CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE.—A distressing case of homicide took place on Saturday night at the house of a man named Peter Hughes, on Wolf street, between Pratt and Lombard streets. Hughes' wife had been very unwell, and with the expectation of improving her health, she made a visit to South America. Some three months since she returned, but with no marked improvement. Hughes was much distressed at this fact, and foolishly commenced indulging freely in intoxicating liquors. Recently he has drank to great excess, and on Saturday night was attacked with *delirium tremens*. The members of his family being unable to do anything with him, his wife's sister went to the house of a man named Joseph Waltz, who lived directly opposite, and employed by Hughes as a drayman, to get him to go to the house of his brother-in-law, to see if he could not control him. On reaching the house they found Sergeant Caddimore, of the police, there, who had been attracted by the noise which Hughes was making. Sergeant Caddimore desired to go up into the room where Hughes was and arrest him, but the family thought that such a course would only have a tendency to excite him, and expressed the wish that Mr. Waltz would go up to his room first, and attempt to quiet him. Waltz complied, and just as he opened the door Hughes discharged a pistol at him, the ball from which took effect in Waltz's neck, severing the jugular vein. He fell to the floor and died in a few minutes. Sergeant Caddimore then entered the house and proceeded to the room where Hughes was still raving, and arrested him. On asking him why he had shot Mr. Waltz, he replied that he did it in self-defence; that there were three or four men who had endeavored to enter his room for the purpose of killing him, and that he was determined to get the first shot. He was taken to the Eastern district police station, where he was confined until yesterday morning, when he was removed to jail. On the way over he repeated what he had before stated, that parties were seeking his life, and that he acted in self-defence. Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over the body, and a verdict was rendered of "death from a wound inflicted by a pistol ball fired by Peter Hughes." Waltz leaves a wife and several children.

ARREST OF PERSONS WHO WERE TRYING TO GET TO VIRGINIA.—The police authorities received information that a party of men were about to proceed to Virginia, by way of the bay, and for that purpose a schooner had been procured, which was lying off Rock Creek. On Friday, Sergt. Richard Pryor, with a posse of police, proceeded to the place designated, and succeeded in arresting the following persons, who were brought to the city and are now in confinement: Capt. J. L. McAleer, Lieut. Chas. H. T. DeMaugin, Sergt. Chas. Henno, Thos. D. Hamilton, Jacob C. Brown, Wm. Phillips, John Graham, Robt. McKean, Jacob Westerck, Wm. Piesterer, John Piesterer, Henry Jackson, Robt. K. Waring, Chas. Logue, Philip Onigant, Wm. Gorsuch, John Dunn, A. A. Philips, John Dawson, Edward Long, Isaac Sherwood, Jas. Cox, Jas. O'Brian and Christopher Byrne.

FROM FORT WARREN.—The following named gentlemen, former members of the Legislature of Maryland, were last week released from Fort Warren, and have reached their homes: Hon. E. G. Kilbourn, of Anne Arundel county, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Mr. Clagett, of Frederick; Mr. Jones, of Talbot; Messrs. Clark and Durant, of St. Mary's; Dr. Mills, of Carroll, and Josiah H. Gordon, of Allegany. Dr. Charles Magill, of Hagerstown, Maryland, was released at the same time. Their release is upon condition that they take no part in hostilities against the Government. They report all the Maryland prisoners at Fort Warren in good health, except Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, who is somewhat indisposed.

PROPERTY SALE.—Messrs. Samuel J. Soper & Co., auctioneers, sold on the premises on Wednesday last, near Towsontown, the property known as "Pleasant Hill Cottage." There are from three to four acres of land attached, on which are three hundred and fifty fruit trees and a grapery. Purchased by John R. D. Bradford for $1,800.

On Saturday A. C. Matthews, auctioneer, sold at the Exchange Sale-room a lot of ground situated on Dallas street, near Gough street, having a front of 50 feet and a depth of 55 feet. Purchased by W. S. Waters, for $125. Also, a lot on China alley, having a front of 28 feet and a depth of 90 feet. Purchased by same for $225. Both the lots were in fee.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Saturday night, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, a man named Joseph Pearce entered a lager beer saloon on Charles street, between Pratt street and Uhler's alley, kept by a man named Joseph Kerner, where he met with several Germans. In a few minutes a difficulty occurred between Pearce and the others, when he drew a revolver and fired. The ball took effect in the breast of Kerner, inflicting quite a serious wound. Pearce was arrested and Justice Hiss released him for a further examination.

