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.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 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.

All doubts as to the possibility of establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and America, and of transmitting messages from one Continent to the other—all scepticism as to the completeness of the triumph achieved by human science over time and space, have been happily dissipated by the receipt on yesterday of congratulatory messages from the English Directors of the Telegraph Company to their colleagues in America, and from Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The messages will be found under their appropriate head in another column, and are the auspicious inauguration of a new era in Journalism and in Commerce, and the beginning of another chapter in the World's Progress. With a view to the proper and becoming celebration of this great event by the Citizens of Baltimore, His Honor the Mayor has issued a Proclamation, which we also publish.

In referring, with appropriate comments, in our article of Saturday last, to the editorial observations of the *American* upon the occurrences of the Thursday preceding, at our office, we had no intention to enter upon an editorial controversy with that journal. We were quite aware that our readers were entitled to expect in our columns, more agreeable and useful matter than an exposure of the delinquencies of a newspaper, whose position and short comings are beginning, we think, to be pretty well understood and properly appreciated. But regarding the tone of the article in question as evidence of a demoralization more humiliating, because it is a sin against better knowledge, than the riot for which it was but a concealed apology, we felt it our public duty to notice it, as a melancholy sign of the times. We are persuaded that in doing so we neither magnified ourselves nor unduly depreciated our contemporary, and we have the satisfaction of personally knowing, that our observations were welcomed and approved by many good and impartial men, who had no reason for concurring in them, except a conviction of their truth and justice.

In the *American* of yesterday, an effort was made to retrieve the position, and palliate the misconduct of that journal, by a sort of impersonal disquisition upon the independence of the press, with a very personal enumeration of the virtues of the *American* itself, in that regard. The purposes of the article are too obvious, and the utter recklessness of its half-assertions is too bald, to require a detailed exposure, so far as we are concerned, before the public which has witnessed our course, and to whose judgment we are willing to submit it. The occasion however seems to us a proper one, for putting an end, to certain unfounded imputations, heretofore whispered only among interested parties, and now, for the first time, half-ventured into print, in a quarter ostensibly respectable.

Extricating, as we best can, the points of the *American's* article of yesterday from the BUNSBY-like complications in which, naturally or by design, they are imbedded—their "significance" seems to be this—that in the exposure of public evils and abuses, we have assailed "the private characters of persons in official stations," and have "confined our independence to exposing the errors of conduct of our political opponents." By so doing, it is insinuated that we "have abused the freedom of the press, in violation of law," and "should not escape our share of responsibility"—the "violence which provokes" being "not less reprehensible than the violence which assails." Our independence is further hinted to be only "that of a press, independent of the laws of regard for facts."

In reply to the last mentioned charge, we have only to say, that the facts which we have given to the public, from time to time, through our columns, have been obtained in the usual manner, through reporters upon whose integrity there is no stain of which we know, or from private sources upon which we have had reason to rely. We have published every one of them upon our individual and legal responsibility, and with the exception of the case of Mr. ENGLISH, we have never been called upon to correct them in any essential particular, that we remember. We challenge and are prepared to meet an investigation, judicial or otherwise, into the truth of any and every published statement to which we have given our sanction.

That we have attacked the "private character" of any public officer, except in so far as such "private character" may have formed a part or the essence of his official unfitness or delinquency, is a disreputable insinuation, for which we defy the production of the most remote semblance of proof. If an official is ignorant, or drunken, or incompetent or worthless, or corrupt, surely it is no improper assault upon his "private character" to say so. If he is devoured by his own vanity, or perverted by his ambition, or has his head turned by his elevation, and is but an empty, or a windy demagogue, where he should be a faithful and laborious public servant, surely his vanity and his ambition and his demagoguery are public nuisances and public property, and an independent press is false to itself and its duties, if it pauses to snivel over them as private secrets, instead of boldly exposing them, with downright, outspoken truth. There has been too much of such deference for apparently respectable imposture—too much of such tolerance for what ought not to be tolerated—too much drowsy assentation and unmanly silence among us. Our contemporary of the *American* has been the high priest in such servile ministrations, and has preached and practiced in their spirit during its long career of time-serving compromise, until the community which it influences has almost grown to forget that truth is a living thing and the press the living minister of truth. We have not the folly to believe that it is for us to reform the world—but we have resolved at least to repay the confidence with which the public has already honored us, and to deserve that which we shall ask from it hereafter in our humble sphere, by saying the truth, as we honestly believe it, of public men and measures. We have erred, no doubt as other men err, and it may be we shall do so again, but while we shall always be prepared to set right the wrong which we inadvertently may do, we shall cease to ask the patronage of the community the instant that we grow afraid to expose a public servant who has done a public wrong. Thus far have we gone already. We deny that we have gone further and we repel the charge that we have assaulted private character, or violated the sanctity of private life, as a libel which we could not duly characterize, without losing our self-respect.

