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—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

The art of story-telling is as old as HOMER. Every nation has had, under various names, its romancers, and novelists, its *raconteurs*, and *improvisatore*—all of whom have been held in greater or less honor, according to the creative power they have displayed, or to the talent they have evinced, in clothing truth with the delightful adornments of fiction. Of all the story-tellers in modern times, we know of none that excel the Washington correspondents of the newspaper press in brilliancy of invention; in the art of converting vague hints into astounding facts; or in basing the most extraordinary conclusions upon the airiest of possible foundations. The Chancellor OXENSTIERN once counselled his son to "go forth, and see with how little wisdom the world "was governed;" but, while we do not doubt that close observation, even at this day, would confirm, to some extent, the truth of the Swedish Minister's sarcasm, we are certainly not prepared to admit, with our Washington letter writers, that all the statesmen of Europe are either knaves or fools, or that the chief province of diplomacy is to set "springs to catch woodcocks." The Federal Capital is, at the present time, crowded with these epistolary romanticists, and the predominance of the imaginative faculty in them was never more apparent. Some of the old painters were accustomed to produce charming pictures, by the use only of the three primitive colors; but the Washington letter writers accomplish much more extraordinary feats. They will take two or three secondary facts, or what passes for facts, and work them up into a narrative of foreign conspiracies against the Government of the UNITED STATES; of protectorates to be established over the Central American Republics; of interventions in Mexican affairs, and of outrages, either actually committed, or positively contemplated, upon our commerce in the Gulf stream. Does Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY hold confidential communications with Mr. BUCHANAN?—we are gravely assured that the object he had in view was to hoodwink the PRESIDENT. Does M. FELIX BELLY obtain a charter for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua?—the American people are straightway forewarned, that the scheme has been projected by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that his purpose is to establish for France an overshadowing influence in that quarter. If a few Spanish ships of war make their appearance before Vera Cruz, or Tampico, it is intimated that Spain has a secret understanding with England and France, and that the design is to establish a monarchical government in Mexico, and to place a Spanish Prince upon the throne. If an English Commander, upon the high seas, ventures to question the Captain of an American vessel, the act is denounced as a gross insult to the National flag. There is not a movement that can be made by a foreign Power, either in the Gulf stream, or in the waters of the Caribbean sea, that is not chronicled as suspicious, nor any official explanation which may be given of the object of that movement, that is not interpreted by contraries. If these fictions were accepted, by the mass of our people, as fictions merely, no harm would arise either to us or to others; but, as they are very generally accepted as truths, and are quoted by indignant, but unreflecting journalists, as evidences of the grasping disposition of European governments; of their jealousy of the UNITED STATES, and of their desire to intermeddle in matters that do not concern them; and as the American people are kept in a constant state of excitement by these *canards*, they are mischievous in the extreme. They not only lead to serious complications which, by the exercise of a little common sense, might be easily avoided; but they are degrading to the national dignity. These causeless slanders and the petty bickerings to which they give rise; the demands for explanations that they frequently call forth, and the half sarcastic responses that they sometimes provoke, have a direct tendency to bring about that very condition of things which it is the policy of our government to avoid. If we impute sinister motives to other nations, and persist in charging them, in spite of their solemn protestations to the contrary, with entertaining designs they have never formed; or if we attempt to exact an *amende honorable* for every frivolous or imaginary infringement of doubtful prerogatives, we must be prepared to expect that those we assail for light causes, or upon suspicion merely, will not always be in the mood to make the concessions we demand, and may possibly be induced to reply in a manner more curt than courteous. Few of our readers can have failed to have noticed, that the general tenor of the correspondence from Washington, in relation to Central American affairs, and to the movements of the Spanish, French, and English squadrons in the Gulf Stream has been of a semi-warlike character. Such reports, in spite of the declaration to the contrary, made by President BUCHANAN in his Message, even where they do not injuriously affect commercial enterprise, are well calculated to produce uneasiness in the public mind, and to embarrass the Government in its relations with foreign powers. How much more seriously this is the case, when journalists accept these fictions for established facts, and argue from them that we are drifting unconsciously into a war may be readily perceived. In the New York *Herald*, this desire to provoke ill-feeling has been so conspicuous of late, that it has prompted the Washington *Union* to make the semi-official statement that the *Herald's* startling discovery of a conspiracy on the part of the English, French, and Spaniards, to make war upon the interests of the UNITED STATES, is not only utterly unfounded in fact; but that, on the contrary, "those great European powers concur fully "in the line of policy laid down by the UNITED "STATES, concerning Mexico and Central America." Here then, we have an authoritative denial of all the rumors which have had their origin in the fertile brains of the story-tellers, who ply their vocation at the Federal Capital, and which have been so often made the theme of newspaper comment. It would be, perhaps, useless in us to suggest to these industrious "correspondents," the propriety of subordinating their imagination to truth and right reason; but we cannot help believing, nevertheless, that the public would feel greatly relieved if the Administration was permitted to assume the responsibility of our Foreign Affairs, without incurring the danger of having its policy thwarted by the "astounding revelations" of "special correspondents," or by what the *Union* calls, "the blunders and absurdities" of such journals as the New York *Herald*.

