BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860

Our readers may perhaps remember that upon the 28th day of June, there appeared in our report of the proceedings of the Criminal Court, of the preceeding day, the following paragraph:—"STATE *vs.* GREGORY BARRETT, indicted for rioting at the 14th ward polls the 2d of November last. "Plea of not guilty confessed by State." As this announcement was published in no other journal, such an omission was pretty conclusive evidence that the case had been disposed of in a manner somewhat different from that in which similar matters are usually settled. And this, we have reason to know, was the fact, for the public and the reporters supposing the business of the Court to be over for the day, had mostly or altogether withdrawn from the room, when the STATE'S ATTORNEY seized the opportunity to abandon, in the STATE'S name, the prosecution of the case in question. When we were notified of Mr. WHITNEY'S action, although we were prepared, from our knowledge of all the parties concerned, to suppose some underhand trickery had been practised, we could scarcely believe that so audacious a mode had been taken to relieve BARRETT from the consequences of the crime he had so openly perpetrated. We were disposed to think, until the contrary was proved, that our report was somehow erroneous, and that it was only an indictment for some minor offence, which Mr. WHITNEY acknowledged his inability to sustain. We determined to investigate the affair, and we now lay before our readers the information we have obtained, and for which we are under no obligation whatever to the clerks of the Court, who have manifested every disposition to prevent us from gaining any knowledge of the contents of the public, official records. On the 29th of November the Grand Jury presented GREGORY BARRETT, ANDREW MCGUNNIGAN and others unknown for "riot and disorderly conduct and for intimidation and prevention of voters from approaching "the polls by firing pistols and by other lawless "acts." Upon the back of the presentment appeared the names of MESSRS. CALEB DOTY, Dr. H. W. BAXLEY, MICHAEL WARNER, CHAS. D. HINKS and M. M. EGE, as witnesses for the STATE. The next day the indictment was filed, charging BARRETT, MCGUNNIGAN and others, unknown, with riot on the 2d of NOVEMBER, 1859. On the 31st of May last MCGUNNIGAN was tried, and found guilty by the Jury, and fined $100 by the Court. Mr. HINKS testified in the case, and detailed to the Jury, in the hearing of the Court and STATE'S ATTORNEY, the riotous proceedings he had witnessed in the 14th ward, distinctly stating that BARRETT was one of the leaders of the murderous crew who took possession of the polls, and that he was not less guilty than MCGUNNIGAN. Notwithstanding this, we find, on the 27th of June, the entry upon the docket, "plea of not "guilty as to BARRETT confessed by the State." The endorsement also upon the back of the indictment reads, "enter plea of not guilty as to "BARRETT confessed by the State." Now it would have been an act of almost unparalleled hardihood in Mr. WHITNEY to discharge, without an open and thorough examination, any one of the notorious participants in the most atrocious outrages of the last election day, and simply allege his failure to procure proof enough to convict the traverser, even if the public was unable to detect the falsehood. But it is tempting the forbearance of the community too far—it is trampling too recklessly upon the laws it has established for its protection to turn loose, not only unpunished but unquestioned, an offender against whom the testimony is so clear, so abundant, and so conclusive. The evidence was, and is now, to be had at a moment's notice, and every man knows how irrefutable it is, for all have been long familiar with the tenor of it. Three of the five witnesses whose names are upon the presentment referred to, have already spoken, and there can be no misunderstanding about the nature of the proof at Mr. WHITNEY'S command in this case. In his examination before the Magistrate who took the necessary evidence when the seats of the members of the Legislature returned for Baltimore city were contested, Mr. HINKS said:

"I saw Gregory Barrett draw his pistol and fire five times, but being intently engaged watching him, I did not see at whom his pistol was pointed; after he had discharged all the barrels of his pistol he called for rifles; he and some of his party raved like madmen, swearing that they would kill the Reformers; and I heard McGunnigan, one of the Rip Raps, swear that no Reformer should vote, except over his dead body; this he said with horrid oaths and imprecations, which I do not care to repeat in giving testimony. * * * * When Barrett commenced his threatening behavior, before the firing, I seized him, and called on Sergeant Hough to arrest him; I demanded his arrest because he was interfering with voters and disturbing the peace; Sergeant Hough refused to arrest him."

In the same case, Dr. H. W. BAXLEY testified:

"The crowd scattered in different directions, so that I could recognize individuals; I at once saw Gregory Barrett, a man known to me as Gregory Barrett, at least, in the act of firing a revolver; I saw him fire three times, one of his shots taking effect in Daniel Duffy, another in Mr. Stiles."

