BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 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."

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.

Yesterday morning, the WINANS steamer made another experimental trip, down the river, going as far as the Bodkin Point Buoy. The result—so far as speed, &c.—was equally satisfactory with that obtained on Tuesday last. Another trial, with a reduced head of steam, and at half-speed, will be made to-day.

A destructive fire occurred at Marietta, Ohio, yesterday evening, destroying twenty buildings in the business portion of the city.

By the arrival of the steamer *Tennessee* at New Orleans, with Vera Cruz dates to the 8th, we receive the cheering intelligence that the Liberal cause in Mexico is prospering; that MIRAMON's efforts to borrow money in Europe upon the credit of the Church property, have failed, and that the capture of the capital by the Liberal forces has resolved itself merely into a question of time. The English and French fleets were still at Sacrificios. The news from Nicaragua is unimportant.

In the First Branch of the City Council, yesterday evening, the Report of the Committee on Markets, endorsing the Act of Assembly for the suppression of the green-grocers' shops and provision-stores, came up for discussion—was tabled—was taken up again—and was finally laid over and made the special order for to-day. During the discussion, some funny speeches were made, and some singular arguments adduced, both for and against the adoption of the Report. Mr. BAIN opposed the bill, denouncing it as "one unbecoming the American party and an American city," and threatened his colleagues with "a day of retribution" if they sustained it by their votes. Mr. CUNNINGHAM advocated the bill upon "financial" grounds. Likewise—Mr. BEALE—upon the ground that butchers' meat was more fattening and stuck "closer to the ribs," than that sold by the green-grocers, whom he accused of poisoning folks with "swill-fed beef from old cows," which—he asserted—was "the most unwholesome of any *vegetable* food that could be purchased." He also thought it "more conducive to health for people to walk two or three squares to the market-house than run just up to the "corner." The President (Mr. FORD) thought that the city faith was "plighted" to the butchers to allow no interference with their business. Mr. BEALE said something, which Mr. MONTAGUE, "without being uncivil," said was "not true," and Mr. BEALE, in reply, compared Mr. MONTAGUE to a flea; at which point, the discussion halted, the further consideration of the question being postponed until this afternoon.

