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THE DAILY EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 6, 1858.

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1858.

The second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress of the UNITED STATES will be convened at the National Capitol to-day. A large number of the Members of both Houses arrived in Washington during the past week, and there is little doubt that an immediate organization will be effected, and that the Message of the PRESIDENT will be promptly delivered.

The trial of Count de MONTALEMBERT, which was definitively arranged to take place at Paris on the 24th of last month, is an event of more than ordinary importance. The English journals are filled with denunciations of LOUIS NAPOLEON for authorising the prosecution of a nobleman so eminent as a politician, and as a man of letters; so honest in his views, and so frank in expressing them. To subject M. de MONTALEMBERT, a Peer of France, an ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, an Academician, and the acknowledged Champion of the Roman Catholic Church, to the indignity of an indictment, framed by the *Procureur Imperial*, is regarded as an act of despotism "in which the unquiet conscience of the Empire "speaks again, as it spoke in the measures of most "unwise coercion which followed the ORSINI plot," and the desperate course which, it is alleged, that LOUIS NAPOLEON has adopted, in this instance, is compared to that of "a charioteer, dashing blindly towards the brink of a precipice." Whether that course is really rash, unwise, or impolitic, depends principally, we think, upon the opinion that may be formed of the necessity for the exercise of a censorship of the Press in France. If it be true—as many persons believe—that the French people are not yet prepared for the institution of a free Press, and that such a concession could have but one result—the subversion of the Imperial rule and the organization of a socialistic Republic, with its crude and impracticable theories concerning the rights of labor, and its inevitable tendencies to misrule and anarchy—the propriety of maintaining a rigid supervision over all departments of literature, and of placing an effectual check upon all manifestations of radicalism, in whatever shape they may present themselves, cannot well be questioned. Taking, then, LOUIS NAPOLEON'S own view of the case, and assuming that, in the present condition of France, with its active or latent factions of Legitimists, Orleanists, Republicans, Revolutionists, Reactionaries, Socialists, Red Republicans, and Communists, a censorship of the Press is necessary to the preservation of the public peace, it could scarcely have been expected that an Article so well calculated to bring the government into contempt, and emanating from so prominent a writer as M. de MONTALEMBERT would be permitted to pass unnoticed. To have suffered the high rank of the offender to shield him from those consequences to which men of lesser note, and of far inferior ability, had been rigorously subjected—to have allowed to Count de MONTALEMBERT that license of speech which was denied to the commoner class of publicists, would have provoked invidious comparisons, and would in all probability, have resulted in more danger to the Government, from the inconsistency thus betrayed, than all the comments to which it might be exposed by a public prosecution. There were many reasons why LOUIS NAPOLEON should have hesitated to proceed against Count de MONTALEMBERT. Though a legitimist from principle, the latter, on more than one occasion, while a member of the Constituent Assembly, had eloquently defended the Prince President from the charges brought against him, and subsequent to the *Coup d'Etat*, he gave in his adhesion to the new order of things by accepting a seat in the *Corps Legislatif*, though he declined the distinction which was pressed upon him, of becoming a member of the Consultative Commission. His opposition to the Government, though, even then, occasionally displayed, was by no means stamped with that bitterness of feeling which evinced itself after his defeat at the last election in 1857 by the Government candidate, yet we do not think that his present hostility to the Empire is to be attributed solely to political causes. All his life he has steadily sought to increase the power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church. During his early manhood, in conjunction with the celebrated Abbe LAMMENAIS, he entered heartily into a project for bringing about an union between Catholicism and democracy; but when the writings of LAMMENAIS drew upon him the censure of the Vatican, his younger coadjutor endeavored to atone for the errors into which he too had fallen, by a speedy return to Orthodoxy; and for the past quarter of a century, Catholicism, in France, has had no advocate more zealous in its cause than Count de MONTALEMBERT. How far the rumored design of LOUIS NAPOLEON to restrict the independence of the Church, and to subordinate it to the State may have had the effect of changing the sentiments of Count de MONTALEMBERT towards the Empire, we can only conjecture. Such a change has certainly been more strongly manifested of late, and especially has this been apparent since the Archbishop of Paris so mysteriously forwarned the clergy, assembled at the Church of St. Sulpice, of the secret peril by which they were menaced, but the particulars of which he was not permitted to reveal. What then is more probable than that the apprehension of encroachment upon the privileges of the Church should have given additional causticity to the pen of its most eloquent defender, and should have stimulated him to indulge in such extravagance of language as is contained in the following sentence, which forms a portion of the article for which he has recently been indicted? He writes: "Finding the foul marasmus creeping over me; "my ears tingling with the low tittle-tattle of ante-"chambery, *and the yelts of fanatics who think them-"selves our masters;* or of hypocrites who think we "are their dupes; *suffocated by the servile and cor-"rupting miasmata of a loathsome atmosphere*, I "left France for England to take a bath of fresh "fair." Nothing could well be in more striking contrast, than this splenetic outburst, and the memorable speech which was made by Count de MONTALEMBERT, before the chamber of Deputies, when he declared it to be his conscientious conviction that LOUIS NAPOLEON "had re-"mained faithful to his mission, that he "had succeeded in restoring society; re-"establishing order and keeping down demagoguism." So radical a difference between his present and his past opinions, can only be accounted for by attributing the change to something more profound than politics, while the gravity of the charges brought against him indicates the light in which he is now regarded by the Imperial government. He is charged, "in the first place, with "an attack upon the principle of universal suf-"frage, and against the rights and authority which "the Emperor holds from the Constitution. Se-"condly, with an attack against the respect due "to the laws. Thirdly, with exciting to hatred "and contempt of the Emperor's government. "Fourthly and finally, with seeking to disturb "public tranquility by exciting the contempt or "hatred of citizens one against the other." Such is the indictment, and the English journalists in expressing their sympathy for Count de MONTALEMBERT are indignant that so eminent a man should be placed in the same category with socialist and republican sectaries, and should be considered as having rendered himself amenable to similar penalties. We confess that we cannot see how LOUIS NAPOLEON could have discriminated between Count de MONTALEMBERT and any inferior writer, without sacrificing the consistency of his policy.—Nor are we at all prepared to regard this prosecution as an evidence of the inherent weakness of the Imperial government. To us it appears far more expressive of its confidence and ability to cope with disaffection, from whatever source it may arise, and of its determination not to tolerate in men occupying a high social position, that harsh censure of the Imperial system which would not be permitted in men of low degree. The rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON may be despotic; but in the administration of the laws—arbitrary though they may be—he has certainly shown himself to be no respecter of persons.

