# BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 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.

** The *Weekly Edition* is mailed to subscribers at *One Dollar* per annum, payable in advance. Or

6 copies mailed to one address for..... $5.00
12 " " " " ..... 10.00
25 " " " " ..... 20.00

** *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 it a column, 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"


We have received the following list for publication. It embraces the names of twenty-one of our best and most conservative citizens, a large majority of whom we presume, have hitherto acted with the American party. We are able to identify but three Democrats among them. There is one member of the bar, some half dozen leading merchants, two bank presidents, one banker and several well known and highly respectable manufacturers, mechanics and tradesmen. Upon the whole list we recognize no name, belonging to any man, who has ever been known as a violent partisan. From this auspicious beginning of the practical part of the Reform movement we augur the most favorable results. Let the Committee proceed with the same singleness of purpose, quiet, and courageous energy which has characterised the reformers thus far—disregarding the threats, jeers and insults of the party press, which is trembling with apprehension as the day of fearful reckoning approaches, and the era of the redemption of our city may safely be proclaimed at hand. The movement grows more and more hopeful, and has the good wishes and prayers of every true American throughout our common country.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE TOWN-MEETING, HELD SEPTEMBER 8.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, *President.*

| Wards. | Wards. |
|---|---|
| 1.—William Dean. | 11.—Dr. J. H. Thomas. |
| 2.—Thomas J. Cochran. | 12.—Charles J. Baker. |
| 3.—Edw'd W. Robinson. | 13.—Dr. A. C. Robinson. |
| 4.—Robert Careckson. | 14.—Michael Warner. |
| 5.—James Musgrave. | 15.—James Hooper, Jr. |
| 6.—Dr. C. H. Bradford. | 16.—Alexander Russell. |
| 7.—Richard Fonder. | 17.—William Swindell. |
| 8.—James P. Thomas. | 18.—Edward Moon. |
| 9.—Louis Muller. | 19.—Joseph H. Rieman. |
| 10.—Geo. Wm. Brown. | 20.—Allen A. Chapman. |

CHARLES D. HINKS, *Secretary.*

There must be something inexpressibly fascinating in the career of an inventor, or there are very few who would have the nerve to dare the worse than fiery ordeal through which a large proportion of this class of men must pass to ultimate victory. The biographies of SOLOMON DE CAUS, PALISSY the potter JACQUARD, HARGREAVES, COMPTON, HOUDON, FITCH, FULTON, MORSE, GOODYEAR, and a hundred others, afford striking lessons of patient persistence in the midst of repeated failures, and in the face of neglect, and scorn, and contumely, and even of the bitterest poverty, endured, not only with calmness, but with heroic fortitude. With some, the pursuit of a novel idea, and its practical application, has taxed the devotion of a life-time, perhaps to end, after years of labor, in a triumphant success; perhaps, in dust and ashes. We have been drawn into these reflections by reading an account of a new process for producing iron and steel in homogeneous masses, of any required bulk, by an Englishman named BESSEMER. We do not know that BESSEMER, who is evidently a man of means, was at any time reduced to actual poverty, though he appears to have suffered many losses. During the twenty years in which he was engaged in prosecuting his experiments and researches, he applied for, and obtained no less than sixty-seven patents. How many of these proved remunerative we have not learned; but they embraced a great variety of subjects, "such as printing, railroad brakes, glass, "bronze, powder, paints and colors, atmospheric "propulsion, steam-vessels, locomotives, sugar, "varnishes, kilns, furnaces, ornamenting surfaces, "guns and projectiles, water-proof fabrics, screw-"propellers, iron and steel railway wheels, beams "and girders, treating coal," &c., and they cost him, in patent-office fees alone, nearly fifteen thousand dollars. We take it, however, for granted, that many of these inventions, and alleged improvements upon old processes, were found to be of but little practical utility, as they have never been brought into general use. It was not, indeed, until he turned his attention towards simplifying the processes of manufacturing iron and steel that he finally succeeded in acheiving results which, by cheapening the cost of producing this most useful of all the metals, must necessarily give an increased impulse to all branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry. The old methods of extracting iron from the ore, and of converting it into malleable iron and steel, were tedious and costly. The ore had first to be melted in furnaces and run into moulds, to form what is technically termed "pig iron;" this pig iron had to be re-melted and forged into blooms, which had again to be heated red hot before they could be rolled out into plates or bars.

