THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning Sundays excepted; price Two CENTS; served in the city at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city, at SIX DOLLARS per annum. The TRI-WEEKLY edition is mailed to subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS per annum. TERMS—invariably cash in advance. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1858.

France, social and political, is the standing puzzle of Englishmen. The two nations are so opposite to each other in their habits, customs, manners, and modes of thought, that it is next to impossible for either of them to form a correct judgment of the other. The popular idea in England of a representative Frenchman, is that of a spindle-shanked, slender-bodied, weazen-faced man, quick in his movements, volatile in his disposition, naturally joyous, yet sensitively irritable, and invariably emphasizing his remarks with shrugs, grimaces, and a profusion of gesticulation. This is the JEAN CRAPAUD of the English stage, and of the English caricaturist. The French idea of an Englishman is not a whit better. They represent Monsieur BULL as a solemn, stolid, paunchy, red-faced individual, dressed in a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, a blue coat with brass buttons; a yellow vest, knee breeches, and top-boots. His ruling foible is to find fault with every thing and every body. He speaks from the viscera, and garnishes every other sentence with the national expletive. He is the butt of the wits, and the dupe of waiters and chambermaids; and his ponderosity, his unconquerable stupidity, and his *mauvaise honte*, give to the French playwrights constant opportunities for introducing him into their comedies in the most ludicrous situations imaginable. There is some truth, and a good deal of exaggeration in both of these sketches of national character. They are caricatures, but with sufficient of resemblance to admit of recognition, and beyond this, in their estimate of each other, neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen appear to be capable of going. But if the former are very apt to fall into error in their criticism of the English people and their institutions, the latter certainly do not understand, and, therefore, can not properly appreciate the French, or the form of government best adapted to their wants. This fact has frequently made itself apparent, of late years, in the speculations in which English journalists and publicists have indulged with regard to the present condition of France under LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the contradictory opinions which the same individuals have at different times expressed. The leading article in the *Westminster Review*, for October, embraces a critical examination of the structure of the Imperial scheme of government, and points out, what the writer conceives to be, its radical defects. In reviewing the origin of the Second Empire, he attributes its re-establishment to the fears entertained, by men of property, of the spread of socialistic doctrines among the masses; to the strange misconception which prevailed among political schemers with respect to LOUIS NAPOLEON's real character, and to the fascination exercised by the name of NAPOLEON on the "illiterate mass of the rustic population." These causes combined are alleged to have elevated the son of HORTENSE to the Presidency—an authority which his own strong will "easily converted into "an unlimited dictatorship." Those political speculators who imagined they could use him as a puppet, and so mould his policy as to bring about a restoration of the monarchy, wholly mistook the character of the man. LOUIS NAPOLEON found France at the mercy of parties and factions, and proffered her, boldly, and with a confidence only to be inspired by strong personal convictions, a remedy for the troubles under which she was laboring, and protection for the perils which it was imagined would accompany the reconstruction of the Republic. The system he proceeded to introduce was that of the old Empire, modified only in its foreign policy, and, therefore, a system which the English Reviewer regards as "of so despotic a "nature as to be incompatible with the indispensa-"ble condition of a people's healthy state." He asserts that LOUIS NAPOLEON has exhibited no originality whatever in his administrative policy; but, has modelled the new French Code with scarcely the change of a single provision, upon that of the first Empire. The task, which, in the opinion of the writer, LOUIS NAPOLEON undertook to perform, was to acquire a national position, by relieving the people from the responsibilities of government, and by putting them in the way of advancing their material interests while protected from internal disturbances by the strong arm of authority. But to accomplish this result it was necessary "to eradi-"cate the noxious elements of opposition residing "in an impulse towards reform from within, which, "under the influence of representative govern-"ment had been growing in France since the in-"troduction of the first Empire." In this war against existing organization, it is claimed that the political elements against which he is still fighting, "baffle his inadequate measures," and constrain him "to have recourse to the coercion of unmitiga-"ted