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

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 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.

It appears that the British government has made satisfactory explanations to that of Spain for the recent invasion of its sovereignty by the visitation of American and Spanish vessels, in the ports, or within the maritime jurisdiction, of the island of Cuba. So, too, the late offensive observations of Lord MALMESBURY are reported to have been diplomatically qualified or atoned for—and those of our contemporaries who have been congratulating themselves upon finding the coveted Queen of the Antilles altogether at our mercy, are thrown back once more upon the intrinsic resources of filibusterism, with no new ally but the London *Times*. The bait held out by that very adroit and unscrupulous journal, has been bitten at, by a portion of our press, as greedily as those who offered it could have desired, and our country has been presented in the humilitating attitude of rejoicing, with its whole heart, at the supposed removal of a fancied protectorate, which it had before been all the while protesting, in the most indignant manner, that it utterly disregarded or despised. Nor indeed is this all of the humiliation. So far as that portion of the press, to which we have alluded, is concerned, the confession has been openly made, that the UNITED STATES have not been deterred hitherto, from carrying out their aggressive views in respect to Cuba, by any sense of right or justice, but simply by the apprehension of an interference with which they were unwilling or afraid to cope. We entertain no doubt that the admissions thus inadvertently, but unequivocally made, will, in due course, be quoted by the very journal which furnished the occasion for them, as evidences of American spirit and morals. If the comments be confined to the parties really in fault and the scattered patrons and advocates of the land-robbing scheme in question, certainly nothing can be said too harsh to be deserved, and no right-minded American will complain, we are persuaded, of any severity with which the castigation may be administered. It is high time, however, that the position of our government itself should be above all suspicion upon the point, and that it should be understood to represent the good faith and good feeling which we are quite sure, pervades the mass of the American people upon the much vexed Cuban question. Its past conduct certainly leaves small room for surprise that its principles and intentions should be misunderstood and misrepresented—if, indeed, as we would fain hope, what is sometimes thought and said of them be misunderstanding or misrepresentation. To ourselves, we confess that the policy of the UNITED STATES government, for some years past, in regard to Cuba, has been anything but edifying, in point of statesmanship—to say nothing more. Those who recall the details of Mr. SOULE's explosive diplomacy at Madrid, will remember that the PACHECO Ministry were fully prepared to mature and conclude a commercial treaty with the UNITED STATES, embracing the trade of the Spanish West Indies, and that overtures to that effect were distinctly made to Mr. PERRY, while acting as *chargé ad interim*, during the Minister's absence. Mr. PERRY, however, was not authorized to treat, and Mr. SOULE had no idea of agreeing to any such thing. His very appointment was an insult to Spain, in view of his well known opinions and antecedents, and he seemed to have made up his mind that his career should be of a piece with his appointment. He had determined to have Cuba during his official term, and commercial treaties belonged to a more pacific and inglorious line of policy than he thought it was his mission to adopt. So soon, therefore, as he could get through his private shooting affairs with Dukes and Marquises, and could dispose of his little court of republican refugees, he posted off to Ostend Conferences, or other places where he had as little business to be, and where he was able to persuade older and graver gentlemen, who ought to have known better, to sign his fillibustering manifestoes. Fortune however, for once, did not favor the brave, and the belligerent Plenipotentiary soon found it necessary to come home in disgust, not only without having purchased or taken Cuba, but having, on the other hand, done every thing in the power of man to render the peaceful acquisition of the Island, by this country, perfectly impossible. The only definite result of his negotiations was to uproot the confidence of Spain in our friendship and good faith; to put an end to all immediate chance of a commercial arrangement, and to procure from the Cortes, amid tumultuous applause, a unanimous and enthusiastic declaration of the sentiment, that to part with Cuba would be national disgrace. And so it is that things now stand, and the sentiment then proclaimed is a perfectly well settled principle of Spanish statesmanship, which no ministry could hint at violating, without being instantly hissed from power—and the actual disregard of which would peril the very existence of the monarchy itself.