The remaining accusation—that we have confined our animadversions upon public men and things, to our "political opponents" is hardly deserving of notice. That THE EXCHANGE has been, in any sense, a political or party press, every impartial reader knows to be wholly untrue. The *American* is doubly criminal in making the insinuation, because it knows, what its readers have not the opportunity of knowing, that the political papers of the Democratic party have not failed to denounce this journal, since its commencement, for what they have been pleased to call its wholly un-democratic strictures upon the leading members of that communion. In the City of Baltimore or State of Maryland we are not aware of the existence of any functionaries belonging to the Democratic party, whose public acts have come properly within the scope of our comment, unless, perhaps, His Honor Judge STUMP, and we certainly are not aware of having deserved animadversion for our silence in regard to that officer, when we have deemed his official conduct a proper subject of remark. Upon the course of Democratic gentlemen in Congress we have not failed to make such observations from time to time as their demerits have seemed to us to deserve—and in all things, to the best of our ability, we have endeavored to hold our balance of praise and censure with an even and honest hand. If there be any Democrats whose "conduct is more open to just animadversion" than that of Mayor SWANN and Mr. WHITNEY, we can only say that it has escaped our observation, and thus only missed our comment. The *American*, which, as it says, has "been long "aware of their ill-conduct," has pursued its usual truckling course in keeping it concealed.

So much for the direct attack upon ourselves. The general suggestions of the *American's* article we have neither room nor need to discuss—especially the novel and practical idea that the independence of the press consists in "taking the re-"sponsibility of a legal proceeding" against a delinquent officer, instead of putting his name and his misdeeds in print—in other words, that a newspaper editor who thinks that the MAYOR or the STATE'S ATTORNEY is false to his duty, can only discharge his own by going before the grand jury! This and the like folly and twaddle, of which the remainder of the article is made up, is meant as a sorry cover for the sympathy with violence and ruffianism and outlawry on the one hand, and the reverence, on the other, for those who are in power, which the *American* feels too obviously to conceal, and yet has not the manhood to avow.

In the opening of its article, the *American* refers broadly to the times when "partisan bullies cel-"ebrated their triumphs with breaking up Whig "printing offices," and seems to lament that "in spite of manifold provocations," it is not more fashionable with the party in power to retaliate such things now. The purpose of this allusion can be only one of two things. Either the *American* desires to encourage the guilty reprisals which it would seem to condemn—or it wishes to cajole into sympathy with itself, in its present humiliation, those members of the old Whig party, who remember with just indignation the outrages to which it alludes. In either case its motive is a very base one. If the former, the thing needs no comment. If the latter, we respect too highly the character of the class for whose applause the bid is made, to believe that they will receive it with any feeling but disgust. If they remember the *American* of those days, they will remember it, as it still is, and, as we have truly styled it heretofore, a trimmer and a time-server, pinning its little faith to its subscription list and advertising columns—too timid and too paltry always, to risk an act or an opinion, which would put its window-panes in jeopardy, in the hottest hour of party strife or vengeance. They will recall it as the enthusiastic recipient of Whig patronage, but the tardy and lukewarm champion of Whig principles—only ceasing to be "neutral," when partisanship grew profitable—prodigal of its patriotism but chary of its sacrifices. When Whig advertisements came in, the *American* was the organ—when "Whig printing offices" were to be "broken up," the cup was resigned to the *Patriot*. Those who remember these things, will, perhaps, regard it as the strangest of strange things, in strange times, that the *American* should have the face to lecture, in a community where it is known, upon the duties of a high-toned, independent press. If this be "scurrility," we cannot help it. The misfortune is, that it is true.

