THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted); price TWO CENTS; served in the city, at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city, at SIX DOLLARS per annum. TERMS—invariably cash in advance. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "To THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

When Delhi was taken, and Lucknow stormed, it was predicted by many that the rebellion of the Sepoys would be speedily suppressed. But though the rebels have been invariably defeated wherever they have made a stand; though guns innumerable have been taken, and the fortalices of the *Talookdars*, either razed to the ground, or garrisoned with European troops, this extraordinary series of victories has produced no appreciable results beyond the temporary pacification of one district, while the smouldering embers of disaffection were breaking out in another. WILSON'S stubborn persistence in front of the Mogul capital, and in the face of overwhelming numbers; HAVELOCK'S wonderful march into the very heart of Oude; INGLIS' heroic defence of the residency at Lucknow; the scientific combinations of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and the noble exploits of LUGARD, PENNY, GREATHEAD, ROSE, ADRIAN HOPE, and Sir WILLIAM PEEL—all these great achievements have been productive of nothing sufficiently decisive to warrant us in believing that he neck of the rebellion is broken. Dispersed at one point, the Sepoys take to their heels and re-assemble at another. Driven from Cawnpore and Lucknow, they fall back upon Shahjehanpore, Calpee, and Bareilly. Deserting these strong places at the approach of the victorious Europeans, they double upon their own steps, and re-appear before Lucknow and Shahjehanpore. When hard pressed they take to the jungle, and when reinforced they either re-occupy the positions they had previously abandoned, or attempt to cut off all communication between the troops under the commander-in-chief, and those at distant points under subordinate leaders. Upon such an enemy as this, pursuing instinctively the old Fabian mode of warfare, and favored in their operations by the deleterious influences of a tropical climate acting upon European constitutions, no permanent impression can be made with the limited force which the Anglo-Indian Government now has in the field. Of that splendid army, numbering some eighty thousand Englishmen, what with the drafts made upon it to overawe the spirit of disaffection in the Presidency of Bombay, and what with the casualties to which those unacclimated soldiers have been subjected, during the arduous campaign in Bengal; what with sun stroke, and jungle fever, cholera, and the utter exhaustion of the vital energies by constant marching and counter-marching, fatigue, privation, and exposure, it is doubtful whether the effective force now in the field is much larger than that which occupied Bengal when the rebellion first broke out. The little Ghoorkas, who did such good service during the earlier part of the war, satiated with the plunder of Lucknow, have returned, with JUNG BAHADOOR, to the mountains of Nepaul, leaving the turbulent Sikhs, and the fragments of European regiments, to share in the deadly perils of a campaign in the hot season. Every succeeding mail, nevertheless, brings to us from India, intelligence of fresh successes, and of but few reverses. But, although we are assured that the loss of life in the various conflicts with the rebels has been comparatively insignificant, we know that a deadlier enemy than the Sepoy has been busily thinning the ranks of the Anglo-Indian army. To fight with such a foe, in a temperate climate, would prove but mere pastime; but with a brazen heaven overhead, with the thermometer at 115 degrees in the shade, with malaria in the jungle, and cholera in camp and garrison, therein consists the great peril. Pluck may do much; but even the most heroic endurance avails nothing against the Unseen Destroyer. Twelve years ago, we ourselves had some experience of the dangers to which troops are exposed, in a climate which may be regarded as perfectly healthy when compared with that of India Yet, of all the 100,000 men enlisted for the war in Mexico, more than one half, at the end of two years, had either succumbed to the influence of the climate, or were confirmed invalids. In the Napoleonic wars, the English army in the Peninsula required to be renewed in equal numbers at the close of every year, and the statistics of the war in the Crimea show a similar sacrifice of life. It is not therefore so much the sword and the bullet which the English soldiers in India have to fear, as the influence of disease operating upon frames previously shorn of their physical strength by over exertion. There is no recuperative power left in them. It was this utter prostration that carried off the heroic HAVELOCK, and that gallant seaman Sir WILLIAM PEEL. How much more serious its effects must be upon the common soldier can be readily understood, when we reflect upon the careless life he is accustomed to lead, and the exposure to which he is constantly subjected. We must not therefore assume, from the repeated successes of the English arms in India, and from the small loss of life recorded in battle, that the Sepoy rebellion will be brought to a speedy termination, or that the victorious forces achieve their triumphs at a trifling cost. The rebels are capable of maintaining, for a long time yet to come, a desultory warfare, and though they will eventually be subdued, the loss of life to their European conquerors must still be immense, in a country where even the stars fight in their courses against them.