In the contested election case between Messrs. HARRISON and DAVIS, Mr. MICHAEL WARNER said:

"I saw a man by the name of Gregory Barrett, I think, flourishing a pistol two or three or four times; I do not know how many; after the first series of interruptions in the morning, firing two or three times right and left."

In the face of these sworn statements which had been printed six months before, and scattered broadcast throughout the State and city, the STATE'S ATTORNEY has discharged GREGORY BARRETT without trial, and pronounced him "not guilty." Whether the latter and his friends were compelled to contribute to the fine imposed upon his accomplice we of course do not know. We will presume, however, that the one hundred dollars which MCGUNNIGAN had to pay came from the exchequer of the gang, and that Mr. WHITNEY considered the forfeiture of such a sum by the club a sufficient punishment to every individual Rip Rap whose name figured on the criminal docket. He had evidently no desire to ruin an organization which had rendered him signal services—he had not the heart to annoy GREGORY BARRETT who had headed the delegation from the fourteenth ward to the very Convention which gave him the office he has so abused.

Mr. WHITNEY, doubtless, thought his action in this instance would pass unnoticed, and that he could manage if the case was forced upon his attention, to postpone it from time to time until the public should cease to jog his memory about it, and eventually forget it altogether. We trust the Grand Jury will remind him of this and other delinquencies before long. We cannot believe he will be allowed for the future such immunity as has been accorded him in the past. Are not the American people sensitively alive to misrule in Naples, and the mal-administration of justice in Rome? Are they not prompt to denounce the insolence or inefficiency of officials in France and England? Do they not hold the "enforcement of "the laws" to be the noblest rallying cry of American patriots? We will presume, then, that they will look a little after their own affairs, and that Mr. WHITNEY will be called on to give an account of his stewardship. Upon the transaction we have mentioned should be based another count in the indictment, which the people of Baltimore are preparing to prefer against him, and having here published the facts, any further comment upon them on our part would be superfluous.

