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TERMS

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

☞ Twenty-five cents a line for space occupied each in series.

BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

In returning, as we have done to-day, and frequently of late, to the discussion of facts and opinions which ought to be, by this time, understood, we have of course been governed by no hesitation in our own convictions, and no need of argument for our own sakes. But the judgment of every single man, as yet undecided, is worth addressing, with calmness and reason, and among us, unhappily, there are still many, whose decision has yet to be made. Were we to deal with the absorbing question of the hour, simply as it stands before our own minds, we should regard it as presenting but a single and palpable issue.—War is declared against our brethren of the South. Shall we join in shedding their blood? Shall Maryland and her sister slave States of the border, permit it to be shed, if they can prevent it?—These are the practical inquiries which start up to be answered by the heart of every man around us. Let them be evaded and disguised as they may be—let them be covered up with phrases, by all the diabolical ingenuity which is at work to overspread *this land with sorrow* and desolation—still they are, in fact, the only questions with which, as men and citizens, we have to deal in this crisis of civilization and free institutions. It is not whether secession is constitutional or unconstitutional, but whether we shall write Mr. LINCOLN'S constitutional interpretations, or our own, in blood. It is not whether we shall maintain the UNION, conditionally or unconditionally, but whether we shall bury all hopes, not only of Union, but of reconciliation and human fellowship, beneath the sod of the battle-field forever. It is not whether the honor of our flag shall be vindicated; for, between brethren, it is the strife which brings shame, and not its issue. It is not to maintain republican institutions; for the men and brethren against whom the trumpet of war is sounded, are as republican as we—sons of the same fathers; born to the same heritage; sheltered by the arm of the same merciful God. No! no! no! it is none of these things—and to set them up, or to set up any honorable or Christian pretext for the crusade which is gathering against the South, is to impose upon men's prejudices; to practice upon their patriotism; to lead them, in the prostituted name of their country and its Union, into the abyss of murder and perdition.

Has any man who reads what we are writing, thought, ever, of civil war? Has he seen it—felt it—read of it? Does he know what it is? All the devils of hate and crime let loose upon the earth, could not blacken it more. Like ATTILA, it is the Scourge of God. And it is to this that we are called. It is this that we are exhorted to welcome. It is for this, that Governors are rivalling each other to tender regiments, and legislatures to appropriate millions. It is to this, that the PRESIDENT and Ministers of a Republic are commanding its citizens to rush, from their children and firesides. And whither are the gathered hosts to be led? To the homes which three millions of our kindred stand ready to defend. They are not invading our soil, or molesting our people. They are asking only to be let alone. They are seeking but the privilege of governing themselves. They have asked for peace and have been treated with contumely. They have proffered negotiations and their proffers have been scorned. They must yield or be subjugated. Will they yield? Never! They may be exterminated, but they will not be subdued. It will be a war without truce or mercy, and the blood shed in it will cry up to Heaven, while there is a Heaven to which it may appeal.

In the name, then, of humanity and peace—in the Holy Name of Him who brought the tidings of the one unto the other—let us pause before it be too late. The maintenance of all the Governments that ever corrupted the hearts and seduced the ambition of men, would not cleanse, before His tribunal, the iniquity of such a strife, between the brethren who are arming to begin it. Alas! for its ending, if once begun! For us, men of Maryland, if we cannot prevent the wrong, let us, at least, have no part or lot in it. Let us be content never to learn whether "we have a Government," rather than learn, at the same time, that there is nothing left to govern, but a divided, a broken and a blood-stained people!

EXPULSION OF FREE NEGROES FROM ST. LOUIS.—The Police Commissioners of St. Louis have notified all free negroes and mulattoes, not permitted by law to reside within that State, to leave the State forthwith, and that all who may be found in St. Louis five days after the date of the notice, will be dealt with according to law.

(*From the New York Tribune*)

THE HERALD OFFICE.