"The ancient method of making steel was to cover up bars of iron with charcoal powder, and to keep them in a red-heated condition for a fortnight or so. When taken out the iron was found covered with blisters arising from gases constituting some of the impurities of the iron. Consequently, the purer the iron the less it would be blistered. To turn the blistered steel to use, it was shorn to pieces, and the pieces piled on each other, heated to a welding temperature—*i. e.*, surface melted—and forged under the hammer. When drawn out into bars it was called "single sheer steel." To improve it, it was cut up again and re-piled, welded, drawn into bars, and so called 'double sheer steel." But these processes left the metal full of specks, flaws, and imperfect welds, with scaly particles, rendering it unfit for delicate cutting tools."

Improvements were, however, subsequently made, by which, "instead of welding up the sheer "and blistered steel, it was melted into a homogeneous mass, in a crucible, and then forged into a "malleable bar." This formed what is now known as "cast steel." BESSEMER'S latest discoveries enable him to take the iron in the ore, or from the pig, as may be most convenient, and convert it at once into tough malleable iron, or into the purest of steel, at his pleasure. His method is thus described:

"When the metal is melted in the great furnace it is run out into a huge clay crucible, practically a colander, by reason of several openings in the bottom, through which the metal would run, were it not impeded by a strong blast of air under great pressure, which is forced through all the interstices of the iron, and instead of cooling it, raises the heat to a greatly increased intensity. This burns away the carbon, which constitutes the chief difference between cast iron and malleable iron, and also some other matters; and when the metal is poured out, it is pure iron, if the process is carried on long enough or if stopped at an earlier period so as to leave some carbon in it, it is pure steel; in both cases malleable. Thus one heat serves to make a malleable ingot, which is only limited in size by the size of the crucible, which may contain two tons; and, as many crucibles may be used and poured out together there is no reason why a homogeneous lump of fifty or more tons should not be produced, either of iron or steel, which may be dealt with by the hammer or by rolls, or both."

By another arrangement, perfected by him, "sheets of metal, of any desired width or thickness, may be formed, and only limited in length "by the supply which the crucibles are capable of "keeping." It is obvious enough to any intelligent mind how great a saving must be effected by thus turning the crude ore into a furnace, and producing directly from it either malleable iron or steel, of any desirable quality. BESSEMER'S earlier attempts in this direction, though they served to make his name widely known among scientific men, were—commercially speaking—failures. There were found to be serious defects in his processes, which, it was very generally believed, did not admit of a remedy. The molten iron, after passing through the huge colander, was discovered, in cooling, to be filled with air cells, which entirely destroyed its market value, but the enthusiastic inventor abated not on jot of his ardor, and being confident of the correctness of the principle, he resolutely set to work to ascertain the causes of failure. Within a few months past, his perseverance has been crowned with the most complete success. A paper read by him before the Institution of Civil Engineers, was enthusiastically applauded, whilst to illustrate the truths therein enunciated, numerous articles were placed for examination before that eminently scientific body of men.

"A small cannon, a railway axle, a three-ply cable, twisted up of cold iron, one-and-a-half inch in diameter, steel bars and rods of all shapes, a large circular saw, boiler plates of perfect service and great width, and, lastly, ribbons of iron, as thin as paper, were exhibited. A small cylinder was shown, of cast metal, in perfect condition, and another cylinder was shown, which had been doubled up flat under the hammer, without exhibiting the smallest crack at the sharp ends, but the tensile strength was shown to be nearly twenty-four per cent. greater than that of the most costly iron made in England."

