THE DAILY EXCHANGE, MAY 4, 1861.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KEERS.

Elizabeth H. Cook and Geo. H. Cook, her husband, vs. Jacob Pouder of Carroll county. Application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover possession of her children. Before reported. The petitioners through their counsel, B. C. Barroll, Esq., withdrew the application, and the case was dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

William G. Marshall vs. Samuel Ready. Bill filed to set aside a deed conveying the property known as Cold Spring Hotel and Guilford Abbey, three miles from the city, on the York turnpike.

THE BOURBONS AND THE BONAPARTES.

A SPARKING MATCH AMONG THE FRENCH ROYALTY.

When Prince Napoleon made his speech in the French Senate during the debate on the Address to the Emperor, it was generally remarked that there were certain passages in it attacking the former reigning families, and particularly the House of Orleans, which it would have evinced better taste and more prudence not to have spoken. The allusions to the Princes of Orleans were likely to evoke reminiscences and to suggest comparisons which, at all times odious, might not add to the influence of the speaker, besides giving rise to reprisals from those who were directly attacked, or from their friends. Such has been the case. The Duke d'Aumale has come forth as the defender of his family, in a pamphlet of about thirty pages. It is entitled, *Lettre sur l'Histoire de France*, and was published on the 14th of April; and though its appearance in the shop windows of several Paris booksellers was not destined to last longer than a few hours, it attracted considerable attention. It was seized by the police authorities, but before the seizure was effected thousands of copies had already been in circulation. We make a few extracts from this production. The Duke opens thus:

"Prince: In a speech which you made, and which affected your audience in different ways, you thanked MM. Troplong and Persigny for the lessons of Roman and English history which they had been pleased to give to our country, and which you had turned to account. To these lessons I would add a few words on the history of France. When the chief of your dynasty (I borrow his own words) exulted at Ham, by an imprisonment of six years, his rash attempt against the laws of his country, he exercised without impediment his rights as a citizen, and he freely criticised in the newspapers the established government which he had begun by attacking by open force. My situation is very different. I ask for no such privileges. Exiled from my country without having violated any law, without having merited my fate by any fault, I am only known in France by having been brought up under her flag, and having faithfully served it to the very day on which I was separated from it by violence. But have I forfeited by that exile the most natural, the most sacred of all rights—that of defending my family when publicly outraged, and with it the past history of France? That insulting attack, which a Government so strong, and which inspires you with so much confidence, has endorsed, circulated, and posted up on every wall—can my answer follow it, and will appear, in conformity with the laws, on the soil of my country? I wish to make the experiment. If it turn against me, and if, in contempt of the most simple notions of justice and honor, you stifle my voice in France in so legitimate a cause, it will at least find an echo in Europe, and it will reach in every country the hearts of all honest men. You have spoken of the scandalous intestine dissensions of which the Bourbons have given the example. More than any other, the young branch of this House seems to have excited your indignation; and, if I am to trust to the first report of the debate, in the picture which you largely sketched the Princes of Orleans formed a sombre group, no doubt with the view of throwing out into relief the brilliant picture of the union and virtue of the Napoleons—since there are no longer Bonapartes."

After having disposed of the allegations of Prince Napoleon as to the dissensions and crimes of the Bourbons, the Duke d'Aumale proceeds in the following terms:

"Whatever may be alleged, there is no longer a *parvenu* either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuileries. Sovereign houses—and you have, I think, the pretension of being one—sovereign houses count only a *parvenu*—their founder. This title, for it is one, history will give to the then obscure sub-lieutenant of artillery, who, 15 years after leaving the school of Brienne, placed on his brow the crown of Charlemagne. Now, the man is not a *parvenu* who has proclaimed his hereditary right at Strasburg and at Boulogne, who passed without transition from exile to power, and who calls himself Napoleon III. You now speak to us in magnificent terms of the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December. Yet no man saw you on that day in the group of faithful men who hurried to the Elysee to devote themselves intrepidly to the fortunes of the new Dictator. Neither were you among the representatives of the nation who protested at the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement and elsewhere against the violations of the laws of this country. Where were you then? To this hour no one would know if, among the resolute men who were deliberating in that moment of anguish whether it was not their duty to combat behind the barricades, some did not implore heaven seeing you suddenly appear among them, but only for an instant; for you disappeared at once when, fortune having decided, the police seized them in the name of the conqueror. Trust me, do not boast too much of a zeal so tardy; and, in your retrospective enthusiasm, do not, for the sake of your friends in Italy, go so far as to establish between this successful conspiracy and Garibaldi's attempt a comparison which, perhaps, would not be to the taste of the patriot of Caprera. One thing astonishes me, and that is, that the Duke of Orleans, my grandfather, has not found favor with you—you, who, like him, have sat on the left in a Republican assembly.—Here I must admit a comparison between you and him ends. Once launched on a fatal declivity, he could not arrest his course, but he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold. You descended from the benches of the mountain to enter the sumptuous mansion (the Palais Royal) in which the Duke of Orleans was born."