THE OLD FOLKS.—Among the most popular and attractive public amusements that have been given in Baltimore lately, are the concerts of Father Kemp's Old Folks' troupe. The large Hall of the Maryland Institute has been literally filled every night of their performance, and they have succeeded in pleasing their audiences no less by their decided musical talent than by the quaint and laughable appearance of their ancient costumes. To-night they will appear for the last time.

GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Captain Ward, of the bark Daniel Webster, at New Haven on Thursday last, from Antigua, reports that while lying in the harbor of Antigua, experienced a severe gale which lasted several days, during which time was unable to communicate with the shore. The same gale was experienced at Dominica, and caused considerable damage on that island. The streets bordering on tide water were flooded so as to be impassable, and heavy cannons, which had been imbedded in the sand on the sea shore for a century or more, were thrown from their beds into the streets of the town. Such a gale at that island had not been known for a great number of years.

[*Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.*]
LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 11, 1858.—M. Carpentier, the well known publisher, has issued the first number of a monthly which contains three or four works by popular writers. A charming comedy by the late Alfred de Musset opens it. M. Saint Marc Girardin has in press a book which promises to be very interesting; its title is Souvenirs Politiques d'un Journalist. The Duke d'Aumale has published a book of antiquarian research entitled Alesia; he insured his library the other day for $300,000; and it is said to be worth at the least $400,000; is that not really a princely library? M. Renan is revising the proofs of a new translation of Job done into French, as if this language of boudoirs could reflect that language of Heaven!

Mlle. Taglioni is expected here. She is going to open a dancing academy, where *danseuses* are to be prepared for the stage. We have news, too, from Mlle. Fanny Elssler (whose sister, by the way, is the morganatic wife of the Prince Regent of Prussia.) She is thinking of marrying her daughter (Count d'Orsay's child), and cannot make an election between a German and a Russian. She lives a short distance from Vienna.

M. Meyerbeer has taken rooms on the Place de la Madeleine for the winter, and every morning at six o'clock (that is by lamp light) he has *his* actors rehearsing in his parlor. His actors are Faure, Sainte-Foye, and Mme. Marie Cabel, of the Opera Comique. The new opera will be brought out the middle of January. They are playing now at the Opera Comique a new piece, Le Bacchante, the score is by M. Gautier, the "book" is by M. Alex. Dumas, Senior, (who is not however named), and MM. de Leuven and de Beauplan. It is not very successful.

