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 B. timore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 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.

When England and France united to protect Turkey from Russian aggression, it was not out of friendship for the Sultan, or from sympathy with the Mussulmans; but in the interest of Europe, and for the preservation of the balance of power. So far as the promulgation of Christian doctrines, and the security of the Christian populations of the Ottoman empire are concerned, the absorption of Turkey by any one or more of the great European powers, would prove of eminent service. But to have suffered the Czar to seize possession of the throne of CONSTANTINE, would have been to make the Russian the foremost power in the world, and to have subjected to the imperious will of one absolute sovereign, the future destiny of the neighboring States. It was not, therefore, in a spirit of pure philanthropy, that the Western Powers fought, in the Crimea, the battles of Turkey; but as a measure of policy. It was to check the progress of Russia on the shores of the Euxine and the Mediterranean; to wrest from the Czar his control over the mouths of the Danube—to relieve the Principalities from the pressure of a Russian Protectorate, and to secure Austria from the overshadowing influence of an ambitious and energetic neighbor by the reconstruction of a part of what formerly constituted the Western boundary of the Russian Empire. In such a struggle, involving consequences so momentous to the allied powers, the protection of the Turkish Empire was absolutely essential to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and was of almost equal importance to the security of the French province of Algeria, of the vice-royalty of Egypt, and of British rule in India. But, in spite of the armed intervention of England and France; the sacrifice of two hundred and fifty thousand men, and the expenditure of several millions of pounds sterling, the Turkish Empire is gradually crumbling to pieces. The "sick man," to use the expressive figure of the Czar NICHOLAS, has not been benefitted by the nostrums of the doctors. He has been relieved from extinction by violent means; but for his old chronic complaint diplomacy has failed to discover an adequate remedy. Neither the *Hatti Humayun*, nor *Tangimat*, avail to relieve the Christians in Turkey from the effects of Mussulman intolerance and fanaticism. From Northern Albania, to Arabia Felix, Turkish misrule prevails to a greater extent than ever. The annual revenue of the Empire falls far short of the expenses of the government, and instead of greater harmony prevailing among the mixed races subject to Turkish authority,—now that Russian agents have no longer the same power to stir up the provinces to revolt, the spirit of disaffection has increased until it extends from the shores of the Black Sea to the Gulf of Venice. So far, therefore, as Turkey is immediately concerned, the result of the Crimean war has been to accelerate the decay of Turkish power in Europe, and to render the bigotry of the Asiatic Turks more intense and insufferable. With such people, an European protectorate can effect no permanent good. What salutary impressions could possibly be made upon a race of fatalists, wedded to their opinions; clinging to an effete faith, and regarding every European as a natural enemy? During the Crimean war, many and profound were the speculations of Journalists, concerning the future destiny of the Turkish Empire. Through the influence of European civilization, and under the control of European intelligence, populous cities were to spring up on the shores of the Euxine, and the fertile region adjacent was to become the granary of the world. The power of the Sultan was to be acknowledged from the centre to the circumference of his dominions, and Christians and Mussulmans possessed of equal rights and equal privileges, were to labor together for the common good under just laws impartially administered. A National Bank was to be established; railroads were to be constructed; canals dug, and commerce was to flourish like a green bay tree. It was one of those Arcadian fancies in which ingenious theorists occasionally indulge, and, like all such fancies, it could not stand the test of a practical demonstration. What Turkey was before the Crimean war, that Turkey now is, only more helpless, more inert, more bigoted. The Muezzin still summons from dome and minaret the faithful to prayer as of old. The green standard of the prophet is still sacredly preserved in the mosque of Omar, or Sophia; the horse tails of gaily apparelled Pachas still flutter in the wind, and glisten in the sunshine of Stamboul; but the warlike spirit and the industrial enterprise which once animated the followers of Mahomet, and Omar, and Abubeker, no longer challenge the fear and admiration of the world. European Turkey is wholly disaffected, and over Asiatic Turkey the Sultan exercises only a nominal jurisdiction. Where all the elements of a homogeneous nationality are wanting, what hope is there for the regeneration of the people under a feeble government contending with diverse interests? In Europe the Turk is now but a sojourner. His traditions point to a time when he will be constrained to abandon his European conquests and retire into Asia. These traditions are now in process of fulfilment, and the most difficult problem which the Western powers, at no very distant day, will be called upon to solve, in the event of the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, or of its concentration within its original limits, is the disposition to be made of European Turkey, and the form of government which will be best adapted to promote the welfare of its sixteen millions of inhabitants.