But the value of this invention is not alone in the immense saving of cost, which will be effected by the adoption of the BESSEMER process of making iron, if subsequent use should confirm the present conviction in its efficiency. Its importance is greatly enhanced by its enlarging the sphere of engineering operations, in the production of masses of iron and steel, without involving the necessity of welding—a process which frequently effects the tenacity of the metal, and in all cases requires peculiar skill, and adds largely to the expense of manufacture. In the construction of bridges, rails, locomotives, ships, projectiles, and warlike implements, of all kinds, from cannon of the largest calibre to the musket and the rifle, the results achieved by BESSEMER will be profoundly felt; for, it is contended, that by his process malleable steel can be made at even less cost than malleable iron. Almost simultaneously with the introduction of this improvement to the knowledge of the public, a Mr. FARRAR, an American, formerly residing on Staten Island, claims to have discovered another method of converting iron into steel, which, it is alleged, is "superior to any others used or "known." This, also, is engaging the attention of English capitalists, among whom it is spoken of as "one of the most important improvements "of the age." More recently still, a Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Illinois, has asserted his ability "to forge "any amount of wrought iron, or steel, into one "solid homogeneous mass, more perfect in its "texture and tensile strength than the best iron "of commerce, and at least fifty per cent. "cheaper." After making due allowance for any exaggeration that may be supposed to give too florid a complexion to the accounts which have reached us, enough will still remain to show that great changes are taking place in the manufacture and manipulation of iron. By these changes the iron masters of America will be materially benefited. In these days, iron is applied to so many and such various uses, and from its properties and plastic character, can be rendered of such extensive application, that the limit of its uses can only be measured by the cost of its production. The high price of labor among us has, hitherto, prevented our iron masters from entering into successful competition with those of Great Britain, notwithstanding the superior advantages we possess in inexhaustible beds of ore, easy of access, and in the immediate vicinity of our magnificent coal fields. The immense saving of labor by BESSEMER'S process, if practicable, would, therefore, have a much greater effect upon our iron trade than upon that of foreign countries, and by lowering the cost of iron and steel, our manufacturers would retain a large amount of money in the country, which is now annually expended abroad for similar articles, by reason of our ability to purchase them there at a lower price.

