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

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

The Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Baltimore for the year 1858, will appear in our paper of to-morrow. The letter-sheet issue, which has been ordered by the Merchants and business men generally, will also be ready for delivery to-morrow morning. Further orders either for the paper or the letter-sheet will be received at our counter and promptly attended to.

About the same time that M. DE MONTALEMBERT was being tried in France, before a tribunal of Correctional Police, for having spoken ill of the institutions of his country—Mr. JOHN BRIGHT was arraigned at the bar of Public Opinion in England—upon a similar charge. In the great Speech which that gentleman delivered, upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform, some few months since, and which was extensively copied at the time into the American papers, there was nothing that we can recollect, which was particularly new or trange. It did not present, as we remember, one ingle proposition, which had not, time and again, been mooted by himself or some other champion of the Manchester or Liberal school. Mr. HENRY BERKELEY has long been the steadfast and consistent advocate of the Ballot, and his annual Motion in Parliament in favor of its introduction, has almost come to be considered among the Standing Orders of the session. Not less untiring or unsuccessful has been Mr. Cox, of Finsbury, in his efforts to promote the cause of Universal Suffrage. The wish which was expressed by Mr. BRIGHT in his Speech, that the institutions of England might be made to assimilate more nearly to those of the UNITED STATES—was, therefore, neither a novel one nor peculiar to himself. On the contrary—the very importance which has been attached to the utterances of the Member for Birmingham, on the occasion alluded to, and the highly animated discussion upon the subject of American institutions, to which his Speech has given rise in the English papers, are sufficient indications, in themselves, that such are the sentiments of no inconsiderable or uninfluential body of persons. Therefore it is, that so many of the principal journals have lately contained leading articles controverting the propositions of Mr. BRIGHT, and criticizing unfavorably the government and institutions of the UNITED STATES,—that Members of Parliament, in addresses to their Constituents, have reviewed his arguments at length,—and that Noble Lords, even, have chosen them, as a subject for lectures before Workingmen's Institutes and Popular Lyceums. To this latter class of productions belongs the discourse recently delivered before the "Hull Literary and Philosophical Society," by the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, better known perhaps, in this country, by his former title of Lord MORPETH. His Lordship, it will be remembered, has been in this country and may be presumed, therefore, to know something of our institutions, of which he has given in this lecture, a by no means flattering representation. After reading to the Society from his published "Travels "in America," his Lordship is reported to have spoken as follows:

"Now, however, that I am not speaking from the book or from the printed page but to living men and women, and in reference to the actual hour, I must permit myself to say that almost everything that I have heard or read concerning the United States since the period of my visit has not, on the whole, tended to an increase of my admiration of their public proceedings, or to move favorable and sanguine anticipations of their coming destiny. On the contrary, I cannot but feel that many of the failures and draw backs at which I venture to hint have come out, as time wears on, with greater frequency and with deeper shade. The bickering animosity of classes; the jealousy and hatred of the respective geographical divisions; the spirit of political self-seeking and corruption; the looseness and dishonesty of commercial operations; the high handed ruffianism of the outlying districts; the lust of territorial aggrandisement; the disinclination of the more polished, refined and upright portion of the citizens to take any prominent part in public affairs; the absence of fair play in the deliberations of the Congress, and of dignity and independence on the judicial bench; but above all, the intensity and ferocity which gather round every face on the portentous question of Slavery, appear to me to have assumed more terrifying, increasing and menacing proportions.

"In such a state of things I certainly cannot feel more inclined to see my own countrymen exchange the form of government, the institutions, or the frame of society which they possess for those of the great American Republic." [Cheers.]