tyranny as his sheet anchor, so that now his "government is a matter of summary injunc-"tion, like the direction of an army, and "his Administration is reduced to a band "of police agents, responsible merely to him, "and bound by no considerations but his decree." It is charged, moreover, that LOUIS NAPOLEON never feels himself strong, except when he is supported by some precedent drawn from the measures instituted under the first Empire, and that, whenever he has devised supplementary additions to his model, which have met with opposition, he has, almost invariably, lost his firmness and self-possession. The hand of the government is traced everywhere;—in the restrictions it has placed upon the press; in the jealous supervision it exercises over public and private education; in every department of science and art; in corporations, and in the prosecution of public works. The opinion is expressed, that this excessive centralization of power works to the manifest injury of the French people, and involves in doubt the permanence of the government. The whole tenor of the article is depreciatory, and, although the Reviewer forestalls criticism by acknowledging how difficult it is to form a judgment upon contemporary events, he has certainly not shown the merit of impartiality in the view he has taken either of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or of the institutions he has reorganized. The writer is an Englishman, and judges France and Frenchmen from an English standpoint—the worst point of view that could possibly be adopted for an accurate survey of a nation so wholly different from the English in all its leading characteristics. The best evidence of the ability which LOUIS NAPOLEON has displayed, since his elevation to the throne of France, may be found in the material prosperity which the people have enjoyed under his rule, and in the consideration in which he is held by the leading European Powers. Statistics have been published, on more than one occasion, which claimed to establish the fact, that France was on the verge of Bankruptcy. Yet no commercial nation passed through the financial crisis of 1857 with greater ease, or recovered more rapidly from the pressure. It was supposed that the bursting of that magnificent bubble, the *Credit Mobilier*, would involve so many families in ruin, and create so general a spirit of disaffection as to menace the existence of the government—yet nothing of the kind has occurred. It was predicted that the army, by whom LOUIS NAPOLEON was sustained, would grow weary of inaction, and demand to be led to new fields of conquest, or would conspire against him—yet the acclamations with which he was recently received at the Camp of Chalons conclusively refuted the prophecy. But, it is said that he oppresses the people, fetters the press, and has established an odious system of surveillance over every part of the Empire. In answer to the first charge, his friends point to the encouragement he has consistently extended to the industrial classes, and to the protection afforded to all but those who are obnoxious to the Government from their real or suspected political affinities. Admitting frankly the other charges, they contend that the restrictions placed upon the press, and the thorough organization of a police invested with extraordinary powers, were demanded by the best interests of France. That the struggle for ascendancy between the Bourbons, and the Orleanists, and the Red Republicans, and the Socialists, would have led to years of internecine strife, and required to be dealt with promptly and vigorously; that the great majority of the people detested the Bourbons, regarded with contempt the pusillanimity displayed by the Orleanists in the Revolution of 1848, and feared alike the Red Republicans and the Socialists; that they declared for LOUIS NAPOLEON because he had promised them "a strong government;" and that they continue to adhere to him because he has kept his word. It is contended, moreover, with unquestionable truth, that France was not prepared to receive a Republic, and that her people could not be brought to understand the nature of that compromise between Republicanism and Absolutism which the English term "a limited Monarchy." France, torn by contending factions, needed a firm and vigorous ruler, and she has found one in LOUIS NAPOLEON. If his acts have been stringent, it is because they were demanded by the nature of the exigency. A toleration of the offenders would have been fatal to his authority. We hold that this view of his position is the correct one, and while we would not justify all the acts of LOUIS NAPOLEON, neither can we admit with the English Reviewers and Journalists, that the sagacity he has displayed in his foreign policy is by no means so evident in his administration of Domestic affairs; or, that his rule has not been, on the whole, beneficial to the people of France. LOUIS NAPOLEON is, unquestionably, at this time, the master mind in Europe, and the very eagerness with which his policy is scrutinized, and, in particular instances, severely condemned, only goes to prove that it is deserving of analysis, and that its results have falsified the predictions, and, of course, disappointed the expectations of his critics.

[From the London Times.]

THE JAPANESE NEGOTIATION.