CUMBERLAND ITEMS.—The *Telegraph* understands that the Mount Savage Iron Company contemplate putting one of their large furnaces in blast some time during the coming Spring; dependant, somewhat, however, upon the action of Congress, relative to the tariff on iron.

Since the opening of canal navigation last spring up to the 14th inst., 253,501.14 tons of coal were shipped from this port by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, yielding a revenue of $126,382.66. 23,600 tons were shipped for Alexandria during November.

The Israelites of Cumberland are making efforts to build a synagogue.

The Potomac, Mills' creek, and the Canal, were frozen over during the latter part of last week, giving the first skating of the season.

PRINCE GEORGE.—On Monday Samuel H. Berry, Esq., Trustee, disposed of at public sale, the real estate of the late Allen P. Bowie. The home place containing 481 acres, sold for $56 per acre, and was purchased by John E. Bowie, Esq. Two other small tracts, detached from the home-place, sold at the same time.

Much progress has been made upon the Agricultural College, near Bladensburg, and the roofing on the first wing is now in active hands. Several new buildings in and around Bladensburg are about being completed, and at various other points between the College and Bladensburg, improvements are perceptible.

The sale of the personal estate of the late Capt. John Brookes was closed at Mount Calvert on Wednesday. The sale amounts to near $50,000—everything selling high.

Several of the Canada papers publish the message of President Buchanan in full. The Montreal *Herald* explains to its readers its reasons for thus occupying so much of its space:

"Our geographical position, our extensive and rapidly increasing commerce, and our intimate social relations with the people of the United States, give us an interest in whatever is calculated to affect their national welfare and prosperity, second only to the interest we feel in our own domestic affairs and in those of the great empire to which we belong.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The New England Republicans are making movements for the Presidency, in concert with similar movements in the Western and Northern States. An effort is being made to combine the strength of New England with the West, so as to cut off all aspirants in the Middle States. The movement has already assumed a strength that threatens success. The American element strongly predominates in the Eastern States—the entire organization being pledged to the principles and purposes of the American party. This is inclining towards Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, as a candidate to whose support all the elements of opposition might be rallied.—*Albany Statesman.*

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a recent decision in a case of slander, said it was no defence that the party sued had only repeated a common rumor. If the story is false and slanderous, it is repeated at the person's peril. Its power of mischief is in the circulation, and the repetition of the story gives it its currency, and, without an expression of disbelief, will confirm it.

