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.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 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.

On the 1st day of December, 1777, a vessel from Marseilles entered the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, freighted with supplies and munitions of war for the American army, then encamped in winter quarters at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia. This vessel was owned by PIERRE AUGUSTIN CARON de BEAUMARCHAIS, the author of *"The Marriage of Figaro,"* and whose romantic and versatile career, as wit, dramatist, diplomatist, pleader, merchant, and ship owner, has made his name world famous. On receiving, for the first time from Europe, such a cargo of cannons, powder, guns, coats, and shoes for twenty-five thousand men, the citizens of Portsmouth assembled on the shore, and applauded vehemently. Nor were the passengers on board welcomed less warmly for the seasonable supplies they had brought with them. They had left the gay *salons* of Paris to take part in the struggle for American independence, and it was fitting they should be cordially received and hospitably entertained, for FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, BARON VON STEUBEN had seen much arduous service under FREDERICK the Great, whose *aide-de-camp* and Lieutenant-General he had been, and to whose varying fortunes he had clung with unwavering fidelity throughout the desperate conflict known as the Seven Years War. Attached to the suite of STEUBEN, as his Secretary and *aide-de-camp*, was PETER S. DU PONCEAU, subsequently so well known as the President of the American Philosophical Society, and the most distinguished philologist of the day. In addition to the Secretary, the Baron was accompanied by a celebrated French cook. It was a harmless vanity which was speedily cured on his arrival at Valley Forge, where the representative of the great VATTEL found that utensils for preparing a meal were not to be had, and that the meal was frequently as scarce as the utensils. "Under happier circumstances, *mon General*," said the cook, "it would be my ambition to serve you; but here I have no chance of displaying my talents. These Americans roast their meat on a string before a fire, and your wagoner is just as able to turn the string as I am." The cook went, but the Baron remained. His offer of service was readily accepted by WASHINGTON, through whose influence he was appointed Inspector-General with the rank of Major-General. The raw levies, of which the American army was principally composed, soon experienced the advantage of the Baron's knowledge, as a tactician and a disciplinarian. Though a martinet, STEUBEN was an excellent soldier; zealous in the cause of independence, and indefatigable in the performance of his duty. Hot, testy, and choleric, he stormed at the awkwardness of his recruits, in good German and execrable English; exacted the strictest subordination from men of all ranks; snubbed unmercifully the vanity of aspiring colonels of militia; but showed, in his own conduct towards his superiors, an example of implicit obedience and ready deference to authority. WASHINGTON, that "man of men," was strongly attached to STEUBEN, and the good Baron reverently appreciated the great qualities of his Commander-in-Chief. STEUBEN was a bluff, plain-spoken soldier; frank and honest in his opinions; generous to a fault, and humane as he was generous. Through all the vicissitudes of the Seven Years' War, in Germany, he had borne himself gallantly, and the severe training he had undergone in the school of FREDERICK the Great, enabled him to bear the hardships and privations of the War of Independence cheerfully, and without a murmur, except when his patience was taxed too heavily by dilatory officials, or by the apathy and indifference of public men. He shared with WASHINGTON the Campaign in New Jersey, and was present at the Battle of Monmouth. When the tide of war rolled Southward, he was placed in control of the military defences of Virginia, during the invasion of PHILLIPS and ARNOLD. When superseded in his command by the arrival of reinforcements under LA FAYETTE, he still continued to accompany the movements of the army, which had then become of peculiar interest, from the advance of CORNWALLIS through the Carolinas into Virginia while GREEN was marching upon the outposts of RAWDON at Camden. Followed by LA FAYETTE, CORNWALLIS retired slowly down the James river to York Town, where, in obedience to orders from Sir HENRY CLINTON, he fortified himself until such time as the arrival of a British Squadron should enable him to embark for New York. Hearing of the arrival of CORNWALLIS at York Town, and favored by the promised co-operation of a French fleet in the Chesapeake, WASHINGTON, by skilfully masking his movements, deceived CLINTON, and pushing rapidly for the head of Elk, sailed down the Chesapeake Bay and forming a junction with LA FAYETTE, laid seige to York Town. Here, also, STEUBEN nobly performed his duty, not only as a soldier, but as a man. He sold his watch to relieve the necessities of a brother officer who was lying in the Camp sick and destitute. "Poor NORTH was sick, and wanted "necessities," said the Baron, "he is a brave fellow, and possesses the best of hearts;"—and so the Baron parted with his watch, and the wants of poor NORTH were relieved. CORNWALLIS capitulated, and the superior officers of the allied armies generously sought to alleviate the despondency of the captives by acts of courtesy and attention.—STEUBEN was poor, but he recognized the claims of hospitality, and sold his favorite horse to provide the means of entertaining the British officers. "'Tis a good beast," said the Baron, "and has "proved a faithful servant through all the dangers "of the war; but though separation is painful to "me, we must part." Then drawing himself up proudly, the brave old Baron, he added, "I am "a Major-General in the army of the UNITED "STATES, and my private convenience must not be "put in a scale with the duty my rank imperiously "calls upon me to perform." With the surrender of CORNWALLIS at York Town, the war of Independence was virtually brought to a close. Of all the soldiers of Fortune who joined the army of Independence, STEUBEN alone remained. MONTGOMERY had fallen, early in the struggle, before the walls of Quebec. PULASKI met a soldier's death at the storming of Savannah. DE KALB was mortally wounded at the battle of Camden. LA FAYETTE and KOSCIUSKO re-embarked for Europe. STEUBEN retired to New York, where he continued to reside until his death in 1795. Five years previous to his decease, Congress granted him an annuity of two thousand dollars, in acknowledgment of his military services; and now, after the lapse of sixty-three years, sixty associations of citizens assemble together tomorrow, in this city, for the purpose of raising funds towards the erection of a suitable monument in honor of the "companion in arms of the great "WASHINGTON." It is a project worthy alike of the German name and honorable to the patriotism of our fellow citizens. That it will be carried out in the good old-fashioned way, "unhasting, unresting," as GOETHE has it, we have every reason to believe; and that this tribute to the memory of a soldier who had fought successfully through *two* wars of Independence is well deserved, no one can doubt who has carefully read the history of his career, and can appreciate the many noble qualities for which Baron STEUBEN was so eminently distinguished.

