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. The TRI-WEEKLY edition is mailed to subscribers at FOUR 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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858.

Encouraged by the success which has attended their Daily issue, the Proprietors of the *Exchange* are now publishing a Tri-weekly—or Country edition. This edition contains 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 is furnished to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscriptions for a shorter period will be received at the same rate.

Your true middle class Englishman is a sturdy believer in the doctrines of the established church. He is perfectly satisfied that the enormous incomes of the Lords Bishops, Deans, and chapters of separate dignitaries, are justly apportioned, and that nothing could be more proper than that a marked distinction should be kept up between a spiritual lord, dressed in a magnificent dress; decorated with a title; flattered by chaplains, and surrounded by little people looking up for the things which he has to give away, and the poor country clergyman, which SIDNEY SMITH has so graphically described, as "an average, ordinary interesting, minister; "obese, dumpy, neither ill-natured nor good-natured; neither learned nor ignorant; striding over "stiles to church with a second rate wife—dusty and "deliquescent—and four parochial children full of "catechism and bread and butter." These contrasts the middle class Englishman regards as absolutely essential to the welfare of the church. The scheme must have a few prizes and a vast number of blanks; but to those who draw the latter, the gracious permission is accorded to keep on trying to draw other prizes that, year after year, drop sparingly into the clerical wheel, even though they may never succeed in winning the fortunate number. But while the Englishman is perfectly content to see rich clergymen very rich, and the poor clergymen very poor, and the curates laboring in their vocation on a stipend of five dollars a week, he is a great stickler for the purity of the doctrines preached in his parish church, and infinitely prefers to doze comfortably over a drowsy sermon, than to be kept wide awake by new fangled innovations, or by the revival of observances against the practice of which his forefathers had vehemently protested. Now, during the last twenty-five years his mind has been greatly exercised. Quiet rectories, over whose portals *dolce far niente*—"sweet do nothing"—might have been appropriately inscribed, have been stormed by Oxford Controversialists, eager to do battle with the old Calvinistic doctrines of the church—to modify the ritual; to reform the rubric; and to garnish the worship of the Anglican church with symbols and ceremonials. The intense Englishman who pays his stipulated tithe of mint and cummin punctually, but with audible grumbling, is indignant that the rubric should be treated disrespectfully, and is utterly astounded that there should be any difficulty in swallowing "the Thirty-nine Articles." He has no liking for pale ascetics; thinks they savour too much of the cloister and the lamp, and though they may be Englishmen by birth, is half inclined to believe that they are Jesuits in disguise. He likes to see his clergymen with double chins and rosy faces, solid men and stately; slow of speech and methodical in their habits, and as he pays forty millions of dollars a year for the conservation of this respectable class, he has perhaps some reason for contending that he should be indulged in his whim. It is certainly quite wrong that his religious sensibilities should be shocked in the manner they appear to have been of late, especially as he holds stoutly to the opinion, once expressed by the Duke of Newcastle, that he has "a perfect right to do as he pleases with that which is his own." Puseyism, or that which passes for Puseyism, has been for a long time a great source of trouble to him; but he sought to console himself with the reflection that it would die out after a while, and that the old soporific order of things would then be restored. Unfortunately for his anticipations, Puseyism continued to play sad pranks with old "use and wont," made many friends among the nobility, and gathering strength from the ranks of Young England, compromised the orthodoxy of the Universities, and took triumphant possession of from one-third to one-half of the benefices and revenues of the Church. To the middle class Englishman nothing could indicate more strongly the corruption of the age, and the decadence of his cherished institution. He believed that every man ought to enjoy liberty of conscience, and was perfectly satisfied that dissenters should support preachers of their own choosing, provided they paid the usual tithes to the established Church, and did not trouble themselves too impertinently about its dogmas. He would even concede something to the eccentric religious notions which he imagined might be entertained by people of rank and fashion, and was willing to recognise them as not wholly unworthy members of the Church of England so long as they did not exceed the license of Anglican liberality—but the confessional in Belgravia has taxed his patience overmuch. The system of brotherhood and sisterhood fostered by the Puseyites he thought was bad enough; but to attempt to engraft auricular confession upon Protestant doctrines was too monstrous a heresy for any middle class Englishman to tolerate in silence, and straightway the Rev. ALFRED POOLE, asssistant stipendiary curate in the church of St. Barnabas, in the district chapelry of St. Paul, Wilton-place, in the county of Middlesex, and diocess of London, is arraigned at the bar of public opinion, on the charge of violating ecclesiastical discipline by the systematic admission of the people under his ministry to private confession and absolution. Supported by Mr. LIDDELL, the rector of the parish, who promptly came forward, and offered to substitute himself for the accused party, and take upon himself all Mr. POOLE'S responsibilities, the curate of St. Barnabas opened a correspondence with his metropolitan Bishop, defended his course, demanded that the charges made against him should be direct and explicit, and showed himself disposed to court a controversy. The Bishop rejoined briefly, characterized Mr. POOLE'S course as tending to provoke scandal, revoked his license to preach, and declined to explain the grounds of his decision. The church-wardens of St. BARNABAS then took up the matter. In a letter to the Bishop of London they claim that the practice of confession is the right of the people, which the clergy may not refuse when any come to them for it, and that it is perfectly proper to question them concerning the violation of the seventh commandment, or any of the commandments, and females no less than males. To this protest, the Bishop replied, expressing his regret that the church-wardens of St. BARNABAS should take a different view from himself, of the responsibilities and duties which attached to his office. Of course a popular demonstration followed next. Seven thousand persons assembled at Chelsea to adopt measures for the immediate suppression of the confessional system then introducing itself into the Protestant Church of England. Strong speeches were made, in which the innovation was declared to be the result of an atrocious conspiracy to undermine the faith of Protestants, and rob them of their civil rights, and that they, the middle class Englishmen, must undertake to restore of themselves the good old order of things, inasmuch as the Nobility, as a class, were too selfish and exclusive—two of them having absolutely refused, when called upon, to preside at the meeting then held. A memorial to the Queen was then adopted, the national anthem was sung, and the assemblage dispersed. In the meantime, Mr. POOLE had appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury against the decision of the Bishop of London; but the Archbishop promptly confirmed the sentence of dismissal, and Mr. POOLE is now a gentleman at large. One question, however, yet remains to be answered—now that the Curate has been dealt with: What shall be done with the Rector of St. BARNABAS and his church-wardens?