The following are the concluding passages:

"Prince: In a speech which you made, and which affected your audience in different ways, you thanked MM. Troplong and Persigny for the lessons of Roman and English history which they had been pleased to give to our country, and which you had turned to account. To these lessons I would add a few words on the history of France. When the chief of your dynasty (I borrow his own words) exulted at Ham, by an imprisonment of six years, his rash attempt against the laws of his country, he exercised without impediment his rights as a citizen, and he freely criticised in the newspapers the established government which he had begun by attacking by open force. My situation is very different. I ask for no such privileges. Exiled from my country without having violated any law, without having merited my fate by any fault, I am only known in France by having been brought up under her flag, and having faithfully served it to the very day on which I was separated from it by violence. But have I forfeited by that exile the most natural, the most sacred of all rights—that of defending my family when publicly outraged, and with it the past history of France? That insulting attack, which a Government so strong, and which inspires you with so much confidence, has endorsed, circulated, and posted up on every wall—can my answer follow it, and will appear, in conformity with the laws, on the soil of my country? I wish to make the experiment. If it turn against me, and if, in contempt of the most simple notions of justice and honor, you stifle my voice in France in so legitimate a cause, it will at least find an echo in Europe, and it will reach in every country the hearts of all honest men. You have spoken of the scandalous intestine dissensions of which the Bourbons have given the example. More than any other, the young branch of this House seems to have excited your indignation; and, if I am to trust to the first report of the debate, in the picture which you largely sketched the Princes of Orleans formed a sombre group, no doubt with the view of throwing out into relief the brilliant picture of the union and virtue of the Napoleons—since there are no longer Bonapartes."

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[*From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 27.*]

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of the South are thoroughly roused. The feeling is calm and determined rather than unduly noisy and demonstrative. The tramp of soldiers is heard in all directions. Companies are forming, flags are flying, and scarcely anything is talked of or thought of in any circles by any class of our citizens. The call to arms is everywhere responded to with an alacrity and enthusiasm never before witnessed in the Southern States. The Lincoln government may rely upon the truth of what we say. The facts prove it beyond all doubt. All political differences are hushed, and all the people are animated by a common, and all-pervading impulse to resist at any and every hazard, and to the last extremity, the efforts of the Lincoln government to subjugate them. That government will find the task it has undertaken impossible to accomplish. Instead of throwing down their arms, the people are taking them up by hundreds, by thousands, by tens of thousands, and if necessary they will take them up by hundreds of thousands. There is now union at the South, and in union there is strength.

There are no dissentients worthy of any notice. The rich give their money to support their cause, and some of them give with a munificent liberality that shows how strong and deep are the feelings that pervade their minds. The poor give their personal services in one way or another, their encouraging words; the young buckle on their armor and seize their rifles. Some go to the tented field and some keep guard at home. Some support the cause with their swords and some with their pens; and the ladies—God bless them—give their smiles and their hearts, more powerful than battering rams or rifled cannon. Even the children have caught the prevailing enthusiasm, and military caps and miniature guns and swords, and all the paraphernalia of mimic warfare may be witnessed throughout all ranks of juvenility.

This is the state of things existing in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana, and so far as we can learn it is a truthful and impartial type of that which exists throughout every one of the fifteen Southern States, with very trifling exceptions, perhaps in some locations in Delaware, Virginia and Missouri. Even there the respect for the old regime is undergoing a rapid daily diminution.—We do not believe that even Delaware will respond to the call of Lincoln for troops to subjugate the South. We believe that State will be found alongside of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, not to speak of North Carolina and Tennessee, in opposition to Lincolnism, and the diabolical purposes that his party unblushingly avows. His measures have had thus far just the opposite effect to those he intended. Every move he makes diminishes still more the last remaining remnants of toleration for his administration which may have existed in the border States at the time of his inauguration.

