BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

The DAILY EXCHANGE PRICES CURRENT, being a reliable and comprehensive review of the Baltimore Markets for the past week, neatly printed on letter sheet, may be obtained at our counting oom.

The Hon. WM. B. REED, our ex-Commissioner to China, has been indebted to his fellow-citizens in Philadelphia for an opportunity to reply to the charges that were preferred against him by the London *Times*, and to the criticisms of those whom he mildly reproves by styling them "the inconsiderate ones at home." As THE EXCHANGE happens to be included in the latter category, it is due both to ourselves, and to Mr. REED that we should show to what extent his explanations meet the points upon which it was alleged that he had failed to justify public expectation. Were it possible to do so without trenching too much upon our very limited space, we would reproduce Mr. REED's speech entire. But as it occupies nearly four columns of fine type, and necessarily contains a vast amount of matter that is not pertinent to the issue, we propose to confine ourselves strictly to those passages which are relied upon by Mr. REED to refute the allegations that have been made against him. Those allegations may be briefly stated as follows:

First.—That the close and confidential relations which existed between Mr. REED and Count PUTIATINE, the Russian Plenipotentiary, prevented the former from acting as cordially with the English and French Commissioners as might have been the case under other circumstances.

Second.—That his preconceived opinions with regard to the Chinese officials and as to the best mode of dealing with them, led him astray from the outset, and made him, to some extent, the dupe of their arts, and tricks, and subterfuges.

Third.—That he evinced a readiness to enter upon negotiations with any Mandarin that offered himself for that purpose, without caring whether the latter was or was not clothed with full power to treat.

Fourth.—That he interposed to the prejudice of his own government and to the restriction of commerce generally, at the instance of the Chinese Commissioners, for the purpose of inducing Lord ELGIN to abandon his demands for a concession of the free navigation of all the rivers of China, and a permanent diplomatic residence at Pekin, notwithstanding the fact that every substantial advantage which was won by any of the other Commissioners would enure also to the UNITED STATES under the usual clause granting equality of privileges.

There were other matters besides the above, in which the policy adopted by Mr. REED was of questionable propriety, but as they are of lesser importance we shall not touch upon them at this time. We have simply stated the chief charges that were brought against him, and we now propose to show to what extent the truth of them has been established by Mr. REED's own testimony. Referring to the alleged want of cordiality between himself and the Allied Commissioners, in consequence of his intimate relations with Count PUTIATINE, he says:

"If the swarm of busy scribblers, such as always flutter in the sunshine of patronage, sometimes tried to produce irritation and annoyance—if one phantom—the suspicion of Russian influence—sometimes crossed our path, I always found that candor, good temper, and a moderate exercise of good sense, were more than a match for them, and I assure you, gentlemen, in spite of the newspapers, we were excellent friends."

This answer does not meet the point. The question is—did Mr. REED show any decided preferences for his Russian "co-operator?—to quote his own expression. Here is what he says:

"Let me not for a moment be understood as denying that between his Excellency Count Putiatine, and me there were the most intimate and confidential relations. Excluded as neutrals—perhaps properly so—from the Councils of the belligerent allies, we naturally drifted into close intimacy, which ripened, on my part, and, I believe, on his, into warm personal friendship, which I shall never disown."

Proceeding to philosophise upon the remote causes which justified those "intimate and confidential relations," Mr. REED favors us with the following historical disquisition:

"It may be," he says, "a matter of wonder to some who speculate on uncongenial associations that Russians and Americans can be friends; but no one familiar with our history can fail to see why it is so. Our records are not filled with contrasts of antipathy to-day and loving kindness to-morrow—crusades of centuries on one page and hollow dynastic affiliation on the next."