The people of Carson Valley have declared their independence of Utah and their determination to organise a separate Territorial Government. The "Gentile" inhabitants of Cedar county, in the valley of Salt Lake, have elected anti-Mormon delegates to the Legislature of Utah. In other portions of the Territory a petition has been drawn up and numerously signed, soliciting from General JOHNSTON that protection which, from the tenor of his recent instructions, he has no power to afford. The memorial presents a graphic picture of the sanguinary excesses of which the Mormons have been guilty, and of the constant peril to which every man is exposed who refuses to be governed by the doctrines of the Church, or who has had the boldness to impart information to the Federal authorities with regard to the crimes committed, or authorised, by the Mormon priesthood. In addition to these signs of the fearfully disturbed state of affairs in Utah, we find in a New York paper—*The Century*—"An appeal to the people of "the UNITED STATES," which emanates from American citizens residing in the Territory, and which is said to have been sent for publication "through a channel of unquestionable truthfulness." The grounds of complaint are substantially the same as those put forth by the memorialists to General JOHNSTON. They allege that the Mormon Church Government "is the most complete despotism on earth;" that all authority, whether secular or religious, centres in BRIGHAM YOUNG; that he is at once "King, priest, lawgiver, "and chief polygamist;" that he determines what laws shall be enacted and what apostate member or obnoxious Gentile shall be assassinated; that "the taxes his followers to the extent of one-tenth "of their possessions, and, if reluctant to pay, he "mercilessly seizes upon all that they have." In answer to his denial of his having any knowledge of the criminal acts that have been and still are committed in the Territory, the authors of the Appeal assure us that it is futile for him to plead ignorance of the atrocities with which his underlings stand charged. Such an hypothesis, they say, would imply "that Mormonism is not a system, and BRIGHAM is not its head; that he "is a despot without any power and a prophet "without the ability to foresee;" but that the "complicity of the bishops and other church dignitaries, and of the Mayors of cities and other Territorial officials, in the crimes that have "been committed, demonstrate that these "crimes were church crimes, and BRIGHAM "is the head of the Church." Taking up next the question of the Federal authority in Utah, it is stated that Governor CUMMING holds indeed the commission, but that "BRIGHAM has "the power." As an evidence of this, the assertion publicly made by the latter, is quoted, that "no matter who might be sent there by the PRESIDENT, as GOVERNOR, he (BRIGHAM) would still "continue GOVERNOR in fact; for no one else could "command the obedience of the people." That he continues to exercise this authority is deduced from the very nature of the Mormon system. "The endowment oaths bind the Mormons to "BRIGHAM as the political, not less than the religious head of the territory." The fanaticism of the Mormons is said to be intense, but that even where they would shrink from blindly obeying the behests of their leaders, from some defect in their religious convictions, they are constrained to act through their personal fears. "Mormon "punishment for Mormon apostacy is like the old "curse of former Popes. It extends from the "soles of the feet to the hairs of the head. It "separates husband and wife, parent and child. "It reaches from the confiscation of property to "the severance of the wind-pipe." Armed with such power over the hearts and lives of the people, the question is very pertinently put, "What "cares BRIGHAM for the paper commission of a "Federal Governor?" The acts of BRIGHAM YOUNG, previously to the declaration of the amnesty, are next passed in review. His treasonable speeches—his seditious practices—his organization of a Mormon army—the burning of the Government trains—the stealing of Government animals—and the seizure of the property of American citizens. All these facts are cited preparatory to showing the evil effects which followed the "full "and free pardon" offered by the President to all who consented to return to their allegiance. The consequences of this injudicious act of clemency are thus stated: "BRIGHAM had promised his confiding followers that no harm should come to "them from their seditions and treasons. This "most ill-timed proclamation of the PRESIDENT fulfilled the promise, and vindicated, in the eyes of "Mormons, BRIGHAM'S claims to the character of a "prophet. This was instantly seized upon as a "new evidence of his holy character and prophetic "powers. The people regarded him with increased "reverence and confidence." Controlling the legislation of the territory, by the authority which he exercises over all the territorial and municipal elections, and the militia of Utah through the implicit deference which is paid to his counsels, BRIGHAM YOUNG still remains, in fact, Governor, with powers in the Church higher than those of the POPE, and in State affairs higher than those of the PRESIDENT. "He is," we are told, "to all intents and purposes a King, "whether, as is confidently asserted by many, he "was solemnly crowned in Cottonwood Kanon on "the 24th of July, 1857, or not." He still persists, moreover, in claiming a distinct nationality for the Mormons, and not later than four months ago, in addressing the people, he told them that they had at length come to be regarded by others "as a "nation, independent of all other people on the "face of the earth, and had been dealt with as "such." Passing next to the peculiar organization of the Mormon Courts of Judicature, the "Appeal" states that the Act of Congress which provided for Probate Courts in the territory, simply designed that they should be limited in their operation. That they "should take proof of wills, "grant of letters testamentary, and appoint guardians." The Mormon Legislature has, however, perverted them from their original purpose "by "erecting them into powerful tribunals, and conferring on them a judisdiction concurrent with "that of the UNITED STATES Courts." In both civil and criminal matters, nothing transcends their capacity, and under the orders emanating from the Heads of the Church the people are constrained to give the preference to these Courts over the Courts of the UNITED STATES. The whole policy of the Mormon hierarchy has been directed towards crippling, in every possible way, the power of the Federal Courts. The official fees have been made so small that no officer can afford to act, and there is no fund specified out of which even those fees are to be paid. They have made no provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners; their Grand Juries will not bring in indictments against their own people; their Petit Juries "will "not render honest verdicts according to the law "and the testimony;" no Mormon *posse* will answer to the summons of the Marshal, and the latter is no longer authorized to invoke the assistance of the military. To provide a remedy for these evils, the "Appeal," from which we have so freely quoted, has been made to the people of the UNITED STATES. It is claimed that the crisis has never yet been fairly met in Utah, and that no radical change can be effected in the condition of that territory until the revolting system of polygamy is put down, and treason, crime, and lawlessness, in general, are adequately punished. It is evident if this statement of facts be true—and we have every reason to believe that it is so—that the so-called pacification of Utah is something worse than a delusion, and that the fifteen millions of dollars which have been spent in conquering a peace have actually strengthened the power of BRIGHAM YOUNG by confirming the opposition of the Mormons to the General Government.