New Granada is indebted to foreign bond-holders in the sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars; there is also due from that Republic to domestic creditors the further sum of eight and a half millions of dollars—the public debt being in the aggregate forty-two millions of dollars, irrespectives as the Secretary of Finance states, of various other unliquidated claims. We may therefore safely put down the total indebtedness of that petty Republic, comprising a population of two and a quarter millions of inhabitants, chiefly Indians and mixed breeds, at forty-five millions of dollars. The receipts of the government from all sources may be estimated at four millions of dollars per annum. In 1837, the Congress of New Granada agreed to appropriate one-eighth of the import duties, one-half of the surplus revenues, and the net proceeds of the tobacco monopoly to meet the interest annually accruing to foreign bond-holders. It was doubtless magnanimous on the part of New Granada to make such ample arrangements for the purpose of paying the interest on her public debt, but as the current expenses of government had to be paid, and as the domestic creditors were entitled to preference over outsiders, it was found desirable to make use of the receipts from all sources and let the bondholders possess their souls with patience, as that was a virtue in which they had long been well exercised. Twenty years have since elapsed, and during that period but a mere modicum of interest has been paid. Within the last sixty days, however, New Granada has sought to atone for her shortcomings, but in so characteristic a way that we hardly know which to admire most, her honest admission of her indebtedness, or the cool and nonchalant manner in which she proposes to meet her annual liability for interest on the amount. As the interest on the bonds has not been paid for many years, she now desires to make known to her creditors the frankness and loyalty of the Republic, by informing them what she owes and what she is unable to pay. The sum total of her acknowledged indebtedness she estimates as already stated at forty-two millions of dollars, bearing interest partly at three and partly at five per cent. She now proposes that the interest already due shall be added to the principal, and to set aside in future for the payment of the annual interest on the entire debt, the fourth part of the import duties, which would give the foreign bondholders about three-fourths of one per cent. per annum on the gross amount of their investment.—Lest, however, the bondholders should grow too much elated with this extraordinary stretch of generosity, the Congress of New Granada stipulates that the interest due the domestic creditors shall first be paid out of this fourth part of the import duties, and then, if it should so happen that a surplus remained, that surplus shall be distributed among the foreign creditors. As this proviso evidently reduces the annual amount set aside for the bond-holders to a sum which would require a microscope to determine its value, the latter certainly have not much to be thankful for after all. Feeling this to be the case, and sympathising with the sufferers, New Granada ventures to assure them that the best system that can be adopted by a creditor to realize any claim whatever, is to assist his debtor in the efforts he makes for that purpose, and for that reason the very worst of all means is to reduce him to helplessness by taking from him the scanty resources necessary to meet his most urgent necessities. Fearing nevertheless that her creditors might fail to make a proper application of this excellent piece of morality, New Granada pathetically intimates that she is "a poor, but honest debtor." As our government has also claims upon New Granada growing out of the Panama riots it would be quite interesting to know in what manner they are to be paid. The two most important stipulations in the CASS-HERRAN treaty have been rejected. New Granada refuses to permit us to establish a coal depot on one of the islands in the Bay of Panama and declines to acknowledge that she is under any obligation to preserve peace and good order on the inter-oceanic route across the isthmus. Now there pass over this route annually from twenty to twenty-five thousand Americans, and treasure to the amount of fifty millions. If New Granada will not agree to protect the transit that duty necessarily devolves itself upon our own government; but how it is to be accomplished without violating the sovereign rights of the "poor but honest" Republic is a question which is exceedingly difficult to answer; and yet protection in some way is absolutely required, not merely in view of the present traffic, but still more by reason of the immense increase in travel and traffic which is destined to take the isthmus route in consequence of the new gold discoveries in the North-West territory. To station ships of war at Aspinwall and Panama would doubtless produce a good effect in preserving the peace at both ends of the transit, but for any difficulty that might arise between those two points, they would of course prove utterly useless. That the mixed population of New Granada entertain any but friendly feelings towards the Americans is well known; and that the conduct of the greater portion of our countrymen who cross the Isthmus is by no means such as would tend to conciliate the natives, is also, we fear, but too true; but this very condition of things only renders it the more imperative that the safety of persons and property on the Isthmus should be in some manner secured. With respect to the reclamation made by our Government for damages arising out of the Panama riot, there appears, from the *exposé* of the Secretary of Finance, to which we have already referred, but little hope of any thing more than a reluctant admission of the claim, coupled, perhaps, as in the case of the bondholders, with an offer to capitalize the interest. "If at some future period," as the Secretary of Finance very sagely remarks, "an abundant immigration of laborious people "should come to assist the present population, "availing themselves of the natural advantages "of all kinds offered by the country, her fiscal re-"sources will then be sufficient to cover the debt; "but, in the meantime, New Granada cannot, by "a good deal, satisfy the obligations pressing upon "her treasury." After an offer of three-fourths of one per cent. per annum to her old creditors, subject to conditions that reduce this pittance to nothing at all, we are perfectly satisfied that New Granada cannot "by a good deal" satisfy the claims against her, or if she can, that she has not the disposition to do so. She is unquestionably "poor;" she may be honest, but when she proposes to pay the interest upon her indebtedness subject to so many drawbacks, we can only exclaim with SANCHO PANZA, "Blessed are they who expect "nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A PETRIFIED FOREST.—The sandstone rocks of Adersbach, in Bohemia, have been visited by persons from all quarters of the globe, on account of their grotesque and fantastic forms. Ten years ago another defile of sandstone rocks was discovered near Weckelsdorf. To this is now to be added the discovery of a grand layer of petrified trees. It stretches to the extent of two miles and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, and there is one point where 20,000 or 30,000 stems of petrified wood may be seen at one glance.