After flinging this bitter sarcasm at the two Powers with whose representatives he would have us believe he was on the best terms of friendship, he proceeds to emphatically deny that the intimacy which existed between himself and Count PUTIATINE was "prostituted to unworthy and secret cabals." We cheerfully exonerate both of them from "forming any plan, combination, agreement, or understanding, to frustrate the policy "of Great Britain or France." But the Russian proclivities of Mr. REED were, nevertheless, distinctly apparent, and, naturally enough, rendered his relations with the allies more formal and restrained. Mr. REED himself tells us in another part of his speech that "the flags of Russia "and the UNITED STATES were hoisted on the *America*—the flags of the two nations who were and "meant to be at peace with China," and that he "was excluded from the councils of the belligerent allies;" and yet, we are to credit the fact that he had no Russian sympathies whatever, and that he did not insensibly fall into a line of policy which was best calculated to promote the interests of Russia, and was therefore adverse to those of the UNITED STATES—the one seeking to extend her overland commerce with China, the other to increase it by free access to the sea ports, and by an unrestricted intercourse with the interior of the Empire by means of the navigable rivers.

We now come to the next charge—that which alleges against him an almost child-like ignorance of the tricks and deceptions, which have from time immemorial characterized Chinese diplomacy.—Here again Mr. REED shall speak for himself.—Premising that up to the period when the ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin took place, Mr. REED laboured under the impression that Chinese officials only required to be dealt with mildly and considerately, to obtain from them all that could reasonably be asked, we proceed to show what Mr. REED's opinion of them was after he was made acquainted with the purport of certain documents which at the capture of Canton were found in the Yamun of Governor YEH:

"One of those documents," says Mr. Reed, "purported to be the report made by the commissioners who met Sir J. Bowring and Mr. McLane in 1854, and the Imperial comments or rescripts—a document of great and painful interest, as illustrating the habitual faithlessness of Chinese officials."

After regretting that the knowledge of those documents had been concealed from him by Lord ELGIN, until his (Mr. REED's) return to Shanghae, he remarks:

"They were certainly the most painful revelations of the mendacity and treacherous habits of the high officials of this empire yet given to the world. They cannot be read without contemptuous resentment; and I have no such confidence in my equanimity and self-control as to determine what might have been my inclination before and after the fall of the Taku forts, had the contents of those papers been known to me."

Thus far, then, Mr. REED establishes by his narrative the positions assumed by his critics. Taking up next his account of his interview with the Mandarin, TAN, with whom he was willing to treat, but desisted upon the representation of the Allies that TAN was not provided "with full "powers"—we find the following comment:

"In the exercise of the best judgment I could form, I did not agree in the opinion that before an interview the production of 'full powers' was essential, or, indeed, if negotiations in good faith could be begun, that it was worth while to be critical or exacting as to the technical powers. I attached to these formalities just as little value as it is understood Lord Elgin and Baron Gros did to ceremony when they ceded the place of honor to Pehqui and the Tartar General at Canton."

And yet those very formalities, as Mr. REED ought to have known, constitute the essence of Chinese diplomacy, and their observance or non-observance makes all the difference between those contracts that are binding upon the parties, and those that are not. In another place Mr. REED returns to this subject again, and remarks that "under TAN's powers a treaty with every variety "of most favored clauses, might have been "made, which would have been ratified in twenty-"four hours." Fortunately for him, however, this opinion was not put to the test, otherwise the treaty would, in all probability, have shared the fate of the documents which were found in YEH's Yamun.

With respect to the last charge—that of seeking an interview with the Allied Commissioners, for the purpose of inducing them to abandon those demands which had reference to the free navigation of the Chinese Rivers and the permanent residence of Foreign Ministers at Pekin, Mr. REED admits the fact that he did visit them for that purpose, but only under the following circumstances:

"They—the Chinese Commissioners—then implored us to speak in their behalf to the French Minister, which we reluctantly agreed to do, taking care, over and over again, to limit our agency to a statement of facts, and assuring the Commissioners that we should give no counsel and express no opinion as to the matter. This was done, and our representation was received by Baron Gros with the friendly courtesy and consideration which always characterized him. He asked our permission to communicate what we had said, and as we had said it, to Lord Elgin, to which we gladly consented."

We have thus passed in review all of the principal charges that have been brought against Mr. REED for the course pursued by him in China, and have given his reply to them in his own words. On the first three counts of the indictment, we fear that those who read his defence will pronounce judgment against him, and on the fourth, and last, that they will be disposed to render the qualified Scotch verdict of "not proven."

