BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted), price *Two Cents*; served in the city at *Twelve and a Half Cents* per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city at *six dollars* per annum.

*** The *Tri Weekly Edition* is mailed to subscribers at *Four Dollars* per annum. *Terms*—invariably cash, in advance.

*** *Office of Publication*—Northeast corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE DAILY EXCHANGE is printed upon clear white paper, and with bold and distinct type, which is constantly renewed; thus offering to merchants and others making use of its columns, peculiar advantages for the conspicuous and attractive display of their advertisements, while its already large and rapidly increasing circulation, and the admitted superiority of its commercial department over that of any other paper published in the city, make it the best and most desirable medium for advertising, presented to this community.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion	.....	50
" " "	two insertions	.....	75
" " "	three "	.....	1 00
" " "	one week	.....	1 75
" " "	two weeks	.....	2 75
" " "	three "	.....	3 50
" " "	one month	.....	4 00
" " "	three months	.....	10 00

*** Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

*** We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

*** Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE Baltimore, Maryland."

THE EXCHANGE MONTHLY ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT FOR JUNE, 1859,

Will be issued from this office promptly on the first of June. To insure this result, and to prevent all mistakes and confusion, we shall decline to receive any advertisement for that issue after the last day of May. The great success which has attended our experiment of a monthly issue, we accept as an obligation to still further exertion to promote the interests of the community which has so liberally sustained us. We shall, therefore, increase our next edition to 20,000, which will be distributed as the last has been—*gratuitously*—to the business men of the West and South. We shall also send a portion of the next issue into the southern counties of the border free States, to which Baltimore is the nearest seaport. We shall use a *larger sheet*, so as to allow ourselves more room for appropriate editorial matter, such as we had in type for the first number, and which was necessarily crowded out. We say *necessarily*, because within the time which we allowed for advertisements to be handed in, to reject any, while unoccupied space remained, would have been to give some men an unfair advantage over others. Some errors crept into our late issue in spite of all our efforts, which we hope to avoid in future; and we shall take care that the Index—which we consider a very valuable feature—shall present a more minute analysis of the matters advertised, and be better displayed, than was practicable in our last. It will greatly promote our convenience, if those who design to advertise in our June number, will send in their advertisements as early as possible, and will state the heading under which they desire to be classed in the Index.

TERMS.

One Dollar per square of six lines.
No advertisement less than one dollar.
No advertisements conflicting with Baltimore interests received.