Throughout the afternoon and evening, yesterday, considerable numbers of men were gathered in the immediate vicinity of the office of *The New York Herald*, and manifested their sentiments in regard to its course upon the secession question by unmistakeable marks of disapprobation. The crowd frequently gave vent to their feelings by loud groans and yells, and even stronger expressions.—It was feared that some ill-advised attempt might be made to commit violence; but it fortunately, though many did not scruple to declare that the office ought to be sacked, wiser counsels prevailed. Some thought the work of "pitching it to blazes" should be commenced forthwith; others that it would be done if only a dozen men of one mind would undertake to lead the assault, while the cooler spirits advised that, as the country would be called upon to pay for the damage, it would be more prudent and economical to save the funds, and use the money for arms in defence of the Government.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the establishment, emerged from the door of the office on the Fulton street side, and was immediately followed by a crowd up Fulton street, groaning and hooting at him as he went, until reaching Broadway, the object of their indignation was lost sight of in the great vortex of stages, wagons, and people.

About 5½ o'clock the Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze from several of the windows of the *Herald's* composing room; in the uppermost story of the building, but this failed to appease the feelings of the crowd, who hooted and groaned at what they looked upon as a descoration of the American flag.

About the same time a flag was thrown from the *Sun* office windows, which was greeted with most tremendous cheering. Meantime a message was sent from the *Herald* office to the Police Headquarters, in Broome street, soliciting protection for the building, as it was threatened with assault.

The weather having become somewhat rainy and uncomfortable, the crowd gradually dispersed, and up to a late hour in the evening did not assume any larger proportions. It was stated that the proprietor of the *Herald* had provided his employees with arms, and that besides a number of persons not attached to the office were employed for the occasion in and about the office to protect the property. The police at the down-town stations were also ordered to hold themselves ready to be called upon at a moment's notice. It is also understood that the *Herald* engineer has arranged his pumps so as to be ready to throw boiling water upon any crowd which may venture the attack.

It is not probable, however, that any assault will be made upon the *Herald* office. Indeed, it was generally believed that the paper would, in its next issue, rally to the support of the Union. A number of persons were engaged during the afternoon, posting incendiary hand-bills, reflecting severely upon the course of the *Herald*. The police very properly put a stop to their proceedings.

THE NEW FRENCH MORTAR CANNON.—The following are further particulars relative to the new French mortar cannon:

The tube or barrel is formed of several cylinders or rings of cast or wrought iron, its longitudinal cylindrical parts affording the means of uniting the rings. The interior of the tube is rifled by means of a certain number of projecting spiral rods shaped in triangular prisms. The tube can be lengthened at pleasure. The breech of the gun is a mortar, to which the tube is attached, and from which it may be detached, either for the purpose of loading it at the breech or of making use of it as a mortar. It is alleged that this cannon cannot become heated, that the process of cleaning after each discharge is unnecessary except as regards the breech, and that it may be fired five times during the space now required to fire any other gun once. Another consequence said to follow from the non-heating of the barrel of the gun is that there is no danger of bursting, either from defect in the metal or from overcharge. The gun may likewise be lengthened or shortened at pleasure. The inventor states that a gun throwing a shot of 120 pounds weight may be taken to pieces and conveyed on the back of a horse or mule over roads impassable for carriages. He shows that there is a considerable saving in the construction of this gun, in consequence of the being of open work, and of iron in place of bronze. It may be as light as is consistent with the resistance which its weight must necessarily oppose to the recoil produced by its discharge. The inventor expects that this gun will supersede mortars, and that every cannon mounted on a ship's deck may be used both as a cannon and a mortar, and that a ship which carries forty guns may be said to carry forty guns and forty mortars.