The fact that the remains of WELLS and McCOMAS, the two young men who fell at North Point whilst fighting in defence of our city, are to be interred at Ashland Square on the 13th instant, has already been stated. From the following correspondence between Mr. WM. H. QUINCY, the Chairman of the Committee having the matter in hand, and the Hon. JOHN C. LEGRAND, it will be seen that the latter gentleman has consented to become the orator on the occasion:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20, 1858.

JUDGE JOHN C. LEGRAND—

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wells and McComas Monument Association, to whom has been confided the arrangements for the interment in Ashland square, of the remains of the two gallant young men, who fell at North Point whilst repelling the advance of Gen. Ross and the British soldiery, upon the City of Baltimore, on the 12th September, 1814—and over whose sacred ashes it is the object of the Association to erect a suitable monument, to mark their resting place, and tell the story of their noble deeds and disinterested patriotism; it was determined the interment should take place on the 13th proximo, upon which patriotic occasion the Military and Civic Association of the city, the heads of the General, State and City Governments, with other distinguished personages, are expected to participate in the ceremonies.

I have been directed to inform you, that you have been selected to deliver the address, and I sincerely trust you will consent so to do; and of which pleasing fact I beg to be assured at your earliest convenience. With sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, permit me to remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. QUINCY, Sec. Ex. Committee.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th inst. I accept the honor the committee have so kindly bestowed upon me. My wish will be to do all I can to assist the good feeling, and invigorate the sentiments which ought to prevail at the proposed sacred ceremonies.

With thanks to yourself, and to the Committee whom you represent,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. LEGRAND.

WM. H. QUINCY, ESQ., Sec., &c.

We are indebted to the Hon JAS. A. PEARCE for a copy of the Annual Report on *Commerce and Navigation* for the year 1857.

The Chicago Grand Jury has failed to find a bill of indictment against the Hon. J. Wentworth, arrested on a charge of perjury.

CHICAGO—A BRILLIANT PICTURE.

[*From the Atlantic Monthly.*]

Chicago, the Wondrous, sits amid her wealth, like a magnificent sultana, half-reclining over a great oval mirror, supplied by that lake of Lakes, the fathomless Michigan. Perhaps the resemblance might be unpoetically traced to particulars; for we are told by lotos-eating travelers, that Oriental beauties, with all their splendor, are not especially clean. Certain it is that our Occidental sultana dresses her fair head with towers and spires, and hangs about her neck long rows of gems in the shape of stately and elegant dwellings—yet, descending to her feet, we sink in mud and mire, or tumble unguardedly into excavations set like traps for the unwary, or oust whole colonies of rats from beneath plank walks where they have burrowed securely ever since "improvements" began. At some seasons, indeed, there is no mud, because the high winds from the lake or the prairies turn the mud into dust, which blinds our eyes, fills our mouths, and makes us Quakers in appearance and anything but saints in heart.

Chicago walking resembles none but such as Christian encountered as he fled from the City of Destruction; yet in this case the ills are those of a city of *Construction*—sure to disappear as soon as the builders find time to care for such trifles. Chicago people, it is well known, walk with their heads in the clouds, and, naturally, do not mind what happens to their feet. It is only strangers who exclaim, and sometimes more than exclaim, at the dangers of the way. Cast-away carriages lie along the roadside, like ships on Fire Island beach. Nobody minds them. If you see a gentleman at a distance, progressing slowly with a gliding or floundering pace, you conclude he has a horse under him—and, perhaps, on nearer approach, you see bridle and headstall.

This is in early spring, while the frost is coming out of the ground. As the season advances, the horse emerges, and you are just getting a fair sight of him when the dust begins and he disappears again. So say the scoffers, and those who would, but do not, own any city lots in that favored vicinity; and to the somewhat heated mind of the traveler who encounters such things for the first time, the story does not seem so very much exaggerated. Simple wayfarers like myself, however, tell no such wicked tales of the Garden City; but remember only her youth, her grandeur, her spirit, her hospitality, her weight of cares, her immense achievements, and her sure promise of future metropolitan splendors.