There can scarcely be any longer a doubt remaining that the war in Italy has commenced. By the arrival of the *Persia* steamer we have advices from Europe to the 30th of April. The *ultimatum* of Austria, demanding that Sardinia should disband her free corps within three days, had been indignantly rejected by the latter, and although there were rumors that a final offer of mediation, on the part of England, had been made and partially accepted, and that Austria had so far reconsidered her first demand as to consent to postpone her declaration of war for fourteen days, the march of events has baffled the only hope that remained of adjusting the quarrel by diplomacy. We now learn that, in anticipation of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, or in all probability, simultaneously with that movement, eighty-eight thousand French troops had crossed the Alps into Piedmont, and that another large force, which had been dispatched by sea, had arrived at Genoa, and had been most enthusiastically received. On what is stated to be official authority, we are also assured that the Austrians crossed the Ticino in three columns, one hundred thousand strong in the aggregate, on the 30th of April. The latter were commanded by General GYULAI, one of the ablest officers in the Austrian service. General DE LA MARMORA, who so handsomely distinguished himself at the head of the Sardinian Contingent, during the Crimean war, commands the Piedmontese army, seventy-five thousand strong, which is chiefly concentrated around the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale. VICTOR EMMANUEL is himself at Alessandria, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will, it is said, assume the chief command of the French army in Italy. In order to obstruct the march of the Austrian troops upon Turin, the country lying between that capital and the Ticino has been partially flooded, by means of the canals, which intersect it—and the highways broken up. This precautionary measure may possibly enable the French force to form a junction with the Sardinian troops in time to cover Turin before the arrival of the Austrians. If such is the plan of operations the first battle will be fought before its walls. There is, likewise, important intelligence from other parts of Italy. The Tuscan troops have declared in favor of Piedmont, and the Grand Duke has fled to Bologna. Parma and Modena, it is reported, have followed the example of Tuscany and the whole of the Romagna is in a state of profound commotion. The conclusion of a secret treaty of alliance between France and Russia is authoritatively denied by Austria, and by some of the London journals, but *The Times*, in addition to reaffirming its previous statement of the fact, publishes what it alleges to be the provisions of the treaty. We have thus condensed, into a brief space, the chief rumors and speculations that were afloat up to the time the *Persia* left Liverpool. Some of these rumors were unquestionably true, others needed confirmation, and the speculations which have been based upon *data* so mixed and uncertain, must necessarily partake of the nature of their origin. All that we may certainly regard as fact is that war has actually commenced in Italy, and the question of most moment, at this time, is whether the war can be confined to the Italian Peninsula. If France and Sardinia are simply actuated by a common desire to rescue the Italians from the oppressive rule of Austria, it is not at all probable that the neutral Powers will suffer themselves to be drawn into the quarrel. That England should strengthen her fortresses in the Mediterranean, and place her navy upon a war footing, are measures which no more imply the probability of a general war than does the action of Prussia in concentrating sixty thousand troops on the banks of the Rhine. LOUIS NAPOLEON can certainly have no ambition to measure his strength with the armed coalition which overthrew his Uncle; whilst to extend the field of operations by provoking hostilities, either with England or with the Germanic Confederation—might prove ruin of Sardinia, and give a death blow to the Italian cause.—Where common prudence, as in this case, dictates the necessity of securing the neutrality of England and Prussia, and of the two hundred petty principalities of Germany, which, though individually weak, are powerful in the aggregate, it is not to be imagined that so able and sagacious a statesman, as the French EMPEROR has proved himself to be, will throw down the gauntlet of defiance. He has already through the columns of the *Moniteur* twice disavowed entertaining any design whatever of disturbing the peace of the Germanic States, and if the *entente cordiale* heretofore existing between France and England has been somewhat weakened of late by the course pursued by English statesmen and by the diatribes of the leading journal, so intimate have the commercial relations between the two countries become of late—so odious is Austrian oppression in Italy with all classes of Englishmen, and so averse are they to engaging in any war, so long as the honor and dignity of the nation are not compromised by standing aloof—that no Ministry would be able to retain office that should propose a resort to arms upon insufficient grounds. Even as it is, the Austrian proclivities evinced by the DERBY Cabinet will, in all probability, operate unfavorably to the Tories in their appeal to the country. Between Prussia and Austria there are but few political affinities. The leading position assumed by Austria in the Germanic Diet has never been cordially assented to by Prussia, who, as a purely German Power, claims the right to take precedence of Austria, whose Empire is composed of mixed nationalities. So long, therefore, as the war is restricted to Italy, it is the interest of Prussia to remain neutral, for the loss of her Italian provinces would not only reduce Austria to a second-rate power in the Germanic Confederation, but would tend to consolidate the peace of Europe.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, in a very foolish and inflammatory letter, has put forth a frantic appeal to his friends in Ohio, and through them to the general public. His discourse is of the parties who have lately been found guilty, at Cleveland, of a most open and flagrant violation of the established law, and his opinion of the crime and its perpetrators is therein plainly stated:

"In disregarding this law (fugitive slave) the prisoners *did right. Their error consisted in sparing the lives of the slave-catchers. Those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed.*"

It thus appears that not content with commending them for what they have done, he takes them seriously to task for having left undone a more important work for which a precious opportunity was presented. But having committed the grave error of failing to murder men who were engaged in serving legal process or making a lawful arrest, the Oberlin gentlemen must atone for their neglect by submitting to a postponement of the day when a new revolution is to be inaugurated, of which they are to be remembered hereafter as the crowned heroes or martyred saints. That the time is approaching when they may still have a chance to signalize themselves amid the dread issues of a civil war, or to achieve the notoriety for which they yearn, Mr. GIDDINGS does not doubt, and in this wise he advises or prophesies concerning things to come.

