BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

Our usual Weekly Review of the Baltimore markets, printed on letter sheet, will be ready for delivery from our counter this afternoon. Merchants and others desirous of having their business cards inserted can be accommodated by leaving their orders at the Counting-room during the day.

EXCHANGE MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

Our first edition of 10,000, for circulation in the South and West, will go to press on Monday, the 2d of May next.

Our Second Edition of 3,000, for exclusive circulation within the State of Maryland, on Tuesday, the 3d.

All Advertisements handed in before Saturday night, will appear in both Editions.

Terms (for both Editions) *One dollar* per square of six lines—*invariably cash.*

No Advertisements competing with Baltimore interests received.

The following Baltimore interests are already represented—some of them largely.

General Commission Houses,	Fruit Preserving and Oyster Packing Houses,
Sewing Machines,	Jewelers' and Fancy Goods,
Liquor Dealers,	Glass and Paints,
Guns, &c.,	Drugs and Dye Stuffs,
Hardware,	Music Sellers,
Dry Goods,	India Rubber Goods,
Groceries,	Fertilisers,
Machinists,	Stoves and Iron Ware,
Lumber,	Colleges and Schools,
Clothiers,	Soap and Candles,
Pianos,	Paper Hanging,
Tobacco and Cigars,	Steam Turning,
Spices,	House Furnis-ing Goods,
Marble Workers,	Books,
Gentlemen's Furnishing,	Attorneys,
Water Cure,	Planing, Sash and Frame Factory,
Wines and English Malt Liquors,	Provisions,
Insurance,	Carpeting,
Real Estate Agents,	Cabinet Makers,
Patent Inventions,	Iron Safes, Hollow-ware, &c.,
Teas,	Railroad Lines,
Straw Goods,	Steamships,
Patent Medicines,	Newspaper.

The list of Baltimore interests to be represented in our monthly supplement has had the following accessions—while numerous advertisements under the old heads have been handed in:

Tin Plate, Spelter, &c.,	Saddles and Harness,
Millers.	Furniture Dealers,
Fish, &c.,	Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

What a charming piece of coquetry is the pretty piquant little Princess (?) PICCOLOMINI! Every body knows with what masterly skill and adroitness Manager ULLMAN heralded her coming, and how arch and winning were her ways on the stage and in the concert room; but every body does not know that our "born Princess" has recently given vent to her gratitude, for the reception she has met with amongst us, in a delicious *moreau*, in which, under the modest title of "a card," she throws kisses to the sovereign people. This card, or address, or manifesto, or whatever it may be called, might, could, would, or should have been written—and probably was written—on rose tinted and gilt-edged paper, scented with pure *attar* "from the Gardens of Gul," so coquettishly affectionate are the expressions it contains.

"Oh, hark! oh, hear! how soft and clear"

is the language in which she addresses her admirers:

"Before saying adieu to a public which has treated me with proverbial generosity, I beg permission to express in the best way offered me, the promptings of my heart."

An admirable commencement. Brief, sententious, and to the point. In the next sentence, the "little "lady" opens her batteries in the finest style imaginable:

"I came to this country, so grand, so free, and so charming in its youth and freshness, with high hopes, which have been more than realized."

There's flattery for you! From the very lips of "sweet seventeen," we are graciously assured, not only of the grandeur and freedom of our country, but of its charming youth and freshness, and who would dare to disbelieve the compliments of a PICCOLOMINI? She thought well of it, she tells us, before she came; but she thinks much better of it, now that she is about to leave it. Of course, she has her reasons for loving it, and she gives them to us in a nut-shell. Here they are:

"An artist who is satisfied is a miracle. I am a miracle, then."

As a syllogism, we call that imperfect. It should have read thus: "An artist who is satisfied "is a miracle. I am an artist, and am perfectly "satisfied. Therefore, I am a miracle." We trust that, as a reward for making plain what the Princess had so delicately veiled—her own artistic merits—she will condescend to forward to us by Adams' Express—prepaid—that most magnificent of *bouquets*, which some adorer is destined to cast at her feet when she makes her next appearance at the New York Academy of Music. The next—stanza, shall we call it?—is in a minor key:

"But perhaps the public, or a portion of it, has been disappointed. That is not my fault."

The public would be a very ungallant public to say so. It may, indeed, have thought that Manager ULLMAN's trumpet blasts were a little too sonorous; but the *beaux yeux* of *Mademoiselle* atoned for all.

"Perhaps the announcements on one side were too rose colored."