We are glad to find that the good work of reform, so happily begun a few months since by the First Baltimore Fire Company, has not failed to produce the beneficial results which we confidently predicted for it. The example continues to be followed by other active companies, one after another, until we have, now, good reason to believe that Steam Fire Engines will, before very long, supersede entirely the use of hand-engines, in the city of Baltimore, and in a great measure destroy the evils unavoidably connected with the old system. We sincerely trust that the several companies, who have energetically taken the matter in hand, will speedily accomplish the worthy object they have in view, and introduce into the Department a sufficient number of steam engines, properly equipped, to perform all the work that may be required in every section of the city. As we have before contended, it is to the organizations of men and boys, popularly known as fire-companies, that we are indebted for a large proportion of the lawlessness and rowdyism of which we daily complain; and this cause of disturbance will never be thoroughly removed, until the City Councils shall have the boldness to abolish and disband altogether the numerous voluntary associations now existing, and to establish, under judicious police regulations, a paid Fire Department. It is fortunate that the salutary measure has been inaugurated by some of the volunteer companies, and that the opposition on the part of the others is so much less violent than was anticipated; for, now, our timid municipal lawgivers can have no reason to fear the unpopularity of doing what they know to be right, and what the whole community will approve.

We have received from Mr. SAM'L E. TURNER, stationer, No. 3 South Charles street, a new article combining the properties of a pen cleaner, pen and pencil holder, and paper weight, which must prove very useful to those having counting house or desk duties to perform.