In the interval between signing the treaty of Tien-sin and setting its details at Shanghai and Canton, Lord Elgin utilizes his leisure by a visit to the islands of the Japanese Empire, and, within two months of the accomplishment of the treaty with China, sends us home an unlooked for, or, at any rate, an unhoped for, treaty with Japan. Nothing could have been more apparently hopeless than the attainment of any such object. We had no ground of quarrel with the Japanese, or even cause of complaint against them; and we were even expressly, and by our own recent act, forbidden to ask for any new privileges. Admiral Sir James Sterling—a name which in future generations, when the history of events in these seas has been truly written, will call a glow into the face of every Englishman—had, in 1854, made a treaty whereby he obtained the great concession that Enlish ships of war might go into two ports to water; and in return for this great privilege the English undertook to respect the monopoly of the Dutch and never to seek to alter the treaty then granted.

The only excuse which Lord Elgin could have, under these circumstances, to go to the Japanese court, was to present a steam yacht, which, as an acknowledgment of the Stirling treaty, the admiralty had sent out to the Emperor. But, inasmuch as this yacht was confided to the admiral, and not to Lord Elgin, and under strict instructions to deliver it up at the distant port of Nagasaki, the yacht offered no great facility for negotiation. Moreover, it soon appeared that the present of a pleasure yacht to a Japanese Emperor is like the present of a pair of spectacles to a blind man, the first and most fundamental law of the empire being, that the spiritual and temporal emperors of Japan shall never pass the outer gates of their palaces. With a curious felicity we had thus hit on the only movable thing in the whole world which an Emperor of Japan could have no chance, not only of ever using, but also of ever seeing. The admiral, finding no one at Nagasaki able to receive this present, and perhaps a little disgusted with the ridiculous position his instructions, and the character of his present placed him in, handed over "the Emperor" to Lord Elgin, and went his way towards Canton. Our ambassador-errant was now, probably to his great satisfaction, left alone to his own devices, with two steamers of war, and a gun-boat as a guard, and his little toy steamer, the name of which was now judiciously changed from "the Emperor" to the "Dragon," as a bait, or bribe, or peace offering.

Fortune favored the boldness of the enterprise, and American astuteness helped us. Lord Elgin reached Nagasaki on the 3d of August, and found no one there but some Japanese underlings and some Dutch officials, who naturally gave him small hopes. Thence he went, staggering through one of the tremendous gales that vex these seas, to the wretched harbor of Simoda, where the Americans are in power, and at this place he for the first time discovered the workings of the echoes of his own doings on the Peiho. It seems that as soon as the Tien-sin treaty was arranged, the American commodore rushed off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation certain to be created by the first news of recent events in the Peiho. It was smartly imagined. He found at Simoda, the American Consul General, just returned from Jeddo, whither he had been upon a six months' mission, vainly importuning for some commercial privileges. The commodore immediately took him on board his ponderous steamer, the Powhattan, and steered right away for Kanagawa, a station well known to the American men of war since Commodore Perry's time, about fifteen miles below the capital city of Jeddo. Terrible stories and frightful anticipations had, for some time, possessed the minds of the Japanese. Japan, like other countries of ancient institutions, has its conservative and progressive parties The Prince of Boringo had stood stoutly for the ancient Japanese constitution and no foreign competition. But when the American ship of war appeared, and when the American version of the warlike operations in China circulated, a strong feeling gained ground in favor of the progressive parties. Prince Boringo retired, and Prince Bitsu took his place. Under the new Administration Mr. Harris, the Consul-General, was admitted to an interview with the Emperor; ports were opened, and commercial tariffs agreed upon pretty much as is set forth in the statement we borrow from the North China *Herald*. When Lord Elgin arrived at Simoda he found Mr. Harris in high spirits at having completed this treaty, and the precedent gave him an opportunity whereof he sadly stood in need. We must here—having already spoken in terms of complaint to our American friends for sending their silliest men upon important embassies—acknowledge that Mr. Harris acted throughout these transactions with a frankness and courtesy worthy of the representative of a national friendly power. Mr. Harris acted like a man who was strong in his own knowledge of the interests of his country. Lord Elgin departed at once for the anchorage below the capital, where he found the American, and also the Russian war steamers. The neutrals had been quick to scent the game from afar; they had run a race against us to gather not only the spoils won by our arms, but even the contributions to be exacted by terror of our deeds. Beyond this anchorage of Kanagawa were rocks and whirlpools, and perils innumerable, all faithfully deposed to by Japanese pilots. Captain Sherard Osborn, who has the reputation of being confident, and not unreasonably confident, in his own seamanship, believed in none of these things. Steaming over the anchorage, he held on up the Bay of Jeddo, and, stimulated by the sight of Jeddo city, which slowly unrolled itself in the northwest angle of the gulf, he pursued his course, undeterred by a fall gale of wind, until he could cast anchor within gunshot of a series of constructed batteries, which run across the shoals facing a portion of the city. Lord Elgin's well judged confidence in his captain was thus rewarded by a position which, considering he had to deal with Asiatics, insured his success. It was a bold move made at a timely moment, for he could have done nothing at a distance.

