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.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

We have, from time to time, presented to our readers what we believe to be the views of a large and respectable body of citizens in regard to the approaching MAYORALTY election. We have endeavored to advance these views by discussing at length the principles on which, we think, all good men should be willing to unite, and by depicting the character of the man who is now greatly needed for that position. We have gone further, and in order to present the matter in every different aspect, and as it were

"By indirection find direction out,"

we have shown the kind of man who ought not to be entrusted with this responsible office. Claiming, in common with other citizens, the right of free discussion where public affairs and public officers are concerned, and having our interests, which, however small, are vital to us, bound up in the prosperity of this community, we now, as heretofore, unhesitatingly take ground against the re-election of Mr. SWANN. He "deems it his duty to state publicly" that he is again a candidate, and we accept it as a part of ours, to show that the opposition which his career has arrayed against him, is based upon something more substantial than "political rancor," or "exaggerated statements." If in presenting our objections to this gentleman we offend one political party, and appear to be the advocates of another, we must be content to be so misunderstood, until time shall prove the honesty of our determination to assert the right and condemn the wrong, irrespective of party ties. When we say that Mr. SWANN has not entitled himself to the confidence of our people as an impartial, efficient and conscientious Magistrate, we propose to give very frankly the reasons for the faith (or the want of it) that is in us. Of that undiscriminating panegyric which it is so easy to write, and doubtless so pleasant to read, he has had full measure: nor has he failed to receive (though not at our hands) his portion of equally facile abuse. To how much of the one or the other he is really entitled, vague and voluble phrases will not show; and we shall resort to his own acts and language to determine. It is sufficient for the moment to present them partially in the shape of a cursory review.

When a few weeks after his election, Mr. SWANN called an extra session of the City Council, he said to that body: "It cannot be disguised that for "some time past a spirit of lawlessness has prevailed "to a large extent in our city, and that the power "of the corporation is at this time wholly inade-"quate to its suppression, * * * it is admitted "on all sides to exist, and it is the desire of all "that a speedy corrective should be applied."—Impressed with the same convictions, the City Council promptly placed at the MAYOR'S disposal such a police force as he demanded, and as would have been amply sufficient to crush the disorders complained of, had it been selected and organized with a sole regard to the public weal, and under the dictates of enlightened duty. Much of its future value was dependant upon the tone and temper given to it at the very outset. The Council had performed its part of the task faithfully and well. The house had been swept clean and garnished, and nothing devolved upon the MAYOR but the obligation to place it in the keeping of creditable and decent men.

How the expectations of the best friends of that new measure were disappointed, it is needless for us to tell. That many worthy and capable men were embodied in the police corps, and remain there still, is unquestionably true. It is not less true, unfortunately, that many have found refuge in its ranks, whose capacity was measured only by the worthless and disreputable standard of political activity, and known ruffians have been enrolled, whose evil lives and degraded characters have brought discredit upon their comrades, and tainted the moral atmosphere around them. If such should be admitted to have been the practice of other Mayors, yet when does Mr. SWANN stand thereby justified? Society, whose rights he compromised, when he compounded with its insolent and open enemies, looks to him alone to answer it.

In the City Commissioner's office, the most deliberate fraud that has as yet disgraced the city, was concocted; and it was carried forward towards its consummation under the flimsiest pretence of concealment, for nearly one year. Authorized to build a jail at a cost of $120,000, the City Commissioner, in collusion with the contractor, instantly set about the erection of one, upon a different plan, and upon a scale that would cause a disbursement, among the employees, of about $400,000. The details of this arrangement were all before the Council, early in May, and it was not until September, when every effort made to obtain the sanction of that body had failed, that the proceedings were arrested by the tardy intervention of the MAYOR, and the dismissal of the faithless officer from place. The work, in the meantime, had advanced so rapidly, that the additional burthen cast upon the tax-payers will, at the least, amount to $150,000.