Since Mr. SWANN aspired to become a ruler among men, it is an undeniable fact that the laws have been oftener and more impudently violated here, than ever before in the same space of time.—The columns of our contemporaries will show, during the past year, a series of open-handed outrages, of which the brickmakers, the caulkers, and the stevedores have been equally the victims. Add to these the shameless destruction of the elective franchise, and the repeated shootings, riots and assaults, which have disgraced the city, and the impartial reader may seek in vain for a parallel period under any preceding administration.

On Thursday we had another instance of the audacity of the lawlessness in our midst, in the attack upon the laborers employed on the city railroad. It really seems, as if for the future, every illegal or unpopular measure, or opinion even, is to be arrested by injunctions more violent and speedy than those of any recognized tribunal. On the day mentioned, we are informed that a crowd of fifty or more persons insisted on being employed on this work, and at their own price, and on being refused they drove off all the workmen engaged by the company, and remained in possession of the ground for several hours. Such things do occur sometimes, it is true, in all large cities, but it is tasking too far the credulity of our citizens to ask them to believe that they can be repeated over and over, in open day, in any community where an unflinching and active enforcement of the law has made its authority either feared or respected. Yesterday, operations were still suspended on the road, and what course may be pursued to settle the difficulties we know not, though it is reported that the demands of the invaders will be complied with. It is not so much on account of the actual damage done that we mention the matter, but because it is significant of the insecure tenure by which our rights are held. With four hundred officers of his own choosing and under his immediate control, any man in the Mayoralty of sufficient integrity and firmness could so have regulated their daily conduct, as to have thereby inspired good citizens with confidence, and the bad with wholesome terror. No such course has been pursued, and it is on this account that we have been, from election to election, under the dominion of violence and misrule. Until some radical change is effected in the tone of our Municipal Government, the periodical hanging of some petted outlaw will do little towards checking the spirit of reckless ruffianism which has grown up among us, or curbing its frequent manifestations against the peace and order of society.

We learn from the Hanover *Spectator* that a very destructive hail storm passed over that town, and its neighborhood, between four and five o'clock on Monday last. Some of the hail stones measured four and a half inches in circumference. Most of them were as large as musket balls. Wheat and rye fields in the track of the storm were utterly destroyed. From three to four thousand panes of glass were shattered in the town. The iron roof of a shed belonging to the Hanover Railroad Company was penetrated by the stones in many places.—At New Oxford and McSherrystown the storm was equally violent. It is not supposed the extent of ground covered by the storm was very great, although we observe in our exchanges that it extended to York.

THE ALLEGED TRIAL OF COMMANDER RIDGELY BY A COURT MARTIAL.—In one of the letters of our Montevideo correspondents, published a few weeks since, it was stated that Commander Ridgely, of the United States steamer Atlanta, had been ordered to a court martial on board the Falmouth, by Commodore Forrest, for having shaved the head of one of his sailors, and otherwise ill-treated the poor wretch so that in his desperation he jumped overboard and was drowned. A letter signed by all the officers of the Atlanta, declare the statement to be untrue, and that they had never known of any unusual punishment having been inflicted on any of the crew of the Atlanta during the cruise. Our correspondent at Montevideo was, of course, misinformed. We learn from one of the commanders of the Paraguay squadron that one of the crew of the Atlanta did jump overboard, but that it was done while he was in the fit of drunkenness, and he adds that Commander Ridgely was neither court martialed nor censured for it.—*N. Y. Times.*

[The story of the trial, by court martial, of Commander Ridgely, of the United States navy, was so widely circulated, that it is due to that gentleman, especially here, where he resides, that the contradiction should be presented to the public. We have seen a copy of the letter referred to in the above extract from the New York *Times*, signed by all the officers of the *Atlanta*, declaring the statement false.—EDS.]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION TO THE PEOPLE OF CORRIENTES, AFTER HIS RETURN FROM PARAGUAY.

