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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858.

There is something inexpressibly ludicrous in the picture presented to us of the representatives of four of the greatest powers in Christendom knocking in unison for months at the gates of China, demanding admission, but meeting with no response. The Bogue forts are demolished; numbers of war junks have been captured or destroyed; Canton is in possession of the combined forces of England and France, and YEH, the terrible YEH, whose "vermillion edicts" were stained with the blood of seventy thousand victims, is carried off a prisoner to Hindostan; but the Mantchou Emperor of the flowery land listens with serene indifference to such accounts of barbarian successes, as are permitted to reach him in his northern capital on the plains of Pe-tchee-lee. Under the surveillance of English and French officials, the fat Tartar General, assisted by a leaner League, regulates the internal affairs of Canton and manages to maintain a secret correspondence with the multitude of Chinese *braves* who hover around the city, beating tom toms, displaying banners emblazoned with strange devices, and making extraordinary efforts to put to flight the "foreign devils" without coming within range of their field pieces. But if the "outside barbarians" will not abandon their conquest, neither will the Imperial "Son of Heaven," consent to appoint a commissioner of equal rank, to confer with Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS, and their "moral supporters," the Russian and American Ambassadors—and so the diplomats, after puzzling themselves for a long time, before they could decide upon what it would be best for them to do, proceeded finally, to astonish the celestials, by showing them "how not to do it." Mr. REED, however, is growing impatient. He was sent to China to treat with somebody, and he is reported to be willing to enter upon negotiations with any one that wears a respectable pig tail and does not cut his nails too short. Even this Republican liberality is not appreciated at Pekin in the manner it deserves to be. Our Minister is politely requested to refrain from meddling with matters that do not concern him, and inasmuch as the United States has already taken ample satisfaction for the insult that was offered to her flag, he is coolly asked "what more can any reasonable ambassador demand?" It has been further intimated to him, that he had better return home and leave his countrymen to be cheated by the Chinese traders, and insulted by Chinese officials, in the good old fashioned way. Judging from the little Mr. REED has been able to accomplish up to the present time, and from the dilemma in which the diplomatic quartette appear to be placed, we are rather inclined to believe that JOHN CHINAMAN's advice is, after all, perhaps the best that could be followed. A Steam Frigate that cannot approach nearer the port to which she was sent than to enable those on board of her to see it indistinctly at a remote distance, by the aid of a telescope, may be essential to support the dignity of an ambassador, but in all other respects, so ponderous a piece of naval architecture is far more ornamental than useful. Let us hope, however, that with the same means at our command, we should scarcely have blundered quite so much as the English appear to have done. When it was determined that the allied fleet should proceed Northward to the mouth of the Peiho, or White river which, rising in the mountains Northwest of Pekin, flows through the great plain of Pe-tchee-lee and empties into the shallow Gulf of the same name at a distance of one hundred and thirty miles from Pekin, it might have been conjectured from the fact of there being a bar across the mouth of the Peiho, that the gunboats, lying idle before Canton, would have proved more efficient in forcing the passage of the river than vessels of heavier draft. Exactly the contrary course was, however, pursued. All the English gun-boats were left behind, where they were of little or no service, and all the larger vessels were taken which might have proved useful at Canton, but which were of doubtful utility on the Peiho river. Of course, when, after waiting in vain, for six days, off the mouth of the river, in expectation of welcoming a Chinese Commissioner, of proper rank, empowered to treat for peace, it was determined to ascend the Peiho and attack the populous city of Tien-Sing, the French gunboats entered the river without any difficulty, whatever, but two of the English steamers "went at the bar, and stuck there." How many more of the nineteen vessels comprising the squadron, forewarned by this mishap fell back to their old anchorage in the Gulf, we are not informed; but we *are* told that it was then concluded to send the Sampson down the coast to bring up a couple of gun-boats. JOHN BULL growls at these revelations, and has no doubt that they "will be trumpeted loudly enough in France, and all over the "Continent. Here," he says, "is the position. "The French are inside the bar, and ready for "work; the English are outside the bar, and incapable of doing anything. What the English "Admiral could not do with twenty gun-boats "and a powerful fleet, the French Admiral has "done with two gun-boats and a small flotilla. "It is useless to attempt to ignore or disguise these "things. And now," he adds, with a spice of bitter sarcasm—"the French newspapers have a "fact—a fact which they well know how to whip up "into an ocean of froth. A blunderer is always "too late, and always in a hurry." But he had scarcely given vent to this splenetic outburst, before intelligence arrived that at least a portion of the squadron had crossed the bar; that a fort at the mouth of the Peiho, mounting one hundred and thirty-eight guns, had been captured with but small loss to the allies, and that the combined forces were advancing up the river—a river navigated by more vessels and boats than any other in the world—towards the great city of Tien-Sing; that six thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin-China, were on their way to join them, and that there was at length some probability of conquering a peace—a consummation which, we have no doubt, the wandering, ocean-tossed plenipotentiaries most ardently desire to witness. What part our Minister is yet destined to play in the closing acts of the Celestial tragi-comedy the future alone can reveal, and to the future we are perfectly content to leave the development. Material ad we well know it is absolutely impossible for him to render, while the "moral support" he is facetiously supposed to give to the allies, the Chinese are the last persons in the world to understand. They are sensible only to