Some of our good people, and the partisans and defenders of others who are not so good, are in the habit of replying to the strictures of the press—that things are no worse in Baltimore than in other cities, and that the evils and abuses under which we labor are "inseparable" from all large communities. Upon the inseparableness in question, we have, as our readers are aware, presumed to entertain and express our own opinion. So, too, we have strenuously protested our inability to derive entire comfort or consolation from the fact that the functionaries who trifle with the trusts of our neighbors, are as faithless and inefficient as those who abuse our own. Misery loves company, no doubt, and when we are going down hill ourselves, it ought perhaps to be a great source of satisfaction to us, to know, that other people are making the same unpleasant descent with equal rapidity, and are likely to land, with as much damage, at the bottom. But, somehow or other, we cannot get rid of the impression, that the worthless JEHUS, whose neglect or incompetency upsets their respective masters, ought to be scourged to the extent of their demerits, notwithstanding the refreshment which the victims may find, in the equality with which the contusions are distributed. For the benefit, however, of those of our readers who are disposed to think otherwise, and who would fain persuade themselves that we are well served, because others are served as badly, or worse, we subjoin an extract from the Philadelphia *Press*. It is quite obvious that our contemporary has not yet had its "deserts," for it seems entirely unaware that the independence of journalism consists in the prudence with which it holds its tongue. In Baltimore we are taught better. But let us hear Mr. FORNEY:

"If the true history (he says) of all the candidates who have sought, and are now seeking, the suffrages of the citizens of Philadelphia, at the coming election could be written, it would form one of the most remarkable volumes that have ever been presented to the world. The characters of half a dozen of DICKENS' popular novels, embracing as well his honorable gentlemen as his impudent adventurers, brainless pretenders, downright knaves, and demented imbeciles, could find their prototypes among these clamorous claimants for public favor. The rule seems to be firmly established that no other qualification for an office is required than the capacity to obtain it.—Men who can barely read and write shrink not from seeking stations requiring for the proper discharge of their duties high mental qualifications, and men whose integrity is more than suspected, and who should think themselves fortunate that they have escaped confinement in our prisons, demand, with unblushing audacity, offices of the highest trust and responsibility."

Nor is this all. The delectable gentlemen to whom the *Press* refers, seem to be quite as unscrupulous in their proceedings, as they are latitudinous in their pretensions. "The means," it tells us, "by which this motley crowd of candidates seek to gratify their ambition are in many "instances characteristic of the aspirants themselves. In the late County Convention, we "regret to say that reports of bribery, and of buying and selling delegates, were so common that "they occasioned no surprise." Nor is there any distinction of party, in so delightful a matter. The blessings alluded to appear to be equally and impartially diffused.

"The contested election case in the Tenth ward has admonished the public that suspicions of ballot-box stuffing cannot be confined exclusively to the Democracy. The list of Opposition candidates for Congress, and the cards in which some of them appeal to the public for support, are eloquent reminders that Philadelphia may not yet have done her worst in selecting Congressmen. The Opposition have over and over again put in the County Row offices men who were guilty of the most infamous conduct, and their Convention will find claimants for its nominations as bad as any of those who have been elected heretofore."

Well may our contemporary say to his fellow citizens—"It is time that a remedy should be found "for this state of things." And yet we do not think that it points out the remedy by simply saying—"It is at the polls." We think the cure must begin farther back. If packed and purchased partizan conventions alone concern themselves with the selection of candidates, and the people, upon arriving "at the polls," find none to vote for, but the corrupt, unworthy party-hacks, whom the pot-houses have seen fit to place before them, upon the one side or the other, we do not exactly perceive how "the polls" can be made to respond to the public disgust and indignation. If honest and patriotic citizens decline voting, they but resign the field to the unprincipled traders in politics. If they vote, they but swell the triumph of one disreputable organization or the other. They must do something more, if they would disenthral themselves from a servitude, of which the degradation, deep as it may be, is not the worst part. They must dedicate themselves to the work, as they do to every work in which they desire success and intend to command it. They must undertake it, and carry it through, as a matter of business—a thing in which their individual, personal and pecuniary interests are blended with the public good, inseparably and altogether. They may, naturally enough, be unwilling to undertake the Herculean task of reforming the whole nominating system.—They may be content to leave to politicians, offices which are merely political. They may reconcile to their consciences, if they will, an abandonment, to that extent, of their duties as citizens. But, in regard to offices which concern the administration and execution of the laws; in regard to municipal offices, whose incumbents are in daily contact with their direct pecuniary interests and most immediate personal rights: they must themselves act, if they would have action result in any thing. They must fling party politics aside, because, with such offices and such rights and interests, neither parties nor politics have any rightful concern. They must get rid—not merely of the hangers-on, who frequent the "primary" grog-shops, and whose humbler aims are contented by plunder and impunity—but of the "respectable" aspirants, who are ambitious of higher things, and who, regarding municipal "position" as but a stepping-stone to something better, will pander to any abuse which they believe will help them on their way. It is not only they, whom money buys, who are corrupt. Ambition has its coin, which also purchases and debases. The desire of notoriety—the vanity that itches for applause—the love of place—the lust of power and influence and command—are, all, shapes in which corruption cheats us of our better selves. Against men who are open to these assaults, we must guard, in the offices referred to.—What we want—what we must have, in our chief municipal office, at least, if we would redeem ourselves—is a good citizen, who has no idea of being PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, or even of going to Congress, and who is willing to serve his fellow citizens as a duty, and to receive their gratitude and the consciousness of duty discharged, as his reward. We can say, truly, of our people, what the *Press* asserts of its own, without respect to party:

"It is insulting to this community to assert that it does not contain men whom it could implicitly trust, both as regards ability and fidelity, in every office in its gift."