In his first annual message, Mr. SWANN thanked the Council for having placed nearly five hundred policemen at his disposal, and gave his reasons for having asked such an increase of power; for, said he, "the protection of the person and property of the citizen, in the free exercise of his legitimate pursuits and functions, was a principle not "to be compromised or postponed for a single "moment, and I deemed it my duty, that no time "should be lost in clothing me with the power "necessary to place beyond contingency this "fundamental requirement of all well regulated "governments." How did he show his solicitude for the "free exercise" of the "legitimate pursuits "and functions" of the citizen, when the opportunity for action was afforded him? He twice appointed the Judges of Election, who twice removed the polls of various wards, from central points to their extreme outskirts, and placed them in juxtaposition to those of other wards. For what purposes, but those of party and of violence, was authority thus misused? What else, but tumult and riot did any sane man anticipate? Was the acquiescence of the MAYOR, in such a case, worthy of one who had announced, that "the life "of the humblest individual, confiding in the protection of our laws, would be worth more than "any burthen of taxation, which it may be necessary to impose, in order to guard it against outrage and violence?" To have been indifferent to such an arrangement once, was bad enough—to have permitted it a second time, admits of no palliation. The elections followed, and with them—came "outrage and violence" against the citizens, and shameless dereliction of duty on the part of the police. Too many impartial men, whose probity is unquestioned, were witnesses of these facts, to leave room for an absolute and general denial of them. Not all the official denunciations than can be hurled against any class or section, can smother truth, and we are well satisfied, that the verdict of the people of our city will bear out the correctness and moderation of these statements. Of many instances in which policemen abetted the violators of the law, all men have heard, and many have known; but of any condemnation or punishment, with which authority visited them, every one is to this day ignorant. The paper in which Mr. SWANN thought proper to couch his reply to all complaints, was in form a diatribe, when it should have been a candid and respectful examination of the facts. The mildest opinion concerning this production, might be expressed in the language of the invective, wherein Mr. SWANN himself unjustly assailed Mayor HINKS, for venturing to veto an ordinance, looking to the diversion of the city's funds into the treasury of the Railroad Company, of which Mr. SWANN was then President. We may say, in his words, and with more propriety than he then did, that it does afford matter for sad astonishment, "when the chief executive officer of a city "like this, is seen stepping out of the line of his official duty, and attaching his name to a paper, * * * which leaves the public under painful "impressions as to his appreciation of what is due "to his position and his obligations, as a public "officer."

When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was threatened with serious, if not lasting, injury by a mob, which originated in as trivial a cause as ever excited bad or thoughtless men, the MAYOR'S conduct in no way earned for him the thanks of that Company or the approbation or respect of those interested in its welfare and the public peace. He maintained a cold if not inactive attitude, upon the city limits, and permitted it to be sufficiently understood that beyond them he would not act.—His direct jurisdiction, it may be, was circumscribed within those limits, but not so his legitimate influence and moral power. The rioters, within sight almost of the city borders, would have been awed by any evidence on his part of a cordial and proper sympathy with the Company, and of a thorough determination not only to curb disorder wherever he could use force, but to assist in bringing it to punishment where force was inadmissible, through the vigilance of the police who might, at least, have watched and marked the guilty. They were relieved, by his conduct, from that fear which the undefined majesty of the law would have cast around them, and were comforted with the assurance that beyond a certain line they would meet with no interference, by word or deed, from the municipal authorities.

These leading details of Mr. SWANN'S administration, suffice for our present purpose. We have said enough to show, and hereafter we shall show further, that it has not been and ought not to be satisfactory to our people and affords him no room for honest self-congratulation. He had opportunities for effecting good such as have been vouchsafed to few of his predecessors. Had he risen superior to mere personal and partizan feelings he might have placed the municipal government in a situation to compare favorably with any in the land.—He would have achieved then a "personal triumph" more noble than a re-election, amid such scenes as transpired a year ago, can bring him now. He may not, perhaps, deserve all the ill that some have said of him, but panegyric such as his friends have written, and are now outvieing each other in repeating, assumes unwittingly the lineaments of satire. It will not do to stigmatise all criticism as abuse, nor to insist that "respectability of character" is a fair offset against the errors or misdeeds of a public servant. We do not, therefore, propose to abstain from further comment on the indisputable and indefensible facts which make up the history of Mr. SWANN'S municipal career. We feel that we are only giving temperate utterance to the sentiments of thousands of citizens who have a right to speak, and that freely, in thus taking an account of his stewardship, and deprecating his re-election to the MAYORALTY.

