BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the rapid and daily increase in the circulation of THE EXCHANGE, requiring greatly enlarged accommodations and more extended facilities for the transaction of the business of the paper, and the convenience of the public, the PROPRIETORS of THE EXCHANGE have removed their OFFICES to the building formerly occupied by the Franklin Bank, on the NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND NORTH STREETS. The Counting-Room of the paper is in the corner office on the ground floor, where all advertisements and communications may be left.

Our Congressional telegram advises us of the fact that Senator DOUGLAS yesterday brought in a bill, "to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the UNITED STATES." The provisions of the bill strike us as somewhat extraordinary, and we therefore present them entire as contained in our dispatch. After the enacting clause, the bill proceeds in general terms to declare "that "in case of flagrant violation of the laws of na-"tions by outrages upon the flag, soil, or citizens "of the United States, or upon their property, "under circumstances requiring prompt redress; "and when, in the opinion of the President, delay "would be incompatible with the honor and dig-"nity of the Republic, the President is hereby "authorized to employ such force as he may deem "necessary to prevent the perpetration of such out-"rages, and to obtain first redress and satisfaction "for the same, when perpetrated. And it shall be "his duty to lay the facts of each case, together "with the reasons of his actions in the premises, "before Congress at the earliest practicable mo-"ment, for such further action thereon as Congress "may direct."

Now it appears to us that the measure proposed by Senator DOUGLAS is either superfluous or very dangerous. Either, the PRESIDENT already has the authority with which the Senator would clothe him, or else the bill contemplates bestowing upon him discretionary powers of doubtful expediency and more than questionable constitutionality. The PRESIDENT is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navies of the Republic. It is his duty to employ those forces for the protection of the citizens of the UNITED STATES, at home and abroad. He has full power to station the National troops at such points, within the UNION, as he may select, and to send the National vessels into those seas, where he may think, that their presence is required. If our border settlements are menaced by tribes of hostile Indians, he has power to send a regiment of dragoons for their protection. If our commerce suffers from pirates, or our citizens are molested upon the high seas, or in foreign ports, he has power to send a squadron to their assistance. The PRESIDENT's authority to act in all such emergencies, and to take all necessary steps "to restrain and "redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the "UNITED STATES," is only circumscribed by the limited extent of the means placed at his disposal,—by the smallness of our Army, and the insignificance of our Navy. Whatever protection can be derived from twelve or fifteen thousand troops, and from fifty or sixty vessels, it is the duty of the PRESIDENT to extend to American citizens and to American commerce. The discretion which the PRESIDENT already enjoys as to the precise disposition of the military and naval forces of the Republic, and that which is vested in the commanders of frontier posts, and of squadrons on distant stations, in circumstances requiring their active interposition for the protection of the lives or property of American citizens, is already as large as Senator DOUGLAS can make it. The PRESIDENT can send to-morrow all the available vessels in the service, to the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of our commerce, and issue the necessary instructions to the commanders of those vessels to protect our merchantmen from the vexatious and tyrannical exercise of the right of search on the part of British cruisers. No act of Congress is needed to enlarge the PRESIDENT's powers in this particular. In this light, therefore, we are disposed to regard Senator DOUGLAS' bill as simply unnecessary. In another point of view, however, the measure is a very objectionable one. The bill proposes to provide not for any particular case, but for all cases of "flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outrages committed upon" our flag or people. Is it intended as a general transfer of the war-making power from Congress to the PRESIDENT? Does Senator DOUGLAS propose to invest the PRESIDENT with discretionary power not only to act on the defensive, and to prevent a repetition of such outrages, but to proceed actively against the offending power? If the Senator means to give the PRESIDENT any greater powers, or larger discretion, than he already possesses, it can only be by giving him power to make war. Had the bill applied solely to the particular case of the late outrages in the Gulf, we should have been disposed to regard it as tantamount to a declaration of war against England. Being general in its scope, however, we must view it as a proposed grant to the EXECUTIVE, of powers expressly denied to him by the Constitution, and expressly lodged in other hands. If Senator DOUGLAS is really in earnest in his desire "to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the UNITED STATES," let him introduce a bill to authorize the construction of fifty gun-boats, to be added to the Navy. Let that right arm of the National defence be strengthened and made adequate to the task of protecting our commerce all over the Globe, and the wisdom and discretion of President BUCHANAN in the exercise of the powers already vested in him, will supply all the "protection" that is needed, and put a speedy stop to all "outrages" in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere, on the part of England or of any other power.