Will not our fellow citizens find out at least one such? If they will not—if they will allow the selection to be made for them by the worst men in their midst—if they will let their Chief Magistrate be the choice and especial representative of those whom it should be his first duty to hunt out and punish—surely it will not lie in their mouths to complain if he obeys the bad instincts of his official nature, and pays back to the lawless and corrupt the patronage and protection, which is their best gain and the community's worst loss.

We are pleased to see, by a specimen of ornamental printing in colors lately executed by Messrs. JAMES LUCAS & SON, No. 15 S. Calvert street, for the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, that this branch of the typographical art has made equal progress in Baltimore with that attained in any of our sister cities. The work we have been shown is a pictorial advertising card, worked in colors upon a Napier press, and both in its design and execution, an exceedingly creditable job.

DEATH OF GEORGE COMBE.—The English journals announce the death of Mr. George Combe, the celebrated champion of philosophical phrenology. He was born in Edinburgh in 1788, and was educated for the profession of the law. At an early period, the opinions of Gall and Spurzheim attracted his notice, and he studied them with great industry.—In 1819 he published his essays on Phrenology, and 1828 he published his work entitled "The Constitution of Man considered in relation to external Objects," which led to a fierce controversy, Mr. Combe's views being obnoxious to the orthodox party. In 1838 he visited the United States where he remained lecturing and preparing his journal until 1840. His works had an extensive circulation in the United States, as well as in the British Islands, and translations of them have been made into French, German and Swedish. The later years of his life have been marked by very infirm health.—*New York Sun.*

AN ACTOR'S PROFITS.—The *Spirit of the Times* states that Mr. Charles Mathews performed two hundred and forty-five nights during his recent visit to this country, and that his average receipts were $120 per night—making a sum of $29,000! He appeared in New York one hundred and five nights, and in Boston thirty nights. The above exhibit, says the Boston *Transcript*, will be particularly gratifying to the English creditors of Mr. Mathews.

The Cleveland *Leader* says that by private sources it learns that the bark H. E. Howe, which left there June 17th, arrived in London August 6th. This, with the C. J. Kershaw, which the telegraph reports had arrived at Queenstown, and sailed thence for London, are the last of the Lake foreign fleet, save one, the others being now on their return voyage.

The Harrisburg *Herald* has ceased to exist, having been merged into the *Daily Patriot and Union*, a new paper just started in that place.

NAVAL.

The U. S. steam frigate Michigan has arrived at Buffalo, from a cruise in the upper Lakes. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Joseph Lanman; Lieutenants, Jas. H. Spotts, DeCrafts, Jas. E. Jouett, Jas. W. Shirk; Purser, James Huntmough; Surgeon, Maxwell Wood; Engineers, G. S. Rutherford, M. P. Jordan, Thos. Cronin, F. T. Lovering, Geo. I. Barry; Carpenter, James McDonnell; Captain's Clerk, Fred. Ball; Purser's Clerk, John Odell; Pilots, Wm. Hinton, Alexander H. Barnard.

The following is the list of the officers attached to the Warrington Navy Yard, Pensacola:

Commodore, C. K. Stribbling, Commandant of Navy Yard and Station; Commander, J. K. Mitchell; 1st Lieut., Robt. C. Duvall; Surgeon, Chas. Eversfield; Purser, W. W. J. Kelly; Purser, Sterrit Ramsay, Inspector of Provisions and Clothing; Chaplain, Chas. W. Thompson; Gunner, Thos. P. Venable; Carpenter, R. G. Thomas; Sailmaker, Jno. J. Stanford; Captain, W. L. Shuttleworth, Commanding Marine Barracks; Surgeon, G. R. B. Horner, Naval Hospital; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Ashton Miles.