We published, in our issue of Wednesday, the majority and minority reports of the special commission appointed by the City Council to devise "a plan for the thorough organization of the Fire "Department of Baltimore." At the time that our Councilmen thus endeavored to relieve themselves of the responsibility of acting in so important a matter, by throwing the burden upon others, we took the liberty of doubting whether the Commissioners would have the boldness to suggest, or the Councilmen the firmness to adopt, the only remedy which can ever effectually cure the evils, of which we all complain, and the existence of which is on all hands admitted. We regret to find that we were not mistaken in our estimate of the influences which, unfortunately, prevail over the minds of too many men in this community who know what is right, but who have not the courage to do it. Out of the nine intelligent and respectable men to whose judgment this subject was referred, only one of them has taken a broad and comprehensive view of the difficulties and disorders occasioned by the present system, and has ventured to declare himself in favor of its entire and immediate abolition, and of the substitution of a Paid Fire Department, to be subjected to the strictest discipline, and to use, altogether, Steam Fire Engines. The report of the dissenting Commissioner, Mr. SPILMAN, we regard as conclusive, and, apart from the strong moral arguments to be advanced in its favor, it shows, satisfactorily to any unbiassed mind, that, even in point of economy, the Paid Fire Department would, when once properly established, possess a decided advantage over any volunteer system. Comparing it with the plan proposed by the majority, we are at a loss to conceive how candid and impartial men can hesitate in yielding a preference to the former. Mr. SPILMAN estimates with great minuteness and care, that the first cost to the city of a sufficient number of steam engines, with all their appurtenances and requirements, will not exceed the sum of $63,100, and that the annual expense of supporting the Department will be, at the largest sum, $40,000. The majority estimate, with equal exactness, the first cost of their system at $72,560, and the annual expenses at $31,000. The one report contemplates the use of six first class steam engines, completely equipped, to be drawn by horses, and managed by competent firemen and engineers, and clearly shows that this force will be sufficient to perform all the labor that may be required of a Fire Department in the city of Baltimore. The other report proposes to establish *seven* steam engines, and, in addition, to employ the services of six hand engines and four hook and ladder companies, all to be judiciously distributed in various localities, specially designated. The majority are evidently no believers in the doctrine of an inherent sovereignity in the City Corporation,—so vigorously asserted on a memorable occasion by our present MAYOR—for, before proceeding to their labors, they deemed it necessary to inquire whether any power was vested in the "authorities" to "establish and control fire companies." After relieving themselves, however, of all doubt upon a point so plain, and after the fullest investigation into the systems existing in other cities, they come to the lame conclusion that it is inexpedient to abolish the volunteer companies, and propose to establish a Fire Department which shall cost the city, at once, $72,000, without assuring us, so far as we can see, against the very evils we wish to destroy. We earnestly hope that when the matter comes before the Council for its determination, there may be found among the number of those to whom the people of Baltimore have committed their legislation, a few men with the intelligence and boldness of Mr. SPILMAN.

We are indebted to Mr. Edwin A. Miller, of the Adams Express Co., and to Mr. A. H. Davis, Baltimore and Cincinnati Mail Agent, for files of Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh papers.

BRAZIL AND THE LA PLATA.

By the arrival of the bark Glenwood, at Salem, we are placed in possession of advices from Buenos Ayres to the 16th of July.

Madame Anna Bishop was giving conserts at Buenos Ayres with great success. The government is in trouble financially, and the Confederated Provinces threaten the city with a future war if its independent position was not abandoned.

We have also our files of Rio journals to the same date. The protracted fight in the Brazillian Chamber of Deputies on the vote of thanks for the royal message, had terminated in favor of the Government by a vote of 66 to 35.

No other events of interest have occurred at the Brazillian capital.

The *Correio Mercantil* is publishing letters from Dr. Tschudi, the famous German traveler, who has been exploring the diamond districts of the empire.

From Montevideo we have intelligence of the ratification of the treaty with Brazil, in the Chamber of Deputies. There are doubts whether it will go through the Senate.

The latter body has been discussing a bill for discrediting the copper coinage of the Republic to the extent of 25 per cent. It seems the business of renewing the copper money of the State was intrusted to a European commercial house, which returned it in due time in bulk, and the Government placed it in circulation. It was subsequently found that it fell short of the legal standard 25 per cent., and instead of calling it in and requiring the makers to make good the difference, the Legislature is proposing to throw the loss on the innocent holders.

