BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859

REFORM NOMINATIONS.

The Reform Central Committee, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, made the following nominations, which we are sure will command the approval, and we hope will receive the earnest support of all good citizens: Orphans' Court, Charles Howard, Edward D. Kemp, Sterling Thomas; State's Attorney, John H. Thomas; Sheriff, Maj. Joseph P. Warner; Clerk Circuit Court Baltimore City, Robert J. Kerr; City Surveyor, Col. Owen Bouldin.

We are gratified to learn, as will be our readers to hear, that our respected fellow-citizen, WILLIAM G. HARRISON, Esq., has consented to the use of his name as an Independent Candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional district of Maryland. In thus coming before the public as a candidate for a political station, Mr. HARRISON has yielded only to a strong sense of public duty, and to the urgent representations and repeated solicitations of a large body of influential citizens. As the nomination has been entirely unsought and unwished for on his part, its acceptance is unaccompanied by pledges of any sort or description whatsoever. Mr. HARRISON's position as a candidate will be independent as well of the Reform movement as of any and every other political organization among us. As the Democratic party has rescinded its previous action, and resolved to make no nomination in this District, he will be Mr. DAVIS' only competitor. As such, he will not fail to unite in his favor the suffrages of all who are opposed to the indefinite continuance of club-violence and club-rule among us, and who rate the interests of the State and City higher than the success of party or the gratification of political animosities. Of Mr. HARRISON's positive claims upon the support and confidence of the community—which are greater even than his negative claims as the opponent of Mr. DAVIS, we have no room, nor is there necessity to speak. The presentation of his name is enough to suggest all these, and with that and the pledge of our own cordial support, we renew the expression of our entire satisfaction at the nomination.

We have already referred to the recent Election as showing what simple courage and perseverance could do, in a few wards, in the face of ruffianly opposition, and in the absence of all protection from the authorities. We have been encouraged by that result to urge the friends of Reform to redoubled efforts at the coming Election. We have impressed upon them the duty and necessity of immediate and thorough organization throughout the city. We have illustrated the importance of such organization, by reference to the success which attended it, at the Municipal Election, wherever it was attempted, and which was everywhere in proportion to its completeness. We have not hesitated to assure an outraged and disfranchised community that its best, as well as only, reliance is self-reliance, and that the surest way to make the authorities do what is right, is to resolve and prepare to resist what is wrong. The importance of the offices to be filled at the November Election—involving the upright and efficient administration of justice in this city for four years next to come, as well as the faithful and honest representation of the sentiments and interests of its people in the State Legislature—renders it doubly imperative that those offices should not be resigned without a struggle into incompetent or dishonest hands. The ruffianism which may endeavor to obstruct the access of the honest citizen to the polls, and which may render difficult, and even dangerous, any attempt to deposit his ballot, so far from excusing the voter from any further attempt to assert his rights, increases tenfold the obligation upon him, to do all in his power to rescue the ballot-box from such keeping. Let not any citizen suppose that the failure of the authorities to do their duty, can absolve him from the obligation to do his. The demands of patriotism rise in proportion to the necessities of the State, and citizenship has its obligations and responsibilities, which are not less solemn and weighty than those of official station, and no amount of treachery or delinquency, on the part of the constituted authorities, can be pleaded in excuse for their non-fulfilment. By every consideration, therefore, of public duty, as well as private interest, the friends of Reform are bound to persevere in their efforts to rescue and redeem this city.—Experience has demonstrated that the only way to achieve success is by organization. Let organization then proceed without delay in all the wards of the city. Each ward should be blocked for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the name and residence of every legal voter, with a view to the detection and punishment of the frauds that will undoubtedly be attempted. Committees should be in attendance at all the polls to aid the honest voter—to challenge the illegal one—to see that every man casts his vote who is entitled to do so—to note carefully whether the police and Judges do their whole duty, and to prosecute every violation of law which may occur. Citizens, everywhere, should prepare to defend themselves and each other, against brutal violence and wrong. If our police were the best in the world, instead of being in league with the riotous and disorderly, it would be no reason why any man should quietly submit to be stabbed with awls, to be beaten with billies, or perforated with bullets—or even stand by and witness another subjected to such treatment. We do not counsel now, nor have we ever counselled, resistance to the authorities or a resort to violence. We do insist upon, however, and that without qualification, the right of self-defence.

