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—Northeast corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

Before "our business men, our merchants, or "dry-goods jobbers" go about punishing "the "defamers of Baltimore," as they have recently been urged to do, we ask leave to offer them a respectful suggestion. The most delightful season of the year, for out-door exercise, is upon us, and the bracing, autumnal air fills every one with life, activity and vigor. Let them avail themselves of the enjoyment to which it invites, and take a walk, some pleasant afternoon, through that portion of the city which is known as South Baltimore. We advise them, of course, to do so before dark, because "the prevailing epidemic of the times," has a tendency to increase in virulence after night-fall, and, although Federal Hill possesses great advantages for astronomical observation, they might, if they were to linger long, see a good many things not quite so attractive as the comet. Let them go around, by daylight, to the wharves and ship-yards—to the places of mechanical labor and resort, and the dwellings of the humble and industrious men who toil there. Let them forget, altogether, what they have read in the newspapers—the "calumnies" on the one side, and the hosannas on the other—and after they have inquired, for themselves, concerning the existing state of things, let them make up their own minds as to the respective merits of the authorities who permit it, and the journals which expose it. In no other way than by personal inquiry and observation can they arrive at the truth, and we are willing to abide implicitly by the judgment of any intelligent and impartial man who will take the trouble to inform himself personally upon the subject. Nothing is easier than to say, of any statement, that it owes its origin to "party rancor" or "vindictive prejudice." When the facts cannot be controverted, there is only the old trick left of endeavoring to discredit the witnesses. It is on this account that we desire our readers to go to the original sources of information, themselves. Until they do so, they cannot realize, what every one who does it finds to be, unquestionable though melancholy fact.

Our own information from the quarter referred to, discloses a lamentable state of things indeed. We find that the ship-building interest—a very important one there—is under a cloud which increases daily. Arbitrary and violent interference—of which the caulkers' riots were at once a sample and a portion—has not only deprived the masters of the ship-yards of the selection of their own workmen, but has forced upon them the employment of others who are unfit for the duties which they pretend to discharge. Without good workmen, it is impossible that there can be good work, and without the latter, patronage must fail. Custom, consequently, has decreased and is decreasing, and the insecurity of life and property at night, by keeping away the masters of small vessels, who formerly sought those ship-yards for repairs, has of course contributed, still farther, to the diminution of their trade. While this has been the result, on the one hand, new expenses have been created on the other by the same irregular state of things. Insurance, which two or three years ago was hardly thought of, is now a matter of imperative necessity, and its rates are not only seriously heavy, but are aggravated by the obligation to keep watchmen on the premises, without whose employment risks of the sort will not be taken by the offices.

Our readers have seen, from time to time, the progress and success of the movements by which negroes and foreign stevedores and laborers have been driven from vessels unloading upon the south side of the Basin. The same system of force and intimidation which has taken the control of the ship-yards from their owners, has superseded consignees and masters in the management of their own business and property. The wharves and the streets adjoining them are as effectually commanded by an organized force, as if it were actually and visibly encamped there. Men have yielded to exactions and submitted to terms, rather than engage in vain struggles and fight useless battles. Nor is the invisible organization the only potent one.—The manifestations of open dominion are as frequent as they are reckless. Concealment of weapons is regarded there as almost an affectation, and parties of ruffians "gunning" (as it is pleasantly called) for the objects of their hostility, are so familiar a sight, that the good people in that quarter have grown to regard them as practically a part of the constituted authorities. Notorious desperadoes have their "crowds," equally as well known to the citizens and the police as if, like the latter, they wore uniforms and numbers.

