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# BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

LOUIS NAPOLEON appears desirous of showing to the world what he is capable of accomplishing, rather than what he has seriously proposed to himself to execute. While assuring the neighboring governments that his intentions are wholly pacific, he pushes forward with unexampled activity his preparations for war; maintains, on a peace establishment, an army of 600,000 men; increases his naval forces; converts his sailing vessels into screw steamers; makes the fortifications of Cherbourg a perfect marvel of engineering skill; and flings out broad piers into the deep water of the harbor, so that vessels of the largest class may be moored alongside, and an army, brought rapidly from the interior over Railways converging to that point, may be embarked with all its material of war at a few hours notice. These mighty preparations, without any apparent object in view, have awakened serious apprehensions of coming evil in the neighboring States. English alarmists, repudiate, as a pretty piece of poetical nonsense Campbell's grand but over confident boast that—

"Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep,"

and call loudly upon the government to strengthen the coast defences, and increase the Channel Fleet. Mr. D'ISRAELI, when questioned on this subject by members of the House of Commons, declared emphatically that there was not the least cause for uneasiness; but in spite of this solemn assurance on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the English Journals still continue to ask why it is that France is arming, and to urge upon the government the propriety of keeping close watch and ward over the movements of its powerful ally.—That so imposing a military and naval demonstration, during a period of profound peace, is well calculated to awaken solicitude on the part of insular England, and the Continental nations generally, cannot be doubted. This solicitude has, moreover, acquired unusual intensity from a consciousness of the fact that, however much LOUIS NAPOLEON may desire to preserve friendly relations with his neighbors, he may yet be compelled at any moment, under the force of internal pressure, to adopt a line of policy at variance with his own inclinations and adverse indeed to his true interests. He has elected to base his tenure of power upon the bayonets of his soldiery rather than upon the affection of the French people, and if that soldiery should become restive from inaction, and demand to be led to new fields of conquest, he may yet be constrained to choose between disaffection at home and hostilities abroad. Under such circumstances it is not at all difficult to divine which of the two alternatives he would accept. We do not hesitate to say, that a war with England would, of all wars, be the most popular with the French people. There is an hereditary enmity existing between the two nations which no *entente cordiale*, no interchange of royal courtesies, no mingling of banners against a common enemy, can ever wholly dissipate. It is the one drop of bitter blood which all the perfumes of Arabia will never sweeten; the one indelible impress which no saponaceous compound can ever effectually remove. Like letters written with invisible ink, the paper may show a fair surface until the hidden characters are developed by the application of heat. A war with England would be hailed with enthusiasm by the French soldiery, and would do more than the most liberal concessions could accomplish towards rallying that class of malcontents to the support of the Government, from whose machinations it has the most to fear. To commercial men, and to men of substance generally, such a war would prove most disastrous; but in his passion for Glory—the ruling passion of his race—the Frenchman neither stops to count the cost, nor to reflect upon the consequences. The invasion of England has long been a favorite project in France. It could scarcely be otherwise, when we reflect upon the almost unbroken series of victories which England has achieved in her contests with the latter power. Agincourt and Cressy; Blenheim and Ramilies; Vittoria and Waterloo; the Nile and Trafalgar, are but so many bloody protests, in the opinion of the French masses, against the permanence of an alliance which it may be the policy of the government to maintain, but which the sentiment of the nation disavows. Now then, let us see why it is that France is arming. Subsequent to the Crimean war, and in part growing out of that struggle, many grave points of difference have arisen between France and England, upon which there can be scarcely any possible hope of an harmonious accord. LOUIS NAPOLEON has declared himself in favor of uniting the Danubian principalities, and in placing at the head of the newly organized sovereignty, either Prince MURAT, or the Count de MORNY, and in this project he is warmly supported by Russia. England, and Austria, on the other hand, are equally determined to prevent the union. They foresee in the union of the principalities, and in the nomination of a French subject to a quasi sovereignty over those important States, serious danger to the independence of Turkey, in the event of a coalition between France and Russia. Mutual distrust of the designs of the latter Powers has drawn England and Austria closer together; has increased, at Paris, the bitterness against Austria, to whose machinations this charge of policy is ascribed, and has produced an unpleasant effect upon the relations existing between France and England, which the acquittal of BERNARD, the opposition to the construction of the Suez Canal, and the speech of Lord MALMESBURY, growing out of the capture of the *Regina Cœli*, have tended greatly to aggravate. The Parisian Journals, both Socialist and Imperialist, characterize the alliance of England with Austria as the negation of all the previous policy of the English government, and as prophetic of the termination of the *entente cordiale*. They contrast what they term "the brutal accusation" of Lord MALMESBURY, denouncing the emigration system of France as nothing less than the re-establishment of the slave trade in disguise, with the conciliatory tone adopted in Parliament and in the English Journals, toward this country, in abandoning the Right of Search. They charge England with gross selfishness in opposing the construction of the Suez Canal, and intimate that "France, "observant of the universal discontent, may yet "seek to promote a reconstruction of the European "balance upon foundations more equitable and less "fragile." Admitting that it is not the policy of France to quarrel with England, because the interests of the two nations are too closely identified, they declare that the insults which the latter has already heaped upon her ally, in the Austrian alliance, in the acquittal of ORSINI's confederates, and in her parliamentary discussions, have led France to prepare for war; and that though she will not seek the occasion, she will accept it with delight whenever the occasion arises. Such is the tone of the French journals, and the language of French statesmen, and we can now understand the reason why France is arming, and especially why it is that LOUIS NAPOLEON is increasing, to such an enormous extent, his naval resources. If his own safety demands, either from pressure within, or from complications without, that he should throw down the gage of battle, he is ready for the emergency. In alliance with Russia he would be able to crush out the opposition of the Germanic powers by the display of an overwhelming military force, and by thus holding them in check, he relieves himself from all apprehension of an attack upon his rear, if he should resolve to attempt the invasion of England, or to dispute with her the supremacy of the sea. The weakness of France has ever been in that arm of the service which has for three centuries constituted the strength of England, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is evidently seeking, by the mere force of his imperial will, to remedy the deficiency. But ships of war, however imposing in numbers, and however terrible by reason of their weight of metal, are comparatively useless, for all practical purposes, unless they be efficiently manned. Seventy thousand conscripts, marched on board the vessels lying off Brest, and Toulon, and Cherbourg, do not constitute 70,000 able seamen, and the naval service is at best but ill adapted to display the warlike genius of the French people. But, it is very possible that these considerations will have no weight either with LOUIS NAPOLEON or the nation he governs, in the event of the exigency arising when war becomes necessary either for the preservation of the Imperial dynasty or for the assertion of a popular principle, and until one or the other of these alternatives arises the *entente cordiale* will hold together.