A decree for the protection of the Jesuits has been issued.

From the Argentine Confederation our dates are to the 24th of June. The Chambers had instructed the Government to aid and open a railroad from Santa Fe to Santiago de Estero.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—Dr. August Sountag, in a letter to the agent of the Tehuantepec Route at Minatitlan, published in the New York *Times*, estimates that an outlay of $1,000,000 will be necessary to put the roadway in a practicable state. He also pronounces against the availability of the Ventosa Bay, the proposed terminus on the Pacific side, as a harbor, showing it to be exposed to a heavy sea and severe winds, that half the time render an approach to the shore impossible. According to this official report, it appears that the undertaking of the Louisiana Company, to carry the California mail that way, by the 1st of October, is a physical impossibility, the route having no road across it, and there being no means or facilities of transportation.

There are in the United States 759 paper mills in actual operation, having 3,000 engines, and producing in the year 270,000,000 pounds of paper, which is worth, say ten cents per pound, or $27,000,000. To produce this quantity of paper over 400,000,000 pounds of rags are required, one-and-a-quarter pounds of rags being necessary to make one pound of paper. The value of these rags, estimating them at four cents per pound, is over $16,000,000.

FROM UTAH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Aug. 4, 1858.

After hanging in Damocletian suspense all winter over its enemies, the army of Utah finds itself suddenly thrust into a retired valley, like an old sword into its scabbard, without knowing why or wherefore. Is its work really done? What was it ever drawn forth for? Is its mission now to peacefully republicanise a set of foreign socialists? Such are some of the questions that are raised over its rusty repose—questions that are likely to go as long without response as the Great Basin does without rain.

This Basin, as I have already hinted, is a very peculiar feature on the face of the globe. It is a kind of abortive seat of empire; it is one of those desert-like imperfections without which the entirety of the globe itself would probably not be perfect.—If it only opened out upon the South Sea, and was visited by timely rains, it could contain a world of busy inhabitants within itself. But, as it is, such sterile desolation broods here, that affrighted rivers turn from the face of day, and seek to burrow in the earth, groping their way through subterraneous passages to the sea, if, indeed, they ever find any seaward outlet at all. Such is the Sevier river, such the Humboldt, and such are some others of less consequence, which, instead of breaking their own way through mountain barriers, turn downwards into the bowels of the earth. Think of the rushing cascades, the leaping cataracts that may roar through the dark caverns below!

But this Basin will require a great deal of study and careful observation before its geological character can be well understood; and then it may throw some additional light on the changes that have taken place in the earth's structure, and add new data to geological chronology. From the marks along the flanks of the surrounding mountains, this great Basin would seem to have been at one time an immense inland sea, with waters from one to two thousand feet in depth; but when the source is looked for from which this water could have come, it cannot be found or accounted for, unless it is by supposing a period when more water vapor was brought to this region than there is now; and this supposition does not seem to be consistent with appearances. Limiting our attention for the present to the Valley of Salt Lake, we find that there are emptying into this lake only three principal streams, viz: Bear River, Weber River, and the Jordan. Now the whole amount of water discharged by these rivers during a day would not probably exceed from five to six hundred millions of cubic feet, which would cover, say, twenty-nine square miles with one foot in depth of water, or about ten thousand square miles during a year to the same depth.

Now, allowing Salt Lake to have a surface of sixteen hundred square miles, this amount of water would give it an annual increase of depth of about *seven* feet. But the evaporation at this season of the year is at the rate of at least *one foot and a half* per month; at which rate in less than five months the whole seven feet of water could be evaporated. The rate, however, is less during the cold months of the year; and, besides, there should be a balance struck between the amount evaporated and the quantity which falls in the valley in the shape of snow and rain.

