue it in the Court below. He held himself subject to the Committee, and if prior engagements intervened, he would not ask the Committee, in view of their arduous labors already, to consult his convenience.

Mr. Schley thought this one of the most interesting and important cases, a committee or the Legislature had ever been called upon to consider, and desired to be heard.

Mr. Alexander said that Mr. Purnell's witnesses had been excluded by the ruling of the committee, and he did not consider that Mr. P.'s case was in the testimony taken. The chairman witnessed and stated that the two cases of Jarret *vs.* Purnell and Kerr *vs.* Gaither had been examined together, or such was the committee's decision, and that the witnesses in Mr. Gaither's case were the witnesses in Mr. Purnell's. This Mr. Alexander objected to, and said that Mr. Hagner, who had informed him that Mr. Purnell's witnesses were ruled out, had entered two protests, which would be found on the journal of the committee.

Mr. Freaner, the Chairman, stated that the subpœnas were to testify in the case of Jarret *vs.* Purnell, and Kerr *vs.* Gaither, and asked Mr. Purnell if he had not furnished him with a blank subpœna. Purnell replied, Yes, but he had sent it to Baltimore to Mr. Gaither. Mr. Freaner said he could not help it; if Mr. Purnell did not avail himself of the benefit of the summons, it was his own fault.

Mr. P. did not recollect that his name was in the summons mentioned by the Chairman. Mr. Freaner asked Mr. Purnell if he had not sent his (Mr. P.'s) clerk to him (Mr. F.) in his seat in the House of Delegates for the subpœna, and if he did not send it by said clerk? Mr. Purnell thought it probable, but did not distinctly recollect the fact. Some two or three subpœnas were produced, and I think two out of the three coupled the names of Jarrett *vs.* Purnell with Kerr *vs.* Gaither. The Chairman observing that the subpœnas were at his room—he would look at them, but he thought he understood the "drift."

Mr. Wallis agreed with Mr. Freaner in his understanding of the matter.

Mr. Freaner said that the ruling out of witnesses occurred in this way—when the first ward was examined, there was a large number of witnesses, some six or eight perhaps, whose testimony was only cumulative, and they determined to examine a less number from the other wards in order to economize time, which is an important matter at this stage of the session—that the questions before the committee he thought would affect Messrs. Gaither and Purnell alike, but that he would see the members of the committee who might remain in town to-morrow and submit all those matters about the connection of the cases, and whether they would hear the argument, and at what time they will be ready to do so, and apprize counsel of the fact.

I cannot forbear to say that Mr. Freaner, the Chairman, has exhibited the most commendable zeal in regard to the matter of this investigation. On yesterday the House was being engaged in an almost continuous session from 10 A. M. to almost 10 P. M., on the Eastern Shore Railroad bill, in which Mr. Freaner took an active part in opposing. He attended the session of the House till 7 P. M., the hour he designed for the Committee, when he came promptly to its room, and was there engaged till a late hour at night, thus consulting the convenience of parties, counsel and witnesses, all of whom, I believe, were anxious to get away from town, without regard to his own. He has done his whole duty in this particular, and all who have witnessed his zeal will willingly and cheerfully accord it to him.

[COMMUNICATION.]

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will you give place in *The Exchange* to the voice of a Private citizen, on the subject of the bills relating to the free black population of this State, now under discussion before the Legislature?

During the twenty years that I have enjoyed a citizen's privileges, there has been perhaps no subject that, as a citizen of Maryland, has interested me more constantly and deeply than the slavery question. I was born and have passed my life in this State. Slaves have been held in my own family, and are held by many of my intimate friends and neighbors; I may, therefore, presume to as intimate a knowledge of the subject as a life-time familiarity with, and study of it, can give. I have been in the habit of discussing the subject freely and fully with many persons of intelligence and wisdom here and abroad, with a view either to my own better information or theirs, and not, I believe, without result in both cases. In a word, I am satisfied that, without presumption, I may claim to speak the sentiments and opinions of a class—and a numerous one—neither fanatical, unreasoning nor ignorant, that truly conservative class, indeed, in whom the institutions of the South have always found their strongest defence.

I venture the broad assertion that *any* oppressive legislation in the spirit of the bills introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Jacobs, will create in this State a feeling more dangerous and damaging to the rights and interests of the slaveholder than the concentrated form of all his enemies beyond its borders. Let any such act accept its title in advance—"An act to erect an anti-Slavery party in Maryland."