While according full credit for their courage and gallantry to all who assisted in the suppression of the late treasonable attempt at Harper's Ferry, the conduct of Col. LEE of the regular army, and of the officers and men under his command, is deserving of especial mention. At first glance, the taking of a brick building, occupied by half-a-dozen rebels, with a force of more than one hundred UNITED STATES Marines, may seem a trifling exploit, hardly worth noting. But to have taken it—under all the circumstances of the case, including the desperate character of the men who held it, with the loss of but a single man, and the wounding of one other, on the part of the attacking force, and without harm to the prisoners who were confined in the building, retained as hostages by its defenders—shows great judgment in planning the attack, and great coolness and moderation in its execution.—In advance of the Official Report of Col. LEE to the Department, detailing in military phrase the disposition which he made of the force under his command, and his plan of operation, we cannot refrain from recapitulating the main features of the affair as we have them from an intelligent eye-witness. The building in which Mr. WASHINGTON and his fellow-prisoners were confined, and in which BROWN and the survivors of his band had taken refuge, is of brick—one story high—and contains two apartments. Of these—the smaller and inner one, cut off from the other by a solid wall, was used as a store-room; the larger and outer one contained the fire-apparatus belonging to the Armory. This room was furnished with large doors made so as to admit of the convenient passage of the apparatus, and no windows, except a row of semi-circular lights, some twelve or fifteen feet from the ground. The wall was loop-holed for musketry by BROWN and his men, and the door strongly barricaded—ropes being stretched across on the inside, and the fire-apparatus placed against them. Brown, when called upon to surrender, refused to do so, except upon terms to which it was impossible to accede—being nothing less than a safe conduct for himself and his men to the mountains. This being denied him, he declared his intention of dying with arms in his hands. There was nothing to do but to take the building by assault. But how to do it, was the question. The height of the windows from the ground precluded the possibility of entering by them except by escalade, which would have exposed the Marines to the fire of those inside. Musketry could make no impression on brick walls. The use of artillery would have involved the citizens, whose lives it was desired to save, in the same destruction with the insurgents. In view of these difficulties, the plan adopted by Col. LEE was an admirable one. The doors were battered down with a ladder used as a ram, and the Marines rushed in. The conflict which followed was over almost as soon as begun. Two of the Marines were hit as the doors were forced. One of the insurgents was killed outright—another mortally wounded—and a third—old BROWN—cut down with a sabre. The citizens who were confined in the room were unharmed. The whole thing was done in a minute—well-planned and cleverly executed. In the not less gallant but less skilfully managed attack made upon the same building, by Captain ALLIATIS and his company of Martinsburg volunteers, the day before,—the assailants were repulsed with the loss of two of their number killed and five wounded. The difference in favor of discipline and regular troops is worthy of note. Col. ROBERT E. LEE by whom the troops were commanded, is a native of Virginia, and the present owner of the Arlington estate—having married the only daughter of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, Esq. He is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the Topographical Engineers, but upon the formation of the new regiments was transferred and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Cavalry. He served with great distinction in the Mexican war. Major WILLIAM W. RUSSELL of the Marines, whose gallant conduct has already been noticed, and who was the first to enter the building when the doors were opened, is a native of this State, and Paymaster and Major by brevet in the corps to which he belongs. Lieut. GREENE, who captured BROWN, we believe, is a New Yorker by birth, but was appointed from Wisconsin. The number of Marines engaged did not exceed thirty, though there were three times that number present upon the ground, and within the armory enclosure; and men as well as officers deserve credit for their good conduct.

We present our readers to-day with a map of the scene of the late disturbances in western Maryland and Virginia, and also a plan of the Armory enclosure, at Harper's Ferry, with the Arsenal, Engine-house, Rifle-works, Bridge, and other points referred to in the despatches.

