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 $1 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.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

The New York *Herald*, discoursing in its own peculiar way upon the manifold corruptions and abuses that, according to its account, have crept into the administration of government in the State and city of New York, draws the following flattering picture of the practical working and present tendencies of our political institutions. It says:

"The public offices are filled through a system of bullying, shoulder-hitting, brow beating and bribery. Men are placed there who trade in power and plunder, as though authority were given only to enrich them, and the public treasury were nothing but the undivided stock of a band of thieves. Fine houses are wrung from their subordinates; fast horses, gold watches and silver goblets are presented by their panderers; and the greed for spoil possesses every one in authority. It is not alone the miserable and inefficient Metropolitan Police, and the Board of Health, that exhibit these evils. Our city government stinks with its own rottenness; our State organization is one vast scheme of plunder from the canals downward, and our Judiciary is destroyed by its all pervading poison.

* * * * * * *

The knaves that have bullied themselves into power in our city and State are fast carrying us into a position where revolution will be our only remedy. The censure of an independent press is their only check now, and they are fast losing all fear of that."

We insert the above paragraph, not for the sake of extracting from it that consolation which misery is said to find in companionship, nor for the purpose of showing, after the fashion of some of our contemporaries, that Baltimore is a well-governed city because New York is as badly governed, or, perhaps, worse. From that sort of logic, as we have often said before, we have long since failed to obtain any solid satisfaction. It is but cold comfort that we can derive for our own sorrows, from the spectacle of others' woes. We wish rather to show by the example of our neighbor, that bad as things are now, they may be worse, and that to arrest their downward progress we must resort to timely action. The current of public affairs never stands still. In New York, says the *Herald*, it is fast setting towards a point where "revolution will be the only remedy" for evils that day by day are growing more intolerable. How is it with ourselves? How runs the current of our social and political life? Is the city of Baltimore better governed than it was ten years ago, or twenty, or five? Are better and worthier men elevated to office; are the laws more faithfully and impartially administered, and are the consequent blessings of good government, peace and security, happiness at home, and a good name abroad, ours in a greater degree, at the present than at any former time? Has the state of society improved within the past two years? Are life and property more safe in our streets, and are crimes against both of less frequent occurrence? These are plain questions, such as every man can answer for himself; they are practical questions, such as every man ought to address to himself. It will not do under a popular government like ours, for any man to be indifferent to the course which public affairs are taking, or to the progress which society is making in one direction or the other. "Against such a "mass of misgovernment," says the *Herald* in the paragraph next following the one we have quoted, "there is no defence except in the sense of right, "and the public virtue of the people." But how, if that "sense of right" be dormant, and that "public virtue" fail to manifest itself by any outward act or show of resistance to evil? Then, indubitably, sooner or later, will be realized to the letter that condition of social and political degradation which we have described. If respectable men cease to interest themselves in public affairs, and in the selection of public officers; if they suffer important elections to go by default; if they prove so indifferent to the privileges, and so recreant to the responsibilities of citizenship, as to permit incompetent and unworthy officials to be returned without opposition to the places they have dishonored, and the trusts they have abused; if they shut their eyes and turn their backs upon the spectacle of political corruption that is placed before them, and fail to apply the only corrective that our institutions afford for the evils of misgovernment; then may they rest assured that a day will surely come, when the demoralization of the community shall be so complete, the popular "sense "of right" so far obliterated, and "public virtue" so nearly extinguished, that the peaceful remedy of the ballot, will prove wholly ineffectual, if not positively impracticable,—and when the polls shall be actually closed against them, or if open, serve only to record the feeble protest of the few against the tyranny of the many. It will not do for men to console themselves with the hope that by-and-bye things will look better, or with such shreds and patches of philosophy, as that "it is a long "lane that knows no turning," and that "when "things grow to the worst, they must begin to "mend." A falling body was never yet known to arrest its own descent, nor corruption to work its own cure. Only by the timely interposition of the people, and the active interference of the better portion of the community in political affairs, can the catastrophe which is so justly deprecated by the *Herald* be effectually averted. If we will not act, then we must abide the consequences of our inaction, and had best learn to do so gracefully and without complaining. If we postpone action, we must remember that evil habits grow by indulgence, and through long toleration abuses become prescriptive.