During the first and second week in May, and almost before the *Lares* and *Penates* have comfortably accommodated themselves to their new domestic altars—for the Knickerbockers still keep up the custom of annual flittings—the Anniversarians take temporary possession of New York. Twenty-five different societies are at this time either actually holding their annual meetings in that city, or are preparing to do so. The flowers of May and the flowers of Rhetoric blossom together. The rath primrose and the sweet-scented violet of Christian charity, are strangely blended with the deadly nightshade and the henbane of unchristian fanaticism. Bible, and Tract, and Foreign and Domestic Missionary Societies; Temperance Unions, and National Reformatory Conventions, are counterbalanced by rival Abolition Associations, and by the National Convention for the assertion of Womans' Rights. Of all these the American Anti-Slavery Society has, thus far, occupied, during the present week, drum-like, the largest space, and has made the most noise, by reason of the lightness of the materials of which it is composed, and of its internal hollowness. That the combination of infidelism and pure radicalism, which distinguishes the *Garrisonian* faction of Abolitionists from the Church Anti-Slavery Society of Dr. CHEEVER does not now flourish with its earlier vigor, we may assume to be the fact, from the extraordinary pains which the speakers have taken to impress upon their auditors the prosperous condition of the Association, and from the unsparing denunciations which were launched against CHEEVER and HENRY WARD BEECHER. The orators of the Anti-Slavery Society, moreover, consisted entirely of the old knot of fanatics—of GARRISON, and PARKER PILLSBURY, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and OLIVER JOHNSON, and a few others of a similar kidney.—Among the resolutions introduced, was one by GARRISON, calling upon the people of the North "to "proclaim the unnatural and guilty compact between the Free States and the Slave States, at an "end, and to take such measures for the formation "of a Northern Union, as shall be in accordance "with the principles of justice." PILLSBURY offered another, denouncing "the Republican party "—the Boston AmericanRact Society—the "recently formed New England and New "York Church Anti-Slavery Society"—(Dr. "CHEEVER's)—and the *Independent*, "with its arrayed clerical editors and contributors that "are still in governmental, or ecclesiastical "union with slavery and slaveholders." Upon this text the gentle PILLSBURY proceeded to dilate. He denounced the pro-slavery character of the Northern churches, and indignantly charged that CHEEVER and BEECHER were false to their professions—for that, whilst they repudiated slavery, they were in fellowship with slaveholders, "whose "damnable depravity," said the irate PILLSBURY, "would be sufficient to dash the fabric to pieces, "were it not for the lightning rods erected for "their protection by such men as Dr. CHEEVER "and HENRY WARD BEECHER. Where! oh where," he asked, despairingly, "was HENRY WARD "BEECHER to-day? Where will he be to-morrow? "Although entreated and beseeched to come and "give his testimony in behalf of the anti-slavery "movement, he has not been forthcoming. But "when the positively criminal Tract Society invites him, he hastens to attend." WENDELL PHILLIPS next followed in the same strain. He was rather pleased than otherwise, that the Church should denounce the ultra abolitionists as infidels, and was quite certain that Dr. CHEEVER had no personal sacredness of character that excluded him from the criticism of the Society. There was no impudence, in his opinion, like the impudence of an American Church member. When WARD BEECHER undertook to defend himself, "his defence "ran over with impudence—the impudence of "thorough-bred orthodoxy." And, as to Dr. CHEEVER, "he stands now manufacturing drugs, "and administering opiates to the moral sense of "the people. It was the duty of the members of "the anti-slavery Society to measure off the fidelity of men, and of Churches, even though the "men be the half-born Dr. CHEEVER, struggling, "like MILTON's lion, with the earth, from which "he was not yet wholly free. They said that the "negro was a man—and being a man, if he cut "his master's throat he would be a WALLACE—he "would be a TELL—he would be a WASHINGTON "an hundred-fold." We are not at all surprised to learn that this truculent avowal created some sensation, even among the deaf old ladies with ear-trumpets who were present, or that the morning session was brought to a close soon afterwards. We do not propose to follow these people any further. Our object is simply to point out two facts in connection with the present meeting in New York. The first is, that the dearth of speakers indicates that the influence formerly exerted by this Association at the North is rapidly declining; and the second, that the quarrel which now exists between the American Anti-Slavery Society and the Church Anti-Slavery Society, has its origin in the modifications which public opinion has recently undergone, both in regard to the institution of slavery, as established at the South, and to Southern slaveholders generally.

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS.

The course of Dramatic and Poetic Readings to be given by JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, will commence this evening, at the New Assembly Rooms, with the reading of the tragedy of Macbeth. Mr. MURDOCH's reputation as a scholar and elocutionist will, we are sure, attract for him a large audience.

"A. J. M." AND THE B. & O. R. R.

Messrs. Editors Exchange:

I noticed yesterday a paragraph in the *Republican* headed "Old Virginia Never Tire," which refers to the re-appearance of Mr. Marshall in the press of this city in opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and supposes that the Company will withstand his present as well as his former assault. This is possible, but by no means certain. Times, persons, and circumstances have materially changed. It will at least be as well to hear Mr. M. before judging him. He may be nearer right now than he was before. He has grown older and perhaps wiser by experience. He appears to have prepared himself well for the present discussion. His three numbers already published contain important statements, which, if uncontradicted and unexplained, may reasonably be presumed to be well founded. Let the papers, which are certainly very readable, be read. Mr. M., although not a citizen of Baltimore, is not without friends here, who think he was harshly treated by the Company, which did itself little credit in the plea by which it maintained its legal defence against his claim—which it might have compromised upon very easy terms. If he was lashed into an aggressive course after long and ineffectual efforts to obtain an equitable adjustment of it, and if, in his attacks on the Company, he made mistakes fatal to his success, he has been sufficiently punished by his failure and its consequences. The fact that he is a stranger, and that those whose "policy" he is assailing are old citizens of Baltimore, is little to the purpose.

