THE DAILY EXCHANGE,

TERMS

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

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

If the UNION, as we have known and loved it, is to cease henceforth to exist, and two Confederacies are to be established between which the Ohio will be the dividing line, we hold that the people of Maryland have the indisputable right to determine which of the two new Governments shall rule over them. By the withdrawal of the States South of the Potomac, and the organization of a permanent and independent Government, which will exercise sovereign sway over the whole region between that river and the Gulf, the UNION to which Maryland plighted her allegiance will have utterly perished, and she will be then entitled to enter into such new political association as may best promote her own views and interests. But it is said that we are not to be suffered to decide our own destinies. The North has distinctly and repeatedly avowed its purpose to take and hold Maryland, because it lies between that section and Washington. Although it is admitted, that in case of a dissolution of the Confederacy the Federal Capital must speedily be removed from the banks of the Potomac, the Northern people intend to gratify their pride by keeping the seat of government for a little while longer at the point where it is now located, and for this selfish object they will not scruple to sacrifice forever the interests of Maryland, and to disregard the wishes of her people. Fortunately, however, we are not to be managed quite as easily as the North so presumptuously supposes. We are not absolutely at its mercy for all time to come, and the sooner it recognizes the fact the better for all parties. A brave and determined people, of whom one hundred thousand are capable of bearing arms, are not to be slighted with impunity, nor to be handed over without their consent to the domination of any government or section whatsoever. If we are but true to ourselves, we can still be the masters of our own fortunes. If we shall determine that it is to our advantage, as well as to our inclination, to join ourselves to the Southern Confederacy, nothing can long prevent us from doing so but our own supineness or timidity. As the allies of the South, the Southern people would be bound to consider our cause as their cause, and they would make no peace with their antagonists unless our rights were recognized and our wrongs were redressed. Until the impossible task of subjugating the South was performed, the North could not permanently hold Maryland in subjection. But it is said that the people of the free States are in a position to compel us to accept whatever terms they may choose to dictate—that they can send powerful fleets into our waters, and immense bodies of troops into our territory, and that the South is in no condition to afford us immediate aid. Admit this, and what then? Are we, therefore, to yield to absolute despair, to abandon our rights, and fling ourselves in abject submission at the feet of our conquerors? Suppose that a large army is concentrated in Washington, and an overwhelming force pours down across our northern border, and that we have neither the arms nor the organization to resist them. Suppose that large garrisons of strange soldiers are stationed within short distances of each other throughout the State. Not even in such case will the people of Maryland, if we judge them aright, relinquish their claim to be the arbiters of their own fate, or abate one jot of their rights. We can afford to wait longer than the hostile squadrons who may surround us. No nation can hold Maryland as Austria holds Venice. We need make no unavailing struggle. We ought not to enter upon any contest should the odds be palpably and heavily against us. But, although forced to remain inactive, we could not be compelled to surrender the dearest privilege of freemen. Patiently, calmly and resolutely, we would continue to assert our right, and the hour would inevitably come when they would be conceded to us, or it would bring us the opportunity to win them back.

Heaven forbid that we should be reduced to the sad necessity of taking up arms even in defence of our liberties. We want no deadly controversy with any people, and least of all with those of kindred blood. But we do insist that, if this Confederacy is to be dissolved, and that through no fault or wish of ours, and if the States on the one side of the Potomac are to separate from those on the other, the right of Maryland, in that event, to say where she will cast her lot cannot fairly be gainsaid. And we do earnestly trust that her sons will maintain that right with a zeal and courage worthy of their old renown.