New Publications.

The third and concluding volume of THE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, by *Henry S. Randall*, has just been issued by *Derby & Jackson*, of New York. Of the great merit of this biography, and of its value, as a contribution to the history of the period to which it relates, we have already spoken; and although there are many persons who will dissent from the high standard which Dr. Randall claims for Mr. Jefferson, there are none that will deny him the praise of patient research, and an enthusiastic love for the subject of his labors.

We also acknowledge the receipt of THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for July, 1858. Its table of contents embraces articles on Peirce's Analytic Mechanics.—George Stephenson. The Missouri Valley and the Great Plains. Contemporary French Literature. The Phillips Family. The Aquarium. Laws of Association in Ornamental Gardening. Ozanam's Civilization in the Fifth Century. Lord Normandy's Year of Revolution in Paris. The Basques and their Country, and Recent Commentaries on the New Testament. Published by *Crosby, Nichols & Co.*, Boston. For sale by *N. H. Hickman.*

THE RUNAWAY STATE TREASURER OF OHIO.—It will be remembered that, a short time ago, several gentlemen visited J. G. Breslin, Esq., Ex-Treasurer of State, at his present abode in Canada, for the purpose of obtaining some information of the financial transactions between himself and the outside Treasurers of State with whom he was known to have been connected. But by their efforts but little was learned of the affairs of the office during his administration.

The mission occasioned some uneasiness in certain quarters, and a tightness in the money market was the result of that enterprise. The State is far from an entire release from the Breslin influence on the money market. There are yet holders of the fund, deposits that remain intact, except the necessary allowance for expense. As an evidence of the existence of the Breslin power for further financial disturbances, we have merely to refer to the present rumor in Cleveland and this city of the probable *expose* promised during this month, and the wonderful fluttering among his former associates. It is said that a letter from Mr. Breslin on the subject has been received, and was shown by a legal gentleman in whom he has ever had great confidence.

In that letter it is stated that since the visit of the delegation to which reference has been made, he had, in connection with a few friends, tried and true, given this subject earnest and careful consideration, and had determined fully to give to the world a clear and candid statement of his operations from minute books known to be in his possession, showing names, locality, date and amount of the transactions with each; the character and amount of sureties, the pledges of honor upon which he relied, the frequent renewal of those assurances, and the disappointments consequent.—The utter falsity of the representations made to him by persons prominent in the political and financial world, men whose characters he now holds, as it were, "in the hollow of his hand," men who, since his flight to Canada, have shown signs of repentance and of refunding, upon which Mr. B., as intimated to his legal adviser, has until lately relied for means to do by the State, as, he says, it has ever been his aim and study to do to individuals, to religiously discharge the great obligation resting on him, by which means, and them alone, can he hope to redeem his character and regain his citizenship. This report is not unreasonable; on the contrary, when considered in connection with the circumstances of the case, it appears quite probable. Mr. B. has long felt it his duty to make this *expose*, but his generous nature has revolted at any step that would involve his friends in difficulty. But now he feels that he has no other way left for an escape.—*Cor. of Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE DE RIVIERE AFFAIR—MRS. BLOUNT IN COURT.

Pursuant to adjournment the proceedings on the returns to the writs of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Ogden in the matter of the Blount ladies, were resumed this morning before Judge Ogden at the Supreme Court Circuit sitting at Bergen. Col. Blount and Mr. Huncke, landlord of the Napoleon Hotel of Hoboken, were present and a messenger was sent for Mrs. Blount, who is still at the Napoleon Hotel. Neither Captain de Riviere nor the young lady have yet been heard from, and Mr. Chief of Police McDonough has published a card in which he denies all knowledge of their whereabouts.