The vicinity of Chicago is all dotted with beautiful villa residences. To drive among them is like turning over a book of architectural drawings—so great is their variety, and so marked the taste which prevails. Many of them are the fine light colored stone found in the neighborhood, and their substantial excellence inspires a feeling that all this prosperity is of no ephemeral character. People do not build such country houses until they feel settled and secure. The lake shore is of course the line of attraction, for it is the only natural beauty of the place.

But what trees! Several of the streets of Chicago may easily become as beautiful drives as the farfamed Cascine at Florence, and will be so before her population doubles again—which is giving but a short interval for the improvement. No parks as yet, however. Land on the lake-shore is too precious, and the flats west of the town are quite despised. Yet city parks do not demand very unequal surface, and it would not require a very potent landscape gardener or an unheard-of amount of dollars to make a fine driving and riding ground, where the new carriages of the fortunate might be aired, and the fine horses of the gay exercised, during a good part of the year.

To describe Chicago, one would need all the superlatives set in a row. Grandest, flattest—mud diest, dustiest—hottest, coldest -wettest, driest—farthest north, south, east and west from other places, consequently most central—best harbor on Lake Michigan, worst harbor and smallest river any great commercial city ever lived on—most elegant in architecture, meanest in hovel-propping—wildest in speculation, solidest in value—proudest in self-esteem, loudest in self-disparagement—most lavish, most grasping—most public spirited in some things, blindest and darkest on some points of highest interest.

And some poor souls would doubtless add,—most fascinating, or most desolate,—according as one goes there, gay and hopeful, to find troops of prosperous friends, or lonely and poor, with the distant hope of bettering broken fortune by struggling among the driving thousands already there on the same errand. There is perhaps, no place in the world where it is more necessary to take a bright and hopeful view of life, and none where this is more difficult. There is too much at stake. Those who have visited Baden-Baden and her Kursaal sisters in the height of the season need not be told that no "church-face" ever equaled in solemnity the countenances of those who surround the fatal tables, waiting for the stony lips of the *croupier* to announce "*Noir perd*," or *Rouge gagne*." At Chicago are a wider table, higher stakes, more desperate throws, and Fate herself presiding, or what seems Fate, at once partial and inexorable.

But, on this great scale, even success fails to bring smiles. The winners sit "with hair on end at their own wonders," and half fearing that such golden showers have some illusion about them, and may prove fairy favors at last. Next to this feeling comes the thirst for more. Enlarged means bring enlarged desires and ever extending plans. The repose and lightness of heart that were at first to be the reward of success recede farther and farther into the dim distance, until at last they are lost sight of entirely, confessed, with a sigh, to be unattainable.

How can people in this State wear cheerful countenances? When one looks at the gay and social faces and habits of some little German town, where are cultivated people, surrounded by the books and pictures they love, with leisure enough for music and dancing, and tea garden chat, for deep friendships and lofty musings, it would seem as if our shrewd Yankee-land and its outcroppings at the West had not yet found out everything worth knowing.

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

Yesterday was about as dull a Sabbath as we have ever yet seen in this city. Even church-going seemed to be at a heavy discount; and in the afternoon the streets were quiet and almost totally deserted, everywhere being crowded with lakegoers, the late retreats swarmed, and the suburbs, in spots which we visited—there being no items in town—were sufficiently lively and pleasant. So that the city was like some pies we have eaten—flat and tasteless in the middle, but good around the edges.

In the afternoon we visited the famous spot in the classic and ancient Third, known as the racket (or raquette) ground. It is a large common out back of Claiborne Circle, in sight of the Ponchartrain Railroad. As there may be many of our readers who don't know what racket is, we will tell them. It is something like tennis-ball—a big field game, in which the ball is picked up and thrown with two sticks, having spoon-like ends. There are two parties to the game: each party have their target, a tall frame, a foot and a half wide, covered with canvas, and their colors flying at the top. The targets are about two squares apart, and whichever party oftenest hits the tarket—it does'nt count unless the ball hits the canvas, between clear of the frame—wins the game.