Ahem! well, yes! But, then, it must be confessed, that we have usually shown a decided *penchant* for fancy painting.

"While—perhaps—the denunciations on the other side were too severe."

Let the "Three Hungry Frenchmen" and the musical critics of New Orleans answer this mild expostulation. Is it possible for them not to feel some compunctions of conscience when they read how modestly the PICCOLOMINI judges of her own merit?

"I never pretended to divine genius. I am simply an artist, who does the best she can in her humble way, and is proud to stoop for the smallest flower that may be thrown at her feet.

"There may be others who have the divine spark. Perhaps many others approximate it nearer than I."

Then comes the passionate rebound of the enthusiastic Italian.

"I love my art, and devote my whole soul to it. I only ask the public to be fair. You have been more—you have been generous; and whatever success I may have hereafter, the reminiscences of my American tour will be among the sweetest of my life's souvenirs."

Think of it! Here is a PICCOLOMINI—whose lineage, when it was disputed by the "Three Hungry "Frenchmen," the astute ULLMAN verified by the reproduction of her passport signed by a Grand Duke of Tuscany, and presented it to the hungry Frenchmen aforesaid, as a *bonne bouche*, and upon whose genealogical tree hangs one Cardinal's hat and two Papal tiaras, speaking of treasuring up "the reminiscences of her American tour" among the sweetest of her life's *souvenirs*. Who will not put on yellow kids and cry "*brava! brava!*" to the sweet *cantatrice* after that? What follows must have been written between a smile and a pout.

"I would rather stay here than go to Europe. But one—even a spoiled girl, and a prima donna as well—cannot always have her own way; so I must go on the first of June."

Well! if 'tis true, 'tis pity. But we have always been under the impression, heretofore, that spoiled children, and *prime donne*, generally managed to have their own way. We certainly have met with some instances of the fact, but, perhaps, after all, they were exceptional cases. But if the Princess really desires to remain amongst us—and who would venture to doubt a lady's word—it is certainly a great hardship that her inclinations should not be consulted in the matter. Is there not one among all our "sovereign people" who is gallant enough to lay his crown and sceptre at her feet? But the pith of a lady's letter generally lies in the postscripts, and here, are two paragraphs, which, it appears to us, ought by right and universal custom, to have had P. S. placed against them, on the left-hand margin of the rose-tinted billet:

"And, therefore, I have written this in advance of my farewell performances, to thank the public of the whole country (and of New York especially) for the favor that has been lavished upon me.

"More than all this: I shall endeavor in the *roles* which I am to undertake for the first time here, to show that this previous favor has not been thrown away, but has encouraged me to new exertions."

Then comes the grand *finale*, which everybody will admit should have been prefaced by a P. P. S.:

"And so I salute you all. I would be charmed to do it personally; but the country is so large and the population so immense, that I really fear the time would not be sufficient.

The public's devoted,
MARIA PICCOLOMINI."

We sincerely trust that our ardent young gentlemen will prudently restrain themselves under the temptation which this closing salute holds out to them.

We take pleasure in announcing that the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, will deliver a lecture on "Luxury and Fine Arts in their Moral and Historical Aspects," at the new Assembly Rooms, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening next.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* writing from on board the United States steamer Merrimac, Panama Bay, says:

Besides the slow process of obtaining provisions, another duty detains the ships here at this time. It was the purpose of the flag officer to have sent the St. Mary's off to the coast of Nicaragua immediately on his arrival here, but she had not at that time filled up with provisions, and now her commander (Thorburn) is reported to the flag officer, by one of the lieutenants of the St. Mary's, for drunkenness and unofficerlike conduct. Commander Thorburn has but recently joined the St. Mary's, being sent out by the department to relieve Commander Davis. He is one of the *retired* officers who a short time since were restored to the active list by the President. There are not senior officers enough here to constitute a court-martial, and a court of inquiry will be ordered by the Flag Officer, to investigate the report against Commander Thorburn, immediately on the arrival of the Vandalia, which is daily expected from Realejo. The court will consist of Captain Kelly, of the Saranac; Commander Sinclair, of the Vandalia; and Commander Hitchcock, of the Merrimac. If the report is sustained by the evidence, Commander Thorburn will be sent to the United States, and await the further action of the Navy Department.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

The third annual Convention of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention assembled in New York on Wednesday morning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d street and Fourth avenue.

The Convention was called to order at half-past ten o'clock, and a temporary organization effected by the choice of Dr. William M. Kemp, of Baltimore, as chairman, and Charles H. Hazwell, of New York, as secretary.