Nor is the existence of this disorder the worst of it. Still more serious, both in its indications and results, is the difficulty, nay almost the impossibility, of inducing people publicly to testify to what passes before their eyes. The abstract obligations of a citizen upon this point do not appeal, as forcibly as they otherwise might, to a man who has a family dependent upon him, and who knows that he is liable to be shot at as he passes under the lamp by his own door, if he dares become a witness for the truth. This difficulty of course stands in the way, both of the police and of the tribunals of justice. It is necessarily a grievous obstacle to the discharge of the duties of both. But it is an evil which has grown up only from the impunity of crime, and which the authorities can remove by extirpating its cause.

The reader may enquire how it is—if such things be true—that people do not at once desert such an Alsatia—such a home, and asylum, and guild of evil-doers. The answer is a very simple one. The persons most directly affected, are men of small capital—or mechanics to whom a cessation of labor is a cessation of bread. They cannot afford to make sacrifices, because they have but little to sacrifice. They find it less inconvenient to be ruined by degrees, than to be ruined at once. The owners of property, in their turn, cannot get rid of it for the asking. The causes which would induce them to sell would prevent others from buying. But, as we learn, the proprietors of buildings, and especially of small tenements, are beginning to feel the effects of the system, in the loss of tenants, and the diminution of rents—in a depreciation of property, for which no state of the market accounts.

Now, if these things are true—and we are willing, as we have said, to trust the ascertainment of their truth to our readers themselves, and abide by their verdict—is it the part of a public journal to conceal them and hush them up, or to proclaim and denounce them? When physical "epidemics" are rife, it is not customary to call the Board of Health "defamers," for proclaiming their existence. Why should it be otherwise when the disease is a moral one? When a house is on fire we are not in the habit of abusing the watchmen who spring their rattles or ring the bells. Why should it be criminal then to give the alarm at a moral conflagration? To our minds the path of duty is a plain one, and being unable to believe, with some of our neighbors, that it is a libel to speak the truth, or that the commercial prosperity of Baltimore is held by so poor and base a tenure as the silence or the falsehood of its press, we are prepared to take our chances with the opposite line of conduct. It is thus that we threw upon the present "City Government" its share of responsibility for the state of things in South Baltimore, which has culminated if indeed it did not first appear under Mr. SWANN's administration. And we protest, again, that in doing so, we are not moved a jot or tittle by the politics which that gentleman professes, and which he seems to suppose that he embodies. We think that an incompetent Mayor is an incompetent Mayor, whether he be the nominee of a "Council" or a Sachem of Tammany. We should say of Mr. SWANN what we have said already, if he were as thoroughly a "Democrat" as he vaunts that he is an "American." We should not think a whit better or worse of his administration if it had grown up on the Cincinnati Platform and had bodily swallowed and inwardly digested the entire Lecompton Constitution.

