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.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

Encouraged by the success which has attended their Daily issue, the Proprietors of the *Exchange*, propose to publish, at an early day, a Tri-weekly—or Country edition. This edition will contain all the News and Editorial matter comprised in the Daily; together with a full and reliable report of the markets, both Domestic and Foreign, and all the new advertisements. It will be furnished to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscriptions for a shorter period will be received at the same rate.

Consul HARRIS has concluded a new Convention with Japan, which further regulates the intercourse of American citizens with that Empire, but which, so far as an interchange of commodities is concerned, is not worth the paper upon which it is written. The articles of this Convention are nine in number, and may be thus condensed: Art. 1—Opens the port of Nangasaki to American vessels; but only for the purpose of repairing damages, laying in water, fuel, &c. 2—Permits American citizens to reside at the ports of Simoda and Hakodade, but commercial transactions are to be limited to supplying the immediate wants of American vessels touching at those ports. 3—Regulates the exchange of American gold and silver for the currency of Japan. 4—Concedes the right of the American Consul to put on trial, and to punish American citizens committing offences in Japan. 5—Stipulates that American vessels resorting to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nangasaki, for the purpose of repairing damages, or laying in supplies, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin; or, if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange—of course at whatever valuation the Japanese officials may think proper to place upon them, judging from their previous conduct in this particular. 6—Admits the right of the American Consul to go beyond the scrimp limits allotted to American citizens generally, but advises him not to do so. 7—Makes an exception in favor of the Consul aforesaid, by allowing him to deal with Japanese citizens without the intervention of a Japanese official. The 8th and 9th articles are merely explanatory of the above. As the terms of this Convention have been officially announced by President BUCHANAN within the past few days, we may regard them as the latest evidence of our progress in opening up Japan. In spite of our hopes, that something had been accomplished in the interests of commerce, we find the new treaty amounts to nothing more than a simple re-affirmation of the stipulations entered into with Commodore PERRY—with this difference, that the Emperor of Japan has graciously conceded to Consul HARRIS, and the members of his immediate family, the privilege of purchasing whatever articles they may require for domestic consumption, directly from Japanese citizens, instead of through Japanese officials, as all other American citizens are still obliged to do. Let us, however, be thankful for small favors. If we go on at this rate we shall probably have the satisfaction of doing a small trade with Japan at some period within the next hundred years, and may possibly be permitted to hold occasional intercourse with the inhabitants of those islands, without being subjected to the constant surveillance of a Japanese official. One good thing Consul HARRIS has certainly accomplished:—he has remedied the gross blunder committed by Commodore PERRY, with regard to exchange. The latter stipulated that the American and Japanese dollar should be considered of equal value. Now, as the Japanese dollar is worth only 1,600 *cash*, or 33 cents, our mariners, in any purchases they might find themselves obliged to make, were subjected, by treaty stipulation, to a loss of 68 cents on every dollar. In other words, it required 100 American dollars to buy Japanese goods, the trade value of which was only 33 dollars. As all purchases were made through a government officer, that functionary paid to the Japanese merchant the 33 dollars which was the price of his commodity, and either pocketed the 68 dollars remaining, or, in a fit of sublime honesty, passed them over to the treasury of the State. The arrangement entered into by Consul HARRIS is, in this respect, far more equitable. The coins of the two countries are henceforth to be taken at their relative values, less 6 per cent. allowed for the expense of re-coinage. But we have no commercial treaty yet, nor are we likely very soon to have one. It appears, indeed, that the American name is not in very good odor among the islands of Japan. It is reported that the only one of our merchant vessels, the Caroline Foot, which managed somehow or other to obtain an assortment of Japanese notions, left for parts unknown without paying for a portion of her cargo. If this charge can be substantiated, we can readily understand that so dishonest an act has not tended to increase the affection of the Japanese for our merchant traders, or to help Consul HARRIS in his negotiations. Such appears to be the opinion of Mr. TRAIN, from whose narrative we gather these facts, and in this opinion we most emphatically coincide. Notwithstanding, then, all that has been published in Foreign Journals respecting the changes made by Japan in her commercial policy, we see nothing to warrant the belief that anything more has been gained than a mere harbor of refuge for vessels in distress, or short of supplies. We are placed by our treaty with Japan—such as it is—on an equal footing with the most favored nations, and as the last Convention is of recent date, it, of course, shows exactly what has been accomplished by us, and by others, and that, commercially speaking, is just nothing at all.