Now—upon the conclusion to which the Noble lecturer has come, as stated in the last paragraph we have quoted, we do not propose to comment. In our own observations heretofore, upon the position assumed by Mr. BRIGHT, we have expressed with perfect frankness our decided doubts as to the expediency of even that partial and gradual "Americanization" of English institutions, which he proposes. Independently of any personal interest which, as a member of the aristocracy, Lord CARLISLE may have, in the preservation and perpetuation of the power and influence of his order, we believe that in the repugnance which he manifests to exchanging "the form of government—the institutions, or the frame of society" under which Englishmen now live, as they have lived for centuries past—"for those of the great "American Republic"—there is both wisdom and good sense. We greatly question—particularly after our own domestic experience in that behalf—the advantage either of frequent Elections, or of an Elective Judiciary. We are quite sure that the great mass of the English people are wholly unprepared for the blessings of Universal Suffrage, although we believe that, practically speaking, they already exist in England—at least to as large an extent as in Baltimore. Neither can we honestly recommend for imitation by the English Parliament the morals or the manners of our own legislative bodies. Upon all these points, we apprehend, that our verdict would be the same as that of the Earl of CARLISLE. But while we believe that we are not insensible to the real defects of our own institutions, we are not willing that they should be made responsible for evils for which they are in nowise justly chargeable. We may admit that they are not what we ourselves would wish, or Mr. BRIGHT, at a distance of three thousand miles, may imagine them to be—but they are, by no means, so bad as Lord CARLISLE has painted them. Some—in fact, nearly all—of the evils which he has laid to their charge, may and do exist under any and all forms of government, and under a democratic form, perhaps, less than any. Such, for example, is the case with that "bickering animosity of "classes" which stands first in his catalogue of charges against this country, and which all history shows to be greatest, not where the distinction between classes is,—as with us, only that natural and fortuitous one which is created by disparity of gifts or fortune,—but where it is an artificial and impassible barrier established by law. The very apology which, in a subsequent portion of his lecture, Lord CARLISLE felt constrained to make for this frank avowal of his sentiments, was in itself an admission that the "animosity of classes" is not entirely unknown in England. He says—

"I am aware that what I have just taken the liberty to say may be subject to some suspicion, because it is not to be concealed that it comes from one of the terrible aristocracy to whose account we have heard, from high authority, are to be laid all the wars in which the country has been engaged since the Revolution of 1688. Now I fairly say, if I believed that to be the case, I should at once be a democrat; but I believe that the truth is very nearly the reverse."

So too—the "jealousy and hatred of the respective geographical divisions"—to which Lord CARLISLE next alludes—is clearly not attributable to political causes, nor to the effect of political institutions—being, as he himself confesses, "geographical" in its origin. Such animosities may and do exist as frequently under a monarchical as under a democratical form of government. No degree of sectional hate or jealousy known in this country, has ever equalled in intensity that which existed between "the respective geographical divisions" of England and Wales, for centuries after the conquest of the latter—which has only recently died out along the Borders and in the Highlands of Scotland—and which at this day, embitters the ill-assorted union of England and Ireland. The same may be said with respect to "the spirit of political self-seeking and corruption"—which forms the next specification in the Noble Lord's list of charges. It has been, we believe, the vice of courtiers, equally with demagogues, and flourishes not less luxuriantly under the bureaucracy of Russia, than the democracy of the UNITED STATES. So, also, "the ruffianism of "the outlying districts"—as the very meaning of the word "outlying" indicates—is properly chargeable, not to the prevalence of any particular form of government, but to the absence of all government. Again—"the lust of territorial aggrandisement" is surely not the peculiar and exclusive vice of Republics, or of this country. To borrow one more example from English history—it stimulated the conquests of CLIVE, equally with those of ALEXANDER and of GENGHIS KHAN. Such, then, are some of the charges which Lord CARLISLE brings against us. Would that all his strictures were as undeserved and as easily answered. But, unhappily, such is not the case. In some of them, unfortunately, there is quite as much truth, as there is injustice in those we have been considering. To these—we shall take occasion to recur—at some future period. In the meantime—as will be seen from the report of his Speech—published elsewhere in to-day's paper, and which was delivered subsequently to Lord CARLISLE's lecture at Hull—Mr. BRIGHT is by no means disposed to recede from his original position. The extract which we have given will doubtless be read with interest—on account of the generous acknowledgment which it contains of the obligations under which young America has laid old England—in different departments of Literature, Science and Mechanical skill. As an argument in favor of the adoption of American institutions, we confess that we think it is weak and inconclusive. Because England has largely borrowed from this country in the way of practical ideas and useful inventions, it certainly does not follow that she should therefore copy our institutions or our laws—any more than because the Revolver is an American invention, it therefore follows that her people should acquire the same proficiency in its use, which is possessed by our own dear native Plugs—or because the London *Times* is printed on one of HOE's presses, it follows that that journal should adopt the Editorial style of the Baltimore *American*. Neither does it follow that because the representative principle underlies the institutions both of England and the UNITED STATES, it should therefore be carried to the same extent in one country as in the other. Upon these points—we incline to the opinion that Lord CARLISLE is right—and Mr. BRIGHT is wrong.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY. In two vols. 12 mo., pp. 309, 339. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1858: For sale by Cushings & Bailey.