If he had possessed the least statesmanship, and if his advisers had not been as blind as bats, they would have encouraged and strengthened the Union feeling in the border States by a scrupulously pacific course towards the Confederate States. As if given over to utter madness, however, as if wishing to give all the aid in their power to the Confederate States, the Lincoln officials and their Black Republican advisers and the Black Republican press, went directly to work, as if on purpose, to annihilate the last vestiges of Union sentiments in those border slave States that may have been deemed the most favorable to the growth of such sentiments! The appositeness of the old quotation, "*Quem Deus*," etc., was never more apparent.

The key to the blind conduct of the Lincoln officials is undoubtedly the profound ignorance which pervaded and still pervades, their minds and the minds of their supporters as to the real nature of the feelings existing in the South in regard to the domination of their party.

Mr. Seward has received much credit for sagacity; and yet it has been apparent to us that Mr. Seward never understood from the beginning the nature of the question which he has raised, and which he has now to confront in the order of battle which he prefers. His speech in the United States Senate before any State seceded showed this. He spoke of the "eccentric" movements in the South; and evidently regarded them as the evanescent ebullition of the hour, the mere flash of popular chagrin, destined to pass suddenly away, instead of the deep and profound feelings that they really indicated. This belief of Mr. Seward also cropped out in his late correspondence with our Commissioners. He and his friends made a profound mistake, and they are going to war hugging this fatal blunder to their hearts. They undertake to subdue the people of fifteen great States who are united in self-defence, and who will fight—we were about to say as no other people ever fought—for their soil, for their independence, for their safety, for the right of self-government, for their institutions, for their honor and interests, for their *lares* and *penates*, their loved-ones.

The people of these fifteen great States thus united, thus self-reliant, thus enthusiastic, thus chivalric, brave, indomitable, with the means of self-defence in great profusion, the Lincoln officials and their supporters propose to conquer, subdue and utterly "wipe out" from their own soil!

Perhaps they will do it, and perhaps they won't! We incline with considerable confidence to the latter opinion.

They will search history in vain to find any instance in which such a people, inhabiting such an extent of territory, with such means of self-defence, and animated by an unconquerable determination never to surrender up their rights, were ever finally subdued. No such instance can be found.

[*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*]

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

On application just made by some of the Diplomatic Corps at the State Department, the following points were ascertained:

First, vessels in blockaded ports when the blockade took effect will be allowed a reasonable time to depart. Second, vessels bringing emigrants, though they had no notice of the blockade at the time of their departure, will not be allowed to enter the blockaded ports. The class of persons come to the United States chiefly to settle in the upper States of the Mississippi, and it will be better for them to enter open port, and make their way thence to their destination, than to encounter the dangers and casualties incident to the insurrectionary condition of the Gulf States.

A despatch from Raleigh says the Legislature met yesterday. The Assembly speedily organized.

A bill calling a Convention was passed unanimously, to assemble on the 20th. There was no reference of its action to the people. The Southern Confederacy flag is flying over the Capitol.

North Carolina is virtually out of the Union.—The Governor has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh. He recommends the raising and organizing of ten regiments to serve during the war.

The events of the last ten day have proved that the programme of the military operations of the government, telegraphed to the *Herald* by this correspondent some two weeks ago, is being strictly carried out. An army of forty thousand men will be concentrated at and about this point, to check the aggressive demonstrations of the secession forces upon the capital, and secure the control of the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay. A corps of from ten to fifteen thousand will be stationed at Cairo, and another of equal strength at St. Louis, to protect the Mississippi river and repel attacks that may be possibly made upon exposed points in Southern Illinois, and suppress secession movements in Missouri and Arkansas. A body of twenty thousand will be embarked upon steam transports, under the convoy of men-of-war, at the earliest possible moment, to harass the rebels of the Gulf States, exhaust their energies by compelling them to hurry their forces from point to point, and effect landings for the recapture of military posts. The relief of Fort Pickens will doubtless be the first demonstration of the floating army.

The precipitation of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee into the secession movement was the immediate occasion of the second call for an additional force of sixty-five thousand volunteers.—General Scott was confident of being able to put down the rebellion in the cotton and sugar States with the seventy-five thousand first called out.—Should the rebellion spread still further in the border slave States, a third call will unquestionably be made. As it is, the placing of large reserves upon a war footing in all the free States will enable the Government to use the whole of the one hundred and sixty thousand men summoned into service for offensive operations, the reserve forces being one-fifth sufficient for home defence.