"Flying Cloud," the celebrated Morgan horse of the Sherman family of Morgans, and sired by old Black Hawk, was sold in Missouri last week for $3,000 cash.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO,

The New York *Herald* publishes two despatches from Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister to Mexico, in relation to the forced loan, and to the closing of the American Legation. In the despatch dated June 23d, 1858, Mr. Cass says of the forced loan:

The actual condition of Mexico, independent of any other consideration, should have prevented this attempt to raise a revenue for a temporary and special purpose, from the citizens of other countries temporarily in Mexico. That republic is without any recognized government, exerting an authority over the whole country. The government of General Zuloaga is restricted to but a portion of it, while the rest of the country, comprising possibly a majority of the States, is in open opposition to this government, and is in arms against it. The government of the capital cannot extend protection out of the territory occupied by it, and it is unjust and unfriendly to other Powers to require their citizens to bear not only their just proportion of the regular taxes, but also of contributions assessed to raise the means to carry on belligerent operations. It is known that a large amount of property is now detained at Vera Cruz, of which no doubt a considerable proportion belongs to American citizens, and is destined for interior consumption in Mexico. The principle of this contribution would operate with great injustice in these cases. The government at the capital assesses its demand upon each individual, not upon the property he holds within its jurisdiction, but upon the whole amount of his property, wherever situated, and in the meantime each of the other local and contending governments may assume the same power, and thus subject foreigners to enormous exactions. You will state to the government of General Zuloaga these views of the United States, and that the President would consider the collection of these assessments as unjust to our citizens.

You will make known to the Mexican government the expectation of the President, that this matter will be no further acted on till the question of its bearing upon the rights of the United States has been fully investigated here.

The conduct of the Mexican government in relation to claims of American citizens for injuries done to their persons and property, has heretofore *given just cause of complaint to the government of the United States; nor has any evidence yet been furnished by the Mexican government of a disposition to satisfy the just demands arising out of these injuries, and in many instances outrages committed in the most wanton manner.*

I enclose a copy of a letter I addressed, on the 19th instant, to the Secretary of the Navy, and of his answer, by which you will see the measures which are about to be adopted in regard to one of these acts of injustice and violence—the seizure of Mr. Jesus Ainsa, and his imprisonment at Guaymas.

You will acquaint the Mexican government of the determination of this government to take all proper measures to release that person. For this purpose the steam frigate Saranac will visit Guaymas, and it is earnestly hoped, that if the authority of Gen. Zuloaga extends to that place, it will be exercised by taking such measures as will obviate the necessity of the interference of Commodore Long. It would be gratifying to the President if you were enabled to anticipate the object of Commodore Long's visit, by forwarding to Guaymas the assurances of a favorable termination of your efforts in behalf of Mr. Ainsa before the arrival of the Saranac.

In respect to this general subject, you will give the Mexican government distinctly to understand, that if outrages of this nature are not discontinued, and ample satisfaction made for those already committed, the United States will not hesitate to impose efficiently and obtain that justice for their citizens which Mexico ought to render, but which is pertinaciously withheld.

In a despatch, dated July 15, Mr. Cass says:

I have had a full conversation with the Attorney General on the subject of the contribution assessed upon American citizens by the Mexican government. And while neither he nor myself considers it a forced loan within the terms of the tenth article of the treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, the benefits of which are secured by our treaty to American citizens, yet I have nothing to contract in my despatch upon this subject, nor to change as to the unjust and unfriendly character of this imposition. The views therein presented are entirely concurred in by the Attorney General and are fully maintained. This system of extraordinary taxation to which foreigners temporarily residing in Mexico are subject, is out of all reasonable proportion to the protection afforded to them.

In your letter of June 19, you advise the department that, for the reasons stated, you were about to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the diplomatic relations between the legation of the United States and the Mexican government would be suspended until the pleasure of this government should be made known to you; and in your despatch, just received, you announce that this determination had been carried into effect, and you inclose a copy of your note to the Minister of Foreign Relations, making known to him that this suspension would take place from the day of its date.

The President sanctions the measure you have adopted, and will not instruct you to renew the relations thus broken off, but directs you to withdraw the legation of the United States from that republic.

Your action upon this occasion, and the circumstances attending it, have led the President to consider the condition of Mexico, and the state of our relations with that country. Both are equally unsatisfactory.