Since Mr. Harris obtained his treaty there had been a reactionary movement in Jeddo, directed by the independent Princes and hereditary nobles.—They had ousted the Minister who signed the treaty and Prince Boringo ruled again. But the apparition of the British steam frigates Furious and Retribution, intruding even upon the sacred seclusion of the capital, spread consternation throughout the camp of the obstructives. We made no menaces and used no threats, but we fear there was something like the pressure of a force which was not altogether moral put upon these gentle Japanese.

Our excuse must be that, if the Americans had obtained concessions upon the strength of the terror created by the roar of the lion, it would have been hard that the lion should get nothing on his own account. We need not tell how Lord Elgin went on shore in due state and lived in a gaudy temple, and negotiated for fourteen days, and visited many parts of that mighty city of Jeddo, with its two million of inhabitants, and its hundred square miles of habitations; the result has been a treaty which gives us all we can require for the present. It gives us free commercial access to an interesting and amiable people, to a charming region in a beautiful climate, and to a country rich in coals and minerals.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that Captain Oakes has been instructed to take command of the Wichita expedition in the event that Major Van Dorn's wounds prevent him from taking the field. Captain Bradfute's company from Chadbourne has been ordered to join the expedition, so that there will be seven companies of cavalry operating in the Indian country. The commanding general has directed that the expedition be divided into two parts, (so soon as Major Van Dorn recovers from his wounds:) the four original companies to continue under Major Van Dorn's command, and the three companies ordered for the reinforcement to be under command of Captain Oakes.

The *Herald* states that the department has information from Major Van Dorn's camp as late as the 12th of October. The major has so far recovered from his severe wounds as to sit up in his bed. The Indians having burned the grass in the region of the camp, the major would not be able to get his horses in condition for another move before about the 25th.

The same paper mentions the arrival at San Antonio of an express from Gov. Runnels to the commander of the Military Department, with information of a serious depredation by the Indians in Brown county.

A letter to the Galveston *News*, from Fort Graham, dated Oct. 30th, says:

"I learn that the gentleman who carries the mail from Meridian to Pecan Bayou, brought to Meridian yesterday a Camanche scalp that he had taken the day before. The mail rider says there were three families murdered by the Camanche Indians, a few days ago, in Camanche or Erath county, and one other family missing, either killed or ran away to escape from the Indians. I also learn from a gentleman, just from Fort Belknap, that a man was killed the other day, a few miles from Belknap.—About 200 head of horses have been stolen the last few days, in the vicinity of Fort Belknap by the Indians.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Santa Fe *Gazette* gives the particulars of an attack by Indians upon an emigrant train from Santa Fe to California. These particulars are embraced in a letter signed by the emigrants themselves and addressed to Lieut. Wilkins. They had arrived in safety at the crossing of the Rio Colorado, near the Mohave villages.—Shortly afterwards they were attacked by three hundred Mohave Indians while most of the white men were engaged in constructing rafts to cross and in herding their stock, when a bloody fight ensued. In this engagement the emigrants lost three men, two women and four children killed, with sixteen wounded. The Indians took all the stock except nineteen head of cattle and eleven horses. The emigrants then retreated on the return route in the night, taking with them but two wagons, wherein to haul a small supply of provisions and bedding for the women and children—the whole party at the date of the letter consisting of "one hundred and twenty-three men, 33 women, old and young, and 47 children, from the two-week babe up."