NORTHERN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH MARYLAND.—Do our Maryland friends intend to let the Northern hordes pass through Maryland for the subjugation of the South? If not, it is time to act. A small body of resolute men could easily intercept the passage of the trains on the long, narrow bridges of the wide rivers north of Baltimore.—Nature has provided Maryland with ample means of defence. Let her at once avail herself of them.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

felt by ninety-nine hundredths of their constituents, and they earnestly besought the North to make some concessions which were calculated to reassure the people of their section, or at least to manifest a spirit of conciliation and friendliness. The border States joined in these efforts as earnestly as any others. Never were complaints preferred and redress demanded by the people of any country with more unanimity than by those of the slave States. From the Ohio to the Gulf there was no difference of opinion regarding the necessity of coming to some new understanding with the North upon the slavery question. Every proposition of the South was, however, rejected by Congress, and every appeal contemptuously slighted; and one by one, angry and disappointed, the remoter Southern States withdrew from the Confederacy and established a separate and independent Government. Just at this juncture Mr. LINCOLN assumed his high office. Seven States he found claiming recognition as a new nation, and he knew that five or six more, although they had hesitated to leave the UNION, were as urgent as those which had seceded, in their demands for some sufficient guarantees for their protection in future. He saw that he had to deal with a whole people which was on the verge of a revolution, and which was possessed of an immense territory and magnificent resources. It might have been supposed that, under such circumstances, the new PRESIDENT would have resorted to some conciliatory measures to bring about a pacification—that he would have endeavored to disarm the anger of the Southern people, to allay their fears, and to win their confidence. He might at least have accorded to them a patient hearing; and he might have, in some degree, quieted their suspicions by calling into his counsels some of the able and moderate statesmen of the South. But none of these courses does he appear to have for an instant contemplated. As if to herald the advent of the irrepressible conflict, he at once repudiated the claim of the South to a hearing. He denied that there was any reasonable ground for its complaints; he reiterated his determination to disregard the decision of the Supreme Court, by which its rights had been explicitly defined; he announced his purpose to maintain his authority over it by force; he appointed to almost every office of trust and honor in the Federal Government, men who had avowed the bitterest hostility to the institutions of the South, and who had expressed their willingness to subvert these, in defiance of the guarantees thrown around them by the Constitution; he refused to enter upon any negotiation with the Commissioners sent to him by the Confederate States; he declined to satisfy the people of Virginia otherwise than by referring them to the address in which he had affirmed that the Chicago platform was a law to him and to his party; and after having misled the country by deceptive assurances of a peaceful solution of our troubles, he suddenly and secretly despatched a powerful armament to inaugurate the contest in South Carolina. Never before has the civilized world beheld a ruler who really desired to avert an impending war, pursue a similar line of policy. Seldom has it seen in any age, a government that was mad enough to treat a disaffected nation as a riotous mob, unless indeed that government wished to destroy utterly its opponents. PHILIP THE SECOND, the most vindictive monarch of modern times, even when his sway was acknowledged over half the globe, offered to treat and to compromise with his rebellious subjects of the Netherlands. CHARLES THE FIRST, the most impracticable king England has ever known, received the agents of his insurgent people, and sent his own Commissioners to negotiate with them for peace. GEORGE THE THIRD, the most obstinate of all the British sovereigns, made overtures to his revolutionary colonies, even after the blood of his soldiers had been shed in defending his prerogative. And at this moment the CZAR of Russia dares not turn a deaf ear to the murmurs of Poland; and the EMPEROR of Austria is compelled, at least to listen to the complaints of Hungary and the Italian Provinces. Only Mr. LINCOLN can refuse to consider the grievances for which millions of united freemen are demanding redress. Only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES can venture in these days, to tell one-half of the nation that he has no concessions to make, because he thinks none ought to be required.

We repeat, then, that the border slave States have the amplest cause to fear the designs of an Administration so uncompromising and extreme, and that the course of the latter since it has been in power would justify them, before the world, for assuming the position which the Confederate States have already taken. The Federal Government will not hear the South, because it is committed to principles which are subversive of the existence of Southern institutions, and these principles it neither wishes nor intends to compromise away. It prefers to run the risk of losing it (it must, the seven States which have seceded; but it will console itself with the reflection that it can then deal more easily with the slave States which may remain. It looks forward to the day when, having thoroughly consolidated the border States with the North, it will be able, if it so pleases, to assail the Gulf States with an overwhelming force. Let us look forward to the future also; and let us determine whether it will comport with our sense of right or with our interests, to suffer ourselves to be used as the instruments by which the purposes of a fanatical faction are to be one day accomplished.