The list of delegates was read. The following bodies were represented:

Delegates.—New York Sanitary Association, 25; Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1; Providence Board of Health (including Mayor Rodman), 2; Common Council of New York, 11; Philadelphia Board of Health, 11; Washington Board of Health, 2; New York Academy of Medicine, 17; Medical Association, 3; Norfolk Board of Health, 4; Baltimore Common Council, 12; Board of Health, 4; Newark (including Mayor Bigelow), 6; Philadelphia College of Physicians, 5; Alabama (Auburn Council Chamber), 1; Washington Medical Association, 1; Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society, 5; New York Kappa Loanbola Society of Hippocrates, 3; Brooklyn Medico Chirurgical Society, 3; Kings County Medical Society, 2; Newark District Medical Society, 1; Troy Common Council, 2; Brooklyn Staff and City Hospital, 1; Boston (including Mayor Lincoln), 15; Baltimore County Medical Society, 1; New York State Emigration Hospital, 5; District Medical Society of Essex, N. J., 2; Consulting Physicians, 4; Richmond County Medical Society, 3.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through Gen. Whitmore, reported the following list of officers, which was unanimously confirmed:

President—John H. Griscom, M. D., of New York.

Vice-Presidents—Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston; Edwin W. Swan, M. D., of Rhode Island; Joseph M. Smith, M. D., of New York; Isaac A. Nichols, M. D., New Jersey; W. R. Laroche, M. D., of Maryland; James F. Wilson, M. D., of Delaware; Jacob W. Houck, M. D., of Maryland; Conway Whittle, of Virginia; Professor John Darvey, of Alabama; Francis Mohun, of the District of Columbia; Charles G. Cornell, of New York; William A. Piper, M. D., of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries.—C. H. Hazewell, of New York; A. M. Bell, of Brooklyn, New York; H. St. Clair, Ash, M. D., of Pennsylvania; Eli D. Hinkle, M. D., of Maryland; Gabriel Grant, M. D., of New Jersey; Henry G. Clark, M. D., of Massachusetts.

Dr. Griscom was conducted to the chair by a special committee.

Dr. Kemp, in resigning his post, complimented the new President, and remarked that the two preceding Conventions had accomplished but little, and a great deal more was expected of this. The first was a Convention of deliberation only, agreeing upon but a few fundamental principles; the second went further, and appointed important committees, whose reports at this Convention were to be the basis of their action.

Dr. Griscom returned thanks for the honor of his election. The Convention was to deliberate upon matters of the deepest moment. They were met to consider two classes of subjects—the external sanitary police, and the internal hygeinic police. The first had a philosophy as broad as commerce; the second had details as minute and as numerous almost as the individuals of the human family. The house upon the health, and the crowded tenement in a populous city, were alike subject to influences productive of disease and death. Life was limited by nature, but we limit it still more by neglecting the laws of health. The arm of the law could adequately reach the requirements of external hygiene, but the internal required the education of the people themselves. They could not perform a greater service to humanity than to develope a plan of universal education in matters of hygiene. There was an extraordinary disparity between the importance of quarantine regulations and internal hygeine. The subject of quarantine defences had occupied the attention of mankind from time immemorial, while the more important subject of internal defences against individual diseases had received scarcely any attention until within a few years. In this connection he gave these statistics of the causes of death in New York:

In 25 years, from cholera,	12,300
Cholera infantum,	15,000
In 20 years, from hydrocephalus,	12,400
Erysipelas,	2,100
Cholera morbus,	1,400
Convulsions (partially affecting infantile life,)	20,000

These were chiefly diseases originating within the domicile within the city itself, against which the city has no protection, while the deaths from yellow fever, including those in Brooklyn and at Quarantine, have amounted in the last fifty years to only 600. That was his appreciation of the relative importance of those two class of objects which had brought them together. (Applause.) He had the honor to represent the first sanitary association in America. It originated from the exigency of the circumstances in which the city of New York had been placed, and was composed of both medical men and laymen, all having deep interests at stake. They could not find perhaps on this western hemisphere a city more in need of sanitary reform than New York. He hoped the Convention had come to help on the work of sanitary reform here, and he trusted that the New York Sanitary Association, which had been the pioneer, would not much longer remain alone, but that similar associations would be formed in every city, village and hamlet, all aiming to disseminate among the people information upon matters vitally affecting their health.

The Convention thanked Dr. Kemp for his efficient services as temporary chairman.