We notice through our exchanges that the evermemorable Fourth was hailed with grateful acclamations throughout the country, and celebrated with much genial enthusiasm. No small part of the national joy found vent through the lungs of the thousands of "distinguished gentlemen" "who had kindly consented" to deliver addresses upon the occasion, and of the hearers who applauded them. In most of these orations the despots of the old world were heartily belaboured, and its benighted people pitied. Comparisons were freely instituted between all other systems and our own, and the manifold advantages which we enjoy were fully illustrated. In reading these things, and recognizing them as chiefly true, so far as they touch upon political rights and privileges, we are not surprised that some of our countrymen who have been listening to nothing else for twenty consecutive years, or more, should wonder what it is that makes life bearable to a European. How they can there consent to exist in a state of servitude which prevents them from electing their own constables, or can submit to a tyranny which does not allow them any choice in the appointment of a State's Attorney, it is of course difficult for us to understand. Yet, apart from their political condition, these very people certainly manage to make themselves quite happy, and their manners and customs might in many particulars be imitated by us to our vast and lasting benefit. We are not, as we surely ought to be, a cheerful people, nor can we ever become so, as long as we deem it to be a sufficient relief from occupation to whittle a shingle or "take a drink." Why we do not often indulge in the athletic sports and festive entertainments by which other nations are enlivened, is a question not easily answered.—The manly recreation afforded by national games, the innocent diversion derived from innumerable fetes, the cheerful relaxation from graver cares which the galleries of art invite—all these are almost unheard of in or around our populous cities. Even the opportunity of obtaining at a moderate cost, the cheap refreshment of country air and quiet is almost denied us. We glance over the advertisements of our summer resorts, and look in vain for any spot that offers rest to the weary, or shelter to the poor. Enormous caravanseries wherein from eight to ten hundred people are uncomfortably congregated, and at whose crowded tables they snatch their hurried meals, amid a din and confusion more appalling than that from which they had fled, are the only places towards which we can turn our steps. There, for an exhorbitant per diem, we may obtain a few days of uneasy excitement, which to some is pleasure. Abroad, there is scarcely a watering place, around which, either in town or village, accommodations may not be had of every grade and at every price. On wooded slope and sea-coast the over-worked citizen can always spend his summer leisure in some palace or cottage as his requirements suggest, or his means justify. At this season we are especially prompted to ask, why it is that we have not similar facilities. Our city in its situation and surroundings is, of all others, peculiarly fortunate. The high grounds encircling us, running back even to the mountain ranges miles away, seem to invite us to nestle among their shady retreats. Yet it is with the utmost difficulty that a very few, out of the thousands who desire it, can obtain a temporary home beyond the reach of the ceaseless dust and turmoil that surround us here. Among the many wants of our teeming population, this is one of the most pressing, and the demand for its gratification is steadily on the increase. We hope it will not be long before we begin to pay more attention than heretofore, to the means by which our leisure hours can be rationally enjoyed. Nature has made for us no niggardly provision, and it needs but little effort on our part, to develope into incalculable good the resources at our command.