Are the people of Maryland satisfied with the present State Constitution; or is it desirable to call a Convention for the purpose of framing a new one? These are the questions which, to-morrow, they are called upon to decide at the Ballot-box. They involve grave issues, and should be thoughtfully considered. It is no light matter, to introduce changes into the Organic Law of a Commonwealth; for the abrogation of an existing Constitution, and the adoption of a new one, imply a necessity for revolutionizing, in a greater or less degree, the established policy of the State. It is, therefore, important that we should approach this subject with all due caution, and deliberately resolve upon the best course to be pursued. Has the Constitution of 1851 worked well? If it has, it requires no modification. If it has not, and if we have learned, by painful experience, that it is radically defective in many of its leading provisions, we are justified in demanding that those defects should be adequately remedied. It is sheer folly to say, that we must bear with them until the ten years, stipulated in the instrument, have expired. During the seven years that the new Constitution of Maryland has been in force, we have had ample opportunities for studying its peculiar features, and forming an opinion concerning them. That opinion we have already had occasion to express; and, although the initial movement for a change partook of a partisan character, and may have been designed to subserve party purposes, it reflected, so far as the present Constitution is concerned, the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State, and therefore it is that we have given it our hearty support. It may suit the views of demagogues to eulogise the virtues of an Elective Judiciary; and of money lenders, to desire no change in our Usury laws; and of ignorance, everywhere, to vehemently object to an uniform System of Public Education; but if we are to enforce that respect for the laws which is the only safeguard of life and property, we must render our judicial functionaries independent of debasing influences, and elevate them to a position where they may administer impartial justice. If we are to enter into fair commercial competition with the neighboring States, we must not only abate that standing nuisance, the Usury laws, but we must also establish, in future, the legal rate of interest at seven per cent., as in New York; or at eight per cent., as in Ohio, and thus, besides inviting the employment of foreign capital, retain within our own limits, large sums of money which, for the sake of the additional one or two per cent. of annual interest, many wealthy citizens of Maryland have been accustomed to invest elsewhere. We must also, by constitutional enactment, make it obligatory upon the Legislature to frame a system of Public Education adapted to the wants of the poorer classes, and such as may be best calculated to promote the growth of a sound healthy morality; to extend the field of industrial enterprise, and, by elevating the intellectual *status* of the people, to make them sensible of their social, political, and religious obligations, and of the necessity, in a well ordered commonwealth, of obedience to the laws. That all these are salutary and desirable reforms does not admit of a doubt; but whether these beneficial results can be accomplished under a new Constitution depends partly upon the manner in which it may be framed, and partly upon the disposition of the people. But the experiment is well worth a trial. A new Constitution may be made productive of much good. It cannot easily be so framed as to present more glaring defects than the one under which we are now living. So notoriously is that wanting in many of those vital elements which are essential to the perpetuity of so important an instrument, that its abrogation is, at the best, but a question of time. Its most ardent supporters do not venture to claim for it a longer term of existence than ten years. Seven of these have expired already. Where, then, is the necessity of waiting for a tardy dissolution when a speedier one is so much more desirable? No one supposes that it will improve by keeping; why, then, should it be retained? We are no advocates of Constitution-mongering. We desire to see the Organic Law respected, so long as it is worthy of respect, and would prefer to bear with venial errors of omission and commission, rather than witness a decennial Convention, and with it a decennial change. Every resort to extraordinary powers is to be earnestly deprecated, unless it is approved by common sense, and required by a proper regard for the best interests of the body politic. That such is the case in the present instance there cannot be the slightest possible reason to doubt. It remains then to be seen whether a State machine that does work well, can be substituted for one which confessedly does not. If it can; and if by proper elaboration, in the first instance, it can also be so framed as to preserve that just balance of forces which shall ensure, in future, a reasonable degree of regularity in its movements, it will obviate the necessity for frequent revision or reconstruction, and establish itself firmly in the popular regard.