GOVE SOUTH.—Colonel Baldwin, of the Thirty-first Virginia regiment, taken prisoner at Bloomery, Hampshire county, Virginia, with Colonel McDonald, of Georgia, and Major Brown, of Mississippi, taken at Fort Donelson, left this city last evening by the Fortress Monroe boat en route for the South. They were sent down in exchange for officers of equal rank who have heretofore been sent North by the Confederate authorities.

RESISTING OFFICERS.—George Williams and Nelson Hollins were on Saturday before Justice Logan upon the charge of resisting officers Stansfield, Cook and Hay. They were released on bail to answer at Court. John Mains was in custody upon the same charge in relation to officer Stoaffer. He was sent to jail for Court.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—On Saturday night a man named Alexander Day was arrested on the charge of attempting to shoot a man named R. W. S. Kiser. Previously the weapon was taken from him before he had time to discharge it. He was committed to jail for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The favorite actress, Miss Lucille Western, commences the second week of her present popular engagement this evening. The play selected is the beautiful drama of *The Wizard Skiff*, Miss Western sustaining the parts of Alexia, Alexis and Agatha; the balance of the cast by the regular Company. Miss N. also appears in the musical burletta of *Mischief Making*. The present engagement will be the last opportunity of witnessing the charming acting of Miss Western in our city, as we see it stated in the New York papers she will shortly sail for California, and from thence to Australia. We may safely say that it has been a long time since an actress has gained such a strong hold on the affections of the theatre goers of Baltimore as has this talented lady, and we are sure we speak within the bounds of truth when we say that never has public patronage been better bestowed. On the stage a finished *artiste*, and in private life endeared to all who know her. Go where she may, Miss Western cannot fail to make hosts of friends.

THE CIRCUS.—No entertainment of the same character that has ever been presented to our citizens, has been received with so much favor as that which has been accorded, by the crowded houses, to Tom King's circus—a reproduction of all the glories of Astley's Amphitheatre, London, with the addition of several American performers. For this afternoon and evening quite a number of new faces and many new acts are announced—among whom we notice that of the original Ella Zoyara, who stands at the head of the equestrian army—a very charming lady, who gives a general impression of having come of a race of Centaurs. Mr. Tom King and Mlle Virginia also appear in a double act of horsemanship. Mr. Smith makes his daring leap-for-life act upon the L'Echelle Perilleuse, making a very strong attraction. Col. T. Allston Brown, the Treasurer, and Business Agent for the Circus, has for several years been connected with the press of Philadelphia and New York, and has superintended many travelling exhibitions. His geniality of disposition, courteous demeanor and staunch integrity, make him peculiarly acceptable to those, in every community, with whom he has business transactions or hours of social enjoyment.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Bateman after delighting the public for one week is about to leave us, and with her will go the best wishes of her friends in Baltimore, while the regrets of thousands of ardent and critical admirers will follow her. We learn that Mr. Kunkel has taken a lease of the Washington Theatre, and will open it on Tuesday next with Miss Bateman as the bright particular star, supported by the entire company from the Front Street Theatre. Mr. H. B. Phillips will be the stage manager. We would recommend Miss Bateman and the entire company to the kind consideration of the citizens of the capital, and assure them that during their stay there they will be enabled to witness some capital acting.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., States Attorney prosecuting.

Ann Healy, charged with assaulting Elizabeth Lee with an ax. Fined $5 and costs.

George W. Sheridan and George W. Maxwell, privates of the 2d Delaware regiment, charged with assaulting and resisting officer Dougherty. Sent to jail for three days.

Michael Baker charged with assaulting officer Kenny. Dismissed.

Stephen H. Jury, convicted of keeping a bawdy house, was fined $50 and costs.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Edwin D. Withers and others *vs.* Adam Denmead and others. Bill for injunction filed. Injunction granted restraining defendant from selling certain property in Baltimore county.