Yesterday we found the game was the grand annual battle between the two negro parties which have existed for the last thirty or forty years—the Laville party, composed of the city negroes, and the Bayou party, made up of the negroes living out back of town, along the Bayou St. John, etc. Ordinarily, the game is free to any number on either side; but this time it was a match of eighty-three picked men on each side, for a wager of $150 a side and the flag, and $10 to the first man marking ball, or hitting a target. The Laville darkeys floated blue colors, and all wore blue caps; the Bayou boys' colors and caps were red. The scene was sufficiently lively when we reached the ground, just before the game begun. One whole side of the field was flanked by the refreshment booths of turbaned wenches, with flags flying and all the general excitement characteristic of a race course: the prize flags of the opposing parties flaunting from a stake midway between the targets; the negroes, stripped, belted, and eager for the fray, playing about with their rackets, and spectators of all colors and degrees pouring upon the field in hundreds and even thousands, for there could not have been less than three thousand people on the field before the game closed. We noticed considerable sporting spirit and a high party feeling among the friends and backers of the contending clubs.

At 5 o'clock the fun commenced. The red and blue caps, a hundred or more, huddled up in a crowd, sticks in the air. The ball is thrown up.—There is a clatter of the rackets—a mad rough-and-tumble, in which the strongest niggers keep underneath where the ball is—the partisans yell and fling up their hats—the fight and the clatter of the sticks goes on root hog or die! Up goes the ball—but the clashing sticks stop it—another scramble on the ground—the ball flies a dozen feet off—a dozen niggers fall over it in a pile, and whilst they struggle, a muscular little Bayou buck steals off with the ball. But they chase him. Lavilles and Bayous; and, heavens, how he runs! After a race of fifty or a hundred yards, he gets a jump or so ahead, draws for a fling—and, but its no use! The Laville rackets stop him, amid an opposing clatter of the Bayou rackets—and there is another terrible rooting with the sticks on the ground. For ten or fifteen minutes this fighting goes on, before some lucky athlete gets the ball and gets far enough from the crowd to give the ball a good fling for base.

At last the ball flies to the other side of the field.—Hear the yells. "Bayou!" "Laville!" "Bayou!" See the sweating darkies, shirtless and shoeless, go thundering after the ball, and just see how the white people scatter before them. The ball is on the ground again, and fifty niggers fighting over it fiercer than ever. They roll and pile about, all over the field, after the ball, before it gets another fling. Up it goes again. More yelling. After another desperate battle it grazes the target. Just see the hats go up, and notice the general madness of the field, when it was only a miss. Away they go again. Now over yonder, rooting among the weeds—now in among the beer stands. It is none of their look-out if the stands get upset, or white people get knocked down or run over or cracked on the shins. Look at that black Hercules, with half a pair of pants and nothing else on. Taking a short cut to head the ball, he bolts head foremost through a crowd of white men, scattering them in all directions. The white men don't like it much, but they know it's none of the nigger's look-out.

And so for over two hours the battle rages, the thousands of spectators surging about, either following the ball or getting away from it, and at all times impeding the niggers. After 7 o'clock, when it becomes so dark that the ball can't be followed, the sticks are thrown up and the game ended. It is a drawn game, neither party having made a ball.

Such is "racket." The game yesterday was worth going ten miles to see. As it was not decided, the battle is to be refought next Sunday. Racket is an old institution down town.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL.—Since the receipt from Mr. Collins of his last note, the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy have heard nothing further as to what will be the course of the Collins' Steamship Company respecting the trans-Atlantic mail. Whether that company will resume its trips between New York and Liverpool, and avail itself of a contract founded upon the act of Congress is, therefore, still a matter of uncertainty. The Government will not probably, under the existing law at least, enter into any negotiations based upon the change of termini desired by the company, to wit: Portland and Southampton.

FRENCH KISSING.

A sprightly, amusing Paris correspondent of one of the papers, thus describes the rage for kissing in "La Belle France:"

The almost universal custom of kissing in Paris seems at first singular to a stranger coming from the country where the proprieties of life rarely permit you to take a lady's hand—much less to salute her. In France, to kiss a lady with whom you are not intimate, is very common; especially is this the case if she is a married lady. Not only the members of the family, but all the guests, expect invariably to salute the lady of the house, on coming down in the morning. But though the modest American may, perhaps, escape the ceremony on ordinary occasions, yet on New Year's morning it is imperative. On that morning I came down to my office about 9 o'clock. I sat down quietly, bidding Madame *bon jour*, as on ordinary occasions.—In a few moments she was at my elbow, with—

"Mons. B., I am angry with you."