"Apostolic blows and knocks,"

and care nothing for "Vermillion edicts," unless they are accompanied by the power to enforce them. If we had any grievances that required to be redressed, we can scarcely be said to have won any great honor by the position we have assumed in the China quarrel. If we were content to permit the Celestials to violate their treaty obligations with impunity, and subject to constant insult and annoyance our citizens trading with them, it was altogether a work of supererogation on our part to send a steam frigate to the Antipodes bearing an ambassador powerless to act in a manner becoming our dignity as a nation, and constrained, as a consequence, to occupy a subordinate position to that assumed by the Representatives of other nations, among whom he might rightfully claim to rank as an equal.

Yesterday the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Kentucky and Texas, and the Territory of Kansas, held elections. The result in Alabama and Texas is of but little interest—only local officers being chosen. In Kentucky an Appellate Judge, Clerk to the Court of Common Pleas, District Judges, and a number of minor officers, are to be elected. Two members of Congress, an Internal Improvement Commissioner, members of the Legislature, and county officers are to be chosen in Arkansas. In Missouri the contest is for members of Congress and the State Legislature. We observe by our exchanges that only in Arkansas and Missouri is there anything like a contest between the Democrats, Americans and Republicans. In the former State the fight is between Democracy and Republicanism, whilst in the latter the Democratic and American forces are arrayed against each other.

Mr. R. Dale Owen, the late Minister Resident at Naples, is about to write a book, which cannot fail to interest those who have taken an interest in Neapolitan affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton on the 21st ult., arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with nearly 300 passengers. She reports very favorable weather for laying the ocean cable. She passed the steamship Ariel on the morning of her sailing.

The United States Frigate Niagara was off Cape Clear on the 18th, and the British steamer Agamemnon off Kinsale on the same day.

Interesting debates occurred in Parliament on the subject of the massacre at Jeddah.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, late Ambassador to the Porte, advocated energetic measures, and demanded full reparation.

Debates had taken place on the India bill, Jews' bill, Hudson Bay Company and the New Caledonia bill.

The first interview between the sovereigns of England and France at Cherbourg, was to take place on August 5th.

The Turkish Government sent a general officer to Jeddah, entrusted with powers of life and death.

France, in concert with England, is taking measures against Jeddah.

The Dutch Trading Company are raising a loan of five millions of florins, to increase the company's transactions in cotton.

The following is the result of the subscription opened by the Bank of France for loans to the various railway companies in the shape of bonds (*obligations*). The Bank offered 271,000 bonds for subscription, representing a sum of 75,000,000f. There were offers made for nearly 1,000,000 bonds, representing about 260,000,000f., being more than three times the amount required.

The electric wire for the telegraph from Constantinople to Bassora has arrived in two English ships. The section of the great Western Railway from Caen to Cherbourg was approved by the Imperial engineers in presence of the directors of the company on the 19th. The official inauguration is to take place on the 4th of August, on the occasion of the Emperor's visit.

The manufacturers of Lyons having received some foreign orders, are purchasing raw silk. The quotations are from 50f. to 60f. the kilogramme for good, and from 40f. to 50f. for ordinary quality.

It is now ascertained that the crop in France is satisfactory, and much better than that of last year, though not so good as was supposed to be a month since. The accounts from the north are favorable, particularly as to the quality of the seed, and there is still a large proportion of last year's crop in store.