Mrs. Blount arrived in the court-room at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, and immediately retired to the judge's private room. She is a good-looking woman, not yet passed the prime of life, and was elegantly attired. She rode up from Bergen in an open barouche, accompanied by Mr. Richard Coles. Her entrance into the court-room produced a great sensation.

Mr. Ransom, counsel for Colonel Blount, presented the following exceptions to the answer of John Huncke:

SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY—BEFORE OGDEN J.—*The State (Frederick S. Blount, Petitioner,)* against *John Huncke and Henry de Riviere, &c.*—Frederick S. Blount, the petitioner above named, excepts to the return and answer made and filed by the said John Huncke to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him, as follows, viz:

1. For that the said John Huncke has not answered and stated, in his said answer, whether or not the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount is detained by him from the custody of her husband, the said petitioner, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

2. For that the said John Huncke has not answered, and stated in his said answer whether or not the said Miss Emily J. Blount is detained by him from the custody of her father, the said petitioner, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

3. For the said John Huncke has not, in his said answer, answered or set forth whether or not it is in his power to produce the body of the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount before the said Justice, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

4. For that the said John Huncke has not in his said answer, answered or set forth whether or not he has it in his power to produce before the said Justice the body of the said Miss Emily J. Blount; his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

5. That the said John Huncke has not answered and set forth in his said answer, when the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount came to his said house; how long the said Miss Emily J. Blount was in the house of the said John Huncke; on what terms or conditions she was there; under whose control, power or custody she was while there, and whether or not she was under his control, power or custody; and whether or not she dio not leave his said house with his knowledge or consent or by his directions or procurement; his said answer in all these respects being evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

6. For that the said answer and return is in the particulars before set forth, and divers other particulars, evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

For all of which particulars the said petitioner excepts to the said answer of the said John Huncke as evasive, imperfect and insufficient, and therefore prays that an attachment be issued against the said John Huncke for contempt, in thus evading the requirements of the said writ of habeas corpus.

Signed, F. S. BLOUNT.

Mr. Ransom supported the objections, in an argument of some length, and was replied to by Mr. Mulford, who contended that the answer was as full and complete as could be expected under the circumstances.

Ex-Judge Whiting, who also appeared as counsel for Mr. Blount, supported the objections, urging that the return was purposely evasive, deserving condemnation and punishment.

The Court sustained the objections, incidentally denying the right of a landlord to prevent a husband from having an interview with his wife in his hotel. The return must be amended so as to be full and explicit, making a clean breast of all he knew concerning the parties, and the circumstances of their coming to and leaving the hotel.—As regarded Mrs. Blount, however, the difficulty might be obviated by producing her in court in obedience to the writ, as she was then near at hand.

Judge Whiting said it had been utterly impossible for Mr. Blount to account for the course of his wife in this matter, after all the disclosures had been made of de Reviere's character. He had good grounds for believing that she was more or less unsound in her mind, and hoped Judge Ogden would have an interview with her to satisfy himself upon that point. Some of Blount's friends had seen her, and were satisfied that she was a monomaniac. If, in the full possession of her faculties, she had decided to leave him, his client would not have complained, though he could never have consented to surrender his beloved daughter to a villain.

In this commotion he censured severely the course of the counsel on the other side, who had united with such men as Huncke and de Riviere to rob this wretched man of his wife and daughter. It was disgraceful that in this day of Christian civilization lawyers could be found to do such work. Twenty-five years ago men who would have done this would have been hooted out of the profession. The agonies of mind endured by his client ought not be suffered for all the vagabonds of the Zouave army.

Mr. Mulford replied to the effect that no man should dictate his course. He had seen nothing crazy about Mrs. Blount, and when she told him she did not wish to go with her husband, he had not seen fit to advise her to the contrary. He had no objection to the Judge having an interview with her.