So much for the diplomacy of "annexation."—One half of the energy wasted in abortive schemes, both unjust and nationally disreputable, would have secured to the UNITED STATES, by treaty, commercial advantages, which would have rendered Cuba practically ours, as effectually as a purchase or a conquest, without the cost of the one or the blood and shame of the other. She would have become ours, by virtue of our proximity, our fair maritime enterprise—our commercial activity and resources. She would have been ours, by the ties which reciprocal commerce draws so closely—by the confidence which good faith and common interests inspire—by friendly and profitable contact with our people, our customs and our institutions. She would have been a treasure to us, and a far richer treasure than now to the mother country, to whose national coffers her revenue, which at present is consumed in fleets and armies to protect her against our aggressions, would have carried increasing means of home-development, improvement and prosperity. Her allegiance to Spain would have grown cordial, under the blessings of a liberal system, while her relations with us would have been a victory of peace and civilization. Such are the only victories, save those in self-defence, which Republics may honorably gain, and such a victory, so won, would, in itself and its results, have reflected far more lustre on the administration which flung the chance of it away, than the most brilliant and successful foray which could have set our flag upon the Moro.

We trust that Mr. BUCHANAN, with his large experience, has seen the folly of his predecessors by the light of its results, and that instead of occupying himself with the vain and futile attempts against which the policy of Spain opposes so absolute a barrier to peaceful success, he will direct his efforts into the more legitimate channels of ordinary negotiation. We are quite sure that no portions of Mr. BUCHANAN's letter accepting the nomination for the PRESIDENCY, or of his inaugural address, gave greater satisfaction to the country, than those in which he pledged himself to a pacific and conservative policy in our relations with foreign governments. They removed the apprehensions, not altogether unnatural, which the Ostend Manifesto had excited in all who valued the good name of the country, and the manifold interests bound up in the preservation of peace. To carry out the principles which ushered in his administration so acceptably, would certainly crown it with public applause and gratitude. A treaty of commercial freedom and reciprocity, opening the ports of the Spanish islands to our vessels, and removing the onerous measures of discrimination which now stand so absurdly in the way of an equal and profitable trade, would be a measure of which every enlightened merchant and statesman would welcome the consummation. That such a scheme, pursued with wisdom and conciliation, could readily be made successful, we entertain no reasonable doubt. We rely upon the good sense and enlightened moderation of the PRESIDENT and his advisers, to see in it a worthy and honorable, as well as a practicable substitute for the measures of encroachment and aggression, which, whether in the shape of a forced purchase, or a national invasion, or a tolerated fillibusterism, have been a reproach to our morals and our statesmanship alike.