We have received from Messrs. JOHN MURPHY & Co., the publishers, the August number of the "Metropolitan," containing the seventh chapter of the very interesting biographical sketch of Pope Pius IX, together with many other articles, religious and literary.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN FARMINGHAM—THE STORM IN WOBURN AND ATTLEBORO.

A gentleman residing in Farmingham informs us that at about three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a terrific hail storm, accompanied at intervals with fearful gusts of wind, passed over that town, producing in its effect upon crops, gardens, fruit and shade trees, the most disastrous consequences. The storm commenced near the boundary line between Marlboro' and Farmingham, and passed over the latter town in a north-easterly direction, covering in extent a district about three-quarters of a mile wide and three miles long. The first indication of its approach was a long, continuous, rumbling sound of thunder, in two dark clouds which seemed to meet in traversing opposite currents of air.—Presently the rain began to descend, and very quickly a most curious storm of hail set in—stones the size of pigeon's eggs falling in great profusion. It lasted about three quarters of an hour, though the severity of the storm did not continue much over a half an hour. Yet, in this short period, a pathway, as from the passage of some devouring element, was cut through the town, and as far as Sherburne.

Fields of corn and vegetables, lying in its progress, were completely desolated, and gardens laid waste, as if they had been invaded by a band of marauders. One farmer estimates his loss at $500, and others say that the results of their entire labor for the year have been completely lost. The leaves of the corn appear as if stripped with a whip; and only the bare stock in whole fields remains erect.—Potato vines are beaten into the ground. The foliage was stripped from shade and fruit trees, and the fruit, bruised and pelted by the hail, lies scattered on the ground. The grass about the base of the trees is nearly covered with leaves, and one house looks as if it had received a coat of fresh green paint, the storm has so pelted it with green leaves, which still adhere to the front.

In the passage of the storm, thirty panes of glass were broken in a small house in Farmingham village, and other houses were shaken to their foundations. Hours after the storm abated, hail stones the size of walnuts were gathered, and this morning there were heaps of congealed hail containing several bushels. Our informant exhibited to us this morning, a specimen of the hail stones, which were about the size of marbles, although they fell some eighteen hours previously. He also brought in an apple which was reduced nearly to pumice by the hail.

A severe hail storm prevailed in Woburn, on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning. The Central House was struck by the electric current, but a set of lightning rods recently placed upon the building diffused the subtle element, hence, the damage to the house was trifling. A horse attached to a post near the hotel was prostrated by the shock, but subsequently recovered from its effects. The inmates of the hotel escaped injury.

A hail storm of great severity was likewise experienced at Attleboro' on the same afternoon, which according to the *Traveler*, committed sad havoc with the crops, and broke a good deal of window glass. This morning the hail was four inches deep in places where it had been swept by the heavy rain.—*Boston Traveler.*

SINGULAR SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION AT SEA.

The London *Times* publishes an account of a fire on shipboard, caused by the spontaneous combustion of oil skins:

"On Sunday, the 24th of January, when in latitude 19° 55′ north, longitude 24° 41′ west, some of the second-class passengers of this good ship perceived a slight smell as of something burning, but this was passed over by one of the stewards remarking that it arose from the oilcloth on the table having become heated, from having the sun's rays directly upon it. However, about 4 A. M. the following morning the passengers were all aroused from their slumbers by an alarm of fire. No time was lost in removing the after-hatches, when, to the horror of all, the smoke came forth in such volumes as left no doubt as to the sad reality. The captain, officers and crew were soon at their duty, and worked with that coolness and gallantry characteristic of Englishmen, the passengers assisting as best they could, now giving relays at the pumps fore and aft, or giving a hand at the ropes; or some were endeavoring to quiet the children and comfort the women, or such as could be of no service quietly stood off, so as not to impede or interfere with the work going on. The fire was extinguished by 8 A. M., and without accident, beyond the removal of the first officer from the hold in a state of utter insensibility from the effects of the smoke; but on exposing him to the air, and using the usual restoratives, he soon recovered and resumed his post. The origin of the fire is soon explained, and that beyond doubt. It arose from the spontaneous combustion of some cases of oilskins, or water-proof macintoshes. At first there was some doubt as to this being the cause, but on shifting the cargo, after throwing overboard such things as were rendered worthless, another case of these water-proof goods was discovered perfect in appearance from the outside, but inwardly the contents were in a far advanced stage of spontaneous combustion, and it was only the heat of the case when handled from from the outside that led to its discovery."