Judge Ogden said there was no occasion for producing the lady in public; she would be considered before him constructively, and he would see her privately before the proceedings closed.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[*From the Correspondent of the Boston Courier.*]

PARIS, June 24, 1858.

Uncertainty would seem to be the order of the day at present; uncertainty both in the exterior and interior. The external policy of the Emperor is certainly anything but clearly defined, and the only thing that would seem evident is, that he is obeying a fatality over which he has no control whatever. It cannot be the interest of France to rush into a war with England, and particularly into what would be a war of aggression on France's part. Yet things crowd one upon the other in a way that threatens to leave, in a few months, almost no alternative save that of a war. That France has been, and is increasing her forces by land and sea to a perfectly formidable proportion, is absolutely certain, and the bare-faced habit of telling what is untrue can alone have rendered it possible for the Government to have denied this in the *Moniteur*. That France *must* do something to escape from the impossible position in which she is placed at home, is also a certainty; but how a war is to be undertaken when money is entirely absent it would puzzle the wisest of all political economists to say. Money may be considered a secondary subject when national enthusiasm is once raised; and the wars of the French Republic are there to prove that a people without shoes and stockings may be, when sufficiently *excités*, a match for a coalition of regular, well paid and well fed armies.

But this enthusiasm is, notwithstanding a good deal of noise and bluster, not so easy to excite in this country as might be imagined. If an enthusiastic feeling on the part of the mass of the French nation could be raised, against any country, there can be no doubt then that a war with that country might be a practicable and a successful thing, and that even in such a case money might be obtained to favor the purposes of carrying on such a war; but, for the moment, no feeling of the kind hurries on the French, or would prompt them to any sacrifice.

The army is clamorous for occupation, but it is a vague species of desire that actuates it, after all, and as far as he can, Louis Napoleon is obliged to resist this tendency on the part of his troops, who are in reality his masters. What I think should be narrowly watched is the effort perpetually made to excite a hostile feeling in France towards England, and now also towards Austria. The *Constitutionnel* has, within these few days, had two articles that have created a considerable sensation. One, the first one, was a furious attack upon England, apropos to the affair of the *Regina Cœli*, and a long vituperative retort upon her in three columns for what she has accused France of, with regard to the slave trade, in which retort she is told to look at her misdeeds in India, etc., etc.

This article, signed Amedee Renee, is, like all the articles signed by that individual, a sure communication from the Foreign Office, and for this reason it has a decided importance, and has been lengthily noticed by the *Times*. The second article is the one in yesterday morning's *Constitutionnel*, also signed by M. Renee, and directed by his employers, against Austria. In this article Austria is sharply taken to task, not only for her own so called "intrigues and manœuvres" with regard to Turkey, the Herzegovine, and the Montenegrin territory, but she is bitterly upbraided for her "bad faith" in allowing the journals of the Austrian empire to speak of any dangers that can possibly threaten Europe through the agency of France. It is quite true that the Austrian newspapers latterly (and indeed one may say all those of Germany generally,) have alluded to the conduct of France and to her probable necessities of war more frankly even than have the English ones.

Now in the middle of all this, and to serve as a kind of comment upon it, there is the visit of Prince Orloff. He came here quite privately; he saw no one officially, he went to Fontainbleau almost immediately, and there nothing could exceed his intimacy with the Emperor. One of the persons nearest of all to the person of the Chief of the State assures that Orloff had no less than seven distinct and long interviews with the latter, but of these nothing whatever, not even a rumor, has transpired. There are not wanting politicians who believe that Louis Napoleon will end by conceding to the Czar all his utmost ambition can desire in the East, and who are impressed with the conviction that what was the project of the former Emperor with Alexander I, will be put in practice by the present one with Alexander II. If Louis Napoleon should in reality go this length, I suppose there is little doubt, then, of his getting Russia with him, heart and soul. But I doubt if he will secure her upon any other terms. Russia is, in some respects, in the same position as is France, from other causes. What has in the case of the latter been produced by successive revolutions and by the present system of military despotism, has been produced by war in the case of the former. Russia's resources are by no means unlimited, though they are probably far more considerable than those of France. But, as with France, if any national enthusiasm could be excited, the situation would be immediately altered, and much become possible that was not so before.