A disgusted volunteer, of the famous Irish Brigade, after travelling to Rome and back again, has published in the London *Times* a narrative of the trials and tribulations to which he has been subjected. Mr. J. O'BRIEN—the volunteer in question—sorrowfully acknowledges that he "was one "of those fools" who, seduced by the "glow and "glitter of the sweeping assertions of the Dublin "*Nation*," imagined that it would be "a grand "thing for Ireland to send out the pride and chivalry of the country for the noble purpose of "supporting the temporal sovereignty of the "Pope." With a pardonable vanity, Mr. O'BRIEN recognized in himself one of the pride and chivalry so pointedly appealed to, and accordingly set out for Macerata, on the Adriatic, within whose walls he speedily found himself, with several hundreds of others, "after performing," as he expresses it, "a journey of thousands of miles in an incredibly "short space of time." The "thousands of miles" is of course an exaggeration, but not quite so much so as was the story told in the *Nation*, of "the "thousands" of Americanized Irishmen who had preceded Mr. O'BRIEN to Italy, and whom that gentleman diligently sought for, and declares himself "thunderstricken" at not meeting with any at all. Disappointed in one respect, he hoped yet to console himself in another. Accordingly, he set to work to look about him "for that flourishing state of affairs which," says Mr. O'BRIEN, "I had always thought was to be found in the "beautiful, the brilliant, and the gifted Italy." His investigations impressed him with the conviction that not only was Italy not flourishing, but that "her poor devoted children are most deservedly dissatisfied with the government, and are "only prevented from overturning it by the bayonet's point." It was not until after coming to "this unsatisfactory conclusion that he and his companions made the notable discovery, that they had left home, "not to fight for religion, but for a temporal government" against which the people were ready to rebel. We learn, therefore, without surprise, that on the march to Rome—which is described as "a tiresome one"—the ardor of the volunteers commenced to cool off, and that it finally reached that point of frigidity which led them to wish themselves "once more at home." At Rome, also, they were subjected "to many "trials and privations," but of what nature is not stated. Perhaps they expected to participate in symposiums with the Pope; or perhaps they only looked to be provided with feather beds, curtained apartments, fair damsels to wait upon them, viands of the daintiest, *lachryma christi* of the choicest vintage, silver forks and finger glasses, napkins, and table linen to match. But whether their expectations took a higher or a lower range, they were equally disappointed. The officers were young and inexperienced, and among the rank and file there was "nothing but confusion, tossication "and dismay." The malcontents took measures to obtain their discharge from the service, and sixteen of them succeeded in accomplishing their desire. At Civita Vecchia, where they were to embark for home, they met "a batch of men" who, in Ireland, had belonged to the Constabulary; but who, full of enthusiasm and zeal, had thrown up their appointments and were then *en route* for Rome. Two or three days later, this whole body of Constabulary were back in Civita Vecchia, disgusted with their officers, and eager only to get back to Ireland "without a moment's delay." A few pieces of coin were doled out to them on the quay at Civita Vecchia, to enable them to purchase food while on the voyage from that port to Marseilles; but the captain of the steamer—"a "rampant Frenchman"—gave orders that neither bread, meat nor vegetables should be sold to the Irishmen; so for forty hours they were without food or sustenance. At Marseilles they were sent supperless to lodge, for the night, on hard straw pallets in what Mr. O'BRIEN calls, with delicious *naiveté*, "an empty French garrison;" but which he soon discovered to be tenanted "with a swarm "of fierce and ferocious bugs which, after the manner of the fabled harpies, did all in their power "to make us supremely miserable." With "tears "of desperation" in their eyes, the exiles indignantly demanded of the French officer in whose charge they had been placed, "If this was the way "the boasted Emperor of France was accustomed "to meet Irishmen?" They recalled to his remembrance the glorious exploits of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, and bade him reflect how nobly the honor of France was preserved, on that occasion, "by the generous effusion of Irish blood." To all of which the malignant Frenchman responded with a running fire of *Sacre's* and *Diable's*, and finally wound up by intimating that if the remonstrants did not hold their peace he should be obliged to accommodate them with those decorative adjuncts which are vulgularly known as handcuffs and fetters. Either that threat, or the ferocity of French bugs, or the determination evinced by the French authorities to keep their unwelcome guests at starvation point whilst they remained, and to get rid of them as soon as possible, brought about, in a Marseilles street, one of those remarkable revulsions of feeling which, if properly appreciated by NAPOLEON III, may have the effect to deter him from undertaking his rumored invasion of England, and ought certainly to induce Lord PALMERSTON to abandon all further thought either of strengthening the Channel fleet, or of fortifying exposed points upon the coast. Mr. O'BRIEN, his fifteen companions, and the whole body of that Irish Constabulary force who went abroad to fight for the Pope; who gloried in the defeat of the British at the famous battle of Fontenoy, and who, smitten with Gallo-mania, would have welcomed the appearance of a French fleet off the coast of Ireland, were suddenly converted into enthusiastically loyal defenders of the Protestant throne of "that illustrious lady, Queen "VICTORIA." After abandoning our quarters to the bugs, says Mr. O'BRIEN, "we laid down, dejected and exhausted on the pavement of the "street, bitterly bemoaning our hard fate, and "loudly reproaching ourselves, and we one and "all swore, that if the day should ever come "when the liberties of Great Britain might be "threatened by the armies of France, we would "come forward ourselves, and beseech our countrymen to come on also, and generously sacrifice "our lives in defence of the most glorious Constitution in the whole world." Whether the recital of this vow alarmed the French officer who was charged with seeing them safely out of the country, or whether he only redoubled his *sacre's* and *diable's*, we have no means of knowing. All we learn is, that the exiles were finally put on the train for Paris, which they reached in two nights and one day—the whole allowance of food to each man, during the journey, being "a penny worth of dry bread and a small bit of "cheese." From Paris they were sent to Boulogne, living on air and water by the way. A benevolent Frenchman purchased some necessaries for them when they were put on board the steamer bound for London, and the narrative ends with their disembarkation on English ground. The moral of this story was inculcated centuries ago by a venerable physician who figures in the Arabian tales. That sage, but unfortunate counsellor, admonished a rash, impulsive king, as follows: "Never," said he, "begin anything of "which you have not well considered the end." Had Mr. O'BRIEN and his ill-starred companions conformed to this injunction, *he* would have been spared the trouble of drawing up a narrative of his and their sufferings, and *they* might still have been in the exercise of the "brief authority" which is delegated to the members of the Irish Constabulary force.

REFORM MOVEMENTS.

We publish this morning the paper announced yesterday—inviting citizens of all parties to sign a call, which will be put in circulation immediately, for a town meeting at an early day, to consider the issues involved in the next municipal election, and to present proper candidates for the same. We also publish another call numerously and respectably signed, inviting the members of the late Reform City Convention and Central Committee of twenty-one to re-assemble at the saloon of the Law Building on Saturday evening next, to consult upon proper steps for efficient organization of Reformers for the October election. These are independent movements gotten up without preconcert, but both looking to the same end. So far from regarding them, as in any degree inconsistent with each other, we look upon them as conclusive evidence of the wide-spread and earnest feeling which exists in this community in favor of rescuing the city government from corrupt and partizan control, exhibiting itself in an unmistakable manner. We are confident that the movements will be controlled by the wisdom and moderation which have heretofore characterized the course of the Reformers. The only question of real importance, is to find suitable men for the places to be filled. The manner of doing this is of secondary consideration.