For some months past, the public has been evidently perplexed by the strange and shifting phases which political affairs have, during that period, assumed. So startling and unprecedented has been the character of recent events, and so rapidly have these succeeded one another, that the great mass of the people have been swept far away from the old familiar landmarks to which they once looked for guidance in any unforeseen emergency. Instead, therefore, of being divided upon some one distinct and all-important issue, the citizens of this section of the country have been disputing about a hundred minor points, upon which they have respectively supposed the present controversy hinged. Thus they have not only done nothing, but they have frittered away their influence and their opportunities for good, while engaged in this vain effort to discover what the real question was which they were expected to decide. Now, however, a change in this respect is apparent. Public sentiment and opinion have begun to concentrate upon one leading issue, in regard to which the inhabitants of this, if not of other Border States, will soon be divided into two well defined, though, perhaps, unequal parties. On the one side will stand those who are in favor of supporting, unconditionally, the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN—on the other will be arrayed those who demand from the Federal Government some guarantees for the protection of the South, and who, failing to obtain these, are ready to share the fortunes of the seceded States. The former avers that the South has no just cause of quarrel with the North, and that it needs no further securities for the preservation of its rights—while the latter insists that the South has already been over-patient of insult and aggression, and that it has the amplest grounds for believing that speedy and certain ruin await it unless it stands now upon the defensive. These are the questions which we are now called upon to determine. The struggle is now narrowed down to this. Shall the people of the Border States, in view of the acts of the party of which Mr. LINCOLN is the head, and of the spirit which he and it have always manifested, relinquish their demands for any further concessions or compromises, and sustain the Administration while it strives to quench in blood the revolution in the South; or shall they plainly declare the cause of the slave States to be a just one, and manfully abide the consequences? We need scarcely say where our position is in this contest, nor where, in our judgment, should be that of the State of Maryland. We do conscientiously believe that the anti-slavery fanaticism which elected Mr. LINCOLN is bent upon assailing and subverting, sooner or later, our domestic institutions, and that it selected him for the Presidency solely because of his ardent sympathy with its hopes and purposes; and we feel well assured that the Republican party would accord us but a brief respite from aggression after it found itself relieved from all further difficulty with the Confederate States. We have heretofore endeavored, frequently and at length, to satisfy our readers of the validity of the reasons which have led us to these conclusions. We have referred them to the language of nearly all the prominent members of the Republican party, and to the unconstitutional doctrines and lawless acts which they have, from time to time, encouraged or applauded; and the instances thus cited should have sufficed, we think, to prove to any people not smitten with judicial blindness, the extreme and uncompromising character of those who now wield the influence and power of the Federal Government. But if any man has desired further proof to satisfy him upon this point, the course of this Administration has surely furnished it.

Against the election of Mr. LINCOLN the South united in an earnest protest. Its people were not, as has been falsely alleged, hostile to him because he was a Northern man, but they remonstrated against and resisted his election to the Presidency solely on account of the principles which he had avowed, and which were destructive of their fundamental rights. After his election the representatives of the slave States frankly expressed in Congress the fears and apprehensions which were

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

VESSELS GOING INTO COMMISSION, AND PREPARING FOR SEA.

It has been already remarked that the utmost activity is perceptible in the different Navy Yards. This is not surprising, when we consider that every vessel in the Navy that could be made speedily available for active duty is in process of preparation for immediate sea service. Annexed is the list:

NEW YORK.

The Perry, Savannah, and Wabash, and the Roanoke, are preparing here. The latter is like the Wabash in all respects.

BOSTON.

The Mississippi, Vincennes and Minnesota are under instructions for immediate commission; and the Colorado, ranking with the Minnesota, has been for months in a ready state.