ATTEMPTS ON THE CHRISTIANS AT ALEXANDRIA.—News from Alexandria of the 18th states that the Christians had been insulted and menaced in that city, but that the aggressors had been immediately arrested. A garrison of 8000 men and the energetic measures adopted had completely dissipated any fear of serious danger. The disturbances among the mountaineers of Syria still continued.

THE LIBERIAN NAVY.—The Liberian brigantine of war Sark, Lieutenant Commander William B. Monger, has arrived at Plymouth, from Monrovia, to be re-fitted at Deptford dockyard. This little vessel, the only member of the navy of the infant republic, carries, besides her commander, Sailing Master W. Chard, Midshipman W. S. Harris, Boatswain Joseph Haggard, and ten seamen.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MR. MORPHY AND HERR LOWENTHAL.—Of this match of 50 games, the three first, have been played. The first after six hours' play, was drawn. The second was abruptly terminated in 4½ hours in favor of the United States champion, by an error which lost Mr. Lowenthal a piece. The third was a protracted contest of nearly eighty moves, and was also won by Mr. Morphy.

The *Press d'Orient* gives an account of three Frenchmen having swam across the Bosphorus, from the landing-place at Stenia to the Asiatic coast, near Kandlidja—a feat which took them about 50 minutes to perform.

The promoters of the intended Great Exhibition of 1861 have under consideration a proposition for placing the new Crystal Palace, in which it will be held, as a permanent building in Battersea-park, close to the present terminus of the West-end and Crystal Palice Railway.

The Sardinian squadron that was on its way to Cherbourg has received orders to alter its course and cruise on the coast of Calacia, for the protection of the Christian population.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, states, from Rome, that Count Gaddi Ercolani was arrested there on the 15th, and transferred to the political prison of San Michele. The cause of the step is not stated.