[TRANSLATION.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I must thank my good fortune for the felicitous circumstance that brings me among the loyal and meritorious public of Corrientes upon the glorious anniversary of Caceros. I see no enemy sufficient for my country; no war difficult to preserve her glory, her integrity, her dignity, her independence and her beautiful constitution. Corrientinos! I would like to embrace you all within my arms as I sorrowfully take leave of you. I embrace all in my illustrious friend, Governor Pujel. He is worthy of the love you profess for him: preserve it! He has done much for the happy condition of things through which the beautiful Corrientes is led to a grand future. I recognize in him all the merit of a patriotic and illustrious Governor, and the Confederation owes him a distinguished place among those of her sons whose names its history should treasure. Health to him! Union and prosperity to the people of Corrientes!

(Signed) JUSTE JOSE DE URQUIZA.

Corrientes, Feb. 3d, 1859.

Piccolomini is to leave us. She has made $4,000 per month since she has been here, which is thought to be cause enough for considerable emotion. Her emotion at her magnificently attended benefit the other night broke out, in spots, something like the following:

"My dear Frens—In zis beautiful tempell, some several mons zince, you made me one grande welcome! You no understand how happie I was always made ever zince, by ze continuation of zat welcome. Ze boxes, (prolonged glance at the first circle) ze upper rows, (careful look in that direction) ze galleries [gives a furtive glance towards the sky circle but misses the pit altogether,] have all testified to zeir welcome with much "argent," (silver,) and I will always zank you from ze bottome of my heart, and sall hold zese contributions in ze sweet memory. Zis big contree, zis monster contree, were I have traveled with ze great speed, I sall leave with regreat ze most zincere, and sall pray good angel to bring me back to so ver soon. My dear frens: I now bid you ze adieu."

Suffocated with emotion, Pic. retired.—*New York Sun.*

RUST IN WHEAT.—The rust has already made its appearance in the wheat in this vicinity, and notwithstanding the favorable state of the weather at present, its ravages are fearfully on the increase.—The fields of Messrs. J. C. Combs, B. G. Harris, Gen. Fred. Maddox, Geo. Combs and H. G. S. Key, have been attacked by it, and a gentleman, who inspected the large field of the latter gentleman, which runs parallel with our village, informs us, that it will not be worth cutting, unless the progress of the rust is soon arrested. We have not heard from other sections of our county, but we are apprehensive that the whole wheat crop of our county will be more or less affected by the rust, as its appearance in this section is generally attributed to the heavy quantity of rain which fell during last Fall and Winter, and the unusual dampness of the present Spring.—*St. Mary's Beacon, June 2.*

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with turpentine, and put into wardrobes or drawers, for a single day, or three times a year, it is said, is sufficient preservation against moths.

EUROPE.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The New York papers of yesterday contain but few details not included in our own despatches.—We subjoin the following particulars:

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday, several detachments of Austrians advanced to Caprisco, near San Germano, driving off cattle, and firing at the peasants. Our troops, desiring to fight, awaited the enemy at San Germano, but they withdrew to Vercelli—which place they this morning evacuated, after blowing up two arches of the bridge of Sezia. Our troops occupied Vercelli this afternoon. The Austrians, with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river. No collision had yet taken place between the opposing armies.

It was reported that General Gyulai had sent word to his government that his provisions were beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he would not be able to hold his present position for more than fifteen days longer.

The French Government, it was said, had received information that four Russian *corps de armee* had moved towards the Austrian frontier.

It was asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived on the 19th at Milan, and departed directly for Pavia, accompanied by General Hess.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* announces that a Norwegian brig, while going into Venice, was stopped by a French frigate, and informed that all Austrian ports, with the exception of Trieste and Ancona, were in a state of blockade. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the fact.

The French fleet before Venice had already taken twenty vessels.

Fifteen French men-of-war had been seen near Cittaro, on the coast of Dalmatia.

The *Times'* correspondent in the Austrian camp, says hat a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blockaded by sunken ships, or vessels laden with stones are moved close by, ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes notice, and guns of large calibre command all these obstacles. The Paris correspondent of The *Times*, however, says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade that port for the present.

The Liverpool *Post* promises to have reliable information explanatory of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, the Austrian troops will march directly on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the reward of what looks like treachery is to be Moldavia and Wallachia. The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The *Post* then proceeds to show the incentive to a European league against Napoleon, and says that it is disposed to place implicit faith in its information.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The London Stock Exchange has been very dull, and Consols have slightly declined.