A pamphlet recently published at Geneva, and freely quoted by the English Reviewers, puts us in possession of many facts in relation to the internal affairs of the Danubian Principalities, which are of more than ordinary interest at this time, now that the manner in which Moldavia and Wallachia shall be governed in future, and the relation which those provinces shall hold, henceforth, towards Turkey, has been definitely settled by the Paris Conference. The text of that Convention has not yet been published; but it is very generally understood that the Five Powers have decided upon an administrative union of the two provinces and a Representative assembly based upon a very high electoral qualification, and that they have rejected the plea for a constitutional monarchy, as dangerous to Austria, from the discontent it would produce among her Sclavonian subjects, and as of serious injury to Turkey, inasmuch as it would not only deprive her of her richest provinces, but would tend to encourage the other Christian populations of Turkey to declare their independence, and establish governments of their own. The political independence and constitutional monarchy demanded by the Moldo-Wallachs has therefore been denied them; but the arguments upon which they based their claims to be recognised as a distinct nationality are not the less worthy of being noted. The series of letters composing the pamphlet to which we have referred, are said to have been written by a member of one of the great Boyard families of Wallachia, and the writer is also described as "a man of honor and intelligence, of "sincere patriotism and moderate views." The position assumed by him is, that the best interests of Turkey, and of Austria, would be consulted by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the consolidation of the Rouman nationality under a foreign prince. He contends that, when thus united, the Roumans would present, not only a strong barrier against Russian aggression, but would be protected alike from Turkish treachery and oppression, and from the intrigues of Russian agents. From 1731 the appointment of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, was vested in the Greeks; but, in 1822, the Hospodaral crowns were taken from the latter, by Turkey, and given to Boyards, selected by the Porte, without consulting the Roumans themselves, and in violation of ancient treaties. In 1828, Russia, having delared war upon Turkey, occupied Moldo-Wallachia with a military force, and asserting the right of Protectorate, which had been conceded to her of the treaty of Adrianople, deposed the Hospodars appointed by Turkey, and replaced them by two Russian generals. From that date, until 1854, Moldo-Wallachia was governed either by Russian officers, or by Boyards, equally devoted to Russia, and more unscrupulous than the Russians themselves. "In 1834, the Boyard ALEXANDRIA GHIKA succeeded the Russian general KISSELEFF, in the "government of Wallachia, and MICHAEL STOURZA, —"a name infamous in Rouman ears—obtained "that of Moldavia." GHIKA was weak, obstinate, and incapable; and, although not corrupt himself, permitted his relatives to plunder the country. STOURZA was both corrupt and rapacious, and the popular discontent was stimulated by Russian emissaries, for the purpose of convincing Europe that the Roumans were incapable of self-government. After the people had suffered, for eight years, under repeated acts of robbery and injustice, the General Assembly of Wallachia drew up an address, depicting the deplorable condition of the principality. Russia immediately ordered her Ambassador at Constantinople to embrace the cause of the Wallachians, by demanding the dismissal of GHIKA. The Porte promptly acquiesced in the demand. GHIKA was declared faithless and dishonest, and removed from his post; but a few years later, the man thus censured was re-instated in the government of Wallachia. On the dismissal of GHIKA, in 1842, BIBISCO, a man devoted to Russia, to whose influence he owed his nomination, was appointed Hospodar of Wallachia. He made a worse Governer than GHIKA, and reduced the Wallachians to extremity by his tyranny and exactions. In 1848, they rose against him, and drove him across the Austrian frontier. The Moldavians also rose in insurrection against STOURZA; but the movement in that province was promptly and violently suppressed. At Bucharest, the Wallachians installed a provisional government, to cries of, "Down with the Russian Protectorate!" and, "Long live the Sultan!" The insurrection was not against Turkey, but against that secret Russian influence to which the Wallachians were sufficiently clear-sighted to trace all their sufferings. The provisional government was, at first, recognized by Turkey; but after the greater portion of the Wallachian troops were disbanded, and had returned to their homes, twenty thousand Turks crossed the Danube, and encamped before the gates of Bucharest. "FUAD Pacha, the Turk-"ish Commissioner, who accompanied this force, "was prodigal of promises and friendly demon-"strations. One day, he invited the provisional "government, and all the chief men of Bucharest, "to his tent, to receive an important communica-"tion. They had hardly entered the camp, when "they were surrounded by troops and artillery. "The Turks poured into the city, and passed the "night in plunder, outrage and bloodshed." There was no garrison in the city, and the only resistance offered was by two hundred Wallachian firemen. This handful of men opposed themselves to ten thousand Turks, and, animated with the courage of despair, fought until they were all killed. One solitary Wallachian soldier kept guard for twelve hours over the colors at the Barracks. Although all of his comrades had fallen, he refused to abandon his post. He remained on guard all night. In the morning he was still there. He was dragged into the middle of the court-yard, and shot. From the courage and fidelity displayed by the Moldo-Wallachs, on various occasions, the writer of the "Letters" contends, that his countrymen, if well officered, would make excellent troops, and that in 1848, and 1853, if the Roumans, "instead of relying on a Suzerain impotent to pro-"tect them, had been in a condition to rely upon "themselves, the Russian army would have lost "thirty thousand men before reaching Bucharest; "perhaps even it would have thought twice before "crossing the Pruth." He then argues that "the "more Turkey feels herself feeble internally, the "more ought she to fortify her frontiers. When "an army has been decimated, it no longer meets "an enemy in the field; it seeks the shelter of in-"trenchments. Where could be found a better ob-"stacle to the encroachments of Sclavonic power "than five millions of Latins, contented with their "lot and sincerely attached to Turkey? And it is "Turkey herself, and it is Austria who wish to "sever this dyke thrown by Providence before the "flood of Sclavonianism." Antipathy of race, he asserts, will always keep the Roumans aloof from Russia. Their detestation of Austria is well known, and he asks, why should the Western Powers reject the union of the Principalities, when that union is the ardent wish of the inhabitants? After giving an interesting sketch of the Rouman people, and expressing his fears that the decision of the Paris conference will be adverse to the almost unanimously expressed wishes of the Moldo-Wallachians, the writer thus closes his eloquent appeal: "There "is a party which holds to us the following lan-"guage. The Western Powers have lulled you "with fallacious promises; they will pitilessly de-"liver you to Austrian brutality, and the stupidity "of the Turk. It is time to look northward.—"Whatever harm Russia may have done to you, "Austria and Turkey may do more." "To de-"cide," says the writer, "upon these two policies, "the Principalities wait till Europe shall have "marked out for them their line of conduct. One "day, perhaps, the advanced guard of the Russian "army, which shall march upon Constantinople, "will be composed of Roumans! Upon that day "millions of Rayahs will rise as one man, and "twenty-four hours will suffice to drive the last "Turk into Asia. Lord PALMERSTON, REDCLIFFE, "and DERBY, Count BUOL, and you, Messrs. AALI "and FUAD—*vous l'aurez voulu*."