There are two ways of destroying a man's reputation—one by misrepresenting his conversation, the other by slandering his life. Novels, in which religious controversies are conducted in the form of dialogues between champions of opposite doctrines, resemble the former, while those in which a creed is assailed by a well wrought story, imputing all manner of wicked deeds to its followers, belongs to the latter class of evil speaking. The controversial form, of which there are many examples is generally so silly as to be harmless. The shallow trick of setting up just such of your adversaries arguments as you can without difficulty knock over, is easily seen through. It is the old story of the artist, trying to convince the lion of man's superiority by showing a picture of a lion, subdued by a man.—The other form is more insidious. A well told tale although pure fiction, for the time at least, has and is intended to have all the effect of a statement of facts. If the story be capable of exciting any interest it is only because its incidents have so nearly the form of truth as temporarily to deceive the judgment. This, though perfectly allowable when it is merely intended to excite the imagination, to amuse, interest, or even convey some sound moral in the form of fiction, becomes, when it is made the vehicle of an assault upon a faith by representing its priests as guilty of indictable offences, and its people as invariably ignorant and ruffianly,—to speak plainly, very much like malicious lying. "The new Priest in Conception Bay," is a work of this class. It is a story of Newfoundland, the object of which seems to be to exalt the Church of England by villifying the Church of Rome. The plot is briefly as follows: A married man with a lovely wife and several children becomes a priest in the Catholic Church, and of course parts with his family. All this occurs prior to the beginning of the tale which opens at Peterport, a small fishing village on the coast of Newfoundland, where the wife appears in the character of a beautiful, mourning widow, with one child, the others having died, and the husband in the person of the "new Priest." There were two other priests, Fathers Terrence and Nicholas, the one a good matured and simple Irishman, the other the villain of the story. There is moreover a good old fisherman with a lovely daughter, who is so unhappy as to get into bad odor with the Catholics, because a young man designed for the priesthood falls in love with her, declining holy orders in consequence. The fisherman's daughter, becomes grievously sick, and when, after lingering long at the very gates of death, she begins to come round, in a moment of delerium, during the absence of her nurse, escapes from the house and is not seen again at Peterport for a long time. It afterwards appears that she, naturally enough took the direction of the home of her lover—whose family were Catholics—and there by a combination between an old Irish hag and father Nicholas and some nuns—she was carried off—in a punt to a nunnery. From this place she makes her escape after a few days, and mysteriously gets aboard of the "Spring Bird," a brig which has just left Peterport for Madeira and a market. Appearing here in the midst of a fog, she is taken for a ghost, and has a hand spike thrown at her head by a sailor—but is soon, however, recognized and made much of.

In the mean time, the seeming widow and the new Priest have frequent interviews, which she presses on him and he at first declines; but he soon becomes violently excited by an aspersion uttered against the fair fame of his wife by father Nicholas, who had met her, before her arrival on the island. After this he slackens in his zeal, and finally makes up his mind to abandon the priesthood, join the church of England, and resume his marital duties. He accomplishes all but the last, which he is prevented from by losing his way and his life in a snow storm. Father Nicholas is indicted and tried for the murder of the fisherman's daughter, and is acquitted by a failure of evidence. Then he disappears and other naughty things of his doing are discovered. Then the fisherman's daughter returns from her vogage very much improved in flesh, is received with distinction, and in time marries the young gentleman aforesaid, who has like the new Priest, joined "The Church," and become a minister therein.

