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.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 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.

From the close of the Crimean war to the present time, almost the whole civilized world has been in a state of fermentation. Scarcely had hostilities terminated with Russia before England was engaged in a brief conflict with Persia. Then followed the troubles with China and the attack upon Canton. In the midst of this hostile demonstration the Sepoy Rebellion, in India, occurred. In the meantime a diplomatic misunderstanding had arisen with regard to the future organization of the Danubian Principalities. To this succeeded the intense excitement growing out of the Orsini Conspiracy, and the collateral issues to which it gave rise. Then came the affair of the Cagliari; next an insurrection in Candia; after that a sanguinary revolt in Montenegro, and now we have intelligence that the Christians of Jeddah have been massacred by Moslem fanatics; that "the sick man Turkey" has been seized with a relapse, and that, suffering as he does under the double affliction of chronic impecuniosity and paralysis of the extremities, there is no longer any hope entertained of his restoration to health. But in addition to all these fruitful causes of present and future complications, there are grave points of dispute also pending between France and Austria; between the Germanic Confederation and Denmark, and there are foreshadowings of a difficulty between England and Spain. LOUIS NAPOLEON is increasing his naval armament; England is strengthening her Channel Fleet and her coast defences; Austria is fortifying; Belgium is fortifying; the Papal States are fortifying; Naples is fortifying; and yet we are told that these martial preparations are simply precautionary measures, that there is peace in Europe, that the *entente cordiale* will be maintained, and that the Diplomatic Congress now assembled at Paris, will in all probability be enabled before the close of the session to adjust satisfactorily the various questions which are at present made the subjects of international controversy. To prove to the world that even if it was true that, on the advent of the Derby Ministry to power, England and France were rapidly drifting into a war with each other, as was publicly stated by Mr. D'ISRAELI, a perfectly good understanding has been re-established between the two governments; Queen VICTORIA has accepted the invitation of LOUIS NAPOLEON "to add by her presence an additional charm and prestige" to the imposing ceremonies that are designed to celebrate the inauguration of the newly completed naval port of Cherbourg and the completion of the railway that is to connect Cherbourg with Paris. But this interchange of royal courtesies, however much it may be dictated by a wise policy on the part of the respective governments, is far from meeting with popular approval. The London *Times* recalls the fact that the naval arsenal and dock at Cherbourg was originally "planned by "Vauban in a spirit of hostility to England, was "undertaken by LOUIS XIV in the same spirit, was "carried on by the First NAPOLEON with the same "view, and has been completed by NAPOLEON III, "with every feeling of amity and good will towards "the country which it menaces." Every succeeding day makes it more and more manifest that the alliance existing between France and England, though essential to the best interests of both nations, is an alliance of cabinets, and meets with no cordial support from the great body of the people. It may continue for years or it may be broken off within a month, for its term of duration is dependent solely upon the pressure exerted upon LOUIS NAPOLEON by the exigencies of his position, and upon the degree of prudence manifested by the English Government. If we turn now to our own continent we shall find similar elements of disturbance at work. The present condition of Republican Mexico strikingly resembles that of "the sick man Turkey." The mad ambition of a military oligarchy has broken down the energies of the people, laid waste their fertile fields, rendered mining operations precarious and uncertain, and fostered so bitter a spirit of animosity between the various members of the confederacy, that no single chieftain has sufficient popularity to restore harmony between the contending factions, and to re-establish a strong central government. With New Granada and Paraguay, and with the Central American Provinces of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, our own relations are by no means satisfactory; while from the immense number of American citizens now flocking to the newly discovered gold region of Frazer river, we have every reason to apprehend a fresh controversy with Great Britain, originating either from outrages committed by the miners themselves, from Indian spoliation, or from some real or fancied grievances, of which they already begin to complain. From the existence of so many provocations to war, either actual or in embryo, it is evident that the peace of Europe, and the tranquillity of our own continent, can only be maintained by the exercise of great forbearance with regard to all matters that do not directly affect the national honor and dignity, and by a steadfast adherence upon all questions that are subjects of international dispute to a firm and decided, yet conciliatory line of policy.