There are perhaps more "old citizens," having as large interests at stake, who will agree with him than there are who denounce him. Give him the same hearing that you would give to the opposite side, should it condescend to defend itself against his attack. Contemptuous silence will not be considered by the people of Baltimore as a sufficient response to his grave charges against the wisdom and the motives of the proceeding and the "policy" of the party now in power. The attention of the community is fairly aroused to the vital importance of the subjects he is discussing, and which concerns the very commercial existence of this city. Let them, the parties assailed, look well to their defences, or they may find their fortress not as impregnable as they seem to consider it.

May 11th, 1859. FAIR PLAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1859.

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met pursuant to adjournment. Present—JOHN T. FORD, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM presented the petition of Robert H. Crawford and others asking the privilege to allow their market carts to remain on Dover street from Saturday night until Monday morning. Referred to the Committee on Police and Jail.

Mr. GLANVILLE moved a reconsideration of the vote on the message of the Second Branch asking the return of the resolution in regard to adopting the plans of Wm. T. Marshall for the erection of the new Almshouse. Branch refused to reconsider. Yeas 3; nays 13.

A communication was received from G. L. Dulaney, Esq., in reply to a resolution of enquiry as to whether the Council has power to pass an ordinance to create an additional Board of Commissioners for opening streets. Mr. Dulaney gives it as his opinion that the Council has full power so to do.

A resolution was received from the Second Branch, discharging the Committee from considering the subject in regard to enclosing Battery Square. Passed.

Also an ordinance to condemn the bed of Gist street from Lombard to Fayette street. Passed.

Mr. MULES offered a resolution directing the Water Engineer to place a steam fire-plug on the northeast corner of Pine and Saratoga streets.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by adding one on the southeast corner of Eden and Pratt streets. The resolution and amendment was referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. BEALE called up the special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on Markets, endorsing the Act of Assembly making it unlawful to sell fresh meats in any other places than the market houses.

Mr. BAIN opposed the passage of the bill. It was a matter of great interest to the working men. He said that the meat shops should be allowed to continue their business. This was a measure, he contended, calculated to oppress the working man. It was a scheme got up by a few men to monopolize a business, and they want to do it to the detriment of the masses. These shops were patronized principally by the working men, and he wanted the Council to legislate for them. If they were abolished it would not affect the convenience of the rich, who could send their bill of fare to the markets, and have what they wanted sent home to them; but it would injure the poor man who was compelled to use the meat shops, because it was a saving of his time and because in many instances he was obliged to ask credit for his marketing, which he could obtain at the shops, being known to his neighbors and the keepers of the stores.

Mr. BAIN denounced the measure as one unbecoming the American party, and an American city. He said if the Council passed such a law a day of retribution would come, and all those who voted for it would be made to feel the error of their way.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM favored the passage of the report. He considered it a measure beneficial to the finances of the city, because the butchers paid license to the city and the green grocers to the State. Fill up all the stalls in the market houses now built, and the revenues of the city will be increased. He did not think the green grocers were friends of the poor men, they drained them of every cent they had. By allowing the poor man credit, they were compelled to charge him high rates for necessaries, and when the settlement came the poor man had nothing left.

Mr. BEALE advocated the measure. He said he had always been in favor of abolishing the meat shops. Taking a financial view of the bill, he thought it ought to pass, so that the revenues from the markets would be increased and the city receive some return from the moneys she has invested in her market houses, which was now over one million of dollars.