I expressed a regret and annoyance of having given her any reason.

"Ah," said she, "you know very well the reason. It is because you did not embrace me this morning when you came down."

Madame was a lady of perhaps twenty-eight, with jet black, glossy hair, and a clear, fair complexion. She was very beautiful; had she been plain, I should have felt less embarrassed. She waited as though expecting me to atone for my neglect; but how could I before the whole table? I sat all this time trembling in my seat. At length Madame said,

"Mons. B., *embrasez moi.*"

The worst had come. I arose, trembling, put my bloodless lips, all greasy with butter, and wet with coffee, (for in my embarrassment I had dropped my napkin) to those of Madame. This was my first French kiss.

PARALYSIS RESULTING FROM TOBACCO TIN-FOILED. Within a few years past the foil has come into very general use in the place of paper, as an article in which to put up chewing tobacco for general use. The change was convenient, and the new article grew into favor among tobacco chewers. At first consumers had to pay a pretty good price for it, but of late the article has been cheapened. But it has just received a blow that, we think, must terminate its entire use It is now asserted, and with severe experience to support it, that the tin-foil has dangerous poisonous qualities. Two cases that have just arisen are calculated to give a great celebrity to this belief. Police Justice Bragg, of Detroit, and a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, have been attacked by severe strokes of paralysis, induced as the physicians declare, by the poisonous influence of tin-foil used by tobacco venders.—If this judgment be sound, we may expect to see at once a general abolition of the use of this article.

INSANITY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.—The London *Lancet* says, that to determine the period of life which furnishes the greatest number of insane persons, it is sufficient to bring together the records made up under different circumstances. One of these, made at the Bicetre, France, where poor men only are received, another at the Salpetriere, a hospital for poor women, the third, an establishment devoted to the wealthy, have been examined, and it appears that the age which furnishes the greatest number of insane, is for men, that from thirty to forty years, while for women it is that from fifty to sixty years. The ages which furnish the least, are for both sexes, childhood, youth, and advanced age. Among women, insanity appears earlier than among men, indeed from twenty-nine to thirty years of age. The rich are more subject to insanity in proportion than the poor.

EASTERN GOLD.—The editor of the Portland *Advertiser* has seen some specimens of gold that were taken from the banks of the Kennebec river at Skowhegan, within five feet of the water. The *Advertiser* says:

"There has been two or three persons prospecting for gold in that vicinity for a week past, and their success has awakened a fever amoug the inhabitants in that vicinity, so that in a short time we expect to hear of hundreds digging on the banks of the Kennebec."

MARRIED,

On the 23d instant, by Rev. Dr. Webster, WILLIAM ELFING, of this city, to ANNE ELIZABETH SWIGGETTE, of Delaware.

On the 22d instant, by Rev. J. S. McMurray, GEORGE W. REAY to Miss JOSEPHINE DEADY, all of Baltimore.

On the 19th instant, SAMUEL HARDAY to Miss MARY ANN HARRIS, both of this city.

On the 17th instant, at the Parsonage 84 William street, by Rev. John Thrush, GEORGE W. TALL and Miss AMANDA B. JONES, all of this city.

At New York, on Monday, 23d instant, by Rev. K. Walling, Mr. FURMAN PEASELL to Miss JANE E. HIGBIA.

DIED,

On the 24th instant, of brain fever, EDWIN W., only child of John E. H. and Cecelia Boston, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

On the 24th instant, MARY ELIZA, second daughter of Henry and Sarah Ann Daneker, aged 18 years.

On the 24th instant, SARAH CATHARINE, aged 17 months and 12 days, youngest and beloved child of Bernard and Anna Gray.

Of erysipelas, MARGARET ROSALIE, aged 10 months and 4 days, daughter of Wm. E. and Agnes Ross.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of Robert Scott, No. 336 North Gay street, J. DAVIDGE WOOD, aged 48 years.

Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, 20th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Blakely, in Baltimore county, ANN LEAGUE, consort of the late Luke League, of this city, in the 70th year of her age.

At New Orleans, after two days' illness of yellow fever, JAMES M. FOSTER, of this city, in the 49th year of his age.

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

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,
au12-tf Sole Agents, No. 36 Second street.