Soon after the retreat, starvation already staring the company in the face, they fortunately met another emigrant party, who generously shared with them their provisions and comforts. This party, out of 500 head of stock, had but 145 left, and these were in a most miserable condition. The signers of the letter we allude to are the following twenty persons, who implore assistance, not for themselves, but for their wives and children, whose sufferings are described as the most intense, to wit: E. O. and P. O. Smith, Jos. Ferman, John Hamilton, J. McOy, J. Hobban, J. Miller, Mrs. Mary Brown, E. M. Jones, Peter Allison, L. J. Rose, J. H. Jordan, J. B. Cave, R. Renkins, A. Bailey, S. Dailey, M. Hedgepath, H. Hedgepath, Elizabeth Richards, Dr. Kalsie. In response to this appeal, Major E. Backus, in command at Albuquerque, has sent forward under escort an ample supply of provisions to last them into the settlements.

A WOMAN MAKES SHIRTS FOR HALF A DIME EACH, AND HAS TO GO TO LAW FOR HER PAY.—The misery to which the sewing women of New York are exposed, may be inferred from a case which came before Mayor Tiemann, a day or two since. Mrs. Mary McManus, complained that a short time ago, she was employed by L. Stern & Brother, at 86 Warren street, to make shirts for their establishment; that she was to have 62 cents per dozen for making them, (*a trifle over five cents each*,) and that she took, at one time, the materials for three dozen of these garments, to make up, and deposited $2 as security for their return. When they were completed, the Messrs. Stern refused to pay her for nine of them, on the ground that they were not well made; nor would they give her the $2 deposited as security. The amount unpaid on these, together with a trifle which she had not received for previous work, and the deposit, was $4, which she desired they should be compelled to pay her. The parties concluded to settle up in order to avoid trouble, and the woman was paid.

FOREIGN ARMIES.—The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that Sardinia has an army of 50,000 men, which, in war, she can easily double. The Neapolitan army is nearly 50,000 strong, and it can be increased to 100,000. Rome, Tuscany, Parma and Modena reckon 30,000 men among them, and Austria raises 40,000 conscripts for permanent service in Germany. This amount of 170,000 men in time of peace allows the calculation that Italy might easily raise 300,000 men.

A cargo of cabbages arrived at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday last, from New York, and were reported as selling at $8 per hundred.

MARRIED,

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Mr. Fuller, HENRY BOYEST, of Pennsylvania, to Miss MARGARET ANN REYNOLDS, only daughter of John Reynolds, of Baltimore.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. A. C. Brickman, J. M. DESHIELL, of Baltimore, to Miss RACHEL M. HUDSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the 15th instant, NICHOLAS S. JONES, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on to-morrow, (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 30 Stiles street, formerly the residence of James Armstrong, Esq.

On the 16th instant, DEBORRAH SMITH, (formerly of Georgetown, D. C.,) in the 56th year of her age.

Her relatives and the immediate friends of the family, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral at 3 P. M., on to-day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., from her late residence, No. 10 McCulloch street.

On the 15th instant, WILLIAM M. DENNY, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, THOMAS JEBB, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 15th instant, MARY OLIVIA, only daughter of Capt. Wm. T. and Hester Kirwin, in the 4th year of her age.

On the 14th instant, BRIDGET McGEENEY, in the 76th year of her age.

On the 14th instant, SAMUEL MYERS, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 6th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of J. H. Wright, aged 49 years and 3 months. On the 9th instant, CYNTHIA, daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth Wright, aged 25 years, 3 months and 6 days.

INTERESTING TO PERSONS HOLDING HOUSES FOR RENT.

Your attention is invited to the propriety of INSURING your HOUSE RENT.

Females and persons retired from business who depend mainly upon their house rents for subsistence are specially interested in this matter.