We take it for granted that no man in our midst, who possesses a spark of principle, desires that the people of Maryland should do aught that would degrade them in their own estimation. On all occasions upon which Maryland has called upon her sons to act, they have responded to that call like men who were conscious of the duties that were incumbent upon them, and who were intent only upon proving that they were resolutely determined to fulfill those duties worthily. Impartial history will attest that, during the stormy period of the Revolution, no star shone with steadier brilliancy than that of Maryland; no braver soliers ever met the enemy on the battle field than those of the old Maryland line; no body of citizens ever made more sacrifices in defence of their just rights. We do not believe that the people of this State, upon whom are now devolved the destinies of the Commonwealth, have, in any respect, degenerated from the race from whence they sprang. It is upon this love for their native State, this devotion to her true interests, this honest zeal for her welfare, that we rely with unshaken confidence in the terrible crisis that all must feel is immediately impending. No question of equal importance has ever before been submitted to the exercise of their best judgment; no question half so vital to the prosperity of the industrial classes throughout the State has ever appealed to them for decision. Disguise the fact as men may, the reconstruction of the old Union is a matter of sheer impossibility, for it implies the conquest of the South. The war about to commence is not a war which has its partisans and opponents in all the States, but is sectional in its origin; sectional in its development; sectional in the issue upon which the battle is to be fought, and must continue to be sectional through all its varying phases of victory and defeat. Such a war can by no means be regarded as a war in defence of the UNION, for if those who make the UNION their rallying cry, were victorious in the contest, the UNION would be no longer that glorious UNION which was based upon the equality of the States, but would be comprised of a dominant section and of a number of conquered provinces held in subjection by the strong hand, and having no rights that the victors would regard as entitled to respect. The North tells us, that in resolving to resort to the arbitrament of the sword it acts as an unit. The South asserts that there, also, every dissentient voice is hushed. If both sections speak the truth, what conclusion can be reached but that the battle is between the North and the South, and that the idea put forth by the Northern people that they are about to fight in behalf of the UNION, is a delusion and a snare. t is the North arrayed against the South, and all the sophistry in the world cannot divest this quarrel of its exclusively sectional aspect. The point, therefore, which we of Maryland will be called upon to decide, is whether we will form an alliance, offensive or defensive, with the North or with the South—in other words, whether it is our duty to join a Northern or a Southern Confederacy. Neutral we cannot be; for our geographical position is such, that lying as we do directly across what must be the pathway of the contending armies, we should, in the language of the New York *Tribune*, "be ploughed with cannon "balls and sowed with powder." We have yet to find the first man, if he be honest in expressing his opinions, who will not frankly acknowledge that Maryland is, to all intents and purposes, a Southern State; that her people are Southern in their habits; Southern in their feelings; Southern in their sympathies and associations; and that the material prosperity of our merchants and manufacturers, and artizans of every class, is almost wholly dependent upon the preservation of their business connections with the South. If it be true that we have, in common with the South, grievances to redress, and rights to vindicate, if the North is believed to be animated by hostile feelings towards the South, and has resolved so to shape the policy of the Government as not only to monopolize the trade and commerce of the South, and build up Northern manufactories by a high protective tariff, but also, by fostering the fanaticism of the abolitionists, to bring fear and trembling to every Southern fireside, then we say that no true son of Maryland can cast his vote in favor of supporting so aggressive a section.