All the theatres in Paris except the Vaudeville are coining money, being as full as they can hold every night. M. Scribe has sold the Mss. of Les Trois Maupins for $1200 premium and half the profits in the sale of it, and the profits will be considerable, as at least 30,000 copies will be sold.—The Gymnase is "studying" a new piece by Barriere, and a new piece by M. Emile Augier. M. Alex. Dumas the younger will give no piece this year. He avows to everbody that the moment he is master of $100,000 he intends quitting the theatre, marrying and return to the country. M. Dumas senior took it into his head to walk out on the ice in his shirt sleeves while at St. Petersburg. The thermometer was a great many degrees below zero. He was seized on his return home with a violent fever, and for six hours his life was despaired of; nevertheless his hardy constitution got the better of the fever, and he has now gone on a visit to Siberia. He will be back here in May.

There is some laughter at the figure M. Jules Sandeau and M. Octave Feuillet may make at Compiegne, whither the Emperor has invited them. Neither of them ever got on horseback, and neither of them ever wore short breeches and silk stockings, and probably will feel ill at ease in deer hunting and the evening receptions. Besides M. Octave Feuillet is afflicted with such a nervous irritability he cannot travel in the railway cars. It seems he is indebted to the Empress for his invitation. She is delighted with his last work, Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme.

M. Edmond About came up to Paris this week from Saverne, where he has been staying since his return from Italy. He is completing at that rural residence his book on Contemporary Italy, and is writing a novel and a play. It has excited some surprise that he has not been invited to Compiegne, Mme. George Sand is in rather a singular embarrassment; she has the second, third and fourth acts of a comedy written, but she says she cannot write the first and fifth! Is not that rather an odd dilemma?

I am sorry to say that M. Malitourne's insanity seems to be considered hopeless. He continues to lead an easy life of it at Charenton, and says he had rather be the "most intellectual of madmen than the maddest of intellectual men." He has a good dinner and a good game of whist there every day.

A great disaster came near taking place here Tuesday; a fire burst out in the cellar of the Cafe Anglais, on the Boulevard des Italiens, and but for the courage and presence of mind of a Zouave, the immense gasometre of the establishment would have blown up, and carried the Opera Comique and Maison Doree with it. Fortunately there was little damage done.

A brother-in-law of Marshal Pelissier has been appointed Commissary of Police in Paris.

The octroi wall is to be carried to the Seine in a westerly direction, which will add 300,000 souls to the city population, and increase its income 12,000,000f. It is reckoned that every body in Paris pays through the octroi 40 francs a year into the city treasury.

A JUBILEE.

Bishop Fitzpatrick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, has appointed the whole of the present month as a Jubilee. It is held by order of the Pope, who, returning in September, 1857, from a triumphant progress through a portion of his dominions, filled with gratitude for the reverence in which he was held, proclaimed a Jubilee for the faithful throughout the world. The first celebration of the Jubilee in its present form took place in the year 1300, during the pontificate of Pope Boniface VIII. It was then established with the intention of having it celebrated every hundred years at the beginning of the century; but its good effects on the piety of the faithful were so apparent that Pope Clement VI. caused it to be celebrated every fifty years in imitation of the Jubilee of the old dispensation. In 1470, Pope Paul II. published a Bull establishing the Jubilee for every twenty-five years, and this practice still remains in force. In addition to the stated times, however, the Jubilee has often been proclaimed on extraordinary occasions when the sovereign Pontiffs have thought that the necessities of the times required a united effort of the Christians of all lands. The last Jubilee was that which preceded the definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin as an article of faith, in 1854.

The conditions for obtaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee are as follows:

I. A good confession with sacramental absolution. II. A devout communion. III. A visit to three churches, or, where that is impracticable or inconvenient, three visits to the same church. IV. At each of the visits, prayers must be offered for the exaltation and prosperity of our holy Mother the Church, and of the Apostolic See, for the uprooting of heresy, for peace and concord among Christian princes and rulers, and for the peace and unity of the whole Christian people." V. To give alms according to each one's ability, and as the pastors shall suggest. VI. To fast on one day, which is not a fast day of obligation.

THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

At the St. Andrew Society's dinner at Detroit, on Thursday last, Dr. Cowan, who had known Sir Colin Campbell while a Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 98th regiment in Hong Kong, and Sir Henry Havelock while Lieutenant Colonel of the 53d regiment in India, proposed "Baron Clyde and the Highland Brigade." In his speech he said:

"I hold in my hands an army list from which I will read you the battles in which our countrymen have been engaged since the first organization of Highland regiments in the British service, more than one hundred years ago: The 42d Royal Highlanders have emblazoned on their colors, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula. The 71st Highland Light Infantry have Hindostan, Cape of Good Hope, Rolica, Vimiera, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Almarez, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo, Sevastopol. The 72d Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, Hindostan, Cape of Good Hope, Sevastopol. The 74th Highlanders, Seringapatam, Assaye, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Cindad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula. The 78th Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs) Assaye, Maida, Java. The 79th Cameron Highlanders, whose dress my friend Mr. Fraser now wears, Egmont-op-Zee, the Sphynx, Egypt, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sevastopol. The 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) whose valor in Spain called forth eulogiums of Napoleon. Mandora, the Sphynx, Egypt, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Sevastopol. The 91st Argylshire, Rolica, Vimiera, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula. The 92d Highlanders, Egmont-op-Zee, Mandora, the Sphynx, Egypt, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Almaras, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo. The 93d Highlanders, Cape of Good Hope, Alma, Balaklava, Sevastopol. The 26th Cameronians, whom I met in China, the Sphynx, Egypt, Corunna, the Dragon, China.

"BUFFALO BARBARISM."—The New York *Express* thinks the country editors are a hard people to please. For example, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* complains that, the other night, the following important message was telegraphed to the Associated Press throughout the country:

"Mozart's great opera of Marriage Figaro' was performed last night at the Academy of Music, New York, for the first time in America. The house was filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the continued storm, and Piccolomini achieved, in the character of Susannah, another splendid triumph."

These "Buffalo barbarians" are not supposed to be educated up to that sublime pitch of refinement which is necessary to appreciate the harmonies of the opera, or the "splendid triumphs" of the divine Piccolomini; and hence we have from the *Advertiser* this ill-natured growl:

"This was a good puff and well meant by our virtuous reporter in New York; but as he offered us no share in the pay he got for sending it, we quietly wiped it out, as is our usual custom with similar attempts to force from us a gratuitous advertisement."

If the New York reporter will take the advice of the *Express*, he will send no more Piccolomini to Buffalo. They cannot appreciate good musical criticism there, that is certain. They mistake them for "puffs." The Springfield operator, in sending the same despatch to the *Republican* late at night, took the liberty to add to it a commentary of his own, in the following condensed phonographic style:

"Private Commentary on the above—by Telegraph Operator:—This ben hre sins fiv klok. Nose dmsit abt it.'"

The telegraph had better stick to the news, perhaps, and let music alone. There is no other way to stop the grumbling of these rustic gentlemen of the press.—*Boston Courier.*

GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY.—It is announced that the Director of the United States Mint proposes to establish a new paper currency, based on the deposits in that institution. He has prepared a bill for this purpose, which he intends to lay before Congress. It authorizes the Mint to issue certificates on the deposit of gold bullion, and of similar certificates on the Mint; and all the sub treasuries, on deposits of gold coin. These certificates are to be redeemed only at the offices which issued them, the theory of the process being, that the gold deposited will always be kept on hand to meet the certificates when presented for payment. The Director claims that it will greatly increase the security of specie-owners over that afforded by the Bank; that it will check the practice of hoarding; that the certificates will become currency as much as the gold itself; that a huge pile of coin thus stored away will serve as a great balance wheel to prevent commercial disturbances in times of panic or crisis; that the use of certificates will prevent the loss by wear, clipping or sweating; that the retaining of a government bullion fund at the Mint would no longer be necessary; that, being based on deposits, no over issue of certificates could be made, and that, like bank notes, they should be made payable to bearer on demand, and circulate exactly as they do.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—We have been permitted to see a letter written to a gentleman in this city, dated Santa Fe, October 31, in which the writer states that news was received in that city the evening previous, of an attack upon Fort Defiance, by the Navajoe Indians. The Indians were repulsed with a loss of about ninety killed; the troops sustaining a loss of four men. The Indians also drove off a large number of horses belonging to the government.

The emigrants who were attacked at the crossing of the Colorado by the Mohave Indians, arrived at Albuquerque in a destitute condition, having lost about eight hundred head of cattle, horses and mules, together with all their provisions and equipage. Their wagons were left on the Colorado, and they had to return to Albuquerque on foot, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, nearly naked, and with nothing to eat but beef.—*St. Joseph Gazette, Nov. 27.*

Dr. John C. Draper has been appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of New York, his father, Prof. J. W. Draper, retains the chair of General Chemistry.