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NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 13 SOUTH STREET.

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Your HOUSES may be insured;
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Or your VESSELS on the stocks, or afloat in port;
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No. 6 HANOVER ST., NEAR BALTIMORE ST.,
Has just opened a fine stock of China, Glass and Queensware, SILVER PLATED WARE, CASTORS, FINE CUTLERY, &c., which he intends selling off CHEAP for Cash. Persons about buying would do well to call at No. 6 HANOVER ST. n16-tf

SAVE MONEY AND BUY SLOAT & CO.'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
Price $50 and $65, complete.
Beauty and *excellence* of *Stitch* alike on both *sides* of the fabric sewed; *economy* of thread, *simplicity* of construction, *portability* and ease of operation, speed, quietness of movement, strength and firmness of *seam* that will not rip or ravel, applicability to a variety of materials, compactness and elegance of model and finish.
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CASH SYSTEM.
ON PRE-PAID ORDERS FOR COAL, a discount is allowed. The best quality DURABLE WHITE ASH and also the RED ASH SOFT COALS. For sale by
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
Office 9 South street—Yard, Spear's wharf.
WOOD.—The SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, for sale as usual. n13-8t

[*From the Wheeling Times and Gazette.*]
THOUGH IT MAY SEEM STRANGE to many who have not seen it, yet there is no doubt of the fact, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will change grey hair to its original color, and cause it to grow on heads entirely bald, and by a few applications will prevent falling off. There was a time when persons who had lost their hair were compelled to wear wigs or go bald, but since the advent of Prof. Wood's Tonic, there is no longer any necessity of wigs or grey hairs.
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
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J. B. T. PHELPS has just received a handsome assortment of Black and Colored RIBBED BEAVER CLOTHS, for Ladies' Cloaks. Also has on hand a large and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings.—He also will make up CLOTHING of every description.
Call and see him at No. 107 Baltimore street, adjoining Sun Iron Building. J. B. T. PHELPS, successor to J. W. Richardson & Co. n10-tf

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PRICE $50.
It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They
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in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which
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Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who would permit the drudgery of hand sewing in his family, when a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?
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DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.
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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.

MATHERS & IRVIN,
No. 224 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, three doors East of Charles,
Have received a large assortment of the newest styles of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS;
adapted to the season.
They solicit the attention of their friends and the public.
A liberal deduction to cash purchasers. oc13 2m

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

MR. B. WASKEY has taken the warerooms lately occupied by Wm. H. Blass, No. 3 N. Gay st., where he has opened an entirely new and splendid style of Furniture, which citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to call and examine, as he guarantees to suit all who may favor him with a call. Every housekeeper should have a bottle of his celebrated Polishing Varnish. oc21-2m

GREAT SAVING IN GAS.
J. H. COOPER'S
PATENT LEVER GAS REGULATOR.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.
Saves from 15 to 35 per cent. of Gas, and prevents all blowing and flaring of the light.
JACKSON & CHANDLER,
Agents for the State of Maryland, and District of Columbia, at the office of Messrs. GRATTAN & EVANS, Gas Fitters and Plumbers, No. 8 North street, Jarvis' Building
P. S. Certificates can be had at the office. my8-tf

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 satisfaction or no charge. s7-1y

DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
SOLE AGENTS
BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
36 SECOND STREET.
oc18-tf

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.

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

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.

CHINA, GLASS, &c.—The great bargain store is at 105 Baltimore street, two doors below Sun Building, where they are selling Full White Stone Dinner Sets at $20; White French ditto at $30; Fine Cut Goblets at $2.50 and $3, with a large assortment of Rich Gilt and Ornamented Dinner, Tea and Toilet sets; Blue India China Fine Cutlery and Plated Ware; Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. at the same very low prices. †

GEORGE MCKENDREE TEAL, at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, has received his Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.
We are satisfied that persons wishing to economize in articles of dress will save money by purchasing of him. oc21-3m