OUR LATE ELECTION AS SEEN BY A STRANGER.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* was in Baltimore last week and was quite edified with what he saw at our Charter election, and thus writes to the journal with which he is connected, under date of October 13th:

An Englishman, who affected the sports of the ring, having seen many a prize-fight as well as rough-and-tumble mill in his own country, went over to Ireland with the view of gaining variety in his experiences by witnessing, and, perchance, taking part in the row which annually closed the famous fair at Donnybrook. Before the day appointed for this interesting exhibition he took lessons in the use of the shillelah from an Irish adept, who never failed to share in the exercises of his countrymen assembled at Donnybrook. The Irishman, waving his shillelah by way of ready illustration, described to him the row in advance—how it would commence—how it would go on—how the fight would thicken—the combatants would crowd and maul each other, and finally the thorough confusion and general pounding of heads that would result. "But how," inquired the Englishman, "how in the *melee* am I to tell friend from foe?" "Don't mind a bit," said his tutor, getting excited even in the rehearsal; "Devil of a bit do you mind that! *Wherever you see a head, hit it!*" Such was the temper of the "Plug Uglies" and "Blood Tubs," as they might have been seen parading the streets of Baltimore on the last evening of the election, making night hideous with yells and pistol shots. They only wanted to see a head to hit it. Comparatively quiet they were during the day, since, for the most part, they had things in their own way. As I saw them at one of the polling places which I had the curiosity to visit, they were merely dirty, loud and indecent; but I was sure that I did not see the auimals at the hour when they were taking their food—food of license and of blood—an exhibition which of late years has attended every exercise of the elective franchise by the citizens of the capital of Maryland. The newspapers of to-day congratulate themselves on yesterday's proceedings as showing the quietest election which the city had seen for five years. It was indeed, since no lives were taken, a mild state of affairs compared with the terrible scenes of last year. Yesterday it was only in some five of the twenty wards that the bullies—calling themselves "Americans"—seized the polls; in one, where they feared a majority against them, they turned off the gas, and stole the ballot-box with its contents; in another ward the candidate at three o'clock in the afternoon (the polls close at six) withdrew his name rather than, by persisting in the canvass, expose his friends to the assaults and violence with which their attempts to deposite their votes was met.

Your Baltimore ruffianism in elections differs from that of New York. In New York it is, if quite as determined, more business-like, and apparently is satisfied when, carrying the day, it has accomplished its object. In Baltimore it riots after the day is over, and shoots people wantonly in the evening.

Let not the friends of free institutions and popular government be downcast because here and there in the land violence rules. The fermenting elements will work themselves clear in time. The result might, indeed, be anticipated by the prompt and lawless justice of a vigilance committee, as at San Francisco. The hanging of half a dozen ruffians here would make Baltimore quiet. New York ruffianism could speedily be subdued by the application of the halter to a few Mulligans and Russells. But the movement is hardly worth the sacrifice of law and order which it would cost. Besides, it is not easy to carry on an effective movement to this end either in Baltimore or New York. The law-and-order citizens of those places would be but indifferent material for vigilance committees. It was otherwise in San Francisco—a town peopled by men of nerve and resolution, who had gone thither with the stern determination of repairing broken fortunes. They did not brook that a few low-born ruffians, spewed upon their shore, the refuse of gambling houses and brothels elsewhere, should be an obstacle in the way of their peaceable advance to prosperity in the city, crude in customs and institutions, in which they had made their home, and to which, as they held, it was theirs to give the law.

THE LATE FILIBUSTER MOVEMENT.

The New York *Times* has information that the recent Filibuster expedition was composed of better material, and was altogether more formidable than any of its predecessors. It further learns from a reliable source, that when the Philadelphia left New York a few weeks since, she had on board 1,000 stand of arms, purchased of parties in that city, who can testify to the fact. The *Times* also says:

The Philadelphia carried from eight to ten boats designed to carry the filibusters up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River. After she reached New Orleans all the other cargo was discharged, and the arms, munitions and boats remained on board. Yet two searches were made by the United States Marshal, his deputies and the Collector at New Orleans, without discovering anything which they regarded as suspicious! Four days after the last search, one of the parties who sold part of the arms that were on board the ship, and who went out on her in charge of them, left the steamer to return to New York. When he left, these same arms were on board the steamer and in plain view. The engineer of the steamer is a Mr. Scott, a brother of J. N. Scott, Mr. Vanderbilt's agent at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua. It seems while the steamer was lying at Key West for a few hours, where she touched on her passage, he mentioned the fact of the arms being on board, and of the destination of the ship, which was to convey Walker and his men from New Orleans to Nicaragua.