Is there a Statute of Limitations as to the Recovery of Taxes?

To the Editors of the Daily Exchange:

The Legislature at the session of 1852—by chapter 75, authorizing the extension of time to sheriffs and collectors for completing their collections of taxes—declared that all taxes thereafter levied, for county and city purposes, should be collected within three years of the levy, and, if not then, any party from whom they should be demanded might plead that act in bar of their recovery. The Constitution declares that every law shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title; and doubts have been expressed whether the above clause of limitation, strictly speaking, has any reference to the subject of courts extending time to tax collectors in making their collections, but those doubts are probably not well founded.

At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed entitled "An Act confirmatory of certain ordinances approved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and providing for the more speedy collection of arrearages of taxes," and by which the city Auditor is empowered to distrain for taxes and to sell any real property for any taxes due City and State. The very liberal compensation therein provided for the Auditor of ten per cent. commissions, has stimulated the issue of bills for taxes for antiquated dates, with the usual official threats in case of non-payment; and there is considerable grumbling, especially as this last act repeals by reference to title and section, only the 4th section of the Act of 1852, chapter 75, herein first referred to, which protected the tax payer, and all purchasers of property after three years. Many persons now hold property on which the taxes for the last three years have been paid, but for which bills are now issued for taxes due 8 or 10 years since, when the property was owned by persons now dead, removed, or if living are wholly irresponsible, and this works great hardship and injustice.

But the Constitution also says expressly that "no law, or section of law, shall be revived, amended or *repealed* by reference to its title or section only." Now quaere, is not the repeal of the three years limitation which protects the tax-payer by title and section only a nullity? and is not the act of 1852, chap. 75, still in force? and is not a repealing clause in such a law quite as inconsistent, and even more so, with the subject of the last law, and not described in its title, as is the three years clause in the act of 1852. This is an important matter to every property holder or purchaser of property, and if the present pretensions of the City Auditor be well founded, no piece of property is safe unless receipted Tax Bills for at least twenty years back are ready for exhibition on demand. The question we should suppose will be litigated, and the sooner it is judicially determined the better.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

TWO MORE VESSELS BOARDED BY BRITISH CRUISERS.

THE BARK JOHN HOWE BOARDED AT SEA, AND AGAIN IN THE PORT OF SAGUA LA GRANDE.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The bark John Howe, Captain Nichols, arrived at this port yesterday from Sagua la Grande.

We learn from Captain Nichols, that about the 13th of April, on his passage from Havana to Sagua la Grande, and when off Anguilla, he was boarded by a boat from the British war steamer Buzzard, and the officer in command without any ceremony sprang upon deck and immediately commenced asking questions—such as the vessel's name, her commander's, where she hailed from, where last from, where she was bound, her owner's name, &c.; and upon entering the cabin (by invitation) he demanded to see her papers, which were shown him. He then departed. Captain N. states that his ensign was then flying, and that it had been hoisted on the first approach of the steamer.

After arriving at Sagua la Grande, and while lying in that port, he was again boarded by a boat from the same vessel and his papers demanded, although his ensign was flying. His reply was they were at the Consul's office. The officer then examined the vessel and scrutinized the hold.

Captain Nichols is of the opinion that the officer was intoxicated at the time. He judged from the appearance of the man and the bold manner in which he acted. Captain Nichols offered him a cigar, (he having no liquor on board,) which he refused, but requested a glass of water, which was given him.—He then departed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BOARDING OF THE CLARENDON.

Captain Howe received from Captain Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, the particulars of his having been boarded on the same day by the same British boat. The Clarendon was lying some distance outside the rest of the fleet, at Key Christo. Like the others, she was loaded with sugar and molasses, but was waiting for a small quantity to complete her cargo. The steamer ran in as near as was deemed prudent, and then fired several guns—blank shots—which Captain Bartlett understood, of course, to be a request for him to show his colors. He paid no attention, however, to the demand.

In a short time he saw two boats lowered away and manned. They came alongside, and the commander of the steamer boarded the ship, and asked Captain Bartlett why he did not hoist his colors.—"Because," replied Capt. B., "I did not choose to do so, and I do not recognize your right to require me to do so." The officer appeared much annoyed at the refusal of the Captain to hoist his colors; demanded the name of the ship; the owner's name; what her cargo consisted of, &c.; and closed by requesting him to show his papers. Captain B. informed him, rather tartly, that they were ashore at the office of the American Consul, where he could see them by taking the trouble to call on that functionary.