The great eclipse of the Sun, which occurs on the 6th of next month, has been for some time engaging the attention of the scientific world. We see it stated that a wealthy citizen of Massachusetts has furnished the necessary funds to pay the expenses of a party of astronomers to South America, to take scientific observations on the occasion. The English government has offered facilities for her astronomers and scientific men for a like purpose, and the company of English merchants owning the line of steamers on the South American coast, has given directions for the free passage of Lieut. J. M. Gillis, of the United States Navy, to Peru, that accomplished officer having been selected to take observations by the Smithsonian Inititution. He will leave for the scene of his labors on the 5th of August. Lieut. G. is well known to all students of science from his connection with the astronomical expedition to Chili, in which he performed his arduous duties in a manner that secured for him the unqualified commendation of the Government. Men of Science and Professors of Astronomy from Europe will also be present at the principal points of observation in Peru, and there can be but little doubt that the interests of science will be greatly advanced through the results obtained by so eminent a body of men.

The news from Nicaragua brought by the steamer Granada, is not without interest. General Maximo Jerez, is among her passengers. He comes to the United States as Minister from the Nicaraguan government, relieving Senor Yrisarri, who is said to have been re-called at his own request. The new Minister brings the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, modified, and ratified as modified. The principal alterations made in the paper relate to the extension of the time required for the naturalization of foreigners and the landing of United States troops on the Isthmus. It is said that General Jerez possesses extraordinary powers, in order to make the convention acceptable to our government. He is also to complete the transit route negotiations with Commodore Vanderbilt, who, it is alleged, will very soon have the route open.

New Books Received.

From Messrs. Cushings & Bailey we have received "BELLE BRITTAIN ON A TOUR;" "DOCTOR THORNE," a novel, by A. Trollope, and "KING RICHARD THE SECOND," a continuation of Abbott's Histories. These works will be noticed more at length hereafter. We are also indebted to the publishers for copies of "HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE," and "THE CRAYON," for August.

The artesian well which is being bored for a paper mill in South Lee, Mass., has reached the depth of nearly 246 feet.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hamburg steamship Hammonia, Captain Schwensen, which left Southampton on the 18th of July has arrived at New York.

The Ottoman government, besides the punishment it is to inflict on the authors of the massacre at Jiddah, offers, it is said, 150,000 francs to the families of the English and French Consuls who were assassinated.

On the 8th July hostilities recommenced between the Mussulmans and Rayahs in Bosnia, and no less than 3,000 Christians crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia. Two violent conflicts are rumored.

At Warsaw it is publicly related that there will soon be a general rising in European Turkey, and the presence of so large a Russian force in Poland is said to be to counteract the influence of Austria.

The Russians have received severe checks in Daghestan and Leghistan. After storming some important defiles, they were surprised by the Circassians, and lost 1,800 men and eight guns, and retreated in great disorder.

Preparations were making for the grand *fete* throughout France on Napoleon's birthday, 15th August.

The liberal leaders in Spain have issued a manifesto in favor of the O'Donnell government.

A Paris correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* states that diplomatic relations would probably have been renewed between England and Naples had it not been the French government.

A misunderstanding is reported between Austria and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of July 14 contains a royal decree of the 11th, declaring the prorogation of the Piedmontese Chambers.