The *Iberia*, a Madrid journal, says that a naval division of Span had taken possession, in the Queen's name, of some islands in the Gulf of Guinea and that the commander of the division had made himself Governor of them.

The death of Rev. E. Smalley, of Troy, is a painful affair. He was the pastor of Union church, in Worcester. He took a relaxation from the church in Troy, and went to Europe. He was sick all the voyage out, and on the return from Europe his seasickness came on again, and from it he never recovered.

A man named Stearns of Muscatine, Iowa, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, while the surgeon was absent for his instruments with which to amputate the leg of the suicide.

The *Prairie du Chien Courier* says that a rich vein of copper has been struck in Crawford county, Wis.

A young man, named Francis Julien, died a few days since, in Mobile, Alabama, of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog more than two years before.

The County of Henderson, in North Carolina, is said to be the only one in the State in which every male, save one, over twenty years of age can read.

MARRIED,

On the 12th instant, by Rev. M. Goheen, JOHN W. P. CROSS to Miss ELIZABETH A. R., eldest daughter of the late Noah Fairbank, both of this city.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, the 15th instant, Mrs. MARY COGSWELL, relict of the late Leonard Jarvin, in her 79th year.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 49 North Charles st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. *

At Pikesville, Baltimore County, on 15th instant, Mrs. ANN ARNUTAGE, aged 75 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Wm. R. Frazier, No. 70 Columbia st., this day, (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock P. M. *

At Tanglewood, Baltimore County, on Saturday, 14th inst., MARY HARVEY, daughter of J. C. and Emily Baugher, aged twenty months.

On the 14th instant, after a short illness, JOHN E. POLLER, aged 69 years.

On the 15th instant, BENJAMIN B. BROWN, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. SOPHIA CATHARINE, beloved wife of Mr. John F. Thomas, and only daughter of William and Mary Numsen; aged 26 years and 15 days.

On the 14th instant, MARY, the only child of Owen and Hannah Boylan.

On Sunday morning, 15th instant, of dysentery, JOHN FERDINAND, aged 18 months and 4 days, youngest child of D. F. and Arethusa C. Towner.

On the 14th instant, after a short and painful illness, ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of Samuel and Catharine Tucker, in the 13th year of her age.

At Ellicott's Mills, on the 12th instant, IDA SUSAN R., youngest daughter of Caleb and Susan R. Hipsley, aged 1 year and 1 week.

In this city, on the morning of the 14th instant, WILLIAM E., and one hour after, KATE A., aged 10 years, 7 months and 16 days, and 1 year, 10 months and 28 days, children of William and Sarah Franklin.

On the 14th instant, of cholera infantum, ROBERT T., aged 22 months and 8 days, youngest son of Laertes C. and Christianna Stapleton.

On Friday morning, 13th instant, of typhoid fever, THEODORE E. DYKES, aged 17 years and three months.

On Thursday afternoon, 12th instant, CAROLINE MARGARET, aged 55 years, daughter of the late Theodore Henry Pendeloup, of Boston, Mass., and the beloved wife of Samuel Wood.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, August 16, 1858.

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

Apoplexy	3	Inflammation of brain	2
Cancer	1	Inflammation of lungs	1
Casualty	1	Neuralgia	1
Child-bed	1	Old age	4
Cholera Infantum	33	Organic disease of Heart	2
Consumption	14	Palsy	5
Convulsions	4	Scrofula	1
Croup	2	Small-Pox	1
Dropsy	3	Sun stroke	2
" in the head	1	Teething	13
Dysentery	12	Unknown Adult	4
Drowned	1	Unknown Infantile	22
Fever, bilious	1	Whooping cough	3
Fever, catarrhal	1		
Fever, scarlet	13	Males	74
Fever, typhoid	1	Females	83
Hemorrhage	2		
Inflammation of bowels	2	Total	157

Of which number 20 were colored persons—16 free, and 4 slaves.