"As to the future, I see no other course for the prisoners than patiently to await events. Their counsel will apply to the Supreme Court of our State for a *habeas corpus* whenever sentence shall be pronounced upon any of their number.

"I have great confidence in the Judges composing that court. But should they prove unequal to the occasion, the case will then be fully made up, and the appeal must then be taken to that highest of earthly tribunals, the source of all political power. The people finding this government to have become *destructive of the lives, the liberties and the happiness of its citizens, will alter or abolish it; and organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.*"

Unlike most prophets, Mr. GIDDINGS is not without honor in his own country—a fact, we regret to say, referable solely to the narrowness and uncompromising dogmatism of his political creed. It is not on account of his importance, but because he is surrounded by no inconsiderable body of applauding hearers, that we feel called upon to allude to the error of his ways. Knowing that he starts out with a fundamental truth, many honest minds are unwarily induced to follow him even unto the end. The ignorant are led, because they cannot note the slight deflection from the right line which is taking them astray; and the fanatical accompany him, for it is their nature to cling to an abstraction until they and it are crushed between the realities of life. They forget that human affairs, multiform and mutable as they are, never did and never will conform to the dictates of an absolute and unbending logic—that the system of reasoning applicable to a mathematical demonstration is one thing, and that by which mankind is to be judged and governed is another, and a wholly different thing. And forgetting or ignoring all this, they rush blindly on, and wander hopelessly seeking a new Utopia.

The people who think, with Mr. GIDDINGS, that the citizens have a right to alter or abolish a government when it has become destructive of their lives, their liberties, and their happiness, are so far clearly in the right; and they only reiterate the principle on which our Republic was established, and which it is prepared to vindicate to-day. But the conclusions deduced from these premises, by the abolitionists and others, are not only illegitimate and irrational, but are as worthless as they are untrue, for all political purposes, because of the absurd results to which they would manifestly lead. If tested in practical operation, for but a moment, they would infallibly refute themselves, for they are as necessarily subversive of all government, as are the modern Free Love notions of decency and morals. Grant the right of men and nations to overthrow a despotism, or to re-model society, whenever the prevailing sentiment of those whose destinies are to be affected so wills it, and does it follow that individuals, sects, or parties, shall do the same by violence at their own good pleasure? If each of these is not only to decide when society has erred, but to determine when resistance to its established usages is proper—if each is not only to criticise the laws of the land, but to refuse allegiance to them whenever in its judgment they are impolitic or sinful, then is any system of legislation to be devised on earth merely a mockery and a snare. We cannot imprison the bigamist, nor hang the murderer, nor transport the robber, but there will always be found some tender consciences ready to denounce our action. There will always be crazy brains enough to frame excuses for the wildest deeds, and many sensitive souls will discover some imaginary warrant in a higher law for condemning any decree of those tribunals to which the mass of men, for their own well-being, are willing to submit. Instances have occurred and will occur again in the world's history, where the minority has taken arms against a host of opponents and stood justified before posterity. But such cases are the rare exceptions that do not invalidate the rule which calls upon the few to abstain from violent resistance to the will of the many, and commands the citizen to refrain from treason against his country because he disapproves of the laws it has ordained. Fair discussion and free suffrage are the only weapons for the honest American whose political theories are at variance with those of the greater portion of his countrymen. If they will not content themselves with these, then the visionaries and extremists must learn, or be taught to compromise with, the evils they cannot cure. Other people have to do the same thing daily, disagreeable though it may be. We only live peacefully together as neighbors, or continue to exist as a nation, by reason of those mutual sacrifices whereby we surrender somewhat of our individual opinions, of our natural liberties, and of our inborn desires. Among the many vexed questions which we have been forced to treat after this fashion, is that of slavery, which we can now settle only by agreeing to leave it quietly in abeyance.