He considered the continuance of the meat shops detrimental to the health of the citizens, because he believed impure meats were sold in them—swill fed beef from old cows. We all know, said Mr. Beale, about the analysis of this kind of meat had some time ago in New York; it was there ascertained that the swill-fed meat was the most unwholesome of any vegetable food which could be purchased. He contended that the green grocers had abundant opportunity of palming off this kind of meat upon the citizens. As to the convenience of the meat shops, he could not look upon them in that light; he thought it was more conducive to health for people to walk two or three squares to the market-house than run just up to the corner. As to getting credit at these shops, he was opposed to that system of doing business; if people wanted credit they could get it from the butchers who sold good meat; they go to the cattle scales and buy corn-fed steers, and the best they sell sticks to the ribs. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. MONTAGUE thought this was a matter of great importance, as regards the sanitary condition of the city. He had heard here that these shops sold unwholesome meats; if that was the case he was prepared to vote for the measure, but yet he would desire some time to further investigate the subject and would move to lay the subject on the table.—Adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. President, Hynes, Randolph, Henderson, Talbott, Jenkins, Newman, Glanville, Addison, Bain and Montague—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Beacham, Beale, Cunningham, Houston, Hamilton, Clark and Mules—7.

Mr. MONTAGUE then offered a resolution to the effect that the Board of Health should investigate and report to the Branch what effect, if any, the existence of these and similar shops for the sale of meats has upon the health of the city, the report to be presented on Monday, the 23rd day of May instant.

The resolution was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. President, Hynes, Randolph, Beacham, Newman, Addison, Bain and Montague—8.

Nays.—Messrs. Henderson, Talbott, Beale, Jenkins, Cunningham, Houston, Hamilton, Clark, Glanville and Mules—10.

Nays.—Messrs. Newman, Bain and Montague—3.

Nays.—Messrs. President, Hynes, Randolph, Henderson, Beacham, Talbott, Beale, Jenkins, Cunningham, Houston, Hamilton, Clark, Glanville, Addison and Mules—15.

The President (Mr. Henderson in the Chair) advocated the passage of the bill. He considered the continuance of these shops, by the sanction of the city, as a violation of the plighted faith of the city, because when the corporation sold the stalls in the market houses to the butchers, it was implied that these were the only places where meats were to be sold. He thought it was incumbent on the city to protect the butchers, from whom she derives revenue. He also advocated the measure in a sanitary view. He believed the existence of the meat-shops injurious to the health of the city.

Mr. BAIN again spoke to the question, and asked the Council not to pass such an oppressive law to the poor man.

Mr. MONTAGUE here stated to the Branch that, in a conversation with a member of the Board of Health, he had ascertained that body would be prepared to report on the resolution to-morrow afternoon. He would ask to amend the resolution in that way, and again offer it to the Branch. He would like to get the opinion of the Board of Health, then he could vote understandingly on the bill.

Mr. BEALE said the gentleman (Mr. Montague) knows that the Health officers will report against the green grocers.

Mr. MONTAGUE.—"Without being uncivil, the gentleman states what is not true. I do not know the opinion of the Health officers."

Mr. BEALE.—"I did not say you did know.—[Laughter.] I said I knew what their opinion was, because one of them came across the floor just now and expressed himself."

Mr. MONTAGUE.—"Well, that is always the way with the gentleman; you never can pin any thing on him two minutes after he has said it."

Mr. BEALE.—"Why the gentleman wants to put words in my mouth; as to fixing things on me, look at the course of the gentleman—he is like Paddy's flea, put your finger on him and he aint there. The gentleman wants to dodge this question."

Mr. MONTAGUE.—"I deny that; I never dodged a question in my life."

Mr. NEWMAN asked that the matter be laid over a day, so that the Health officers might report. He was in favor of the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. MONTAGUE the bill was laid over, and made the special order for Friday (to-day.)

The resolution as proposed to be amended was then passed.

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented the general appropriation ordinance, which was ordered to be printed.

An ordinance to permit Herman Sinners to erect a steam engine on his premises on Liberty street, was received from the Second Branch and passed.