MR. MORPHY'S DOINGS IN ENGLAND.

[*From Bell's Life in London, Aug. 23.*]

Since the arrival of Mr. Morphy, the young American Philidor, in England, he has played constantly with all who have dared to present themselves, and his career so far has been one of unmixed triumph. The skeptics who turned up their noses at the very idea of a boy of twenty being a first-rate, are now muttering in bated tones about "exceptions to the usual rule," and so forth. We candidly own we consider Mr. Morphy a phenomenon, and are delighted to hail in him certainly the finest player since McDonnell and La Bourdonnais. Results in chess speak for themselves; and great talent is neither to be written down nor inferior talent written up, save for a season.

Mr. Morphy has favored us with the exact score of all the games he has played since he came to the old country, not thinking it worth while to include a number of games played giving the large odds of rook or knight, all of which he has won. Beginning with Herr Lowenthal—while we write the match is not over; but Morphy has but one more party to win. They have played twelve games, of which Morphy scores eight, draws one, and loses three. With Mr. Barnes of the St. George's Club Mr. Morphy has played 26 games, winning nineteen and losing seven. With Mr. Boaden Morphy played nine games, winning five, losing one and drawing three. Of twelve games contested with Mr. Bird, Morphy gained no less than ten, drawing one and losing one. With Mr. Hampton the American has played and won two games; and of six played against the veteran, Herr Lowe, the American wins six! With the Rev. Mr. Owen Morphy played five games, winning four and losing one; and then giving pawn and move for a match of five games, won all five, drew two, and lost none! It was agreed that if Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Owen at pawn and move, he was to play a second match at pawn and two moves, which match we shall, doubless, therefore, hear of in due course. Morphy being remarkably given to carry out all his undertakings.