But though it might be feasible to show the effect upon the present lake through the agencies of increase and diminution which act upon its waters, it would not be so easy to show by what agency the ancient lake, which has left its trace upon the mountain sides, was raised to so high a level, **although** the excess of evaporation over the present supply might be calculated, and some idea formed of the number of years during which the lowering of the water may have been thus going on, yet, the ancient supply and the period at which it ceased remain as great a mystery as ever. A more thorough examination of the country will throw some light upon this subject. It is not impossible that the waters of Green river may at one time have been added to those of the great Basin. At all events, the marks upon the face of the country here, such as fossil turtles, shells, water lines, &c., show that in the mountainous region, at an elevation of a mile above the sea, there was, at some distant period, immense bodies of water, which now no longer exist, having either worn themselves channels to the sea, or been pumped out by evaporation, or swallowed up by the caverns of the earth.

Have you any Mormons in your Post Office?—It would be well for the Department to send agents along the routes through Kansas and Missouri to inquire what has become of numerous communications for Utah, which have failed to reach their destination. Some of the Postmasters there who combine the grocery and liquor business, or similar vocations with the delivery of letters, seem to think that newspapers are of no account except to wrap up parcels. If this estimate of their worth is based upon their intrinsic value, I should as a general thing be inclined to agree with them,—still those to whom the papers are directed would like to have something to say in the matter. If these Postmasters send us none of our papers, and about two-thirds of our letters, is it not all that we could reasonably expect in a free country?

Brigham left his place for several days, and it was thought that he had run away, as the most appropriate finale to his extraordinary career. During his absence, several of his wives made their appearance in the streets; but Brigham has at last turned up again, thus giving to his movements some of that mystery which is suitable to a prophet of the Lord. The fact is, he is in a quandary himself, absolutely nonplussed; that inventive genius and quick shrewdness which have stood him in stead thus far, proving at fault when brought face to face with the stern ideas and stubborn facts of a civilization which is based on physical as well as moral power.

Work has been resumed on section A, of the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad, near Alexandria. The bridges over the canal and the Alexandria and Washington Turnpike will be speedily constructed, and the track graded to the depot, so as to admit of the laying of the rails at an early day. When the work on section A shall have been completed, there will remain but little to do on the other part of the line as far as Leesburg, Loudoun county.

An "Alabama Cotton Planter," writing to the *National Intelligencer*, says, according to the accounts, as far as received, from the cotton-growing region, it appears that the prospect has greatly changed for the worse since July, when it was unusually bright. The belief, however, is now entertained that about the average of the crops of the two last years, three millions of bales, will be made the present year; but not much exceeding that amount, as has been confidently expected.

The opening of the sixteenth annual fair of the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute took place on Monday evening, but was not attended by as large a number of persons as was expected.

MARRIED,

On the 7th instant, by Rev. E. R. Hera, JOHN KAYLOR, of Laurenceville, Douglas county, Kansas, to Miss MARY JANE HENNAMAN, of Baltimore.

On the 7th instant, by Rev. Dr. Orrick, EDWARD MENTZELL to MARTHA A. McDONALD, all of this city.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. Reasin H. Wright, EDWARD HAWKINS to Miss RACHEL A. WATTS, both of this city.

On the 5th instant, by Rev. Father Dolan, JOHN CASEY to JULIA SHOCKRUE, all of this city.

On the 16th June last, by Rev. Dr. Orrick, SAMUEL NICHOLSON to ELIZAETH CLARK, all of Baltimore city.

On the 22d of April, by Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, WILLIAM P. BENSON to KATE J. FORD.

DIED,

On Wednesday, 8th instant, MARY JANE, wife of Wm. F. Altvater, in the 26th year of her age.

On the 8th instant, VIRGINIA C., aged two years and nine months, daughter of Samuel C. and Frances Mullan.

On the 7th instant, ELIZA ANN, infant daughter of Andrew and Ann Love, aged 13 months and 3 weeks.

On the 4th instant, at Glen-Air Rappahannock county, Va., AUGUSTA JANE, wife of H. W. Fitzhugh, Esq., and daughter of the late Mark Pringle, Esq.

GLEASON'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

"Gleason once more in the Field," say the Newspapers, and, of course, "what the papers say, must be true!"

The subscriber will corroborate the Daily Press's intimation, by stating the fact, that, in a few weeks, he will commence the publication of a new Weekly, which (less with the view of making money than to issue a Paper that shall entertain the public and redound to his own credit,) will be got up without regard to expense. The title and plan of this hebdomadal he will develope in a few days. In the meantime, he can be found at his Publishing Hall, corner of Tremont and Bromfield sts., Boston. (s10-3t) F. GLEASON.