ARMY.

[*From the Leavenworth City Times, Nov. 25.*]

The troops are beginning to leave Fort Leavenworth for frontier posts. Companies B and A are ordered to Fort Smith, Arkansas; companies C and I to Fort Washitaw, Choctaw Nation; companies F and K to Fort Riley, the former commanded by Captain Sacket, and the latter by Major Sedgwick. Companies B and A left for their post yesterday. They made a fine appearance as they started off. Companies C and I start to-day.

The only companies now left at Fort Leavenworth which are to remain during the winter, are company E of heavy artillery, and companies A and M of light artillery. All the companies, embracing those destined for the frontier or at the Fort are pretty full. The Fort itself will present quite a desolate appearance in comparison with last year.

Companies B and A, and C and I will leave their posts early in the spring, for the purpose of going to the Rio Grande in the southern part of Texas, to fight the Camanche and Appache tribes, which have been committing fearful depredations.

The Second Cavalry regiment has been stationed in Texas since 1855, and have seen a good deal of service. The companies have been greatly decimated, and they are scattered at many of the forts on the outskirts of Texas. The companies ordered down from Fort Leavenworth will have plenty of work during the next year.

The St. Louis *Republican* learns that the sixty trains at Camp Floyd, and some fifteen or twenty more between that point and Fort Bridger, with the ten trains beyond Bridger, will compose the whole number destined for Utah this season. A train consists of twenty-five wagons, averaging some 5,300 pounds to the wagon.

Much credit is given to Russell, Majors and Waddell, the army contractors, for their energy and enterprise.

The troops are in excellent condition, and are now well quartered for the winter.

The South Pass mail party met with no difficulty on the route, from snow or any other obstruction. Passed several trains between South Pass and Camp Floyd, all of which would be able to reach their destination before winter set in.

The Mormons and Gentiles were getting along amicably, no bickerings and disturbances being manifested by either party.

The coming winter promises to be a hard one for the poor of New York. The *Times* says:

The early setting in of winter has led to the dismissal of a considerable number of men who were employed on the various public and private works in the city and the neighborhood. A considerable number have been discharged from the Croton Reservoir, and those that have been retained have had their wages reduced to 80 cents a day—a lower rate than has been paid in many years. About 1,500 men have been dismissed from the Central Park, but those that remain are still paid 90 cents for 9 hours' work.

There is very little prospect of any work offering for those unemployed laborers during the next three months, and unless something can be provided for them to do they will become a burden upon the city, and the private charities of our citizens will be severely taxed to relieve their necessities. A much greater number of men have been suddenly deprived of work than was the case last winter, when so much distress was anticipated, and such earnest endeavors were made to provide against a season of suffering.

Gov. Banks, Senator Wilson, and other leading Black Republicans are lionizing Joshua Giddings in Boston.

MARRIED,

On the 2d instant, by Rev. E. R. Hera, WILLIAM BROWN to HESTER ANN SADLER, all of Baltimore, Md.

On the 24 instant, by Rev. Thos. Sewall, BENJ. E. CHILDS and MARY E. LIEKE, all of this city.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Herman Rebles, CHAS. SMITH to Miss MOSELINE FRANCIS, of Baltimore.

On the 30th ultimo, by Rev. J. J. Green, DAVID B. DELL, of Baltimore county, to GEORGEANN V. BITLER, of Frederick county.

On Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25th, by Rev. Isaac P. Cook, EDWARD N. MILLER, of Baltimore county, to Miss MARY E. GREEN, of Baltimore city.

On the 2nd instant, by Rev. John Jordon, DANIEL MATHIS to Miss NATHARINE SMYTH, both of Baltimore.

In Frederick city, on the 2nd November, by Rev. Mr. Dehl, UPTON ANDERS, of that place, to Mrs. SARAH J. BARNHEART, of Baltimore.

DIED,

On the 3d instant, JOHN M. HOLLOWAY, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 3d instant, ELIZABETH V. GRIFFITH, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 2nd instant, CHARLOTTE EDWARDS, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 2nd instant, ELIZA S. EASTER, wife of Hamilton Easter, in the 40th year of her age.

On the 2d instant, MARY CATHARINE, aged 8 years, 5 months and 18 days, only daughter of Henry and Eliza Baker.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. MARY E. McLENNAN, wife of the late Captain William McLennan.