The British officer threatened to seize the vessel. Capt. Bartlett replied he would be glad to have him do so, particularly as he intimated that he would send him to New York, for "he was bound that way." During this interview the British officer, a part of the time, was in the cabin, and the ship's colors lay spread out on the table.

As he was about to leave, he gave an order to have the gangway ladder lowered, which was not done, however, until the request was repeated in a civil manner. The boats then left.

The Clarendon was wrecked on her voyage to New York, on the Double-Headed Shot Keys, and is a total loss. The above account is given second-hand, and must not of course, be taken as official until Captain Bartlett shall have arrived and made his deposition as to the facts of the outrage.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

THE ARCTIC AND THE WATER WITCH ORDERED TO THE GULF.

We were informed at the Navy-Yard yesterday that orders had been received from the Secretary of the Navy to get ready for sea the screw-steamer Arctic and the steamer Water Witch, the intention being, it is supposed, to dispatch them immediately to the coast of Cuba, to protect American vessels from further annoyance by British cruisers.

The Arctic, it is reported, is to be again placed in command of Captain Hartstein. She is a loggy craft, fitted up from a light ship for special service among the icebergs of the north. She is covered to her bends with plates of boiler iron, to resist the effects of the ice, and by hard steaming will travel nine miles an hour. Her only armament is an iron six pounder, which is perched on a wooden gun-carriage on her high forecastle. She would stand some hammering, but would make a poor show in a naval engagement. She has been stationed as a guard ship in the vicinity of the Susquehanna, which has been detained at Quarantine. She has been brought to the Navy Yard, and will be prepared for her cruise with all necessary dispatch.

The Water Witch is a small side-wheel steamer, of light draft, belonging to the Coast Survey service, and is in command of Lieut. John Rogers, who has been for some months engaged in making soundings between the Gulf Stream and the Coast of North Carolina. Under favorable circumstances she can made an average speed of ten miles an hour. She can carry but light armament. Though not so large or so fine a model, she is rigged like the cutter Harriet Lane, and in general appearance resembles that vessel.

The U. S. practice ship Preble, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, received her crew early last week. On Tuesday her sails were bent, and she was expected to go into commission immediately. Her destination was not positively known, but it was supposed she would be ordered to the Gulf.

THE CAPTAIN WHO RAN THE BLOCKADE AT PORT AU PLATTE.

PORT AU PLATTE, ST. DOMINGO, May 1, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—For your information I have to say that I arrived here safe. We had a very smooth passage, wind light all the way; we had the wind ahead till we got to Turk's Islands. Fort au Platte is blockaded with seven men-of-war, and I was the first vessel that has got in since the blockade, and I don't know as I should have got in if I had known that the port was under blockade. We had a strong breeze when we fell in with the fleet, and they commenced firing on us, first blank cartridge; but when the balls began to come, I began to open my eyes.—We were going at the time about ten knots, and a big sea, so I concluded that they could not hit us, except by good luck, so I put her through, and got in safe.

When we got within gunshot of the port, they opened on the enemy, so I was between two fires. We anchored and went on shore. I thought the people would have killed me with kindness. They wanted to carry me all over town in their arms.—We are the first vessel that has got in since the blockade. The enemy has seven men-of-war off the port all the time. The Dominicans have five men-of-war schooners now in port, and I had the offer of taking command of the commodore's ship. They are so much taken up with me that I don't know what to do with the people. They won't take no for an answer. I can get a big price for the Wing of the Wind, but they want me to command her, and that won't suit me, as I have a dislike to gunpowder. I expect to leave here in six days. We are all well. Yours, as ever, H. B. PEARSALL.

P. S.—2 P. M., the fleet paid a visit They came within two miles of the fort and commenced a fire, and the fort returned their fire, but no damage—all the shot falling short by a quarter of a mile.

There guns are so constructed that they can elevate them to carry the ball any distance; and furthermore, the wads are made of plaintain leaves.