BRIGHAM YOUNG IN A NEW LIGHT.

The Utah correspondent of the *New York Times*, has had an interview with the Chief of the Saints, and the conversation turned on polygamy. We quote:

"Brigham scoffed at the idea that the system of polygamy was any part of the causes which has induced the ill-will toward his people, declaring that it was the grossest humbug. Upon my dissenting from this view, and expressing the honest abhorrence with which polygamy is viewed in the States, he exploded with the following declaration, to wit: 'Laying aside altogether the ecclesiastical view of polygamy, the only difference between your system at the East and ours is, that you keep your —— and treat them like brutes, and we keep ours and treat them like human beings.' I assured him that we of the East, with all the lack of charity charged upon us, had never applied so harsh a term to Mormon women as that which the Prophet had just used. He then turned the conversation, bringing up some of the charges made against the Mormons, declaring that they were all d——d lies, and the President knew it, for the evidence to rebut them was all placed in the President's hands at Washington months ago. It would appear, then, that Mr. Buchanan did not consider the evidence satisfactory—that's all.

"Subsequently Brigham came to the charge again upon the subject of polygamy, asserting that the city of New York maintained thirty thousand legally licensed prostitutes. I rejoined that not one such could be found there, and as Brigham persisted in his statement, challenged him to cite a single clause of law, State or Municipal, which could be construed into authority for licensing any such characters. As he failed to produce his evidence, I cited the laws against prostitution, called his attention to the operation of the new brooms with which our reform Mayors generally sweep the sidewalks of Broadway during the first week of their inauguration, and cited the law which declares the forfeiture of rent of a house which has been let for purposes of prostitution. These rather staggered Brigham, for he has great pride in having his every word received as law, and in having it supposed he cannot err. As I have said before, however, he is neither wise nor profound, although cunning and shrewd. Having quite failed to show that the good people of New York have adopted the French system and made prostitution legal, he soon politely bade us good night, and retired to his family village over the way."

All the correspondents represent Young as generally vulgar, coarse, and profane.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE CAUSED BY DESTITUTION.—Mrs. Mary A. Chalan, a young married woman, committed suicide on Tuesday evening by jumping out of the 5th story window of the tenement house No. 143 Thompson street. She was killed instantly. Extreme destitution induced the act. A short time since she was married to an Italian carpenter named Charles Chalan. Recently her husband was thrown out of employment, and has not been able to obtain work since. They were driven to such necessity that they had pawned nearly everything they had, down to most of their bed clothes. Chalan hunted all over the city on Monday for work, and returned in the evening unsuccessful. He told his wife of his ill success, and she replied to him, "It's too bad, we have nothing to eat." To which he replied: "Mary, dear, it shall not continue so; I will go to sea and you shall go home to your parents until a better time." The husband started to leave the room, when his wife instantly leaped out of the window. She was picked up dead. The husband is frantic with grief.—*New York Times.*

AN ENGLISH ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

Lord Burry, a member of the British Commons, thus sketched, in a recent speech, the route by which England may open direct communication with the Pacific:

"With a view to the opening up of a communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific, he would suggest that the system adopted by the United States in the formation of a certain ship canal might be very easily applied. In that case 180,000 acres of land were set aside in the State of Michigan, and were given in trust for the persons who made the canal, on condition that they finished it; and as it advanced, and they wanted money, part of the land was sold, and supplied funds for prosecuting the work. It was found that the sale of these lands, made infinitely more valuable by the canal itself, fully remunerated the shareholders for their undertaking; and he thought it would not be difficult to set aside reserves of land along the line from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and apply that to complete the communication between those two points. With the exception of a single rapid, (which might be avoided by a canal,) navigation of the Saskatchewan offered no difficulty. With this one exception you could take a vessel of considerable size up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and at this point there was a gap in the mountains which would interpose no great obstacle in the way of a junction between the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, whose sources were but a little distance apart. Thus a communication would be established with the Pacific, and he hoped some day to see this great work accomplished."