SPEECH OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On Thursday last, at a Convention of the Portland Democracy, Senator Davis made a short speech. After speaking at some length upon the achievements of the Democratic party, and its power for good, he alluded to the resources of the nation, and said:

Our country was powerful for all military purposes, and if asked to compare her army and her navy with those of the great powers of Europe, he would answer, that is not our standard. History teaches that our strength is in the courage and patriotism, the skill and intelligence of our people. A part of the American army was before him, and a part of the American navy was lying in the harbor of their city. That army and that navy had fought the battles of the Revolution, of the "war of 1812," and of the war with Mexico, and would never be found wanting, whilst the patriotism of the earlier days of the Republic proved a sufficient cement to hold the different parts of our wide spread and extending country together. He said that everything around him spoke eloquently of the wisdom of the men who founded these colonies—their descendants, who sat before him, contrasted strongly, as did their history and present power stand out in bold relief, when compared with those of the inhabitants of Central and Southern America. Chief among the reasons for this, he believed to be the self-reliant hardihood of their forefathers, who, when but a handful, found themselves confronted by hordes of savages, yet proudly maintained the integrity of their race and asserted its supremacy over the descendants of Shem, in whose tents they had come to dwell. They preferred to encounter toil, privation and carnage, rather than debase their lineage and race. The descendants of that pure and heroic blood have advanced to the high standard of civilization attainable by that type of makind. Stability and progress, wealth and comfort, art and science have followed their footsteps.

Among our neighbors of Central and Southern America, we see the Caucasian mingled with the Indian and the African. They have the forms of free government, because they have copied them.—To its benefits they have not attained, because that standard of civilization is above their race. Revolution succeeds revolution, and the country mourns that some petty chief may triumph, and through a sixty day's government ape the rulers of the earth. He said the means by which this end was to be secured was simple and easy. It involved no harder task than that each man should attend to his own business, that no community should arrogantly assume to interfere with the affairs of another—and that all should be actuated by the noble emulation of promoting the common good, and by the honorable obligation of fulfilling the compact which their fathers had made.

THE COLORADO EXPEDITION.

The report of Lieut. Beale, of his recent expedition across the continent to survey the route for a wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river, has been printed. Only forty-eight days were occupied in completing the survey, and the camels were found to be admirably adapted to the journey. In the following paragraphs Lieut. Beale gives an interesting synopsis of his report:

"A year in the wilderness ended. During this time I have conducted my party from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the Pacific Ocean and back again to the Eastern terminus of the road, through a country for a great part entirely unknown, and inhabited by hostile Indians, without the loss of a man. I have tested the value of the camels, marked a new road to the Pacific, and travelled four thousand miles without an accident. It is the shortest route from our Western frontier by three hundred miles, being nearly directly west. It is the most level, our wagons only double teaming once in the entire distance, and that a short hill, and over a surface heretofore unbroken by wheels or trail of any kind. It is well watered; our greatest distance without water at any time being twenty miles. It is well timbered, and in many places the growth is far beyond that of any part of the world I have ever seen. It is temperate in climate, passing, for the most part, over an elevated region. It is salubrious, not one of our party requiring the slightest medical attendance from the time of our leaving to our arrival. It is well grassed, my command never having made a bad grass camp during the entire distance until near the Colorado. It crosses the great desert (which must be crossed by any road to California) at its narrowest point. I passed through a country abounding in game and but little infested with Indians. On the entire road, until our arrival at the Mohave villages, we did not notice in all over a dozen Indians, and those of a timid and inoffensive character. At the crossing of the Colorado, grain, vegetables and breadstuffs may be obtained in any quantity from the Indians, who cultivate extensively, though rudely, the fertile bottom lands of the Colorado. It is passable alike in winter and summer. These are the advantages which I claim for the road which we have discovered, marked and explored from New Mexico to this State.