While the PRESIDENT has been keeping a watchful eye upon the movements of the fillibusters, and has been keenly attentive to the complaints of American captains, he appears to have suffered a grievous blow to be successfully aimed at our nationality, under the very shadow of the Capital. The Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane* escaped from Washington about a week since, and having coasted along the shores of the Potomac and Chesapeake for a few days in daring defiance of our people, returned to her moorings near that city. So far from noticing this affair, the Government has contented itself with preserving a studied silence in regard to it. Indeed, we ourselves were not aware of the enormity of the outrage that had been thus committed, until we were aroused by the severe comments upon it in the columns of the Washington *States*. We confess that our vigilance had wholly overlooked the terrible fact that the cruise in question had made another "inroad on our republican institutions." We had heard of an Act of Parliament, through which it was said a coach-and-six might easily be driven; but that a small steam yacht should sail through the Constitution of the Republic, to its serious detriment, was an appalling fact which our imagination had never contemplated.

Well may the *States* ask what "the old-fashioned Democracy of the days of JACKSON and POLK," would say in such a case. To ordinary minds this matter will appear in colors black enough, but to the enlightened editorial eye, still darker tints become distinctly visible. The *Harriet Lane*, it is alleged, might have been "detailed for the purpose of bringing us regular news from Mexico," and "the expenses would not have been much, if any, more than what it will cost the Government for a pleasure excursion to a party of home and foreign officials." Unfamiliar with the cost of transporting the mails, we had carelessly thought that the difference between the expenses of a voyage to Mexico and one to Fort McHenry would be considerable. Now that we are informed it "would not be much, if any more," we again admit our obligations to a contemporary, to whose avidity for cheap news, we are indebted for such accurate statistics.

We have every confidence that a paper as alert as the *States* will be sure to detect in future any more such "inroads" upon the Constitution; and that the fund of information at its command will always enable it to suggest the proper means by which they may be avoided.

As will be seen, by our local columns, the work of riot and disorder in South Baltimore appears to go bravely on. Ever since his Honor the Mayor made the happy discovery, that the original tumults in that quarter were altogether defensive, and that the persecuted white race there, had only taken the law and their revolvers in their own hands, in an innocent and retributive way, "the position of the city government," and its disposition likewise, seem to be perfectly understood. As a consequence of that understanding, the exemplary gentlemen who at first were content with prohibiting the ship-builders from caulking their own ships, have advanced a few steps further, and now prescribe the terms upon which the owners of vessels shall discharge their own cargoes. The next movement, no doubt, will be to take charge of the vessels and cargoes altogether, and our conservative neighbor of the *American*, will straightway give us the benefit of the affidavits taken by his Honor, to show that somebody, five years ago, did something to render such a movement altogether proper and reasonable now. We can only express our hope, that the newly constituted authorities may be content to remain on their own side of the Basin,—though, to be perfectly candid, we do not exactly see that we should be a great deal worsted by the change.

The Executive Committee of the United States Horticultural Society held a meeting at Barnum's City Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of completing the premium list for the great exhibition to be held by the Society at Richmond, Virginia, on the 25th of October. The list, which will be published in a few days, will embrace several new and important subjects, and the aggregate sum to be distributed will be more than ten thousand dollars. Among the members who were present at the meeting, were General TENCH TILGHMAN, of this State, President of the Society; Col. BEN. PERLEY POORE, of Massachusetts, the Secretary; Col. WARE, of Virginia; J. MCGOWAN, Esq., of Pennsylvania; and J. MERRYMAN, Esq., of Maryland. We are glad to hear that our own State Society proposes to change the time of their exhibition to the week preceding the National Fair, in order to enable those who may wish to attend both, to do so.