BED ROOMS AND THEIR VENTILATION.

The heats of summer, which are now upon us, bring with them their accustomed types of disease, the most violent, if not the most deadly of the "ills which flesh is heir to." As many of the disorders, incident to this season of the year, have their origin in badly aired beds and indifferently ventilated bedrooms, a few cautions on these subjects may be a public benefit. The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following:

A bed-room ought to be the largest room in the house, ought to have the highest ceiling, ought to be so constructed as to be ventilated with the greatest ease. Yet all these rules are violated in our bed-rooms. All that can be done, therefore, is to ventilate them in the best manner their construction will permit, for a supply of fresh air is indispensable to health.

Investigation has shown that every adult person vitiates four cubic feet of air every minute. Now, if a bed room is occupied for eight hours, the amount of air vitiated is more than seventeen hundred cubic feet. If two adult persons occupy a chamber, the quantity vitiated in eight hours is about thirty-five hundred cubic feet. If children also sleep in the room, the amount is much increased. A man and wife occupying a chamber ten feet square and eight feet high will render all its air unfit for respiration in two hours.

In ordinary apartments, the cold air is below; and the hot above—the purest below, the impurest above. Hence, a low bedstead, as a general rule, is healthier than a high one; care being taken, however, not to have it so low as to be swept by currents. Beds on the floor are injurious, for example, because the draught from under the door often goes over them. Wherever there is an open fireplace, there is a continual suction of air towards it from the doors and windows, and in such apartments a bed should never be made upon the floor. Currents of air are indispensable, nevertheless, if a room is to be kept healthy. But it is not always easy to establish such a current. If we open a window at the bottom, when the temperature of a chamber is higher than that out of door, no exchange of air is produced, and the effect is the same if we open a window at top, when the air without is hotter than the air within. To ventilate a room, under such conditions, we must reverse this process. The popular notion, which is an erroneous one, is that it is only necessary to raise a window to produce ventilation, no matter what the conditions may be. Holding a candle in the aperture will show when a current is established, and when not.

The best method of ventilating a room in summer is to have door-frames and window-frames fitted to their various openings, and covered with wire cloth, mosquito netting, millinet, or other loose fabric, through which air will pass freely, but in a diffused manner. Where economy has to be consulted, the free opening of windows and doors will generally answer; but it is best to open all, rather than only one, if this is likely to create a draught over the bed. Where a current of air cannot be avoided, or where such a current is desired for its cooling effects, it should be made to flow equally over the whole person, as this destroys the liability to take cold.

It is always best to open a window at both top and bottom. In this case, if the air without is hotter than within, the current enters at the top and passes out at the bottom; but, if the air within is hottest, the current is reversed. Often, on going to bed, at this season, the last is the case, but, before morning, the chamber becomes cooler than out of doors, so that the sleeper is waked up by a draught across his person, which did not exist when he retired. A careful attention to these facts, and an adaptation of them to varying circumstances, will do much to prevent disease.

THEATRICALS IN PARIS.—The excessive heat is said to have seriously affected the audiences at all places of amusement in Paris. A funny story is told of the manager of the Ambigu, who one night looked into the house between the acts, and turned with a face of dismay to the prompter, with the scared question of "Why, good gracious, where's the audience?" "Monsieur," replied the prompter, without moving a muscle, "he is just now gone to get a bottle of beer at the Cafe de Strasbourg." Chilly wiped his brow, from which the perspiration was streaming. "Will he return, do you think?" "Most certainly; he expressed himself highly satisfied with the play, and applauded as one man."—"Then let the business proceed," exclaimed the manager loftily.