Still-births	8	Between 30 and 40 years	9
Under 1 year	49	" 40 and 50 years	10
Between 1 and 2 years	26	" 50 and 60 years	7
" 2 and 5 years	24	" 60 and 70 years	2
" 5 and 10 years	6	" 70 and 80 years	8
" 10 and 15 years	2	" 80 and 90 years	1
" 15 and 20 years	3	" 90 and 100 years	0
" 20 and 30 years	10	Above 100 years	0

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

FOR MAYOR,
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE,
au17-2t CAPT. ROBERT LESLIE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
CONSUMERS OF COAL will please take notice that Messrs. DOBBIN & WARFIELD, No. 36 Second street, are the only authorized agents in this city, for the sale of the Baltimore Coal Company's Coal, wholesale and retail.
The Company has not sold or shipped one pound of Coal to any dealer in Baltimore during this year.
THOMAS WILSON, President Baltimore Coal Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1858. au12-tf

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
FAMILIES, HOTELS, and other consumers, will be supplied with this well known and very desirable fuel, in any quantities, with promptness and despatch. It is undoubtedly the best and cheapest Coal in this market, and consumers will save money by purchasing their supplies at the present unprecedented low price.
DOBBIN & WARFIELD, Sole Agents, No. 36 Second street.
au12-tf

COAL NOTICE,
WE WOULD 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, can not 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 we are enabled to furnish them at a much lower price than later in the season; 2,240 lbs. invariably given to the ton. We also keep constantly on hand, Lyken's Valley, Short Mountain and Cumberland COALS.
WASHBURN & HOUSE, Office, 89 Lombard street, 2nd door, West of South st.
au7

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, Agent.
fe24-tf

PROF. WOOD, 312 Broadway, is ruining the Hair Dye trade. People will not use dyes when a natural restoration to the original color of the hair can be produced by natural remedies. Dyes are artificial agents, and dangerous in their application, but Wood's Hair Tonic is a healthy stimulant, and causes a healthy growth. A growth of gray hair on a young person's head is unnatural, and to apply a coloring fluid produces an unnatural result; the color is changed, to be sure, but not through the roots of the hair. Ladies, do you see that geranium plant in the window yonder? how yellow and faded it looks? It is alive and growing; yet where is the beautiful, rich, dark-green that belongs to it? Gone. You can color those leaves by an external application of chemicals, but they will not remain colored. Do you desire to do it naturally? Make a solution of guano water, apply it to the roots, and the plant will take it up into the system, and then you will see a rich green permanent hue. Professor Wood's Hair Tonic works upon the same principle. The roots of the hair drink up that application, and high health and beauty result.
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, 37 and 39 Baltimore street.
au9-2w

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

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.

COAL,
THE BOSTON COAL COMPANY'S COAL IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET,
And can be had in quantities to suit purchasers, of
T. R. BASSFORD, No. 8½ South street.
☞ ORDERS promptly executed. au7-d1m

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

TROTTING MATCH
AT CENTRAL COURSE,
LATE HERRING RUN, BALTIMORE.
A purse of $25 will be trotted for, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.
J. A. Murphy names b. g., EDWIN BOOTH.
J. Williams names b. g. PILOT.
Peter Duffy names br. g. BIRD OF PARADISE.
au17-3t STARRING & MURPHY, Proprietors.

CAPE MAY.—The regular daily line to CAPE MAY, connecting at New Castle with Steamers on Delaware River, will be discontinued after MONDAY, August 16. Passengers wishing to go to the Capes can procure tickets at same price, ($4,) but will be obliged to go via. Philadelphia, and to which place Baggage will only be checked.
au17-1w WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE Fine Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, 600 tons, M. R. Greene, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, August 21st, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight now received and Bills of Lading signed. For freight or passage, having all state room accommodations, apply to T. H. BELT, Jr. Agent, Union Dock.
N. B.—Freights for Augusta taken as quick and cheaper than any other route. au17-tf

THOMAS SHIELDS. P. J. ROCHE.
SHIELDS & ROCHE,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES AND BRANDIES,
And dealers in all kinds of DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
No. 145 *North Howard street, Baltimore, Md.*
Always on hand, a large stock of superior Old RYE WHISKEY. au17-tf