If it were possible for our citizens to fully comprehend the magnitude of the crisis which is now upon us, there would be more unanimity of sentiment among us with respect to the proper course to be pursued to meet the emergency. There are, however, many honest and well-meaning men who either will not, or cannot see that the country is in imminent peril, and who fondly imagine that the lurid war clouds that are now reddening the whole horizon will speedily disappear, and leave nothing behind but pure sunshine and clear blue skies. They are painfully conscious that every branch of business is paralyzed; that commerce is stagnant; that debts that cannot be collected; that gaunt hunger stares our laboring population in the face; but they, nevertheless, appear unable to grasp the fact that all these evils are the natural and inevitable consequences of the great convulsion which has broken up the framework of our Government, and which is destined to end in a permanent disruption of the Union. That man must be mad who supposes that this gathering of armies in the North and in the South is nothing more than a brilliant holiday pageant; or that the taking of Fort Sumter, the seige of Pickens, the scuttling of war vessels, the burning of the navy yard at Norfolk, the concentration of troops at the Capital, and the blood that was shed in our streets, are but the incidents of a national comedy which is to terminate happily to all the parties concerned, amid strains of choral music and a general joining of hands. Not so do we read the history of the sad events that have already occurred, or the horoscope of the future. We are painfully impressed with the conviction that war between brothers—civil war—of all wars the most desperate, brutal, bloody and barbarous, is inevitable, and that the people of this city and State, in common with the people of all the Southern States, must be prepared to meet the issue. Puritan fanaticism, lust of power, lust of dominion, lust of commercial supremacy—these are the elements which the North has brought to bear against the South. Northern journalists, with the malice of incarnate fiends, have worked upon the passions of the populace by every species of appeal and every form of exhortation. Bravoes and bullies, ruffians guilty of every crime in the decalogue, the scum and off-scourings of every vile haunt that is known to the police of great cities, have been organized into battalions, to be launched against the homes and firesides of Southern people. Humanity shudders at the diabolical suggestions which are daily published in the columns of the *Herald*, the *Times*, the *Courier*, the *Tribune*, and the *Post*. Upon this devoted city all the vials of Northern wrath have been poured without stint. It is to be "shelled," "chained," "laid in ashes," and left in such utter ruin that only the marble shaft erected to WASHINGTON is to be left entire, to overlook the scene of desolation; whilst the Westchester *Democrat* reminds the Pennsylvania volunteers that Baltimore "has always been "celebrated for the beauty of its women;" that "the "fair were ever the reward of the brave;" and, that "Beauty and Booty was the watchword at New "Orleans." The people of the other Southern States are "to be starved out," "drowned out," "slaughtered without mercy," or "hung as "traitors;" their slaves are incited to rise against their masters, and sparing neither age nor sex, to emulate the awful atrocities which signalized the insurrection of the blacks in San Domingo. Such is the benign and humane spirit in which the North enters into this war. Is it any marvel that the people of the eight Southern States which have seceded are united, almost to a man, in defence of all that they hold dear; that the border slave States deeply sympathize with them, and that a war, if once commenced under such circumstances, would speedily crush out all neutrality, and become of necessity a war of sections? Can we of Maryland hope to escape its ravages? We may open our railways and re-construct our bridges; but where is the trade to come from if the railways are seized upon by the Government, and our seaports blockaded? Cut off, as we would be, from our only avenues of trade, both coasting and inland, the anxieties which now oppress our people would no longer cloud their judgment as respects the side which it became them to support, the duty which was devolved upon them, or the stake which they have in the result.

[Correspondence of the Exchange.]

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Arrival and Departure of Troops—Building a Railroad Through the City for the Military—Distributing the Bible among the Volunteers—An Explanation, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2.

Yesterday the steamers Baltic and Kedar arrived off the harbor, having on board artillery from Rhode Island, and the fifth regiment from New York, also Col. Ellsworth's Zouave regiment of New York. The latter is said to be composed of 1,000 men, well drilled. To-day all were landed in the naval yard, the artillery occupying the greater part of the time. The horses are fine looking animals, but in bad condition, being cramped on board ship while on the voyage from New York.

Yesterday two additional regiments marched for Washington, and another left this morning.

Notwithstanding the troops have purchased a large number of horses and wagons, they find great difficulty in conveying their baggage and stores from the wharf to the railroad depot, for transportation to Washington. However, to obviate this difficulty, they have commenced to build a railroad from the depot to the wharf in the Naval Academy, over the bed of Main street to St. Ann's Church, where it runs through a portion of the church-yard, and from thence to the Academy.—The congregation attached to the church greatly complain of the destruction of their property, but there is no remedy except that the troops will pay all damages sustained.

Additional quarters have been erected for the accommodation of the troops, but as yet all are not supplied. Camp-fires can now be seen at various places on the drill-ground, which a fortnight ago was admired by all strangers as a lovely lawn.

Among the camp-followers are one or two ministers, who are distributing the Bible and New Testament among the troops, and endeavoring to persuade them to give those books a daily perusal.

I observe in to-day's *News*, a communication from Col. George W. Hughes, stating that his negro man had not run away, and consequently could not have been arrested by Gov. Sprague's regiment, of Rhode Island, and returned, as stated in my letter of the 20th ult. To this I would merely say that I obtained my information from a Northern Republican, and who is a minister of the gospel travelling with the troops, who requested me to publish it. The report was also currently circulated in this city, perhaps from a like source, and many slaveholders being led to believe it, complimented Gov. Sprague for his conduct.