I need not here recapitulate the arguments by which every right-minded Southerner defends the institution of slavery as it has hitherto existed in this State; enough that we believe them based upon and entirely consistent with humanity, sound philanthropy, and humble acknowledgment of the hand of a Divine Providence ruling in all human relations. Especially are we accustomed to point to the superior condition of our *free black population* over the same class in the free States, as evidence that the humane duties of the strong towards the weak are better understood and more truly practised on the soil where slavery exists than elsewhere.

Let the slaveholder of Maryland beware how he destroys this ground under our feet, and makes the "institution" such that a man of conscience and humanity can no longer stand up in defence of it. The eyes that must sink in shame before the taunts and criminations of those whom we have hitherto confronted upon a ground of truth and reason, will turn with terrible indignation upon him who shall bring this disgrace upon us. The spirit he will evoke will be something different from that which we know by the detested name of "Abolitionism." Fanaticism is impotent in its insanity. Even sincere and intelligent philanthropy abroad is mad in its ignorance of, and remoteness from, the subject with which it deals. To both we have said, "Let us alone—we will manage our own affairs." Citizens of Maryland are neither fanatical, nor ignorant, nor weak—and they *will manage their own affairs*. And wo unto the slaveholder when that hitherto imaginary antagonism between him and the non-slaveholder of his own State shall become, through his own insane act, a terrible reality! Wo unto him when "his foes shall be those of his own household!"

A few words to those gentlemen who appear sincerely to look upon this proposition of "binding out" free negroes as a truly humane measure.—They have considered it in theory only. Let them in imagination go forward a few months to its practical working. A swarm of despicable, low officials, will be let loose upon the most thriving and worthy of the free black population—upon all who have means to be plundered—for those will be their chief mark. A hideous traffic in wretchedness will spring up in this State, which will degrade the white man who practises it lower than the most abject of the negroes in whom he speculates. Within a week, I have heard of a country lawyer who invested four-fifty cents in a negro in a negro convict, and sold him for $1,000 to the South. He has rid the State of one negro convict. He outweighs the benefit by remaining here himself.—This "binding out" system is even now practised in the sordid spirit I suggest. In my own country neighborhood recently, a free black woman fled in terror to a humane gentleman to protect her four children against a magistrate, who was making "eight dollars a head" by seizing negro children and binding them out on the *false* pretext of vagabondism. Can the legitimate slaveholder expect that the spectators of these acts will choose to draw any very nice distinctions between him and these "bond-holders?" Let him pause ere he creates a class of shaveholders whose infamy must certainly become his.

There is probably, on the average, not a family in this State which has not its worthy free black dependent—dependent, not for material support, but for kindness and counsel, for protection in trouble, for all that a helpless race should and must have from their superiors. Leave the class to the protection of our social system as it now is, and let us hope that the movement which has stirred so many minds on this subject recently may result only in turning them with a more enlarged humanity towards our feeble dependents. HARPER.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE MEXICAN TREATY—MISCELLANEOUS.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington on Tuesday, says:

The general impression in political circles here is that the Mexican treaty will not be ratified by the Senate in its present form, although it is not believed they will go to the extent of rejecting it. The principal ground of opposition to the treaty is the authority which it confers upon the government of the United States to intervene forcibly at the call of the government of Juarez; and this opposition is not confined to party, but is equally shared by Democrats and Republicans. The proposed amendments seek to guard against any possible interference between the opposing parties in Mexico otherwise than diplomatically.

Miramon has sent here to every Senator an urgent protest against the ratification of the treaty, and endeavors to show that the treaty-making power cannot be exercised by Juarez. To this Mata, Juarez's minister, replies, that an act of the Mexican Congress expressly authorizes the President, under contingencies like the present, when the state of the country prevents the meeting of Congress, to make treaties. He has failed, however, to produce a copy of this act; and, of course, the fact is not accepted unquestioned.

The treaty undoubtedly grants important privileges; but whether sufficient to counterbalance the objections urged, is debateable. An armed intervention would soon give us the two provinces on the Rio Grande—New Leon, and Tamaulipas—magnificent territories, doubtless, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar and cotton, besides being possessed of much mineral wealth.—Without this armed intervention, Sonora will, probably, be the only State we should acquire for the present, and that must, necessarily, be a free State. Hence it is that extreme Southern Senators generally are favorable to the treaty. But, at the same time, others are unwilling, for the same reason, to enter into an arrangement of doubtful propriety, which, if successful, might re-open the nigger question, and keep up an agitation whose baneful effects has already given the Republican party a prominence it could not otherwise have obtained.