The Mississippi.—This is a second-class side-wheel steamer, 1,622 tons burden, was built at Philadelphia, in 1841, and carries four guns. She made her last cruise in the Chinese seas, and conveyed Minister Ward between several East India ports while out there. The Mississippi is one of the most serviceable ships in the Navy, and was pronounced, by English and French officers in the Mediterranean, some years since, to be the "best working craft" in the Straits.

The Minnesota.—This splendid steamer is the new flag-ship of the home fleet. She rates with the Wabash, Merrimac, Colorado and others of that class. Her burden is 3,200 tons; she was built at Washington in 1855, and will carry on her coming cruise no less than 40 guns of very heavy calibre. The Minnesota has done about four years active service, and has been almost reconstructed since her return from China, where Capt. Dupont commanded her. Commodore Stringham, the late Adviser-in-Chief of the Navy Department, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, and will hoist his wide flag on the Minnesota. He went from this city last night to put her in commission.

The Vincennes returned from the African squadron, in charge of a surgeon last summer. He captured several slavers on the coast, and was so short of officers that one of the surgeons had to navigate her home. She is 700 tons burden, carries 20 guns and was built in Brooklyn thirty-five years ago—About six weeks will be required to fit her out.

The Colorado.—This ship is 3,400 tons burden, rates 40 guns, and was constructed a few feet from her present berth in Boston, at the same time that the Niagara, Wabash and Merrimac were built elsewhere. She never did much duty, having only served one cruise on the Home station. She has been ready for some months, and she now only awaits orders to go in commission.

PHILADELPHIA.

The St. Lawrence, Jamestown, and Water Witch are at Philadelphia.

The *St. Lawrence* was the last flag-ship of the Brazil squadron, relieved the Savannah (then a frigate), flying the wide flag of Commodore Mercer, who was lately detached from the Powhatan, in 1857, and was replaced by the present flag-ship (the Congress) a little over two years ago. The St. Lawrence is a first-class sailing frigate, 1,726 tons burden, and carries 50 guns. She needs a considerable overhauling, and cannot be ready for sea before the 1st of May.

The Jamestown.—This is a razee corvette, having been a 50 gun frigate for many years. In company with the Macedonian, now at Vera Cruz, she took provisions to the starving Irish a few years since. The Jamestown is now one of the best sloops-of-war in the Navy. She was built at Gosport in 1844, is 958 tons burden, and carries the armament of a first-class corvette, which is 22 guns.

The Water-Witch.—The Water-Witch took the first shot that opened the famous "Paraguay war," at the Itapine fort in South America. She was for years cruising in command of Lieut. Page, the explorer, and returned to the States in 1856. She is a third-class side-wheel steamer, 378 tons burden, carries 3 guns, and is sixteen years old, having been built in Washington in 1845. She went in commission for duty on the home squadron, at Philadelphia on Thursday last. Her departure for Pensacola will probably take place to-morrow.

NORFOLK.

The Merrimac, Plymouth and Germantown are at Norfolk.

The Merrimac, one of our largest steamers, is 3,200 tons burden, carries 40 guns, and was built at Boston in 1855. She was late flagship of the Pacific squadron, is in good condition, and can be fitted out in a few weeks.

The Plymouth was last employed as school-ship for midshipmen, Old Ironsides relieving her. She is not under immediate orders for service. Her tonnage is 989 tons. She carries 22 guns, and was built at Charlestown in 1843. It would take six weeks to make her seaworthy.

The Germantown.—This corvette is in good order, and a slight overhauling will suffice to make her ready for commission. She is 93 tons burthen, carries 22 guns, and was built at Philadelphia in 1846. She cruised on the coast of Brazil, in command of Captain Lynch, of exploration notoriety, from 1854 to 1857, and subsequently in the Chinese seas.