In one section of our country its existence is objected to on principle, by those who are trammelled by none of the burthens which its continuance may impose, or the insuperable difficulties which would attend or succeed its abolition. In the other, we find it a firmly established institution, planted by other hands, rooted by the lapse of time, and entwining its million fibres through the whole framework, domestic and political, of a mighty people. It was not a thing to be swept away by the anathemas of zealots, or to be spared down to the guage of every puny politician who could babble about the rights of man. So our fathers left it for us to deal with, and we, mayhap, in our turn must be content to leave it to our children. It submits to us a problem that time, and patience, and honest endeavor, alone can help us to solve. But some men would thrust it on us in the more portentous shape of that riddle which the SPHINX propounded to the passers-by whom it devoured when they could not answer it. Mr. GIDDINGS is one of this foolish class, but we forbear to push our inquiries into the uncertain future towards which he is looking, until we have further assurance that the country is about to rise in revolution at his bidding.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the course of Lectures on the "Early History of Maryland" by GEO. L. L. DAVIS, Esq., the first of which will be delivered this evening at the Rooms of the Historical Society. Mr. DAVIS, by patient and indefatigable research, has acquired an extensive knowledge of the history of the settlement and Colonial condition of Maryland, and it is at the request of a number of our most intelligent citizens that he has consented to give his valuable information to the public in a course of Lectures.

THE LATE DR. H. V. D. JOHNS.

At a meeting of the American Whig Society of Princeton College, the following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Dr. H. V. D. Johns, of Baltimore, were adopted:

WHIG HALL, May 6, 1859.

WHEREAS, God in his inscrutable wisdom has seen fit to remove from earth the Rev. Henry Van Dyke Johns, D. D., of Baltimore, therefore be it—

Resolved, That by his death the American Whig Society has lost one of its most eminent and meritorious sons. His bright and rare qualities of head, his high order of genius, his noble virtues of heart, his truly consistent and Christian character, his gentleness of disposition; but above all his eminence as a Minister of Christ were characteristics that made him an honored and valued member of our Society, and has caused his death to be deeply lamented by all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased, assuring them of our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad affliction, and that they be published in the Baltimore *Sun*, *American* and *Exchange*, the *Church Journal*, and the *Princeton Press*.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

CHARLES D. STEWART, of Baltimore,
HARRISON T. JOHNSON, Baltimore,
BAZIL T. GORDON, Baltimore,
ANDREW ANDERSON, of Florida,
Committee.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Henry Nixdorf, Esq., died at his residence in Frederick City on Wednesday. He was a member of Capt. Steiner's Artillery, which took part in the defence of Baltimore, in 1815.

Mr. Nathan England, another old soldier of the war of 1812, died at Mount Pleasant, on the 6th inst., aged 73 years.

An evening mail has been established between Baltimore and Frederick.

The fine weather of the past eight or ten days has been very favorable to the farmers of this vicinity, and enabled them generally to get their corn in the ground under desirable circumstances. The growing wheat looks unusually promising.