PLUMBAGO IN MAINE.—A large and valuable deposit of plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered in Buzzell Mountain, in the town of Newry, Oxford county, Me. Several tons have already been mined, and found to be of excellent quality.—Men are now engaged in taking out the mineral ore for market. This article is used in large quantities for pencils, for burnishing cast iron, and for diminishing friction in the machinery of railroads steamboats, &c.

PARADISE HOTEL, July 31, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been a sojourner for the greater part of the "heated term" at this summer resort, it gives me great pleasure to record the many advantages to be derived from the proper appreciation and patronage of this Hotel. First—Its high situation, commanding a full and extensive view of not only the beautiful country surrounding it, but also of the City and the waters of the Chesapeake bay, giving to the observer a diversity of beautiful scenery rarely combined. Second—Its situation—giving it the entire benefit of all the fresh and pure air. Third—Its close proximity to the city, affording opportunities for gentlemen to transact business through the day in the city. The travel out and in is pleasant, upon a smooth, even turnpike road, occupying about one hour by regular lines of omnibusses starting from the city five times each day, and the same from the Hotel. A private conveyance can easily accomplish the distance in half the time. Fourth—Its privacy, enabling gentlemen to leave their families during the day in perfect security—the road running East and West bringing the sun in the face, which, while it only *slightly* interferes with those who ride in early in the morning and out in the pleasant part of the evening—offers no inducement to those who ride about the country to disturb the peace and quietness of others. Fifth—The Hotel is conducted in the most approved style, and is upon a par with the Hotels in the city. Sixth—The moderate charge for Board, relieved entirely of *extra extras*, enables those of moderate means to spend a season here upon about the same amount of expenditure that would be required for one-fourth of the time at some more distant resorts. These and many other advantages might be cited to show that this place possesses all that is needed as a healthy summer resort, and it is to be hoped that the Baltimoreans will not overlook the opportunity to make this one, at least, of the many that are required around and adjacent to our rapidly growing city.

Mr. Roloson, the owner and present proprietor, is prepared to contribute to the comfort of those who visit him, and for the purpose of rendering this place more attractive, he has started a project to establish a villa, so that those who desire it can build their own cottages and have all the advantages of the hotel. The recent discovery of a mineral well on the premises will tend to make it a desirable resort for invalids, and none the less so for those who may wish for recreation alone. The place possesses within itself means of enjoyment, there being Billiard and Bowling Saloons attached to the Hotel, constructed with considerable expense, as also pleasant rides and walks. The Company assembled here is of the most agreeable kind, and notwithstanding the Hotel has been crowded, a visitor would have been struck with the exceeding quietness of it, and hence a fair chance for the enjoyment of those who seek the country to be rid of the noise and bustle of a city life. The quietness was most agreeably disturbed on Tuesday evening. An entertainment was prepared by the guests, to which ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding country, as also from the city, were invited to participate. The company, to the number of about 150, assembled about 8 o'clock. It is needless to say that the ladies looked lovely and bewitching, and in the midst of bright eyes and sweet smiles, *Paradise* seemed realized. The festivities of the evening commenced with a dance in a spacious ball room, and was followed by a succession of beautiful *Tableaux Vivants*, the intermissions being pleasantly occupied with dancing and promenading. About eleven o'clock the refreshment room was opened, and the many goodly things prepared under the direction and able management of Mr. Thomas Templey, the well known caterer, were fully enjoyed. The dancing was again resorted to, and the company departed about one o'clock, with cheerful and happy hearts, the bright moon reflecting the bright smiles of all.

It is well worthy of remark that, notwithstanding it was generally understood in the city that such an entertainment was to take place, yet there was not a single event occurred to mar the enjoyment. Those who drove out from the city without being aware of the entertainment were kindly invited to participate. The whole affair passed off in the happiest manner, reflecting credit upon the ladies and gentlemen concerned in its management, and on those who participated in it. And in this connection it is but proper to state that many thanks are due to Mr. Roloson for the many facilities afforded by him to those under whose control the entertainment was prepared.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A BALTIMOREAN.

MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Creever, EDMUND G. GOULD to Miss SARAH J. WILKINSON, only daughter of the late Hezekiah Wilkinson, all of this city.