The government of the capital has neglected the just complaints of the United States, and evinced no disposition whatever to redress the injuries that have been committed upon the persons and property of our citizens. Your previous efforts upon this subject have failed, and *the reports received from you indicate little expectation of a favorable change, till the United States, to adopt your own language, shall give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens.*

Immediately after the receipt of this despatch, you will communicate this decision to the Mexican government, and request the necessary passports for yourself and your suit. You will proceed to Vera Cruz, where an armed steamer has been ordered to repair and await your arrival. She will convey yourself and your family and secretary to such convenient port in the United States as you may indicate.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, Nov. 13, 1858.

SIR: The tables giving the number and distribution of our troops will be laid before you by the Adjutant General, the object of this, my annual report, being to offer some remarks on the recent services, general condition, and wants of the army. The annexed general order (No. 22) will illustrate, in some instances, (omitting others,) the extraordinary zeal, activity, patient endurance, and prowess habitually displayed by the troops—officers and men—in the perpetually recurring wars with the Indians about our border settlements. Thus, with an average effective force of (say) ten thousand men, exclusive of recruits in depot and in route, less by at least three regiments than is needed, the army has been for years, in nearly all its parts, almost constantly engaged in the pursuit of enemies, or in daily expectation of being called upon to repeat such services. This state of excessive activity, fatigue, and hardship has led to excessive losses more from disease and desertion than from battles or combats; the greater part of which may be primarily attributed to *deficiency in numbers.*

This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add that, as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from our frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion. Minnesota, Arizona, and the northern frontiers of Texas and Arkansas have recently supplied striking illustrations of this fact.

For the happy conclusion of long standing Indian troubles in Florida, much credit is due to the energy and judgment of Colonel Loomis, the last commander in that war.

In New Mexico, Brevet Brigadier General Garland, an intelligent and enterprising commander, has used his limited force to the best advantage in punishing hostile and in keeping in check turbulent Indians, besides detaching very handsome support, in the handsomest manner, to the Utah army in its embarrassments of the last winter. Colonel Boonville, who has recently succeeded General Garland in this command, is carrying out the views of the latter with like perseverance and success.

The cheerfulness and efficiency of the Utah army, under its very able commander, Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, notwithstanding its difficult marches and inadequate privations, have won for it a large portion of the admiration of the country.

In Texas, Brevet Major General Twiggs has, with his usual ability, made the most effective disposition of the force at his command, resulting already in substantial and brilliant success, which he proposes to follow up, if necessary, in a winter campaign.

In the Pacific department, Brevet Brigadier General Clarke, the commander, has displayed an energy and judgment worthy of high commendation. Upon the first news of recent hostilities in that quarter his measures were rapidly and wisely taken. Troops and supplies were promptly assembled near the theatre of operation, and, under his immediate direction, two columns, commanded by Colonel Wright and Major Steptoe, respectively, were organized and put in motion against the enemy. Successive victories have already caused most of the hostile bands to disperse or sue for peace, which, no doubt, will soon be re-established. (I mean, in the act of signing this report, that my prediction is now history.)

The department of the West has recently been commanded, in succession, by Brigadier General Harney, Colonel Sumner, and Colonel Francis Lee. Garrisons have been established and strengthened in it, along the emigrant route to the West, and for months a column of cavalry was kept in movement on the plains to overawe disaffected tribes. The troops in Minnesota and on the Upper Missouri have all continued to render valuable service in restraining the Indians from committing massacres and depredations in that quarter.

On the many and formidable roving tribes on this side of and on the Rocky Mountains, not in open hostility, but yet of doubtful or menacing dispositions, and whose depredations would soon have called for direct punishment, a great moral effect has been incidentally produced by our display of force in the direction of Utah. These large moving columns have been seen, and the power of the United States, to some little extent for the first time in those regions, estimated and feared. Such displays, often repeated and in sufficient numbers, combined with feats of arms like those set forth in the annexed order, can alone give the security to our frontiers for which the army is held responsible.

From the distribution of the troops into fragments, an increase of the regular medical officers has become a necessity. Sometimes private physicians may be hired, but not always, and rarely of the required science and experience, even at extravagant rates of compensation. No less than six posts in a single department have been recently reported to me as without a medical officer.