Col. J. B. Baldwin, of Staunton, Va., who was a candidate for Judge, at the recent election, and Wm. J. Robertson, the Judge elect, are warm, personal friends. As soon as Col. Baldwin became satisfied that Mr. Robertson was elected, he sat down and wrote him a letter of congratulation, couched in very complimentary terms. At the time of the reception of this letter, Mr. Robertson was under the belief that Col. Baldwin was the successful competitor. He took the letter to him, self-erased his own name, wherever it occurred, inserted that of Col. Baldwin in its place, and returned it, otherwise unchanged, except the signature.—*Blue Ridge Rep.*

The resignation of Lieut. Wm. H. F. Lee, sixth infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1859.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, was held yesterday morning, when the revenue of the road for the month of April, 1859, was shown to have been as follows:

	Main Stem.	Wash. Br'h.	N. W. Va.	Total.
Passengers.	$56,097 24	$25,449 07	$4,116 23	$85,662 54
Express....	3,770 00	1,300 00	.....	5,070 00
Mails.....	9,085 33	1,600 00	866 67	10,952 00
Tonnage....	241,419 24	6,361 74	19,601 81	267,382 79
	$310,371 81	$34,110 81	$24,584 71	$369,067 33

Compared with the same month in 1858, the returns show the following result:

	Main Stem.	Wash. Branch.	N. W. Va. Branch.	Total.
Apl. 1859...	$310,371 81	$34,110 81	$24,584 71	$369 067 33
" 1858....	411,546 59	38,659 29	33,352 57	483,558 45
Decrease....	$101,174 78	$4,548 48	$8,767 86	$114,491 12

These figures show a decrease on every part of the Road amounting to $114,491.12 as compared with the receipts of the corresponding month of last year: This large falling off is mainly attributable to the small amount of freight coming Eastward and to the heavy reduction in charges on other lines competing with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The financial year of the Company commences with October. Comparing the revenue so far of the present, with that of the past fiscal year, the following result is shown:

	1858.	1857.
October	392,503.02	399,191.85
November	383,159.22	361,443.38
December	336,861.01	379,259.02
	1859.	1858.
January	327,176.63	317,513.73
February	321,391.10	277,635.49
March	410,061.02	439,256.23
April	369,067.33	483,558.45
	$2,540,219.33	2,657,258.15
		2,540,219.33
Decrease present fiscal year		$117,038.82

After the transaction of the regular business of the Board the following proceedings took place:

The Financial Committee to whom was referred the subject of raising the pay of baggage masters reported adverse to the increase.

Dr. Ohr offered as a substitute for the report a resolution that the old pay of $45 per month be restored. Rejected by a vote of 17 to 9.

The Transportation Committee reported against the proposition to reduce the tonnage price for carrying coal over the road.

Mr. Hawes offered a resolution authorizing the reduction of the present price for carrying coal 25 cents on each ton. A great deal of discussion upon this subject ensued. Nearly the whole time the meeting lasted was taken up with arguments in this regard, by the gentlemen composing the Board.

The vote was finally taken, when the substitute was rejected.

Upon motion, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the purpose of assisting in the completion of the connexion between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Marietta road, known as the Union Connection.

The salary of J. I. Atkinson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was increased from $2,500 per annum to $3,000.

The Retrenchment Committee reported in favor of a discount of ten per cent. upon the salaries of every one connected with the road, from the President down, except the baggage masters.

The Committee to whom the matter had been referred reported against the decrease of toll on way freight.

The transportation Eastwardly, into the city of Baltimore, on some of the principal staples, during the month of April, has been as follows:

Bark.....	118 Tons.	Copper Ore....	14 Tons.
Coal.....	23,563 "	Lime.....	44 "
Fire Brick....	12½ "	Live Stock, viz:	
Firewood.....	"	Hogs.....	8,722
Flour.....	50,581 bbls.	Sheep.....	3,497
Grain.....	1,250 Tons.	Horses and Mules....	26
Granite.....	414 "	Horned Cattle	638
Iron ore & manganese.....	1,220 "	Meal and Shorts	299 "
Lard & Butter..	589 "	Pork and Bacon	3,451 "
Leather.....	237 "	Tobacco.....	3,670 hhds.
Cotton.....	1,288 bales	Whiskey.....	9,601 bbls.
Wool.....	88 "	Miscellaneous..	928 Tons.
Flaxseed.....	Casks	Hay.....	25 "
Soapstone....	111 Tons.	Hemp.....	66 "
Lard Oil.....	142 "	Flour from W. Branch ...	96 bbls.
Lumber.....	2,037 "		

Statement of Floating Debt and Available Means.