COAL AND WOOD.

We are selling the same Coals as last season, equal to any sold in this market.

The best durable WHITE ASH COALS,
And the best RED ASH COALS,
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
All of which we warrant to give satisfaction.
A discount is allowed
on orders
that are prepaid.
We also sell the
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD,
Oak and Pine—of the best quality.
Delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage.
J. HENRY GIESE & Co.,
s8-1w Office No. 9 South street.

CUT THIS OUT AND STICK IT IN YOUR HAT.—Wood's Hair Restorative will change gray hair to its original color, stop it from falling off, and cause it to grow on bald heads, and as a cosmetic it has no equal. Pimples and Wood's Hair Restorative cannot exist together.

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,
s9-2w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

AMBRO-DAGUERREOTYPES, &c.

MR. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card-board, plates or canvas; life size or in miniature from nature, or copied in oil, French Pastell or water colors, in a style of superior excellence. He has on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy Cases; also, Gilt Frames, all of the best material. His long experience and attested success enables him to assure his patrons complete satfaction or no charge. s7-1y

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

WEEDS' NEW SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

The best in use for every description of CLOTH and LEATHER WORK, that requires a *seam*, making beautiful strong *stitch*, both sides alike.

GIBBS' IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price $15 and $25, complete. L. D. CHASE, Agent,
s7-tf No. 99 Baltimore Street.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S
SOLE AGENTS for this city, are
MESSRS. DOBBIN & WARFIELD
s7-tf No. 36 Second street.

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.

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.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S
SOLE AGENTS for this city, are
MESSRS. DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
s7 tf No. 36 Second street.

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.

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.

☞ PRELIMINARY MEETING AT NEWTON UNIVERSITY.—Gentlemen desiring to join DR. GUINZBURG'S GERMAN CLASS for beginners please to meet him there NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 13th, and those of the advanced class, for practical exercises, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15th, at 8 P. M., to choose the most convenient time for them. s10-dtf15th

☞ AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BUTCHERS' HIDE AND TALLOW ASSOCIATION No. 1, at Reiley's Hotel, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we, the Butchers of Association No. 1, will vacate our stalls on Monday next, 13th instant, at 9 o'clock, and that a request be made of the fraternity throughout the city to join us in perpetuating the memory of Wells and McComas, Baltimore's Defenders.
s10 3t LEWIS TURNER, President.

☞ FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.
WELLS AND McCOMAS.
Citizens owning private carriages will confer a particular favor by loaning the same on the morning of the 13th inst., for the accommodation of the Old Defenders. Those who consent to accommodate us in this particular will please address WM. H. QUINCY,
Secretary Executive Committee,
s9-3t City Hall.

☞ 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-dt13S W. H. QUINCY, Sec'y.

☞ A CARD.—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT PARADISE VILLAGE AT AUCTION.—Public attention is called to the sale of those beautifully located Lots at PARADISE VILLA. To be sold on MONDAY Afternoon next, Sept. 13, at 5 o'clock, on the premises. A Plat can be seen at my store, and every information obtained.
SAM'L H. GOVER, Auct'r.,
s8-ts 84 Baltimore street.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.—The Board of Directors at their meeting this day, passed the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to advertise that the remainder of the first mortgage loan for one million dollars, due January 1st, 1854, will be paid on presentation of the certificates at the office of the Company, on and after October 1st next, after which date the interest on said loan will cease; and that he be further instructed to advertise that if application be promptly made by the holders of said loan, stock of the city of Baltimore, of the Sinking Fund Loan of 1890, will be exchanged at par for the same.
J. I. ATKINSON,
s10-t02 Treasurer.

WM. H. EREK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO,
And Importers of
HAVANA, PRINCIPE AND GERMAN SEGARS,
And Manufacturers of Domestic.
Also, keep constantly on hand, PIPES of every kind, Snuffs and Smoking Tobacco, Tobacco Knives, &c., at lowest market prices.
No. 96 LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE
Terms to regular customers, 4 months. First Bills invariably cash. s10-tf

HALL & BROTHER,
(Successors to Thomas Nash & Co.)
Curers and Packers of
PROVISIONS, FOR HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS,
And Manufacturers of
REFINED LARD AND LARD OIL,
No. 3 PLEASANT ST., AND 117 NORTH ST., BALTIMORE.
Having Railway facilities on North St., Provisions will be received for Inspection and Storage, and Bulk Meats Smoked on reasonable terms.
CHAS. G. HALL,
(Late of J. G. Harvey & Co.)
s10-tf GEO. D. HALL.