A letter from the frontiers of Bosnia, dated the 11th instant, informs us that within the last few days 6,000 Christian Bosnian peasants had sought refuge on the Austrian territory, in consequence of the excesses committed by the Turkish soldiers. The Christians, who had been disarmed by Omar Pasha, had resisted with scythes and other agricultural implements, but were defeated by the Turks on the 8th inst.

The last accounts of the epidemic at Bengazi maintain that it is not plague, only a malignant kind of typhus fever. It seems not to have spread anywhere else. Only a single case is reported to have occurred in Alexandria.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S PRIVILEGES.

In the British House of Commons on the 21st ult., Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolutions:

"That the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed; that the legal validity of the exclusive rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under their charter, ought at once to be determined by process of law; and that so much of the territory hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company as may be needed for the purpose of colonization ought without delay to be resumed by the Government of this country. He observed that the present state of North American continent was a matter of very great importance to this country, and he urged the policy of extending to the utmost colonization in the British territories on that continent. He brought no charge against the Hudson's Bay Company; they had only done what their interest as a Company dictated; but, being a fur company, they were opposed to colonization, which would accelerate the destruction of the fur bearing animals. He called upon the Government to ascertain the legal rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, whatever those rights may be, they must, he said, be taken away, granting the Company compensation and colonies be planted from the western shore of Lake Sperior to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, spreading the civilization of England, which he pronounces the greatest country in the world.

The motion was seconded by Lord Bury, who gave a clear and interesting description of the vast territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, part of which consisted, he said, of fine prairie land, beautifully watered and very fertile, admirably suited for colonization. After a copious and minute investigation of the history of the Company, he reduced their claims to a license of exclusive traffic, which would expire next year, and the monopoly of trade over Rupert's Land under their charter, to which he suggested legal objections.

Mr. Gladstone, after bearing testimony to the soundness of Roebuck's views, and to the mastery of the subject displayed by Lord Bury, observed that, of three resolutions, the second was by far the most important. It was beyond all question, in his opinion, that a large part of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was adapted for colonization, and that the Company were by their very character inimical to it. Their charter gave them the privilege of the exclusive trade only with the Indians, whereas they exclude all parties from carrying on any trade; and it was a question whether, according of the true interpretation of the charter, the lands intended to be given them were the shores of the bay and of the lake and rivers of the immediate neighborhood of the bay. The Company, however, ought not to be harshly or severely dealth with. If they were entitled to rights, the Company could not be deprived of them without full and ample compensation; but it might appear that, although not valid in law, in point of equity there were grounds for a liberal entertainment of their claims. He felt, at the same time, that the British public had rights in the matter; but, upon the whole, he suggested whether it would not be better to leave the question now in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Labouchere observed that the question upon which the policy of the Government should turn was, after all those parts of the territory adapted for colonization had been given up, what should be the course pursued with regard to those immense tracts which were totally unfit for colonization, but where it was of the utmost importance to maintain law and order. The question was one of a very peculiar character. He agreed that it was desirable that the rights of the Company should be ascertained; that the charter should be done away with, and a license substituted; but he protested against vast tracts of country being thrown open indiscriminately to all comers without provisions to preserve order there. Upon the whole, he concurred with Mr. Gladstone, that it would be better to leave this matter to the Government.

Sir E. B. Lytton stated his general views of the question. He admitted that it was an important object to extend civilization in the territory in question, and that parts of it were of the character described by Lord Bury; but on the other hand, large portions of the region no civilized man could inhabit. He then proceeded to explain in detail the intentions of the Government on the expiration of the Company's license, and the difficulties which surrounded the general question of their rights under the charter. All he could say was, that the whole subject should be submitted to the careful consideration of the law officers of the present Government; and he was bound to say that the Company were far from showing themselves stubborn or impracticable, and the next session he hoped to lay before Parliament a scheme that would meet its approbation. Meanwhile it was not intended to renew the Company's license of exclusive trade over those parts of the territory which were adapted for colonization.

Lord J. Russell observed that one part of this question was apparently easy; but the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company presented an insuperable difficulty, and until it was decided what those rights were, there was no dealing satisfactorily with the question. Some legal authority—the Privy Council or a court of law—must determine this point in the first instance.