THE NEWS.—The pony express, with California dates of the 1st inst., arrived at St. Joseph on Monday. The steamer John L. Stevens sailed from Panama on the 7th inst., with 202 passengers and $876,000 in treasure, $786,000 of which is for New York. The Democratic State Central Committee, after strenuous efforts to maintain harmony and nominate one electoral ticket, split; and two Convention have been called for the 5th and 11th of September by the two factions. A Bell and Everett movement has been started.

Advices from Mexico state that Miramon's army had been defeated by the Liberals while attempting to escape from Lagos; Miramon was surrounded at Leon. The principal towns in the valley of Mexico had pronounced for the Liberals. The Spanish Minister had threatened the bombardment of Vera Cruz.

A letter from Rio Hacha, a small town at the mouth of the river of that name, in New Granada, describes a most outrageous insult to the United States Consul and flag by the liberal party, now in possession there. The flag was cut down and torn up, the house of the Consul broken into, and he himself obliged to fly on board an English vessel in order to save his life. The letter will be found in another column.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon* brings us European advices one day later. The convention of the Great Powers had assembled at Paris, and agreed upon the conditions of the European intervention in the affairs of Syria. The loss of Garibaldi's forces at the battle of Melazzo was one thousand men. But little other news of interest.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern was opened for visitors at New York on Monday. She laid out in the stream and was visited by considerable numbers. She will sail for Europe to-morrow, taking out some, but not a large number, of passengers. The following is the official record of the trip from Annapolis to New York:

"Left Annapolis at 7½ A. M, on Saturday, the 11th.

"Arrived off Cape Henry at 4.10 P. M. Stopped ten minutes to leave pilot. Arrived off the Hook at noon on the 12th.

"Distance run from Annapolis to Cape Henry 160 nautical miles. Time occupied nine hours and ten minutes, or about 17.4 nautical miles an hour.

"Distance run from Cape Henry to our position off the Hook at noon, 253 nautical miles. Time occupied, ninteen hours and forty minutes, or about 12.8 nautical miles an hour.

"Allowing one knot an hour for a southerly current from Cape May up to the Hook, will give the ship's speed nearly 13.8 nautical miles an hour. Head wind all the way.

(Signed,) "WM. HENRY DAVIES,
"First Officer Great Eastern.

"Sunday Aug. 12."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, announces that Messrs. Wm. F. Ritchie and Wm. W. Dunnavant, withdraws from the proprietorship of that paper, and that it will be hereafter conducted by Messrs. Nathaniel Tyler, O. Jennings Wise and W. B. Allegre, the two former were members of the old firm. The change is not occasioned by difference in political opinions.

The general migration to Turkey of the Tartars, the only agricultural population of the Crimea, has left that province in a deplorable state. The vineyards, which are the chief source of wealth of the mountainous portion of the country, are going to ruin; and wages of all sorts have been increased to such an extent as to render production unprofitable, and the necessaries of life exceedingly dear.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—About one year ago, a society was organized among the descendants of Israel in this country, under the name of "The Board of Delegates of American Israelites," for the purpose of a more effectual co-operation with their brethren in other lands, and for the promotion of the interests of the Jewish people here and elsewhere.

The Board held their first annual meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute. Delegates from about thirty congregations were present. The President, Mr. Henry J. Hart, (of the firmof Solomon & Hart) in the chair.

The Executive Committee made their first annual report. They state that they have collected and remitted to Sir Moses Montefiore the sum of $20,000 for the relief of the Morocco refugees. They call attention to the difficult negotiation necessary to establish their rights under the treaty with Switzerland, and also to the fact that no provision was made for any privileges to citizens of Jewish faith in the treaties with China and Japan. They refer to the fact that no Jewish citizen can hold office under the Constitution of North Carolina, and suggest the propriety of memorializing the Legislature of that State for the abrogation of this obnoxious provision.

A short time since the Baroness de Rothschild presented to the Society, for gratuitous distribution among the schools, 500 copies of "Addresses to Young Children," written by the Baroness, and originally delivered by her eldest daughter to the children of the Bell lane school, London. These books will be distributed among the various schools in the United States, in proportion to their numbers. The committee recommend a more thorough organization among the Israelites of the United States, and the compilation of reliable statistics of the congregations, members thereof, schools, and pupils among the Jews of this country.