MARYLAND LEGISLATION.—We are informed that, on Thursday of last week, Robert W. Carter, Esq., one of the School Commissioners, called on the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and requested permission to examine the law affecting the public schools, passed by the last Legislature. The County Commissioners were then in session, for the purpose of appointing a new Board of School Commissioners under the new law, and had a copy of the law before them, which was the only one in town. Mr. Carter stated his object was to inform himself, as a public officer, of what the law required at his hands, in order to conform to its provisions. The President of the County Commissioners, after having consulted the Board, informed him that the law was a private law, and his request could not be granted. On Tuesday last the old Board of School Commissioners held a meeting in this place, and succeeded in getting a sight of the new school law. We are informed that the law does not go into operation until the first of June, and is so full of blunders, that it may well be termed a monument of legislative folly. One of the most glaring absurdities is, that it did not pass the Legislature until two days after the time its provisions require the County Commissioners to appoint the School Commissioners. One probable result of this law will be to throw the entire school system into great confusion.—*Rockville (Md.) Sentinel, April 4.*

FROM LIBERIA.—The English mail steamer from Fernando Po called at Monrovia 17th January, and took on board the articles sent by Liberia to the World's Fair in London in 1862. The steamer Seth Gosvenor, which had been under repair, had resumed her trips along the coast, from Monrovia to Bassa and Cape Palmas, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.

ISLAND NO. 10—RATHER A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

THE FLOATING BATTERY AT ISLAND NUMBER TEN.

Commodore Foote writes, April 4:

"This morning the Benton, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, with three mortar-boats, opened, and continued for more than an hour, a fire on the Rebels' heavy floating battery at Island No. 10, when the latter, having received several shots from the rifled guns and mortars, *cut loose from her moorings, and drifted two or three miles down the river.*"

The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, on the same day, telegraphs:

"The Rebels, in the morning, on the arrival of our gunboats in the main channel, on the Missouri side of the Island, *towed their floating battery up to a new position, and tried to reach us with shot from her thirty two pound rifled guns. The shots fell far short. After a couple of hours' manoeuvring she was taken back to her old position.*"

HOW THE ATTACK ON ISLAND NO. 10 IS CONDUCTED.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus describes the manner of conducting the attack on Island No. 10:

The firing for a day or two (up to March 30) has continued much the same as during the week, in fact during the fortnight past. The gunboats have remained idle, and but few of the mortars have been in practice. The latter enter upon their daily duties as regularly as the mechanic goes to his shop, or the factory girl to her loom. At eight bells the tugs take the mortar men from the ammunition boats to their respective rafts, and at half-past eight the first mortar is fired. Firing is continued once an hour until one o'clock, when the tugs bring down their dinner. Meals are furnished at half-past one, and firing is resumed and kept up at the same rate until four o'clock. The tugs come down again and take the mortar men back for the night, with the exception of the crew of one raft, who remain and fire at intervals of two or three hours until the next morning.

Thus the days go tediously along, the hours marked by mortar explosions; the gunboats lying lazily in the stream, puffing their whirls of smoke from their chimneys; the marines lounging listlessly about decks, writing epistles to homewards, reading old papers and smoking old pipes. The transports tied to the banks sometimes do not vent their wheels for days, and thus we die through these tedious, balmy spring hours, watching the blossoming of the trees, listening to the carols of the birds, and the heavy reverberations of the occasional explosions, forgetting that we are in the midst of war, and that to morrow may witness scenes of strife and carnage, sulphurous clouds rolling thro' the woods, and the grim dogs of war devouring in their thunders all the gentler utterances of nature.

Up in the mainland a long line of new fortifications has been thrown up, and several entrenched camps established. This would seem to corroborate the assertion of the Memphis papers, that reinforcements has been sent to the Island; at least, within the past day or two the Rebel camps have largely increased upon the island; also, another battery had been erected, and transports to day are plying busily between the head and foot of the island. Everything enemyward indicates a desperate struggle. Cheering news comes from General Pope which I cannot detail. The day of our deliverance is at hand. Lookout for stirring news.

THE ENEMY CANNOT BE CAPTURED BY DESERTERS.

Those who fancy that when the final struggle at this point has been made and the enemy conquered, the entire lot will be "bagged," need not, as I have before insinuated, "lay that flattering unction to their soul." It is probable that in the event of a speedy reduction of the position, scarcely one-sixth of the force now contending against us will be taken. The plank road is an easy and smooth road of egress for troops, if not for stores and ordnance. We may be so fortunate as to gain much in the way of "plunder," but the live spoils will be comparatively few, if the Confederates are yet possessed of a tithe of the discretion they have shown in the past. The Confederate transports are yet free to come and go from the widow Mer Iweather's landing; and from thence to the batteries opposed to us, it will be remembered is but a distance of five miles. This is but a short "stretch" for a fleet footed Confederate with a free hand in the rear.

THE GUN BOAT "CAR. HOLLINS" "PURTIL."