### A Valuable Invention.

We cordially commend to the attention of our Merchants and Bankers, an ingenious invention by Mr. L. SIMONSON of this city. It consists of an outer stationary circle, and an inner revolving one, and is designed to furnish, at a glance, the relative value of the coins, measures, and weights, of all the prominent commercial cities of the world, as compared with the UNITED STATES and with each other. The directions for obtaining this information are so perfectly simple, and the arrangement so complete in all its parts, that this comparative table deserves a place in every Counting-Room, Office, and Commercial College, where the prompt acquisition of such knowedge is peculiarly desirable. Mr. SIMONSON's office is at No. 47 W. Baltimore St.

BALTIMOREANS AT NEWPORT.—According to the Newport *News* the following well-known residents of Baltimore have rented summer cottages for the season at that fashionable bathing place: Mr. Henry Tiffany, of Baltimore, has taken Benjamin Hazard's house, Coggeshall Avenue; Mr. O. H. Williams, of Baltimore, has taken Henry Tiffany's house, Bellevue avenue; Mr. Wm. Birkhead, of Baltimore, has taken Dr. Balch's house, "Purgatory;" Mrs. Hoffman, Baltimore, H. Tew's house, old beach road.

RENOVATION OF MOUNT VERNON.—The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says:—We are glad to learn that the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association have taken one step, and that an important one, in order to make the Mecca of the American pilgrimage all that it should be, by soliciting the services of Mr. Geo. C. Thorburn, of this city, to take charge of the premises. It is intended, we understand, to raise a large fund—$500,000 if possible—the interest of which will be appropriated towards beautifying the place from time to time, the cultivation of rare and beautiful trees, flowers (seeds and cuttings of which will be distributed through the country,) laying out the grounds in the most tasteful manner, and in a word, making it the Garden of America. Among other improvements contemplated, are the restoration of an old church on the premises, built by Washington, which has long gone to decay, and the building of a mausoleum to cost from $25,000 to $30,000. No more competent person than Mr. Thorburn could be obtained to superintend the carrying into effect the intention of the ladies in all the departments connected with developing and improving the natural beauties and advantages of the place. The geniality of his temperament will also render him valuable to visitors seeking information. Should Mr. Thorburn accept, and the Association be able to realize their plans, Mount Vernon might be made one of the most beautiful spots in the country—attractive not only for its sacred memories, but its own charms.