THE HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

On Monday last Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commenced an engagement at the Holliday Street, which thus far has proved a very successful one, and which will continue through the present week. Although we have forborne any notice until now of the performances of this very clever and promising young actor, it has not been because we are insensible either to his merits as an artist, or to his claims as a fellow-townsman upon the support and sympathy of our Baltimore public. Mr. BOOTH is a young man—a native of this city, and an actor of rare promise. Elsewhere his performances have called forth the most favorable opinions, and we are glad to see by the cordial reception which he has met at the Holliday Street, that he is not without honor, even in his own country. The range of characters in which he has appeared during the past week, has been an extensive one, embracing that of *Richelieu*, in Bulwer's play of that name, that of *Iago*, of *King Lear*, of *Sir Giles Overreach*, of *Richard III*, in which part his acting recalled at times that of his lamented father, of *Sir Edward Mortimer* in *The Iron Chest*, and of *Petruchio*. In each and all of these varied and altogether dissimilar characters, he acquitted himself with credit, thereby showing how large a share he has inherited of his father's versatility of genius. His *forte*, however, is decidedly tragedy, for which he is well fitted by the physical advantages he possesses of a good presence, a sonorous and flexible voice, and a wonderfully expressive eye. In short, Mr. BOOTH promises well—exceedingly well,—and it only depends upon himself how far that promise shall be redeemed, and the favorable impression which he has made, be confirmed by his success in after years—To that success, are indispensably pre-requisite patience and perseverance. The foremost rank in the arduous profession of GARRICK, and of EDMUND KEAN, is not to be attained without long and laborious study. The inspirations of genius are worth a great deal, but there are unhappily not wanting too many instances in which those inspirations have been lost or clouded by the inability or indisposition of their possessor, to lower himself to what he might be pleased to call the drudgery of the profession. We would advise Mr. BOOTH to eschew the study of stage-models, and to use the traditions of the green-room which have associated the practice of particular actors with the representation of particular characters, only as hints for his guidance, and not as rules to be observed. Careful study of his authors, and above all, of Nature—the only model and teacher worth following—is all that is necessary to ensure that complete success, of which we already find, in the excellence of his present performances, such pleasing augury. Mr. BOOTH has been well supported, during his present engagement, by Mr. FORD's new company, which in addition to the merit of being new, possesses the further recommendation of being a decided improvement on the old. Although in the present connexion we had only intended to speak of Mr. BOOTH, we cannot close this notice without a word of commendation for Mr. WRIGHT, the new stage manager, and who, by the way, must not be confounded with the well-known actor of the same name. Mr. WRIGHT brings with him to Baltimore great experience and a high reputation in his *specialite* of stage management; and that his reputation is not undeserved, is proved by the smoothness and regularity with which the business of the scene goes on, and by the attention which is paid to those minor accessories of the drama, which have been so lamentably disregarded on our stage, of dress, stage appointments, &c. Under the competent direction of Mr. WRIGHT, we doubt not but that the rawness and awkwardness, incident at times to the working of a new company, will soon wear off, and that the Holliday Street will be found more deserving than it has been for a good while back, of the patronage of our play-going public.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

The schooner Peerless, Capt. Patterson, which arrived at this port on Saturday, in thirteen days from Laguayra, brings the important intelligence that the ports of Lagnayra and Porto Cabello were blockaded by the English and French fleets, and that a number of vessels had been captured. Capt. Patterson states that on the 12th the British steam-frigates Buzzard and Tartar, and a French war steamer, name not known, under command of Capt. Peel, of the Buzzard, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captive a large number of small coasting vessels anchored therein; and on the 14th, 10 A. M., the same fleet blockaded Porto Cabello, likewise capturing a number of coasting vessels.—At the latter port there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war steamers the shipping was deserted by their officers and crew, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were anchored in the port. Capt. Patterson states that the blockage was caused by the government refusing to give up the person of General Monegas.

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Editors of the Exchange.

The recent very able and judicious articles in your editorial columns, in relation to the imperious necessity for such a change in our municipal government as will speedily and surely relieve us from the disgrace into which our city is now fallen, on account of the prevalence of disorder and rowdyism, have challenged the sincerest approval of all good men; and you are entirely right in premising that the case is past redemption by any partizan agency. It is only by higher and holier means than any within the province of any party or organization that a municipal power in this city can be established to restore to us a civil government worthy the name. A transfer of power from the hands of the dominant political party to that of its opponent, or to any party under any name, could not render things worse than they now are; in the ordinary nature of events our condition for a season—perhaps, permanently—would be better of necessity, but still not what we want. The period has been reached at which affairs can hardly grow worse, and after a season of suffering, like the convulsions in the natural elements, society may right itself by the inherent means left to it, if government will not furnish its rightful protection. Some men may carp in stoical indifference, others may shudder at the contemplation of such means of relief, but when governments will not furnish to society that defence against frauds, crimes, and assassinations, which is necessary to safety of life and property, as well as happiness, society will protect itself. It has ever been so, and will again occur when necessity compels it. This community may be "patient in long suffering": it has, in the opinion of many, been already proven so; it may be content to suffer on for a month, or a year, or a decade, and yet it may suddenly refuse to wear the yoke, and a day of final reckoning will as surely come as that crime now goes unrebuked. To avert such a state of things, which all good men deplore, is now a necessity, a public necessity, and every man owes an obligation to society which binds him to forego all minor considerations to prevent such a result.