In commission this fleet will be as follows:

Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Men.	Guns.
Minnesota	3,200	480	40
Wabash	3,200	450	40
Merrimac	3,200	480	40
Roanoke	3,400	500	40
Colorado	3,400	500	40
St. Lawrence	1,726	500	50
Savannah	1,726	350	22
Germantown	939	300	22
Vincennes	700	290	20
Jamestown	985	300	22
Plymouth	989	300	22
Mississippi	1,692	300	11
Water-Witch	378	70	3
Perry	280	150	6
Total	25,815	4,830	378

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION OF THE SEA.

(*Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.*)

PARIS, March 20.—What the French call "the planting and cultivation of the sea," and the English, less ambitious in speech, would be content to call "the artificial raising of fish," is carried on in France with a perseverance and success which promise to yield very valuable results, and at no distant date. The various operations of modern pisciculture, due to the inventive genius of the humble fisherman Remy, and zealously promoted by the labors of the indefatigable M. Jacques Coste, under the joint auspices of the Imperial government and of the Society of Acclimation, are rapidly reduced to a system at once easy, of application, and of unexhausted resources, and which, apparently, to render the raising of fish as common as that of kine, sheep, wheat and potatoes.

Rivers, lakes and ponds exhausted by the improvident greed of fishermen and the destruction of the young fry, are stocked from the great raising establishments founded in various departments, and the coast of the Channel, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean are converted into oyster grounds, which threaten, if their tenants continue to multiply as rapidly as they are now doing, to ensure a surfeit of that dainty for the entire population of France.

THE FIRST ARTIFICIAL OYSTER-BED.

The first of the great artificial oyster-beds was undertaken by M. Coste, in 1857, in the bay of St. Brienne, on the northern coast of Britanny. The water is there exceedingly deep, and the violence of winds and weather added greatly to the difficulties of this novel attempt. But all these obstacles were successfully overcome. The entire surface of the bottom of the bay forming the piscicultural farm, is covered with fascines, composed of branches of trees strongly lashed together and held down by heavy stones. Between these fascines the bed of the sea is paved with oyster and muscle shells, pieces of rock, tiles, fragments of pottery, destined to attract the spawn and afford to the youngest oysters a surface suitable to their development.

FISH-FARMS.

The success of the experiment at St. Brienne has led to the formation of similar "fish-farms" at Arcachon, the *Ile de Re*, and in the roadstead of Toulon, all of which are now cultivated with unremitting care, and promise, according to the reports of the periodic inspections to which they are subjected by the agents of the government and by those of the Society of Acclimation, to inaugurate a new era in the annals of fish-markets, and to create a new and inexhaustible source of national wealth.

The last investigations into the state of the oyster-beds of St. Brienne, carried on by members of the Council General of the department of the Cotes du Nord, under the direction of the captains of the Chamois, Plover and Eveil of the French navy, placed by the government at the disposition of the commissioners charged to carry on the work of inspection, have given results that have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of the new system. Every time the drag was applied it brought up over two thousand oysters; and each of three fascines of row No. 10, sunk in 1859, and just brought up for examination, was found to contain twenty thousand young oysters, from three to five centimetres in diameter. These fascines, exhibited in various towns of Britanny, created universal amazement, and will probably lead to the establishment of many new beds. They were subsequently brought to Paris for the Emperor's inspection, and lastly were submitted to the Academy of Sciences, creating there the same feeling of admiration and astonishment which they had excited among the simple Breton peasants.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, April 15, 1861.

To the People of the City of New York:

As chief magistrate, representing the whole people, I feel compelled at this crisis to call upon them to avoid excitement and turbulence. Whatever may be or may have been individual positions or opinions on questions of public policy, let us remember that our country now trembles upon the brink of a precipice, and that it requires a patriotic and honest effort to prevent its final destruction. Let us ignore the past, rising superior to partisan considerations and rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our fathers. Whether this is to be accomplished by fratricidal warfare or by concession, conciliation and sacrifice, men may differ, but all will admit that here at least harmony and peace should prevail. Thus may we, under the guidance of Divine Providence, set an example of peace and good will throughout our extended country. In this spirit and with this view, I call upon the people of New York, irrespective of all other considerations or prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order and in the protection of property. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The bark Zingaretta at New York, brings Rio Janeiro advices of February 24. The sale of coffee since the departure of the last steamer were about 112,000 bags. The quotations were for washed 6$500@7$500; superior 6$300@6$400; 1st good 5$000@6$100; 1st ordinary 4$700@5$800; 2d do. 4$600@5$600.