Mr. Lowe said if it were desired to take away from the Hudson's Bay Company any part of their land for the purpose of colonization, the Company would not stand much in the way. As a commercial body alone they were entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation. He should, however, be sorry to see the course adopted of submitting the question of the validity of their charter, which had been so long virtually recognized, to the decision of a court of law. He insisted upon the obstacles to the establishment and government by this country of a colony in a territory like the Red River, almost inaccessible except through the United States, and which it would be difficult to defend.

Mr. Gilpin inveighed in strong terms against the rule and policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, reading accounts of the unjust and cruel dealings of their servants with the Indians.

Mr. Kinnaird took a different view of the conduct of the Company. The evidence before the committee of last year, he said, negatived the conclusions of Mr. Gilpin.

The discussion was continued by Mr. C. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Wyld, and Mr. J. Fitzgerald, and, after a short reply, Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

The following letter of an Indian official gives the best and the most concise statement about the causes of the rebellion and the chances of its speedy suppression:

MUSSOORIE, May 20, 1858.

It is most astonishing how very little you good people of England seem to know of India, even in such times as these. *As for the insurrection being at an end, it is no more so at this moment than it was twelve months ago. If anything, further from it.*—Government might then have brought it to an end, but they would shut their eyes to its extent and cause. They would not allow that it was anything else than a mere military mutiny, caused by some greased cartridges, whereas *the ill feeling and disposition to rebel were every whit as general and intense among all classes of natives as among the Sepoys.*

This, to many, was apparent, not for days and months, but for some years before it broke out, and it is not true when the Government say "they were quite taken by surprise." The Government had been warned over and over again, by good and true men, but the old saying, "Oh, never mind, it will last my day," quieted and lulled all their fears to sleep. Why, I myself wrote over and over again, warning people, who should have had their eyes open, of what was coming. Even as far back as 1846 I wrote to the then Governor-General, telling him of the change then coming over the natives, and respectfully pointed out the necessity of being in some way prepared for it. But my letter was treated with a polite acknowledgment, and then, perhaps, put behind the fire.

For years and years, *ever since that abominable Afghanistan campaign, our course has been all downhill;* and we have been acting as if we were under no moral responsibility whatever—as if India were a thing made expressly for our mere worldly advantage, and for nothing else—*the natives of the soil no better than the wild beasts of the jungles, or being more helpless, only fit to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water, the slave of the white man*—that any pretense on their part to a share of the inheritance God had assigned them, was rank treason—that opinions, customs and usages as old as these hills, and as fondly cherished as an Englishman's liberty, were to be given up, and cast aside, with as much ease as you would throw aside an old bonnet, if they did not square with John Bull's notions, or stood in the way of his selfishness and cupidity. This is exactly what we have been doing for the last twenty years—we have attempted many things which even the boldest and most daring of their own native princes would never have had the madness to venture on. *That cursed itch to annex; the vile and abominable corruption, bribery and extortion practiced in our civil courts, and by the police; the dislike of the natives to our system of land tenure,* which, however fine and specious in theory, and to write on, or to make a speech on, in Parliament, was most distasteful to the native cultivators, and left them entirely at the mercy of merchants and money-lenders, and was simply ruin to the poor ryot, the haughty, overbearing, supercilious manner of the civilians, to all classes but their own—seven out of ten living indolent, luxurious lives, careless of everything but their own ease and comfort; the gross and shameful mismanagement of as fine and loyal an army as ever stood under arms—disgusting the European officer, lowering him in every possible way in the estimation of the sepoys, and then depriving him of all influence over them—doing away with one old privilege after another, till no war officer or sepoy knew what to trust to—all confidence in the Government was lost; these are the real causes of the mutiny and insurrection, and no mere inherent dislike and antipathy on the part of the native to the European, such as a parcel of ignorant people in England now prate about.

The native has no such feeling inherent in him, everything of this kind that now burns within him we have planted there ourselves by our own unprincipled conduct; and I positively declare it was utterly impossible for a mutiny of this kind and extent to have existed in the Bengal army when first I came to India in 1824—when the officers and men had some feelings and ideas in common—when the officer lived among and was allowed to hold control over his men; such a mutiny was then simply impossible.