3 P. M.—They ran in and fired on the town. One shot reached and went through a house. The people were out; no one hurt.

SUNDAY, 2d.—Came in and fired on the town; no damage. At 10 o'clock, A. M., a schooner hove in sight. The fleet put chase to her and hove her to. I think that she was the American schooner that Rolff & Pearshun chartered, which was to sail in two days after I sailed.

A correspondent sends us the following account of a singular tragedy in New Sharon, Me., to which allusion has before been made:

"In the town of New Sharon, Me., a few nights since, two brothers by the name of Weltch, living quite alone, were asked by a stranger hospitalities for the night; he stated he was a drover, and made some conversation about stock, in which the brothers were interested. One of them had retired for the night; the other, upon turning for the purpose, of making a fire to cook a meal for the stranger, was fired upon by him, received three shots and fell. The other brother hearing the noise came out from his room with a stout club, which he found handy, and immediately commenced a fierce attack upon the ruffian. He received the three remaining shots of a revolver unheeded, and was rapidly getting the advantage of his opponent when the door was suddenly opened and the fellow was pulled out by unseen hands, and escaped. Mr. Weltch is a powerfully built man, and was an adept in the art of fencing, and adroit in the use of his club. He served several years in the navy. The pistol was shivered in pieces. Some arrest have been made, one of which is said to be a prominent citizen of Lewiston, Me."—*Boston Traveller.*

THE LATE HAIL-STORM IN VIRGINIA.—A private letter from the northern neck of Virginia states that the counties of King George and Westmoreland, in that region, were particularly visited by the desolating hail-storm of Tuesday last. The standing crop of wheat is in many localities utterly destroyed, and fields lately clothed with a luxuriant growth of grass are left waste and barren by the cutting hail and the drenching flood of rain which accompanied it. The corn also has suffered greatly, while the fruit trees are not only stripped of their foliage, but in many cases even of their branches. The storm was also attended with violent wind, prostrating the tallest forest trees in its path.

The Fredericksburg *Recorder* says: "Along the old mine road in this county, and the line of the Rappahannock, in Caroline, the ravages of Tuesday's storm are represented as fearful, being more terrible than those of Saturday. Messrs. Ben. Temple Humphries, A. H. Bernard and John L. Marye are said to have lost their entire wheat and oat crops—besides sustaining other serious injuries. Since Saturday morning not less than seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars worth of property in this immediate neighborhood has been destroyed by hail."

Mr. Oscanyan has been appointed and confirmed as United States Consul at Constantinople—a post now held, *ad interim*, by Mr. Brown, the dragoman of the legation at that Court.

The New York *Tribune* says that the schooner Cortez, recently seized by the British gun boat Forward, was not an American vessel. She was sold in Havana, some time ago, for the slave trade.

MARRIED,

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, CHAS. WELCH, of this city, to Miss JUDY WISLEIN, of Prussia.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Obermeyer, C. FERREIRA BAKER, of Rio de Janeiro, to Miss VICTORIA A. BENSON, of this city.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. McCabe, Captain WM. T. PRITCHETT to Miss M. J. WHITE, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 22d instant, ALICIA, infant daughter of J. Henry and Lavinia W. Ferguson.

On the 22d instant, GILBERT H. GIBBS, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. ANN CORNELIA SHIPLEY, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 23d instant, JOHN DEADY, in the 52d year of his age.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY FRANCES CURLETT, in the 40th year of her age.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. MATILDA LLOYD, in the 60th year of her age, late of Fairfax county, Va.

On the 22d instant, OWEN SWORDS, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 22d instant, KATE CECILIA NEWELL, aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Laurel, Md., on the 21st instant, Dr. H. P. WORTHINGTON, in the 37th year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, May 24, 1858.

Report of Deaths in the city of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday Morning.