The soldiers intermingle with the citizens, and all so far has passed off without any difficulty. G.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKENS.—The N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday, says:

The United States steamer Atlantic, government transport, arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, bringing us details of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. The Atlantic sailed from this port on April 7, having on board troops, provisions and war munitions. She arrived at Fort Taylor, Key West, on the 12th, and at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, on the 14th, at both of which places she took on board additional troops and government stores, and sailed for the mouth of Pensacola harbor, joining the fleet stationed there, and anchoring off Santa Rosa Island, on which is Fort Pickens, on the evening of the 16th. Immediately on her arrival, during the night of the 16th, the reinforcement of the fort by the fleet commenced, in which the Atlantic took a prominent part. The operations of reinforcement continued up to April 23, during which time a large number of troops, horses, cannon, provisions, workmen, firearms and great quantities of various kinds of military stores, were safely landed and placed securely within the walls of Fort Pickens. The steam transport Illinois also arrived off Santa Rosa Island on the 19th, and her troops and stores were also landed. During all these operations not a gun was fired by the Southerners from their fortifications. Fort Pickens is now amply supplied with men and guns to successfully resist any attack, there being now in the fort and on Santa Rosa Island together about one thousand men, with provisions and stores sufficient to last for six months; and from the advantageous position in which this late reinforcement placed both the garrison and the fleet, further supplies of men, provisions, &c., can hereafter be thrown in at leisure.

THE WASHINGTON HOMICIDE.—The *National Intelligencer* of Monday, gives the following account of the homicide in that city on Sunday night last: An occurrence took place about one o'clock yesterday evening that created great excitement at the navy yard and in the city generally. It is said a corporal of one of the volunteer companies, named Murphy, took a file of men into the house of a man named Boyd, whom he charged with being a Disunionist, and that the party ruthlessly shot him dead in his bed-room. Other accounts give a different version, and that he was shot only after firing upon a party who went to arrest him.

Since the above was written we have learned that the above homicide was committed by a corporal and ten men belonging to the company of volunteer militia of this District under command of Captain Miller, and stationed at the Haight House, near the navy yard. The name of the citizen brutally shot in the presence of his family is Cornelius Boyd.

The unfortunate occurrence having last evening been made known to the United States officer in command of this District, an armed party was immediately detailed by his order to arrest the corporal and his men, that they might be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

The Council of the city of Lynchburg, at its called meeting on Saturday, appropriated $5,000 more for the defence of the city and State.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN CRISIS—MR. RUSSELL'S FIRST LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES.

We take the following extracts from the initiatory letter of Mr. Russell the special correspondent of the London *Times*, sent to America to watch and follow up the course of events in this country:

* * * * * * * *

But New York seems full of divine calm and human phlegm. A panic in Wall street would, doubtless, create greater external disturbance than seemed to me to exist in its streets and pleasant mansions. No doubt there is, and must be, very great agitation of feeling and much apprehension; but to the stranger they are not very patent or visible. An elegant refinement, which almost assumes the airs of pseudo-curantism, reigns in society, only broken by the vehement voices of female patriotism or the denunciations addressed against the provisions of a tariff which New York seems unanimous in regarding with hostility and dismay. If Rome be burning, there are hundreds of noble Romans fiddling away in the Fifth Avenue, and in its dependencies, quite satisfied that they cannot join any of the fire companies, and that they are not responsible for the deeds of the "Nero" or 'anti-Nero" who applied the torch. They marry and are given in marriage; they attend their favorite theatres, dramatic or devotional as the case may be, in the very best coats or bonnets; they eat the largest oysters, drink the best wines, and enjoy the many goods the gods provide them, unmoved by the daily announcement that Fort Sumter is evacuated, that the South is arming, and the Morrill Tariff is ruining the trade of the country. And, as they say, "What can we do?" "We are," they insinuate, "powerless to avert the march of events. We think everybody is wrong. Things were going on very pleasantly when these Abolitionists disturbed the course of trade, and commerce, and speculation, with their furious fantasies; and now the South, availing themselves of the opportunity which the blindness of their enemies has afforded them to do what they have wished in their hearts for many a year, start in business for themselves, and will not be readily brought back by the lure of any concession till they find they are unable to get money to pay their way, and resort to measures which may be ruinous to capital or lead to reconstruction of the Confederation on both sides." If, smoothing the researches which such remarks suggest, an investigation is made in the stratum of thought by careful exploration, it will not be long before the miner comes upon matters which he never could have expected to find in that particular gallery. What are the most cherished institutions of the great Republic?