He has hardly yet found time to play with the leading members of the London Club, but we anticipate some good battling yet with their most promising player, Mr. Geo. Medley, destined, we believe, to go very far on the chess road to fame. We are glad to say Mr. Morphy is in excellent health and spirits, certainly stouter in form than when he landed on our shores, and much pleased with the kind reception he has met with generally. A few words, now, on the prospect of a match between Morphy and Mr. Staunton, respecting which note that we strictly aim at fact not comment. Mr. Morphy has thrice challenged Mr. Staunton, and the receipt of his cartel has been thrice courteously acknowledged.

The first challenge was in print, in an American chess monthly, from the New Orleans Chess Club, inviting Mr. Staunton to come out and play on his own terms, for any stake up to $5,000 a side. Mr. Staunton's reply indicated a great desire to play Morphy, but a refusal to come so far; and for this he could not be blamed. Morphy crossed the sea, and repeated his challenge, for the second time, *viva voce*, receiving for answer a polite renewal of Mr. Staunton's wish to play, but a desire to have a "few weeks'" preliminary practice, study of openings and so forth. Mr. Morphy bowed assent, as he he does to almost everything, but the few weeks, and a few more, passing without the day being fixed, the initiative here being clearly thrown upon Mr. Staunton, Morphy sent his third challenge, in writing, and received a written reply this week. But, unfortunately, this written reply is merely an echo of the old "delighted to play," and the rest of it; no day or even month fixed for the encounter. Morphy, perhaps, hardly feels it delicate to send a fourth cartel, but we think his straightway course would be to do so, simply saying "Will you kindly name the day, or do you decline accepting my challenge?" Mr. Morphy leaves all conditions to Mr. Staunton, and will play for any stake, from £100 to £500 on each side. A gathering of chess players takes place at Birmingham on Tuesday next, at which both Messrs. Morphy and Staunton will be present. Unless the day and hour for beginning the match are then fixed the whole is smoke, and the chess circle must draw their own conclusions. Morphy stands, in relation meanwhile to Staunton, something like our gallant Broke did in the Shannon of Boston, when he sent his well-known cartel to the American captain of the Chesapeake. "Your flag requires a victory such as you would gain in taking my ship to give it the position in the eyes of nations you pretend to take up. I can remain here but eight-and-forty hours longer, wanting as I do provisions and water. So do me the honor to come out at once and fight if you mean it." It must always be remembered that Morphy is here merely as a traveler, and therefore cannot afford to wait for an adversary till the days of grace 1866. If Mr. Staunton declines his challenge, Mr. Morphy will probably run over to Paris to play Harrwitz, and from thence on to Germany to encounter Anderson.

The Ravels arrived in the Fulton, and will open at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Monday week.

The first number of a semi-weekly journal, *Le Vigneron*, devoted, as its name imports, to the interests of the wine trade, has just been issued in Paris. Its "programme" contains some interesting statistical information concerning the wine product of France. It appears that more than 2,000,000 hectares of land are now covered with vines, of which 400,000 hectares have been planted within the last five years; and the average total yield of wine is 50,000,000 hectolitres, valued at 800,000,000 francs ($160,000,000.) The value of the barrels made each year in France, to meet the wants of vintners, is 80,000,000 francs, and the expenses for transportation by sea, river, canal, railroad, &c., are computed at not less than 30,000,000 francs.—The tax on liquors of all sorts yields to the French treasury a revenue of 120,000,000 francs, while the entire sum which changes hands in the various stages of the wine trade in France exceeds 1,000,000,000 francs per annum:

The following summary is gathered from the Baptist Almanac for 1859, just issued by the American Baptist Publication Society: Associations 505, churches 11,000; ordained ministers 7,144; licentiates 1,025; baptised in 1857 63,506; total members 623,193. Besides these there are the Anti-Mission Baptists 58,000; and the Freewill Baptists 50,310; and of Disciples and other denominations that practice immersion, about 400,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 144 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,448 members.