The Government have only to thank themselves for bringing it about. These are some of the causes of the insurrection, and against such evils what redress had the natives? They remonstrated, and appealed to the Government of India, the Court of Directors, the Board of Control, the Parliament of England, and with what success? All alike ignored their cries, and treated them with contempt, till at last they had recourse to the only mode of redress left them—mutiny, insurrection and rebellion! And I do say, for all the horrors and sad calamities which followed, England is responsible.

THE VERY LATEST.

We have London evening papers of the 21st.

In the Commons on that day, the adjourned debate on the Jews bill, was resumed, but without result, at the closing of the press reports.

A Paris correspondence states that the Duke de Montebello was lately ordered to represent civilly to the Court of St. Petersburg, that it might, perhaps, be better to avoid any misconception that the Russian squadron, about to proceed to the Mediterranean, should so arrange as not to be visible at Cherbourg, when the Queen is there.

A monument to Madame Sontag has been erected at Marienthal, near Dresden, by the Duc of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Madame Champagneux, the only daughter of the celebrated Madam Roland, has just died in Paris, aged 77.

The Sultan is seriously ill.

The accounts from the silk crop in the south of France continued favorable, and the yield shows an improvement upon last year's.

Trade throughout France continues to improve. Large orders for tissues have been received from the United States, and the wholesale houses in Paris, who have scarcely bought anything for six months. The Bank of France has discounted a good many bills within the last week.

Harvesting is going on actively in France, and a heavy fall in breadstuffs is anticipated.

[*From the Sun of Wednesday evening.*]

In the English stock market to-day, a moderate amount of business has been transacted, and although shortly after the commencement of business a little flatness became apparent, the quotations are now steady at their former position. There is no new feature, but the general tendency seems favorable. Consols have been 95¾@½ for money and 95½@⅝ for account, but are now 92½@⅝ and 95⅝@¾ respectively.

[*From the London Globe.*]

The continued favorable state of the weather is strengthening the conviction that the crops will yield abundantly, and the declining tendency of the corn market shows that a satisfactory result is anticipated. The information received from time to time is not without some influence on the stock exchange markets, which being guided in some measure by the prolonged easiness of money, and the influx of gold at the Bank of England are now presenting a much more buoyant aspect than for some time past.

With regard to trade, the improvement, although very gradual, is nevertheless well defined, and with the continuance of favorable advices from America, India and Australia, the recovery, will, no doubt, be stimulated during the later months of the year.

There is less firmness in the market for the English funds, but although the quotations at their present point appear rather variable, there is little probability of any serious retrogression, because there are no political or other disturbances to warrant extensive sales.

Two members of the Stock Exchange have failed this morning, in the Joint Stock Bank market.

PARIS, July 21, 1 o'clock.—Three per cent. Rentes, 68f. 40.; firm.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKETS, July 21.—From the *Express*.—Sugar steady, at yesterday's prices, which fully supported those of last week. Refined lumps 52@55. Coffee has also sold at previous rates. Tea remains neglected; common Congou 9¾d. Rice—Rangoon sold at 6s.6d. to 7s., which scarcely supported the late advance. Cotton—About 2000 bales sold. Saltpetre steady, but the demand limited.—Cochineal unchanged. Tallow steady at 48s.@48s.6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The sales of cotton for the past three days have been 19,000 bales, of which 1400 were on speculation, and 1400 for export. The market is generally unchanged and closes quiet, but steady at the quotations advised per Europa.

The advices from Manchester represent a dull market, but no change in prices.

Breadstuffs are generally dull. The weather continues favorable for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour dull and nominally unchanged; Western Canal 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s @ 22s. 6d.; Ohio 22s.@24s. Wheat quiet, but steady; buyers demand a reduction to effect sales. Red Western 5s. 6d.@ 6s. 3d.; white Western 6s. 3d @6s. 6d.; do. Southern 6s.9d. @7s. 3d. Corn quiet, yellow 34s.@34s.6d.; white 33s.@ 33s. 6d.

Provisions are generally dull, but steady; Beef dull; Pork steady; Bacon heavy, and all qualities slightly lower; Lard firm, with a slight advance in all descriptions; sales at 53s.@57s. 6d; Tallow nominal, Butchers' 49@50.