*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 August, 1859, was shown to have been as follows:

| | Main Stem. | Wash. Branch. | N. W. Va. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers. | 68,502.66 | 20,075.29 | 3,533.38 | 102,111.33 |
| Mails..... | 7,833 34 | 1,000.00 | 866.66 | 9,700.00 |
| Express.... | 3,929,97 | 1,350.00 | | 5,279.97 |
| Tonnage.... | 246,914.97 | 6,144 44 | 6,799.21 | 259,849 62 |
| | 327,180.94 | 38,569.73 | 11,199.25 | 376,940.92 |

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

| | Main Stem. | Wash. Branch. | N. W. Va. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug't, 1859. | 327,180.94 | 38,569.73 | 11,199.25 | 376,940.92 |
| " 1858. | 315,058.92 | 40,913.16 | 14,539.28 | 370,511.36 |
| Increase.. | $ 12,122.02 | | | $ 6,429.56 |
| Decrease | | 2,343.43 | 3,340.03 | |

Showing a net increase over August of last year of $6,429.56, and over the preceding month of this year of $66,006.50.

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 | 277,035.49 |
| March..... | 410,951.02 | 439,256.23 |
| April..... | 369,067.33 | 483,558.45 |
| May..... | 3-7,959,53 | 397,770.07 |
| June..... | 359,029 01 | 400,730.00 |
| July ..... | 310 934.42 | 358,604 65 |
| August ..... | 376,940.92 | 370,511.36 |
| | $3,985,083.21 | 4,184,874.23 |
| | | 3,985,083 21 |
| Decrease present fiscal year..... | | $ 199,791.02 |

The only business of importance which transpired in the Board was the adoption of a recommendation of the President changing the curve on the line of the road about twelve miles east of Oakland. The President expressed the expectation that the coming months would show a very large increase in the receipts of the road, and that no difficulty would be found in declaring the anticipated dividend.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bark..... | 205 Tons. | Lime..... | 13 Tons. |
| Coal ..... | 34,993 " | | |
| Fire Brick..... | 88 " | Live Stock, viz: | |
| Firewood..... | " | Hogs..... | 10,284 |
| Flour..... | 66,391¼ bbls. | Sheep..... | 7,965 |
| Grain..... | 1,220 Tons. | Horses and Mules ..... | 338 |
| Granite..... | 273 " | Horned Cattle | 1,794 |
| Iron ..... | 894 " | Meal and Shorts | 464 " |
| Iron ore & manganese ..... | 1,582 " | Pork and Bacon | 880 " |
| Lard & Butter . | 85 " | Tobacco..... | 1,766 hhds. |
| Leather ..... | 238 " | Whiskey..... | 4,017 bbls. |
| Cotton..... | 362 bales | Miscellaneous.. | 623 Tons. |
| Wool..... | 1,693 " | Hay..... | 21 " |
| Flaxseed ..... | 2 Tons. | Hemp..... | 12 " |
| Soapstone..... | 113 " | Flour from W. Branch ... | 5,589 bbls. |
| Land Oil..... | 50 " | | |
| Lumber..... | 1,869 " | | |

# ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

The news by the Ocean Queen has been anticipated by her own report, furnished off Cape Race to the news yacht, and by the Anglo-Saxon at Farther Point.

Our files by the Ocean Queen, contain, however some interesting extracts.

The London *Chronicle* of the 31st of August says of the Great Eastern:

This magnificent ship, the largest in the world, was yesterday officially entered "outwards" at the Custom House, by the commander, Captain Harrison, *her destination being named New York.* Few or no policies of insurance have been taken out on the Great Eastern at Lloyd's, the underwriters being generally unwilling to transact any business until the completion of the trial trip. Almost the only reason assigned for this course is the possibility of the vessel not getting safely out of the Thames.—It appears that some hours previously to the publication of Mr. Lever's amended offer to charter the Great Eastern, a reply had been sent by the company again declining to entertain the proposition.

The clipper schooner Union, from Hamilton, Canada West, by Lake Ontario, reached Liverpool on the 31st of August.

The Grand Duke Constantine intends to reduce the number of guns on board the General Admiral to fifty, and to substitute for those she has now on board guns of a much heavier calibre.