New Books.

We are indebted to Messrs. CUSHINGS & BAILEY for a copy of the "CYCLOPÆDIA OF COMMERCE," by J. SMITH HOMANS, of New York—a very valuable work, which we propose to notice more fully hereafter. We are also indebted to the same House for the August number of "HARPER'S MONTHLY."

Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, will accept our thanks for the August number of the "HOUSEHOLD WORDS," and for his continued politeness in furnishing us with New York daily papers in advance of the delivery of the mails.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 16, 1858.

I.—The order for the march of the 2d cavalry to Fort Leavenworth has been countermanded. That regiment will remain on duty in the department of Texas, and will return to its former station, subject to such changes, however, as, in the judgment of the department commander, the state of the service, or our Indian relations may require.

II.—At the expiration of their present leave of absence—September 30, 1858—the graduates of the Military Academy of this year assigned to the Dragoons, cavalry and mounted riflemen, will report, in person, for duty to the commanding officer at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; those assigned to the artillery will report, in person, for duty to the commandant of the Artillery School of Practice, Fort Monroe, Va.; those assigned to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 9th regiments of infantry will report, in person, for duty to the commanding officer of Governor's Island; and to those assigned to the 5th, 7th and 10th regiments to the commanding officer of Newport Barracks, Ky.

III.—On the 1st proximo the department of Florida will be broken up, and the several military stations therein will revert to the department of the East.

The officers serving on the department staff will report to their respective chiefs, by letter or in person, as the state of the service in the opinion of the department commander may require. The acting assistant adjutant general (First Lieut. Talbot) will repair with the records and papers of the department to the adjutant general's office, Washington, after which he will proceed to join his company at Fort Moultrie.

Col. G. Loomis, 5th infantry, has exhibited zeal, ability, and good judgment in the arduous duty of bringing to a successful close the late Indian hostilities in the peninsula of Florida; and the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers—both regulars and volunteers—and employees under his command, have ably supported him by their active and unremitted exertions in all seasons, and at all times, in a country where military operations are difficult, and where but little occurred to relieve the danger and heavy drudgery of the campaign

The commander and those who served under him, have deserved well of their country.

After closing up the affairs of the department, Colonel Loomis will report in person, to the headquarters of the army for further orders.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott:
IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN CANADA.

Our Provincial neighbors are fully infused with the spirit of the times, (perhaps we should say the times just past,) and are diligently building Grand Trunk railroads, and looking toward a connection with the Pacific and its new-found gold mines, by rail, and gradually drawing across the line our skilful and enterprising mechanics. On Thursday last, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Crystal Palace—in imitation of those at Hyde Park, Sydenham, Dublin and New York, but intended to be permanent, we judge, was observed. This structure is primarily intended for the Provincial Agricultural Society's Exhibition next autumn. It is located at Toronto, immediately in the rear of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at the terminus of King st. The cast iron girders have all been erected, and part of the roof is put up, and the tin-work progressing satisfactorily, causing the contractors to be sanguine that the Palace will be finished before Sept. 1st, the day on which the contract term expires. The grounds for the building were given by the government, and the city of Toronto has voted £5,000 toward its cost. Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required to complete it. The Mayor and other officials, and Mr. VanKoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, were present at the ceremony and made speeches. The latter said that, with the single exceptions of glass and tin, all the materials used in the building would be produced by Canadian workmen. Agriculture alone, he said, would never make the country rich and prosperous. It had been too much the fashion to suppose that the growth of grain and roots would suffice for our wants; but the people could not clothe themselves with straw nor satisfy their hunger with potato parings—they required something else for the purposes of life; they needed the products of arts and manufactures, furnished in return for the produce of the farmer. How much better would the farmer be off had he here a good and remunerative market for the produce of his land, instead of being compelled to send his grain to an uncertain market abroad?