The Madrid journals of July 12 announce the nomination of forty-one new Senators. They say also that it has been decided that M. Isturitz should be appointed ambassador at London, M. Mon at Paris, M. Rios Rossas at Rome, and the Duke de Ossuna at St. Petersburg. The note addressed to the English Cabinet on the subject of Lord Malmesbury's speech is represented to be conceived in strong but polite terms. A portion of the Moderado party was displaying great hostility to the new Cabinet; the ministerial journals assert that the bulk of its party will not follow its example. The King and Queen had presided at a grand distribution of prizes to the most deserving exhibitors of the agricultural show of 1857.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—London, July 17—12 M.—The market for public securities has opened firmly this morning, at the latest prices current yesterday afternoon. Although an occasional reaction of ⅛ or ¼ per cent. may take place, the tone of the market is stronger, and a few good purchases make an immediate impression; but there is still an appearance of dullness, the operations being conducted with extreme caution, and the investments on the part of the public are still of a limited description. Consols are 95¼@95⅜ for money, and 95⅝@95½ for account.

Two o'clock, P. M.—The funds have been heavy, and at a further advance of ⅛ per cent.—consols being 95⅜@95½ for money, and 95½@95⅝ for the account. The new three per cents are 95¾@96; the reduced, 95¾@95⅞; and the 2½ per cents, 79½.—Bank stock is 222@224. June exchequer bills are 22s.@23s. premium.

The return published by the Bank of England for the week ending last Wednesday, has attracted a good deal of attention, owing to the numerous and important changes which it exhibits, chiefly resulting from the payment of the dividends. As usual, a considerable amount has been distributed amongst the funded proprietors, and this has caused a slight decline in the public deposits and an increase in those standing at the ccedit of private individuals. A further reduction had taken place in the reserve of notes, and the bullion has been touched upon to the extent of half a million. The movement in the latter item is partly attributable to the payment of the dividends, inasmuch as some amount of coin is always required; but the chief cause, as our readers are aware, has been the withdrawal for transmission to the Continent. The efflux has received a check, in consequence of the large arrivals announced from Australia, but there does not appear any immediate prospect that what has been withdrawn will be replaced.

The other securities have declined about a million sterling, owing to the repayment of the loans granted during the shutting of the transfer books.

ARRIVAL OF THE UTAH MAIL.

St. Joseph Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The mail train arrived from Utah on the 23d, under Mr. Benjamin J. Rupe, conductor.

Gov. Cumming and family, and indeed all the United States officers and troops, were well. The weather was fine, the crops good, though suffering from neglect, and the wheat of most superior quality. Peace and plenty everywhere prevailed, and there is no danger of any further difficulty in that quarter.

On the other end of the route, Mr. Rupe drove one team of mules 185 miles in two days. He made such haste in anticipation of detention from high waters as he approached the States. At Cotton wood Spring he saw Gen. Harney's command. The Government Express had reached there with the late army orders, and was about to return. A band of Sioux were encamped not far from Gen. Harney.

Mr. Rupe soon after met heavy rains, which continued at intervals all the way in. He saw but few buffalo. The grasses were luxuriant on the entire route. The Bear, the Weber and North Platte Rivers had been bridged by General Johnston, and he had no difficulty in crossing them; but he had to swim the Walnut, the South Platte, and the Nemaha, at the latter of which streams he was detained twelve hours by the flood. Notwithstanding the rains, high waters and bad roads, he made the trip in twenty days. There were three passengers, Howard Livingston, of Salt Lake City, Robert A. Duncan, of Platte, and L. J. Thomas, of Jackson County.

FROM GENERAL HARNEY'S COMMAND.

The express was sent out on the 2d July to Gen. Harney, having orders to halt the forces destined for Utah until further orders. The express overtook General Harney, on the 8th of July at "Lone Tree," nine miles below the crossing of South Platte. [The Lone Tree is 156 miles west of Fort Kearney.] The command was progressing finely, having traveled 30 miles that day. Gen. Harney would halt his immediate command there until further orders, and he immediately started another express to Col. Monroe, who was about 100 miles ahead, and another back to stop the different columns.