The report on Quarantine, or external hygiene, prepared by a committee appointed last year, was distributed to members, and made the special order for this morning. It is a voluminous printed document, embracing the following points:

1. A history of Quarantine.

2. Have quarantines secured the object for which they were originally intended? If not, the reasons of their failure.

3. What reforms are required to make quarantines more efficient and less burdensome?

4. Is a uniform system of quarantine laws feasible? If so, to propose a plan by which the object may be accomplished.

The committee was also instructed to report in relation to the best means of purifying infected vessels, but that branch of the report was not prepared.

The report is thus summed up:

1. No system of quarantine laws can guard us against diseases which are capable of spreading themselves by any other means than pure contagion.

2. The line of demarcation between contagious and non contagious diseases is not so clearly defined as to enable us to say, of many of them, whether or not they may be controlled by quarantine laws.

3. The difficulties in the way of enforcing quarantine laws, in reference to vessels, cargoes, crews and passengers, after these have entered our ports, are so great that it is hopeless to endeavor to effect anything useful by the old plan.

4. The only possible way of restraining the intercourse of the infected and uninfected is by a total separation—by preventing the former from approaching the latter. To do this the ports should be shut against the entrance of vessels from places known to be suffering from infectious diseases to such an extent as to justify their being characterized as epidemics.

5. As the forms of yellow fever originating in our cities are not supposed, by the contagonists, to be capable of reproducing themselves, it will not be necessary to observe the same rigidity of isolation in reference to the native as to the foreign disease. The coastwise intercourse need not be as entirely suspended as the foreign.

6. As the law which the Convention may recommend will require to be of equal force in every State, and as it can only be enacted by the State Legislatures, it will be necessary, in order to secure its passage, to have it so framed as to be acceptable to all; hence the necessity of entrusting it to a committee composed of members from every State concerned.

In order to have the law laid before the public with all the prestige of high authority, it would be desirable to obtained the co-operation of the American Medical Association.

The report of the Committee on Internal Hygeine in cities was also presented and distributed among members. It is even more voluminous than the preceding report—making a volume of 190 pages. It was designed to embrace the following points:

1. A complete and efficient system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, with particular reference to cities, and the necessary connection of such a system with sanitary measunes. Assigned for report to E. M. Snow, M. D., of Rhode Island.

2. Disinfectants, their character, effects and benefits, in connection with sanitary measures. Assigned to W. Van Ribber, M. D., of Baltimore.

3. Importance of an ample supply of water, an adequate sewerage, and the proper disposal of the offal of cities. Assigned to John H. Griscom, M. D., of New York.

4. Importance and economy of sanitary measures to cities. Assigned to John Bell, M. D., of Philadelphia.

The following subjects were added at a subsequent period by a vote of the Convention:

R. D. Arnold, M. D., to report on vaccination as preventive of variola, and the value of vaccination, with a view to the enactment of laws for the enforcement of general vaccination and revaccination.

H. G. Clark, M. D., on some detailed and specific plad for regulating the internal sanitary condition of cities, which shall embrace all the subjects which may properly come within the province of poeventative medicine.

All those points nre elucidated by able papers, except the subject of registration and vaccination, Drs. Snow and Arnold not having found time to prepare their reports.

It was ordered that the Convention meet daily from ten o'clock, A. M. to three o'clock, P. M.

A Business Committee, to consist of one from each State, to be appointed by the Chairman, was ordered.

Rev. Mr. Van Lennep, (missionary in Tocat, Asia Minor,) writes to his father-in-law, Rev. Mr. Bird, of Hartford, that the missionary premises at that place were burned to the ground on the 6th of March—and that nothing was saved except the clothes they had on! The mischief is attributed to the bigotry of the native population. Speaking of the losses, he says:

"In Constantinople and other places where there are Franks, a man can easily replace any garment that may be lost, but in such a place as this it is impossible to procure any of the articles which we have been accustomed to regard as indispensable to our comfort; nor can Mrs. Lennep procure needle, thread and scissors * * * All my books are gone, consisting of some 1600 volumes. Our bedstead, bedding, sofa, tables and furniture in general. * * All my papers accumulated for 28 years, my lectures in College and at the seminary;—the whole commentary of the Old Testament in French and Armenian (I believe there is no other copy of the letter); my commentary on Romans, of which three chapters were ready for the press; all my sketches and sketch books, comprising some 25 or 30 vols.; daguerreotypes of all my friends; the portraits of my children; my very writing materials; all my medicine and medical books. * * * * * * * I believe we shall have to throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends at home, and the Christian public in America.