The report of the committee was received and adopted. The Board will probably be in session to-day.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 14.*

AN ACCIDENT IN THE CHESAPEAKE.—The steamer James Jerome, Capt. Jerome, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, somewhat damaged from a collision, which occurred on Sunday morning last in the Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Sassafras river. Before the break of day, the pilot discovered a schooner ahead, in the path of the steamer. Every effort to clear the vessel was made by changing her course, stopping the engine, &c., without effect. The headway of the steamer was too great to stop her, and she collided with the schooner. The boom of the vessel sweeping over the steamer, broke down the heavy mast of the latter, used in hoisting goods from the hatchway.—The falling mast stove in the pilot-house, passing near the pilot, crushing down the upper pilot's bunk, and breaking the nose of one of the steamer's hands, who lay asleep in the lower bunk.

The steamer immediately rounded to, to aid the schooner, but the vessel had sunk, her masts alone remaining above water, and no human being was to be seen. Upon arriving at this port, Captain Jerome received a despatch from the agent of the line in Philadelphia, stating that the schooner run over, was a sunken schooner off Sassafras, and not a moving vessel, as was, at first, supposed.—*Alexandria Gazette, Aug. 14.*

A SECRET FOR A CENTURY.—The treasurer of Amherst College, Mass., has lately received from Mr. Daniel Sears, of Boston, a heretofore liberal benefactor of the college, a small and carefully sealed box, with the instruction that it is not to be opened for one hundred years, on pain of a forfeiture of the gift which it contains. Speculation is at fault as to the contents and the reasons for the accompanying condition. The shrewdest guess is that the box holds deeds of real estate in Boston, now under lease for one hundred years, but then to be transferred to the College. But let us be patient till 1960, and then we shall all know, says the Springfield *Republican*.

The Municipal Election.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE:

Satisfied that a vast majority of the people of Baltimore deprecate the associating of party politics in the management of the affairs of our municipal government, and are prepared to respond to any proper movement having for its object the appointment of all city officials, independent of party machinery and dictation, we, the undersigned, are induced to comply with the expressed wishes of many of our most worthy and intelligent fellow-citizens by the calling on the PEOPLE OF Baltimore, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY, to take timely and efficient action, in view of the near approaching election for Mayor and members of the City Councils. A paper has been prepared and will be duly presented for the signatures of all citizens in favor of the objects therein set forth, calling on the people to assemble in town meeting for the purpose of presenting a suitable person as their candidate for Mayor, and of providing for the presentation of proper persons to be supported as the people's candidates in the several wards for the City Councils. This movement, we think, originating as it does with many of our best citizens and most substantial business men, who can have no other ends in view but the prosperity and honor of our city, should commend itself to the approbation and zealous support of all good citizens of whatever party.

Adam Denmead,	G. H. Steuart,
Wm. H. Brune,	W. T. Young,
Kirkland, Chase & Co.,	P. G. Sauerwein,
Hyatt & Stump,	Newcomer & Stonebraker,
James Hooper & Sons,	Charles A. Gambrill,
W. T. Walters & Co.,	S. Corner,
H. Rieman & Sons,	H. Whitridge,
Laurence Thomsen,	J. F. Miller & Co.,
J. G. Harvey & Co.,	Wm. L. Montague, Jr.,
Taylor, Foster & Co.,	Wm. Applegarth,
James McConkey,	Joseph H. Reiman,
Wm. H. D. C. Wright,	Smith & Nicodemus,
Drakely & Fenton,	Heim, Nicodemus & Co.,
Wm. D. Shurtz & Co.,	H. Groverman,
A. Sellman,	M. S. Norman,
Felix McCurly,	Geo. U. Porter,
A. L. Boggs, Jr.,	Woods, Bridges & Co.,
J. Thomas Berry,	William Conn,
Meixell & Grafton,	Wm. G. Thomas,
Jas. Power & Sons,	Wm. J. Reiman & Co.,
Shriver & Brothers,	John Turnbull,
John McCurly,	G. F. Page,
Jas. Wm. Bowers,	Joseph Brown,
Jesse Hay,	Jas. B. Hodgen,
F. J. Towsend,	J. H. Tegmeyer,
Frederick Super,	Edward Moon,
Mullmeyer & Hunter,	Smith & Edmonson,
S. R. Gebhart,	Saml. Sindall.
A. Groverman,	

Meeting of Reformers.