The *Times* (City Article) of last evening, says: "Complete stagnation continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. The scarcity of Stock having been somewhat relieved, prices closed about an ⅛ per cent. worse than yesterday. The discount market was very dull. Good bills, at two to three months, were taken at 3 to 4 per cent. Gold continues to be taken from the Bank for export. The bills of Sevastopolo & Sons, a Greek firm in London, were yesterday returned. The house held a respectable position, but its engagements, which are chiefly in the foreign corn trade, are not believed to be large.

"In the Wheat market, yesterday, Monday's rates were nominally quoted, but the tendency was downward, and sales could not be effected except by 1s. reduction."

The *Times* (City Article) also says that the funds opened on Friday without recovering from the decline of the previous day, and that the market was heavy throughout, the final transactions being at a reduction of one-eighth per cent. The demand for money in the open market was very moderate. At the Bank a fair business was done, chiefly with regular customers.

Yeh, the late Imperial Commissioner at Canton, had died in India, where he was a prisoner in the hands of the English.

FRANCE.

Orders have been sent to Baron Gros, French Ambassador at China, instructing him to return to France.

The French fleet has also been recalled from China.

The Corps Legislatif had been prorogued to the 28th of May.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse were frequent, but slight. On the 20th prices fell a quarter, but rallied and closed at a fractional advance. The three per cents were at 61f. for money, and 61f. 5c. for account.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree increases the direct and indirect taxation, not including the monopoly of the tobacco trade and the customs duties.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet, Prussia declared that, although she still adhered to her protest against the proposal of Hanover to form a federal *corps d'armee* of observation on the Rhine, yet she did not object to its being established as a matter of form. The proposal was accordingly referred to the Commission of Management of Military Affairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Inclinations were manifested by the Italian refugees on the Swiss frontiers to stir up a revolution in Lombardy, but they were put down by the Swiss troops, who seized a quantity of guns and gunpowder.

The Swiss Federal Diet had resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms to, and the collecting of arms by the inhabitants of places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontiers. Fugitives and deserters able to bear arms are to be forbidden to pass from the territories of one belligerent into the territories of the other.

NAPLES.

The King still survives.

Great intrigues were on foot to procure the crown of the two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son.

BROKER'S TECHNICALITIES.—Thompson's *Bank-Note Reporter* thus defines some of the phrases used in stock circles and by newspapers:

A Bull is one who buys stocks on speculation, thinking they will rise, so that he can sell at a profit. It is to his interest to have stocks rise, and he will resort to every means to bring about the desired result.

A Bear is one who sells stocks on speculation, thinking they will fall, so that he can buy in for less money to fill his contracts. It is to his interest to break down the market, and he will resort to the most desperate means to accomplish his object.

A Corner is when the bears cannot buy or borrow the stock to deliver in fulfilment of their contracts.

A Deposit is earnest money, lodged in the hands of a third party as a guarantee; "5 up," "10 up," &c., is the language expressive of a deposit.

Overloaded is when the bulls cannot take and pay for the stocks they have purchased.

Short is when a person or party sells stocks when they have none and expect to buy or borrow them in time to deliver.

Long is when a person or party has a plentiful supply of stocks.

A Flyer is to buy some stock with a view to selling it in a few days, and either make or lose, as luck will have it.

A Wash is a pretended sale, by special agreement between the seller and buyer, for the purpose of getting a quotation reported.

LATER FROM MEXICO—THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE'S MAILS.

Santa Anna invited back Again—Restoration of his Titles and Honors—British Claims and British Remonstrance.—The U. S. M. steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, from Vera Cruz 23d inst., reached New Orleans at an early hour on Thursday evening, with the regular semi-monthly Mexican mails.

The news is of the first importance. Santa Anna has been formally invited back into the country; his titles and honors and immense estates restored to him by special decree, and an expedition sent to meet him on the sea coast.

The private claims of British subjects in Mexico, recently called for by the Minister, Mr. Otway, has already amounted to $17,000,000; and against that gentleman's conduct during the fearful massacre at Tacubaya, his countrymen resident in the capital had made the strongest remonstrances.