The naval expedition which is at this time fitting out at New York and Norfolk, is by far the most considerable armament of its kind which has left our shores since the war with Mexico. It consists of two frigates, two sloops-of-war, three brigs-of-war, eight steamers and a store ship. The destination of the squadron is the waters of Paraguay, and the object of this imposing demonstration is to demand, and enforce if need be, immediate reparation for the gross insult offered to the American flag by firing into the UNITED STATES steamer of war Water Witch, while engaged in a peaceful exploration of the Parana river, whereby she suffered the loss of one of her crew and was considerably damaged in her hull. Commissioner BOWLIN, who accompanies the expedition, is also charged to make reclamations upon the Government of Paraguay for the damages sustained by an American Company, which, until broken up by the arbitrary course pursued towards it by President LOPEZ, was engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits at Asuncion, the Capital of Paraguay, and in its vicinity. Independent, however, of these, the chief causes of the difficulty which has arisen with Paraguay, there are other points of difference that have existed ever since the partial ratification of the treaty of 1853, and growing out of the course pursued by President LOPEZ with regard to that treaty. Perhaps, also, the desire to make a salutary impression not only upon the States of the Argentine Confederation, but upon all the turbulent little Republics of South America, may have had its influence upon our Government in sending out a Commissioner to Paraguay, supported by a sufficient force to prevent a repetition of previous insults, and as an evidence of our determination henceforth to vindicate promptly the honor of our flag and to bring our just claims to an immediate settlement by peaceful negociation, if that be possible, or by a resort to arms if force should be found necessary. Viewed in this light the expedition now about to set sail, even if it does not have occasion to fire a single hostile gun, will, in all probability, be productive of very beneficial results. In the plan of operations adopted by our Government, it is understood that the Fleet will make its rendezvous at Buenos Ayres, while Commissioner BOWLIN pushes on to Asuncion in a small steamer, which is to be followed up, within supporting distance, by all the other vessels of light draught. If he fails to obtain from the government of LOPEZ, full and immediate satisfaction, "the squadron "will be put in motion, and all vessels drawing "from nine to twelve feet of water, will push on "to their work, and the remainder will lie at the "mouth of the Parana, and maintain a vigorous "blockade of the Paraguay." If, therefore, President LOPEZ refuses to consent to the terms demanded of him, and active operations become necessary, the chief dependence will be upon the steamers accompanying the expedition, for the heavier vessels of war, while engaged in blockading the mouth of the Parana, will be as far distant from Asuncion, the Capital of Paraguay, and the point against which a hostile demonstration would be made, as vessels stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi would be from Pittsburg, on the head waters of the Ohio. We have not the least doubt, however, that our difficulty with Paraguay will be amicably adjusted without a resort to force. LOPEZ has submitted before to a less imposing demonstration made by Brazil, and captious and insolent as he may be on ordinary occasions, he has too much at stake, officially and commercially, to venture upon resistance in the presence of an armed embassy. Though Republican in form, the government of Paraguay is, in point of fact, almost as absolute a despotism as it was in the days of Dr. FRANCIA. From the period of his ascension to power, the ruling policy of LOPEZ has been to engross to himself the whole trade and commerce of the country; and in this he has been so far successful, that at the present time he is "the "chief merchant; the chief agriculturist, and the "chief ship-owner of Paraguay." The mere blockade, therefore, of the mouth of the Parana, by cutting off all communication with the seaboard, and thus breaking up his commercial operations, would, in all probability, prove sufficient of itself to induce him to offer a satisfactory atonement for his past acts of insult and aggression; but, under the double pressure of a blockading squadron, and an armed flotilla, ready at any moment to commence hostilities, we may safely conclude that he will promptly concede all that Commissioner BOWLIN is authorized to demand. Indeed, it would be scarcely possible for him to do otherwise. Exclusive of the Guarani Indians, the total population of Paraguay does not exceed three hundred thousand. Asuncion, the Capital of the Republic, and its principal port, has not more than ten thousand inhabitants, nearly all of whom are Mestizoes, or descendants of Spaniards and Indians. The whole merchant marine of the State consists of but about a dozen vessels, averaging each some forty tons, while the entire naval force at the command of the Government is composed of one small brig and two steamers of light draught. We need not, therefore, be under much apprehension of coming into conflict with a power so feeble, notwithstanding the preparations we have made in view of such a possibility; but we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the delays which have occurred in fitting out the expedition to Paraguay, and the shifts to which we have been compelled to resort for the purpose of obtaining vessels of sufficiently light draught to navigate the waters of the Parana and the Paraguay, afford a convincing proof—if indeed such proof were required—of our own naval deficiencies. From the want of a supply of gun boats ready to be dispatched at the shortest possible notice to any point where their services might be needed, we have been reduced to the necessity of chartering merchant steamers to fill, however inadequately, their place, and of even withdrawing the Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* from her useful duties off the Coast. The last session of Congress very properly authorized the construction of six new sloops-of-war, and it now remains for Secretary TOUCEY in his next official Report to urge upon that body the importance of making some provision for an adequate flotilla of gunboats. Our experience in China and in South America admonishes us how much we stand in need of them: while the example set us by foreign powers, shows the uses to which these active little vessels can be put, and how serviceable they are regarded.