AN INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.—An interesting experiment is making on a telegraph wire between New York and Albany for the purpose of determining the exact longitude by observation on the stars at both places, simultaneously reported and recorded at both ends of the line. Each observatory is furnished with an astronomical clock, a recording register, and a transit instrument. A galvanic circuit is constantly passing through each clock from a battery outside, and by an ingenious contrivance this current is interrupted at every beat of the pendulum, so that the clock is made to record its own vibration upon the register. The mode of operation is as follows: The Albany clock is put into telegraphic circuit, and its beats are heard in the New York observatory. When a star crosses the thread or the transit instrument at Albany the operator there touches the key and records the fact both there and at New York. When the same star reaches the New York meridian the observer there telegraphs to Albany its passage over his transit thread, and thus the exact difference in time between New York and Albany is ascertained and recorded without error, as the passage of the electric fluid is so rapid as to be considered instantaneous through so short a circuit. By repeating this operation upon several stars the correctness of the result is verified, and in a single night the longitude is obtained with more absolute certainty than by the old methods.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT SMITHFIELD, R. I.—The Pawtucket (R. I.) *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the fatal boiler explosion at Smithfield, R. I., on Thursday: At about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, two boilers at the Manchester Print Works, in Smithfield, R. I., owned by Joseph Smith, of this place, and operated by Brown, Dean & M'Cready, exploded, killing two men and badly scalding and wounding many others. David Stewart, fireman, was killed. His body was completely cut in two, and the lower part blown at least four hundred feet from the place where he was standing at the time of the explosion. Patrick Clark, teamer for Joseph Smith, was killed. Edmund Clark was walking across the yard, and was struck by a flying brick, and had one ear nearly cut off. Michael Cavanagh was at work in the drying room, and was terribly scalded and burned. It is doubtful whether he can recover. James Pollard was injured about the face, but not seriously. Jas. Duerf had his fore arm fractured. A boy had a foot badly injured. Two men are missing, of whom we could learn nothing definite. It was feared that they were buried under the ruins.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a hint that Thalberg was compelled suddenly to leave for Europe and abandon his concertizing tour, by the appearance on this side of the Atlantic of his wife, who demanded that her absent lord should return to his home and allegiance. The same paper intimates that the great pianist has formed a *liaison* with the daughter of one of the singers in his troupe, which tends to complicate his domestic relations. It is only known to the public that the concert engagements have been suddenly broken off.

**Bishop Meade, of Virginia, has deposed from the Ministry the Rev. J. A. Weed, an Episcopal minister, who has joined the Roman Catholic Church.**

### THE GOVERNMENT OF MOROCCO.

The *Revue Contemporaine* (says the *Boston Post*) contains an interesting article by M. Narcisse Cotte on the political and social state of the empire of Morocco, from which we condense the following account of the administration of that country:

"The whole system is compared by the author to a winepress, of which the political hierarchy is the screw, and the Sultan Abderrehman the motive power. What the said press is required to do is to produce torrents of gold. Obtaining treasure is the sole object of the government. The army is but a fiscal engine; there is no navy; the administration of justice is one of the chief sources of revenue, and the public works are limited to stopping up the crevices in the tottering mosques with a few handfuls of mud and mortar. All other edifices are allowed to fall to ruin. Houses fall in frequently, crushing the inmates to death, and yet elicit no other remark but that 'it was written!' As to foreign relations, they are, in principle, regarded as a pestilence, to be avoided as much as possible. The Sultan does not desire any trade with Christian nations, the encroaching spirit of which he dreads above all things; nay, he would willingly give up all his maritime towns were he but sure that the Christians would not encroach any further. He wants to remain at peace in the midst of his wives and coffers; but his greatest desire is to be kept in ignorance of what takes place on the points of his territory which are defiled by the presence of the Nazarenes. Tangier, the residence of the Christian consuls, is particularly odious to him; its very name is pronounced with contempt, and its Mussulman inhabitants are confounded in the same class with the Jewish and Nazarene 'dogs' with whom they converse.

"The Sultan has a vizier, called Sidi-Mahomed-el-Katib. This man, once a grocer, and now honored with the title of excellency, desires nothing more earnestly than to be rid of his office, for he is placed between the constant complaint of the consuls general, who are never satisfied, and the instructions of his master, which are simply these: to promise everything, but do nothing; to gain time, to raise constant obstacles to their wishes; in short, to tire them out, and, above all, never to mention a word about them to the Sultan. The financial system recommends itself by its wonderful simplicity; there are no costly government offices, no clerks, and no bookkeeping—nothing but a good stick and a few yards of rope. The Sultan says to one of his pashas, 'I want 100,000 piastres.' The pasha calls his kaids, or governors of towns, and says to them, 'Sidna (our lord) wants money; whichever of you does not bring me 100,000 piastres shall die in prison.'—The kaids each convoke the richest merchants and notables of their towns, and say, 'Sidna wants money; let each of you bring me 1,000 piastres; he that fails to do so shall die under the bastinado.'—By this means the royal exchequer receives the sum required, being but a small portion of what has been extorted.