On the 2nd instant, of scarlet fever, IRENE R., daughter of Isaac and Letitia Wilson, aged 5 years, and 4 months.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The public may well imagine the pain and horror to myself and family, as well as to those more deeply afflicted thereby, which resulted from the sad occurrence at my house on Wednesday last, when a quiet collection of friends were suddenly and unexpectedly made witnesses of the horrible sight of a *brother* slaying *his brother*, and but for the desire as far as possible to relieve myself and business from unjust imputations resulting from inferences which may be drawn by some, from the brief accounts of the press and the imperfect verbal reports which naturally spread through a community so painfully shocked, I would not feel desirous of seeing further notice of it in print before the time when its legal investigation shall take place. But as the terrifying facts are promulgated beyond the large portion of the public who have known me and my establishment for nearly twelve years past, I feel it my rightful claim to have made known with the same publicity the character of my house for good order and respectability, and my own disposition and efforts to maintain the same up to the present time.

Those only who are strangers to me need be informed that this is the only case of violence that has ever occurred at this house; that it has been the aim of the proprietor to avoid all disorder, and to keep a quiet and respectable place for public refection.

To that end he has made many pecuniary sacrifices. The house has been closed upon public holidays, and was never opened on Sunday. For several years before the law prohibiting it was passed, it was the *only* public house in the city which closed on that day.

No accommodations for gaming were ever allowed upon the premises, or any inducements for disorderly characters.

In the publication of these, in addition to the painful facts which have gone before, the undersigned hopes to preserve in the public mind, for himself and business, a just and fair reputation. Respectfully,

d6-1t* LAWSON P. KEACH.

THACKERAY pronounced Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, of Boston, the wittiest and most entertaining man he met in America. This declaration was heartily made and yet deliberately given after months of intimacy with our chief literary and social celebrities from Boston to New Orleans.

The public of Baltimore have now an opportunity of joyously confirming this judgment of the great English humorist, as Mr. Gilman is announced for the Mercantile Library Lecture to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. His subject is "The Characteristics of New England Humor."—We predict an entertainment that will be long remembered, even in a splendid course, as one of unusual brilliancy and delight. d6-2t

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

TO BE ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

The proprietors of "THE EXCHANGE" will issue on the first of January a statement of the trade and commerce of Baltimore for the past year, embracing full and reliable statistics, and an accurate review of the course of the market for all the leading articles of merchandize. This statement will be prepared in the most careful manner, and will be found to contain a large amount of valuable information to all interested in the growing trade of the city. It will be issued on a double letter sheet, at three cents a copy, and where 25 or more copies are ordered, the name and business of the party will be inserted at the head of the statement in a conspicuous style.

They will also issue weekly thereafter a Letter Sheet Prices Current, comprising a reliable and full review of the markets for the week.

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INTERESTING TO PERSONS HOLDING HOUSES FOR RENT.

Your attention is invited to the propriety of INSURING your HOUSE RENT.

Females and persons retired from business who depend mainly upon their house rents for subsistence are specially interested in this matter.

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

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A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,
By GEO. H. MILES, ESQ., of Baltimore,
entitled,
MARY'S BIRTHDAY!
The management has secured the eminent and beautiful artiste, MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE,
in addition to the able dramatic company of the Theatre, to enable him to present this exquisite production
IN A FAULTLESS MANNER,
AT THE
HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE,
On MONDAY EVENING, December 5th.
Incidental to the play, a new library scene, painted expressly for it, by Mr. GETZ.
In announcing this drama for representation, the management beg leave to extract the following sentences from the New York papers, in their notices of the production of the play in that city:
"A domestic drama of the style of "The Little Treasure," "Clouds and Sunshine," and others, which have won well deserved popularity, and is in interest by dramatic effectiveness, equal to the best of them."
"The dramatist has boldly ignored all the usual stage effects; the play has no climaxes to startle and arouse an audience, but it is solid comedy, pastoral and domestic, that it makes ample amends and seems like the revelation of a new dramatic era in our midst."
☞The Box Sheet will be open on SATURDAY, Dec. 3d. There will be no extra charge for Reserved Seats.
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It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They
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IN SHAPE IT IS ENTIRELY NEW,
And will be sure to please all those who want
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In style and finish it cannot be excelled.
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Call and see him at No. 107 Baltimore street, adjoining Sun Iron Building. J. B. T. PHELPS, successor to J. W. Richardson & Co. n10-tf

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