THE CENSUS OF OREGON.—The census of Oregon, says the *Statesman*, in the main pretty fully taken, during the past years, the poll-lists, and the vote cast at our elections, do not permit the belief that there are to exceed 45,000 or 47,000 white inhabitants in Oregon. In 1860 the census will be taken by the United States authorities, and making allowance for whatever may take place between now and then, we are willing to risk the judgment that we have at the very highest, not more than 47,000. We wish we did have 90,000 or 100,000; the additional 45,000 or 50,000 would "help out" amazingly in supporting a State government.

Mr. Frank J. Bakewell, the youngest son of a former Episcopal minister in Genesee, N. Y., who several years ago joined the Roman Catholic Church, has presented a written recantation to Rev. Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, and has returned to the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His father renounced Romanism about eighteen months since.

The oat crop of Southern Georgia is said to be a complete failure.

BISHOP DOANE.

The death of this prelate at Burlington, New Jersey, has been announced by telegraph. He was first attacked by inflammatory rheumatism, followed by a virulent typhoid fever, deranging his mind and burning up his life. As we learn from the Newark *Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday, his consciousness returned on Tuesday, but his physical system had evidently lost its recuperative power, and in accordance with his own desire to know the worst, he was informed by his physicians that his end was approaching. He received the announcement with his characteristic fortitude, and the absorption of his soul in solemn reflection, which immediately followed, found frequent and fervent utterance in expressions of interest for the diocese over which he had so long and so ably presided, which he had so faithfully served, and so well loved. At midnight of Tuesday, he began to sink rapidly, and at four o'clock Wednesday morning the shadow of death fell unmistakably upon him. His family and the teachers of the Hall were called up, the Holy Communion was administered to him, and at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, with calm resignation on his part, death itself took the place of its shadow on all that was mortal of Bishop Doane.

George Washington Doane was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in the year 1799, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1818, and in 1821 was ordained a Deacon, and in 1823 a Priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the late Bishop Hobart. For three years he officiated in Trinity Parish, New York. In 1824 he was appointed a Professor of Belles Letters and Oratory in Washton (now Trinity) College at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1858, resigning his Professorship, he was called to Boston as Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, of which he afterwards became the Rector on the death of Dr. Gardner. On the death of Bishop Croes, of New Jersey, he was called to the vacant Diocese and was consecrated Bishop in the year 1832.

In the succeeding year he was chosen rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, and he has resided there ever since fulfilling, besides his Episcopal duties, those a so of rector and principal of St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College—institutions for young ladies and young men, established by himself. He made a visit to England in 1841, and preached the sermon at the consecration of a new church in Leeds. This was the first instance of an American Bishop preaching in an English pulpit under a new law authorizing the admission of the transatlantic clergy.

The Newark *Advertiser* says:

During his official term Bishop Doane has been remarkable for the self reliant energy, indomitable will, steadiness of purpose, and untiring industry with which he has striven to advance the interests of his church, and has altogether shown an executive power rarely equalled in the Christian ministry; at the same time his contributions to literature have been so liberal, and so attractive, that he won a conspicuous place among the leading men of his time. A collection of his sermons and charges was published in London in 1842, and large volumes of his discourses and addresses on various public occasions have been published in this country—all of them being elaborated with as complete a finish of style as if they had been written in the leisure of a retirement. As a poet, his numerous contributions—many of which were written for our own columns—have been greatly admired at home and abroad, and extensively copied by the leading journals.

Bishop Doane was a very decided leader of the High Church party of his denomination, which brought him at times into collision with the dissenting portions of his ministry; but his views were in the ascendant, and sustained him in all his trials. Probably there are few men in any part of our country who had more enthusiastic and self-sacrificing friends than he; and like all men of his decided character he had some bitter opponents—but all, we believe, acknowledged the rare eloquence, literary ability, and executive power of the man.

As the high church party have the majority in the Diocese, it is quite probable that his successor will be selected from that branch of the church.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Two Paymasters left New Orleans on the 15th inst., for Tallahassee, Madison, Alligator and Jacksonville, with funds to pay the volunteers who were in the United States service in 1857 and 1858.

Fort Arbuckle, notwithstanding the brisk times the soldiers have had there, is to be evacuated forthwith, the force to go to Fort Ridgely. Lack of funds is the cause for abandoning this post.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory and Oregon, having addressed Gen. Wm. S. Harney on the subject of establishing a new military post near Klamath Lake, has received a reply stating that, as soon as the requirements of the military establishments on the Columbia river are attended to, "the northern portion of his (Gen. Harney's) Department will be properly cared for."