Apoplexy	1	Fever typhoid	1
Casualty	2	Inflammation of bowels	3
Child-bed	1	" " lungs	6
Cholic	9	Jaundice	2
Concussion of the brain	1	Measles	2
Consumption	9	Old age	5
Convulsions	3	Organic disease of heart	2
Croup	6	Quinsy	1
Dropsy	3	Small pox	7
Dropsy in the head	2	Spinal affection	1
Fever, billious	1	Teething	3
Fever, catarrhal	2	Unknown Adult	3
" scarlet	7	Unknown Infantile	8

Still-births	9	Between 30 and 40 years	4
Under 1 year	21	" 40 and 50 years	2
Between 1 and 2 years	14	" 50 and 60 years	4
" 2 and 5 years	10	" 60 and 70 years	3
" 5 and 10 years	11	" 70 and 80 years	1
" 10 and 15 years	1	" 80 and 90 years	4
" 15 and 20 years	3	" 90 and 100 years	0
" 20 and 30 years	7		

Males 46, Females, 39—85. Of this number 16 were colored persons, 15 free, 1 slave.

By order J. W. HOUCK, Commissioner of Health.

TURTLES.

The brig Atlantic, which reached this port on Tuesday, from Nassau, brought to RINN, the well known proprietor of the Eating House, No. 40 PRATT STREET, one hundred fine TURTLES, weighing over 2,000 pounds. This delicious shell-fish, made into soup, is served up daily at Mr. Rinn's establishment. See advertisement. my21

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

For the convenience of those living at a great distance rom our office, orders will be received, on our account, at the following named Drug stores:

Messrs. Moore & Emory, cor. Howard and Madison Sts.
" N. H. Jennings & Co., No. 88 N. Charles Street.
" Jno. W. Barry & Co., cor. Baltimore and Pearl Streets.

Mr. Edwin Eareckson, cor. Baltimore and Caroline Sts.

And at our OFFICE, No. 36 SECOND STREET.

DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Sole Agents.
my15-tf

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING Co's IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, For Families, Manufacturers and others.

"In our own family we use one of Wheeler & Wilson's machines, and we cannot imagine anything more perfect." —*Ed. N. Y. Evangelist.*

126 BALTIMORE STREET, American Building,
fe22-tf. W. MERRILL, Agent

COLORING FLUIDS FOR THE HAIR ARE DANGEROUS.—Professor Wood's Hair Tonic restores the color, not by the nitrate of silver process, but by a restoration of the healthy functions upon which the original and natural color of the hair and its moisture, its gloss, its life, and consequently its original beauty depended. Professor Wood, at the age of thirty-seven years was as gray as a man of eighty, and his hair was dry, thin and dead. Now he has not a single grey lock upon his crown, nor is his hair thin or dry, but soft, pliable and moist as that of a child of five years. This preparation acts upon the roots, for after an application that portion of the hair nearest the scalp is found restored to the original color, whatever it was, while the ends of the hair are gray. Try Wood's HAIR TONIC, and do not apply any other *till* after you have this. With this resolution you will never have occasion to use a hair dye.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Woods's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canadas, and by

JOHN C. GIVEN, Chinaman's Tea Store, 37 *and* 39 *Baltimore street.*
my10

I. M. SINGER &. Co's, IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.

SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS, 105 BALTIMORE STREET.

☞ To Clergymen of all denominations, and Sewing Societies attached to Churches, we offer our Family Machine at half-price.

W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.
fe24-tf

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!
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At the GRAND GIFT BOOK SALE, No. 41 Baltimore street, corner of Frederick.

EVANS & HOYT.
mr25-dtf

JOHNSON'S SEWING MACHINE, PRICE $60, $70, and $80,

For BEAUTY and durability of *stitch*, finish and design is *not excelled* by any other MACHINE.

GIBB'S SEWING MACHINE, PRICE $15, $23, and $25.

The above MACHINES are SPEEDY in their MOVEMENT, and *make a new strong elastic stitch*, that will not rip or break if every fifth stitch is cut.

Salesroom, No. 99 BALTIMORE ST.
ap19-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, NOW BEING HELD AT CARROLL HALL, WILL CONTINUE OPEN UNTIL NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.

The object of the Fair is to assist in liquidating the very heavy debt incurred in the erection of the Church. As this is the first appeal of the kind made to the public by the ladies of this congregation, it is confidently hoped that it will be met in a generous spirit. Their tables will be filled with a great variety of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, many of them of rare beauty and magnificence.

The doors will be opened every day at 10 o'clock, A. M., and close about 10, P. M.

REFRESHMENTS may be had at any time during the day.