THE COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday publishes the Necrology of the graduates of Harvard College for the past year. These notices occupy nearly nine columns of the paper. The ascertained deaths during the part year, have been only thirty, an unusually small number. The number of deaths during the academic year ending July, 1851, was forty-two; in 1852, forty-two; in 1853, sixty; in 1854, fifty-one; in 1855, fifty-one; in 1856, forty-three; in 1857, forty-eight; averaging forty-eight per year during the seven previous years. The number, therefore, during the year just ended is eighteen less than last year, and eighteen less than the average for seven preceeding years. Of those who have deceased during the past year, sixteen were lawyers, five were clergymen, four were physicians, two were merchants, one was a teacher, one was a planter, and one had no profession.

The forty-second Visitation of the Divinity School of the University took place on Tuesday. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and of clergymen of various denominations, was quite large. Essays were read by the young gentlemen of the graduating class. The Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, of Boston, delivered the annual address before the alumni, and at the conclusion of the address the alumni of the school, with such guests as had received invitations from the President, dined together in Harvard Hall. In the afternoon, the alumni held their annual meeting in the Chapel, for the discussion of such subjects as were suggested by the executive committee.

The exercises of Commencement took place on Wednesday morning before a crowded audience.—The Boston *Courier* states that one hundred and twenty-two young men applied for admission to the College on Monday morning. After an examination, which continued through two days, their fate was decided on Wednesday evening. 104 were admitted, and of these four will be examined for advanced standing. The nucleus of the Freshmen class is therefore 100, and it is expected that about 30 more will apply for admission at the beginning of next term.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER SPANISH FRIGATE.—Her Catholic Majesty's armed screw-steamer Berenguela, Commander J. B. Tapete, five days from Havana, put into New York Wednesday morning for fresh provisions. She has been cruising in the Gulf.

The office attached to the lumber yard of Duncan & Brother, on the banks of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, Pa., was broken into last Friday night, and between $300 and $400 in money carried off.

The police of Cleveland have recently arrested a band of river Pirates, and recovered large amounts of goods. The leader of the party is said to be a female.

Three fourths of the cotton crop in Coahoma county, Miss., has been destroyed by the late flood. The corn has fared even worse than this.

Mr. Alfred Eldridge, a young man of much promise, was drowned a few days since by falling into Lake Erie from the steamer Northern Light.

It is said there is not a boot or shoemaker in the town of Weldon, N. C., nor is there any within eight miles of it.

The latest accounts from Texas speak of the crops in that State as promising a splendid yield.

LETTER FROM COL. BLOUNT.

An article has been going the rounds of the newspapers for some days, taken from the Cleveland *Herald*, in which the early life of Mrs. Blount is rather severely handled. Col. Blount has written a note to the New York *Post* on the subject, in which he says:

I pronounce the whole article a mendacious fabrication, built upon the smallest foundation of truth. Those who know Mrs. Blount best, from her infancy to the present hour—who, deploring the present mental hallucination, which has afflicted her at intervals for the last five or six years, and which is the result of disease—know that the article embodies a libel of the deepest atrocity.

There is no lady who is more beloved in the city of her residence—none in whom all the gentler virtues which ennoble, dignify and adorn the female character shine with purer lustre. As a wife and mother, her conduct (outside of the present hallucination, that in marrying her daughter to a French adventurer she would be marrying her to a peer of France,) has been and is irreproachable. The very efforts that she has made, with unblushing perseverance, to accomplish this purpose, show the depth of her maternal affection, and her desire to secure for the child of her love and devotion an elevated position in life.

I do not envy the heart that could conceive, much less publish, the foul and scandalous libel to which I refer. The peace and happiness of a distressed family should have restrained any person of the slightest sensibility from inflicting still keener agony, and I leave to the woman friend, whoever she may be, all the satisfaction she can derive from having injured those who have never injured her, by resorting to the storehouse of her own polluted, depraved and mendacious imagination for her facts.