The Russian populations are perhaps more hostile to England than are even the French, and it might be a politic plan on the part of the Czar to join together all the classes that the emancipation of the serfs has gone well nigh to divide, in one immense national enterprise against an enemy, who, rightly or wrongly, is considered as having, by the Crimean expedition, betrayed what was an old-standing friendship. England is hated by the Russians almost as much as is Austria, but she is only less despised. It is on the cards that France and Russia joining in an offensive and defensive alliance, the latter might, by pouring a large portion of her armed forces into India, make the severest attack that the British empire has had to sustain in modern ages, and at the same time increase her own power and stability at home. Nothing, I take it, will induce Russia to risk such a venture as this, save the assurance on the part of France that Constantinople shall be open to the Russian fleet. Will this be given? there is the question.

At the same time, there is no doubt, however, that the English system of German alliances might render the above-mentioned scheme less easy to Russia than it may at first appear, and we recur here to those words of Lord John Russell, which I repeated to you when they were spoken, i. e. some two or three months ago: "When I am minister I will prevent Louis Napoleon from doing with Russia against England what he did with England against Russia—between France and Russia I will raise up fifty millions of Germans." All and any of these combinations are within the range of possibility, and a conflagration throughout Europe *may* burst forth within the next six months. But, as I said at first, uncertainty is, for the present moment, the characteristic of the Imperial policy, both internal and external.

There has been no small amount of indecision in the proceedings between the Emperor and his cousin Prince Napoleon, upon the subject of the latter's Governor-Generalship of Algeria. A month ago, the matter was settled, and "Plon-Plon" (as he is called) was positively to start for his Vice-Royalty, having got the better of all the ministerial objections to his Pashalick in French Africa. But little by little, as so often occurs, where Louis Napoleon is to come to any definite resolve, the objections of the War-minister and of the generals in command, came to be more attended to than they had been at first, and a great hesitation was the result. If the Prince had vigorously held to going out to Africa, there is no doubt that the whole would have been very promptly decided, for he is one of the people who have the most incontestable influence over the Emperor; but he did not care for the appointment, which he after all only regards in the light of a splendid exile, therefore no insistance on his part came to counterbalance the efforts made against him by the official people.

Prince Napoleon has, in reality, far less ambition than is supposed, and what he is above all attached to is his quiet, easy, luxurious life in Paris, added to which is the company of Madame Plessy of the Theatre Francais. From neither of these was he desirous of separating, therefore the Emperor was left entirely to go his own way, and submit to the influence of Marshall Vaillant in the affair of the Algerian Governor-Generalship. At one moment it was all but entirely given up, but I believe that it is now upon the tapis again, and that it probably may end in *Plon-Plon's* going to Algiers and playing Vice-Roy. As to his marriage, alluded to by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, few people are inclined to credit the truth of that statement.

A certainly bad effect is produced by the announcement of the Emperor's again repairing to the baths of Plombieres, (where the scandals of his life are notorious,) and following that up by his repetition of a visit to the Camp of Chalons, which is little else save one perpetual and disgusting orgy, out of which grow the habits and manners that distinguish such men as Lieutenant Hyenne. ***

THE CASE OF CANCEMI.

CANCEMI SENTENCED TO EXECUTION ON THE 2D DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Davies, Wright, Ingraham and Sutherland.

JULY 12.—*The Peoplevs. Michael Cancemi.*—Judge Davies announced that the Circuit Judge had sent in the *postea* in an amended form, stating that Michael Cancemi was present during the whole of the trial and at the rendition of the verdict.

Judge Wright certified to the Court that by the stipulation, consent and request of the prisoner's counsel, a juror named Frederick Muller was withdrawn, and the trial proceeded before eleven jurors.

Mr. Ashmead put in a written exception to the reception of the postea as made up by the Circuit Judge.