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Cairo, gives the following description of Commodore Hollins' steam-ram Turtle or Manassas, which drove away our ships at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, several months ago:

I have seen a rough sketch of Hollins' celebrated gunboat, the Manassas or Turtle, taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons in Columbus, who have seen her. She is about one hundred feet long and twenty feet beam, and draws from nine to twelve feet of water. Her shape above water is nearly that of half a sharply-pointed egg shell, so that a shot will glance from her, no matter where it strikes. Her back is formed of twelve-inch oak, covered with one-and-a-half-inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot-house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot steer a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68-pounder, right in her bow.

The secessionists of Columbus say that at one time she would have come up here to test the metal of our forts if the water had not been too low. There was no time, however, while she was at Columbus, when there was not water enough to float her. She is said to be now at Island No. 10, and it is reported that she would come up and engage our boats if she could stem the current. There are too many "U's" about the institution.

There is only one entrance to her, through a trap-door in back. Her port-hole is furnished with a heavily-plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say.

The Turtle is certainly a formidable affair—a second Merrimac in its way—and appears to be capable of doing much damage while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, for there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water.

The Confederates claim to have some new gunboats below, of a very formidable character.

OPERATIONS AGAINST SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

DAWEUSKIE ISLAND, S. C., March 20.—The only thing of special interest which has occurred since last writing is a reconnoissance made by the commandant of the gunboat Western World, with a portion of his crew and a detachment from Jona-Island, commanded by Colonel Barton. It was regarded as a rather hazardous undertaking, and seemed, to some of us at least, to be of doubtful expediency, inasmuch as the new row-boats filled with men would serve as a fine target for the enemy on shore. It was accomplished, however, without loss of life. Our boats penetrated by Fort Jackson and Savannah, and as they neared the point were fired upon. The discharge wounded three marines and one soldier. The fire was returned, and the boats put back. Several reconnoissances of this kind have been made from Bird's Island, occupied by Hamilton's battery, and some of them were attended with great danger, but as yet no life has been lost.

SAVANNAH STRONGLY DEFENDED.

From these reconnoissances it is quite evident that the Confederates have fortified every point of advance to Savannah, and as Fernandina and Brunswick have been evacuated, all the armament of those places has doubtless been removed to this section. Deserters from Savannah assure us that the Confederate force is strong, and that it is being daily augmented.

THE FLEET PIT IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

The passage of the O. M. Petit into the Savannah river a short time since, was quite an exciting event, none of our gunboats, as yet, having ventured so far. Captain Gardner was saluted by guns from our batteries, for his daring and bravery in running up under the very nose of Fort Jackson.

OCCASIONAL SKIRMISHES.

An occasional approach of a Confederate gunboat within range of our batteries and gunboats enlivens the tedium of our stay here, as they no sooner round the point than the dogs of war are let loose at them. They have not recently advanced beyond a respectful distance, and there is no fear that they ever will. Had they a Merrimac at Savannah they could soon sweep away all obstructions between them and Pulaski. Indeed, an ordinary iron-clad gunboat could pass with impunity, and if it could carry men enough, might sweep the Islands in this vicinity clear of all opposers. Why they have not provided for this emergency is a mystery that time alone can solve. One mailed steamer would be worth their whole fleet. This they have not as yet. What preparations they may be making of this description we know not now, we may know hereafter.

Latest.

REPORTS OF DESERTERS.

March 21.—Since I mailed my letter yesterday I have learned that my surmises in relation to preparations at Savannah were well founded. Last night one of the companies from Bird's Island returned to camp with two deserters from Fort Pulaski, one of whom was the hospital steward. They belong to the First Georgia regiment, and had come to the island in a small boat for the purpose of being taken by our pickets. They were duly forwarded to headquarters. Their report is startling enough, if true; and if, as Bishop Butler says, "several probabilities amount to a certainty," I am constrained to give it credence.

ANOTHER MERRIMAC AFFAIR THREATENED.

The report is that there are twenty thousand men at Savannah on a war footing; that the fleet of Tattnall has been augmented by an iron-clad steamer; that scows enough have been constructed to transport the troops to these Islands, where they will land under cover of the gunboats and take possession of our batteries, destroying or capturing the small force we have. In fine, that another Merrimac expedition, only on a larger scale, and attended with greater results, will be enacted in the Savannah river. The time fixed for this grand movement was last night; as it did not take place, however, the possibility is that the desertion of the above named soldiers has delayed it.