The undersigned, impressed with the necessity of protecting the city government as much as possible from partisan influence, recommend that the method of the late Reform Convention, and of the late Central Committee of twenty-one, met in the saloon of the Law Building, (corner on Lexington street) on Saturday evening the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to consult as to the best mode of selecting a suitable candidate for Mayor, and suitable candidates for the City Councils, to be chosen without reference to their political opinions, and pledged to retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of our municipal affairs.

George M. Gill,	J. Hanson Thomas,
James Hodges,	John B. Boston,
Charles E. Wethered,	E. W. Robinson,
Alex. C. Robinson,	Lindsay H. Rennolds,
Henry M. Fitzhugh,	Durus Carter,
Henry Taylor,	Hugh Sisson,
James P. Thomas,	Charles Phillips,
Louis Muller,	John Gorsuch,
Isaac Hartman,	Richard Fonder,
Thomas Ellis,	Sterling Thomas,
Thomas J. Cohran,	John B. Seidenstricker,
W. Abrahams,	W. W. Lawrence,
W. W. Maughlin,	S. Sands Mills,
Louis Passano,	Wm. Shepard Bryan,
M. J. Brown,	J. C. Blackburn,
C. F. Middleton,	L. Sangston,
J. A. Edmondson,	Wm. G. Harrison,
H. F. Stickney,	Frank K. Howard,
L. Bierbower,	J. Douglas Hambleton,
Wm. H. Harman,	Geo. Wm. Brown,
William Swindell,	John Carson,
Israel Riggin,	Thomas Fisher,
John R. Blake,	Thomas H. Sullivan,
Francis Luke,	Thomas C. Jenkins,
L. M. Reynolds,	George L. Harrison,
George Colton,	George W. Corner,
Joshua M. Hall,	Thomas Corner,
H. Hancock,	C. A. Grinnell,
A. A. Chapman,	Jos. H. Rieman,
R. R. Kirkland,	Andrew J. Bilson,
Charles M. Dougherty,	Wm. E. Whitson,
Thomas Daily,	H. Magne,
H. W. Jenkins,	Joseph Robb,
G. W. Mowbray,	George H. Byrd. au15-4t

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SEWING MACHINE CONTROVERSY ENDED.—The recent decision of Chief Justice Dunlop, in the Circuit Court of the United States—from which there is no appeal—awarding to Jas. G. Wilson, assignee of Aikens & Felthousen, a re-issue of their patent of August 5, 1851, with *all* of its fourteen original claims, denied wrongfully by the Patent Office, but now ordered by the appellant judge, upon the appeal of said James G Wilson, seems to us to decide this Sewing Machine Controversy, and effectually to overthrow the efforts of a combined monopoly to extort from the public an exorbitant and unjust price for an article which, to women the great blessing it is intended, should be introduced into wide-spread and general use.

In a few words, this re-issued patent covers, and fully and clearly secures to James G. Wilson *(and let it be distinctly understood that this Wilson is, by no means, the "Wilson" connected with, attached to, or the creature of the "Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company,")* these points: 1st. A reciprocating needle; a table; a rotation wheel feed, or its equivalent; a four motion feed, and a spring-presser foot in combination. Or, 2d. A table, and a rotation wheel, or four-motion feed in combination. Or, 3d. A rotation wheel feed, or four-motion feed, and a spring-presser foot in combination, and these being the vital parts of the mechanism in all first-class Sewing Machines, it will readily be seen that all manufacturers, unlicensed by Mr. James G. Wilson, are infringers of the plainest and most decided characters. Among those thus manufactured, that is without license from Mr. James G. Wilson, may be mentioned the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., the Grover & Baker Co., I. M. Singer & Co., and others; and we are glad to learn that vigorous measures will at once be taken to put a stop to all illegal manufacture and vending, and even those using the machines manufactured by those houses will be forced to make restitution, and remunerate the original inventors, who have been plundered indeed by over bearing wealth, and ill-gotten influence.

The only parties licensed under this patent are the Sloat Sewing Machine Company of Philadelphia; and while their celebrated Machines are already pronounced the best in the market, they are the *only* ones not liable for infringement of this patent—to be seized wherever found; consequently, it behoves purchasers to look closely for license of Jas. G. Wilson, and beware of those who have no hesitation in calling others by the hard names they so justly deserve—as "pirates" upon the rights of the afore-mentioned Wilson.—*Philadelphia Evening Argus.*

☞ SEWING MACHINES, NO. 197 BALTIMORE STREET, just below Light Street.