The Navy Department expects to have at least fifteen men-of-war, put to sea for the blockade of the principal Southern ports in a few days. Some forty odd more vessels will be got in readiness in the course of the next four weeks, and in less than sixty days every inlet on the Southern coast, from the mouth of James river to that of the Rio Grande, will be effectually closed.

OUR HOMES.

Home presents a noble field for the exercise of our graces. We should be ambitious of shining there if we cannot shine anywhere else. The mates of our houses have the strongest claim upon our capacity for contribution to the happiness of others. And these claims, grounded on natural affection, are made the more potent by considerations that affect ourselves. By making our home pleasant, we administer largely to our own happiness; for what delights are comparable to those enjoyed in the bosom of one's own family?

There are persons who carry two faces—one for their families, and the other for their friends. The face they wear abroad is smooth and sunny, the one they wear at home is rough and dark. The forbidding aspect is as disagreeable as the pleasing one is fair to look upon. Abroad they are the pink of courtesy, at home they are habitually rude; abroad they are amiable, at home they are churlish; abroad they are mild and tolerant, at home their word is law, and the law is given in no gentle tone. They change their faces on the threshold of their homes, and there all their mean and odious traits are called into play. They are prepared to make the most of the slightest cause for angry complaint and spiteful censure.

He has just saluted a lady with his blandest expression of countenance; his wife is grufflly questioned concerning something that has gone wrong in her domestic arrangement. He met some friends; little child on the way home, and stopped to pat its cheeks, and send a kindly message to its parents; his own offspring are hurried away to the nursery the moment his footfall is heard. The unpleasant occurrences of the morning are the topic of conversation at the dinner-table. The evening, if spent at home, is passed in sullen silence, interrupted occasionally by some directions for the morrow, interspersed with cutting reflections upon some piece of household extravagance. What a god-send to the mother and daughters is a call, especially if the visitor be a person whose good opinion it is important the mean churl should retain.—Instantly the out door face is put on, the manner changes, the voice becomes pleasant, and a more genial and delightful companion we would not desire to meet.

It is as much the duty of parents to provide suitable and wholesome amusement for their children as it is to give them food and raiment. And their entertainment is not the sole inner object that should be aimed at in furnishing these diversions. For there is a moral influence in a cheerful home, that is only less salutary than direct spiritual agencies. Pastimes have as much to do with the development of a child's character as the inculcation of correct principles and the performance of allotted tasks. They should be selected by the parents, and without annoying surveillance, enjoyed, in their presence, so much the better if they join in their sports, and mingle their laughter with the ringing peals that burst from the merry young hearts. Those children and youths deserve our pity who have to go from home to find amusement. They are exposed to numerous fatal evils.

With many persons home means nothing more than the place where they eat and sleep. With ample means, and generous and affectionate, they are so immersed in cares and plans, their minds are so absorbed in the attainment of greater affluence, that they have no time and taste for domestic felicities. Their heart is dancing at the thought of some splendid speculation; they are revolving some new investment; they are framing an answer to some application, and while at home are as really absent as when in their stores and counting-rooms. Their purses are always open to the demands of fashion and show. They lavish their ample means upon the minds and bodies of the members of their circle; daughters and sons gratify their taste to the utmost extent. They give sumptuous entertainments, expend vast sums on works of art, sport rich equipages, and live in a style of dazzling splendor.

But they exercise no control over wife and children. They are not known as husbands and fathers. The duties that belong to those sacred relations are all ignored. They stand simply for so much money. They are living coffers that fly open at a look or a word. Is such a house home in the high, noble, true, only sense of the word? Do the pure and refreshing delights peculiar to home, flow from sumptuous living? Is affluence the source of those elevating joys? Can wood and canvass and carpets yield happiness? Does not the pleasure we enjoy at home arise from the interchange of a thousand nameless offices of thoughtfulness and kindness? Delicate consideration, patient forbearance, kindly words and sunny smiles, the habitual exercise of the gentler graces—do not these things make happy homes?