Seventeen men, five freight wagons and 100 mules arrived at Fort Tejon from Benicia, Cal., on the 18th inst., in charge of Mr. Heath.

Capt. Simpson has relieved Major Lee, Commissary of Subsistence for the Department of the Pacific, at San Francisco, and the Major arrived at Vera Cruz a few weeks since.

Previously to the departure from Montevideo of the steamer Harriet Lane, a Naval General Marine Court-martial had been convened on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth, for the trial of Lieut. Warrington, for drunkenness, and Capt. Ridgely of the Atlanta. Capt. Ridgely's arraignment arose from the following circumstances, which have been kept wonderfully secret, in spite of the correspondence from the expedition. One of the Atlanta's crew having committed some trivial offence, the captain concluded to shave his head. The poor fellow piteously begged to be spared this humiliation, asking any amount of other punishment in preference, but his entreaties were not listened to. When he found that the captain was inexorable, he swore solemnly that if his head was shaved he would jump overboard. The captain had his scalp divested of every particle of hair, and in a few minutes afterward the unfortunate man threw himself into the sea, and sank to rise no more. The, Commodore Forrest preferred charges against Captain Ridgely.

The U. S. steamer-of-war Michigan, a small craft of 550 tuns burden, built at Erie 15 years ago, for looking after Government interests on the Lakes, left "her native city" on the 21st inst. to commence the first cruise of the season. She remains a few days at Detroit, and on her return to Erie will drop in at Cleveland to sojourn there awhile, and then will steam from place to plabe on her limited station until locked up by the ice again. The Michigan's officers are:

Commander, Joseph Lauman; Lieutenants, N. Collins, J. P. De Kraff, and P. G. Wagnough; Purser, Charles C. Upham; Surgeon, W. H. Wood; Engineers, J. S. Rutherford, R. W. Spooner and W. G. Buckler; Forward Officers, Thomas Bull; Odell and Wm. Houton.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OBITUARY.—The New York *Post* announces the death in that city of Dr. A. Gerald Hull, one of the earliest of the homœopathic practitioners of medicine in New York, and who occupied a high place among his bretheren for professional learning and ability. He was at one time the editor of a medical periodical, the *Homœopathic Examiner*, in connection with his eminent brother-in-law, Dr. John A. Gray, and executed a translation of the Materia Medica, and Repository of Jahn, works of reference which have always held a high place in the esteem of practitioners of the homœopathic school, and are still constantly in their hands. Dr. Hull was also the author of a valuable and much esteemed work on Domestic Medicine, on the basis of a small treatise by Dr. Laurie, of London.

Judge Gray, father of Dr. John A. Gray of New York, died on Saturday, at Prestville, in Chautauque county, New York, in his ninety-first year. His father was an efficient member of the Committee of Safety, and every male of his house, six in number, was actively engaged in the army of the Revolution, from the first to the last of the contest. At the age of fourteen he himself was enrolled in Willett's command, and for six months before cessation of hostilities did duty as a minute man on the western frontier of the State. When the new government went into action he became a firm and consistent member of the federal party. Yet so free was he from the narrow mindedness of party spirit that he was twice raised to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in Chenango county, by councils of appointment of opposite sides.

Francis M. Dimond, for several years United States Consul at Vera Cruz, and more recently Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, to which office he was elected by the democrats, and at one time acting Governor, died at his residence in Bristol, on Saturday morning, in the 64th year of his age.

A NATURAL WELL OF ICED WATER.—A gentleman of this city, widely known as an engineer and chemist of high rank, furnishes an account of a remarkable stratum of ice found in digging a well in Vermont, which he visited and examined last week. His description of the ice agrees with an account given by another of our citizens who is a native of the neighborhood, and who has inspected the famous well.

The latter part of last November, Mr. Andrew Twombly, of Brandon, Vt., commenced to dig a well near his house, situated about a mile from the centre of the village of Brandon, on a tolerably level plain. Having excavated to the depth of fifteen feet, through sand and gravel, the water came to ground frozen solid, through which they continued to excavate the further distance of fifteen or sixteen feet before getting through the frozen ground.