It was reported in camp that Gen. Harney would go over the next day to Ash Hollow, distant about thirty miles, to treat with the Cheyennes, who were assembled there, anxious to make peace.—Their Commissioner—an old Chief—had been in Gen. Harney's camp alone for several days, and Harney had ordered him to stay till the next day, when he would go over with him. What disposition will be made of the troops is not known, but it is supposed that they will all return to their old posts, except the mounted troops, who will in all probability go on.

A MAN IN A WELL—THE WALLS CAVING IN TWICE—TWO OF HIS LIBERATORS COVERED.

[*From the Boston Daily Advertiser*, 31st.]

In South Natick, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Nelson Travers, who had contracted to build a brick well for a new house, and had dug to the depth of seventeen feet, ascertained that water would soon be reached, began to lay part of the bricks about half-past eight o'clock, to be sunk as the well was dug deeper. He had worked but a short time, when the earth, which was of a sandy kind, fell upon him. It did not entirely cover his body, and being a powerful man, he succeeded in extricating himself, except one leg; His assistant, who had remained at the mouth of the well, then gave the alarm. The meeting house bell was rung, and in a short time almost every able-bodied man, and many ladies, came to his assistance. A headless cask was let down, with which Mr. Travers prevented any accumulation of sand upon him. Under direction of Mr. Hammond, of North Natick, an experienced well-digger and Mr. Asa Caswell, of South Natick, carpenter, the people set to work with a hearty good will, as many as could work to advantage, being relieved by fresh gangs at short periods.

When he was almost extricated a second slide took place and buried the man up to his mouth. But the work of liberation was pushed forward with vigor; the underpinning of the house, distant only a few feet, and an unfinished chimney, with the earth between them and the well, were removed, and the man was liberated about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, although about 15 minutes previously another slide had partially covered two or three of his liberators with sand. Through all these delays Mr. Travers showed undaunted courage, giving directions to facilitate his release, and taking refreshment when it could be got to him. While his liberators, as above, were extricating themselves, he, having previously loosened the earth inside the cask, filled with earth a tin kettle, which could barely be passed, and which was raised and lowered by a friend, thus aiding his liberation.

One of his most serious injuries was occasioned by the accidental fall of a tackle-block upon his head. On the day following he was in a fair way of recovery, and would probably be about in a few days.

TROUBLE BETWEEN AMERICAN MACKEREL SCHOONERS AND CANADIAN FISHERMEN.—A letter to the *Courier du Canada*, written from Percy, on the 11th inst., complains that fifty-one American schooners, employed in mackerel fishing, had anchored on the 9th inst. in Percy Bay, within two cable lengths of the shore, among the nets of the Canadian fishermen, causing them infinite damage. Not content with this, their crews paraded the streets of the village in a drunken and disorderly condition, attacking and beating in a most most cruel manner inoffensive fishermen. The *Courier* is of opinion that an official statement of these facts will at once be laid before his excellency, and that the imperial executive should immediately apply to the American government for redress.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LEBANON, PA.—The town of Lebanon was visited by a very destructive fire on Thursday morning, which burnt an entire square, comprising the Moravian church, a splendid edifice, twelve private residences, the lager-beer saloon of Henry Hartman, the store of Mr. Rouch, several ice-houses, six stables, a cabinet-maker shop of Mr. Frantz, and the carriage manufactory of the Messrs. Arnold. On Friday morning another fire broke out, destroying several stables and their contents. Both fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and the greatest excitement prevails in the town.

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The *American Railroad Journal* says that the real cause of the late accident upon the Erie Railroad, is to be found in the want of correspondence between the superstructure and the weight of the locomotives. The engine by which the accident was occasioned, has a weight of nearly 42,000 pounds on the drivers, and was going at forty miles an hour. As the concussion increases as the squares of speed, the force upon the rail may readily be imagined.

Among the items of late news from Texas is the intelligence that in Goliad county, nine horse thieves have been found hung. They belonged to an extensive gang recently published, and among them are several who have heretofore held respectable positions in society.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL JEREZ AS MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The United States mail steamer Granada, Lieut. Berryman, Commanding, at New York, from Aspinwall, on the 19th inst., via Greytown on the 20th, and touching at Key West on the 25th.