THE GULF STREAM.—As the best known and longest ascertained of oceanic currents, the Gulf Stream affords us a perfect picture of the other, perhaps greater, but less appreciated river of warm and cold water which traverse our seas. Heated in a tropical furnace to about 86 degrees Farenheit, a current of hot water, with a sharply defined edge on either side, and flowing over a cushion of cold water running down from the arctic zone, rushes with a force equal to that of the Gulf of Mexico, along the shores of the Floridas. Then curving upon a great arc to the northwestward, it flows three thousand miles, into the 40th degree of north latitude; yet such is the volume of that heated water, that its temperature through so long a journey only falls to 83 degrees or 84 degrees. In that latitude the Gulf Stream overflows its banks, and flaring out over many thousand square leagues, diminishes much in heat and velocity, yet reaches our shores, retaining enough of the former to rescue us from the horrors of a Labrador climate—to keep our seas open to 60th degree of latitude, when on the opposite side of the Atlantic, the American continent is sealed up with ice, 960 miles south of the Orkneys; and that warm current of water causes the vapor-laden atmosphere of Britain; which, although, much abused, is still we believe, preferable to the six months of frost to which Canada and Russia are subjected in similar latitudes.—Such a torrent of hot water traversing the Atlantic wastes naturally occasions great perturbations of the atmosphere, and the Gulf Stream, may justly be called "a foul weather breeder." The English trader knows this well, but it must come much nearer home to the American navigator, because on either quitting or sailing towards his shores, he has invariably to traverse the Gulf Stream, and stretch across a belt of cold water, the arctic current which intervenes between him and his home. There, and especially in the winter season, the storm, cyclone, and cross-currents raise such a sea as shatters the best found bark, and tests the skill and hardihood of the seaman. From New York to the bay of Chesapeake, snow storms and gales are encountered which mock all human skill and nerve. The trader from the Pacific or China finds with the crew paralyzed by cold, and but for the beneficient Gulf Stream, would assuredly be lost, the battle of the elements, occasioned by the contact of the Gulf Stream with the arctic current,

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Schr. Minnehaha, Young, Charleston, 1st inst.—Per telegraph.

Schr. M. Sewell, Pomroy, New York, 1st inst.

Schr. Jameston, Latourette, New York, 1st inst.

Schr. White Foam, Millkin, Providence, 29th ult

Schr. Geo. C. Miles, Davis, Washington, N. C. 22d ult.

Memoranda

ASHORE.—Brig Prentissimo, James, from Cienfuegos, consigned to Spence & Reid, went ashore on Man o' War Shoals on Wednesday. A steamer and lighter have been sent to her assistance.

Barks Gen Stricker, Leonard, for Parnagua, to load for Valparaiso remained at Rio de Janeiro, March 24th.

Bark Tallsman, Baldwin, from Rio de Janeiro for Antwerp, was off St. Albans's Head, 16th ult.

Schr. Julia Anna, Barding, hence for Porto Rico, 5 days out, was spoken 24th ult., lat 31 30, lon 67 20.

Ship John Clark, Letournan, hence for Liverpool, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 40 40, lon. 69.

Ship Pioneer, Hocker, for City Point, cleared at Liverpool, 16th ult.

Bark Indus, Green, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Charleston, 21st ult.

Brig Josephus, Wilson, for Wilmington, N. C. cleared at Charleston 24th inst

Schr J. F. Burley, Davis, fm Alexandria, arrived at Fall River, 29th ult.

Schr. C. D. Hallock, Terry, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at Bristol, 28th ult.

Ship Dirigo, Emery, sailed from Bombay 16th March for Boston.

Schr. Priscilla, Growther, from Arecibo, P. R., arrived at New York, 1st inst.

Ship Partheina, Hinton, cleared at Calcutta 27th March for Boston.

Ship William, Berry, cleared at Havana 29th ult., for Matanzas.

Ship John N. Cushing, Swann, at Liverpool 18th ult., from Singapore.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, May 1—Arr. ships Lizzie Harward, Havre; J. Morton, Southern Chief and Jno Leslie, Liverpool; brigs T. B. Watson, Porto Cabello; Ada, Mayagues; W. J. Trect, Sagua; J. G. Anderson, Fernandina; Trinidad, Sagua; schrs. W. H. Smith, Wilmington, N. C; Priscilla, Areibo; John Perkins, Mayaguez; Magnet, Arroya; W. G. Audenried, Havana; A. Heaton, Jacksonville; Golden Fleece, Matanzas; Mary Langdon, Wilmington, N. C.; H. S. Laufair, Cardenas; Bart. Havana.—Cld. ship James Foster, Jr. Liverpool; bark Mayflower, Barbadoes; brig Village Belle, Youghat; Wappoo, Matanzas; Union, St. Johns; schrs. S. Allen, Cadiz; B. Flanner, Aspinwall; Chief, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Arr bark Chanticleer, Rio de Janeiro; schrs Raven, Cardenas; Myrover, Mobile; W. R Tull, N. Orleans; Spray, Mobile.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Ar, schr. Casper, Heft, Richmond.