But, however earnestly the universal feeling of this community may respond to the sentiments so gallantly uttered by your paper, and seconded by your influential contemporary, the *Sun*, you may continue to preach till doomsday, and you are but "whistling down the wind," unless the conservative sentiment you treat of is made powerful and effective by an organization. I do not mean by any political or partizan organization. The mistake of the past has been in the people consenting to partizan rule in our domestic or municipal affairs. But what does it avail if eight out of twelve thousand voters favor an independent movement which could and would give us good government, if not the half of the eight thousand are allowed to vote, or if they were all permitted to vote, if their voice was unpotential from the fact that they were outnumbered by spurious ballots. That man is insane who will expect any change at the hands of an unorganized people against a secret organization, bound by oath, and fighting for honors to feed pampered vanity, or bread to feed their families. Again, it is a great mistake to suppose that any one man more than another can give success to any independent movement. No man lives in this city who embodies in his character or associations, that which can elect him in a contest where the elements opposed to misrule are unorganized.

May I, in this connection, be permitted to make some suggestions which strike me as likely to work good results:

First, let a People's Reform Mass Meeting be called, upon due notice, to initiate the steps for the introduction of a candidate and an organization. Let that meeting adopt resolutions which shall become the platform of this party, embodying the following among its principles:

1st, To favor the abolition of the present system of partizan police by making their appointments for life, or during good behaviour, liable to removal only for special causes, such as inattention to duty, or special allegations of bad conduct. Or, let one third the number be chosen for two years, one-third for four years, and one-third for six years, always eligible to re-appointment unless for special cause.

2nd, To pledge the party to efforts favoring the passage at the next session of the Legislature, of laws establishing judicial regulations for the city of Baltimore, whereby a more speedy and just prosecution and punishment of offenders shall follow the commission of crimes; and also such laws as shall more efficiently secure the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights of suffrage and prevention of frauds upon the ballot box.

3d, To bind the newly elected Mayor to a rigid compliance with the spirit of this platform in his administration and appointments of police and judges of election, without regard to partizan rule.

After the adoption of such a platform, then let a thorough organization of all parties favoring the movement be made by their enrolling themselves into Ward associations; after which, by delegates chosen from each of the wards, in a general convention, let a candidate be recommended.

With such an arrangement, or some other more efficient, *uncontrolled by any political party whatever*, such a Mayor may be elected as the interests of the city now imperatively demand.

THE PEOPLE.

Book Notices.

We have received from Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, a Novel entitled "The Two Sisters," by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, lately published in Philadelphia, from the house of T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Also, CAPTAIN MARRYATT'S "Ratlin, the Reefer," a tale of the Sea, published in the cheap pamphlet form, and complete in one volume.

Messrs. EVANS & HOYT, Baltimore street, have sent us "The Public and Private Life of LOUIS NAPOLEON," by SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M., author of several historical and biographical works.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. GEO. W. and JOHN A. WOOD, New York, for the September number of "HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE and COMMERCIAL REVIEW."

[*From the Chicago Times.*]

LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON—THE WARFARE ON DOUGLAS.

LYNDHURST, NEAR BALTIMORE, July 29th, 1858.

MY DEAR JUDGE:—No one of your friends has witnessed with more pleasure than I have the general approbation you seem to be receiving at the hands of the Democracy of Illinois.