"The pashas, of course, get immensely rich; but their turn never fails to come. As soon as one of them is believed by the Sultan to have rather too much property, a detachment of the black guards (we mean no offence to that respectable force, for such is its official name,) is sent to surround the palace of the unlucky official; he is seized without ceremony, thrown across the back of a mule, tied down like a bundle of straw, and thus taken to the capital, exposed all along to the most brutal treatment. He is then thrown into prison, and bastinadoed daily until he reveals where he keeps his treasure. Four years ago the kaid of Dar-el-Beid underwent for a whole month the daily torture of being hoisted up between two erect poles, and let fall again upon a heap of branches of the Barbary figtree, which are armed with long thorns, penetrating deep into the flesh. Still, all that was got out of him only amounted to a few thousand piastres, and he expired under the barbarous torture prescribed, without telling the place where he had buried his immense treasure. But the Sultan seldom proceeds to such extremities. When he has extorted a sufficient sum he restores his victim to all his former honors, and waits till he is ripe for fresh operations. If his Majesty has resolved upon ridding himself of one of his dignitaries, he sends for him, and receives him with extraordinary favor, and offers him a cup of coffee. A few hours after the audience the favored one expires in violent convulsions, and the bystanders say, 'It was written.'"

### ARMY AND NAVY.

By order of the War Department, a military post, to be known as Fort Abercrombie, is to be established on the most eligible site, near the head of navigation of Red River of the North, in this State. Operations will commence without delay. Two companies from Fort Bridgely have charge of its construction. The post at Fort Ripley will be broken up.

About four hundred U. S. troops were expected to arrive in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 7th inst.—Their destination is unknown.

Commander R. S. Robb has been ordered to the Norfolk navy yard, in place of Commander Ford, detached. Commander Robert Handy has been ordered to the command of the rendesvous at Boston, vice Commander Winslow.

THE NEW SLOOP OF WAR.—The accomplished Constructor at this naval station is now engaged in preparing the model for the new steam sloop of war ordered to be built here. Workmen are getting out her keel and other portions of her work, and rapid progress will be made towards her completion as soon as all things are ready. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars will be 198 feet; beam, moulded, 33 feet; draft of water 14 feet. She will carry four guns, two ten inch bore, and two 32 pounders. Tonnage 1000 tons.—*Norfolk Herald.*

LATER FROM ASPINWALL AND KEY WEST. The United States storeship Relief, James H. Strong, Lieutenant, commanding, arrived at New York on Sunday last, in seven days from Aspinwall, via Key West. She brings the invalids sent home from the Pacific Squadron. She left no man-of-war at Aspinwall, which circumstance created some uneasiness among the citizens, as they were living in constant apprehension of an outbreak and riot between the negro and native population. The Relief arrived at Key West July 2d, and found there the United States frigates Wabash, Colorado, and brig Dolphin. The Colorado had broken her main crank on her passage from Aspinwall. The United States sloop Macedonian, from Boston, anchored at Key West on the 3d of July. The Plymouth, Water-Witch, Arctic and Jamestown, were cruising about Cuba, (looking for the Styx which arrived at Halifax several days ago.) The Jamestown which has lately returned from San Juan, Nicaragua, had eighteen cases of fever on board. The last and lamest of the Walker Fillibusters, a man named Frizzell, came home in the Relief.

THE RIVER OPPOSITE VICKSBURG.—We learn from accurate measurement, by a scientific gentleman, that the Mississippi river opposite this point is now *forty-eight and a half feet* above low water mark.—The present depth of the channel just below that wharf boat, opposite the Prentiss House, is *ninety-seven feet*. The usual average width of the river between Vicksburg and De Soto, is *seventy-six hundred feet*—its width now, from the extremity of the water on each bank is near *three thousand feet*.—*Vicksburg Whig, 1st inst.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has had one of its lightest weeks since our last report, the amount collected at Georgetown having been just $144. It is confidently expected that by the middle of the week the great hiatus at Dam No. 4 will be closed up, the water admitted into the canal, and navigation be resumed throughout.