Cancemi was then put forward for sentence. He looked much dejected, and shed tears at the conclusion of the sentence.

Mr. Kazinski acted as interpreter, and interpreted the judgment of the Court, sentence by sentence.

When arraigned and asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him according to law, Mr. Kazinski, interpreter, then read a paper from Cancemi in answer to the question, which is as follows:

I am innocent of the offence charged against me, and as a reason why sentence should not be pronounced, I assign that I was tried by a tribunal unknown to the common law and the constitution—namely, by eleven jurors, and not twelve. I deem this proper to be told as a reason why judgment should be arrested.

Judge Davies then said: It was your right to be tried by a jury of twelve men, but it appears by the certificate of the Circuit Judge before whom your trial was had, that one of the jurors was withdrawn at your own request and for your own benefit, and at your request the trial proceeded with the remaining jurors. We think, therefore, under these circumstances, and as the application was made to the Court at your request and for your own benefit, that it is our duty to proceed and pronounce judgment, which will now be done by the judge who presided at your trial.

Judge Wright then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, which was interpreted by Mr. Kazinski. He said:—Michael Cancemi, your trial was a protracted one. I endeavored that you should have a fair trial and an impartial one, and that every indulgence consistent with the rules of law and the ends of public justice was extended to you. You were aided in your defence by zealous and able counsel; yet an intelligent and conscientious jury have found you guilty of the crime of murder. No enlightened and conscientious person can read the evidence adduced on your trial without being satisfied that that conviction is just. If any reliance is to be placed on human evidence your guilt is manifest. Detected in the commission of a burglary, you have deliberately killed a public officer who was but discharging his duty in effecting your arrest. You have not the poor excuse that the victim of your malice had in any way offended you. To avoid arrest for the lesser crime you committed a greater and a more heinous one. All that remains now for the Court is to pronounce judgment. You ought not to indulge in any hope of executive clemency. You cannot reasonably expect pardon or commutation of punishment; but let me earnestly entreat you with diligence to employ the brief period that you have to live in making preparation to meet that God whom you have so grievously offended. Approach him in humble, penitential contrition of heart, and for the sake of his blessed Son, he will forgive and pardon, though man may condemn.

The sentence of the Court is, that on Thursday, the second day of September, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, within the walls of the city prison, or in the yard or enclosure adjoining such prison, you be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul.

The Interpreter—He wishes to say something which he had written, but he has not now words for it.

The Court—You can interpret.

The interpreter then read a paper drawn up by the prisoner, which he translated as follows:

Little I have to say—during the eleven months and some days which I rested in prison, I relied on my conscience, expecting soon to be able to convince the people of my innocence; but cruelly have I been deceived. I could not believe that in a Republican Government they would use vengeance instead of protection and money, the tools generally used in a monarchical government. I die, and leave my life in the hands of this Court, and you, Judges, who have tried me on false testimony, you will feel in your heart my last voice, which will tell you that you have condemned an innocent man.

What crimes have I committed? I die innocently, and can never see again my second family. I fled from the hands of a tyrant and came to embrace a mother, and this mother is my ruin. Oh America! You will no longer be the mother of the unfortunate, since protection and money produce such scenes. I thank my lawyers for their assistance. I am satisfied with all they have done for me. They have been deceived; they believed to find here in America laws instead of arbitrary powers and injustice, as is usual with tyrants. I die mourning in my heart to be obliged to leave behind me for ever my unfortunate wife in a strange land, without means to support herself, and surrounded by foes.

The prisoner was then removed, in custody of the sheriff, to another part of the Court, and his counsel proceeded to argue the motion for a new trial.

ARMY AND NAVY.

DEATH OF LIEUT. MAGRUDER.—Information has been received of the sudden death of Lieut. Magruder, of Washington, while on his way to Great Salt Lake, with the Utah army. His death was caused by another man—a quarrel having arose between them, which resulted in the shooting of Lieut. M. His parents reside in Washington.