MRS. MACREADY'S READINGS.

This lady gave a second reading last evening at Carroll Hall, and gives another to-night. The programme which will be found in another column, includes LONGFELLOW's poem "The Builders," BURNS' "Tam O'Shanter," scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Honey Moon" and the "Maniac Wife," arranged by Mrs. MACREADY herself, but based chiefly upon MONK LEWIS' production of the same name. Mrs. M. has everywhere been highly commended by the press, and was warmly received by her audience last evening. Her chief fault is that common to most dramatic readers—of overacting and lacking repose. Of her merits our readers can best judge by seeing and hearing her for themselves.

FROM TEXAS.

We have Galveston dates to the 26th ult. The *News* says the weather still continues warm and unfavorable to health, and the sickness continues about the same, without either increase or abatement.—The new cases are generally more manageable, with a smaller proportion of deaths.

The same paper says:—We learn that a French vessel, called the Diosnia, is now due at this port, for the purpose of taking a cargo of cotton seed to France, for the purpose of making the oil. There is nearly a cargo of the seed now at Harrisburg.—Other vessels are expecting to follow, to be also loaded with cotton seed. This trade in cotton seed is proving to be of great importance to the State.

From the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 20th ult., we see that Jacob Dammart, who was arrested for abstracting money from letters taken from the post-office, has been examined before United States Commissioner Crosby, and in default of bail in the sum of $5,000, was committed to prison to await his trial.

The Brownsville *Flag* states that the yellow fever is in Brownsville, but that it appears to be mainly confined to the employees of the steamboats plying on the river, though there are a few cases among the citizens of the town.

The Sherman *Patriot* states that the following news has reached it, from what it considers a reliable source:

The Indians are again committing depredations on our frontier. On the head of Denton and Clear creeks several families have been murdered, and most of the stock killed or carried off. The people are alarmed, and are rapidly forting up. The neighboring counties should try and send them relief, as those depredations will be likely to continue until the Indians receive a drubbing at the hands of the whites.

The Austin *State Gazette* says the agony is over—the El Paso vote has come in. It is: for Buckley, 512; and that not being sufficient, Bell, the independent candidate, is elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

The same paper has the following:

A report has reached here, from a quarter entitled to reliance, which indicates the existence of a bad state of affairs on the Camanche Reservation. Several weeks since it appears that Catemse notified the agent of the presence of a hostile Camanche in his camps. The agent made a requisition on Lieutenant Van Camp for a detachment of troops to arrest the Indian. The Lieutenant came at the head of twenty-five or thirty men, accompanied by the agent and by Catemse, with some half dozen of his warriors.

When they arrived at the Camanche village they found all the balance of the Indians under arms and determined to defend the intruding enemy. They numbered between 80 and 100, and were well posted. Lieut. Van Camp was forced to compromise by allowing the Indian to be sent off without arrest.—The rebellious Camanches are said to have pretended to have labored under the belief that Lieut. Van Camp had come to kill all of them.

The Arizona Mining Company Expedition left San Antonio on the 20th ult., for their destination, with a very complete outfit.

The San Diego mail party arrived at San Antonio on the 21st, and reported all quiet along the route, with plenty of rain and the finest grass.

The New York *Day Book* has recently learned the particulars of a most singular story, the hero of which is now residing in New York. Mr. de Courcelles, a gentleman of culture and elegance, was in 1848, a wealthy planter in Gaudaloupe. Consequent upon the French revolution of that year, the "slaves" in the island were emancipated; he was violently opposed to this enforced Abolitionism. At a public dinner given at the period, he was assigned a seat next to one of the freed negroes, which he refused to occupy; some altercation ensued, and he was desired to pledge in wine the health of the same individual, and peremptorily declined putting himself on an equality with one so greatly his inferior. An *eclandre* occurred; blows and a duel came next, and Mr. de Courcelles became the object of suspicion and mistrust to the government. In fine, their treatment of him was so offensive that he lost all his property and was virtually exiled. He has been for some time living in New York, endeavoring to support himself by some honorable avocation, and with his wife is now teaching school.