At the depth of forty feet, sufficient water having been obtained, the well was stoned in the usual manner. The character of the ground was the same throughout the whole distance, viz., coarse gravel and sand—the frozen portion interspersed with lumps of clear ice. At the time the well was dug, the surface of the ground was not frozen. Ever since the well was dug, up to the present time, ice forms in the well and incrusts the stone at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface, and the surface of the water, which is thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground, freezes over every night. On several occasion, when the bucket has been left in the well under the water over night, it has been found necessary to descend the well, and, with a hatchet cut the ice in order to extricate it.—*Boston Trans.*

LOBBYISM AND MURDER.—The "Lobby" at Albany appears to have added the crime of murder to its other enormities. Senator Doherty, from New York city, aged thirty-four years, died just at the close of the session. It is asserted that he fell a victim to a plot of certain lobby-men interested in the Albany Bridge Bill, who desired to keep him away from his duties, and seduced him into a state of prolonged intoxication for that purpose. The Albany *Times* says: "When he sought to flee them, they followed. When he gained refuge in his room, and locked his door, they pursued, gained access by the window, and drugged—aye, drugged him—poisoned him with liquor, sickened him, killed him. From their pursuit and appliances—enemies in fact, but friends in guise—he never recovered.

"We hope and urge that an investigation may be made in regard to the death of Senator Doherty. We charge that he was killed by the infamous and systematic appliances of parties favoring the Albany Bridge Bill—deliberately, systematically murdered, by a crew of unhung villains. Truly is it not horrible! The proof lies all around Congress Hall—did lie all around the Legislature."

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.—Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, says, not only has the British soldier in India his pack carried, his clothes washed, his breakfast made, his shoes brushed, his accoutrements cleaned and burnished, and his food cooked by his native servants, but he is also provided, when unwell or fatigued, with natives to brush away the flies from his bed, and when well with young women to wait upon him and make his room cool and comfortable. These accessories are provided and paid for by the government, but the pay of the native men and women servants is small, as they desire only rice for food, and cotton cloth for clothing. Mr. Russell adds, "I am rather disposed to think the soldiers who go home will regret the change, more particularly the cavalry, but they are full of money, and anxious to see their friends and relations and give them a treat, set up a tick in business, marry that particular Mary who, I hope, holds herself disengaged, and generally make themselves useful, and enjoy life after their Indian campaign."

COTTON TO MEXICO.—Notwithstanding the distracted condition of Mexico, a considerable amount of cotton is annually shipped from Texas to that country. Last year one house sent from Bexar county fourteen hundred bales. Other towns have also sent a considerable amount, which has come, added from 19 to 22 cents per pound.—*N. O. Pic.*

MARRIED,

On the 28th instant, by Rev. Jno. W Hedges, J. L. MARTIN and C. A. LEE, all of this city.

On the 26th instant, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, WM. E. MANRO, of St. Peter, Minnesota, to CARRIE M., daughter of Jos. Tucker, Esq., of this city.

DIED,

On the 27th instant, EDWARD RILEY, aged 76 years, one of the Old Defenders of Baltimore.

On the 27th instant, JOHN P. McCLUSKEY, aged 15 years, 11 months and 9 days.

On the 27th instant, ROBERT NELSON HUTCHINS, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 27th instant, MARY LOUISA, aged 9 months and 9 days, infant daughter of Jos. G. and Elizabeth Loane.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Constantly receiving new supplies of Nunns & Clark's celebrated PIANOS.

Also—MELODEONS for Churches, Halls or the Parlor, at $45, $75 and $100; with double reeds, $130; with two banks of keys, $200.

The celebrated ORGAN, HARMOMIUM, with two banks of keys and eight stops, suitable for a large Church or Hall combining in its tones richness, power and softness in an eminent degree, $350. For sale by

F. D. BENTEEN,
No. 10 North Charles street,
ap29-tfr and 80 Fayette street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, 260 Baltimore street, opposite Hanover, would call public attention to our assortment of SPRING STYLES PAPER HANGINGS, our own manufacture, as well as a large and fine assortment of FRENCH PAPERS, imported this season direct for our own sales.

Purchasers, wholesale and retail, are invited to call. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Paper put on well and promptly. ap23-tjel

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, FELL, GATHER AND STITCH

in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in 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 rom 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 a, 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:—181 Ba timore street, Baltimore; 495 Broadway, New York.

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

☞ Send for a circular. nl1-tf

CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

At 105 BALTIMORE STREET, two doors below Sun Building. SELLING OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK AT COST to close. Citizens, strangers, and all others in want of goods in this line should call and examine before purchasing, as this stock must be sold.

☞ STORE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. fe10 tf ROBERT. T. BANKS.

SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS
For 1859,
Are now ready at QUAIL'S,
No. 238 West PRATT STREET,
Also, SOFT HATS AND CAPS. ap8-1m

CHARLES H. CRAFT. LOUIS R. D. CLIFTON

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
CRAFT & CLIFTON,

OFFICE, No. 9 Second Story Franklin Building, N. E. corner of Baltimore and North streets.