THE AFFAIR ENDED.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:—The de Riviere romance was drawn to a close, at least for the present, yesterday, before Judge Ogden, at the Hudson County Circuit Court. Mr. Huncke was the only witness called, when, after the remarks of the counsel for the defence, Judge Ogden delivered his opinion, finding Huncke guilty of contempt of Court, and imposing a sentence of imprisonment upon him in the county jail for twenty days, and a fine of $200. He was accordingly committed to prison by the Sheriff. No further proceeding was taken in regard to Mr. Mulford or Mr. Davis, as Judge Ogden desired time to consider their case. Mrs. Blount still remains at the Napoleon Hotel.

COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

We take the following very valuable statistics of the commerce of France from the London *Economist*:

The total value of all importations made into France for domestic consumption and for exportation to foreign countries, was, in 1855, 2,159,700,000f.; in 1856, 2,740,900,000f.; and in 1857, 2,689,000,000f. The total of last year, was, it will be seen, nearly 5,000,000f. below that of the preceding year. The total value of all exports made from France—that is French and foreign productions combined—was, in 1855, 2,159,700,000f.; in 1856, 2,740,900,000f; and in 1857, 2,639,300,000f. The value of exports last year was consequently less, by about 100,000,000f, than that of the year before. If we take the total value of importations for French consumption alone, we find these figures:

1855	1,594,100,000f.
1856	1,989,800,000f.
1857	1,872,900,000f.

—The value of the imports last year was consequently £4,676,000 less than in the preceding year. If we take the total value of exports of French productions alone, we find these figures for the said three years:

1855	1,557,900,000f.
1856	1,893,100,000f.
1857	1,865,900,000f.

The value of the exports last year was consequently over 28,000,000 francs below that of the preceding year. On the whole these returns are less unfavorable, especially as regards the exclusive commerce of France, than from the commercial crisis of last year might have been expected; but it is to be remembered that the crisis broke out at the latter part of the year, and that the French, by means of extensive renewals of bills, staved off a great part of the consequences of it to the present year.

The totals of French imports and exports above given, do not comprise the precious metals. The total importation of gold in the three years, 1855, 1856 and 1857 was £56,584,000, and the total exportation £15,004,000—excess of imports, £41,580,000. The total importation of silver in the said three years was £13,164,000 and the exportation not less than £47,868,000—excess of exports, £34,704,000. Silver being the principal, or, according to M. Michel Chevalier, the sole legitimate standard, the exportation of such a vast quantity of coin was certainly a fact of the gravest importance, and fully justified the apprehensions it created. But of late, as is proved by the monthly customs returns, the drain has ceased.

AN AMERICAN CHESS PLAYER IN LONDON.—Mr. Morphy, who arrived out by the Africa, quietly walked into the St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and, after beating Mr. Lewen, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, the British *Cœur de Leon* of the noble game. Mr. Staunton accepted the proposition, sat down, went to work, almost cleared the board in some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing in contempt, when he was arrested by a "check," which, in three moves more, grew into a "mate." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers on. "May I ask your name, sir?" said Mr. S. "Certainly, sir," replied his young antagonist. "My name is Morphy." "Oh! of America?" "Yes, sir." "Ah! then, I am sorry, but I am not quite in play just now. I should rather not risk another game just as present." And so Mr. Staunton withdrew. The event has excited quite as great a sensation in the world of chess as was bred in the world of yachtsmen by the victory of the America; and Mr. Morphy has made up a match with Andersen, the Hungarian, upon which all England that playeth chess will, of course, be vehemently betting in the course of a fortnight. You may regard this as a set off, perhaps, against the defeat of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses, though it should be remembered that the battle even there is not yet given up.—*London Times.*