If the intelligent foreigner were asked what were the fundamental principles which, guaranteed by, and guaranteeing, their Constitution, the people of the United States admired the most, he would probably reply, "Universal suffrage, with its incidental exercise of vote by ballot, free citizenship, a free press." Probably he would answer correctly in the main, for he would know more of the matter than I do but if he visited New York for a few days, what would be his amazement to see his best friends shake their heads at the very mention of these grand shibboleths! How would his faith be disturbed when he learnt from some merchant prince that universal suffrage, in its practical working in that city, had handed over the municipal government to the most ignorant—if not the most unprincipled men—that it flooded and submerged the landmarks of respectability and station by a tide of barbarous immigrant foreigners—that the press had substituted licentiousness for liberty, and that the evils done in New York by these agencies afflicted the whole State! Ingenious theorists might attempt to convince him that the effect of these mischievous elements had been felt at the very centre of the social system, and had led to the separation which, be it temporary or permanent, all Northern Americans deplore.

Few, however, would admit that the failure of Republican institutions is by any means involved in the disasters which have fallen on the Commonwealth, even when they freely confess that they desire to modify the Constitution, while they lament the impossibility of doing so in consequence of the very condition of things it has created. It is my firm conviction, forced on my mind by the words of many men of note with whom I have spoken, that they would gladly, if they could, place some limits to their own liberties as far as their fellow-men are concerned, and that they begin to doubt whether a Constitution founded on abstract principles of the equality of mankind can be worked out in huge cities—veritable *cloaca gentium*—however successful it was in the earlier days of the Republic, and as it is in the sparsely inhabited rural districts where every inhabitant represents property. These men may be a small minority, but they certainly represent great wealth, much ability, and high intelligence in the State of which I speak. They assert there is no recuperative power in the Constitution. The sick physician cannot heal himself, for he has caused his own illness, and a Convention, the great nostrum of the fathers of the Republic, is only an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip mad. * * *

At Washington there is at this moment such a ferment as no other part of the world could exhibit—a spectacle which makes one wonder that any man can be induced to seek for office, or that any government can be conducted under such a system. The storm which rolled over the capital has, I am told, subsided; but the stranger, unaccustomed to such tempestuous zones, thinks the gale is quite strong enough even in its diminished intensity. All the hotels are full of keen gray-eyed men, who fondly believe their destiny is to fill for four years some pet appointment under Government. The streets are crowded with them; the steamers and railway carriages, the public department, the steps of the Senators' dwellings, the lobbies of houses, the President's mansion, are crowded with them. From all parts of the vast Union, not even excepting the South, they have come fast as steam or wind and waves could bear them to concentrate in one focus on the devoted head of the President all the myriad influences which, by letter, testimonial, personal application, unceasing canvass, and sleepless solicitation they can collect together.

Willard's Hotel, a huge caravanserai, is a curious study of character and institutions. Every form of speech and every accent under which the English tongue can be recognized, rings through the long corridors in tones of expostulation, anger or gratification. Crowds of long-limbed, [illegible] Kentucky, vast conceptions in hatting and booting, angular with documents and pregnant with demand, throng every avenue in spite of the printed notices directing them "to move on from front of the cigar stand." They are "senator hunters," and every senator has a *clientelle* more numerous than the most popular young Roman noble who ever sauntered down the Via Sacra. If one of them ventures out of cover, the cry is raised, and he is immediately run to earth. The printing-presses are busy with endless copies of testimonials, which are hurled at every body with reckless profusion.

At the very moment when the President and his Cabinet should be left undisturbed to deal with the tremendous questions which have arisen for their action, the roar of office-seekers dins every sense, and almost annihilates them. The Senate, which is now sitting merely to confirm appointments, relieving the monotony of executive reviews with odd skirmishes between old political antagonists now and then, will, it is said, rise this week. Around their Chamber is the ever-recurring question heard, "Who has got what?" and the answer is never satisfactory to all. This hunting after office, which destroys self-respect when it is the moving motive of any considerable section of a great party, is an innovation which was introduced by General Jackson; but it is likely to be as permanent as the Republic, inasmuch as no candidate dares to declare his intention of reverting to the old system. These "spoils," as they are called, are now being distributed by two Governments—the *de jure* and the *de facto* Government of Washington, and the Government erected by the Southern States at Montgomery.