The crops in Northumberland and Durham (England) are reported to be extremely fine, and an immense amount of wheat has been gathered in.

The Dublin *Nation* announces that "our illustrious countryman, Patrick McMahon, will accept with gratitude" the sword of honor proposed to be presented to him by the Irish people, as soon as the requirements prescribed by the rules of the French service shall have been complied with.

The mate of the ship Conqueror had been discharged in Liverpool from the murder charge.

The London *Times* says:

The first parcel of tea that ever arrived overland in this country has been brought on the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bahar. It is the finest Kaisow of the new season, and has been purchased at the high price of 3s.4d. per pound.

Mehemet Ali Pacha, who has arrived at Constantinople from Marseilles, after having visited the principal cities of Europe, proposes to open his saloon to European society, which is considered a remarkable act of innovation on the part of a high Ottoman functionary.

Letters from Marseilles state that a very general feeling of discontent prevails amongst the merchants of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and especially of the United States, at the extraordinary efforts which are being made by the British government to enlist the sailors of those nations. English agents are offering no less than £8 bounty, and £4 8s. per month for men.

The *Nord* of Brussels states that an opinion exists among the best informed persons at Turin that King Victor Emanuel will accept the principle of the sovereignty of the Italian Duchies when it shall be offered officially. It is not believed that the question of the Duchies will be discussed or regulated at Zurich in its present state. If the restoration of their sovereigns had been accepted by the people, the arrangement of the differences existing between the Dukes and their subjects might be submitted to the Conference, inasmuch as in that case the question would not affect the international law of Europe, but the moment the violation of treaties is the matter to be considered an European Congress alone is competent. The *Nord* adds that the idea of a European Congress is making progress, and that M. de Balabine has communicated a note to the Austrian Government, in which the Emperor of Russia insists strongly on the necessity of assembling a Congress.

The Russian government (says a Warsaw letter) has given orders to demobilize the first three *corps d'armee* placed under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff.

### THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

NAPOLEON'S POLICY TOWARDS THE PEOPLE—SPEECH OF COUNT DE MORNY.

M. de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif of France, and Chairman of the Council General of the Department of Puy de Dome, has delivered a speech to that body, which, in the absence of other indications of the intentions of the government, has created great interest:

He said—You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories; you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles the parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations, of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, "Our press is free—the French press is not so; therefore, insults have not the same importance in one as in the other." That is quite an error. There is in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right—the government is only armed against the press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena. He only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also, and with that double alliance he intends to attack England." I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on the subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilization. The new generation have something else to do than avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the loyal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did me the honor to send me to Russia to draw closer the relations between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this: "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary, point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably." Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria, in order to prove that the Emperor Napoleon, whilst desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred attaining that object by a Congress rather than by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the ultimatum of Austria was issued prove this. And if the statesmen of England who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians, had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy. I repeat, that after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world,, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word as a sovereign and a man.

After a good-natured suggestion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France, were only inspired by the desire of their own increase their circulation, and of the other to gain popularity, Count de Morny went on to say:

Time, and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labors of peace, will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears! That, gentlemen, is the sort of war we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coalpits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials, and of all our manufactured articles, let us imitate the English in what we are deficient in; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudent use preserve, the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. Yes—let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilization, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts. Already is the amnesty a work of pacification which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it.

THE SKULL OF RICHELIEU.—It seems probable that a very curious and interesting affair will soon be brought before the Courts. It is known that the famous Cardinal Richelieu was buried in the Chapel of the Sorbonne, where his tomb is still to be seen. During the days of terror, the infuriated mob tore open the Cardinal's grave, in common with thousands of others, dragged forth the remains, separated the head from the body, and carried it through the streets stuck on a pike. This head subsequently fell into the possession of a Deputy of those days who bequeathed it to his son. The latter, of course, attaches a high value to his prize, obstinately refusing to give it up to the State, which claims that the skull of the illustrious Minister of Louis XIII. should be placed among the public relics of the Empire. It was at first attempted to settle the controversy without appealing to the tribunals, but, as the present possessor of the Cardinal's head is determined not to give it up without being absolutely forced to do so, it is said that the authorities are about to bring suit against him, to compel its restoration; and there seems very little doubt that he will loose his cherished head, at least. When Richelieu ruled France, and the weak king, his nominal master, with a rod of iron, holding the lives and fortunes of the most powerful in the hollow of his hand, little did he dream that the day would come when his skull would be carried through Paris on a pike, treasured by a city deputy, and reclaimed by Government to be placed under a glass case, perhaps in the Museum of the Louvre, or the Hotel de Clurry!—*Cor. Penna. Inquirer.*