CRICKET.—*Great Match between the St. George's Club of New York, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club.*—This affair commences on Monday at the Hoboken Cricket Ground, and will probably occupy two days. The St. George's Club is the oldest Club in America, and composed mostly of English merchants and a few Americans; while the Philadelphia Club numbers among its members a majority of Americans, many of whom are first rate cricketers, besides several first rate English cricketers. The contest is likely to be a severe one.—*N. Y. Express, 10th inst.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN POTTSVILLE—LOSS $20,000.—On the night of the 5th inst., while the borough of Pottsville was alive with fire works, a fire occurred at the corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, in a row of frame houses known as the Arcade. The material of the buildings on half the square was inflammable; but fortunately the fire was kept within the circumference of the high frame building on Centre street, owned by Messrs. Greenwault, Slater & Johns. The total loss, $20,100; total insurance, $13,850. Loss above insurance, $6,250.

The famous English steamer Styx has gone to Halifax. Some of our Yankee skippers wished her there long ago.

### MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Thomas Foley, JOS. E. QUINLAN to Miss MARGARET A. BULLEN, all of this city.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, WILLIAM BENNETT, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH BOGLE, of New York city.

### DIED,

On the 10th inst., LETITIA, wife of John Snyder, and daughter of Helen and the late Samuel Wolfe.

At Mt. Airy, Md., June 29th, RICHARD SABIN, son of Dr. W. L. and Lizzie C. Carter, of Nashua, N. H., aged 10 months.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, July 12, 1858.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apoplexy | 2 | Gun shot wounds | 2 |
| Cancer | 1 | Inflammation of bowels | 3 |
| Casualty | 3 | Inflammation of brain | 2 |
| Cholera Infantum | 26 | " " kidneys | 1 |
| " Morbus | 1 | " " lungs | 2 |
| Consumption | 16 | Measles | 1 |
| Convulsions | 2 | Old age | 3 |
| Croup | 4 | Organic disease of heart | 1 |
| Dropsy | 3 | Palsy | 2 |
| " in the head | 6 | Pleurisy | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | 1 | Small Pox | 2 |
| Dyspepsia | 1 | Still births | 5 |
| Drowned | 3 | Sun-stroke | 3 |
| Dysentery | 10 | Teething | 5 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | Unknown Adult | 3 |
| Fever, catarrhal | 3 | Unknown Infantile | 23 |
| Fever, scarlet | 11 | Whooping cough | 1 |
| Fever typhoid | 2 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Still-births | 5 | Between 30 and 40 years | 8 |
| Under 1 year | 54 | " 40 and 50 years | 6 |
| Between 1 and 2 years | 22 | " 50 and 60 years | 4 |
| " 2 and 5 years | 11 | " 60 and 70 years | 9 |
| " 5 and 10 years | 11 | " 70 and 80 years | 4 |
| " 10 and 15 years | 3 | " 80 and 90 years | 2 |
| " 15 and 20 years | 4 | " 90 and 100 years | 0 |
| " 20 and 30 years | 12 | Above 100 years | 0 |

Males 73, Females, 78—151. Of this number 21 were colored persons, 17 free, 4 slaves.

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

COAL! COAL!!

R. M. Janney, of our firm, has just returned from the collieries of the Locust Mountain, where he has selected and contracted for the delivery of the best article of that superior hard White Ash Coal. After careful examination, we consider this Coal, for furnaces and general use, unsurpassed by any offered in this market. The great reduction in the cost of transportation, consequent upon the opening of the Northern Central Railroad to Sunbury, enables us to sell this justly celebrated Coal at greatly reduced rates.

JANNEY & JEWETT,
Baltimore street, one door west of South street,
jy7-1w and No. 69 Second st., opposite the Town Clock.

COOKING COAL.

The best in the world. Prepared especially for family use by the *Baltimore Coal Company.* It burns freely and leaves no clinker.

DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Sole Agents,
je23tf 36 Second street.

COAL NOTICE.

We would here respectfully inform our friends and consumers of coal generally, that we are receiving and prepared to deliver the Locust Gap and Coal Mountain coals, which in appearance, quality and durability, cannot be surpassed by any brought to this market. We merely desire parties to give these Coals a trial to convince them of this fact. If taken at once and in quantities of ten tons and upwards we are enabled to furnish them at $5.25 per ton of 2,240 lbs. We also keep constantly on hand, Lykens' Valley Short Mountain and Cumberland Coals.

WASHBURN & HOUSE,
je19-tlO Office 89 Lombard St., 2d door west of South

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.
p19-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent.

I. M. SINGER &. Co's.
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
165 BALTIMORE STREET.
☞ To Clergymen of all denominations, and Sewing Societies attached to Churches, we offer our Family Machine at half-price.
W. E. BRODERICK,
fe24-tf Agent.