DEBT.

Amount of bills payable	$4,743 97
Balance of interest uncalled for, due on Company's bonds	10,855 00
Balance of interest uncalled for due on bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Co.	760 00
Balance of Pay Roll	58,231 95
	$74,530 92

AVAILABLE MEANS.

Uncollected revenue—estimated amount	$225,000 00
Cash on hand	201,345 51
Bills receivable	74,841 04
City Stock on hand	2,000 00
	$503,186 55
The bills payable on April 13, the date of the last statement, amounted to	4,843 97
Bills payable at present date not yet matured.	4,743 97
Showing a decrease of	$100 00

J. I. ATKINSON, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. May 11, 1859.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The bark White Wing, which left Puerto Cabello, April 20th, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon:

The revolution continued, but the Government was amply supported by public opinion, and having a strong force under arms, no doubt will eventually triumph.

Puerto Cabello had been threatened by the Revolutionists, under generals Zamora and Trias, who had, however, retreated into the interior, flying from the Government troops, under Generals Hernandez and Silva.

The Government troops defeated a negro party near Puerto Cabello, also in Ocumare and Guatire.

The ferocious Saltillo had again landed from Trinidad, and had a force of some 1,200 men, indifferently armed. He was followed up by the Government troops, under Generals J. M. Zamora, Pena, Brito, and others, and a decisive action was promptly expected.

General Paez had been named Chief of Operations in the West, but was not able to take the field personally, not having yet recovered from the accident received in New York.

The engineers, to construct the first railway in the country, between Caraccas and Petare, had arrived per bark Rowena. This first step in this class of improvements may lead to similar enterprises much required.

The foreign debt had been arranged, Venezuela paying the first semi-annual instalment in July, placing the funds in London.

DEATH OF DR. ABBOTT.—Dr. Abbott, the collector of the valuable gallery of the Egyptian Antiquities, which for six years past has formed one of the prominent Art and Historical Associations of New York, died on the 30th of March, at a village near Cairo, in Egypt. He was born in London, about forty-seven years ago, and at the age of twenty-three, received the appointment as Surgeon on board a British man-of-war. Circumstances led him to quit his ship in the Mediterranean, when instead of returning to England, he repaired to Egypt and took up his abode in Cairo, where without neglecting his profession, he indulged his early passion, fostered by the study of Champollion, for the antiquities of that renowned land, which dating beyond the Pharaohs, carries us almost back to the Flood. During twenty years Dr. Abbot was employed himself in collecting whatever valuable relics of ancient Egypt could be rescued from tombs and ruins; and so well succeeded that, according to the testimony of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, no collection, excepting those of the British museum, and that of Paris—both the result of Government energy and liberality—could be compared with his. The amount of money spent by him in forming his gallery exceeded $107,000. At various times propositions have been made for its purchase, as a free Museum but without effect. The Historical Society are now considering the propriety of its acquisition.

Lieut. Gillis, U. S. N., formerly of Pittsburg, recently aided in saving the lives of the crew of a schooner which foundered at Montevideo, in full sight of the city. The Lieutenant offered to save them if ten volunteers would join him. Ten American sailors from the ships in the harbor immediately came forward; they manned a boat belonging to the Sabine, which happened to be lying at the wharf, and put off. The Montevideo *Republican* says:

"The Filomena foundered at half-past eight, A. M. Before ten o'clock, Lieut. Gillis and his gallant companions had taken from the wreck the three sailors who clung to the rigging, among them Domingo Filisberto, the captain of the schooner. At half-past eleven they all disembarked at the Victoria mole; in the presence of a crowd of over three thousand people, who received them with open arms, and transported with joy, gave the gallant sailors a thorough-going triumph. Lieut. Gillis, who was dripping with water, and much exhausted by his energetic struggle against the furious tempest, was carried off in the arms of his friends, who took care that he should want for no comfort after his heroic act. The rescued sailors, half dead with fatigue and hunger, were carried in the arms of the American sailors to the hospital, where they were carefully treated."