After her arrival at New Orleans, he again communicated the fact to parties from whom the coal was purchased for her voyage; they in turn communicated them to various other parties in New Orleans, until they became so patent that the Collector and the Marshal felt bound to interfere, and for form's sake at least, to institute an investigation. The filibusters were arrested, and immediately afterwards permitted to escape. The vessel was examined, and it was announced that no arms were found. A clearance was refused to her, however, although when there was no intention that she should sail before the 20th inst. As it is now reported by the Government officials that no suspicion attaches to her,—of course she will sail with the mails, arms, munitions, boats and filibusters, unless another steamer shall be ingeniously substituted for her. But another steamer, we are told, belonging to the same parties, left this port yesterday for New Orleans, without passengers, cargo or freight of any kind. It is by no means improbable that this movement may have some connection with this mysterious expedition.

If these statements be correct we may expect to hear before long of another raid upon the Isthmus. Vanderbilt has agreed to open the Nicaragua route, and the questions arise how is he to do it, and may he not have made an arrangement with Walker to accomplish that result? If he has, we shall shortly have stirring times.

CONCERT OF THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—We would again direct attention to the Concert of the Beethoven Society which will take place to-night at the Monumental Assembly Rooms, corner of Centre and St. Paul streets. The performers are all gentlemen of the first order of talent, and the entertainment will be one of superior character, both as regards selection and execution. We trust that a large attendance will mark the appreciation of our community of music of a high order.

THE SAYERS AND BRETTLE FIGHT.

A DETAILED REPORT OF THE MILL.

[*From Bell's Life.*]

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—On throwing off their togas, there was a great disparity in the appearance of the men—much greater, indeed, than would have been expected from the slight difference of weight. Tom, whose condition was superb, was broad-shouldered, thick-lioned and muscular, the weight being just where it ought to be; while Brettle looked narrow and round on the shoulders, and had not the upright, firm bearing of the Champion. In height, too, there appeared more than the actual difference of a bare inch. Tom's mug, of the two, was fleshier than his opponent's, but it looked hard as nails. In point of age there was considerable advantage in favor of the Brum, whose fresh complexion, and healthy, country appearance, contrasted strongly with the Champion's bronzed but somewhat stale complexion. The wear and tear of fifteen contests, and the gay life he has led, have evidently left their mark, and we should imagine that if Tom is fortunate enough to retain the belt the stipulated time, he will be only too glad to retire upon his laurels. Each had a pleasant, good-humored smile on his phiz, but the Champion seemed to be more at home than his adversary. Bob looked leary, and walked round his man with a kind of crab-like, sideway movement, and looking out of the corner of his ogle, was evidently on the look-out to catch the Champion tripping, and make a dash at him with his right. Tom was awake, however, and though not moving far from the scratch, stepped with Bob, and contrived to keep him continually facing him.

At length Bob, finding his man so fly to his little game, dashed straight at him, and let go the left, which caught Tom very slightly on the beak.—Tom nodded and smiled, as much as to say, "wait a minute," and Bob renewed his journey round his man, who remained in the middle of the ring. At length Bob again dashed in, and exchanges took place, in which Tom left his mark on Bob's forehead. Bob retreated, came again, and lunging out his left, was prettily countered on the mouth, from which *first blood* was instantly visible, the blow being a hot 'un. Some neat exchanges followed on the side of the head; they then broke away, and as Sayers followed his man, Bob ducked his head, but Sayers caught him a sharp spank on the probocis, which led to counter-hitting, when Tom got well on the forehead, and Bob fell. A claim of first knock down for Tom was made, but disallowed, as Bob was evidently getting down when the blow reached him.

2. Bob's beak and mouth showed that Tom had been there; he, however, dashed in, and heavy exchanges took place, Tom getting on to the left peeper, and Bob on the body. Bob now broke away, and resorted to his cunning peripatetic dodge, but Tom only grinned and waited for him. At length Bob dashed in, and got on the chest very slightly, Tom returning well on the kisser. Bob, after another pedestrian excursion, came again and let go the left, which was stopped, and he again walked around and showed his muscle. Tom stepped with him, and each tried to draw the other, until at last Bob let go his left, and sharp exchanges followed on the cheek with the left, and Tom fell. A claim of knock down for Brettle not allowed, Tom being on the hop and partially slipping down.

3. Tom on coming up had a slight mark on the left cheek, which caused the Brums to cheer vociferously. Bob, on seeing it, made a dash to force the fighting, but Tom stopped him by a straight one on the whistler, and then closed. This led to some sharp but very wild in fighting in Tom's corner, and at last Bob was down on his knees with all the worst of it.