Exchange on London 26d. Freights to the United States nominal; to London and Liverpool 44s@55s.; to the channel, etc., 60@65s.

At Rio Janeiro February 24, ships A. M. Laurence and Junius discharging; barks Panama, Adeline C. Adams, Union, Sally Magee, Carlota, Gen. Stricker, Leighlue, Clara Haxall, Virginia, Chanticler, Agnes, Panama, Wheatland, Mablow Williamson, all uncertain; Vivid, right for New York, loading; Cavalier, for Baltimore, do.; Adelaide, do. do.; Ocean Favorite, for the channel, loading; Empress Theresa, for Marseilles, loading; brig Sprite, uncertain; schrs. Castor, for New York, loading; Eveline Rutter, for New Orleans, loading; Levant, do.; P. M. Tinker, unchartered; North Point, do.; Eaglet, do.

Sailed 20th—Barks Chevallie, New York, 23d—Fannie Shrenshaw, Richmond; Marian, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNFORTUNATE HABITS.—Mr. Thomas Coppius, of Horatio street, New York, reputed to be a temperate man, and a highly esteemed citizen, has acquired the habit of being knocked down, nobody knows by whom, and thrown into pits and the river. Two months ago, he was knocked down in Bleecker street, robbed of $63, and thrown into a pit fifteen feet deep. On Monday night he was knocked down in Greenwich street, and when he recovered his consciousness, he found himself floating about in the North River, off Thirty-seventh street, and swam ashore near the upper depot of the Hudson River Railroad.

At New York dozens of protests are daily presented by importers at the Custom House, based upon the Constitutional points that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and that "no preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another."

DIFFERENCE OF EYE AS TO APPARENT SIZE.—An excellent illustration as to the mistakes artists sometimes make, in apparent size, is given in an incident which lately occurred in Paris. An English artist, who could not speak French, was in a restaurant, and being unable to make the waiter understand that he wanted some mushrooms, drew the best representation he could of that article upon a piece of paper. The waiter, after examining the sketch, with which he was somewhat puzzled, said he would fetch what the gentleman wanted. He left the room, and on his return, instead of producing a mushroom, he handed to the gentleman an *umbrella*.

DISAPPOINTED REPUBLICANS GOING TO DISBAND.—It is said that the Republican Association at Washington is to be disbanded, in consequence of the refusal of the President to appoint any of its members to office. They number about 1,000 men; and so more exasperated set of fellows it would be impossible to find in this hemisphere. Seven-eighths of them joined the association to obtain office, although they did not approve of the principles of the Republican party; and they discovered, when it was too late, that they had disgraced themselves for nothing.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. J. G. Linthicum, JAMES H. NUTWELL to Miss MARTHA E. OWENS, of West River.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. Wesley Brown, WILLIAM WESLEY to ANN MARIA RINGOLD, both of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, SAMUEL DENT, son of the late Chas. Dent, of this city, aged 19 years and 2 months. [Northern papers please copy.]

His funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs Wm. Mann, No. 111 South Paca street, on to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

At Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 10th April, RICHARD BERRY, Master Sailmaker, U. S. N., late of Baltimore, aged 47 years.

On the morning of the 15th instant, JOSEPH S. DONOVAN, in the 60th year of his age.

THE NEW TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION.
DRS. HUNTER & WILLIAMS,
PHYSICIANS FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
19 Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

The practice of Drs. HUNTER & WILLIAMS is confined exclusively to the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs by DIRECT MEDICATION, and the success that has attended their labors is sufficiently well known. It has demonstrated not only that Brochitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Granular Sore Threat may be permanently cured, but that Consumption *in all its stages is a curable disease*, and that the direct application of remedies, by means of inhalation to the seat of the malady, instead of giving them to the stomach, (always overtaxed and delicate in these diseases,) must hereafter be regarded by the profession as the only rational and scientific mode of treatment.