MARRIED

On the 13th instant, by Rev. Mr. Busey, GEORGE L. WELLER to Miss ANNIE V. JOHNSTON, all of Baltimore city.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, JAMES PATTERSON to Mrs. JENNIE COCHRAN, all of this city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH MARSHALL, aged 85 years.

On the 13th instant, ALEXINA, wife of Jos. B. Donnelly, and daughter of Geo. Clautice.

On the 9th instant, HENRY GOLLERY, in the 30th year of his age.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S PALE SHERRY.

A few dozen of this celebrated Wine, direct importation, for sale by A. J. HAMPSON, au15 eotf 81 North Charles street.

SHOULDER BRACE SUSPENDER.

SOMETHING NEW.

For sale by CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. au15-tf 155 Baltimore street.

MOSQUITOES.

These annoying little pests are effectually driven from any apartment in a few minutes by burning one of the CHINESE MOSQUITO TAPERS, A new article recently introduced into this country from China and Japan, where its efficiency has been tested and established for centuries, by its universal use and application in the interior of those countries.

These Tapers in burning give off a pleasant odor, and although perfectly harmless to the human family, it is extremely repulsive to the Mosquito tribe; so much so, that they will IMMEDIATELY LEAVE ANY APARTMENT. For sale by N HYNSON JENNINGS, au14-tf 88 N. Charles street.

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUT AND WHITE FISH.

Also, No. 1 MACKEREL, Susquehanna and Labrador HERRING, in kits, halves and quarter bbls., all in excellent order and of fine quality, just received by GREEN & YOE, je2-tf 88 Baltimore street.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE. This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 3 NORTH STREET. mh10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

FISHING TACKLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., my7-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

Aggregate CAPITAL Represented,

$10,000,000.

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

73 & 75 *Second St., Baltimore.*

MARINE AND FIRE POLICIES ISSUED UPON APPROVED RISKS, WITHOUT THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE HOME OFFICES.

Losses adjusted and paid at this Agency without reference to the Parent Offices.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.
Security Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$600,000
Phenix " "	307,000
Resolute " "	247,000
Montauk " "	200,000
New World " "	245,000
Lorillard " "	264,000
Insurance Co. of State of Va.	300,000
Ins. Co. of the Valley of Va.	351,000
Albemarle of Virginia	200,000
Lynchburg "	385,000
Northern of London	6,298,800

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mercantile Mutual of N.Y.	1,125,000
Lynchburg of Va.	385,000
Insurance Co. of State of Va.	300,000
Citizens' Ins. Co. of Va.	200,000

All Licensed by the State of Maryland.

THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,

73 & 75 *Second St.*

THE LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA. CHARTERED IN 1848.

Cash Capital and Surplus.....$329,161.16

ASSETS January 1, 1860,

Cash in Bank of Virginia, Bills of Exchange, and Notes maturing	$125,258.91
35 shares Virginia and Tennessee RR. Co., guaranteed by City of Lynchburg	3,150.00
29 shares Citizens' Savings Bank of Lynchburg	3,000.00
30 Bonds Va. and Tennessee RR. Co.	24,000.00
10 Bonds Orange and Alexandria RR. Co.	7,800.00
51 Bonds of the City of Lynchburg	35,320.00
Bonds with personal security, "on call"	99,800.00
Amount premium notes: amount in hands of Agents in the course of transmission, and all other claims due the Company	30,692.26
	$329,161.16
Capital Stock—10,000 Shares at $20 each	200,000.00
Surplus	$129,161.16

JOHN ROBIN MCDANIEL, President.
JAMES M. COBS, Vice President.
CREED T WILLS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN ROBIN MCDANIEL,	WILLIAM H. STRATTON,
JAMES M. COBS,	JAMES F. PAYNE,
JOHN T. DAVIS,	JAMES OTHO TAYLOR,
CHARLES R. SLAUGHTER,	DAVID E. SPENCE,
MAURICE S. LANGHORNE,	S. H. MCKINNEY.

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS TAKEN.

THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent. 73 and 75 Second street.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTIC HAIR DYE,

Is as superior to all others as the meridian sun to a candle All imitate BOGLE, even to his style of advertising, which for years has been headed THE BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.! Now others (New Yorkers) without brains, steal and copy this. Their Dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. Avoid them all! Bogle's has been awarded Medals and Diplomas over them all, and, to their dismay, pronounced the *only* Hair Dye to be used with safety. No green tints, no smut, no skin staining, no humbug, but reliable, safe and sure. For sale at BOGLE'S BAZAAR, 202 Washington street. For sale in Baltimore by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and by druggists generally. ja5-eotf

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. CHARLES GILMOR, *SOLE AGENT*, Office, No. 58 SECOND STREET, 2d door from the Post Office Yard, COKLEY OF YORK AND WILLIAM STREETS, The undersigned having been re-appointed the SOLE AGENT for the SALE OF THE ABOVE *CELEBRATED COAL* IN THIS MARKET. Takes this method of informing consumers of Coal, and the public generally, that he is prepared to fill their orders for any size and quantiy at the lowest market prices, and with despatch. The reputation for superiority of this article of fuel OVER ALL OTHERS, is now so well established, having been very generally used in this market for the past TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, that the Agent deems it only necessary to state that it is now, as heretofore prepared in the very best manner, of uniform size, and free from bone, slate, and other impurities. I am enabled to fill, at the shortest notice, orders for ANY QUANTITY of the BALTIMORE COMPANY'S or GEORGE'S CREEK *BITUMINOUS COAL*, For Shipment, Manufacturing, or Steaming Purposes. AT VERY LOW RATES. I would also say that there are a number of parties in this city, dealers and others, WHO ADVERTISE AND REPRESENT THEMSELVES as selling the Baltimore Company's Coal. By reference to my contract with the President of the Baltimore Coal Company, which can be seen at my office, it will be perceived THAT NONE OF THIS COAL CAN BE HAD EXCEPT THROUGH ME OR MY REGULARLY APPOINTED AGENTS, WHO HAVE WRITTEN AUTHORITY TO SELL. CHAS. GILMOR, No. 58 Second street, near the Post Office. ☞ Orders through the Post Office attended to. jel-tf

FOR GENTLEMEN.

SOMETHING NEW!

PATENT *SHIRT-BOSOM EXPANDER.*

In recommending to the public this greatly needed desideratum, we do it with confidence as to its utility, and firmly believing that its general adoption must be not only a matter of fashion, but one of necessity.

THE ADVANTAGES ARE

FIRST—The Shirt Bosom is kept in an expanded position, thereby securing neatness, while during the warmest weather the Shirt does not come in contact with the body, and partaking more or less of the perspiration which naturally arises.

SECOND—A thorough circulation of air is always effected imparting coolness to the system.

THIRD—It affords an easy and graceful support to the chest, and by a simple adjustment is kept in place without trouble or inconvenience. Its weight is only ONE OUNCE. For sale by

WM. P. TOWLES & BRO., GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 145 Baltimore street, Under Carroll Hall. jut-tf

ISRAEL & CO. IVORYTYPES. WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS 125 BALTIMORE STREET jul4-tf

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES.

William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES, Eugene Brequet's NICKEL WATCH; CLARK'S BALTIMORE WATCHES, the best Time-Keepers, for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, Importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware, Lecoultre's Swiss Razors and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please call. Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS. Baltimore. ju20-tf

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S TIGHT STITCH *SEWING-MACHINES* The best in use for all purposes requiring a seam PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!! From $50 to $150. No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET, Between Calvert and South streets. je7-tf

W. F. OWENS, 205 BALTIMORE STREET.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

SHIRTS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF EVERY SIZE, IN LARGE QUANTITIES, OF *OUR OWN MAKE*, AND WARRANTED TO FIT' ALSO, A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF EVERY SPECIES OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE' GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUSINESS. WILLIAM F. OWENS, 205 Baltimore street je8-tf

CRICKET IMPLEMENTS.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., my7-tf 239 Baltimore street.

COUNTRY HAMS.

A lot of the "DORSEY" Hams, from Elkridge. Connoisseurs in the article please call at A. J. HAMPSON'S, au9-tf 81 N. Charles street.

NATIVE WINE.

The pure Juice of the CATAWBA Grape. My dear sir, you can drink it down like milk; do call and try it. For sale on draught or in glass, by A. J. HAMPSON, au9-tf 81 North Charles st.

GOOD TIMES FOR TAILORS AND SEAMSTRESSES. BARTHOLF'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, FOR COATS, PANTS AND VESTS ARE SOLD FOR $40. BY A. P. SHARP & CO., No. 59 S. HOWARD STREET, NEAR PRATT. ALSO, BOOTH & PARMENTER'S FAMILY MACHINE. ju30-tf Price $40.

BEDFORD WATER.

This celebrated Mineral Water, fresh, in 5 gallon demijohns or by single gallon. Also, CONGRESS WATER, in bottles. For sale by A. J. HAMPSON, e 21-tf 81 N. Charles st., near Pleasant.

MANN'S H