The impulse, to say this to you, is, under the circumstances, so strong that I hope to be excused for yielding to it. That there should occasionally be differences of opinion amongst men of generally concurring sentiment, is not at all to be wondered at. The only wonder there should be is, that the differences are not of more frequent occurrence. To exact universal accordance in all measures of political policy, however contrary they may be to past opinions, sanctioned at the time by general approval, and to ostracise those who differ, and especially on a measure from its very nature of temporary duration and influence, is not only unmixed party tyranny, but the very essence of folly.

And yet this is the character of the hostility which some of the Democratic presses are now so ruthlessly waging against you. Professing to be to the very heart's core opposed to Republicanism, as understood in these times, and to all its adherents, they are certainly doing, whether knowingly or not, all they can to elect to the Senate of the United States, from your State, a leader of that party, who, judging from his reported speeches, is deeply and incurably dyed in every one of its political and fatal heresies. A leader whose success on your defeat will be hailed everywhere by his followers as the death itself of the Democratic party, and carry well caused alarm to those who look to the preservation of the peace, true interests and duty of every State in the Union, and be considered a triumph of a deep settled, bitter malignity, or blind unreasoning prejudice to the Southern States.—The madness of such a course naturally excites special wonder amongst all the friends of the present administration, who look only to its true honor and success, uninfluenced by petty motives of personal spite to one who, like yourself, has for so many years with signal ability and unquestioned good faith, contributed so much to further the general measures of policy which have of late years established, and with truth for the party, the title of National.

The excuse, such as it is, (it is the only one) that you did not agree with the President's ultimate policy in the Kansas matter, is too flimsy to deceive an honest observer. That policy, it is to be remembered, was not the one which the President adopted in the begining. He assumed in his published instructions to Gov. Walker, as a fact not doubted by him, that the Constitution, which the territorial convention would form, would in good faith and in its entirety be submitted to the people. He evidently did not think it possible, (and who did, who was not in the secret?) that such submission would be in a form that would give the people no opportunity to pass judgment upon the Constitution at all, that solely on a collateral matter, having nothing to do with a single clause in the instrument. As a matter of policy, as well as of justice, that this was a grave error, no sane, unbiassed mind can, I think, be found to question. But this being done, and being legal, the President esteemed it best to submit it approvingly to Congress. But in so doing had he the sanction of all of his best friends or of the best and oldest friends of the party? No one will answer affirmatively who was in Washington at the time, and an attentive observer of all that was then said and done.

That the President acted conscientiously, and as he believed for the best, I have no doubt; but very many of his truest and fastest friends entertained a different opinion. These thought that the proper course was to submit the matter to Congress, without executive endorsement or disapprobation, to be disposed of as that body might deem the best. I confess that this was my own opinion. But when he had decided otherwise, final and pretty general acquiescencein the measure was given from a desire to have a matter so fruitful of mischievous uneasiness in the country, settled, and from a conviction that in the way proposed it could be settled. And, I see no present reason for doubting the accuracy of this belief. But are those who continue to think otherwise to be on that account villified and denied communication with the party? Is that to be the result of an honest perseverance to an original opinion, concerred in perhaps at the time by a majority of the party? Are its deadliest foes—foes to nearly all its past and probable future policy to be brought into power through the instrumentality of a warfare carried on from the mere indulgence of the ill-will and personal hatred which the pursuit of honest convictions may have engendered? Under such suicidal blindness what party can long survive? Is inability to agree in every measure proposed, which ultimately receives the approval of a majority, conclusive evidence of want or party fealty? If so, how can so many now be favored members of the Democratic party who at first did not sanction the policy of repealing the Missouri slavery restriction? These are, I know, to be found South as well as North, and amongst these doubtless can be ranged the President himself. Who believes, had he at that period been in the legislative councils of the nation, that he would have given that measure his support? I certainly no more believe it than that had I been there, Southern man as I am, and not blindly I hope, but strongly and affectionately, with equal attachment to the other States, it would have received my support. But yet, is the President, because of such difference with his party, less to be esteemed an honest, and faithful, and honored member of it?