An expedition was also organizing at the capital, under the command of Cobos, one of the most notorious bandits of the republic, for an expedition of rapine and plunder to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and other parts of the South. This, with other interesting events in the progress of the civil war, will be found narrated below.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, Capt. Farragut, arrived at Vera Cruz from Minatitlan on the 17th, Mr. McLane, the U. S. Minister, on board.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Savannah, Capt. Jarvis, had been relieved by the Saratoga, Capt. Turner, from Pensacola.

At Sacrificios, the British ships-of-war Valorous and Arachne, French ship-of-war Murcure, and Spanish ships-of-war Valdese and Isabel la Catolica; the latter arrived on the 21st from Havana, with the Spanish Admiral on board.

Rebolledo, the Governor of Lower California under the Santa Anna administration, has been shot by Coronado, at Mazatlan.

Gen. Marquez, the assassin of Tacubaya, reached Morelia, on his expedition against Degollado, on the 29th of April, and after levying a forced loan of $50,000, left again on the 3d inst., Gen. Huerta, of the Liberal party, re-occupying the place upon his departure.

Nothing was known at the capital at last accounts of the whereabouts of the many generals who left Mexico after the massacre of Tacubaya, and it is generally supposed that each and all of them have, like Mejia, met with Zuazua somewhere near Queretaro, where they have been worsted.

However, nothing reliable is known, so far, of their movements.

Zuloaga's quarrel with Miramon continues. The former is ambitious to regain the Presidency.

At last accounts, Zuloaga, had taken refuge again at the British Legation, to avoid the persecution of Miramon. It is said Zuloaga has been seen from a neighboring window with the British flag around his shoulders, in the office of the Legation, with Mr. Otway.

The Juarez Government, under date of the 6th inst., lowered the export duty on silver dollars to 4 per cent., on gold to 1 per cent., and allowed the export of silver bars and bullion, the former to pay 8 per cent. and the latter 2 per cent. export duty. This is a liberal measure, and approved of generally. It is a pity that its validity is limited to the 1st of August next. In the meantime, wonder whether the English and French fleets will insist again on raising the duty on specie?

Latest letters from the capital represent a frightful state of things there, almost a civil war among the inhabitants, growing out of the quarrel between Miramon and Zuloaga. The former had even threatened the arrest of his confederate, and was only prevented from putting the threat into execution by the interference of the diplomatic corps.

Another writer, alluding to the Santa Anna movement, says that if hard pressed, Miramon will openly pronounce for the old chieftain thinking by the aid of the powerful name and friends of the latter to keep himself in favor.

As to military movements, we have this from the other side: The army of Degollado was distributed about between Morelia, Gunajuato, Leon and Irapuato, but doing nothing. The General himself was in Colima—General Ortega, the Governor of Zacetecas, commanding during his absence. The reactionaries, under command of Mejia, Velez, Cassanova, &c., were closely following them up, with the base of their operations at Guadalajara.

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STONE and EARTHENWARE at the lowest factory prices.

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je3-tf

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OFFICE, No. 58 SECOND STREET, (near the Post Office.)

Having been appointed the SOLE AGENT for the sale of the above celebrated COAL in this market, I am prepared to furnish consumers, manufacturers and shippers at the lowest market rates. The reputation which this Coal has borne for the past fifteen years in this market, renders it only necessary for me to say that it is now, as heretofore, prepared in the very best manner for family and other uses, entirely free from slate and other impurities.

CUMBERLAND COAL from the best George's Creek Mines for domestic, manufacturing and shipping purposes.

m28-tf CHARLES GILMOR.

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ap19-tf

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Also—MELODEONS for Churches, Halls or the Parlor, at $45, $75 and $100; with double reeds, $130; with two banks of keys, $200.

The celebrated ORGAN HARMONIUM, with two banks of keys and eight stops, suitable for a large Church or Hall, combining in its tones richness, power and softness in an eminent degree, $350. For sale by

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He will VARNISH OR RE-VARNISH AND POLISH OR CLEAN UP AND 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.

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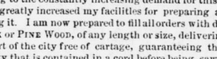

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