☞ Baltimore Merchants, on application as above, can have their Advertisements inserted at publishers' Prices in ANY NEWSPAPER OR PERIODICAL IN THE UNITED STATES, or a saving to the Advertiser of all commissions, postage, trouble, &c. fe21-tmy1

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Offers superior advantages to advertisers over any Agency in the country. Years of practical experience enables them readily to select the VERY BEST Papers in any part of the United States, for which they are authorized to contract *at the publishers' lowest rates.*

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241 Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
"Sun" Building, Baltimore, Md.,
Office "Journal and Statesman,"
mh31-tmy1 Wilmington, Del.

CHINA,
GLASS,
AND QUEENSWARE,
R. P. BAYLY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND QUEENSWARE,
ROCKINGHAM WARE AND STONEWARE,
at Factory Prices,
No. 6 HANOVER STREET, near Baltimore.
ap19-tf

LOOK HERE, STRANGER!

If you want either CHINA, GLASS, or COMMON WARE, go to

JOHN A DOBSON & CO'S
CHEAP CHINA STORE, Nos. 2 and 4 N. Charles street
they will sell you a little bit CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST. Give them a call and examine for yourselves. jal-tf

LATEST FRENCH STYLE
SPRING OVERCOAT.
J. B. T. PHELPS,
No. 107 BALTIMORE STREET,
mh25-tf adjoining Sun Iron Building.

NEW MACHINE MADE PATENT LIP BAG,

being made of the best Manilla Paper, and perfect in ALL respects, (sizes from ¾ to 25 lbs.)

Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, and all others using the article

are respectfully invited to call and examine.

J. A. DUSHANE,
SOLE AGENT.
fe9-tfr No. 40 S. Charles street near Lombard.

BEST QUALITY ALUM LIME.

Manufactured expressly for Building purposes.—BURNED ENTIRELY WITH WOOD, in Robinson's Patent Perpetual Kiln.

This LIME is from my own Quarries in Texas, Baltimore county. I guarantee the quality to be unsurpassed, containing 27.9 per cent. Carbonate of Lime.

I am now prepared to supply LIME in quantities to suit purchasers, and for shipment is packed in hhds. and bbls.

FRESH LIME RECEIVED DAILY, and for sale by

WM. ROBINSON,
4 Hollingsworth street,
fe11-tfr near Pratt street wharf

KEROSENE OILS.

Having greatly enlarged our works, we are now prepared to answer promptly all orders from our customers and the public, for our superior ILLUMINATING and LUBRICATING KEROSENE OILS.

BOSTON KEROSENE OIL CO.
SAMUEL DOWNER, Proprietor,
ap25 3m No. 76 Water st., near Liberty Square, Boston, Mass.

7,000 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER.

Suitable for Shippers, Grocers and others.

Just received and for sale by

J. A. DUSHANE,
Commission Paper Dealer,
ap21-tfr No. 40 S. Charles street, near Lombard.

DRAFTS ON ALEXANDRIA, FREDERICKSBURG, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Winchester, Virginia, always for sale in sums to suit, and for discount by

THOS. J. CARSON.
ap20-tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

1000 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, of direct importation from Peru, and now landing from ships just arrived.

100 TONS ELIDE ISLAND (California) GUANO, received direct into this market by ship "Jos. Jones." This celebrated Guano contains 11¾ per cent. of Ammonia and 30 per cent. of Phosphates, very dry and in beautiful order.

☞ Purchasers are cautioned to observe that the cargo is the *only direct importation* of this Guano into Baltimore this season, and every bag is stamped with our name.

200 TONS "A A" BROWN MEXICAN GUANO, containing over 61 per cent. Phosphate of Lime, just received per brig "Humboldt," very dry and fine.

ALSO,

NEVASSA and COLOMBIAN GUANO, and De Berg's genuine Super Phosphate.

For sale in quantities to suit at as low prices as can be obtained in this market.

P. MALCOM & CO.,
Grain and Guano Warehouse,
Wood street, Bowly's wharf, Balt.
mh14-tfr

MOUNT VERNON CO.,

OFFICE, No. 94 LOMBARD STREET,
Manufacturers of
COTTON CANVAS.
ALSO,
RAVEN'S DUCK, SEINE AND SEWING TWINE.
ap30-tfr

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—The bark NASHUA, Captain Lewis, from