May 1—Arr. brig Prentiss Hoods, Matanzas; schr. S. F. Abbot, Savannah.——Cld bark Jos. Maxwell, Laguayra.

BOSTON, April 26.—Noon—Arr bark Matagorda, Jacksonville; brig Ellen, Alexandria; L. P. Pharo, Georgetown, D. C.——Cld. bark Sharston, Liverpool.

BOSTON, April 30.—Noon—Ar. bark Lysander, Trinidad.——Cld' schr. Sarah Burton, Port au Prince.

Southern Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27.—Cld schrs Hamilton; New York; A. B. Hayes, Troy; E. J. Picking, Norwich.

CHARLESTON, April 21—Arr. ship John Frazier, Liverpool; bark Indus, Rio de Janeiro.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cld. ship Montezuma, Clyde; brigs Poinsett, St. John, N. B.; Fannie, Carthazena; Georgia, New York.

MOBILE, April 23.—Arr. brig Fortuna, Havanna.——Cld. brig Tres de Mayo, Barcelona.

24th.—Arr. ship Ocean Home, Demarara; schr. Ed. Barnhard, Port au Prince.—Cld. bark R. H. Gamble, Key West; brig Sarah Boardman, Cienfuegos.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Arr. ship Arthur, Liverpool.——Cld. ships St. Charles, Liverpool; Roland, London.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT, MAY 3.

SHIPS.

A M Lawrence, Claypole, Rio Janeiro—Jos. Crosby.

Archer, Schibye, ——

Edward Everett, Gunby, Rotterdam—J Henderson & Co

Lalla Rookh, Sherwood, Liverpool—Thos Faxon & Rogers

Southern Rights, Howard, Liverpool—Wm. Sperry & Co

Wanderer, Ryder, ——, Colombia—Coleman & Bailey.

Washington Booth, Pescud, ——, Fitzgerald, Booth & Co

BARKS.

Augusta, (Prus.) Schultz, Madeira—T J Hand & Co

Amarantb, (Brem.) Heidom, Hull, Eng.—Bros Boninger

Adelaide, Hensate, Rio de Janeiro

Agnes, Thompson, Rio Janeiro—Kirkland, Chase & Co

Contest, Allen, Caldera

Crimea, (Br.) Rodd, Cardiff—R Garrett & Sons

Cavalier, McLeod, Rio de Janeiro—Jas Cooper & Sons

Gustav, (Brem.) Neinabar, Liverp'l—A Schumacher & Co

Hugh Birckhead, Bennett, Tongoy—J Corner & Sons

Mathilda, (Aust.) Kemmer, Liverpool—F I. Brauns & Co

Mondamin, Ferrall, Rio de Janeiro—T Whitridge & Co

Sophia, Jones, Rio de Janeiro—Levin Jones

Union, (Han.) Schutte, Bremen—Katz & Leupold

BRIGS.

Canada, Leary, Guayaquil—Fitzgerald, Booth & Co.

Mary Atwell, ——, ——, R. H. Atwell.

Nicetas Senora, (Span.) Larrauxi, Falmouth, England

Laura, Huffington, San Blas—Price & O'Neale.

Los Amigos, (Br.) Warren, Cienfuegos—I. Gittings & Co

Orlando, Savage, Boston—Wm Rhoads & Son

Pauline, (Port.) Dominguez, Portland—W H Hodges, Jr

R R Kirkland, Knight, Arecibo—J M Jackson & Co

Roseway Belle, Kimball, Nevasa—Stoddert, Patterson & Murguil'

SCHOONERS.