In Pennsylvania alone there was produced last year nearly 450,000 tons of pig iron; of manufactured iron, 227,837 tons. The entire production last year was 1,000,000 tons, a fact in itself which, to a great extent, accounts for the unusually small demand from England. The iron manufactured in the States, in 1856, was as much as it was in England 35 years ago. In Pennsylvania alone, there are employed 40,000 persons, taking the furnaces, mills and forges.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The War Department has issued orders directing a Board of Officers to convene at West Point on the 11th instant, for the purpose of trying a cannon to be submitted by General C. R. Wheat. The Board will consist of Major Alfred Mordecai, Ordinance Department; Lieutenant John Gibbon, Fourth artillery, and Lieutenant G. L. Hartsuff, Second artillery. This gun is twelve feet long; it is something new, and is known as the patent accelerating cannon. Its peculiarity is that it fires three charges of powder behind a nine pound shell, which will hit at the enormous distance of five miles. The ball or shell is shaped like the Minnie rifle ball. All who have already witnessed its operations seem to be perfectly satisfied with what it represents.

Major J. G. Martin, Quartermaster's Department, is ordered to duty at Fort Laramie, Nebraska.

Major E. B. Babbitt, same Department, is ordered to Washington City, for the purpose of settling his accounts, when he will be ordered on distant service.

Captain G. Thorn, and Lieutenant J. B. Wheeler, Topographical Engineers, are ordered to duty at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. Those officers are charged with the construction of the military roads in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Babcock is orderd to report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island.

Colonel J. P. Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence, will report for duty in the office of the chief of his department, Washington City.

Col. Sumner, being the senior officer in the department of the West of the army, since the transfer of Gen. Harney to the northern department of the Pacific, has assumed command of that department. His headquarters are at St. Louis.

Lieutenant Francis H. Baker has been detached from the U. S. receiving ship Pennsylvania, and ordered to the U. S. steamer Water Witch.

The steamers Water Witch and Fulton, of the Paraguay expedition, left the Navy Yard on Wednesday morning. They are to stop at Barbadoes, and thence proceed to Buenos Ayres.

We learn that the U. S. frigate Congress, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be ordered around here this fall.

A muster of the 6th Infantry which left fort Bridger, Aug. 4, for Washington Territory, showed that there were present 26 officers and 552 men.—The following is a list of the officers:

Lieut. Col. Geo. Andrews; B. L. Col. Wm. Hoffman; Capt. Wm. S. Hancock, A. Q. M.; Assistant Surgeon John J. Milham, M. D.; First Lieut. James L. Corley, adjutant; Second Lieut. C. G. Lawtelli, R. Q. M.; Capt. W. S. Ketchum, company G; Capt. Charles S. Lovell, company B; Capt. Ed. Johnson (B. M.,) company D; Capt. Thomas Hendrickson, company H; Captain R. M. Foote, company C; Capt. L. A. Armistead, (B. M.,) company F; Capt. R. B. Garnett, company K; Captain F. F. Flint, company A; First Lieut. Wm. P. Carlin, company D; do. E. G. Marshall, co. J; do. B. F. Smith, co. H; do. S. P. Higgins, co. B; Second Lieut. J. A. Smith, co. E; do. J. McCleary, co. C; do. A. B. Hardcastle, co. B; do. O. H. Moore, co. G; do. O.K. McLemore, co. K; do. M. Bryant, co. I; do. A. J. Harrison, co. A; do. E. Dillon, co. D.

CROPS.—The weather for the last two or three weeks, has been as fine upon the Cotton and Tobacco crops in all this region of country, as the most exacting farmer could desire. From every quarter we learn that the cotton crop of Middle Tennessee will be far better than it was deemed possible six weeks ago that it could be. It is the judgment of many practical farmers with whom we have conversed, that if we have no frost before the full moon in October, we will have no more than an average crop of cotton; and some tell us that if we were to have frost now, the crop is bound to be at least one-half better than it was last season.