The Branch adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met pursuant to adjournment. Present—WILLIAM MCPHAIL, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. COLTON introduced an ordinance to change the name of Will street to McPhail street. Read and adopted.

Mr. COLTON called up the resolution in relation to the sale of the building and lot now occupied by the Central Male High School, on the corner of Fayette and Holliday streets. Also providing for the building of several other school houses in various portions of the city. Read and adopted.

An ordinance providing for the widening of Light street, at its intersection with Baltimore street, was received from the First Branch, read and laid over.

Mr. ELLICOTT called up the resolution granting Herman Sinners permission to erect a steam engine on his premises on Liberty street. Read and adopted.

A resolution was received from the First Branch authorizing the City Commissioner to repair North or Boundary avenue. Read and laid over.

The Branch then adjourned untilthis afternoon at five o'clock.

[*From the London Times (City Article) April* 29.]

THE MONEY MARKET.

A further fall of more than two per cent. marked the commencement of business yesterday in the stock exchange, and before the end of the day upwards of twenty additional failures had been announced, one of them for an amount exceeding $100,000, the whole of which will fall upon the various dealers. Subsequently there was a partial recovery, and the final transactions were at prices about three-quarters per cent. below those of Wednesday. The report that Denmark has gratified her anti-German feeling by joining the alliance with France and Russia—thus making a significant combination of three of the principal naval Powers of Europe—was among the causes of the increased depression at the commencement of the market; but the further revelations regarding the secret conditions arranged with Russia exercised the greatest influence. The first quotations of consols was 88¼ to ¾, and a large number of failures having immediately been declared, intense confusion ensued, and prevailed for a considerable time. A gradual improvement then took place, until transactions were effected at 90.

At a little before twelve o'clock the announcement was made of the alteration in the bank rate of discount, but, the symptoms of the money market for the past few weeks having fully prepared nearly every one for this step, it produced little effect, although up to Wednesday morning it was thought the advance would in the first instance be limited to a half per cent. At a later hour a large number of further failures created a renewal of excitement, and a sudden fall again occurred to 88½. Two or three influential buyers then came forward, and, the accounts from the Paris Bourse being rather less adverse than those of Wednesday, the final bargains were at 89¾. Late in the day it was reported that the Austrians have not yet crossed the Ticino. A denial was also published from the *Constitutionnel* of the existence of the offensive and defensive treaty between France and Russia, and about the same importance was attached to it as to the recent statement that France had not armed, and did not intend to arm. The public have not yet had time to forget that the compact with Piedmont was denied with equal self-possession. Yesterday was settling day in foreign stocks and shares, and some of the various failures which have occurred have been solely in consequence of the impossibility of selling several kinds of speculative securities or obtaining loans upon them on any terms. At the close of business there was a steadier tone, and hopes were entertained that no more very serious disasters will be announced.

[*From the London Herald, April* 29.]

Another day of great excitement and alarm has passed. The panic which has prevailed since Tuesday, if possible increased in intensity yesterday, and the condition of business in public securities has been more fluctuating and irregular than at any time since the first development of the unsatisfactory symptoms. The influence exercised by the statements published of the course pursued by the French Emperor, the supposition that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino, and the knowledge that the complications might involve England in a war, produced much disquietude, and this having been followed by an advance in the bank rate of discount to 3½ per cent., or in fact, a rise of a half per cent. higher than was generally expected—the full gravity of the situation became appreciated. Besides, it was affirmed that the government, preparing for the worst, notwithstanding it is questioned whether the express conditions of the treaties with Russia are precisely what have been indicated, have issued orders for raising men for the navy on a £10 bounty, so as to meet whatever emergency may arise.—Every description of report was circulated, some being of a favorable and others of an unfavorable character, but the depression exhibited was not surmounted, though occasionally a partial rally in prices occurred.