I cannot, therefore, but marvel at, as much as I lament, the bitterness and madness of the opposition to you of former political associates. I trust, however, sincerely trust, that their unreasonable enmity will be of no avail, and that a triumph will follow your prudent, bold, manly and patriotic canvass—a triumph so vital to the continuing success of the party, and as involved in it the continuing peace and prosperity of the country.

With great regard, your friend and ob't servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Chicago.

CAPTTRE OF A SLAVER BY U. S. BRIG DOLPHIN.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN AFRICANS ON BOARD.

The United States brig Dolphin, Lieut. John N. Maffit commanding, arrived at Key West on Sunday, the 22d inst., from the coast of Cuba. The Dolphin sailed from Sagua la Grande on the morning of the 21st inst.

At daylight she discovered a sail ahead standing on the same course as the Dolphin, which gained on her very rapidly during the day. At 4 P. M. the sail ahead hauled on the wind, as if trying to get out of the Dolphin's course, which caused her to be considered a suspicious craft. The Dolphin tacked and stood off in pursuit, hoisting the English colors, and fired a blank cartridge, which not being answered by the other vessel, another was fired at half-past 4 P. M., and this also being unnoticed, at 5 P. M. she fired a shot across the bows of the suspected vessel, which had the effect of producing the American flag at her peak; but she still continued on her course and seemed to be making her best endeavors to escape, when a well directed shot from the Dolphin took effect in her fore rigging, causing her to heave to and lower her colors. On sending a boat on board, she proved to be a brig from the African coast with three hundred and eighteen negroes. Her crew were instantly confined and the prize placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Bradford and second Lieut. Chas. C. Carpenter and sixteen men from the Dolphin, with orders to proceed to Charleston, S. C. The captain of the slave brig is on board the Dolphin. The Dolphin will leave to-morrow morning for Boston. I learn that the brig's name was formerly Putnam; Echo was on her stern, but had been painted over.

It will be seen by the annexed dispatch that the captured brig has arrived at Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—The brig Echo, of Baltimore, entered the harbor to-day, with three hundred Africans on board. She was captured a few days since off the north coast of Cuba by the brig-of-war Dolphin, and brought in here by Lieutenant Bradford.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—The cargo of Africans have been landed at Castle Pinkney, in charge of the United States Marshal. The affair has created much excitement.

[This is evidently a mistake. The only vessel of the above name belonging to Baltimore, sailed hence on the 22d July for Porto Rico, and was at Mayaguez on the twelfth of the present month.—REP.]

The bridge over Meherrin river, in Brunswick county, Va., tumbled down Sunday night. Heavily loaded vehicles had crossed it during the day. It cost $7,000. The contractor stated that it would endure until 1925.

John C. Hull, Esq., one of the most esteemed merchants of Louisville, Ky., died in that city on Thursday.

The Stewardson Iron Works above Kittaning, on the Alleghany river, were burned on Monday night, and one man burned to death. The loss is $10,000.

MARRIED,

On the 26th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, WILLIAM HAMILTON SMITH to THOMASINA H. THRALL.

By the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, at the residence of Capt. James H. Hunt, in Olympia, on Monday, July 12, at 9½ o'clock, p.m., FAYETTE McMULLEN, Governor of Washington Territory, to MARY WOOD, daughter of Isaac Wood, of Thurston county.

On the 26th int., by Rev. Harrison H. Webb, CHARLES H. CLARK to Miss MARTHA ELLEN JENKINS, both of this city.

On the 26th instant, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. John W. M. Williams, D.D., JOHN H. STEVENS, M. D., of Baltimore city, to HENRIETTA, daughter of John Gartside, of Baltimore county.

On the 26th instant by the Rev. Mr. Dashiells, JAS. W. HOPKINS to Miss MARIA L., daughter of J. D. Anderson, Esq., all of Harford county, Md.