I must also again beg attention to the miserable state of the barracks or quarters at nearly all our permanent fortifications and posts. Health and efficiency, as well as comfort, must be sacrificed where strict attention is not given to the lodgings of men.

Incessant calls for reinforcements received from the frontiers compel us habitually to forward recruits without the instruction that should precede service in the field; and, on joining their regiments, perhaps in the act of pursuing an enemy, it is long before the deficiency can be supplied. The want of this instruction has always been felt in combat, notwithstanding the usual gallantry of the troops. As it is no longer difficult to fill our ranks by enlistments, it would be highly desirable to detain the recruits sufficiently long for instruction at our larger depots, especially those destined for the mounted service; but, again, this cannot be done without some additional regiments.

The institution of the artillery school at Fort Monroe will leave nothing to be desired for that arm after we shall be at liberty to withdraw from the field the additional companies (three) which are needed. The school will then consist of eight companies, two from each regiment, alternating every two years with some other companies of their regiment. Thus, with two mounted companies, one-third of each artillery regiment would at all times be engaged in acquiring, with the best help, the difficult theory and practice of artillery, while the other two-thirds would in emergencies be available for infantry service as heretofore. For such instruction there will be required, as the department is aware, an appropriation to add to the government lands about Fort Monroe (for exercise of field batteries and long ranges of heavy guns) before the school can receive its full development. Without waiting for this extension, however, a systematic course of instruction has been commenced under Colonel Brown, the superintendent, and its progress is already satisfactory.

There is in the circumstances of our service no reasonable distinction between the three arms now recognised as mounted riflemen, dragoons, and cavalry, if indeed the law intended any between the two latter. Their fields of operation and duties generally are in all respects the same, and whatever variations exist in uniform and equipment only serve to create inconvenience and expense. I therefore recommend that the three corps be consolidated into one line of cavalry regiments, (five) for the tactics and equipment of which I suggest that the experience of a select board of cavalry officers be consulted.

It is my duty to present the fact that reports come to me from some quarters of the injurious effects upon discipline produced by the neglect of the law requiring that the troops shall be paid *at least* once in two months, it being understood that the pay department has not the number of deputies necessary to approach regularity at any of the more distant posts. Dunkenness, disorders and desertions are the consequences of the larger payments, which are made at long intervals.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT,

To Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning. The closing session of the Senate was extremely boisterous.

It is stated that the religious revival has caused a novel proceeding at the West. A number of prominent laymen have organized themselves into an association called the "Flying Artillery." They send a messenger before them to "prepare the way," and then the laymen preach sermons to the people. Thousands had been collected together in several towns and villages throughout the State to hear distinguished laymen preach the gospel. Judge Storer, of the Supreme Court, lately discoursed from the text, "Christ is the end of the law." Other distinguished jurists and professional men, among them Professor Mitchell, are members of the "Flying Artillery."

Alexander Robinson, who was arrested in Philadelphia a short time ago on a charge of rape in Delaware, having induced a young girl to leave home on the pretence that her brother was sick, and then committed violence upon her, has been tried and convicted of the offence, and sentenced *to be hung*, it being a capital offence in Delaware. The execution is fixed for the 11th of February. Another individual was concerned with him in the affair, who will also be tried.

The Commissioners for tracing and marking the line between Virginia and Tennessee have finished their work for the winter. They traced the line from Bristol to White Top, and found several offsets in it. They then went to Cumberland Gap, and found it to be due west from Bristol, and precisely on the latitude of 36.30. They will begin their work again early in the spring.

The death of Col. Albert Pike of Arkansas is announced. He was a distinguished lawyer, poet and scholar. He commanded "C" company of the Arkansas cavalry in Mexico, and was a brave and determined soldier. He was a Past Grand Master of Free Masons in that State.

The announcement that Major Brewerton, of the army, who has charge of the construction of Fort Carroll, has resigned his position in the army is incorrect. Capt. Brewerton, of the Ordnance, has resigned.