CONDITION OF FORT PULASKI.

The following additional statements were made by the deserters: Fort Pulaski has sixty rounds of ammunition for each gun, making in all about three thousand. It is provisioned for twelve months. They have daily communication by small boats with Sabannah, and by this means are supplied with fresh meats and vegetables. The ladies of Savannah, the report is, had subscribed five hundred thousand dollars as a prize for the capture of our batteries. To the "poo-ah white men" and the chivalry this will prove a strong inducement for a tremendous effort. Time alone will tell its success or failure, assuming, of course, that there is any truth in the story.

RICHMOND TO BE TAKEN IN A FEW DAYS.—The public will be glad to learn that the Government will accord permission to the loyal journals to publish the movements of the army of the Potomac within a few days, as by that time all necessity for secrecy, if there ever was any, will be at an end. All the indications are that an important battle in Virginia either has been or is about to be fought, and when the news of that comes to hand it will be safe to give the particulars of the preliminary movements. Nothing can save the Confederates from a crushing defeat but an ignominious flight. As soon as our armies are within striking distance of Richmond, doubtless all restrictions upon the publication of army news will be withdrawn, except such as all loyal editors will know to be clearly contraband.—*N. Y. World, April 5.*

FREE SPEECH AT THE NORTH.

From the N. Y. Express.

The talk of "free speech" North, when police officers walk into printing-offices, as into the office of the *Evening Post*, and order out articles, or drag an editor to Washington, under threat of court-martial, or send three editors to Fort Lafayette, from New York State alone, is, indeed, pure Abolition brass.

And, now, what makes mobs North? What but because while Southern disunionists are bagged, jailed, Northern disunionists—nineteen years old disunionists, such as Wendell Phillips—are let loose to preach, now, the utter destruction of the Constitution and of the Government, unless it can be administered just as they construe or claim to expound it?

It is a law of nature, as well as a great fact of all history, that when you suppress the press, imprison editors, or incorcerate "free speech" people, on one side, the overawed multitude, indignant and outraged, because they are deprived of this "free speech" on their side, while the freest speech is allowed on the other, will resort to mobs, riots, &c., first, and in the end to arson or assassination. The people of Cincinnati, whose sons and brothers are offering up their lives freely in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, against disunionists there, are indignant, outraged, that a power which imprisons a Kentucky disunionist, also patronizes a Massachusetts disunionist, of just as dangerous, if not more dangerous, character. They see this disunionist publicly honored in Washington by Vice President Hamlin, Speaker Grow, and permitted to go among Union soldiers in camp at Alexandria, there to denounce their General, McClellan; to lie about him, as "a Quaker General, afraid of Quaker guns," and when that disunionist comes to Ohio—that nineteen years old disunionist—they are called "secessionist," and threatened with incarceration—or, if, journals, with being turned out of the use of the mails—while this hoary-headed son of treason is permitted to preach Northern rebellion with impunity. All history would belie itself; all experience would be naught; all human nature would falsify itself, if, under such provocations, such wicked partiality, men did not break out at times into fiery and illegal demonstrations.

There is a bitter mockery in the Republican journals of the Northern about "free speech," "free discussion," when the price all on one side is jail, tombs, dungeons, seizure of presses, expulsion from mails, &c.; and when the reward is, on the other, official emolument, foreign missions, clerkships, public honors by the highest officers of Congress, in both Houses, &c.!

AIR, SUNSHINE AND HEALTH.—A New York merchant noticed, in the progress of years, that each successive book keeper gradually lost his health, and finally died of consumption; however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear room where the books were kept opened in a back yard, and was so surrounded by high walls that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room, well lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after. A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire English family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when, accidentally, a window glass of the family room was broken in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates. The physician at once traced the connection, discontinued his medicines, and ordered that the window-pane should not be replaced. A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians of her time were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Dupuytron, the Napoleon of physic, was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone, the house being situated in one of the narrow streets, or rather lanes of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and all her complaints vanished. The lungs of a dog become tuberculated (consumptive) in a few weeks, if kept confined in a dark cellar. The most common plant grows spindly, pale and scraggling, if no sunshine falls upon it. The greatest medical names in France, of the last century, regarded sunshine and pure air as equal agents in restoring and maintaining health. From these facts, which cannot be disputed, the most common mind should conclude that cellars, and rooms on the northern side of buildings, or apartments into which the sun does not immediately shine, should never be occupied as family rooms or chambers, or as libraries or studies. Such apartments are only fit for stowage, or purposes which never require persons to remain in them over a few minutes at a time. And every intelligent and humane parent will arrange that family room and the chambers shall be the most commodious, light-st and brightest apartments in his dwelling.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

1862 DEAN, CRABBE & CO., 1862

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

236 *BALTIMORE STREET,*

BALTIMORE,

Now offering at retail, or for cash, their stock of NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

RAY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, 1862.