Unless a very marked change takes place in the minds of Senators, you may rest satisfied the treaty in its present shape will not be ratified. Not a single Republican Senator is squarely for the treaty, and but one has been heard to say that he will go for it at all, and then not unless there existed a legitimate and generally recognized government in Mexico, and a Republican President of the United States.

Among the business of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to day, the resolutions for the acquisition of Cuba and the Canadas, and for a commercial treaty with Cuba, together with the French Spoliation bill, were referred to Mr. Corwin; the resolutions relating to the seizure of the bark Adriatic to Mr. Burlingame; and the bill for international copyright to Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Florence presented in the House to-day a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters, asking Congress to pass a law for the purchase of self-righting life-boats, and other appropriations necessary for the equipment of life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey. It was appropriately referred to the Committe on Commerce.

The Senatorial Democratic Caucus will report their anti-Douglas resolutions on Thursday. Report says Douglas will be present and denounce them as no platform at all, and will inform the committee that they cannot make a platform which he will recognize as either binding upon him or the Democratic Convention to be holden at Charleston.

Messrs. Barr and John Cochrane presented memorials from citizens of the State of New York praying for the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers. The number of such memorials is largely on the increase.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—At the last meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, a communication was received from the Committee of the Humboldt Foundation, Berlin, asking the co-operation of the Boston Society in the establishment of a fund for the promotion of scientific talent in works on Natural History and distant travel.

CHINA MEDIATION.—The following memorial on the subject of the China mediation, has been sent by the Philadelphia Board of Trade to the President, a similar one having also been sent from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and the Board of Trade of Boston:

The memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of Philadelphia respectfully represents: That in accordance with requests made by corresponding commercial associations in Boston and New York, they desire, if compatible with the public interests, that the President will offer to the governments of Great Britain and France, the good offices of the United States in arresting the hostilities now imminent between them and the Empire of China. That it is mainly with reference to commercial interests, always more or less in jeopardy from war in every form, that we solicit this interposition.

That the trade of the United States with China, we have reason to think, was never more prosperous than now; this being shown not merely by the relative diminution of the export of specie to that country, but by the large increase of the shipment of our domestic cotton goods and their appreciation in the Chinese market; other articles of domestic production are becoming marketable in the East, and we dread the continuance of war, especially with the north of China, where the largest demand for our domestic goods is to be looked for. Such friendly interposition is strictly according to well ascertained rules of International comity; and if accompanied, as it should in our opinion be, by a frank exposition of the terms on which pacification was sought, it would, we hope, be received by the belligerent powers in the spirit in which it is made.

Yours, very respectfully,

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JAS. H. JOHNSON,

No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

ly28-tf

SOLE AGENCY OF THE BALTIMORE COAL CO.—The undersigned, Sole Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Coal in this market, offers it to consumers, manufacturers and shippers at the lowest market rates. Orders for any size and quantity filled promptly.

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BOSTON COAL COMPANY'S LUMP COAL,

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THE LARGEST FURNITURE AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY IN THIS CITY, AT

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No. 31 NORTH GAY STREET, Baltimore,

Opposite the Odd Fellows' 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 goods to order; Full French Parlor, Half 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 WHAT-NOTS, of all patterns; Hair, Husk and Spring MATTRESSES on hand and made to order. All goods carefully packed.

E. MOUNT,

f-2 tf No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

☞ GREAT METHODIST REUNION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,

FEBRUARY 23d, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The Ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore intend to make a denominational donation to the charity above named, and have arranged for a general assembling of Methodists of this city and others from various parts of the country.

The evening will be spent in a social and religious way.—Addresses from Rev. Henry Smith, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Alfred Griffith, Bishop Pierce, Hon. Judge McLean, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Rev. Henry Slicer, Rev. H. B. Ridgway, Dr. T. S. Bond, Rev. Thomas Sewell, and other distinguished laymen and ministers of the church, together with the best vocal and instrumental music our city can afford, will occupy the evening.