The Tobacco crop, which has grown into importance as a staple of Middle Tennessee, is quite promising. We judge from all we have learned, that the crop will be more than an average one; and if frosts hold off for two or three weeks, there will be a heavier harvest of the weed than has been obtained for several years.

The Corn crop throughout Middle Tennessee is very large—there are here and there exceptions to this remark; but as a general thing the corn crop was never better. Our farming friends, upon the whole, have no cause for despondency.—*Nashville News, 24th ult.*

According to an order issued from the Adjutant General's office the President having determined, in consequence of the increase of the militia and other circumstances which, in his opinion, render it necessary, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1803, to lay off the militia of the District of Columbia into additional division, brigade, regiment, and company districts, Brevet Brigadier General T. S Jesup, Quartermaster General; Brevet Major J. F. Lee, Judge Advocate; and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Roberts, Captain of Mounted Rifles of the army; and Brig. Gen. R. C. Weightman, Col. W. B. Randolph, and Col. Wm. Hickey, commanding, the Volunteers, will form a Board, to assemble in Washington on the 12th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of taking into consideration the whole subject and details necessary to carry out this reorganization according to law and the regulations of the service, and to make a report thereof to the War Department without delay.

AN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—It is now certain that nearly every prominent Agricultural Society in the United States will be officially represented at the National Fair, which will commence here on the 25th, either by its President or some other officers. Several Societies have also appointed delegations among them:

The South Carolina State Agricultural Society.—Col. A. J. Green, Columbia; Dr. J. R. Sparkman, Georgetown; Col. Ben. Allston, Georgetown; Gen. S. R. Gist, Union Village; and Dr. J. A. Metts, Clinton.

The New York State Society.—Gov. J. A. King; Hon. W. T. McCoun, (President;) Hon. Wm. Kelly, Henry Wager and Secretary B. P. Johnson, (ex-Presidents;) George Clarke, W. Akenhead, C. S. Wainwright, Samuel Horne and Francis M. Kotch, Esqs.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.—Gov. Banks, (Chairman of the Board;) Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston; Judge Marston, of Barnstable; Maj. Gen. Sutton, of Salem; Secretary Flint, of Boston; Hon. John Brooks, of Worcester; C. Atwater, Esq., of Springfield; B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian* says the parties to the following marriage were divorced, at the suit of the husband, at the June term of the Dickson County Court, and the wife was granted $3,500 alimony. The parties have reviewed the case, and again come together:

Married—On Tuesday morning, the 14th ult., by A. F. Nesbitt, Mr. John Adams to Mrs. Mary A. Adams, for the second time, all of Yellow Creek, Dickson county, Tennessee.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Rev. Mr. Henkel, WALTER MOXLEY, Jr., to FRANCES E. ELLISON, both of this city.

On the 27th of September, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, JOHN F. CURRAN to MARY HAIGHT, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 5th instant, JOHN WM. KALTENBACH, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 5th instant, ISABELLA WILKINSON, only child of Charles H. and the late Sarah Rawlings, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days.

AT COUPLALD'S, No. 40 BALTIMORE STREET.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.
THE! THE!! REALLY NEW STYLE CABLE HAT!
The Cable Hat is unsurpassed for its handsome style, with all other Fall Styles of HATS that have been introduced.
All kinds of Soft Hats and Caps.
☞ Observe the name and number. oc8-2t*

JAS. W. GEDDESS,
No. 92 MULBERRY STREET, NEAR EUTAW.
METAL ROOFING.
HOUSE GUTTERS AND SPOUTING.
Also, REPAIRING AND BUILDING HOT AIR FURNACES, LATROBE STOVES. oc8-d1y