Among her passengers, of whom there were only ten or twelve, are Messrs. Webster and Allen, accompanied by Mr. Gottel, the agent of Commodore Vanderbilt from Nicaragua; General Maximo Jerez, Minister from Nicaragua to the United States, and James Thomas, Esq., bearer of dispatches.

Mr. Webster, and Mr. Allen, the son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, left New York in June, accompanied by Mr. Gottel as interpreter, and proceeded to Nicaragua, carrying with them one hundred thousand dollars in gold, with which to smooth the way to an important grant to Mr. Vanderbilt for the Nicaragua Transit Route. They return, however, in good health, bringing with them the money which they carried away, *but without the Grant*. Gen. Jarez comes accredited as Minister to this Government, or to co-operate with the present Minister, Yrissari, should that functionary continue to act, and is empowered to settle all matters relating to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty which he brings with him. The Treaty has been ratified by both branches of the Government, with two of the articles (15 and 16) amended in important particulars. The Minister and bearer of dispatches were detained at Quarantine, but will both probably be released in time to proceed to Washington to-day.

Messrs. Webster and company landed at Greytown, and, having procured of Mr. Scott the steamer Morgan, they proceeded up the San Juan River without difficulty, and, crossing the Lake in the steamer Virgin, landed at Granada early in July. On the same day that they reached Granada, President Martinez, Jerez, and the other members of the Nicaraguan Cabinet arrived. Having exchanged salutations with their old friends, and exhibited to the astonished gaze of the Government officials the three bags of gold they had brought with them as a peace offering, Mr. Webster expressed a wish to have a private interview, in order if possible to come to an immediate understanding upon the Juarez Contract, drawn by Webster, but now modified by important alterations.

They accordingly went into "executive session," and a warm and earnest consultation was held for some time. Mr. Allen informed Martinez that the contract, if signed at all, must be accepted without alteration, as Mr. Vanderbilt would not be a party to it in any other form. At the same time $50,000, it is said, were offered him to sign his name to it.—There were, however, two or three very objectional features in it, about which he hesitated. One of these was the stipulation that all disputes about doubtful points were to be settled in the United States. Another offered to the State of Nicaragua $25,000 as *purchase money* for the Transit Road, whereas Nicaragua demanded that sum for the *use of the road* for two years.

These, with the embarrassments growing out of previous grants, which were fully discussed, and the possible difficulties in which they might embroil them with the United States Government, were considerations stronger even than the gold, and caused the Council to break up without coming to a decision. Day after day was spent in this way. The holders of the Canal Grant were represented as fillibusters, worthless and bankrupt. While these discussions were going on, however, General Cass' letter to President Martinez arrived, followed by the intelligence that United States ships-of-war had been ordered to both sides of the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

This produced an immediate and remarkable effect upon the conduct of the Government. The Cass-Yrissari Treaty was hurried through in double quick time, with slight amendments, and Jerez was appointed Minister to this Government, with full powers to adjust any difficult points. Hereupon, Messrs. Webster and Allen gave up all further attempts to negotiate, and made preparations to return home. The renewal of further negotiations, however, it is said, depends upon the course to be pursued by Vanderbilt Unless certain stipulations are conformed to, the discussions will not probably be opened.

They finally left Granada in company with Generals Martinez and Jerez, who took with them a company of soldiers and proceeded towards San Juan del Norte. Martinez stopped for the purpose of fortifying Castillo Viejo. He took possession of the steamer Morgan, to be used above that point, in case of a fillibuster invasion, which at this time seems to be looked for as almost certain. The party arrived at Castillo on the 13th, and the troops were patriotically harangued by De Baruel, a late associate of M. Belly. Messrs. Webster, Allen, and Gottel, proceeded to Greytown, whence they embarked for New York on board the Granada.