Rosin is dull at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common.
Sugar is quiet and unchanged.
Coffee is quiet, and without alteration in rates.
Spirits Turpentine is dull at 42s.
Ashes are quiet and unchanged.
Linseed Oil is selling at 33s. 6d.
Rice is quiet and prices unaltered.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Money Market is a shade weaker. Consols, 95¾.

BEHIND THE AGE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from the White Sulphur Springs, says: "On the bank of the river, above this place about a mile, in a rude tenement built of stone, there lives a family whose history and characteristics constitute a curiosity. The members of this family consist of two brothers and one sister, ranging in age from seventy to eighty years. None of them are married, and they have lived where they now reside over fifty years, and own two farms. None of them have ever visited Columbus, or even Delaware, the county town, or seen a railway, locomotive or steamer, though the Springfield and Mt. Vernon Railway passes within two miles of one of their farms. They have three old-fashioned flint guns, each of which they say has done good service in the slaying of deer and Indians, each gun being remarkable for some one particular exploit in this line."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—But few slave vessels had lately been seen in the Bight of Benin; the last that made her appearance, the Mary Gibbs, under American colors had been captured by her Majesty's ship Trident. A portion of the crew of this vessel, seeing the vigilance with which she was watched, and the length of time that would elapse before an opportunity might offer for shipping their slaves, disposed in the usual manner of the fictitious American papers and flag, and then gave notice to the commander of the Trident that the Mary Gibbs was without papers.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Brooks, FREDERICK BLOOMER to Miss ELIZA H. SOLOMON, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 1st instant, REBECCA KIDD, 23 years of age.

On the 1st instant, ESTELLA, in fant daughter of John M. and Mary F. Hunter.

On the 1st instant, CHARLES ING, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 1st instant, MARY ANN McLAUGHLIN, in the 49th year of her age.

At Washington, on the 1st instant, FRANCIS HOPKINSON, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. SARAH L. JARDEN, aged 38 years and 3 months.

On the 1st instant, ELIZABETH JANE RODGERS, aged 24 years.

On the 1st instant, THOMAS MARTEN, in the 86th year of his age.

On the 1st instant, WILLIAM HIGGINS, second son of James and Anna Plunkett.

On the 1st instant, CLINTON DENNY, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 31st ult., MARY O'DONNELL, in the 45th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., MARY BOWERS, in the 53d year of her age.

On the 31st ult., SARAH ANN GOSDEN, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 31st ult., GEORGE P. TULLEY, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., MARY CLARA CRIDER, aged 4 months and 24 days.

On the 29th ult, RICHARD BROWN, aged 2 years and 22 days.

On the 17th ultimo, MARY ELLA McGEE, aged 5 months.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, August 2, 1858.

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

Apoplexy	1	Inflammation of bowels	2
Casualty	1	Inflammation of brain	4
Child-bed	2	Inflammation of lungs	1
Cholera Infantum	35	Inflammation of stomach	1
Consumption	16	Intemperance	1
Convulsions	4	Neuralgia	1
Croup	4	Old age	4
Dropsy	7	Organic disease of Heart	7
" in the head	3	Palsy	1
Drowned	5	Scrofula	1
Dysentery	14	Spinal affection	1
Fever, bilious	1	Teething	9
Fever, catarrhal	3	Unknown Adult	6
Fever, scarlet	11	Unknown Infantile	19
Fever typhoid	2	Whooping cough	2
Hemorrhage	1		
Still-births	6	Between 30 and 40 years	10
Under 1 year	57	" 40 and 50 years	7
Between 1 and 2 years	20	" 50 and 60 years	6
" 2 and 5 years	17	" 60 and 70 years	10
" 5 and 10 years	6	" 70 and 80 years	4
" 10 and 15 years	3	" 80 and 90 years	1
" 15 and 20 years	2	" 90 and 100 years	2
" 20 and 30 years	15	Above 100 years	0

Males 80, Females, 89—169. Of this number 25 were colored persons, 23 free, 2 slaves.

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

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,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
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 Baltimore streets, Baltimore.
jy26-tf

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 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,
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 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-tf0 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,
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

FELL'S POINT SAVINGS INSTITUTION, BALTIMORE, August 2, 1858.—The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
The State and City Taxes for the year 1858 have been pain by the Institution. JOHN W. RANDOLPH,
au3 eo3t* Treasurer.