WE would call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the Messrs. WISE & CO., have opened a new establishment on the S. E. corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, where they have on hand a new and splendid style of HATS for the fall—not surpassed by any in the city. Their $4.00 Hats are superior to any other that can be had for the same amount. They have also on hand Hats and Caps, in every variety, to suit those who may favor them with a call. oc6-1m

COAL NOTICE.
A discount allowed on orders for Coal that are pre-paid
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
No. 9 South street.
The SAWED and SPLIT WOOD, for sale as usual oc6 6t

WASHING AND IRONING is still done for families and individuals, at the Laundry, No. 1 East Baltimore st., by the bridge. A careful hand will collect and return the clothes. Call and leave your order and get a list of prices, rules and regulations. oc4-d3m

DRS. HUNTER AND WILLIAMS, can be consulted at their office, 52½ North Charles street, from 9 A. M., till 5 P. M., by persons suffering from any affection of the Throat and Lungs. s29-1m

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
For the convenience of those living at a distance from our office, orders will be received on our account by the following parties, who are authorized to sell at the lowest mine prices:
MOORE & EMORY—corner Howard and Madison sts.
N. H. JENNINGS & CO.—No 88 North Charles st.
JOHN W. BARRY & CO.—cor. Baltimore and Pearl sts.
EDWIN EARECKSON—cor. Baltimore and Caroline sts.
WM. H. READ—No. 93 Broadway.
DENNISON & BRO.—No. 219 West Pratt st.
STANLEY & CO.—No. 31 Light st., cor. of Lombard.
JAMES M. LAMDIN—No. 1 North street.
DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
Sole Agents,
s29-tf No. 36 Second ect.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
AT 105 BALTIMORE STREET,
HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
☞ We are now offering a new family machine at the LOW PRICE OF FIFTY DOLLARS.
☞ Hemming guages of every width, binding guages of all sizes, are adjusted to our machines.
☞ Send for a copy of I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette.*
oc1-tf W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.

SLOAT & CO.'S NEW SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,
Sewing every description of cloth work in a *superior manner*, and warranted to give the best satisfaction. Price—$70—complete.
WEEDS' 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.
L. D. CHASE, Agent,
s29-tf No. 99 Baltimore Street.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
AT EVANS & HOYT'S, AT EVANS & HOYT'S, AT EVANS & HOYT'S, AT EVANS & HOYT'S,
GRAND GIFT BOOK STORE, GRAND GIFT BOOK STORE, GRAND GIFT BOOK STORE, GRAND GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET, No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET, No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET, No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET.
CORNER OF FREDERICK. CORNER OF FREDERICK. CORNER OF FREDERICK. CORNER OF FREDERICK,
s20-1y

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.—Citizens and strangers should go and examine the stock at 105 Baltimore street, 2 doors below Sun Building, as they will there find everything they may want in the house furnishing way, and always at prices a little lower than the lowest. oc7 tf

[*From the New York News.*]
NOTHING SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK has produced the excitement among all classes that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative has done.—All classes from the gray and bald-headed sire, and the silver-haired matron, down to the sprightly youth and beautiful maiden with her glossy ringlets, are crowding the Depot at No. 312 Broadway; the former to be permanently restored, and the latter to possess themselves of that which will prevent the inroad of envious time, and cause the appearance of youth and beauty to linger to the greatest age. Besides all the popular Druggists in the country are constantly engaged in dealing out the Restorative to their customers, "and the cry is still they come."
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,
s29-2w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

G. K. QUAIL,
Will introduce his FALL STYLE OF GENTS' HATS THIS DAY.
IN SHAPE IT IS ENTIRELY NEW,
And will be sure to please all those who want A FASHIONABLE HAT.
In style and finish it cannot be excelled.
☞ Also a fine selection of FANCY FURS for Ladies and fancy CAPS for Children.
FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM,
s27-3m No. 238 West Pratt street.