It is difficult for one who has arrived so recently in this country and who has been subjected to such a variety of statements, to come to any very definite conclusion in reference to the great questions which agitate it. But as far as I can I shall form my opinions from what I see, and not from what I hear; and as I shall proceed South in a few days, there is a probability of my being able to ascertain what is the real state of affairs in that direction. As far as I can judge—my conclusion, let it be understood, being drawn from the prevailing opinions of others—"the South will never go back into the Union." On the same day I heard a gentleman of position among the Southern party say, "No concession, no compromise, nothing that can be done or suggested shall induce us to join any confederation of which the New England States are members;" and by another gentleman, well known as one of the ablest of the Abolitionists, I was told, "If I could bring back the Southern States by holding up my little finger, I should consider it criminal to do so." The friends of the Union sometimes endeavor to disguise their sorrow and their humiliation at the prospect presented by the great republic, under the garb of pride, in the peculiar excellence of institutions which have permitted such a revolution as secession without the loss of one drop of blood. But concession averts bloodshed. If I give up my purse to the footpad who presents a pistol at my head, I satisfy all his demands, and he must be a sanguinary miscreant if he pulls the trigger afterwards. The policeman has, surely, no business to boast of the peculiar excellence, in such a transaction, of the state of things which allows the transfer to take place without bloodshed. A Government may be so elastic as, like an overstrained india-rubber band, to have no compressive force whatever, and that very quality is claimed for the Federal Government as excellence by some eminent men whom I have met, and who maintained the thesis, that the United States Government has no right whatever to assert its authority by force over the people of any State whatever; that, based on the consent of all, it ceases to exist wherever there is dissent—a doctrine which no one need analyze who understands what are the real uses and ends of Government. The friends of the existing Administration, on the whole, regard the secession as a temporary aberration, which a "masterly inactivity," the effects of time, inherent weakness, and a strong reaction, of which they flatter themselves they see many proofs in the Southern States, will correct. "Let us," they say, "deal with this matter in our own way. Do not interfere. A recognition of the secession would be an interference amounting to hostility. In good time the violent men down South will come to their senses, and the treason will die out."

They ignore the difficulties which European States may feel in refusing to recognize the principles on which the United States were founded when they find them embodied in a new Confederation, which, so far as we know, may be in all intents and purposes constituted in an entire independence, and present itself to the world with claims to recognition to which England, at least, having regard to precedents of *de facto* governments, could only present an illogical refusal. The hopes of other sections of the Northerners are founded on the want of capital in the slave States; on the pressure which will come upon them when they have to guard their own frontiers against the wild tribes who have been hitherto repelled at the expense of the whole Union by the Federal troops; on the exigencies of trade, which will compel them to deal with the North, and thereby to enter into friendly relations and ultimate re-alliance. But most impartial people, at least in New York, are of the opinion that the South has shaken the dust off her feet, and will never enter the portals of the Union again. She is confident in her own destiny. She feels strong enough to stand alone. She believes her mission is one of extension and conquest—her leaders are men of singular political ability and undaunted resolution. She has but to stretch forth her hand, as she believes, and the Gulf becomes an American lake closed by Cuba. The reality of these visions the South is ready to test, and she would not now forego the trial, which may, indeed, be the work of years, but which she will certainly make. All the considerations which can be urged against her resolves are as nothing in the way of her passionate will, and the world may soon see under its eyes the conflict of two Republics founded on the same principles, but subjected to influences that produce repulsion as great as exists in two bodies charged with the same electricity. If ever the explosion comes it will be tremendous in its results, and distant Europe must feel the shock.

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Charles Francis Adams, Cassius M. Clay and Jacob S. Haldeman, United States Ministers to England, Russia and Sweden, sailed from Boston on Wednesday, in the steamer Niagara.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.