"From the Colorado end to the settlements, the country has been surveyed and mapped by the United States Surveyor of this State, which, apart from the fact that it does not come within my instructions, leaves me but little to say in relation to it. I shall mention, then, only one important fact, that it leaves to the option of the emigrant the choice of entering California either at the city of Los Angeles, by the regular travelled road, in the most fertile part of the southern portion of the State, or turning off from that river, and by an easy road, frequently travelled, coming into the head of the great Tulare Valley, and by a good road through settlements all the way extending to Stockton, Sacramento, and the more northern parts of the State."

Lieut. Beale is preparing to leave with a second party for the opening of the road of which he has surveyed the route.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Commodores Stewart and Shubrick and Commander Page were engaged in a consultation at the Navy Department yesterday in reference to the expedition to Paraguay. We noticed that a map of the country was spread out before them, and that it was closely examined.

The officers are being rapidly ordered, as the expedition is to be dispatched at the earliest possible moment. Although Commander Shubrick, as commanding officer on the Brazil station, will control the operations against Paraguay, if force should become necessary, yet the details will be carried out by Commander Page, who was selected by the Department more particularly on account of his knowledge and experience of the country.

We also hear that the Government is now negotiating for the use of a small steamer owned by citizens of Philadelphia, to accompany the expedition. The detachment of marines to be sent out will be far more considerable than was at first reported.

The commissioner has not yet been officially designated. It is the object of the Government to send a person who will be successful in obtaining ample redress, and yet who is not interested in the claims made by certain of our citizens against Paraguay.—*Wash. States.*

THE CHOCTAW NATION.

The Fort Smith *Herald* learns that the election in the Choctaw Nation, to adopt or reject the constitution framed at Doaksville in May last, has resulted in its rejection. The *Herald* says:

It is presumed that the people who were opposed to the Skullyville constitution, now in operation, will yield their opposition.

We heartily congratulate our Choctaw neighbors upon the strong indications now presented of a return of harmony, brotherly love, and good government in the counties where disaffection has existed. We are certain that a prompt obedience to the laws and a warm support of the firm and just administration of that patriotic and sensible gentleman, Tandy Walker, will soon insure a return to good feeling, good order, and the happiest consequences generally.

The *Herald* also has the following:

We are pleased to state, upon the authority of Governor Walker, that in obedience to an existing law, he transmitted to each of the States of the Union, for the use of their State libraries, one copy of the Choctaw laws, recently printed, and asked in return a contribution of the statute laws and Supreme Court reports. In response to his request the States of Illinois, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, have forwarded books to the number of one hundred volumes. The Governors of the States of Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Delaware, have promised to ask authority of their legislatures to send the books desired. We trust all the States of the Union will assist our friends, the Choctaws, in the highly honorable effort they are making to form a National Library.

GUATEMALA.

On the 13th of July the Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, Minister of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras, was received in public audience by his Excellency the President.

Mr. Clarke made an extended address, during which he handed to the President an autograph letter from Mr. Buchanan, "conveying assurances of the high consideration and friendship of the United States, and the ardent desire of the United States Government and people to preserve and increase the harmony existing between the two Republics." Mr. Clarke took occasion to praise the natural advantages of Guatemala, eulogizing her geographical position, and predicting for her a brilliant future, which he declared he should do all in his power to hasten.

The President, in reply, professed great regard for the United States and the Americans, much satisfaction that they were so peaceably disposed. Noticing Mr Clarke's allusions to the richness of the country, he said: "Anxious to develop the elements of prosperity with which Providence has favored us, we shall always be disposed to protect peaceful emigration; and it will afford us great satisfaction to make all other nations participators in the natural advantages of our soil. I consider that these ends will be forwarded by maintaining friendly relations with your Government, and that our alliance will be highly advantageous to the people who have confided their destinies to my keeping.

On July 22d Mr. Clarke proceeded to Honduras to present his credentials, leaving his family in Guatemala, where he intended to reside.