HOWARD AND LOMBARD ST.
PROPERTY FOR SALE.
JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, 198 Baltimore street, offer for sale, upon very liberal terms—
No. 1.—Dwelling-house No. 15 S. Howard st.
No. 2.—Dwelling-house No. 17 S. Howard st., corner of Cider Alley.
No. 3.—Dwelling-house No. 19 S. Howard st., southwest corner of Cider Alley.
No. 4.—Dwelling-house No. 21 S. Howard st.
No. 5.—Dwelling-house No. 23 S. Howard st.
No. 6.—Dwelling-house No. 164 Lombard st., one door west of Howard, with depth to Cider Alley.
No. 7.—Dwelling-house No. 166 Lombard st., with depth to Cider Alley.
No. 8.—Unimproved lot of ground on Pratt st., between Scott and Parker sts.
This property, being sold to close the estate of the late Thomas D. Johnston, Esq., will be offered on liberal terms. A long credit will be granted, and a portion of the purchase money may permanently remain as a lien on the property. For further information, apply at our Banking House. (au17) JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO.

FOR RENT.—A superior Market or Dairy FARM, containing 83¼ acres; the soil is very good, improvements comfortable, location very healthy, and only one mile from the city limits. Rent only $900 a year. A lease of 5 years will be given, apply to
JAMES BOYD, 26 St. Paul st.
au17-3t

SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.—Ordered, this 16th day of August, 1858, that the sales made and reported by W. W. Glenn, Trustee of Joel F. Counsell, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the eighth day of September next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once a week for each of three successive weeks in some newspaper in city of Baltimore, on or before the said 8th day of September next. Am't of sales $2,925.
GEO. E. SANGSTON, Clerk.
au17-law3w Test—GEO. E. SANGSTON, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, letters of administration on the estate of MARY EDMONDSON, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February, next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Administrator.
au17-law4w*

FOR SALE.—The fine keel schooner HARRIET, formerly the GRAHAM, built for the Government in 1848, of white and live oak, copper fastened, tree-nailed, yellow metalled, March, 1857, stows 1,030 round barrels, draws 8½ feet of water deep loaded. Can be seen at Fardy's ship-yard, south side the basin. For terms, &c., apply to W. RHOADS & SON, corner Smith's wharf and Pratt street.
au17-tf

FOR SALE.—The schooner MIGIONETTE, 163 tons, centre-board, two years old, copper-fastened and tree-nailed—carries 5,100 bushels corn—draws six feet loaded, in first-rate order, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to W. RHOADS & SON. au17-tf

PEREMPTORY ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY.
The subscriber, as executor, and by order of the Orphans' Court for Baltimore city, will sell on this TUESDAY AFTERNOON, August 17th, at four o'clock, on the premises, all the following described very valuable property, viz:
ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS situated on the east side of Broadway, a few doors south of Pratt street. The lot fronts Broadway 26 feet, and running back 200 feet. The improvement (No. 74) consists of a large three story brick DWELLING, with extensive brick back building, occupied as a Furniture Wareroom and Cabinet Maker's Shop, with every convenience for conducting that business.
The property was formerly occupied by the late Thomas Cromwell, and now occupied by Mr. Geo. H. Cromwell, as a Furniture Wareroom and Cabinet Maker's Shop, etc. Ground rent $91 per annum.
Terms of sale as prescribed by the Orphans' Court—One third cash, the balance on a credit of three and six months, with interest from day of sale, and where credit is given bonds of good security shall be taken.
The above property will be sold without reserve.
For private sale until the 17th inst.
JOHN W. RANDOLPH, Executor.
SAMUEL H. GOVER, Auctioneer,
aug.17 1t 84 Baltimore street.

OLIVE OIL.—200 baskets, new crop, superfine Clarified Bordeaux SWEET OIL—"J. Durand" stamp. Imported and for sale by
LAWRENCE, THOMPSON & CO., 64 Exchange Place.
au17-tf

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT makes better Coffee than it is possible to obtain in any other way—because, by an ingenious but simple arrangement, the housekeeper may *boil her Coffee for any length of time without loss of Aroma*, thus securing all the elements of the Coffee in their natural and proportional combination. ALFRED H. REIP,
au17-tf No. 337 Baltimore st.