FRENCH WINE STATISTICS.—The first number of a semi-weekly journal, *Le Vigneron*, devoted, as its name imports, to the interests of the wine trade, has just been issued in Paris. Its "programme" contains some interesting statistical information concerning the wine product of France. It appears that more than 2,000,000 hectares of land are now covered with vines, of which 400,000 hectares have been planted within the last five years; and the average total yield of wine is 50,000,000 hectolitres, valued at 800,000,000 francs, ($160,000,000.) The value of the barrels made each year in France, to meet the wants of the vintners, is 80,000,000 francs, and the expenses for transportation by sea, river, canal, rouilroad, &c., are computed at not less than 30,000,000 francs. The tax on liquors of all sorts yields to the French treasury a revenue of 120,000,000 francs, while the entire sum which changes hands in the various stages of the wine trade in France exceeds one thousand millions of francs per annum.

MIRACULOUS.—At Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Friday last, a well caved in and covered with curbing and gravel, two men named Bush and Richmond, thirty feet from the surface. They were thus kept down thirty hours, and yet were got out safely, after a hard day and night's work. At least a thousand people congregated about the spot, and sent up a loud shout when the men were rescued.

DOMESTIC.

THE VEILED MURDERESS AT SING-SING HUNTING FOR FOUR-LEAFED CLOVER.—The veiled murderess, Mrs. Robinson, of Troy, gives the keepers at Sing-Sing, a deal of trouble. Latterly she has become so troublesome, that the officers are forced to confine her to her room a great portion of the time. For an hour or two each day, while the other convicts are engaged in the shops, she is left at liberty in the prison yard. Her universal employment there is to hunt over the grass plat for "four leafed clover." Four-leafed clover is an ingredient in her imaginary cauldron, over which she mutters incantations scarcely less weird and wild than that of the "sisters three." Mad, or not mad, she is a puzzle and torment to those whose misfortune it is to have her in their charge.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.—Daniel Joy and S. M. H. Tinker, the former pilot and the latter seaman of the schooner Ann Denman, which vessel was lost on the coast of Labrador on the 25th ult., arrived at Lubec, Me., on the 17th instant, in an open boat of 19 feet keel. They made the passage in 19 days, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles through a dense fog and drenching rains, accompanied with strong gales of wind, stopping but twice on the passage. When they arrived they were nearly perished, having been drenched with rain on the whole passage, and having had but very little food to eat. This is considered rather a remarkable case of seamanship and one which demanded great courage and skill. The parties are in good general health, notwithstanding the severe exposure.

The Savannah *Republican* states, that whilst a party of four friends were enjoying themselves in the vicinity of that city, they got into a scuffle, when a gun was accidentally discharged, instantly killing Benj. Ralston, one of the party.

The Portuguese whaling brig Water Witch, Captain Silva, which arrived at New Bedford on the 2d inst., from a whaling cruise, has been completely refitted for another voyage, and sailed for the Atlantic. She is owned at Fayal.

The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, of Columbus, Ga., are about building new churches, the present edifices being insufficient to accommodate their largely increased congregations.

The Hon. John Abbott, of Monroe county, Miss., a distinguished soldier, intelligent legislator, and a gentleman of fortune and high social position, died a few days since.

The farmers of Chattanooga county, Ga., have found green Chinese sugar cane very deleterious food for cattle—in some cases it has killed a cow in twenty minutes.

The new clipper ship Visurgis is soon to sail from Boston for San Francisco, and thence to Point Townsend, Puget Sound, to which she will take both passengers and freight.

The Hon. Stephen C. Foster was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Maine, at the District Convention at Columbia, on Friday last.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Iowa, have renominated Hon. S. R. Curtis for re-election to Congress.

The body of Mr. James Harrell was found near Norfolk on Friday morning. He had been brutally murdered, but by whom is not known.

The Western giant, John Melish, a man of extraordinary height and size, who has been moving about Norfolk for some days, has been sent to his home in Tennessee by the authorities, being deranged.