On Tuesday morning, 24th instant, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, THOMAS HOPKINS, Jr., of Talbot county, to Miss MARTHA ELLEN McCENEY, of this city.

In Washington city, on the 25th in-tant, by Rev. Mr. Granbery, COLUMBUS BEACH and Miss CAROLINE STARR.

DIED,

On the 27th instant, Miss ELIZABETH ANN GLENN, daughter of Samuel T. and the late Mary Glenn.

On the 27th instant, SARAH E., beloved wife of John Wells, in the 28th year of her age.

On Friday morning, 27th instant, WILLIAM EDWARD, only son of William T. and Elizabeth K. Young, aged 4 years, 5 months and 12 days.

On the 27th instant, ANNA TERESA, aged 3 months, 3 weeks and 4 days, infant daughter of Joseph S. and Mary E. Underwood.

On the 27th instant, in Harford county, CAROLINE AGNES, wife of William Jones.

On the 26th instant, after a long and protracted illness of consumption, MINNIE, daughter of Harman Classen.

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

STEUBEN FESTIVAL.—In memory of Baron de Steuben, the gallant companion of arms of the great Washington, and for the purpose of raising funds towards the erection of a Steuben Monument, sixty associations of citizens contemplate to set apart THURSDAY next, the 2d day of Sept., as a day of social amusement. They will meet in procession at 8 o'clock A. M., and proceed to Lurman's place, (Rullman's Bellevue Garden,) to spend the day. Orations will be delivered in the German and English languages, and a cordial participation of the citizens of Baltimore is desired. Military companies willing to join the procession, are requested to report themselves to Major Heins, chief marshal elect for the occasion. The order of exercises will be published hereafter.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
A. SCHUMACHER, Esq., President.
DR. E. WISS, Vice President.
CHARLES SPILKER, Esq., Treasurer.
DR. L. CHARLIER.
D. H. MEIER, Esq.
CHAS. FREY, Esq.
DR. H. RISLER, Sec'y Ex. Com.

au28-2t*

MERCHANTS INCREASING THEIR STOCK, and requiring additional Insurance, are directed to the HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—office, corner of Howard and Clay streets, who are prepared to extend their line on desirable risks. au27-3t

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. 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.

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.
p19-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent.

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-dtl38 W. H. QUINCY, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MANNING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH C. MANNING having assumed the debts and liabilities of said firm, will continue the business in his own name.

JOSEPH C. MANNING,
WILLIAM S. MANNING.
Baltimore, August 28, 1858. au30-e02w

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The improvements of this Institution have been completed, and the Nineteenth Session will open SEPTEMBER 6th, under a Faculty of twelve able instructors. The course of study is liberal, and the accommodations ample and elegant. In no institution in the country, perhaps, are the arrangements better calculated to promote the comfort of the pupils, or afford them greater facilities for study. Persons looking for a School for their daughters, are invited to call and examine the premises, or send for a Catalogue. (au30-eo4t) N. C. BROOKS, Pres't.

FOR BOSTON.
SATURDAY,
September 4th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The well known favorite Side-Wheel Steamship
WILLIAM JENKINS,
W. A. HALLETT, COMMANDER,
1000 tons, will leave her wharf, foot of Long Dock, for Boston, punctually as above.
For passage, having excellent accommodations,
Apply to HENRY D. MEARS, Agent,
Office at Steamer's Wharf.
Fare $12.00, including meals and state-rooms.
au30-6t

FOR CHARLESTON.
PASSENGER LINE.
The well-known and favorite steamship
GEORGE'S CREEK,
B. MORLEY, Commander,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY next, September 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Fare $15, including meals and state rooms.
No bills of lading signed after the departure of the steamer.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
A. C. HALL, Ag't,
au30-6t 116 Spear's wharf.