4. Bob came up blinking with his left eye, which had evidently got peppered in the last wild rally, and seemed as if about to close. It was now discovered that the ten minutes had just expired, and that his bet of £200 was saved. He lost no time in getting to work, but giving one or two sideway steps he dashed in, planted his right on the ribs, and then one or two sharp counter hits were exchanged. While dodging and stepping in and out, Bob's spikes came into dangerous collision with Tom's shin, and inflicted a serious wound; Tom pointed to the injured spot and shook his head, whereupon Bob apologized, assured him it was unintentional, and promised to be more careful for the future. The wound was excessively deep, and only shows the extreme danger of using such absurd spikes, which are utterly useless to a man who intends really to keep on his legs. Tom, after a little dodging, got heavily on the damaged peeper and nose, and received a hot on the jowl, which knocked him clean off his legs. Counter hits were exchanged, Tom getting very heavily on the left peeper and receiving a hot one on the jowl. *First knock down* for Brettle, who was enthusiastically cheered as he went to his corner.

5. On coming up there was no mark of Bob's visitation on Tom's jaw, but the effect of Tom's blows on Bob's muzzard and eye was very visible. His conk and left peeper were swollen, and the claret was still visible from his whistle-trap. The backers of Tom offered four to one, but in only one instance was it taken, viz: by Bob Travers, who invested a tenner on his pet. Bob, after a little queer maneuvering, rushed in left and right, and got the latter in on the body, but not heavily.—He looked serious, and walked round and round, but finding Tom ready he tried a dash, succeeding in landing the right on the body. Tom got heavily on the forehead, and then counter hits being exchanged, Brettle got slightly on the neck, and Tom with his right caught Brettle very heavily on the left shoulder, and Bob went down in his (Tom's) corner. Tom ran after Bob as he was being carried to his corner, with a curious look of anxiety and alarm on his countenance, evidently thinking he had inflicted some dangerous injury. Finding, however, that the blow had not had the serious effect he feared, he walked smiling to his corner.

6. Bob came up looking very serious, and several times led off left and right, but quite out of distance. Tom then stepped in and tried his left, which Bob cleverly avoided, and then returned on the chest. They quickly got to close quarters, and after a sharp exchange on the neck Brettle fell forward on his hands in Tom's corner, Tom missing a terrific upper-cut with his right as he fell.

7 *and last.* Bob missed several well intended lunges with the right, and then walked around the ring; he came again, and tried the left with a similar result. He kept hitting out of distance, as if afraid of Tom's right, which had already missed him so narrowly. Again and again did he step in and out, and as Sayers tried to catch him on the hop he would point and grin; at last he got slightly on the chest, receiving a little one on the cheek. Bob retreated, and then hit out most furiously, but missed, and Tom countered him heavily on the shoulder; at the same moment Bob immediately put his right hand on his shoulder, as if in pain; he, however, shook himself together, and tried to stand and prop his man with his right, but from the expression of his countenance something was evidently amiss, and on Tom's approaching him he got down in his own corner apparently suffering considerable agony. Solid Coates, his umpire, at once went to his corner, and on inquiry found that he had dislocated his shoulder, either by the force of his own blow, or from the effect of Tom's heavy counter; and this being the case, of course he had no option but to resign the victory to Tom Sayers, who was hailed the conqueror in *fifteen minutes.*

Tom at once went to shake hands with his fallen foe, and then resuming his toggery, quickly reappeared among his friends without a mark to show that he had been fighting. A medical friend who was on the ground quickly attended upon poor Bob, and lost no time in restoring his arm to its position, and the poor fellow, more injured in mind than body, was soon sufficiently recovered to enter freely into conversation with his friends, many of whom believed, and, we hear, still believe, that he had to the full as good a chance as Tom Sayers at the time so disastrous a termination to the battle occurred. That this was so is, of course, but a matter of opinion. That Bob's own opinion did not coincide with th at of his friends may be gathered from the fact that he has since called upon us to state his intention of retiring from the Ring. He says that he knows of no man of his own weight who is likely to try conclusions with him; he has no intention of again over-matching himself as on the present occasion, and as he has a good business in Birmingham he thinks he can well afford to leave fighting alone, at any rate as an active professor of the art.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by Rev. Mr. Shreeves, JOHN F. SAPP, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY F. STANFORD, of Somerset county.