TICKETS OF ADMITTANCE 12½ CENTS. SUPPER TICKETS 50 CENTS, children half price. my22-5t

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE. MESSRS. KUNKEL & CO., Lessees. MR. JOHN T. FORD, Sole Manager.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE KELLER TROUPE AND YOUNG AMERICA BALLET CORPS.

Tuesday Evening, May 25, 1858.

JOSEPH IN EGYPT,

Interspersed with MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX by the Keller Troupe.

BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,

By the Young America Ballet Corps—concluding with Keller's TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

RATES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, Parquette and Orchestra Chairs....50 cts.
Family Circle and Gallories....25 cts.
☞ Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKERS, 198 *BALTIMORE STREET*, EXECUTE STOCK ORDERS.

Securities bought and sold at the Broker's Board, for cash, and investment orders promptly executed.
We do not receive time or speculative orders.
STOCKS bought for cash and carried, upon reasonable terms. STOCK OFFICE,
my25-tf No. 198 Baltimore Street.

MONEY TO LEND. We are lending upon collaterals.
TIME PAPER WANTED
my25-tf JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK FUNDS, Wanted and for sale by JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
my 25tf 198 Baltimore Street.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—May, 24th, 1858.—Ordered, that the Lease of the property on E. Pratt street, as made by Emily Dugan, Trustee, of the estate of FREDERICK J. DUGAN, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, as reported, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of June next. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before that day, in some daily newspaper printed and published in this city.

The report states that twenty feet of ground leased at $70 per annum. W. H. H. TURNER, Clerk.

True copy, test, W. H. H. TURNER, Cl'k.
my25 law3w*

BALTO. STEAM PACKET CO. STOCK For sale by J. S. GITTINGS & CO.
my25tf

WESTERN BANK STOCK wanted by P. H. SULLIVAN,
my25-tf No. 24 Second treet.

WANTED.—An elderly, respectable WOMAN to have charge of a house during summer and to do the work for a gentleman when the family are out of town. When the family are at home, either to cook and wash, or to do chamberwork. Unexceptionable recommendations for ability and faithfulness required. Enquire at the Office of "The Exchange." my25tf

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, passed in the case of Bremer *et al. vs.* McPherson and wife, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.:

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND in Baltimore city, situate on the north-east side of Ross street, twenty-five feet north-westwardly from Lanvale street, and fronting on Ross street fifteen feet, by a depth of one hundred feet to an alley. The improvements are a THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, of recent erection. Ground rent $37.50 per annum.

The terms of sale are: one-third cash on the day of sale and balance in equal installments at three and six months, with interest, to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

JOHN STEWART, Trustee, 33 St. Paul Street.
my25-law2wads [s] GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.) *NEW BUILDING*, S. W. CORNER OF SOUTH AND WATER STREETS.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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fe22-eotfr. FRED'K WOODWORTH, Secretary.

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS, PHŒNIX BUILDINGS, 73 *SECOND STREET.* AGGREGATE CAPITAL *EIGHT MILLIONS DOLLARS.* STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Underwriter.
mr30-tfr

R. J. BAKER. *IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF* DYE-WOODS, AND DEALER IN DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS, ACIDS, SAL-SODA, SODA-ASH, BLEACHING POWDERS, GLUE, EMERY, &c., Used by Woolen, Cotton, Paper, Hat and Soap and Candle Manufacturers, Tanners, Morocco Dressers, Machinists and Dyers. No. 36 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
ap21-tf Baltimore.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES. BLAIR & CO., *MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN* GAS FIXTURES, No. 366 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

N. B. GAS PIPE INTRODUCED by experienced workmen, and warranted free from leaks.

RE-GILDING, RE-BRONZING, and SILVERING done at the shortest notice. ap29 tfr

MECHANICAL BAKERY COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY. NAVY BREAD AND CRACKERS.