REESE'S
MANIPULATED OR
PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO.
AMMONIA 8 PER CT.; PHOSPHATE OF LIME 45 TO 50 PER CT.
PRICE:
$47 *PER TON OF* 2000 *LBS.*
We are now ready to deliver the above valuable fertilizer, in lots to suit purchasers. A discount made to the trade. JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
77 South street, over Corn Exchange,
au3-3m Baltimore, Md.

EDWARD A. ROBINS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ANTHRACITE AND CUMBERLAND COAL,
OFFICE, No. 7 SUN IRON BUILDING,
BALTIMORE.
YARD—CORNER EDEN AND LOMBARD STS.
☞ All orders left at our Office will be promptly attended to. au3-tf

EDWARD L. PALMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,
No. 4 BOWLY'S WHARF.
BALTIMORE, MD.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS,
FILBERTS, PALM NUTS,
GROUND NUTS, RAISINS,
CITRON, PRUNES, FIGS,
DATES, CURRANTS, ORANGES,
LEMONS, ROCK CANDY,
OLIVE AND BORDEAUX OIL,
GINGER, MACCARONI,
FRENCH MUSTARD,
FIRE CRACKERS,
SARDINES, &c.,
Which he offers to the trade at the lowest market rates. au3-tf

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
We have on hand at 29 North GAY STREET the largest assortment of FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES south of New York, all of the latest fashions and most approved styles. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
BURR, HAIGHT & O'CONNELL,
☞ Repairing done t the shortest notice.
mr22-tf

QUITZOW & McMULLEN, No. 47 Cheapside and 47 Calvert street, respectfully inform parties engaged in the LIQUOR BUSINESS, that they have made arrangements to keep on hand a large stock of low priced WINES AND BRANDIES, which they warrant to give satisfaction as to price and quality. jy12-tf

A. PAGE'S
MARBLE WORKS,
MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
BUILDING WORK,
N. CALVERT STREET, NEAR FRANKLIN,
jy19-dly

WANTED.
CULPEPER MILITARY INSTITUTE.
The Trustees of the Culpeper Military Institute will appoint before the first of September, an INSTRUCTOR to fill the chair of MODERN LANGUAGES in that Institution. A well educated European, who can speak the languages fluently, is desired.
Applications, stating salary required, together with good recommendations, must be addressed to
Rev. JNO. COLE,
President of the Board of Trustees,
jy29-tf Culpeper C. H., Va.

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

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

jy14-Wm2*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Mayor and City Council to close Grundy street from McMechen to Laurens streets, and Foster alley, from McMechen to Wilson streets, and Jenkins alley, from McMechen to Lawrence streets.
jy15-law9w*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to GRANVILLE S. OLDFIELD are requested to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against him will present the same properly authenticated, at my office, for settlement. JOHN STEWART,
33 St. Paul street
jy9-law4w s Committee of Granville S. Oldfield.

RED BLANKETS.
25 cases 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4—Cumberland Mfg. Co.
30 " 9-4, 10-4, 11-4—Cocheco Mfg. Co.
20 " 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4—Holland Mfg. Co.
10 " Super Crib Blankets, of low, medium and extra fine qualities, received and for sale by
jy16-2aw2m B. S. & W. A. LONEY & CO.

LOST.—A MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANT, No. 24,647, for 160 acres, issued to JAS. DICKERSON, under Act of 3d March, 1855, and sent to Geo H. Hickman, of Baltimore, about the 6th of May, 1856. This is to caution all persons from purchasing said Warrant, application having been made to the Pension Office for the issue of a duplicate.
jy16-law6w* JAS. DICKERSON.

AMERICAN FARMER.
CONTENTS OF AUGUST NUMBER.
The surface application of Stable and Farm yard manures as a practical question.
The Theory of surface manuring.
Work on the Farm for August.
Work in the Garden for August.
Work in the Flower Garden for August.
Farmers' certificates in favor of Super-Phosphates.
Eradication of Briars.
Garlic for Pasturage—Destruction of Garlic.
Potato Disease—Discovery of Cause and Remedy.
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Saddle Horses—what they are and what they ought to be.
Butter Pastures, &c., &c.
Price, $1 a year; single copy, 10 cts.
N. B. WORTHINGTON,
au2-d2t No. 6 North street.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
The undersigned having purchased the Patent Right for the State of