M. de Lamonosoff, late Russian Minister at the Hague, has recently died. When a young man, M. de Lamonosoff was Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

The crops generally promise well in New England. Rye, oats, wheat—all cereals—were never better.

MARRIED,

On the 28th instant, by Rev. Mr. Bosserman, W. J. LOGUE, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, to Miss ARMINA E. DONALDSON, of this city.

On the 27th instant, by Rev. John Fortie, NOAH ROBERTS to LOUISA LOMAX, of Baltimore city.

At Indianapolis, on Thursday evening, 19th instant, by Rev. Dr. Talbott, Rector of Christ Church, JACOB LINDLEY, Esq., and Miss SALLIE A. ELLICOTT, all of that city.

DIED,

On Monday morning, at half-past two o'clock, A. M., Mrs. ANNASTATIA, relict of the late Aquilla Hughes, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 30th instant, HENRY SCOTT, aged 39 years, formerly of Somerset county, Md.

On the morning of the 30th instant, EVAN EVANS, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 30th instant, ADELA SELENA, aged 22 months and 4 days, eldest daughter of Michael F. and Rebecca Cory.

On Monday morning, 30th instant, OWEN LEONARD, second son of John and Susan Leonard, aged 4 years and 11 months.

On the 30th instant, AMOS P. SHUE, aged 3 months, son of William and Christina Shue.

On the 28th instant, MARGARET MINETTA, only child of William and Mary J. Murray, aged 12 months and 7 days.

On the 28th instant, Captain WILLIAM BAILIE, in the 65th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 28th instant, CHARLES HENRY ALEXANDER, aged 18 months, youngest son of W. H. and the late Lavinia Slack.

In Lancaster county, Pa., on the 26th instant, JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, in the 61st year of his age, a native of this city.

FALL—1858.
TAYLOR'S FALL HAT
Will be inaugurated on Saturday, September 4th. In *Model* and Mountings it is
STRIKINGLY ORIGINAL,
and will be sure to command the admiration of the
FASHIONABLE WORLD.
In *shape, finish and beauty of proportions* it defies criticism and is in fact the beau ideal of a
GENTLEMAN'S HAT.
s1-6t

CAUTION TO 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

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 Tailors.
"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 M dicine 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-d13S W. H. QUINCY, Sec'y.

STEUBEN FESTIVAL, THURSDAY, Sept. 2.—The companies and associations to join in procession will meet on Broadway, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The order of line is from Broadway to Charles, up Charles to Washington Monument; thence to Park, Franklin, Eutaw and Baltimore streets to Lurman's place. On arrival the procession will fall into line according to order of the Chief Marshal. Song—"God is our Fortress," by the united singing associations.

SALUTATORY ADDRESS.
MUSIC.
ORATION—Rev. H. Scheib.
MUSIC.
ORATION—Hon. Joshua Vansant.
MUSIC.
ORATION—Dr. E. Wiss.
MUSIC.
ORATION—W. H. Young, Esq.
National Air by all present.

At two o'clock DINNER, in the hall erected for the purpose.

Social amusements will close the day.

Termination of the Festival at 6 o'clock.

☞ No liquors sold nor admitted on the place of Festival.

ENTRANCE 25 CENTS. DINNER TICKETS 50 CENTS.
s1-2t* THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

I WILL SELL ON FRIDAY MORNING, September 3, at 10 o'clock, at the warehouse formerly occupied by H. N. Willis, Esq., No. 286 West Pratt street, for account and risk of former purchaser, the following articles:

67 barrels SUPER FLOUR;
44 bushels WHITE CORN;
1 bag TIMOTHY SEED;
137 EMPTY BAGS, &c.

Sale peremptory. Terms cash in par funds.
B. M. HEIGHT, Trustee.
SAM'L H. GOVER, Auct.,
s1-ts No. 84 Baltimore street.

FOR SALE,—The brig ANN ELIZABETH, 149 tons, copper-fastened—carries a large cargo. Also the brig BROTHERS, 196 tons. Apply to
s1-tf JAS. CORNER & SONS.