On the 5th June, 1859, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, WILLIAM Z. HOBBS to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BULLIN, of this city.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, MATTHEW JOHN, aged 1 year, youngest son of Joseph Bland and Ellen Stephenson.

Suddenly, on the 18th instant, ROSANNA, aged 8 months, daughter of Thomas and Mary McGuire.

On the 3d instant, RICHARD HUTT, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 18th instant, at her residence on Kent Island, FREDERICKA, wife of Dr. Roderick W. Eareckson, in the 32d year of her age.

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ONE of the most splendid assortments of WATCHES in this country is to be found at the subscriber's. I am constantly receiving Watches from England, France and Switzerland, and will sell at the lowest rate for first-class Watches.
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Manufacturer of Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, corner of Calvert and Water sts. Baltimore.
N. B.—Spanish Silver Coin wanted. s21.tf

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES, $50 TO $125.
HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.
BALTIMORE, July 11th, 1859.
The undersigned have used the "GROVER & BAKER" SEWING MACHINES for five years past, and in all that time it has fully met our expectations in every particular. We can recommend them therefore, with entire confidence, as the very best machine in use.
JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.
BALTIMORE, July 16th, 1859.
It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the excellency of Messrs. GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, having one in my family which does all that is professed for it, and with a beauty and a quietness that is delightful in the household.
Rev. JNO. McCRON,
Pastor Third Eng. Lutheran Church.
SALESROOMS—181 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
455 Broadway, New York.
☞ Send for a Circular. j23-tf

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
I am the SOLE AGENT in this market for the sale of the above celebrated COAL. It can only be had of me or my regularly appointed agents, who have written authority from me to sell.
CHARLES GILMOR, Sole Agent,
No. 78 Second street, near the Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING!
J. LIPP & CO.,
S. W. CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND PACA STREETS.
Under the ONE PRICE couple we guarantee to our customers full value for their money.
☞ CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in the best manner. Come and see us. o1-3m

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF THE
Societe Hygienique, Huile Philocome,
Vinaigre de Toilette, Savon de Toilette Dulcifie,
Eau Dentifrice, Savons Sans Parfums,
Poudre Dentifrice,
Pommade Philocome. N. H. JENNINGS & CO.,
o18-tf 88 North Charles street.

LOOK HERE, STRANGER!
If you want either CHINA, GLASS, or COMMON WARE, go to
JOHN A DOBSON & CO.'S
CHEAP CHINA STORE, Nos. 2 and 4 N. Charles street
they will sell you a little bit CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST Give them a call and examine for yourselves. jal-tf

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 20 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

THE LARGEST FURNITURE
AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY IN THIS CITY.
AT
E. MOUNT'S,
No. 31 NORTH GAY STREET, Baltimore,
Opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall,
Where can be found the largest stock of Baltimore made Furniture in this city. Citizens and strangers are requested to examine this stock of Furniture before purchasing, as there can be found always on hand and made to order:
TETE-A-TETES, in Brocatelle, Plush or Hair Cloth; SOFAS, Walnut and Mahogany, in Plush, Hair Cloth, or covered in any goods to order; Full French Parlor, Half French, Arm, Rocking, and easy CHAIRS, of various patterns in Brocatelle, Plush, or Hair Cloth, CHAMBER SUITS, in Walnut and Mahogany, of various styles, from $30 to $200; a large assortment of Cane-Seat Rocking, Chamber, Dining and Reception Chairs, in Walnut, Oak, &c.; EXTENSION TABLES, SIDE BOARDS, and WHAT-NOTS, of all patterns; Hair, Husk and Spring MATTRESSES on hand and made to order. All goods carefully packed.
E. MOUNT,
mh17-tf No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.
There is no *sale* or *exclusive* agent for the sale of the *kind of Coal heretofore sold by the Baltimore Coal Company and known as* GENUINE BALTIMORE COMPANY COAL. Any such pretensions are a fraud and deception. We caution consumers against buying an *inferior* article under the *old trade mark*, and invite attention to the following:
WILKESBARRE, PA., June 6, 1859.
I hereby certify that I have mined, prepared and shipped all the Coal sold by the Baltimore Coal Company, in the city of Baltimore and elsewhere, for the past 23 years up to September, 1857, and the Coal I am now sending GROVE, MILLER & CO., and others, of Baltimore, is precisely the same kind of Coal, from the same vein, and fully equal to any shipped by me for the Baltimore Coal Company, with whom I have now no connection, nor am I answerable for the character of their Coal since September, 1857.
ALEXANDER GRAY.
We are prepared to deliver in any quantities the above celebrated COAL; also, Medium, Free Burning and Cumberland Coals at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction warranted.
GROVE, MILLER & CO.
Yards—N. W. corner Paca and German streets; Howard, above Franklin street; Office 67 Second street, opposite Town Clock. s29t-D29