THE CALVERTON
COPPER SMITH WORKS,
No. 94 NORTH CALVERT SREET.
I AM PREPARED TO MAKE TO ORDER,
OR REPAIR,
ALL KINDS OF COPPER WORK,
AT SHORT NOTICE.
s10-1y JOHN M. BRUCE.

J. W. BRYANT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties.
Refers to Hon. James L. Bartol and Coleman Yellott, Esqrs. s10-dt025*

OCULIST AND AURIST.
DR. E. P. MORONG,
Since his return from Europe makes an exclusive specialty of the treatment of
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,
MEDICALLY AND SURGICALLY.
OFFICE 71 NORTH CHARLES ST. s10-tfr

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

A. G. Saunders,	5's & 11's.	Red Rover	¼ lbs.
M. J. Venable's,	5's.	A. G. Saunders,	"
Young & Wimbish,	5's&10's.	Atwood,	"
T. L. Orten,	12's.	Geo. Cooper & Co.,	
Young & Burwell,	10's.	6 and 12 in tw.	
Atwood,	12's.	Sultanna Ball,	
M. Langhorn & Sons,		G. Jones,	twist.
nectar,	lbs.	A. Jones, R. & R.	"
Thos. S. Keen,	"	Jno. Thomas,	"
J. C. Moorman,	"	Jno. Keen, Jr.,	"
Hopkins,	"	T. Staples,	lbs.
Fillmore,	"	D. Noble,	"
J. A. Gray & Bro.,	"	P. J. Harrison,	"
Albert,	"	Jno. Cabendish,	"
Saratoga,	"	E. Pry,	"
E. K. Colman,	"	J. Harper,	"
		E. Lipscomb,	"

For sale by JOHN P. PLEASANTS & SONS,
s10-tf No. 52 South street.

CUT NAILS AND PIG IRON.—CUT NAILS of superior quality, which the trade will please examine. Also, Scotch Pig, and Baltimore Forge IRON; for sale by STEPHEN S. LEE,
s10-tf No. 50 South Gay st.

FOR RENT.—The Dwelling, No. 49 North Charles st., lately occupied by Mrs. Jarvis.
EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY,
s10-4t* Receiver, 22 North Charles street.

CHEESE.—200 boxes English Dairy; 200 boxes W. R. Cutting Cheese.
s10-4t D. J. FOLEY & BRO., 50 South st.

LARD.—100 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Leaf Lard, for sale. D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
s10-4t 50 South st.

THE AMERICAN PATENT COMPANY—INCORPORATED JUNE, 1858.
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GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, Editor.
s9 3t A. L. FLEURY, Agent for Baltimore, 24 Second st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
Mr. THOMAS D. JOHNSTON, Agent of the following Insurance Companies, has duly complied with the LAW relating to the "AGENCIES OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS," passed March 8, 1858.
W. H. PURNELL, Comptroller.

MARINE INSURANCE.
THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
Assets January 1, 1858,
NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
Scrip and Cash Dividend
TWENTY EIGHT AND ONE HALF PER CENT.
OPEN AND SPECIAL POLICIES
ISSUED ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
PREMIUMS LIBERALLY CREDITED.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
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CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $260,000.
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THE PHENIX FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $280,000.
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THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
FULLY ACCREDITED AGENT.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $234,000.
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THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $240,000.
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FULLY ACCREDITED AGENT.

THE ALBEMARLE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $188,000.
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FULLY ACCREDITED AGENT.

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INSURANCE CO. OF VA.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $181,000.
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THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
FULLY ACCREDITED AGENT.

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OF
THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $354,000.
POLICIES ISSUED, LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
FULLY ACCREDITED AGENT.

The stock of the above Companies ranges from 30 to 60 per cent. above par, and they pay annual dividends of 16 to 20 per cent.

Their assets are invested in the most reliable and available securities, and are ample for any emergency which could arise under the sagacious jurisdiction which controls their operations.
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