The undersigned begs leave to the public that new machine which has attracted so much attention of late. As a Reaper it cuts from two to ten hundred pounds dry grass as a Mower from three to four hundred pounds. It has a continuous bar, forming frame and finger bar, made of wrought iron, which is attached to the driving power. This combined Reaper and Mower is adapted to all kinds of grass, whether it be thick or thin, tangled or lodged, unlike all other Reapers with the exception of one, which is claimed to be equal to it, it is complicated and requires much more labor and attendance. This machine is in use by the undersigned, and is publicly sold with it for a term of months, so that purchasers may be satisfied that it will do all that is claimed for it. Farmers can be convinced by trial, it having a trial for one season, which enables it to answer every one who may apply.

Extract from the report of committee.

Hundreds of testimonials could be given in to the public value, which I deem unnecessary. A test of this machine in all the Eastern counties—last season it was in operation in Maryland—it received the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, of 1861, it received 1st premium at our premium trials in the Southern and Western States.

My Factory is at the corner of LEXINGTON HILL AND BENNETT STREETS, South Balti more.

Information can be had at any of the Agricultural Houses in the city, or in reference to this machine. I have fitted up a large Shop to manufacture these REAPERS, and orders can be promptly there will be no difficulty in getting a machine. All orders addressed to

FRANCIS RAY,

No. 101 West Lombard street.

Office 181 West Pratt street.

Baltimore, Md.

Will meet with prompt attention. Catalogues embracing hundreds of certificates can be had by applying for them.

Price of Combined Machine, $120. Mower, $70.

A liberal count taken off for CASH. mh25 eod1m

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

LEOPOLD BIER WIRTH, President.

CHAS. IRVING, Secretary. ALFRED COGGEN, Vice do.

C. MORTON STEWART, Agent,

No. 52 South Gay street,

al-tf Baltimore.

REESE'S

SOLUBLE PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN

(or Manipulated) GUANO.

INTRODUCED 1856.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to furnish the above Fertilizer, well known and established for the past six years, in quantities from one to one thousand tons.

PRICE $45 PER TON CASH, or

$47 PER TON for approved City acceptances.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

Corn Exchange Building.

mh11-ew2mr South street.

ICHABOE GUANO.

We have on hand a full supply of this description of GUANO, imported direct. The analysis made by Dr. Ruff, gives 10 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, 3 per cent. of Ammonia, 15 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, is lower than the Lobos, and is sold at low prices as it can be obtained in the country, and in any quantities, from one ton to 100 tons. P. MALCOM & CO.,

fe27 eod2m Bowly's wharf.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

J. W. CORNER, SOUTH AND WATER STS.

This Company INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, in the city or country, on the various descriptions of property.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. J. COHEN, Jr., President.

Robert A. Taylor, Joshua J. Cohen,
Wm. G. Harrison, Benjamin Carroll,
George R. Vickers, Francis T. King,
Francis W. Alricks, Richard S. Steuart,
David S. Wilson, William H. Baune,
Wm. P. Worthington, Hermann Von Kapff,
Josias Pennington, Samuel J. Donaldson,
Thomas Franklin.

FREDK. WOODWORTH, Sec'y.

NEW BOOT, SHOE AND GAITER ESTABLISHMENT.

JESSE SELLERS,

(SUCCESSOR to Jonson,)

All of whose LASTS and ORDER BOOK he has at his own establishment,

No. 1 HOLLIDAY STREET.

He is prepared to furnish the latest styles of Gentlemen and Youths'

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

made in the most durable and workmanlike manner and of the best material. The former patrons of the old establishment will please give him a call. m6 2m

MUSCAT DE FRONTIGNAN, &c.—20 casks Muscat de Frontignan, 20 casks Malmsey Wine, now landing and for sale at lowest rates by

J. B. CHARRON & CO.,

j 27 tf R Corner Hanover and Lombard sts.