The attention of Merchants and Shippers is invited to an examination of the HARD BREAD now being manufactured at the MECHANICAL BAKERY, S. HOWARD STREET, (near Pratt Street,) which in quality and price is believed to be superior to any manufactured in the city. my21-1m

IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY. CANFIELD BRO. & CO., 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Have on hand a large assortment of best quality Ivory Handle Dinner and Breakfast KNIVES, large and small size CARVERS, STEEL, &c., for sale at wholesale and retail. my18tf

BLOCK MARBLE CLOCKS. *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.* 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Have just importeu an invoice of Block Marble Clocks, with and without Bronze Figures, suitable for Dining and Library Rooms. my11-tf

NEW STYLES HAIR PINS, &c. *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Have received direct from Paris, an invoice of Hair Pins and HEAD DRESSES, of the newest styles, some of which are very beautiful. my11-tf

ICE PITCHERS, ALBATA WARE, &c. *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Are now receiving all the new styles of PATENT ICE PITCHERS, Albata Spoons, Forks, Coffee and Tea Sets, Waiters, Dishes, Epergeres, &c., which they offer at low prices. my11-tf

ICE PITCHERS. *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Are now receiving all the newest patterns of PLATED ICE PITCHERS, plain fluted, engraved and chased, for sale wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. ap12 tf

BRONZE CLOCKS.— *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Have on hand a great variety of BRONZE CLOCKS, new styles, just received. ap5-tf.

WEDDING PRESENTS. *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Are prepared to furnish WEDDING GIFTS, such as full sets of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry, Gold Watches and Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Fans, Dressing Cases, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c. ap19-tf

HAIR PINS.— *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Are now opening an invoice of entirely new styles of Paris HAIR PINS, some of which are very handsome, for sale wholesale and retail. ap8-tf

OPERA GLASSES. *CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.*, 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Have on hand a full assortment of best quality OPERA GLASSES; also an assortment of low price do., for sale to the trade, and retail. ap28-tfr

MOUNT VERNON CO., OFFICE, No. 94 LOMBARD STREET, Manufacturers of *COTTON CANVAS.* ALSO RAVEN'S DUCK, SEINE AND SEWING TWINE
ap30-tfr

Bankers and Brokers.

ISRAEL COHEN, *STOCK, BILL AND NOTE BROKER*, No. 5 NORTH STREET, Buys and sells on commission all the Securities of this and other markets; negotiates Notes, Loans, &c. [my4-tf

FREDERICK B. GRAF, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BILL BROKER, Has REMOVED his office from 52 S. Gay street to No. 18 SECOND STREET, up stairs, in Messrs. Hugh Jenkins & Co.'s building, opposite the Post Office. my17-1m*

BANK OF JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO. This Bank RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND GRANTS DISCOUNTS. Makes Advances on Collections and paper deposited for sale, and transacts the *EXCHANGE BUSINESS* In all its departments. COLLECTIONS Receive special attention. Returns made with promptness at a charge of ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION. With the facilities of an established business and correspondence and A LARGE CASH CAPITAL, We are enabled to transact, on most favorable terms, business intrusted to our care. JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.
my3-tf

JOHN S GITTINGS. BENJ. H. WILLIAMS. JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, CORNER SOUTH AND SECOND STREETS, Buy and sell on commission Stocks and Securities of this and other markets. ADVANCES made on Stocks, Notes and other Collaterals; negotiate Time Paper and Stock Loans. INTEREST allowed on deposits, and Banking business transacted generally. ap9-tf

MARTIN LEWIS, BILL, NOTE, AND STOCK BROKER, *NO. 6, SOUTH STREET, UP STAIRS.* GIVES HIS SPECIAL AND INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION, to the negotiation of MERCANTILE PAPER, EFFECTS LOANS ON STOCKS AND BONDS, AND BUYS AND SELLS THE PUBLIC SECURITIES, OF THIS AND OTHER MARKETS. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, on any first class Securities left with him for sale. mr9-6m

P. H. SULLIVAN, *STOCK AND BILL BROKER*, BUYS AND SELLS ON COMMISSION ALL THE SECURITIES OF THIS AND OTHER MARKETS, AND NEGOTIATES BILLS, NOTES AND LOANS. OFFICE, 24 SECOND STREET, *(Corner of Tripolet's alley.)*
mr17-tf

SAMUEL HARRIS & SONS, BANKERS, STOCK, EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS, *No. 196 BALTIMORE STREET*, COLLECT on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, promptly and on favorable terms. BUY and SELL CHECKS and UNCURRENT BANK N