The bank directors were not long occupied in their deliberation upon advancing the rate of discount to 3½ per cent., and it was formally announced early in the day that this would be for the present the price for the negotiation of bills having 95 days to run. The rate before was 2½ per cent., which has been in existence since the 9th of December last. This unfavorable step, it seems, is considered fully justified by the course of events, and it has been stated that there is a prospect of a further augmentation. The rate was last advanced to 3½ per cent. on the 2d of June, 1853, when the stock of bullion stood at £18,253,934, and the reserve of notes at £8,366,970. According to the last return the position of the bullion was £19,051,375, and the reserve of notes £9,880,240, while the statement to be issued to-day will doubtless present some additional important variations. At the commencement of business yesterday the scene witnessed at the stock exchange was one of the most painful ever remembered. Those whose memories carry them back to the days of the celebrated Spanish panic scarcely think that the exhibition then was more distressing.

The first list announced was five names, followed by a second of eight, and then four others were declared, making a total, including partners, of nineteen. These, with the suspension previously intimated, constitute an entire number of between twenty-seven and twenty-nine, comprising the one or two declared early in the week. On the occasion of the great revulsion referred to, the scarcity of money and the sense of alarm extended principally to one market or department, in this instance it was apparent throughout the house, the operators in every species of security being affected. At one moment the condition of things seemed destined to paralyze transactions altogether, and such was the apprehension exhibited that the further announcement of failures was awaited with the most intense anxiety. Although, with one or two exceptions, the names yesterday were of second and third class character, still the great number showed the severity of the blow, and the fatal influence exercised by the immense change in the position of our political relations. In the course of the afternoon there was a greater exhibition of confidence, but the slightest rumor served to create agitation, and to lead to every kind of conjecture with respect to the consequences which it is alleged will follow the Russo-French alliance.

[*From the London Morning Post Gazette, April* 29.]

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues, not in consequence of receipt of any further warlike movement, but solely from there having been nine or ten more failures declared, besides the nineteen yesterday, seven on Wednesday and two previous, in all about twenty-eight. Of yesterday's list only one was large, say £80,000, but to-day there are some more of the same class. This has produced renewed excitement throughout the market, and prices are as "wild" as ever—so much so, that we are once more unable to give a regular list of quotations. Consols opened at 90 to ¼, went to 90½ to 91, and are now 90 to ½. Business was transacted at 89½ and also at 91, showing a fluctuation of 1½ per cent. Turkish are, however, better, the present quotations being 62 to 67 and 52 to 57. The scrip of the India loan has been done at 90, and also at 91½.

The money market is very firm at the Bank minimum of 3½ per cent. for short bills. The banks and discount houses have, in regular course, made a corresponding advance in the rates of interest allowed for money placed on deposit.

[*From the London News (City Article), April* 29.]

The directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, raised their minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 3½ per cent. An advance to 3 per cent. was considered certain, but the measure now adopted fell upon most circles in the nature of a surprise, although its possibility had not altogether escaped discussion in some quarters during the last two days. At the same time, the exciting critical condition of foreign politics, there is no disposition to cavil at the promptitude of action displayed by the bank. Decisive instead of half measures accord best with the present phase of the public mind. It is probable that the extension of the area of disturbance on the Continent will ere long cause the silver market to be drained for safe keeping of a large amount of foreign capital released from its ordinary channel by the paralysis of trade; but, meanwhile, the distress of the foreign markets may stimulate attempts to procure temporary assistance from this side. As likely to defeat these efforts and to check the drain of gold, the action of the Bank of England is generally regarded in the light of a prudent precaution. At a period when our trade presents so few features suggestive of anxiety, the effect of to-day's measure upon our home interests can scarcely prove onerous. Three and a half per cent., after all, is a very moderate rate for money. Little damage need be occasioned.

FROM WASHINGTON.—WAR NEWS.—The New York *Herald* received a despatch from Washington on the 11th, which says:

The President this afternoon received despatches from Mr. Reed, our Commissioner to China, who arrived by the Persia, stating that Mr. Dallas and himself had a long interview with Lord Malmesbury immediately before the sailing of the steamer, on the subject of European affairs.