"A Friend to Improvement" writes thus:
WILTON, N. H., Sept. 10, 1857.
Having had an opportunity to test the value of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, I am prepared to say, that it fully makes good its recommendations, by restoring to more than its original lustre, hair that has become gray, or faded from age or disease. It will give the hair a soft and pliable texture, and what is of still greater importance than that, it is restored to health; it imparts to the whole system its renovating, healing properties, and has a tendency to restore health and prolong life, and give to the aged the appearance of youth. Its unequalled properties ought to recommend it to every family. Try it, ye who labor under any disease of the head, and you will never have cause to regret its application.
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,
je292w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

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

GREAT ATTRACTION.
EXCURSION TICKETS
FROM
BALTIMORE TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN,
FARE ONLY $13.
The NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY will issue Excursion Tickets from Baltimore to Niagara Falls and Return at the low rate of THIRTEEN DOLLARS—good to return at the pleasure of the purchaser. *Ticket not transferable.*
Parties from Baltimore desiring these tickets must apply for them a day in advance of starting.
Trains leave Calvert Station, Baltimore, at 8 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. Passengers leaving Washington by the 5.15 A. M. train connect with the 8 A. M. train, and those by the train at 3.30 P. M. with the 5.30 P. M. train.
For through tickets and correct and reliable information apply at the Ticket Office, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
J. H. WARNER, Ticket Agent,
jy13-tf C. C. ADREON, Superintendent.

HANDSOME DWELLING ON NORTH HOWARD STREET, NEAR MADISON STREET, AT AUCTION. Will be sold on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, July 16, at 6 o'clock, on the premises, all the following described very desirable property, viz:
ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS situated on the east side of NORTH HOWARD STREET, (north of Madison.) The lot fronts, Howard street, 15 feet, and running back 167 feet, to a 12 foot alley. The improvements No. 246, consist of a well built TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK BUILDING WITH TWO STORY BRICK BACK BUILDING. Gas through the house; hydrant in the yard, with many other conveniencies for a Family. I call special attention of persons wanting a very desirable dwelling, as the sale will be peremptory.
Ground rent on the whole lot $45.
Terms of sale:—Half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest and security.
S. H. GOVER, Auct.
jy13-ts No. 84 Baltimore street.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—By virtue of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December, 1826, chapter 192, the subscriber, as the duly authorized attorney of TRUEMAN CROSS, Executor of Henry H. Ducker, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Exchange Reading Room, South Gay street, in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1858, at one o'clock,
ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND, called "BUTLER'S FARM," and all that part of a tract of land called "THE ADDITION TO ELGGE'S FARM," lying in Baltimore county, and containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES AND ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE, more or less, which were conveyed by way of mortgage, to said Henry H. Ducker, by Amon Richards, by deed bearing date the 30th day of March, 1843, and recorded in Liber W. No. 329, folio 259, &c.—and on which the said Amon Richards now resides. This land lies near Woodensburough, Baltimore county, and has upon it a sufficient dwelling and out houses.
Terms of sale:—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, and security satisfactory to the undersigned.
JOHN P. POE,
Attorney in fact for Trueman Cross,
jy13-2awts P Executor of Henry H. Ducker.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BALTIMORE, July 12, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 20th instant, FOR ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSE No. 1, corner of Gough and Wolf streets; Primary No. 2, on Stiles, near High street; and Primary No. 6, on Ann street, near Alice Anna, and to Grammar School House No. 4, corner of Hanover and Lee streets.
Plans and specifications of the proposed alterations can be seen at this office. Any information in relation to the above named work can be obtained by application to N. T. DUSHANE, Superintendent, No. 57 N. Paca street.
By order,
T. W. GRIFFIN,
E. A. ABBOTT,
WM. C. ARTHUR,
S. G. SPICER,
THOS. I. PITT,
jy13-eotjy20 Committee on Buildings.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR BALTIMORE CITY, Ordered, on this 12th day of July, 1858, that the sales made and reported by Luther M. Reynolds, Trustee of JOHN BRAUER, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 3d day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some daily newspaper printed in said city, once a week for each week before the day last aforesaid.
The amount of sales is $1,659. R. N. MARTIN.
True copy, test—W. J. HAMILL, Clerk.
jy13-1aw3w

BREIDENBACH'S LONDON SOAPS, CANFIELD BROTHER & CO., 229 BALTIMORE STREET, Have on hand Breidenbach's genuine Lettuce, Camphor, Moss Rose, Violet, Old White Windsor, and Queen's Soap. Wholesale and retail. jy13-tf

DATES.—200 Frails prime red Dates, for sale by J. CROSBY & SON,
jy13-tf 15 Bowly's wharf.