The New York papers state that G. P. R. James, the novelist, has accepted the Consul Generalship at Odessa, and is preparing to leave Richmond,

SCIENCE AND ART.

PRESSURE UPON FISH.—Mr. Pell, in his address to the American Institute on the subject of fish, says that at ninety-three feet below the surface of the water a shad would be compelled to bear about the weight of sixty pounds to every square inch of surface on its body; at three hundred and sixty-one feet, one hundred and eighty-one pounds; at six hundred and six feet, two hundred and eighty-six pounds; at four thousand two hundred and six feet, eighteen hundred and thirty-one pounds to the square inch; at six thousand feet, over one tun. Whales sometimes descend into the depths of the ocean four thousand nine hundred feet, when they sustain considerably over the enormous weight of two hundred thousand tuns nearly, if not quite, one hundred and thirty-eight tuns to each square foot of surface exposed. The fish do not, of course, feel this pressure, as it is exerted on all portions of their bodies alike.—*Scientific American.*

ALL ANIMALS CAN TALK.—At an annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science held at Boston, it was shown that, after all, there are no *dumb beasts!* Dr. Gibson read a very interesting paper on the *language of animals*. He said that every variety of animated being possessed some means of intelligible communication. Each creature by sounds or signs of correspondence has a language understood by its own kind, and sometimes learned by others. Emotions of caution, affection or fear—of joy, gratitude and grief—are disclosed by simple tones of voice, or by impressive gestures to signalize feelings strictly comprehended and often answered. Insects and birds, fish and beasts thus express themselves in distinct languages, signed, spoken and sung, seen, heard and felt.—He illustrated his theory by stating familiar facts relative to domestic animals.—*Scientific American.*

PROFITABLE MINING.—At the Frieberg mines, which are nearly the oldest in Germany, they have made a most lucrative discovery. In a mine which has been profitably worked for the last 120 years, large lumps of metallic silver have been found, each weighing from 3 to 12 pounds; the largest lump weighed 60 pounds, and was in the form of a side of bacon. This would seem to be a reward for scientific mining, as these mines are worked entirely on the results of scientific investigation conducted by the professors of the mining school in that place.

SLEEPING CAR.—Zenas Cobb, of Chicago, Ill., has invented an improved sleeping car in which four persons can comfortably sleep in the same space that they occupy when sitting in the car by day. This is effected by having the seats and backs to slide on ways until they meet, thus forming a bed for two, and also having two shelves to be capable of adjusting so as to form a bed for two more. In the day time the shelves form extra backs to the seat. There is also provided a table which will fold up out of the way, or on which, when brought down between the seats, bundles may be placed or meals served.

DIED,

On the 21st inst., WALTER GRIFFING, infant son of Origonal and Elizabeth Herring, aged 18 months and 26 days.

On the 21st inst., JOSHUA H. HYNES, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

On the 20th instant, JULIA SCRIBNER, in the 104th year of her age.

At his residence in Carroll county, on the 17th instant, LOUIS SHIPLEY, aged 64 years, one of the Old Defenders of 1812.

At Bonnie Brae, Baltimore county, on the 16th instant, KATIE, in the 6th year of her age, daughter of Henry and Julia M. Oelrichs.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL is, undoubtedly, the best fuel offered in this market, both for cooking and other purposes, and, at the present unprecedented low price, it is certainly the cheapest.

Consumers will save money by purchasing their supplies at once of

DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Sole Agents,
jy21tf 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-t10 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.