Parties unable to visit the city may be treated by correspondence—medicine, instrument, &c., being sent them by express. In order to obtain a proper statement of such cases, a form of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded by letter on application. ja17-ee3m

BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
To be opened this Summer at Lausanne, Switzerland,
By Mr. EDOUARD KRAFFT.
For references in this city, applications may be made to—Rev. Dr. A. C. COXE, Rector of Grace Church.
S. S. LEE, Esq., 144 North Charles street.
Mr. Krafft will leave for Europe on the 20th of July with the U. S. mail steamer Arago. His prospectus is to be obtained at his Dwelling, 89 Saratoga street. mh28-tJ12

IF YOU DESIRE HANDSOME FITTING COATS, PANTS OR VESTS, made of the latest and most approved styles now in the market, call at G. MCK. TEAL'S, Nos. 48 and 50 Baltimore street, on the northeast corner Frederick, where you may have them made to order, or ready-made, at prices that cannot fail to please all that may have a desire to economize. Call and examine the assortment before purchasing elsewhere. ap8-1m

D. R. STILTZ.
GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
56 N. CHARLES STREET,
ja11-tf OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES.—William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Breguet's NICKEL WATCHES, 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 Ras and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS., Baltimore. au15-tf

EMPORIUM OF ART.

JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes.

Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do., oval and square. Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures, Photographs, Portraits, &c.

FRYER'S Galleries,
No. 31 South Calvert street

CASH
SYSTEM.
A DISCOUNT ALLOWED
ON ORDERS FOR COAL
IF PAID FOR AT THE TIME THE ORDER IS LEFT
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
OFFICE NO. 9 SOUTH STREET.
☞ THE SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD FOR SALE AS USUAL. d2-tf

DANSKIN & CO.,
OF PARKER PL., NEAR CALVERT,
MAKE
SHIRTS
TO
ORDER,
AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE
GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD
SHIRT,
WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DANSKIN & CO.,
64 FAYETTE STREET.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh25-tf 239 Baltimore street.

FISHING TACKLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh 5-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

REMOVAL OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
with
Glass Cloth-Presser,
Improved Loop-Check,
new style
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,
next door to Cortlan & Co.
ap8-tf W. MERRILL, Agent.

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street.

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
JAMES H. JOHNSON.
a16-tf

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 FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
jy26-tf Baltimore.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAS. H. JOHNSON

ISRAEL & Co.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
n14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,
GREEN & YOE, Importers,
o31-tf 88 West Baltimor street.

PATENT
SHOULDER SEAM
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
PERFECT FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE.
Unequalled by any.
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH BOSOMS
EMBROIDERED BOSOM SHIRTS.
FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS
GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE.
HANDKERCHIEFS
SHIRTS.
W. P. TOWLES & BRO.,
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
145 Baltimore street.
Under Carroll Hall,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO.'S MACHINE COTTON. Also,
PATENT FLOOR SKATES. n15-tf

W. F. OWENS.
1861.
SPRING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
NEW STYLES
AND
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
Together with a fresh assortment
HALF HOSE,
WHITE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS.,
GLOVES,
AND UNDERWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
BY MEASUREMENT
AND
FIT GUARANTEED
NEW STYLES FRENCH BOSOMS just opened.
fe16-tf W. F. OWENS.

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by
N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
Pharmaceutists,
mh26-tfr 88 North Charles street.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 2 PER CENT, by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON

NEW GOODS.
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
For Holiday presents, has for sale every description of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water streets. d20-tf

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
o30-tfr 51 NORTH CHARLES STREET

NOTICE.
THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY
Have appointed Mr. RICHARD W. TYSON, the Sole Agent for the sale of its Coal in this market, to take effect from February 1st, 1861.
THOS. WILSON, President.
BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
SOLE AGENCY,
No. 58 SECO