Lord Malmesbury stated, as an absolute fact, that the British Government had just learned that all negotiations were at an end; that war was inevitable, and that the Ministry expected confidently that hostilities would break out within twenty-four hours. It was believed that the Austrians would drive the Sardinians at once to Genoa, taking possession of Turin, with scarcely any resistance.

There was also positive information that the French army was not in a condition to immediately take the field; and as Austria was advised of this, Lord Malmesbury believed the Austrians would endeavor to force an engagement forthwith.

A correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* writing from Hakodadi, Japan, says it is believed the Japanese know of many bays where the whales calve, but they would answer no questions upon the subject. They bought a whale gun of the Adeline, and took instructions of the venerable captain of the Rapid, in both whaling and navigation, and seem to manifest a determination to do something in the whaling line for themselves. At present they burn vegetable tallow and oil extracted from various seeds; yet they have whale blubber for sale at the groceries, though only as a luxury of food. The ships wintering here reported the weather to have been remarkably good; but few heavy gales, no great amount of snow, and no ice, except in secluded places. There has been a fine schooner built and launched here after an American model; she is now on a trip to Jeddo, and has proved to be a safe sea boat, and fast sailer.

The Russian brig Carl, at New York, reports April 18, lat. 42 lon. 47, spoke British bark Ursula, Murphy, of and from Liverpool for Halifax, 24 days out, full of water; took from her Capt. M. and crew, 16 in number. 1st inst., lat. 42 lon. 63.30, spoke ship A. M. Mills from Falmouth, for New York, and transferred to her the captain, third officer, and three boys of the Ursula, retaining the remainder of the crew, and bringing them to this port. While boarding the Ursula, the Carl came in collision and had her bulwarks and rail stove; started the vessel leaking, carried away fore and main topmast, backstays, foretrysail, split foresail, and received other damage.

There is to be a great gathering of Ohio bands at Mansfield, on the 26th inst. Forty-four bands have signified their intention to be present. The Mansfield *Herald* says that bands belonging to Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati have been conferred with, and may be expected ot be onhand. The following gentlemen will act as judges. H. Kleber, Pittsburg, Pa; A. Menter, Cincinnati; A. B. Whitelock, Ithica, New York.

THE OBERLIN RESCURES.—*Cleveland, May* 11.—Bushnell, one of the Oberlin rescuers, was to-day sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the common jail, and a fine of $600 and costs. The Kentucky officers have been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

THE UTAH MAIL ROUTE.—*Leavenworth, May* 11.—Jones & Russell have purchased a controlling interest in the Utah mail contract, and it is understood they will transport the mail over a portion of the new overland route, and materially lessen the time thereby.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Thomas Foley, HENRY R. ROOT to ELIZABETH V., daughter of George Slater, Esq. all of this city.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Dr. Morris, WILLIAM F. WEBER to Miss ELIZABETH C. SHAUBLE, all of this city.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Dr. Heiner, WILLIAM FINLEY to ELEANORA, youngest daughter of Saml. Jennings, all of Baltimore.

On the 10th instant, at St. Agnes' Church, Catonsville, by Rev. Edward Caton, ROBERT J. DARRAUGH, of Montreal, C. E., to JANE A., daughter of Thos. Dougherty, formerly of Baltimore.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, Capt. JOHN TRAVERS, in the 76th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, Captain LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, long and favorably known as the commander of the steamboat Maryland.

On the 10th instant, JAMES THOMAS, youngest son of Wm. and Mary Henderson, aged 17 years.

On the 8th instant, ANN, the eldest daughter of the late Barnett and Mary Binnix, in the 47th year of her age.

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY,
FOR THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PAPERS
CHARLES H. CRAFT & CO.,
FRANKLIN BUILDING, NORTH STREET,
Room No. 2, up stairs.
MERCHANTS OF BALTIMORE,

Who desire to extend their business, and obtain new customers from the great consuming regions of the Southern and Western States, can have their advertisements inserted in any Newspaper of any City, Town or Village throughout the whole Southern and Western country.