Among the numerous decorations bestowed by the Emperor of France in the course of his recent journey, is mentioned the cross of the legion of honor given to M. Halevy, the celebrated composer of La Juive, L'Eclair and la Magicienny, and an officer's rosette to Messrs. Arsene Houssaye, inspector of fine arts, and Theophilus Gauthier, the brilliant journalist. A chevalier's cross has also been bestowed on Messrs. Rapetti, editor of the Moniteur, and Theodore Barriere, a dramatic author.

The revival in Natchez, Miss., has resulted in the addition to the various churches of that city of over six hundred persons—almost one-tenth of the whole population.

The fourth annual State Convention of the Sabbath School Scholars of Massachusetts, will be held in Newburyport, on the 6th and 7th days of October next. The convention will be composed of delegates from all evangelical denominations.

The editor of the Augusta *Dispatch*, writing from Chattanooga, says:

The Etna Coal Company are shipping large quantities of coal of excellent quality, from the Whitesides Mine, a few miles from this city.

GRAND CONCERT THIS EVENING AT LEUTBECHER'S SALOON, FREDERICK ST.—The attraction at this highly elegant place of recreation has been considerably increased by the engagement of Prof. MAHR, the eminent Violinist. The lovers of sweet harmony and refined musical taste, may expect an extra treat this evening in the performance of the celebrated duetto, from "William Tell," by Messrs. MAHR and AHREND. The programme will also embrace Weber's Overture to "Freischuetz," Rossini's Overture to "William Tell," and a grand Solo, for Violoncello, by AHREND. On this occasion the price of admission will be 20 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. s11-1t

---

COX Is now selling his Fall Style of HATS for Gentlemen. They are of the handsomest patterns, and made of the best material. 190 Baltimore st., North side, one door above St. Paul st.

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.

COAL AT $4.50 PER TON—DELIVERED.

Equal to any in the market—for sale by
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
No. 9 South st.
Examine the Coal; or try it. s11-3t

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 Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canadas, and by
JOHN C. GIVEN, Chinaman's Tea Store,
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

"CASH SYSTEM."

THE BEST RED ASH COAL—only $4.50 per ton—2,240 lbs. DELIVERED.
Examine the Coal; or try it.
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
s11-3t No. 9 South st.

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.

FOR CASH ONLY.

BEST WHITE ASH COAL AT $4.50 PER TON—2,240 lbs. DELIVERED.
Examine the Coal; or try it.
s11-3t J. HENRY GIESE & CO., No. 9 South st.

☞ PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF WELLS AND McCOMAS, *On MONDAY, September 13th*, 1858.

U. S. ARTILLERY, commanded by Major French.
First Light Brigade.
VISITING MILITARY.
Second Light Brigade.
Barouches, containing—
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
Orator, Clergy, &c.
CITY COUNCIL.
Officers of the Corporation.
Board of Public School Commissioners.
PALL BEARERS.
FUNERAL CAR.
PALL BEARERS.
DEFENDERS OF THE CITY IN 1814.
The Monument Association.
Civic Associations.
FIREMEN.
Butcher's Association.
CITIZENS, &C.

ROUTE.—The procession will form on Baltimore street, facing to the south—its right resting on Gay st., extending eastwardly—and will move at ten o'clock from the Maryland Institute, by way of Baltimore street to Calvert—to Lexington—to Eutaw—to Baltimore—to Aisquith—to the place of interment.

CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE.
PRAYER—By the Rev. John McCron.
MUSIC—Dirge.
ADDRESS—By the Hon. Thomas Swann.
ORATION—By Hon. Judge Legrand.
MUSIC.
INTERMENT OF REMAINS.

THE LAW GREYS, Capt. Thomas Bowers, have been detailed to fire over the grave.

The citizens along the route of procession are particularly requested to close their places of business during the progress of the same.