It is said that the Sabine will be, as soon as she is ready for sea, stationed in the vicinity of San Juan for the protection of our rights on the Transit route.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—Dispatches were this morning received from Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. He had visited the Sho-sho-ne Indians on Bear River, and was much pleased at their general condition, and apparently industrious habits. Brigham Young boasted that these Indians would assist him, in the event of a conflict with the United States. But it is the confident belief of Dr. Forney that they are, beyond all doubt, true and faithful to the government.

PERSONAL.—The Secretary of War left Washington on Monday for Cincinnati, on private business. During his absence Mr. Drinkhard will be acting secretary.

NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.—At a meeting of the Association for the promotion of Canadian Industry, held in Toronto last week, and which was attended by twenty members of Parliament, besides many others, resolutions were passed, "urging the necessity of equalizing our tariff with that of the United States, with a view to preparing us for free trade in manufactures with that country, and also recommending that the Government should be empowered to raise the duty on cotton goods, after due notice, whenever there was a certainty that their doing so would secure the establishment of cotton manufactures in Canada."

EFFECT OF OCCUPATION UPON LONGEVITY.—Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston, President of the Statistical Association, has prepared a table from the mortality reports of Massachusetts, from May 1, 1843, to December 31, 1856, showing the average ages of men of different occupations. He divides the community into classes, and finds that in that time the average ages of the cultivators of the earth who died was about 64, of professional men 53, merchants and capitalists 48, active mechanics abroad 48, active mechanics in shops 47, sailors 46, laborers 45, common carriers 44, inactive mechanics in shops 42. Of the particular occupations, the average age of clergymen was 55, lawyers 55, physicians 54, coopers 57, blacksmiths 52, carpenters 50, masons 48, merchants and clerks 47, shoemakers 43, painters 42, tailors 41.

The sporting papers announce that a grand pugilistic battle is in preparation, for $2,500 a side, between Morrissey and the "Benicia Boy," who has resigned his position of "deputy surveyor" of New York, for the purpose of training for the fight. The preliminaries are agreed upon, except as to the place where the beastly encounter is to take place.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., by Rev. James Dolan, EDWARD RYAN to Miss ELLEN BURNELL, both of this city.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. J. McCron, GEO. WASHINGTON NACE, to Miss MARY ANN HOFFMAN, all of this city.

At Nantucket, Mass., on the 6th inst., by Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., JOHN PRENTISS, of Baltimore county, Md., to Miss SARAH WATSON, of Nantucket.

At New Haven, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. S. D. Phelps, THOMAS W. G. FRY to FANNY E., daughter of Samuel R. Brooks, Esq., of New York city.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, at Prospect Hill, Frederick county, Md., the residence of his son-in-law, J. Dix Eichelberger, JESSE CLOUD, in the 79th year of his age, a resident of this city for many years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, 14th instant, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Seip, No. 241 N. Howard street.

On the 12th inst., JEREMIAH BUCKLEY, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 12th inst., GEORGE HENRY, in the 11th year of his age, second son of Capt. George F. and Mary Ann Brown.

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 often 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-t10 Office 89 Lombard St., 2d door west of South

THE NEW AND STARTLING POEM OF THE DRESS FOR THE HAIR.

CANTO I.

Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square,
A lady of fashion, of wealth and of beauty,
Spent money like water for stuff for the hair,
And did it because she thought it a duty
To paint the fine lilly—to perfume the rose—
To gild refined gold—though few would suppose
Miss Flora McFlimsey, with beauty so rare,
Required aught to make her more charmingly fair.

CANTO II.

Miss Flora had heard of a noted Professor,
Who dressed his own hair, tho' not a Hairdresser,
With a magical, wonderful, great preparation.
(Now used in vast quantities over the nation.)
This noted Professor was grey as a rat
At jurenile thirty—no older than that—
And the amount of poor hair his crown had upon it,
(Though now as black as a raven's wing,
With lustre enough for a ball room king.)
Would not have been accepted, such was its harsh
And dry character, by any fashionist, however bald she
might have been, who e'er wore a bonnet.
This is all of this beautiful and startling poem which
will be published in this paper. If you desire to learn
the effect of the preparation which Miss McFlimsey applied
to her hair, call at 312 Broadway, and Professor
Wood's agent will prove to you that Wood's Hair Restorative
is one of the best articles for beautifying and promoting
the growth and restoring the original color of the
hair, ever safe, put before the world.