NAVAL.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown has been ordered from the coast of Cuba to New York.

The sloop-of-war Dale was on the coast of Africa on the 9th ult. Her officers and crew were all well.

The U. S. steamer Powhattan arrived at Hong Kong on the 12th of May, having taken just five months and a day to accomplish the voyage from the United States. The distance run was 16,327 miles, which was done in 97½ sailing days, and 151 days including stoppages.

The U. S. steamer Arctic left the Washington navy-yard on Friday, about 9 o'clock, *en route* for Norfolk, to tow up the Fulton, for repairs previous to her departure for Paraguay.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The ship Competitor arrived from Havana and Key West in ballast on Monday. She reported no cases of sickness on board or during the passage, and was permitted to anchor in the lower bay. On Wednesday she was visited by Dr. Gillette, who found three of her men sick with yellow fever. They were conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where one of them has since died; the others are in a very low state. On investigation it was ascertained that the Competitor left Swatow, China, for Havana, about the latter part of March with 308 coolies on board. A few days after leaving Swatow a disease, either yellow fever or something strongly resembling it, broke out among the passengers, of which 171 coolies died. Most of the deaths occurred before reaching St. Helena, where the vessel stopped for water. The ship had no physician. The sufferings of the poor coolies are said to have been heartrending.—*New York Herald.*

STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—Some interesting experiments, with a new carriage designed to run on common roads, were made on the 10th, a few miles from London. A vehicle, known as Bray's Patent Tooth-traction Wheel Steam Carriage, was loaded with 16 tons 7 cwt. of machinery from Penn's factory, at Greenwich, and this novel locomotive proceeded through the streets of Greenwich to Woolwich, a distance of four miles. The vehicle deposited its burthen at the Dockyard Wharf, near the vessel which is to carry the machinery abroad.

EXECUTION OF KELLY.—James Kelly, convicted of the murder of his wife, in Brooklyn, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday afternoon at the county jail, by hanging. There was present a detachment of about eighty of the thirteenth regiment, sixty policemen and about two hundred citizens in the capacity of special deputy sheriffs. The criminal died hard, in consequence of some mismanagement in the arrangement of the noose. The rope was cut at five minutes past one, and at fifteen minutes past one pulsation had not ceased, his struggles in the meantime being fearful. He was literally choked to death. He confessed his crime at the foot of the scaffold, and died without exhibiting much fear of the future.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AUSTRALIAN SILK.—We learn from the Australian and New Zealand *Gazette*, that hopes are entertained in the colony of Victoria of a new branch of export of a novel character. It is stated that a native variety of the silk worm may be found in the bush of this colony, clinging in countless swarms to the shrub which forms its food. The worm is enclosed in a dark-colored cocoon, the exterior of which is of extraordinary toughness and encloses a quantity of yellowish silk. The staple of this, both as regards its fineness and length, has been pronounced by a manufacturing house in Glasgow, by whom it was tested, superior to the product of the best European worms. Specimens of the silk were forwarded some time back to the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce. Reliable authorities state that there is no assignable limit to the quantity of cocoons that may be gathered in a favorable locality. A box as large as a small tea chest was filled with them in about ten minutes; and it is calculated that two hours devoted to the work of collection would afford enough to yield 2 lbs. of raw silk. If this opinion be borne out by actual experiment, the employment would be highly remunerative, for the present price of the material is nearly 15s. per lb.

Mr. Joseph George, an old respected citizen, hung himself near Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday night last.

The authorities of Lynn, says the Boston *Herald*, are just now amusing themselves by seizing all liquors brought into that city. On Tuesday, a wagon load was seized.

The visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier, are not as numerous now as they were this time last year.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN COPYING THE following notice from the *American*, and bespeak for it the attention of our readers. We fully endorse the encomiums of our cotemporary:

GREAT TRIUMPH OF
McDONNELL'S
CATAWBA GINGER WINE.