In fact all the decent people, who are not members at the start, join "The Church" before we are done with them—while all the knaves and fools are left to Rome. There is another nice young lady Miss Fanny Dare, whose principle office seems to be to uphold the widowed wife—she is rewarded for her constancy—by being happily married to a gentleman described "as one between whom and herself an engagement had been formed several years before," which is all we know about him.

Notwithstanding the absurdity of the story—and the unwarrantable mode of attacking a religion to which the author is opposed, the book is worth reading for its apparently faithful delineations of the scenes and manners of a very strange corner of the globe. It shows such powers of description, such command of good English—and such a happy faculty of presenting the peculiarities of dialect of his characters, including a very good specimen of Yankee—that we are inclined to suspect it to be the production of the distinguished author of "the life and adventures of a clock pedlar."

FUTURE LIFE, OR SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD. By GEORGE WOOD. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1858.

The author of this book, whose very clever work entitled "Peter Schlemihl in America," has already established his claim to the consideration of general readers, has endeavored here, in the form of an ideal picture of future life, to paint in striking colors the familiar scenes of the life around us. The production is by no means a caricature, and the delineation of the fashions and the follies of the age conveys to the mind, we think, a very faithful, though perhaps not a very flattering impression. For sale by Armstrong & Berry.

[*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1858.

The news of a revolution in Cuba is now very generally pronounced here, to be a *canard* of the first order—a fit mate for the gorgeous account of the battle of Slievegannon, with which a New York journal some years ago tickled the fancy of its Irish American readers. The State Department has advices to-day, to the 24th inst., from our Consul at Havana, who makes not the slightest reference to any trouble in the Island, present or anticipated. A rumor was afloat yesterday evening, to the effect that our Government had been looking for news of a revolutionary movement in Cuba for some time past, which, if true, would give seeming importance to the statement alleged to have been brought to New Orleans, from Havana. I am assured at the State Department, however, in the most unequivocal terms, that there is not the least foundation for it, and that the whole story of a revolution is looked upon by the Administration as in the last degree absurd.

Despatches received to-day from Nicaragua confirm the news, which I gave you yesterday, announcing that that Government and the Government of Costa Rica had withdrawn their principal objection to the CASS-IRISARRI treaty. This is understood to have been done under the joint advice of England and France. There would seem, therefore, to be little doubt that this treaty will soon be an *fait accompli*, and that under it the Nicaragua transit-route may be opened and maintained; provided the speculation will pay, and the transit speculators can come to some terms among themselves, which will keep their hands from each others throats—of which there is doubt.

Speculations in regard to the relative strength in the House of Representatives—of the free and the slave States, after the apportionment to be based on the Census of 1860 shall have been made—are indulged in already by politicians of both sections. Some of their calculations certainly do not seem to be justified by such data as we have, and the public mind is in danger of being led astray upon this subject. There is a mode, however, by which we arrive at an estimate approaching very nearly to accuracy. The representation of the two sections on the present House of Representatives is divided thus: Representatives from the Free States, 146; representatives from the Slave States, 90.

Now, if we take the last popular vote in each of the free States as the basis of a calculation in which to estimate the population therein, adopting the same ratio as under the last census, we get an approximate idea of the actual increase of strength in the free States during the last eight years. This detailed estimate can only be made with respect to the free States, because the slave element which enters into the representation of the Southern States cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. But, the increase of representation of the free States once ascertained, in detail, of course we are able to get at the *aggregate* representation which is likely to fall to the slave States under the next apportionment.

An estimate of the population of the several free States, based upon the last popular vote in each, and allowing five and a half citizens to each vote, gives such a sum total that it will be necessary to fix the ratio of representation at one Representative to every 110,000 inhabitants, instead of 93,000, the present rate—if the whole number of Representatives is to be kept at 233 as now. This would give New Hampshire 4 members,—a gain of one; Massachusetts 10—a loss of one; Rhode Island 1—a loss of one; New York 35—a gain of two; New Jersey 6—a gain of one; Pennsylvania 27—a gain of two; Indiana 14—a gain of three; Illinois 15—a gain of four; Michigan 7—a gain of three; Iowa 5—a gain of three; Wisconsin 7, a gain of four; California 6, a gain of four.