HERRINGS.
One hundred bbls. of new dry salted, for sale by
W. RHOADS & SON, corner Smith's wharf and Pratt st.
au17

A. SEIGNETTE AND JOHN DURAND & CO'S. highly flavored ROCHELLE BRANDY—pale and colored, for sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouse. Imported by LAWRENCE, THOMSEN & CO.,
au17-tf 64 Exchange Place.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.
400 tons of old RAILS, for sale by
STEPHEN S. LEE, 50 South Gay st.
au17

CITRON.—10 cases prime Leghorn, just received and for sale by J. CROSBY & SON,
au17-tf 15 Bowly's wharf.

ACARD.—Valuable Property on Broadway, at auction.—Public attention is called to the sale of that very valuable property, No. 74 Broadway, to take place on the premises THIS AFTERNOON, (17th,) at 4 o'clock; for particulars, see advertisement.
au17-tf SAM'L H. GOVER, Auct'r.

CHARLES STREET AVENUE PROPERTY.—Sixty acres, capable of subdivision with desirable building sites, with fine views of the surrounding country. For sale by JAMES BOYD,
au17-3t 26 St. Paul st.

JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO., *BANKERS,* au17

DISCOUNT UNCURRENT MONEY AT LOWEST RATES.
au17 198 Baltimore Street.

PROMPT RETURNS GIVEN FOR COLLECTIONS—At best rates.
au17 JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT ON BEST TERMS.
JOHNSTON'S BANK,
au17 198 Baltimore street.

LOANS MADE ON CALL, AT LOW RATES.
au17 JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO.

TIME PAPER WANTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN, constantly.
au17 JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO.

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION GIVEN to the Banking Business.
au17 JOHNSTON, BROTHERS & CO.

HAMS.—5,000 pieces bulk and bagged HAMS, for sale by
au17-tf JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

SIDES.—100 hhds. bulk and Bacon Sides, for sale by (au17 tf) JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

ROMULUS R. GRIFFITH, GUANO AND PHOSPHATE OF LIME AGENCY, No. 84 Exchange Place, up stairs, offer for sale, GUANOS, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, GROUND BONES, and other fertilizing manures. au16-2m*

AGENCY OF THE HAZARD POWDER CO.—The undersigned having a large and complete assortment of sporting, shipping, mining, and blasting POWDER, in their magazine, are prepared to execute all orders for this justly celebrated Powder, at manufacturer's prices. D. J. FOLEY & BRO., Agents,
au16-dtf 50 South street.

AT NO. 42 North Calvert street, comfortable Rooms and Board can be had for married or single persons. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,
au16-dtf Agent for keepers.

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

JAMES SLOAN, DEALER IN FOREIGN FRUITS, ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUNES, *PALM NUTS, PINE APPLES, DATES, FIGS,* CITRON, COCOA NUTS AND ALMONDS.
au14 NO. 91 LOMBARD ST., Baltimore.

A SPECULATION.—The Public are invited to call at my store to see the latest improvement in WASHING MACHINES—for which Patent Rights for the States of Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, are for sale.
ALFRED H. REIP,
au14-tf No. 337 Baltimore st.

CAMP MEETING.
PORTABLE BEDSTEADS, AND *CAMP STOOLS,*
At WM. P. SPENCER'S FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, No. 32 and 34 South Calvert st.
au13-d1w

BOGGS, COTTMAN & CO., Nos. 44 and 46 LOMBARD STREET, OPPOSITE PUBLIC STORES, BALTIMORE.
IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, SEGARS, &c.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c.
Cognac & Rochelle Brandies, Pale and Dark. Old Rye Whiskey, of different qualities.
Holland Gin. German Tonic Bitters.
Jamaica & Santa Cruz Rum. Scotch and Irish Whiskey. Madeira, Sherry, Port Lisbon, Malaga, Champ