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION OF THE ELEVENTH WARD, held at the Peabody House, on Monday evening, 15th instant, the Association of that Ward was permanently organized by the selection of the following gentlemen as officers:
J. SPEAR NICHOLAS, President.
HORATIO L. WHITRIDGE, } Vice Presidents.
ROBERT HOUGH, }
JAMES H. BARNEY, Treasurer.
H. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
STEWART BROWN, }
n17-1w By order. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE.—The Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers will attend an adjourned meeting on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 17, at 7 o'clock, to be held at MR. JOSEPH H. AMEY'S, No. 1 North Green st., near Baltimore st. A full attendance of all the members is earnestly requested on business of importance.
n17-1t M. GIDELMAN, President.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held at the Rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order, GEO. B. COLE,
n15-3t* Cor. Sec'y.

☞ EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—The 6th Exhibition of PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c., under the auspices of the Maryland Historical Society, is now open in the ATHENAEUM BUILDING, corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents. n10-wsa4w

☞ THE SECOND LECTURE of the course on ENGLISH LITERATURE for the benefit of the CHURCH HOME and INFIRMARY, will be delivered on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. TICKETS to the Course to be had at Jas. S. Waters' and Cushings & Bailey's. CHECKS admitting to single Lectures, are to be had only at the door on the evenings of the Lectures, and will be sold only to persons in the company of ticket-holders.
Subject—THE OLD ENGLISH BALLAD. n15-MW-Th

NOTICE.—We have now opened a full stock of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS SILKS and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. Call and see. STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO.
n17-tf 69 Baltimore st., near Gay st.

CUMBERLAND LUMP COAL, from the Piedmont Co.; PURE LYKEN'S VALLEY, from Short Mountain; and also the celebrated free burning WESTERN COAL, *while ash and no clinker*, with every *size* of the very best hard Coal in market, at HART & McGOWAN'S, corner Biddle and Cathedral sts., who have prime family FLOUR by the bbl., for $6.75, delivered.
Orders received through the Post Office promptly filled.
n17-4t*

M'PHERSON'S COMMERCIAL MANUAL.—A Manual showing the price required in Liverpool for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lard and Beef, at any given prime cost, in New Orleans, rate of Exchange, and rate of Freight, with Examples in the shape of Invoices and Account Sales; also, an Appendix for the use of New York. The rate of Exchange running from 90 to 112. Price $5; for sale by MURPHY & CO.,
n17-2w No. 182 Baltimore street.

NEW YORK.
WE ARE PAYING A PREMIUM
FOR NEW YORK FUNDS,
and selling on sums to suit purchasers at all times.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
n17-tf BANKERS.

JOHNSTON'S BANK
IS DISCOUNTING.
n17-tf 198 BALTIMORE ST.

COLLECTION ACCOUNTS
RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION
AT LOW RATES.
Advances made on collections. JOHNSTONS' BANK. n17-tf

RICHMOND FLOUR.—The undersigned have been appointed by the manufacturers, at Richmond, Agents for the sale in this market of the well known brands of Flour—"TALLIAFERRO" and "C. THORNTON," and are prepared to negotiate for entire cargoes, or less quantities, of this Flour delivered on board vessels at Richmond, at manufacturer's prices; or in this market, with the addition of usual charges for freight, &c.
A supply sufficient to fill orders requiring *immediate delivery*, will be kept on hand at our Warehouses, to which we solicit the attention of shippers.
P. MALCOM & CO.,
n17-tf Bowly's wharf.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.—CROMWELL'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CHARLESTON.
Shippers are hereby notified that a Steamer of this Line will leave for Charleston every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Merchandise destined for the points named below will be reshipped at Charleston, free of commission, immediately on arrival of the Steamers:
Augusta, Georgia. Newman, Georgia.
Atlanta, " La Grange, "
Marietta, " West Point, "
Kingston, " Chattanooga, Tenn.
Calhoun, " Nashville, "
Dalton, " Knoxville, "
Ringold, " Tuscumbia, "
Rome, " Memphis, "
As well as all other points on the South Carolina and connecting Railroads. Shippers may rely upon goods being taken as low by this route as by any other.
Fare to Charleston, First Class $15, including State Room; do. Second Class, $10.
For further information apply to
A.