Many of the oldest and most venerable Methodists, Clerical and Lay, from all parts of the country, will be present to enjoy with the Methodists of this city this happy occasion. All denominations are invited to be present.

Tickets of admission, price FIFTY CENTS, may be had at all the Bookstores, and of JOSEPH T. OWENS, Treasurer of the Eutaw Savings Institution; SAMUEL HINDES, No. 100 North Gay street, and of any member of the committee, representing the various Methodist Episcopal Churches.

☞ SALE OF A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.—The attention of Gentlemen of the Baltimore Bar and others, is invited to the valuable LAW LIBRARY and OFFICE FURNITURE, advertised to be sold at auction by GIBSON & CO., at their rooms No. 7 North Charles street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 23d inst., commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

☞ REV. DR. MCCRON WILL LECTURE ON THURSDAY EVENING, 23d inst., in the SEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Paca and Saratoga sts. Subject—"Eloquence essential to Republican Institutions."

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Bookstores and at the Door. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. f-22-2t*

☞ ELECTION.—OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE, January 21, 1860.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, the 23d of February next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, for the purpose of ELECTING TWELVE DIRECTORS for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 9th of February until after the Election.

By order, ROBT. S. HOLLINS,

ja25-eotS CAP Secretary

☞ MR. G. VANDENHOFF Has the honor to announce that himself and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, having concluded their long Course of Readings in New York, will give TWO DRAMATIC READINGS, from Shakespeare and Dickens, in Baltimore, AT THE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, THURSDAY EVENING, 1st March, and SATURDAY EVENING, 3d March, at 8 o'clock each evening. MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S FIRST READING, THURSDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH, AS YOU LIKE IT; In which Mrs. Vandenhoff will read Rosalind and Celia.—After which Mr. V. will give his persuasive Scene of the TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK. SECOND LECTURE, SATURDAY, 3d MARCH, MACBETH, AND MR. BUMBLE'S COURTSHIP! Tickets 50 cents. A limited number of Reserved Seats, price 75 cents each, may be obtained at Messrs. Willig's & McCaffery's Music Store. fe17-1tt

BALTIMORE, February 22d, 1860.—NOTICE. Application will be made to the City Council for the closing of the LANE formerly called Whitamore's Lane, lying between Fremont street and Kirby's Lane.

fe22-law3w*

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.

BLAIR & CO.,

fe 3 tf No. 366 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

AT KANN'S 43 and 45 HARRISON STREET,

IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

COOKING UTENSILS, PLAIN TINNED AND WHITE ENAMELED WARE,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS.

FRENCH GLOVES

FRENCH HALF HOSE.

FRENCH SCARFS

FRENCH TIES.

ENGLISH COLLARS

ENGLISH SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

ENGLISH HALF HOSE

ENGLISH CORA HOSES

ENGLISH BRUSHES.

Just opened a full assortment of these goods, of the very best qualities and styles, at the lowest prices.

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BUSINESS PAPER.

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Of every kind and to any amount, belonging to the Brokerage and Banking business, promptly attended to by MARTIN LEWIS.

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FOR SALE.—The very desirable DWELLING, No. 122 Park street, near Centre street, being the residence of the late Judge Z. Collins Lee. Apply to EBEN. FAXON, No. 82 Fayette street. fe23-2awtM3

BLADDERS WANTED.—10,000 dozen of good Beef Bladders wanted immediately at a fair price by WM. DAVISON & CO., 104 Lombard street. fe23-2t

BUTTER.—Prime Western in bbls., half bbls. and kegs, for sale by A. L. WEBB & BRO., cor. Pratt and Commerce streets. 1t

BEEF.—Mess, No. 1 and Prime, in store and for sale by A. L. WEBB & BRO., corner Pratt and Commerce sts. 1t

BUTTER.—Prime Yellow, packed to order, for exportation, in any size packages, at the shortest notice, by URI KILBURN, 46 South st. fe23 tf

BUTTER, BUTTER.—300 kegs Glades, 200 do. Goshen; 50 tubs do. Prime. URI KILBURN, 46 South street. fe23-tf

BULK MEAT.—150,000 lbs. Sides and Shoulders for sale by POUMAIRAT & McCULLY, 47 and 49 Light street. fe23-tf

HIDES.—4 bales dried Hides, also a lot of Deer Hides and Sheep Skins, now landing, per steamer from Charleston, and for sale by PENDERGAST BROS., 77 Smith's whar