NOTHING IS SO BECOMING to a man or woman as a soft luxuriant head of hair. It is the crowning ornament of humanity. But alas! how soon it is lost, and with it all beauty, unless nourished and invigorated by some chemical preparation, for which nothing has yet been discovered equal to Professor Wood's Preparation.
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,
au25-2w 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.

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,
au7 West of South st.

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.

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.
pl9-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, Agent.
No. 8¼ South street.
☞ ORDERS promptly executed. au7-d1m

DEFENDERS OF BALTIMORE IN 1814.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the WELLS & McCOMAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That all those who were engaged in the defence of Baltimore in 1814 be and they are hereby respectfully invited to join in the ceremonies to take place on the 13th September next, at the interment of the remains of Wells and McComas in Ashland Square.
Those who accept the above invitation will please report as early as possible to the undersigned.
Carriages, &c., will be furnished to accommodate those who join with us.
By order of the Executive Committee.
au26 W. H. QUINCY, Sec'y.

WELLS & McCOMAS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.
The Executive Committee of the WELLS & McCOMAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, to whom has been confided the arrangements for the interment of the remains of WELLS and McCOMAS, in Ashland Square, on the 13th proximo, respectfully requests the various Military and Civic Associations of the city to join in the ceremonies to take place on that patriotic occasion. It is the desire of the Association to get up a demonstration worthy of the object contemplated, and the Committee indulge the hope that this invitation will be cordially and cheerfully responded to.
Military Companies from Washington, Cumberland, York, Frederick, and other contiguous places, are expected to join in the ceremonies.
An address will be delivered by the Hon. John. C. Legrand, and it is hoped that a creditable demonstration will inaugurate a patriotic purpose.
Those who intend joining with the Association, please report immediately to the Secretary.
COMMITTEE:
Col. GEORGE PETERS, J. J. STAYLOR, Esq.
Col. S. S. MILLS, C. W. HILTZ, Esq.
Major R. LILLY, W. H. QUINCY, Esq.
Capt. G W. ROWERS.
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BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, sitting as a Court of Equity—the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Exchange Sales Rooms, on Gay street, in the city of Baltimore, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, at one o'clock P. M., the following valuable property:
THE SOUTH SIDE DISTILLERY, located a few rods south of city limits, three stories high, gravel roof fire proof, 106 by 48 feet, with brick piers for tubs, &c., one story addition 42 by 60 feet, SPIRIT HOUSE 16 by 20 feet, all of brick, and COAL BIN for 200 tons of coal, built of STONE, level with furnace room, and below the road, together with pens for feeding 4,000 hogs, constructed in the most approved manner, with drains and sinks for saving manure, for which there is ready sale. This property is complete and no EXPENSE was spared to make it so—machinery having been applied wherever required to dispense with manual labor, and is capable of grinding, mashing and distilling from 1,000 to 1,400 bushels grain daily into whiskey, with water privilege sufficient for an enlargement to almost any extent, say 5,000 bushels daily, and has desirable advantages for the addition of an ALCOHOL STILL, for the products of which there is prompt sale, and was built with such views. The water for cooling purposes is never over 50 deg., and for warm and other purposes, was not at any time last summer over 68 deg. Fahrenheit. The latter is drawn from a lake of 25 acres water sufficient at a depth of 20 feet. The level of water is several feet higher than the second or mash floor.—The water advantages are probably not equalled in this country. The whole establishment cost $35,000, exclusive of ground, and has only been in operation about 4 months, and was built for the purpose used, and with the intention of future enlargement, &c. Being the same property described in a mortgage from George U. Graff to William Crichton, dated on or about the 19th November, 1857, and recorded in the Land Records of Baltimore county.
The premises on which the above are erected comprises about 4 acres, improved besides Distillery, &c., by a LARGE STABLE for 12 horses, and TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, and embraces ALL THE WATER RIGHTS, required, and is subject to a ground rent of $650 per annum, to be bought out at or before 1st September, 1861, for $10,000. There are THREE SPRINGS on the place not yet brought into use. Besides the above named advantages there are many others connected with distilling to which it is adapted.
The fact of this property being outside city limits exempts it from city taxation and interference, giving decided advantages for feeding, over many places.
The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are one-third in three months, and the balance in six and twelve months—the credit to be secured by approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from day of sale.
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