The remains will lie in state in the Maryland Institute from Friday, the 10th in-tant, until Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock. The public are invited. By order of the
s11-1t EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

☞ WELLS AND McCOMAS FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—At a meeting of the Wells and McComas Monument Association the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the various civic associations, embracing the Firemen, be and they are hereby invited to join in the Funeral Obsequies of Wells and McComas on Monday, 13th instant

THE REMAINS will be removed to the Hall of the Maryland Institute TO-DAY, 10th inst., and be open to the inspection of visitors. By order Ex. Com.
s11-2t W. H. QUINCY, Sec'y.

☞ 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-dt15th

☞ 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.

☞ WELLS & McCOMAS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the WELLS & McCOMAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, to whom has been confided the arrangements for the interment of the remains of WELLS and McCOMAS, in Ashland Square on the 13th proximo, respectfully requests the various Military and Civic Associations of the city to join in the ceremonies to take place on that patriotic occasion. It is the desire of the Association to get up a demonstration worthy of the object contemplated, and the Committee indulge the hope that this invitation will be cordially and cheerfully responded to.

Military Companies from Washington, Cumberland, York, Frederick, and other contiguous places, are expected to join in the ceremonies.

An address will be delivered by the Hon. John. C. Legrand, and it is hoped that a creditable demonstration will inaugurate a patriotic purpose.

Those who intend joining with the Association, please report immediately to the Secretary.

COMMITTEE:
Col. GEORGE PETERS, J. J. STAYLOR, Esq.
Col. S. S. MILLS, C. W. HILTZ, Esq.
Major R. LILLY, W. H. QUINCY, Esq.
Capt. G. W. ROWERS.
By order, W. H. QUINCY,
aug 26-2awt13S Secretary Executive Committee.

SPIRITUALISM.—A FREE LECTURE will be given by W. M. LANNING, at Temperance Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, September 12th, commencing at 3½ o'clock. SUBJECT—*The National and Biblical records of Creation irreconcileable.* A collection will be taken up, solely to pay Hall expenses.
1t*

☞ 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.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, PLAIN and ORNAMENTED OAK AND WALNUT PARLOR, HALL, CHAMBER, LIBRARY and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
PRINCIPALLY THE MANUFACTURE OF MEACHAM & LEYWOOD,
No. 10 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
Comprising the
ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SEVEN WAREROOMS. TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

On MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell without reserve, at the Store, No. 10 North Charles street, the large and valuable FURNITURE STOCK contained in seven Warerooms, now occupied by the senior partner of the late firm of Meacham & Heywood, consisting in part of richly carved and plain Walnut Chamber sets; Ornamental, plain and enamelled Cottage sets; splendid carved Walnut and Oak Wardrobes; rich carved Rosewood Bedsteads; Arm Chairs; Etageres; carved and plain Walnut Parlor Chairs; Tete-a-Tetes; Sofas; Lounges; Ottomans; Whatnots; Ladies' Worktables; Music Stands; Marble-top and plain Centre Tables; with a great variety of other
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
ALSO,
French Dining, Office, Library, Sleepy-Hollow and Patent Reclining Chairs, a great variety.
ALSO,
A large stock and variety of Extension and other Tables; Library Book Cases; Oak and Walnut Chairs; Hall Sets, Hat Racks, etc.
ALSO,
A stock of Gilt Frame and other LOOKING GLASSES.
HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.
The horse, a very valuable one, may be seen at Woodward's Stable, North street.
IRON SAFE.
and the entire STORE FIXTURES, including Awning, Iron Frame; Bulk Window; Sashes; carpet, etc.
COUNTING ROOM FURNITURE.
Desks; Chairs; Table; Clock; etc., with a large STOVE and Pipe; Sashes; Lumber, etc.
THE LARGE SIGNS
on Charles and Fayette streets.
☞ The store will be open for private sales until the catalogue is issued, which will be on the 18th.
Terms—Sixty days' credit on purchases of $100 and upwards, for approved notes with interest; under that sum cash. Sale positive.
se11-ts. GIBSON & Co., Auct'rs.

FOR SALE.
$2,000 MORTGAGE NOTES.
A DWELLING, 24 feet front, with all modern improvements—two minutes walk from "Sun Building."
GROUND RENT of $900. City property.
COUNTRY SEAT of 13 acres.
PREMISES suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Societies' Rooms.
LARGE HOUSE, Yard, Stable, Bakery, &c.
MOUNT CARMEL CEMETERY—A fifth interest or share in it.
FOR RENT, low—House on McCullough street.
FOR LEASE—Lots on Ground Rent.
WANTED—$5,000 on Baltimore street property.
PRYOR & BELDEN,
s11-1t N. W. cor. North and Baltimore sts.