NEWBERN, N. C.—The schr. ONTARIO, Capt. W. S. Latchum, will receive freight to-day and sail with dispatch. Apply to
s1-3t JAS. CORNER & SONS.

GOLDLACK CHAMPAGNE.
50 cases of the "dry" wine, in pints and quarts, just received and for sale by
WM. HOWELL & SON, Agents,
s1-1wr* No. 60 South Gay street.

100 BBLS. PURE COPPER DISTILLED RYE WHISKEY, two years old, in store and for sale by J. F. MILLER & CO.,
s1-tf 79 Bowly's wharf.

VINEGAR.—25 BBLS. LANCASTER COUNTY, Penn., PURE CIDER VINEGAR, received and for sale by J. F. MILLER & CO.,
s1-tf 79 Bowly's wharf.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 198 BALTIMORE STREET,
Discount paper and lend money on collaterals.
The Exchange and Collection department of our business receives special attention.
We are constant purchasers of Bank notes and domestic Exchange, to any extent, upon the most favorable terms.
Collections promptly made and proceeds invariably credited subject to check on the day on which advice of payment is received.
s1-tf BANK 198 BALTIMORE ST.

DISCOUNTS
GRANTED.
We are lending money on collateral security AT SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.
Advances made on call upon satisfactory securities at six per cent. interest.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.
COLLECTIONS
PROMPTLY
MADE.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
s1-tf BANKERS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, August 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. for the last six months—SIX PER CENT. payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY NEXT, the 6th of September, at the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. to be added to the Contingent Fund.
The Transfer Book will be closed until the 6th of September. By order,
FRED'K WOODWORTH,
s1-eo4t Sec'y.

IN BALTIMORE CITY ORPHANS' COURT, August 31st, 1858.—Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of JOHN GLENN, deceased, made by William W. Glenn, acting executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the thirtieth day of October next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some daily newspaper published in the city of Baltimore, at least once a week, for three successive weeks, before the first day of October next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $3,000.
True copy—Test, ISAAC P. COOK,
s1-law3w Register of Wills.

NOTICE.—THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 6th. Ladies who wish to join the School will please call on Mr. SELBY, Actuary of the Institute, and procure their tickets previous to that time.
C. W. BENTLEY, Chairman
s1-4t PR Committee on School of Design.

CHAS. M. STIEFF, manufacturer of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—large assortment at present on hand—which, for volume of tone and durability, cannot be surpassed. Will be sold at lower prices than any other establishment in the city. No. 7 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET, near German. s1-3m

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS S. FULLERTON became a partner in the house of WROTH & FULLERTON on the 16th of August. The business will be continued as heretofore under the style of
WROTH & FULLERTON.
Baltimore, Sept. 1st, 1858.—2t

5,000 Sacks G. A. SALT, in store and for sale by
s1-tf J. F. MILLER & CO.

NOTICE.—FERDINAND POLSTER is no longer authorized to collect money or otherwise act as agent for the undersigned.
WM. GAEBLE & CO.,
au31-4t Per Aug. Th. Berg, Atty.

J. A. DUSHANE,
COMMISSION PAPER DEALER,
No. 40 S. CHARLES STREET, NEAR LOMBARD,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Has just received and now offers for sale a large and well assorted stock of Writing, Printing, Book and Wrapping Papers; Binder's, Trunk, Straw, Bonnet Boards, &c. Having been appointed agent by Thaddeus Davids & Co. for the sale of their unrivalled Mucilage Ink, Sealing Wax, Black Sand, &c., he is prepared to furnish them at the manufacturers' prices. Attention is respectfully solicited to his stock generally. Paper of every description made to order at short notice. au31-tf

DANCING ACADEMY.
CHARLES L. SPIES,
At his old establishment, corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, will commence on TUESDAY, September 14th.
HOURS OF TUITION.—For Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturday afternoons; and on Tuesday and Friday Evenings for Gentlemen
For particulars, Mr. Spies