The annals of Baltimore afford no parallel of a success so complete—a popularity so unbounded—an adoption so universal as that of

THE CATAWBA GINGER WINE.

Scarcely a month has elapsed since its introduction in this city, at which time the article was scarcely known—but such was the excellence of the quality of this WINE, and so admirably adapted to the tastes of our citizens, that it only required to be introduced to meet with

UNIVERSAL FAVOR.

It has now received the approval of all connoisseurs and the spontaneous recommendation of some of the first medical men. Its virtue and purity have been fully tested and it is fast becoming a HOUSEHOLD indispensable in every family. If there be any who have not yet tried this Wine, we say unhesitatingly—Do so at once. As a delightful beverage and a remedy adapted to the season it has no competitor.

It can be procured at all respectable family groceries and at all the first class saloons. The wholesale depot is at 7 Mercer street. jy27-6t

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.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, OF ANY SIZE,
Sawed and Split by Machinery.
Owing to the constantly increasing demand for this wood, I have greatly increased my facilities for preparing and delivering it. I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch for OAK or PINE WOOD, of any length or size, delivering it to any part of the city free of cartage, guaranteeing the same quantity that is contained in a cord before being sawed and split. JAS. H. JOHNSON,
Proprietor City Steam Fire-Wood Mill.
☞Office corner of Baltimore and North streets, over Patriot Office.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
Economy, Durability and Security.
Warren's Fire and Water Proof
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing Purposes.
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
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UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE,
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and
jy26-tf Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This is said to be a most excellent preparation, the result of extensive scientific research, and is used with great success. However venerable a bald head may appear, it is seldom considered as either comfortable or elegant, and those thus afflicted should try Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and be enabled to rejoice once more in the plenitude of nature's greatest ornament.
CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Woode'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,
jy26-2w 37 *and* 39 *Baltimore street.*

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

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,
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber of Baltimore city, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said city, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES MARTIN, late of the 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 at or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand, this 31st day of July, 1858.
TIMOTHY McDERMOTT,
a2-1awdt* R Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, the 28th day of August, 1858, at one o'clock, at the Auction Sales Room, No. 19 South Gay street, the two following described pieces of ground, viz:
Beginning for the first thereof, on the west side of Stockton alley, as widened 121 feet north from the north-west corner of Stockton alley and Hollins street; thence northerly, bounding on the west side of Stockton alley, eleven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with Hollins street, sixty-nine feet, to an alley; thence southwardly, bounding on the east side of said last mentioned alley, eleven feet, and thence, eastwardly sixty-nine feet to the place of beginning.
The second of said lots of GROUND adjoins the above described lot on the north thereof, having a front on Stockton alley of eleven feet with a depth of sixty-nine feet.
Each of said lots is subject to the ground rent of twenty-five dollars, and is improved by a HOUSE of the width of the lot, 26 feet deep, three stories high with a one-story Back Building.
Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are—One-half cash, and the balance in four month—the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Trustee.
P. M'LAUGHLIN, Trustee
aug2-eo&ds. WM. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
The undersigned having purchased the Patent Right for the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia of WOOD'S CARCEL GAS BURNER,
and having fitted up an Office in
CARROLL HALL
for exhibiting the same, is prepared to furnish them to parties desiring a good light for DWELLINGS, STORES, PUBLIC HALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
Also on exhibition and for sale, Shaw's celebrated GAS FLAT IRON HEATER
and Furnace combined, for heating Irons, boiling water, and cooking in any shape; the most perfect article of the kind ever offered to the public.
I shall be happy to show the above to all persons who may favor me with a call at my office, No. 2 Carroll Hall.
M. VENNARD,
Formerly salesman in Hooper & Co's Gas Fixture Manufactory, Boston; late of Canfield, Brother & Co., and Cortlan & Co., of this city; the Burners being on exhibition and for sale at the last mentioned establishment. au2-1m

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