The account would then stand thus:

Representatives of Free States,	155
Leaving for Representatives of Slave States,	78

and showing a gain of nine members to the free States, and a loss of twelve to the slave States.—From this calculation I exclude Minnesota, which it is supposed, will have three members after 1860, but in which no State vote has yet been had in any general election. On the other hand, the ratio of five and a half inhabitants to each voter is entirely too large in California, as her population doubtless contains more voters without families than is the case in any other State of the Union. The probabilities are that under the census of 1860, she will not be entitled to more than three Representatives, if indeed more than two.

The subject of the next census is now agitating in Congress—some members being in favor of allowing it to be taken under the Census Act of 1848, and others desiring to limit the work to a mere enumeration of the people of the country, excluding the collection of vital statistics and statistics of trade, commerce, manufactures, products of the soil, etc. These statistics are unquestionably of great value, if promptly compiled and put into form for use. But portions of them collected in 1850 are still in the hands of the compilers, and it is even said that five years additional time will be required for their publication. Congress should put a limit upon this sort of thing, and provide that any tables not ready for publication within a given time, say two years after the taking of the census, should be rejected.

The Boston *Gazette* notices the trial of a new invention for walking on the water, by a gentleman named Rowland, recently from Australia. One of our corps had an invitation to witness it. The apparatus consists of two small boats, with submerged machinery for propulsion, which, as a patent is applied for, our reporter was not permitted to see.—The inventor tested the machine himself, and proved (as we thought) its entire adaptability to its object, which is practically a useful one. He intends to use it for wild fowl shooting on the lakes, creeks and ponds which they frequent. By covering the machine with branches of trees, the flocks of fowl can be safely approached by the sportsman, and destruction dealt among them from a quarter whence they would not apprehend it. Mr. Rowland's invention is an ingenious one, and can be propelled at a rate of speed faster than a man can walk.

MARRIED,

At the Navy Yard, Norfolk, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Lieut. J. NICHOLSON BARNEY, U. S. N., to Miss NANNIE S., daughter of Capt. Thos. A. Dornin, U. S. N.

On the 28th instant, by Rev. Geo. F. Adams, FRANKLIN BITZER, of Baltimore county, to Miss LYDIA HOWARD, of this city. *

DIED,

At his residence, West River, Md., on the 27th instant, JOHN THOMAS, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 28th instant, MARY ANNA, second daughter of Apner C. and Margaret E. Brown. *

On the 28th instant, at the House of Refuge, WILLIAM, son of William and Clarissa Steuart, aged 8 years 2 months and 19 days.

On the 28th instant, HENRY R. GIBSON, in the 57th year of his age. *

On the 27th instant, MARY CAROLINE, only child of Wm. H. and Fannie C. Sweet, aged 4 years and 1 month. *

In New York, on the 26th inst., GEORGE TRULL, aged 52 years, formerly a merchant of this city. *

At his residence, McDonough, Delaware, on the 17th instant, JOHN JANVIER, aged 73 years. *

At New Orleans, on the 21st ult., JOHN THOMAS JOHNSON, son of the late John and Elizabeth Johnson, in the 27th year of his age. *

BE SURE AND GO AND SEE

The MASSACRE IN THE BOATS OFF CAWNPORE to-night at the MARYLAND INSTITUTE. 1t*

COAL! COAL!

RED ASH for Cooking purposes. The cheapest and the best. Right on the corner Canal and Lombard streets, and 192 Baltimore street, near St. Paul. d28-eotf

J. B. T. PHELPS has just received a handsome assortment of Black and Colored RIBBED BRAVER 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

COAL! COAL!

WHITE ASH for Parlor Stoves. The cheapest and the best. Right on the corner Canal and Lombard streets, and 192 Baltimore street, near St. Paul. d28 3t

GRAND CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S RAFFLE,

To come off on FRIDAY EVENING, December 31st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at 105 BALTIMORE STREET, two doors below Sun Building, consisting of very rich Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Vases, Punch Bowls, Fine Cut Glassware, with a fine collection of beautiful goods. All prizes! Chance $5. A few left. Closing out of the entire stock AT COST.

d28-tf ROBERT T. BANKS.

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 subsistance are specially interested in this matter.

For a small premium you can be protected from any loss of rent, should your property be destroyed by fire at the

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 SOUTH STREET.