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,
jy142w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

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,
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,
fe24-tf Agent.

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

NOTICE.—THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS will attend an adjourned meeting on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 14th, at 7½ o'clock, at MAURICE GIDELMAN'S, No. 5 SOUTH STREET. A full attendance of all the members is earnestly requested. By order,

M. GIDELMAN,
It President.

EXCURSION
TO HOUCK'S PAVILION.

The steamer LANCASTER, Capt. J. W. Tomlinson, will make an excursion to the Pavilion on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, July 16th, leaving Light Street Wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Brown's Wharf going and returning. TICKETS for the round trip TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
jy14 3t

FOR SAVANNAH,

SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., July 17, 1858. The fine steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, 600 tons, M. R. Green, Commander, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, having excellent state room accommodations, apply to

T. H. BELT, Jr., Agent,
jy14-6t Union Dock.

N. B.—No bills of lading signed after the ship sails.

BALTIMORE, JULY 12, 1858.—THE BALTIMORE AND HARFORD TURNPIKE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to the shareholders on demand at the Chesapeake Bank.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
jy14-eo4t Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, BALTIMORE,
July 14, 1858. The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected DIRECTORS of this Institution, viz:

WILLIAM MILLER, | RAVAEL K. HAWLEY,
JAMES W. ALLNUTT, | JOHN H. HEALD,
JOS. B. BRINKLEY, | SAMUEL PHILIPS,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

At a meeting of the Board held on yesterday, JAMES W. ALLNUTT was re-elected President.

jy14-4t GEO. C. MILLER, Cashier.

THOMAS W. HALL,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
NO. 2 FRANKLIN BUILDING, NORTH STREET,

Buys and sells on commission, the STOCKS and SECURITIES of this and other markets; Negotiatory Notes, Loans, &c., &c. jy14-3m

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. G. WATERS & SON was dissolved on the 10th instant, by the death of F. G. Waters.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business under the same name. ANDREW G. WATERS.
Baltimore, July 13, 1858. jy14-4t*

QUITZOW & McMULLEN,
NO. 47 CHEAPSIDE,
AND
47 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, &c.,

Have for sale 600 qrs. low priced PORT, 420 qrs. various brands SHERRY, and 300 qrs. MADEIRA, in bond; also, low grades of SHERRY, PORT and MADEIRA, out of Bond. Duc De Montobella, Charles Heidseick, CHAMPAGNE, Chateau Lafite, Margaux, Medoc and St. Julien CLARET, in cases.

The above Wines we can offer to the trade at New York prices. jy14-tf

DALRYMPLE WILLIAMS,
CORNER OF CALVERT AND LEXINGTON STS.,
Commissioner for the following States:

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.
jy14 2m*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of MARTIN KEITH, Jr., late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of January, 1859; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1858.

jy14-law4w EDWARD M. KEITH, Administrator.

HERRING.—500 bbls. prime LABRADOR HERRING, in store and for sale low by

CURTIS & POST,
jy14-tf 43 South street.

RICE.—42 casks fresh beat Rice landing and for sale by

JAS. CORNER & SONS.
jy14-tf

OLEINE SOAP.—50 boxes Gross & Dietrich's Oleine Soap, for sale by

GEO. SLATER,
jy14-tf 10 Commerce street.

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

DENMEAD'S IRON WORKS.
A. & W. DENMEAD & SONS,
BALTIMORE,

Locomotive and Stationary Steam Eng ne Builders, Iron Founders, General Machinists and Boiler Makers.

☞ Manufacturers of Improved BLOWING MACHINES for Anthracite and other Blast Furnaces, SUGAR, GRIST SAW and ROLLING MILLS
fe22 1y.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14.
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 th