REMOVAL.
C. Y. DAVIDSON, Gas Fitter, HAS REMOVED from the old stand, No. 85 North street, to
No. 7 N. LIBERTY STREET.
N. B.—Gas Fixtures at reduced prices. o7-1mr

FINE TABLE CLARET.—Another supply received by GREEN & YOE, 83 Baltimore street. j27-tf

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO OUR stock of fine FANS and HAIR PINS, of the newest styles suitable for presents.
J. & R. CAMPBELL,
s14-tf 227 Baltimore street, corner of Charles st.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL
Is offered to manufacturers, shippers and consumers at as LOW PRICES as any good Coal in market. Orders for immediate delivery filled at VERY LOW RATES.
CHARLES GILMOR, Sole Agent,
No. 58 Second street, near the Post Office

SOLE AGENCY OF THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY
In view of the present low rate of freight from our mines, I am enabled to offer the BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL at VERY LOW PRICES to parties who will lay in their supplies during this month.
CHARLES GILMOR, Sole Agent,
j4-tf No. 58 Second street, near the Post Office.

COAL.
THE DURABLE HARD COAL,
AND ALSO, THE FREEBURNING COAL,
2,240 lbs. to the ton.
ALSO,
THE SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, READY FOR USE.
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
OFFICE—9 SOUTH STREET,
o18-2w YARD—SPEAR'S WHARF.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAS. H. JOHNSON

OLD RAPP WHISKEY.—Direct from Economy, for sale by GREEN & YOE, 88 Baltimore street

☞ MARYLAND CADETS, ATTENTION!
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the EUTAW HOUSE, FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clk.
By order, WM. WILSON, Lieut. Commanding.
C. A. GRINNELL, Secretary. o20-2t*

☞ TENTH WARD REFORM NOTICE.—The friends of Reform in the Tenth Ward will meet at 82 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, over Hedian's Store, next door to Metropolitan Hall, between Gay and Holliday streets, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock.
It DANIEL M. THOMAS, Secretary.

☞ THIRD WARD REFORM MEETING.—A meeting will be held at 54 Dugan's alley, THIS THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The friends of the cause are requested to attend. o19-2t*

☞ A SPECIAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE MONUMENTAL CHESS CLUB will be held at the rooms, 47 N. Calvert st., THIS THURSDAY EVENING, 20th instant A full attendance is desired.
o19-2t* J. E. HOWARD, Cor. Secretary.

☞ BALTIMORE GYMNASIUM.—AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President—CHARLES MARSHALL, No. 47 St. Paul st.
Vice President—GEO. W. BROOKS, No. 34 W. Baltimore street.
Secretary—M. MERRYMAN, 134 W. Fayette street.
Treasurer—N. G. PENNIMAN, No. 10 N. Howard street.
DIRECTORS.
CHAS. F. MAYER of L., No. 8 N. Howard street.
N. P. CAMPBELL, No. 346 W. Baltimore street.
R. J. SWANCOAT, No. 132 W. Pratt street, up stairs.
JAMES CAREY, No. 188 W. Baltimore street
W. CARVEL HALL, 52 S. Gay street.
Persons wishing to join the GYMNASIUM, will apply to either of the officers or any member of the Association. Classes in FENCING and SPARRING will commence on October 1st. Admission for the year TEN DOLLARS, including Fencing and Sparring. A limited number of boys will be received at FIVE DOLLARS.
INSTRUCTORS.
GYMNASTICS—Prof. C. BECKER.
FENCING—Prof. S. OBENDHAL.
SPARRING—Prof. H. MYERS.
s19-2m* By order, M. MERRYMAN, Secretary.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
PARR'S CHINA HALLS!
A RARE CHANCE.
Intending to engage in the WHOLESALE BUSINESS exclusively, I have determined to close out my large and beautiful stock AT COST—the richest and most varied ever offered in this country, consisting of
GLASSWARE, cut, pressed and engraved, of BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.