At this office, also,

Your HOUSES may be insured;
Or your MERCHANDIZE;
Or your HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;
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No. 192 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR ST. PAUL.

$4.75 per ton for White or Red Ash Coals, delivered in any part of the city. Don't forget the place,

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CHRISTMAS GOODS.

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. d21-tf

R. P. BAYLEY,

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

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
VALUABLE AND SERVICEABLE!
TO BE FOUND AT
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO'S,
opposite the Museum.
CRAVATS, of the choicest kinds.
SCARFS,
GLOVES, and
DRESSING GOWNS,
of the newest and most desirable styles. d22-3m

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
corner of Calvert and Water sts.,

Has received his new goods for the holidays, consisting of Rich Fancy Goods, Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Pure Silver Ware, Silver Plated Tea Setts and Waiters, Castors, Forks, Knives, Mantel Clocks, with a very large variety of useful articles suitable for presents. The public are respectfully invited to examine the stock. d17-tf

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-dly

TEMPLE OF LIGHT.
LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE,
ECONOMISE IN BURNING GAS.
SAVE YOUR EYES.
THE
CARCEL GAS BURNER
was awarded a SILVER MEDAL by the MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
For economy in consumption of Gas.
For self-regulating power.
For softness and steadiness of light,
For simplicity of construction.
For durability and beauty of finish.
Office No. 60 Baltimore street near Gay.
d8-1m M. VENNARD.

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.

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DR. E. P. MORONG,
SINCE HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE,
Makes an exclusive specialty of the treatment of
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,
MEDICALLY AND SURGICALLY.
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d15-tf

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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.
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INNOCENT AND USEFUL PLEASURE.

"By it I saw Egypt and its ruins, the Nile and its tanned boatmen; Greece and its Acropolis," &c., &c.—N. P. Willis.

The above delighted exclamation of the gifted Poet after a Stereoscopic examination, can now be realized by all others, from an infinite variety of them, PAPER and GLASS, now opening and on sale, with every form of Box, at No. 2 N. Liberty street.

d15-1m WM. A. WISONG.

GEORGE MCKENDREE TEAL, at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, has received his Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

We are satisfied that persons wishing to economize in articles of dress will save money by purchasing of him oc21-3m

PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL COLORS.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in India Ink.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in Water Colors.
PHOTOGRAPHS—Plain Mammoth size.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in every style.
PHOTOGRAPHS—made every size.
PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.
n2-6m G. N. BARNARD,
No. 213 Baltimore street.

ALL HAIR DYES ABANDONED.
WOOD'S GREAT ARTICLE HAS TAKEN THE FIELD.

Prof. Wood stands upon an eminence no chemist whose attention has been turned to inventing a hair tonic, has ever before reached. His fame is sudden but world-wide, and thousands who have worn wigs or been bald for years are now, through the use of his preparation, wearing their own natural and luxuriant head covering. So much for chemistry, the chemistry of human life, and the laws which apply to the functions of the system. Professor Wood studied out the human hair, its character, its properties, its diseases, and how to restore the decaying vitality of that ornament; he saw, as in his own case, that grey hair is unnatural unless the age of the individual had reached four score, and he believed that the hair could be naturally revitalized. He tried his own case—almost bald and at the age of thirty-seven he restored his own hair in color, strength and luxuriance, and the article he did it with he gave to the world. Get WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take nothing else.

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,
d27-2w 37 *and* 39 *Baltimore street.*

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

THE GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their CELEBRATED FAMILY MACHINES, with all the recent improvements, have reduced their prices, and offer for sale

A NEW STYLE MACHINE,
PRICE $50.

It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They

HEM, FOLD, FELL, GATHER AND STITCH

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

A CHILD OF TEN YEARS

may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upwards of

FIFTEEN HUNDRED STITCHES A MINUTE,

and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of

ONE CENT AN HOUR.

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?

Offices of exhibition and sale:—137 Baltimore street, Baltimore; 495 Broadway, New York.

☞Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞Send for a Circular. n11-tf

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

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.

L. D. CHASE, Agent,
n16-tfr No. 99 Baltimore street.

DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
SOLE AGENTS
BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
36 SECOND 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 satisfaction or no charge.