BURGUNDY PORT and CETTE MADEIRA WINES.—50 quarter casks Burgundy Port, 50 quarter casks Cette Madeira, now landing ex ship F. W. Allen, and for sale at lowest rates by

J. B. CHARRON & CO.,

j 27 tf Corner Hanover and Lombard sts.

DRIED PEACHES.—100 bushels peeled for sale by

CAPRON & CO.,

d18 tf 79 South street.

GRIFFIN'S HORSE-SHOE NAILS.—40 kegs, each 100 lbs. assorted 7, 8 and 9's, landing.

CHARLES L. OUDESLUYS,

m5 tf 57 South Gay street.

BULK SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS, for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore st fe24-tf

DRIED FRUIT.—200 bags choice Dried Peaches and Apples for sale by

WM. H. CORNER,

fe14-tf No. 54 South street.

DRIED APPLES, LARD, &c.—50 barrels prime Dried Apples; 7 bbls. Lard, and 11 bbls. Mess Pork for sale.

MEIXEL & GRAFTON,

d18-6t 149 Pratt street

BUTTER, CHEESE, DRIED FRUIT AND GUNNY BAGS,

ELLIOTT & REWES,

mn6-tf 67 Exchange Place.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, APRIL 5.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort. Passed below the Rappahannock, two brigs at anchor. The steamship Tempest, from Hatteras, arrived at Fortress Monroe Saturday morning, wished to be reported.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, V-M N Falls.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York—J A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Ber, Philadelphia—James A Shriver.

Ship Bremerhaven, Hilken, from Bremen, Feb 20th—mdse to F L Brauns & Co.

Bark Marion, Hagg, from Rio de Janeiro, Feb 26th—coffee to Lambert Gittings & Co. Spoke Feb 22d lat 5 S, was in company with her for three days, with light winds lat 3 36 S, lon 34 14. Bremen brig Margarette, for Bahia from the northward—desired to be reported. March 3d, lat 5 58 S, lon 34 55. Bremen brig Margarette, for Bahia, March 4th, lat 5 54 S, lon 34 55, ship Ophelia, bound to Montevideo—REP.

[The Ophelia was lying a squall and weather thick and rainy, could not understand where from or where bound. The Ophelia from New York, bound to Montevideo—REP.]

Bark New Id ht, Reynolds, 60 days fm Palermo—fruit to E L Palmer & Co.

Schr Hamilton, Ogden, from New York—mdse to Rose & Lyon.

Schr Amytis, Gookin, from Saco, Me—heading to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Schr Ida L Howard, Jones, from Belfast—to Kelsey & Gray, bay to J B Eastman.

Schr Narcissa, Lewis, from Fortress Monroe—to master.

Barge L A Birely, Dorman, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.

Canal boat W F Courter, Courter, for the Susquehanna—white pine lumber to McDonald & Clarke.

Canal boat Eliz Collins, Schultz, fm the Susquehanna—white pine lumber to do.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort Va—M N Falls.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York—J A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Bark Johannes, (Bremen, new) Kleckgeter, Liverpool—A Schumacher & Co.

Schr C L Bayles, Tooker, New Haven via Chesapeake—Rose & Lyon.

Schr Susannah, Jackson, Georgetown, D C—W Appleby & Son.

Schr Wm L Montague, Jr, Travers, Ponce, P R—Stirling & Ahrens.

Schr Chrysolite, Smith, Fortress Monroe—master.

Schr Ambition, Roten, Alexandria—Wm Applegarth & Son.

Schr O H Foley, Holmes, do.

Schr Swift, Seward, Georgetown, D C—James Sullivan.

Schr Pandora, Conway, Philadelphia.

Schr Foaming Sea, Thomas, Accomac, Va.

Schr Anna White, Langley, St Mary's Co, Md.

Schr Mary Adelaide, Meghegan, Wicomico River, Md.

Schr Vigil, Godin, Vienna.

Schr Josephus & Edwin, do.

Sloop Alphonso, Vincent, Salem, N J.

Barge Alice, Meekins, New York, 24 inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York, 30 inst.

Schr R Hill, Smith, New York, 34 inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship F W Brune, Landis, fm Leghorn, arrived at New York, 4th inst.

Bark Hugh Brickhead, Bennett, for —, was loading at Caldera, 34 ult.

Spoken—Bark Howland, of and for Boston, fm Messina, Feb 27th lat 36, off Malaga, same time, Br bark Florence, from Palermo for Philadelphia, 8th 21 days out—by bark Light, fm Palermo, at Baltimore.