On the 15th ultimo, by Rev. M. Goheen, WILLIAM McPHERSON to HANNAH BECKLEY, both of Baltimore county.

DIED.

On the 3d instant, EMELINE S., wife of Frederick Kirchen, and daughter of the late Henry M. and Ann Vanlill, of Anne Arundel county.

On the 3d instant, ELLEN, youngest daughter of Michael and Joanna Kernan, aged 11 months.

On the 3d instant, EMMA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of George A. and Emma F. Frames.

On the 2d instant, SAMUEL WIBLE, a native of Philadelphia, in the 48 year of his age.

On the 3d instant, GEORGE HADAWAY, son of William and Henrietta Cooper, aged 15 months.

On the 3d instant, MARY JANE, daughter of James and Eliza Mairs, aged 11 months and 3 days.

On the 3d instant, WILLIE, infant son of William and E. A. Merriken, aged 7 months and 2 weeks.

On the 2d instant, IDA CHARLOTTE, infant daughter of Charles H. and Charlotte Trumbo, aged 7 months.

On the 2d instant, ANNA LAVINIA, infant daughter of Charles E. and Georgeanna Luberg, aged 10 months.

On the 30th ultimo, SARAH E., aged 28 years, wife of Capt. William Leverton; also MARY E., infant daughter, aged 21 months.

On the 29th ultimo, Captain U. D. WELCH, in the 61st year of his age.

At Port Deposite, on the 29th ultimo, JOHN B. ABRAHAMS, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 5th of July, SARAH JANE, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days; also, on July 25th, FRANKLIN SKILLMAN, aged 14 months and 11 days, youngest children of Samuel C. and Hannah M. Hush, of Greenbrier co., Va., formerly of Baltimore.

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, Ag ent.

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
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 Wood'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.*

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

HANNAH MORE ACADEMY,
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.
15 *MILES FROM BALTIMORE, ON THE REISTERSTOWN ROAD.*
TRUSTEES.—Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D., William Chew Van Bibber, M. D., Thomas E. Van Bibber, Esq., William P. Maulsby, Esq., J. Mason Campbell, Esq., Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D.
This Institution, under the supervision of Mrs. C. E. Dunbar, will open for the reception of pupils on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, in the new and commodious building erected in place of the old one destroyed by fire in November last.
☞Terms for Board (including bedding, washing, fuel and light) with instruction in all the English branches, $200 per session of 10 months.
For circulars, with terms, &c., in full, address
Mrs. C. E. DUNBAR,
au5-e08t Reisterstown, Md.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Just received, a supply of new style of Ice Chippers, a very convenient article for family use, at a moderate price; also, silver plated Fruit Knives, Tomato Broilers, Wine Coolers, Water Coolers, Patent Ice Cream FREEZERS, Wire Gauze Covers, patent Ice Pitchers, Preserving Kettles, Furnaces, &c. Apply to A. H. REID,
At the Housekeepers' Emporium,
au5-tf 337 Baltimore street.

PEN CLEANER, PEN AND PENCIL
HOLDER AND PAPER WEIGHT
COMBINED.
A new and VERY USEFUL ARTICLE which no one who writes should be without. Just received and for sale by SAM'L E. TURNER,
au5-tf No. 3 South Charles st.

FOR RENT.—WAREHOUSE, No. 27 Hanover street, between German and Lombard streets, at present occupied by S. S. Stevens & Sons. It has a large back building suitable for storage. For terms apply to EDWD. FARNANDIS, No. 48 Hanover street, or R. H. MITCHELL, corner of Lombard and South streets. au5eo-tf

WANTED,—A two-story DWELLING with passage, for a small family. Address HOUSE, at this office. au5-dtf

WANTED.—A two-story DWELLING HOUSE—about 15 minutes walk from North and Baltimore streets. Address "N" at this office. au5-tf

FOR SALE.—The schooner MARY, of 600 tons burthen; carries 3,000 bushels of grain; is in complete order, having been rebuilt this year. Apply to
N. E. BERRY,
jy21-tf No. 63 Pratt street.