The London *Athenæum* of the 13th instant notices the exhibition of several curious relics at the last meeting of the British Archæological Institute.—Among them were three old covers of the Domesday Book, and a very interesting volume, with velvet cover, richly enamelled bosses, and numerous seals dangling by cords, each protected by a silver box—a curious example of covenants with royalty in the fifteenth century. This rich casing contained the Book of Penalties for non-performance of the terms of the indenture between King Henry the Seventh and the Abbot of Westminster and others. Seven copies of this book exist, and a second one was exhibited in the same apartments by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

THE PRAYER-BOOK OF MARY STUART was also exhibited. The *Athenæum* describes it as follows: In the centre of the front is a crown; on the back an enamelled shield surmounted with a crown. The letters read M.A.R.I.A R.E.G.I.N.A., and the letter a of the first word falls under the royal crown; the remaining four occupy the corners of the front of the cover. This very interesting relic comes from the well stored treasury of Stonyhurst, and from which, had space and time permitted, still further wonders of art might have been forthcoming.

AN ANCIENT CHASUBLE.

A rich chasuble from Stonyhurst claimed recognition as the very perfection of needlework, and painting with bright threads on a minute scale.—The softness and delicacy of the work, and the miniaturelike finish of the heads, possess all the refinements and freedom of a Finnich pencil. The central line of figures is of a much later date than the rest, being coarser, and executed in broad vertical stitches of the most brilliant colors. They pertain to early in 1500, whilst the side historical scenes seem almost a century older. The figure down the centre of the chasuble are, beginning at the top, St. Philip with cross and book, St. Paul resting his sword on the ground, St. John the Baptist, a bearded man, with the lamb seated on the book in his hand, and St. Bartholomew with the knife. The scenes from legendary history seem to pertain to Canterbury. In the upper left-hand compartment St. Dunstan is seen wearing his mitre, seated by the side of his cutlery and taking the devil, under the shape of a great beast, by the nose with his pincers. Below this, St. Blaise, as a naked bishop, saving his mitre, is tied to a column, and tormentors are in the act of operating on him with fullers' combs. The body of St. Blaise was an ancient treasure of Canterbury Cathedral. The lowest compartment represents, probably, the martyrdom of St. Elphege. The three historical scenes on the right side represent a Bishop officiating at an altar, a miracle wrought before a shrine, probably that of Thomas a Becket, and the restoration of a child brought to a bishop by its parents.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The French and English have been fighting the negroes on the river Gambia, coast of Africa.—These "pussons" fought well, jamping on the parapets of their earthworks. They were, however, defeated with loss, and an old chief, the King of Jocardo, purchased peace from his conquerors by giving them back a stolen herd of cattle, five hundred dollars and fifteen thousand bushels of peanuts.

The ladies of Warsaw, to show their regard for the patriotic workingmen of that city at the present crisis, arranged to so that in every principal mansion twenty-five of them should be entertained with a sumptuous repast on Easter day. In this way forty thousand fared sumptously.

A commission of lunacy has been taken out against the Earl of Kingston. It appears he became deeply involved in speculations with Sadlier, and has ever since been in a most wretched and irrational state of mind and dirty condition of body.

Lady Wetherell-Warneford has left by her will $25,000 to her favorite maid, $150,000 for repairs, &c., of old churches, and $175,000 as a fund for the support of the poor widows and orphans of the clergymen in the diocese of Gloucester.

Count Marchand, one of the friends, followers and executors of the first Napoleon, was made a member of the Legion of Honor by Louis Napoleon immediately after the close of the ceremonies of the late reinterment of the first Emperor's remains.

There are only two Lord Mayors in England, those of London and York. The wife of the former drops the title of Lady-Mayoress when her husband goes out of office, the wife of the latter is legally entitled to be a "Lady" all her life.

Mr. Ellis, recorder of Leeds, is dead, chiefly distinguished for his editorship of a portion of Lord Macaulay's works, and being an executer under his will.

Some curious birds' nests were lately discovered under the roof of a blacksmith's shop in Sheffield, entirely constructed of horse-shoe nails. The birds were pigeons.

Dr. Barwell, in a new surgical work, says there is no vacuum in the human bones, but they are kept whole and firm by the attraction of cohesion.

Five hundred persons, soldiers and their families, were destroyed in the bastion of St. Antonio at Gaeta, by the explosion of a single sixteen-inch rifled shell in the magazine.

A genuine portrait of Shakspeare, taken from the life by Burbage, is said to have been recently discovered in Stratford.