The *Republican* concludes a long account with the exclamation, "Hurrah! an hundred cheers for the North American sailors!"

The government of the city proposes to present Lieut. Gillis with a gold medal.

The vessel belonged to the Argentine Confederation, and the Charge d'Affaire of that country has written a warm letter of thanks, and offers of service to Mr. Gillis, who responded, that he himself was thankful in being an humble instrument in the hands of Providence in saving the lives of three fellow creatures, and that, doubtless, any other officer would do the same thing should the opportunity offer.

Professor Brunnow, Director of the Michigan State Observatory, has been nominated by Professor Mitchell, and appointed by the Board of Trustees, Associate Director of Dudley Observatory. Professor Brunnow accepts and will take up his residence at Albany forthwith. Professor Mitchell, Director of Dudley Observatory, removes to Albany next month.

Mr. Francis J. G. Umsbeel, a New York lawyer doing business in Wall street, shot himself at the Clarendon House on Tuesday. Although no cause whatever could be assigned for suicide, still the position and nature of the wound rather precludes the theory of accident.

D. W. McCleary, American, has been re-elected Mayor of Cumberland by ninety-three majority, and five out of six Americans have been elected to the Council.

Mr. John A. B. Leonard, of Maryland has been appointed by the President, to act as his secretary to sign land patents, vice T. J. Albright, resigned.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Green and German streets, by Rev. Mr. Dunning, CHARLES F. EICHELBERGER, of Winchester, Va., to LOTTIE E. SPERRY, of Baltimore.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. John W. Hedges, JOHN T. SHIPLEY, of Washington city, to Miss VIRGINIA E. WALTERS, of Howard county, Md.

On the 28th ultimo, by Rev. John W. Hedges, JAMES H. MARTIN to Miss KATE A., daughter of William Lee, Esq., of Baltimore.

DIED,

On the 10th instant, OWEN HAGAN, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 9th instant, ANNIE R. BOND, consort of the late Thos. Bond, in the 46th year of her age.

On the 10th, MARY ELIZABETH, aged 17 months and 1 day, only daughter of Wm. M. and Elizabeth Biscoe.

☞ We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the old and well established CABINET FURNITURE EMPORIUM of Mr. EDWIN S. TARR, No. 11 N. Gay streets, between Fayette and Baltimore streets. This gentleman makes Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, &c., from Walnut and Mahogany, that cannot be excelled for beauty and durability. His long experience in the business entitles him to a share of public patronage.

THE LARGEST FURNITURE AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY IN THIS CITY, AT E. MOUNT'S, No. 31 NORTH GAY STREET, Baltimore, Opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall,

Where can be found the largest stock of Baltimore made Furniture in this city. Citizens and strangers are requested to examine this stock of Furniture before purchasing, as there can be found always on hand and made to order:

TETE-A-TETES, in Brocatelle, Plush or Hair Cloth; SOFAS, Walnut and Mahogany, in Plush, Hair Cloth, or covered in any goods to order; Full French Parlor, Half French, Arm, Rocking, and easy CHAIRS, of various patterns in Brocatelle, Plush, or Hair Cloth; CHAMBER SUITS, in Walnut and Mahogany, of various styles; from $20 to $200; a large assortment of Cane-Seat Rocking, Chamber, Dining and Reception Chairs, in Walnut, Oak, &c.; EXTENSION TABLES, SIDE BOARDS, and WHAT-NOTS, of all patterns; Hair, Husk and Spring MATTRESSES on hand and made to order. All goods carefully packed.

E. MOUNT,
mh17-tf No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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A NEW STYLE MACHINE,
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