Arcola, Lewis, Charleston—C Pendergast

Angelia, Hardy, New York

Alice Mowe, Post, Arroya, P. R.—Stirling & Aherns

Black Hawk, Day, Newbern, N. C.—J Corner & Sons

B Maitland, Gray, Newbern—J Corner & Sons

E H Adams, Hinckley, N Bedford—T Whitridge & Co

Ellen Goldsborough, Todd, ——

Edw Thomas, Lewis, Charleston—C Pendergast

E D McClenahan, Wilmington, N C—S R Dunnock

Fulton, Brown, Newburyport—Curtis & Post

Fountain, Beerse, New York—W Rhoads & Son

Gen Taylor, Stokes, Norfolk—W Rhoads & Son

Hyena, Davis, Bath—Kelsey & Gray

Home, Ward, New York—W Rhoads & Son

Jackson, Bonner, New York—W Rhoads & Son

J J Barrill, Partridge, ——

Justina Bandel, Peters, Charleston—C Pendergast

Marylandia, John, Charleston—C Pendergast

Mayflower, Kilborn, Bucksport—Richardson, Small & Co

N M Tanner, Paty, Charleston—C Pendergast

Nauge Hayden, Millkin, Providence—S Phillips & Co

Peerless, Patterson, Accomac—Stirling & Ahrens

Seeing, Tall, from Charleston—C Pendergast

Seaman, Phillips, Savannah—Kirkland, Chase & Co

Tremont, Gilchrest, Charleston—C Pendergast

Time, Haynes, Wilmington, N. C.—S R Dunnock

T J Frazier, Mitchell, Wilmington—S R Dunnock

Wm Symer, Jones, Charleston—C Pendergast

T C Worrell, Hubbard, Wilmington, NC—S R Dunnock

W F Martin, Ballance, N Carolina—McDougall & Clarke

W W Cherry, Greef, N Carolina—McDougall & Clarke

Wm Burgess, Scarborough, N. C—J Corner & Sons

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO SAIL.

Ships.	Leave.	For	Days
Asia	New York	Liverpool	May 3
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 4
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 6

TO ARRIVE.

Ships.	Leave	For	Days.
Europa	New York	Southampton	May 1
Saxonia	New York	Southampton	May 1
Star of the West	Havana Steamers leave New York on the 20, 7th, 12th, 17th and 27th of each month, and Charleston, S. C., on the 4th and 19th.		

CHRONOMETERS,
CHARTS,
BOOKS,
NAUTICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
AND
GLOBES.
☞ THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS IN BALTIMORE.
PETER WEIGHT,
59 W. Pratt street
Formerly with and now SOLE AGENT FOREST R. & G. BLUNT, New York. fy22-tf

Wines, Liquors, &c.

JAS. HAZLITT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS
39 & 41 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.
A large and superior stock of PURE RYE WHISKIES, from the most celebrated Distillers. mr17-tf

THOMAS SHIELDS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES
AND
BRANDIES
And dealers in all kinds of DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 145 North Howard street, Baltimore, Md.
Always on hand, a large stock of superior OLD RYE WHISKEY for family use, and of the best brands of Cognac Brandy.
CHARLES H. ROSS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
No. 3 COMMERCE STREET,
Keep constantly in store and United States Bonded Warehouses,
COGNAC BRANDIES,
Otard, Hennessey, &c.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES,
Seignette, Pellerouin, &c.
HOLLAND GIN,
Groen's Vigo, Eagle, &c.
WINES,
Champagne, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Malaga, &c.
AMERICAN LIQUORS.
Special attention is solicited to their large stock of
OLD RYE WHISKEY
Which cannot be excelled by any house in the United States, including Extra Fine Superior Monongahela, Jackson, Family, Pure R. Rye.
Also, Imitation Sweet
MALAGA WINE,
which cannot be excelled by any house in the United States.
DOMESTIC BRANDY.
GIN, PURE SPIRITS, RECTIFIED WHISKEY, GINGER, LAVENDER,
AND WILD CHERRY BRANDY.
All guaranteed to give satisfaction, or will be taken back. f6-tf