During the year 1860 there were seven hundred and seventy-two persons confined in the Paris prisons for debt.

Prince Murat has been "put in Coventry" by the Emperor for six months, in consequence of his Italian letter.

The library of the Vatican contains one hundred thousand printed volumes, and twenty-five thousand manuscripts.

The Ionian Islands are almost in a state of insurrection in consequence of the popular wish to be united to the kingdom of Greece.

Accounts from Oporto state that the product of port wine from the Upper Douro, for the last year, was only 25,602 pipes.

A number of philosophical women recently celebrated in Germany the 2,389th anniversary of the birth of Plato.

Lint should be so scraped as to present a fibrous surface.

The Chatham convicts are to be sent out to British Australia.

Garibaldi's recent illness has been occasioned by a fit of the gout, which attacked his foot.

The Duchess of Kent left personal property to the amount of $150,000 only.

The city of Berlin is overrun by millions of rats. The police have been called upon to interfere.

Ole Bull has reappeared in London.

THE CHARGE OF TREASON—*The Hearing before Judge Cadwalader.*—Yesterday morning, C. A. Greiner, whose arrest on a charge of treason was noticed in the *Ledger* of yesterday, had a hearing before Judge Cadwalader, sitting as committing magistrate. U. S. District Attorney Colley appeared for the Government, and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., for the defendant. There was no excitement, and the hearing progressed in an orderly manner. The Court-room was but partially filled. Mr. Coffey stated that the arrest had been effected through the direction of General Patterson, and he produced the following letter:

Headquarters Military Department of Washington:
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1861.

SIR—Under the authority of Brigadier-General Patterson, C. A. Greiner, who commanded Fort Pulaski, Savannah Harbor, after it was seized by the rebels, and was prominent in its attack, has been arrested in this city, and is now held at the Marshal's office. He has admitted all the facts.

I presume he had better be handed over to the civil power. The General, however, is ready to hear any suggestion in regard to the matter.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CRAIG BIDDLE.

Geo. A. Coffey, U. S. Dis. Attorney.

Several witnesses were examined who testified to his admissions, but without concluding the examination, it was closed for the day.—*Philadelphia Ledger, May 2.*

MOVING DAY IN NEW YORK.—The weather yesterday was rather disagreeable for families compelled to move, and considerable annoyance was the result in many cases. There was not, however, as much moving as on the 1st of May one year ago. All who could, took advantage of the fair weather of the day previous, and entered their new homes. Hence there was not as much confusion as would have otherwise have been the case. There was no difficulty in procuring the services of carmen any portion of the day. The prices made up for lack—$2.50 and $3 per load being generally asked.—*N. Y. Paper, May 1.*

MARRIED.

On the 31st December, 1860, by Rev. D. A. Shermer, BENJAMIN D. DAVIS to MISS ANN E. WILSON, both of this city.

On the 4th December, 1860, by the Rev. John McCron, D. D., HENRY SCHMENNER to SALLIE, only daughter of Edward Perkins, both of this city.

DIED

On the 1st instant, ELIZABETH FRANCIS, aged 86 years.

On the morning of the 1st instant, SUSAN, wife of G. A. Bausemer.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET.
s24-tf Between Calvert and South streets.

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 SECOND STREET,
Yard, CORNER OF YORK AND WILLIAM STREETS.
The undersigned having been 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, at the shortest notice, orders for any size and quantity of the
BALTIMORE COMPANY'S
or
GEORGE'S CREEK
BITUMINOUS COAL,
For Domestic use, Shipment, Steaming or Manufacturing purposes, at very low rates.
R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent.
Mr. CHARLES GILMOR, the former agent of the Company, will continue at the office and attend to the sale of Coal as heretofore. fe5-tf

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

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT
PHOTOGRAPHS
u14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed an Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

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.

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FIRE POLICIES,
MARINE POLICIES,
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ISSUED UPON APPLICATION
AT
JOHNSTON'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 and 75 Second street.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
AGENT FOR
FIRST CLASS
FIRE, MARINE
AND
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
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WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 25 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON

DANSKIN & CO.,
64 FAYETTE ST., 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

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

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

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. m15-tf

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1861.
SPRING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
NEW STYLES
AND
LATEST IMPORTATIONS