SIDES AND SHOULDERS.—75 hhds. prime BACON, for sale by
au30 JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE Fine Steamship COMMERCE, T. S. Dungan, commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, September 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to
T. H. BELT, Jr., Agent.
Union Dock.
Freights for East and West Tennessee, taken cheaper by this route than any other. au30-6t

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

POUNDS.		
T. Wilkinson	Esmeralda	Taliaferro and
Jenny Lind	J. B. Gaddess	Massie
Bill Hixon	J. Richardson	Everett.
P. Pugh	Sam Ward	
Eclipse	Gold Leaf	
HALF POUNDS.		
Nation's Pride	Washington	Don Juan.
People's Favorite		
FIVES & TENS.		
Russell & Robinson	Sun Flower	Hoderah
Ellen Glenn	James Piper	John Stanley.
	FANCY STYLES,	
Apricot	Susuria del	Banana.
Lyle Mexican	Popolo	
JAMES THOMAS' BRANDS.		
Virgin & Lump	Jewel of Ophir	Eldorado
Diadem Twist	Twist.	

For sale by J. LYLE CLARKE & CO.,
au30-tf 119 West Lombard st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—COLEMAN'S LINE CLIPPER, of SATURDAY, Sept. 11th. The elegant and Baltimore Clipper Ship MARY WHITRIDGE, Creesy, commander, having taken in one-third of her cargo, is now completing loading in New York, and being a small carrier, will be dispatched promptly as above. For freight, apply to PENDERGAST BROS.,
au30 tsep14 77 Smith's wharf, up stairs.

WANTED.—A VESSEL, to take 200 or 250 tons of Coal to SAVANNAH Immediate dispatch will be given. Apply to T. H. BELT, Jr.,
Agent, Savannah Steamship Co.,
au30-3t Union Dock.

BULK MEAT.—100 hhds. SIDES and SHOULDERS, for sale by
au30 JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

NEW SMOKED HERRING.—500 boxes very fine new smoked HERRING, just received and for sale by CURTIS & POST,
au30-10t 43 South street, and 41 Pratt st.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S SOLE AGENTS for this city, are
MESSRS. DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
au30-tf No. 36 Second street.

EQUITABLE SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, *OF BOSTON.*
CAPITAL.....$850,000.
DIRECTORS:

JOHN CLARK,	LEWIS W. TAPPAN,
BENJ. BURGESS,	G. B. WESTON,
B. C. CLARK,	CHARLES O. WHITMORE,
A. M. FISKE,	WILLIAM BRAMHALL,
CHARLES SCUDDER,	JOHN S. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. PEARSON,	WILLIAM ROPES,
STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,	GEORGE B. UPTON,
WM. W. GODDARD,	THOMAS GRAY,
GEORGE CALLENDER,	CHARLES LARKIN,
JOSEPH ISSIGI,	JAMES LEE, Jr.

JOHN CLARK, President.
SAMUEL WHEELER, Sec'y.
BOSTON, 4th August, 1858.

Merchants of Baltimore wishing to effect MARINE OR INLAND INSURANCE with the above Company, will please apply to WILLIAM SPEAR, No. 65 Second street, Baltimore. JOHN CLARK,
au7-d1m Pres't. Equitable Safety Ins. Co.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S SOLE AGENTS for this city, are
MESSRS. DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
au30-tf No. 36 Second street.

CHARLES D. DEFORD & CO.,
TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 37 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE.
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

We are agents for most of the manufacturers of Tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina, and through them we are regularly supplied with all the various grades of Chewing Tobacco.

HAVANA CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO.

Our arrangements for supplies of Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, through our Agent, who resides in Havana, enable us to offer as large an assortment of the various qualities as any house in the United States.

AMERICAN LEAF TOBACCO.

We have always on hand Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, and other kinds, suitable for home trade and exportation; also,

SNUFFS, SMOKING AND FINE CUT CHEWING *TOBACCO,*
PIPES AND TOBACCO KNIVES,
jy10-tf LIQUORICE, TONQUA BEANS, &c.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S Sole Agents for this city, are
MESSRS. DO