The masons at Snow Hill, Worcester county, propose to celebrate St John's day.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by Rev. Jas. P. Carter, WILLIAM JAS. N to Miss MARY E. WING, eldest daughter of Rev. Charles Wing, all of Talbot county, Md.

In this city, on the 14th instant, by Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D., G. A. BANSEMER, of Indiana, to SUSAN BYERS, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 12th instant, by Rev. H. J. Day, JAS. LIVSEY to Miss S. J. CARMINE, both of Baltimore county, Md.

On the 12th instant, by Rev. R. H. Waters, Dr. WALTER JOHNSON to Miss JULIA DONALDSON, all of Anne Arundel county.

Near Elk Ridge Landing, on the 13th instant, by Rev. A. M. Harman, WM. E. CHANDLEE, of Montgomery, to Miss MARTHA E. SUTTON, of Baltimore county.

DIED,

On the 15th instant, ELIAS BISHOP, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, JOHN HUFT, aged 9 months and 7 days, youngest son of John R. and Adele Gould.

On the 15th instant, HENRY MILLER, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, JAMES CAUSY, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 14th instant, JOHN W. BARRY, aged 56 years and 1 month.

On the 14th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Samuel H. and Matilda Whittington.

On the 14th instant, FREDERICKA JANE, youngest daughter of George and Augusta Bodensick, aged 6 years, 5 months and 1 day.

On the 15th instant, HORACE BIAS, in the 58th year of his age.

LAST CHANCE!
HAVANA PLAN! HAVANA PLAN!
Who wants $30,000 for only $10? At the lucky office of EGERTON & BRO.,
1t Exchange Place.

LAST CHANCE!
HAVANA PLAN! HAVANA PLAN!
This is the last chance to get a ticket in the famous Havana Plan Lottery which draws on SATURDAY, (to-morrow.) Who wants $30,000 to-day for $10. Apply early at EGERTON & BRO'S,
1t Exchange Place.

BUT A LITTLE WHILE.
DISTRIBUTION
POSITIVELY TAKES PLACE 1ST OF JANUARY.
All who have not yet subscribed in the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, should do so at once.
FOR THREE DOLLARS
you receive the ART JOURNAL for one year, a copy of the superb engraving,
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
and in addition, a chance in the distribution of several hundred Paintings, Sculptures, &c., &c., which takes place the first of the year. Subscriptions received by SOLOMON KING, Hon. Sec'y,
d17-tD2Sr No. 1 S. Calvert st.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! CHRISTMAS GOODS!
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
corner of Calvert and Water sts.,
Has received the new goods for the holidays, consisting of Rich Fancy Goods, Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Pure Silver Ware, Silver Plated Tea Setts and Waiters, Castors, Forks, Knives, Mantel Clocks, with a very large variety of useful articles suitable for presents. The public are respectfully invited to examine the stock.
d17-tf

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.

SOMETHING NEW.
Grand display of CHRISTMAS TOYS at the Baltimore Museum. On Wednesday next, "THE NEW YORK TOY COMPANY" will open one of the largest collection of TOYS and other articles for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ever offered in this city, for which purpose they have engaged the BALTIMORE MUSEUM, which will be thrown open to the public free of charge of admission.
This stock consists of a great variety of Wooden, Glass, Paper, China and other TOYS, together with a variety of most valuable and costly presents, such as
CHINA WARE, JEWELRY, PLATED SETS,
FANCY TABLES,
and in fact every variety of articles suited for the holidays, which they will be able to offer on the cheapest terms, both at wholesale and retail, as the stock of goods has been procured at the New York auctions and other places, on such terms as will enable us to sell them lower than they can be obtained in this city.
d16 3t