A CARD.
For the purpose of doing a more general CASH BUSINESS, I have made arrangements to sell my stock of Goods for Cash, at the lowest remunerating prices. This arrangement will be extended to all family accounts paid promptly every June and January. A liberal allowance will be made to wholesale purchasers for cash. I offer for sale the following:
OLD RYE WHISKEY.
OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 15 years old.
OLD SCOTCH, IRISH, AND RYE WHISKEY.
OLD HOLLAND GIN, OLD HOLLAND GIN.
MADEIRA WINES, DONALDSON'S SPECIAL RESERVE, and other WINES, 20 years old.
SHERRIES, WIDOW HARMONY'S CELEBRATED
TOPAZ, OLD POMARE, and other brands.
FINE OLD PORT, CHAMPAGNE, (of own importation,) with RED LACH, GOLD LACH, ASSOCIATE VERZENAY.
HEIDSICK, and other good brands.
D. LEIDEN'S CELEBRATED ROCK WINES.
STELTON, GLOSTER, PARMESAN AND AMERICAN CHEESES.
OLD MOCHA, JAVA, and other COFFEES. TEAS of all kinds and best quality.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, MEATS, and SOUPS, hermetically sealed; PATE-DE FOI GRAS, small size.
A large assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORDIALS, and fine GROCERIES of every description, for sale by GEO. HOLLINS,
14 N. Charles street,
corner of Fayette.
my12-tf
PRACHT, VONEIFF & CO.
Nos. 122 and 124 LOMBARD STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, CIGARS, &c.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne; P. A. Mumm, Frankfort-on-the-Main; Oldekap, Marcilhac & Co.'s Bordeaux; G. Sayer & Co.'s Cognac. au28-tf
HUNGARIAN WINES,
IMPORTED BY
RUDOLPH POLLATSEK,
No. 134 WEST LOMBARD STREET,
(Two doors east of Hanover street,)
Baltimore Md.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HUNGARIAN WINES,
In connection with SAML. POLLATSEK, Wholesale Wine Dealer in the District of Tokai, Hungary, has just received per Bremen ship "Columbia," the first invoice of genuine "Tokay" in cask, and superior Hungarian Red Wines—the celebrated "Ecribor." f-14-tf
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR WAREHOUSE.
CLABAUGH & GRAFF,
38 SOUTH STREET, opposite Exchange Place, Baltimore,
DISTILLERS OF DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
And Dealers in
FOREIGN LIQUORS,
of every description.
C. & G. invite the attention of purchasers to a general stock of LIQUORS, particularly choice OLD RYE WHISKIES, of their own distillation, imitation COGNAC BRANDY, of several varieties, and SWEET MALAGA WINE, scarcely inferior to the imported article, all of which are warranted to give satisfaction. m30-tf
ROCHE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC LIQUORS
No. 373 Baltimore street,
(Opposite Eutaw House,) Baltimore.
A large stock of Old Pure Rye WHISKEY for family use, of the most celebrated brands. jl-6m.
WINES, BRANDIES, RUMS,
BLACK TEAS, &c.
P. HERMAN & SON,
Offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, at the lowest cash prices:
SHERRY WINES—Pemartine's finest pale, gold and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.
PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.
MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.
HOCK WINES—Johannesberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Liebfrau milch, Bronneberg of 1846.
CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.
BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.
RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and Santa Cruz.
GIN—The celebrated "Cantrell" brand—and no mixture of aromatic poison in it.
200 halfchests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA. au23-1m
HENRY W. JENKINS,
PRACTICAL CABINET MAKER,
No. 16 LIGHT ST.,
Has on hand a large stock of, and is constantly manufacturing, every description of CABINET WARE, of the best materials and workmanship.
HAIR and SPRING MATRESSES, SPRING UNDER BEDS, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS of Hair or Feathers, IRON BEDSTEADS, suitable for Hotels, servants, &c. jab-tf
PROVISIONS.—50 hhds. Bacon Shoulders, 50 hhds. Bacon Hams, 50 hhds. Bacon Sides, in prime order, for sale by D. J. FOLEY & BRO., No. 50 South street. R ap29-6t

Merchandize.

ALUM.—Lump and Ground, for sale by R. J. BAKER, 36 South Charles street. ap13-tf
AN INVOICE OF WALLIS & CO.'S PORT and Gomez Sanchez SHERRY WINES. Also, Marseilles MADEIRA WINE, for sale low to close by R. LEMMON & CO., 62 Buchanan's wharf.
A DAMANTINE CANDLES.—500 boxes Shillelow's "Star" brand, for sale by HENRY RIEMAN & SONS. ap13-tf
A LOT OF RAILROAD TIES 6x6 and 6x7, all White and Rock Oak, for sale in lots to suit, by WM. S. CROSS, cor. East Falls and Eastern avenues. ja19
A DAMANTINE CANDLES.
Three hundred boxes of "Palmer's" superior Candles just received by W. WHITELOCK & CO., 41 South st'—Post m7-tf
ALUM.—100 bbls. COPPERAS.—200 bbls. EPSOM SALTS.—100 bbls. In store and for sale by WM DAVISON & CO., 104 Lombard st. ap24-tf
BACON.—150 hhds