PRESERVED GINGER.—50 cases fresh Canton Ginger, just received and for sale by J. CROSBY & SON,
jy13-tf 15 Bowly's wharf.

FOR WASHINGTON, N. C.—The schooner OSPRAY, Capt. Bragg, will be ready for cargo on Wednesday, 14th, and sail in a few days.
jy13-4t JAMES CORNER & SONS.

CHARLES D. DEFORD & CO., TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF *HAVANA CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO*, No. 37 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
We are agents for most of the manufacturers of Tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina, and through them we are regularly supplied with all the various grades of Chewing Tobacco.
HAVANA CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO.
Our arrangements for supplies of Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, through our Agent, who resides in Havana, enable us to offer as large an assortment of the various qualities as any house in the United States.
AMERICAN LEAF TOBACCO.
We have always on hand Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, and other kinds, suitable for home trade and exportation; also,
SNUFFS, SMOKING AND FINE CUT CHEWING *TOBACCO.*
PIPES AND TOBACCO KNIVES,
jy10-tf LIQUORICE, TONQUA BEANS, &c.

THE BUSINESS of M. KEITH Jr. & SON will be continued under the same name by the surviving partner EDWARD M. KEITH. jy1-1m

REMOVAL.
B. T. ELDER,
*PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
HAS REMOVED from No. 81 Smith's Wharf, to NO. 120 SOUTH EUTAW STREET,
e9-tf Opposite Camden Station of the B. & O. R. R.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to GRANVILLE S. OLDFIELD are requested to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against him will present the same properly authenticated, at my office, for settlement. JOHN STEWART,
jy9-1aw4w s Committee of Granville S. Oldfield. 33 St. Paul street

PHŒNIX STEAM MARBLE WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1820, CORNER SHARP AND GERMAN STREETS. Persons owning family lots in public cemeteries or private burial grounds, are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine the stock of MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c., Of the best American and Italian marble, now finished and for sale at the above establishment. The assortment, which is large, embraces original designs and of choice selections from the most appropriate and beautiful artistic structures in modern use. Also, MARBLE STATUES, GARDEN VASES, FOUNTAINS, and other ornaments appropriate for Gardens, Dwellings, or Grave lots, constantly on hand.
ALEXANDER GADDESS, Proprietor,
Steam Marble Works.

SIMON J. MARTENET, SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER AND MAP PUBLISHER, No. 6 SOUTH STREET.
Having acquired during the past ten years (seven years in the City Surveyor's Office,) a thorough acquaintance with the City and vicinity, will attend promptly to LAYING OFF STREETS, LOTS, &c., in the City, and all descriptions of SURVEYS, PLATS and CALCULATIONS in and out of town.
Also the PUBLICATION OF MAPS.
A large accurate MAP OF CECIL COUNTY nearly ready. mr10-tf

## Amusements.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 13.
Complete success of the celebrated
MATT PEEL'S
ORIGINAL
*CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.*
They are the best and oldest organized troupe extant.
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIANS!
THE ABLEST DELINEATORS!
THE SWEETEST VOCALISTS!
THE BEST DANCERS! and the
MOST GENIAL HUMORISTS!
In any Musical Troupe before the American Public.

THE ELEVENTH
*ANNUAL EXHIBITION*
OF
THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.
The Managers of the Maryland Institute, encouraged by the great success of former efforts, take pleasure in announcing that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY will be opened in the Institute's spacious Building, Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER, and continue to TUESDAY, the 2d of NOVEMBER, 1858.
ARTICLES FOR COMPETITION AND PREMIUM will be received from the 27th to 30th September, inclusive—afterwards for exhibition only.
Manufacturers, Mechanics, Inventors, Artists and others, from all parts of the Union, are cordially invited to contribute the products of their industry, ingenuity and taste, and thus add to the extent and interest of the collection, which has hitherto steadily and constantly increased and improved with each recurring year.
CIRCULARS embracing details will be furnished by application at the office of the Actuary