FOR SALE.—One superior PIANO—very little used. Apply at No. 34 Aisquith street. au5-dtf

MACKEREL, ALEWIVES, &c.—700 barrels Mackerel, Alewives, &c., for sale by RICHARDSON & CO.,
au5-dtf 67 Exchange Place.

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP.
300 bbls. Cuba and P. R. SUGAR.
100 hhds. Muscovado and Clayed MOLASSES.
150 bbls. Crushed and Pulv. SUGARS.
100 " Golden and S. H. SYRUP.
D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
au5-1w 50 South st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF MINERAL RIGHTS AND INTEREST
IN THE
FINKSBURG COPPER MINES.
By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, the subscriber, as Trustee of Samuel Wildesen, an insolvent debtor, will sell on the premises, near Finksburg, Carroll county, 19 miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Road, on SATURDAY, the 21st of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the right, interest and claim of the said Samuel Wildesen, in and to these VALUABLE MINERAL AND ORE MINES, on that part of the "Elms" estate, lying in Carroll county, and formerly owned by said Wildesen.
A large amount of money has been expended in fitting these mines for successful and efficient operation, and under proper management they could be made very valuable and productive. The ore has been pronounced by competent chemists to be very rich and pure. To capitalists wishing to engage in the Copper Mining business, a rare opportunity for a paying investment is offered.
Terms of sale, cash.
WILLIAM FRUSH, Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
All persons having claims against Samuel Wildesen, prior to the 22d day of December, 1857, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, on or before the 21st day of August. WILLIAM FRUSH,
au5-eots Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.—Default having been made in payment of the debt intended to be secured by the mortgage from Francis M. Baughman to Alexander Gaddess, dated the 10th day of November, 1857, and recorded in Liber E. D. No. 15, one of the chattel records of Baltimore city, we will, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August, 1858, at No. 209 North Howard street, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed, viz: The STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, RUBBING BED and MACHINERY appurtenant, now at 209 North Howard street, where the same were recently used by the said Baughman in his business. CANNON & MATTHEWS,
au5-ts A Auctioneers.

OLIVER A. PARKER, *Trustee, vs.* JOSHUA ROBINSON *and* JAMES C. KREMER.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, SITTING IN EQUITY.—Ordered this fourth day of August, 1858, that the creditors of Joshua Robinson and James C. Kremer, produce their claims, duly authenticated, and file the same with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the fifth day of September, 1858, provided a copy of this order be published in some daily paper in the city of Baltimore, once a week for three weeks prior to said date.
True copy—test, Z. COLLINS LEE,
au5-law4w GEO. E. SANGSTON, clerk.

BUILDING LOTS NEAR THE CITY LIMITS.—I will sell or lease lots of 25 feet front and upwards, on the beautiful and elevated land adjoining the residence of Richard J. Gittings, Esq., near the 1st Toll Gate on the York Turnpike, having a good road from the Turnpike, and can be approached also from the Harford Road. GEO. W. TINGES,
au5-eo6t 245 and 247 Baltimore street.

GEO. W. ARNOLD'S
DOMESTIC BREAD,
No. 118 *WEST FAYETTE STREET.*
AGENTS WANTED! AGENTS WANTED!!
Having dissolved all connection with the Mechanical Bakery, I am now prepared to furnish for the trade from 1 to 5,000 loaves of bread per day. au4-eotf

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*

FOR SALE—A DRAY AND HARNESS
[je25-tf] Apply at NO. 33 CHEAPSIDE.

PIC NIC CHAIRS.—For sale low by
CORTLAN & CO.,
jy19-tf 216 and 218 Baltimore street.

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, ear load or single ton at lowest rates. Orders through the Post office promptly attended to. jy23-tf

BOGGS, COTTMAN & CO.,
Nos. 44 & 46 *LOMBARD STREET.*
OPPOSITE PUBLIC STORES,
BALTIMORE.
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, SEGARS, &c.
WHOLESALE D