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 juvenile 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,
jy14 2w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

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

CHARLES GILMOR & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS,
OFFICE No. 23 LAW BUILDINGS.
We have now on hand a large supply of Anthracite Coal for Furnace and Cooking purposes, from all the best mines, including
COAL MOUNTAIN, SHORT MOUNTAIN,
LOCUST GAP, BLACK DIAMOND,
LYKENS VALLEY, BROAD MOUNTAIN,
LORBERRY, TREVORTON,
Hard and free burning White and Red Ash coals.
The best quality of coal for Furnaces at $5.25, and cooking coal at $5 per ton of 2,240 lbs guaranteed.
Cumberland Coal for sale by the cargo, car load or single ton at lowest rates. Orders through the Post office promptly attended to. jy23-tf

A VALUABLE INVENTION.
REIP'S PATENT
ICE CREAM FREEZER.
I have invented and am constantly manufacturing a Patent ICE CREAM FREEZER, which for convenience and utility, cannot be surpassed. The advantage of this FREEZER over all others is that from one or more quarts of cream or milk, double the quantity of Ice Cream may be procured in a short time. It is also a useful article for beating Batter for cakes, making Butter, &c.

Prices—3 quart	$2.50.
4 "	3.00.
6 "	4.00.
8 "	4.50.

Apply to A. H. REIP,
At the Housekeepers' Emporium,
jy23-dtf 357 Baltimore street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Land Warrant No. 23,549 for 160 acres, issued 2nd May, 1856, under the Act of 3d March, 1855, has been lost or fraudulently disposed of, the same having been sent, as he is officially informed, to George H. Hickman, at Baltimore, Md., and having never come to the hands of the undersigned; that he has never given authority to any one to sell or assign the same, and that he intends to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of said warrant.
1aw-6w WILLIAM H. COLGATE.

HEMP.—89 bales Missouri Hemp, part superior quality, for sale by
HUGH JENKINS & CO.,
jy23-1w Second street.

"GRAPHODOMETER"
IS THE NAME OF
A MACHINE JUST PATENTED BY
J. M. WAMPLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
BALTIMORE, MD.
It is an AUTOMATIC SURVEYOR, which, by simple mechanism, is made to record accurately—on a strip, or endless roll of paper—a CORRECT PROFILE of any route passed over; the ANGLES of DEFLECTION right and left; and the DISTANCE travelled, upon any required scale, or set of scales.
This machine may represent in appearance or purpose, an ordinary Buggy Wagon, with the addition of the very valuable attachment claimed above. There is a box containing the simple contrivance for recording upon the strip of paper as above mentioned. Motion is conveyed to the paper by the revolution of the hind wheel, which acts by hand and gear upon rollers over which the paper is carried. One half the strip of paper is devoted to horizontal projection, the other half to vertical projection, and the centre or division is a line of pricked distances.
The DEFLECTIONS are worked by the turning of the fore axle of the Buggy in assuming the horizontal changes in the route; the PROFILE, by a weight, adapting itself to the lowest position attainable through any changes in the level of the route passed over; and the DISTANCES, by points at calculated intervals, on the periphery of one of the rollers conveying the paper.
I will sell STATE RIGHTS, COUNTY RIGHTS, or INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, for the USE, or USE and MANUFACTURE of this Machine on reasonable terms.
Address the patentee,
J. MORRIS WAMPLER,
jy22-d6m Baltimore, Md.

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

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE,
OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED. Apply at this Office. ap20-tf

Amusements.

FRONT ST. THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION!
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1858.
A host of Volunteers for the
BENEFIT OF MISS J. & MR. J. PARKER.
THE EARTHQUAKE;
OR
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Songs, Dances, Duetts, &c.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. 1t*

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23
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.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858 by Eugene Dupuy, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Southern District of New York.
DUPUY'S
NEW PERFUME,
Unsurpassed in Fragrance, Permanency, And Stainless in its Excellence
KISS-ME-QUICK
Distilled from Fragrant Tulips.
E. DUPUY CHEMIST,
308 Broadway.
KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE FOR THE HAIR.
KISS-ME QUICK SACHEL FOR THE BUREAU.
KISS-ME QUICK SOAP FOR THE TOILET.
AGENTS:
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, New York.
SCHIEFFELLIN BROS., & Co., "
JAMES T. MAXWELL, "
F. C. WELLS & Co., "
J. W. NOECROSS & Co., Boston and New York.
Sold Everywhere.

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.

TREASURY DEP