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

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,
jy26-tf No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

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.
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GRAND GIFT BOOK STORE,
GRAND GIFT BOOK STORE,
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No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET,
No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET,
No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET,
No. 41 BALTIMORE STREET.
ORNER OF FREDERICK.
CORNER OF FREDERICK.
CORNER OF FREDERICK.
s20-1y CORNER OF FREDERICK

THE ETNA FIRE KINDLING.

This article for igniting Wood or Coal Fires, for sale at the various Wood and Coal Offices, Groceries, &c.

E. MORRISON, Agent,
No. 6 North street
Factory—No. 22 Fawn st., Baltimore. d3-1m

MILLER & BEACHAM'S
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC STORE.
No. 10 NORTH CHARLES ST.
☞Orders for FOREIGN MUSIC solicited. d18-tf

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

NOTICE.—Lovers of the ARTS are respectfully notified that the fine collection of PAINTINGS AND STATUARY now on exhibition at the Maryland Historical Society's Gallery, will close on SATURDAY, 1st of January, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Open 10 to 3, and 7 to 11, P. M. d31-2t

ATTENTION, BROOMS!—You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Club on THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Social Hall.

By order of the PRESIDENT.
FERNEL FILES, Secretary. 1t

THE NEXT ANNUAL ELECTION of DIRECTORS for the BALTIMORE CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE will be held on the SECOND MONDAY of January, 1859, at the rooms of the Association in South street. JOHN P. PACA,
d27 tJa10 Secretary.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK,
CAPITAL $1,300,000.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK,
CAPITAL $950,000.

EQUITABLE SAFETY INSURANCE CO.
BOSTON,
CAPITAL $900,000.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
RICHMOND,
CAPITAL $200,000.

Merchants of Baltimore wishing to effect MARINE or INLAND INSURANCE with the above Companies, will please apply to

WILLIAM SPEAR,
No. 65 Second street,
d31-tf Baltimore.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

December 30, 1858.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last half year, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of January. R. MICKLE,
d31-8t Cashier.

FLOUR—REDUCED FLOUR.

550 BBLS. FINE FLOUR.
350 DO. FIRST MIDDLINGS.
90 DO. BROAD ARROW.

These are good Flours of the grades and in excellent order for shipping. For sale by

GEORGE K. WALTER,
1t* 45 South Howard st.

MALAGA FRUIT.—2,000 boxes bunch Raisins; 1,000 half and quarter boxes do.; 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins; 500 half and quarter do. do. do.; 100 casks Sun; 25 casks Malaga; Balance of cargo per bark "Electric." For sale by SCHWARTZ & DIX, 117 Lombard street. d31-tf

500 BOXES LAYER RAISINS; 100 boxes do.; 200 boxes M. R. do.; 400 ½ boxes do.; 10 bbls. Havana Oranges; 10 bbls. Spanish Chesnuts. For sale low by JAMES SLOAN, No. 91 Lombard st. d31-tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city letters of administration, on the estate of GEORGE EDGE, 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 3d day of July, 1859; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of December, 1858.

HIRA'I GREENTREE,
d31-1aw4w* Administrator.

FLOUR—
EXTRA,
CUT EXTRA, and
FAMILY FLOUR

For home trade and shipping; 550 barrels one choice brand HOWARD ST. EXTRA FLOUR, in good order; 1,000 do. choicest brands WESTERN EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR, warranted to please; for sale in quantities to suit.

GEORGE K. WALTER,
1t* 45 South Howard st.

BULK HAMS.—2,000 Hams in dry salt, just received and for sale by JOSEPH CARSON & CO. d31-tf

GERMAN POTATOES.—2,000 bushels received per ship Admiral, from Bremen, of extra fine quality, for grocers' and family use.

HUNCKEL & SON,
d31-8t* 34 Second street (up stairs).

TRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, the undersigned Trustees, will offer at Public sale at the Exchange Reading Rooms, 19 South Gay street, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of January, 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

1. ALL THAT THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, at the Southwest corner of Lombard street and Marsh Market Space, binding twenty four feet six inches on Marsh Market Space, and tw