IMPORTANT—
YELLOW FEVER AND BLACK VOMIT.
WORTHY TO BE INSCRIBED IN LETTERS OF GOLD.

The Public's most serious attention is called to Captain Forrest and his chief mate, of the ship Rattleen, sealed by his son, Thaddeus Forrest, of the brig Sequen, Captain Knight, his publication at length, honoring our fellow citizen, INDIAN HERB DOCTOR ROBERT DELANEY, in this day's *American*, Saturday, September the 11th, 1858, for saving themselves and crews, and others, of the dreadful maladies, Cholera, Yellow and Ship Fevers, and Black Vomit, in the West Indies, Rio and New Orleans, by his No. 1 and Magic Pain Killer, both as a preventative and cure, and well endorsed by our Baltimore clipper Pilots when in Cuba, and our U. S. officers, and captains of vessels, home and foreign, voyagers and travelers, speaks for itself.

☞ The Doctor is now home, sweeping all Agues, even to the worst Hospital cases, U. S. No 8 MARSH MARKET, 3d door from Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. 1t*

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Office of the "CARCEL GAS BURNER" and DEPOT FOR PATENT ARTICLES has been REMOVED from No. 2 *CARROLL HALL* to No. 60 *BALTIMORE STREET*, (Ducatel's Old Stand,) where all are invited to call and see the most perfect GAS BURNERS ever invented. Also a variety of other Patent articles.
s11-6t M. VENNARD.

BRANDON;
OR,
A HUNDRED YEARS AGO;
A TALE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.
BY OSMOND TIFFANY, Esq.
12mo. Cloth, $1.

Instinct with a livid and vivid power. It is a book in all respects unexceptionable, and worthy a place among the classic literature of the land.—*N. Y. News.*

A work of high literary merit, and of unusual interest to American readers. It illustrates the most interesting period of our history.—*Springfield Republican.*

II.
Now Ready: Second Edition of
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY;
BY OLIVE VARRA.
Paper cover.....38 cents.
"They are eddies of a sweet and sparkling current."—*News.*
STANFORD & DELISSER,
Publishers, No. 508 Broadway.
For sale by JAS. S. WATERS,
s11-2tr No. 244 Baltimore street.

A VALUABLE GROUND RENT OF $560, and several of $30 each, for sale—well secured; apply to F. K. HOWARD,
s11-6t Att'y-at-Law, 24 Law Buildings.

S. HARRIS, JR.,
BASEMENT CHESAPEAKE BANK,
NORTH STREET,
Buys and sells all the stocks and other securities of this and other markets on commission. s11 tf

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD BONDS, 1880, 1875, and 1885, wanted by
s11-tf S. HARRIS, JR.

ROBBIN'S IMPROVED PATENT OIL.—Add one quarter of the Spirits of Turpentine to the Oil before it is used—then it will dry readily and be found AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR LINSEED, AND VASTLY CHEAPER.
Manufactured by
MARYLAND OIL COMPANY,
71 South st., Baltimore, Md.
PAINT OIL; 100 barrels Robbin's Improved.
MACHINERY OIL; 50 barrels.
REFINED OIL; 5000 gallons.
GAS OIL; 500 barrels.
TANNERS' OIL; 150 barrels.
PITCH AND BRIGHT VARNISH;
In lots to suit purchasers; for sale by
MARYLAND OIL COMPANY,
s11-3t* 71 South street.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
HAVE YOU SEEN
THE NEW STYLES
OF
LOOKING-GLASSES
AND
PICTURE FRAMES?
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
For sale at McGREW'S,
s11-tf No. 24 North Liberty st.

GENTLEMEN'S STYLE OF DRESS HATS, for Fall, 1858, can be had in great variety, at HUGHES & CO.'S, 34 Baltimore st. FELT HATS of all styles and qualities. CAPS of every description, at their usual low prices. s11-1m

HILBERG & SCHAUER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 23 SOUTH ST., OPPOSITE BANK OF COMMERCE