$1,500!!! MAMMOTH RAFFLE!
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!
No Blanks! All Prizes!
$2.50 PER CHANCE.
Consisting of Watches, Ear-Rings, Breast Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Lockets, Charms, Gold and Silver Headed Walking Canes, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Surprise Cigar Cases, Jewel Stands, Perfume Stands, Fans, Cabas, Leather Bags, Mantel Ornaments, Fine China Figures, and an endless variety of *Souvenirs* for the Holidays.—Call and examine prizes at
D. C. DRISCOLL'S
Fancy Perfumery and Furnishing store,
No. 25 Baltimore street,
next door to Frederick street.
N. B.—Persons at a distance, by remitting the amount, can have their prizes sent them as they may direct.
The Raffle will take place under the superintendance of four disinterested and responsible gentlemen, who will certify to its correctness, and persons interested will be published agreeable of the result.
d15-tf

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
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 SOUTH STREET.
At this office, also,
Your HOUSES may be insured;
Or your MERCHANDIZE;
Or your HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;
Or your VESSELS on the stocks, or afloat in port; on the most favorable terms, for a year, month or week.
All losses are promptly adjusted and paid.
JOHN B. SEIDENSRICKER, Prest.,
J. R. MAGRUDER, Sec'y.
OFFICE, No. 30 SOUTH STREET,
New Building, opposite Second st.
oc22-eotf Nat. Ins. Co. office of Baltimore.

NOURSE & COWAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 1 NORTH CALVERT STREET,
s27 Baltimore, Md.
WASHING AND IRONING is still done for families and individuals, at the Laundry, No. 1 East Baltimore st., by the bridge. A careful hand will collect and return the clothes. Call and leave your order and get a list of prices, rules and regulations.
oc4-d3m

COAL OFFICE.
No. 192 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR ST. PAUL.
$4.75 per ton for White or Red Ash Coals, delivered in any part of the city. Don't forget the place,
192 BALTIMORE ST.
n30-3tawtf

OCULIST AND AURIST.
DR. E. P. MORONG,
SINCE HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE,
Makes an exclusive specialty of the treatment of
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,
MEDICALLY AND SURGICALLY.
OFFICE, 71 N. CHARLES ST.,
d15-tf Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.—An excellent family horse; stands without hitching, and would suit a physician. Also, a good Rockaway and Harness. Apply at the Coal Office, corner of Central Avenue and Lombard st.
d14-3t

(From the Boston Literary Gazette.)
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
It deserves to be called one of the greatest discoveries of the age, as it not only turns hair back to its original color, but removes all dandruff from the scalp, and cures tetter, disease irritations, and is a stimulant and tonic to the organs necessary to supply nutriment and coloring matter to the hair. It removes the causes which tend to turn the hair gray, it prevents the hair from falling off, and brings it out where the head is bald.
CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canadas, and by
JOHN C. GIVEN, Chinaman's Tea Store,
d13-2w 37 and 39 *Baltimore street.*

TEMPLE OF LIGHT.
LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE,
ECONOMISE IN BURNING GAS.
SAVE YOUR EYES.
THE
CARCEL GAS BURNER
was awarded a SILVER MEDAL by the MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
For economy in consumption of Gas.
For self-regulating power.
For softness and steadiness of light,
For simplicity of construction.
For durability and beauty of finish.
Office No. 50 Baltimore street near Gay.
d8-1m M. VENNARD.

J. B. T. PHELPS has just received a handsome assortment of Black and Colored RIBBED BEAVER CLOTHS, for Ladies' Cloaks. Also has on hand a large and well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings.—He also will make up CLOTHING of every description.
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

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
AT 105 BALTIMORE STREET,
HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
☞We are now offering a new family machine at the LOW PRICE OF FIFTY DOLLARS.
☞Hemming guages of every width, binding guages of all sizes, are adjusted to our machines.
☞Send for a copy of I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette.*
oc1-tf W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.

DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
SOLE AGENTS
BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
oc18 tf 36 SECOND STREET.

INNOCENT AND USEFUL PLEASURE.
"By it I saw Egypt and its ruins, the Nile and its turned boatmen; Greece and its Acropolis," &c., &c.—N. P. Willis.
The above delighted exclamation of the gifted Poet after a Stereoscopic examination, can now be realized by all others, from an infinite variety of them, PAPER and GLASS, now opening and on sale, with every form of Box, at No. 2 N. Liberty street.
d15-1m WM. A. WISONG.