NOURSE & COWAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 1 NORTH CALVERT STREET,
s27 Baltimore, Md.

ARTHER HAS JUST INTRODUCED HIS MODEL FALL STYLE HATS for Gentlemen, a superior article for $3 best quality $4. Drop in and see them, No. 1 W. Baltimore street, adjoining the Bridge. sel4-1m

A LITTLE BIT CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Fancy, Plain and Common DINNER, TEA, and CHAMBER Sets; INDIA CHINA DINNER Sets; Cut and Moulded Glass in Sets, COAL OIL LAMPS and every thing else CHEAP at JOHN A. DOBSON & CO.'S, 2 and 4 N. Charles street. s20-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.
This is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. Send for a Circular.
OFFICE—126 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
AMERICAN BUILDING,
s16-1y Baltimore, Md.

NEW AND SUPERIOR GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
GRIFFITH & McCORMICK,
Successors to John A. Griffith,
No. 187 BALTIMORE STREET, AND 1½ LIGHT ST.,
Have received a general assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Of both Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, which they are prepared to make to order.
READY-MADE GARMENTS, of superior workmanship and material always on hand. A call is respectfully solicited. s28-eolm

DULANY & HARRIS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 46 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
Have a well selected stock of
French, English and American
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.
Gentlemen of fastidious taste are invited to call and examine our goods, as we think we can please them.
s18-1Jan1

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.

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,
au7 Office, 89 Lombard street, 2nd door, West of South st.

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.

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 enable him to assure his patrons complete satisfaction or no charge. s7-1y

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.

☞ THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY proposing to hold an exhibition of Paintings during the present Fall, have authorized Mr. VAN ARDEN to call on the friends of art for contributions from their collections. Mr. Van Arden's experience warrants the committee in assuring parties willing to lend their aid on this occasion, that the greatest care will be taken in the removal, transportation, and return of whatever may be loaned to the Gallery. The exhibition will commence about the 15th October, and continue open for the ensuing two months, when the paintings, &c., will be returned.
JNO. H. B. LATROBE, Chm'n.
S. W. SMITH,
ENOCH PRATT.
oc7-3tw,m&M ALONZO LILLY.

☞ NOTICE.—FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BALTIMORE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Ladies of the Adelphiai purpose holding a fair about the middle of the month of December. This fair for the benefit of the General Orphan Asylum was the first ever held in Baltimore, and has always taken place, during or prior to the holidays, but for the past few years, those interested in it have been so discouraged that it was thought best by some to abandon it altogether, but another attempt will be made, and this early announcement appears that the managers of other fairs may make arrangements as will not interfere with the success of this.
An earnest invitation is extended to all who wish to lend their aid. The names of such left at the Bible House, on Fayette street, will be promptly supplied with work.
oc8-1t

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BUSINESS WANTED.—The subscriber desires to purchase any good respectable PAYING BUSINESS in Baltimore. Location must be good and pleasant, and show clearly a profitable business, and a bargain. If connected with a dwelling suitable for gentleman and lady both, will be the better. A cash customer may be had by addressing J. H. NICHOLS,
oc2-2t New York City Post Office.

FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' BANK,
BALTIMORE, October 7th, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th instant. The Bank pays the State tax. JAMES MOTT,
oc8-4t Cashier.

☞ FOR RENT.—The THREE-STORY DWELLING, No. 34 North Calvert street, near Monument Square; apply to J. HENRY FERGUSON,
oc8 eo3t* No. 71 Cathedral st.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of JOHN DALRYMPLE, Jr., late of the said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of April, 1859; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1858.
WM. D. DALRYMPLE,
oc8-1aw4w Administrator.

HOOPER AND CHEESBROUGH'S CRANE AT AUCTION.—I will sell on THURSDAY MORNING, October 21st, at 10 o'clock, at Hooper & Cheesbrough's wharf, lower end of Wolf street