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, who recently died in Kentucky, was probably the wealthiest man in Kentucky, being worth several millions of dollars, owning five thousand acres of land in Fayette county alone, and several hundred negroes. He was a great lawyer, growing smarter as he grew older, and he lived to be eighty-five. He made a speech in Court a few days before his death. He was soon seized with a congestive chill, of which he died. The deceased was remarkable for the exceeding bitterness of his prejudices, of which his hostility to Henry Clay and the Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge furnished a strong illustration. He was during the administration of President Tyler a member of the Cabinet.

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by Rev. W. G. H. Jones, in this city, JOHN T. HARDY to Miss SARAH E. CHARLES, all of Baltimore.

On the 12th instant, by Rev. W. R. Mills, THOMAS W. WELLENDER to Miss HENRIETTA COLEMAN, both of this city.

On the 12th instant, at the Parsonage, by Rev J. S. McMurray, THOMAS B. ANGEL to Miss CHARLOTTE A. RAFFERTY, both of this city.

On the 18th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Sharp, JOHN MARTIN HARSH to ELIZABETH JANE LOWE.

DIED.

On the 13th instant, JAMES HENRY TOWSON, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 13th instant, CHARLEY S. W., aged 11 months, youngest son of John and Emma Cochran.

On the 13th instant, ALICE WASHINGTON, only daughter of James and Sarah Wilson, aged 14 months and 13 days.

On the 13th instant, STEWART P., eldest son of Wm. R. and the late Anna Burke, in the 16th year of his age.

On the 13th instant, JOHN, aged 10 years, 2 months and 2 days, only son of James and Est er McCourt.


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73 and 75 SECOND STREET.

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MERCANTILE MUTUAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
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ELLWOOD WALTER, President. CHAS. NEWCOMB, V. P.
Scrip and Cash Dividend to dealers and stockholders in 1858 37 per cent.
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Cheapest and safest mode of Insurance.

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Seventy-five per cent. of Profits returned to Policy holders annually, thereby reducing the rate of Premium at least Fifty per cent.

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Dealers receive seventy-five per cent. of profits annually

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Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. Y.
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Cash Capital and Surplus,
Two Hundred and Sixty-Four Thousand Dollars.

CHARTER OAK INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.
Cash Capital and Surplus,
Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.
Cash Capital and Surplus,
Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

ALBEMARLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
Cash Capital and Surplus,
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

LYNCHBURG INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
Cash Capital and Surplus,
Three Hundred and Eighty-Five Thousand Dollars.

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Losses adjusted, and paid promptly and liberally.
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WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 20 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
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s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

"DUC DE MONTEBELLO" CHAMPAGNE WINE; Duc de Montebello "Reserve" do. do., "Piper," Heidseick & Co. do. do., Moet & Chandon do. do., and other favorite brands, 100 baskets and cases, in quarts and pints. For sale, on fair terms, by WM. H. McLEAN,
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SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
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Would respectfully inform his old friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business.
He will VARNISH OR RE-VARNISH AND POLISH OR CLEAN UP POLISH ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE; REPAIR AND MODERNISE OLD FURNITURE; UPHOLSTER AND RE-COVER, DO UP MATTRESSES AND FEATHER BEDS, &c., &c., &c.
Twenty years practical experience in working for the best families in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, enables him to suit the most scrupulous, and to do his work in a better manner and for less money than any other one this side of Philadelphia.
N. B.—All orders left at his Dwelling, No. 69 Forest street, or with N. Hynson Jennings & Co., 88 N. Charles street will immediately attended to. apl-6m

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS
*FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.*
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HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

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BALTIMORE, July 16th, 1859.
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