The arrangements of this Agency are such with the publishers that all advertisements sent through it are charged much *less* than can be obtained by the advertisers themselves. The prices in many desirable papers are extremely low.

The Agency makes no charge of *any kind whatever* to its customers, the sole cost being the publishers' very lowest rates.

All trouble of letter-writing and expense of brokerage is here avoided. Punctuality guaranteed, and copies of all the Newspapers always on hand for inspection.

REFER TO

Messrs. Cortlan & Co., E. Whitman & Co., Robins & Co., Samson Cariss & Co., Jas. D. Mason & Co., Werdebaugh Smith & Co., Bartlett & Bro., Capt. Henry A. Thompson, Henry D. Mears, Esq., and the Press of Baltimore. m13-tf

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 $30 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.

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. n11-tf

GERMAN SILVER AND ALBATA PLATED TEA SETS, Urns, Castors, Baskets, Waiters, &c., for sale at low prices by J. & R. CAMPBELL, m2-tf 227 Baltimore street, corner of Charles.

FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH.

MINERAL WATER WITH PURE SARSAPARILLA FLUID,

FOR THE PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD.

At this season of the year, there is nothing in the way of a beverage more healthful than this drink. It is in fact, possessed of medicinal virtues which Cathartics in general do not possess. Also, Syrups of all kinds to be had at

D. C. DRISCOLL'S,
Dealer in Perfumery, Fancy, Toilet and Furnishing Goods,
35 Baltimore street,
Below Frederick street.

J. B. T. PHELPS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
107 BALTIMORE STREET,
m9-tf Baltimore.

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 SECOND STREET.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Companies.	Capital and surplus
Security Insurance Company of New York	$257,094
Phenix " " " "	292,000
Resolute, " " " "	247,000
New World, " " " "	245,000
Montauk, " " " "	200,000
Charter Oak of Hartford, Connecticut	342,000
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia	351,000
Albemarle, of Virginia	200,000
Lynchburg, " "	200,000
Northern Assurance Company, London	2,194,111

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mercantile Mutual of New York	1,014,150
Lynchburg of Virginia	200,000
Charter Oak of Hartford, Connecticut	342,000

Marine and Fire Policies issued upon approved risks with out the delay of consulting the home offices.

Policies issued, losses adjusted and paid.

THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
fe10-tf 73 Second street.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SLIT 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 dispatch 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 Saw Mill.

☞ Office corner of Baltimore and North streets, over Patriot Office.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,
corner of Calvert and Water sts.,
Now offers for sale London, Liverpool and Geneva Watches, of superior workmanship, made to order. Also, the American Watch, Hunting case, Fine Gold Pens, suitable for any lady or gentel ware; Brown's celebrated Gold Pens. diamond pointed; Lecoulter Swiss Razors and Strops, warranted to be the best in use. Purchasers of the above goods will plea examine the stock ja15-tf

AMBRO DAGUERREOTYPES, &C.

Mr. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card board, plates on canvass, little ivory miniatures from nature or copied in oil, French pastell or water colors, in a style of superior excellence. He has on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy cases; also, gilt frames, all of the best material.—His long experience and attested success enable him to assure his patrons complete satisfaction or no charge. s7-1y

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
Economy, Durability and Security.
Warren's Fire and Water Proof
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.
Unrivalled by any thing 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,
fy26-tf No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

THE POINTED YOKE SHIRT
Is manufactured to order by
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
155 Baltimore street.

This is a pattern of *their own* invention, which, after many changes, they are prepared to pronounce perfect.

Give them a call—opposite the Museum. †

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.

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

MANILLA COFFEE.—We have just received 100 mats of this delicious Coffee which we can cheerfully recommend to our customers. GREEN & YOE, Family Grocers, 88 West Baltimore street