A bark, showing Pendergast Bros' signal, was seen 24th ult—supposed to be the Campanero, Dubel, fm Parahaiba, Brazil, for British Channel.

Brig Sabon Baker, from Portsmouth for Baltimore arr'd at Newport 2d inst.

Schr George J Jones, Crowell, from Boston for Baltimore, put into New London, 1st inst, to land captain, sick.

Schr Paragon, Crowell, fm Boston for Baltimore, sailed from Newport, 1st inst.

Schr Mountain Avenue, Pendleton, from Wiscasset for Baltimore; Victory, Murphy, and Malabar, Weiler, from Belfast for Fortress Monroe, and Hoardman, Andrews, from Portland for Alexandria, all arrived at New York, 34 inst.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, April 4—Arr ship Northern Light, Aspinwall; ship Enterprise, San Francisco; schr Sarah Wyatt, Cld steamship Tonitia, Shanghai; ship Southampton, Liverpool; brigs Nuova Providenza, Corfu; Olivia, Rio Grande; Georgiana, Aspinwall; Atlantic, Barbadoes; H M Hine, Manzanilla; Yankee Blade, Key West; Maria Jane, St Jago; C F Young, Remedios; Julia, Ragged Island.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Arr ship Lancaster, Liverpool; barks Amy, Messina; Ella, Palermo; brig Dankirk, Messina; schrs White Squall and Jonas Sparks, Cardenas, Monroe—Cld brigs B F Nash, Saguas; Samuel Welsh, West; schrs Althea, Ship Island; W Ipson, Key Inlet.

BOSTON, April 3—Cld ship Crystal Palace, Melbourne; brigs Northern Belle, Gibraltar; Cronstadt, Surinam; Foster, Gonaives.

PORTLAND, April 1.—Arr bark St Jago, Matanzas; schr Mayaguez—Cld bark Geo Thomas, Cuba; brigs R S Hassell, Havana; S Thurston, Cardenas; Chastlain, Tortugas.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Names	Leave	For	Days
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New York	South'pton	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 12
John Bell	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Asia	New York	Glasgow	April 8
		Liverpool	April 9

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Names	Leave	For	Days
Saxonia	Southpton	New York	Mch. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Mch. 14
City of New York	Liverpool	New York	Mch. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mch. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mch. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Mch. 12
Bavaria	Southpton	New York	Mch. 23
Canadian	Liverpool	Boston	April 5

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,

FOR SALE AT Nos. 215 AND 218 BALTIMORE STREET.

Table Cutlery, Albata Spoons, Albata Forks, Plated Castors, Table Cutlery, Carving Dishes, Brushes, Hat Racks, Umbrella Stands, Corkscrews, Nutcrackers, Cake Knives, Bread Knives, Kitchen Knives and Forks, Champagne Nippers, Albata Soup Ladles, Candlesticks, Patent Ice Pitchers, Coffee and Tea Pots, Waffle Irons, Patent Griddirons, Kitchen Spoons, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mills, Bathing Tubs, Sponges, Table Mats, Gas Stoves, Foot Tubs, Chamber Buckets, Toilet Pails, Willow Baskets, Wooden Ware, Sieves, Devonshire Chairs, Oyster Dishes, Coffee Biggins, GAS FIXTURES, of French, English, French, Dresden, and American manufacture, East India, CHINA, in great variety.

Old Housekeepers and new beginners will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock when wanting any of the above description of goods.

CORTLAN & CO.,

Nos. 215 and 218 Baltimore street,

between Charles and St. Paul sts.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in House-keeping articles generally. v16tf

GUANO

We inform Dealers, Farmers and Planters, that we have made our usual extensive arrangements to supply our numerous customers with genuine and unadulterated

GUANOS

Our stock is unequalled in its extent, variety, and quality, by any house in the trade. We name:

AI PERUVIAN GUANO,

OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PERU THIS YEAR, AND DELIVERED DIRECT FROM AGENTS' WAREHOUSE.

ICHABOE GUANO,

ELIDE ISLAND (CALIFORNIA) GUANO,

BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO,

Of direct importation into this market per ship "Mary Bradford."

ALSO,

JARVIS ISLAND GUANO.

For the sale of which, we are the sole authorized Agents of W. H. Webb, Esq., of N. Y.

WHITE MEXICAN GUANO.

AA BRAND MEXICA