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 the 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 from 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 at 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:—137 Baltimore street, Baltimore; 495 Broadway, New York.
☞Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
☞Send for a Circu lar. n11-tf

A LITTLE BIT CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Fancy, Plain and Common DINNER, TEA, and CHAMBER Sets; INDIA CHINA DINNER Sets; Cut and Moulded Glass in Sets; COAL OIL LAMPS and every thing else CHEAP at JOHN A. DOBSON & CO.'S, 2 and 4 N. Charles street.
s20-3m

GEORGE MCKENDREE TEAL, at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, has received his Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS.
We are satisfied that persons wishing to economize in articles of dress will save money by purchasing of him
oc21-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.

This is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. Send for a Circular.
OFFICE—126 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
AMERICAN BUILDING,
s16-1y Baltimore, Md

PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL COLORS.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in India Ink.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in Water Colors.
PHOTOGRAPHS—Plain Mammoth size.
PHOTOGRAPHS—in every style.
PHOTOGRAPHS—made every size.
PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.
G. N. BARNARD,
n2-6m No. 213 Baltimore street.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT 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 despatch 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 Fire-Wood Mill.
☞Office corner of Baltimore and North streets, over Patriot Office

DULANY & HARRIS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 46 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
Have a well selected stock of
French, English and American
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.
Gentlemen of fastidious taste are invited to call and examine our goods, as we think we can please them.
s18-tJanl

G. K. QUAIL,
Will introduce his FALL STYLE OF GENTS' HATS THIS DAY,
IN SHAPE IT IS ENTIRELY NEW,
And will be sure to please all those who wear A FASHIONABLE HAT.
In style and finish it cannot be excelled.
☞ Also a fine selection of FANCY FURS for Ladies and fancy CAPS for Children.
FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM,
s27-3m No. 258 West Pratt street.

MILLER & BEACHAM'S
MUSIC AND PIANO STORE,
No. 10 NORTH CHARLES ST.
☞Orders for FOREIGN MUSIC solicited and promptly attended to. oc 20-1y

SAVE MONEY AND BUY SLOAT & CO.'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
Price $50 and $65, complete.
Beauty and *excellence* of *Stitch* alike on both *sides* of the fabric sewed; *economy* of thread, *simplicity* of construction, *portability* and ease of operation, speed, quietness of movement, strength and firmness of *seam* that will not rip or ravel, applicability to a variety of materials, compactness and elegance of model and finish.
L. D. CHASE, Agent,
n16-tfr No. 99 Baltimore street.

R. P. BAYLEY,
No. 6 HANOVER ST., NEAR BALTIMORE ST.,
Has just opened a fine stock of China, Glass and Queensware, SILVER PLATED WARE, CASTORS, FINE CUTLERY, &c., which he intends selling off CHEAP for Cash Persons about buying would do well to call at No. 6 HANOVER ST.
n16-tf

AMBRO-DAGUERREOTYPES, &C.
MR. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card-board, plates or canvas; life size or in miniature 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 enables him to assure his patrons complete satisfaction or no charge.
s7-1y

JAS. W. GEDDESS,
No. 92 MULBERRY STREET, NEAR EUTAW.
METAL ROOFING,
HOUSE GUTTERS AND SPOUTING.
Also, REPAIRING AND BUILDING HOT AIR FURNACES, LATROBE STOVES.
oc8-d1y

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
Economy, Durability and Security.
Warren's Fire and Water Proof
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.
Unrivalled by anything 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,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.
jy26-tf

MR. B. WASKEY has taken the warerooms lately occupied by Wm. H. Blass, No. 3 N. Gay st., where he has opened an entirely new and splendid style of Furniture, which citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to call and examine, as he guarantees to suit all who may favor him with a call. Every housekeeper should have a bottle of his celebrated Polishing Varnish.
oc21-2m

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
AT EVANS & HOYT'S, AT EVANS & HOYT'S
AT EVAN