BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859

REFORM NOMINATIONS.

The Reform Central Committee last night made the following nominations for the House of Delegates:—Adam Denmead, E. Wyatt Blanchard, Robert R. Kirkland, Hugh Bolton, Isaac S. George, Dr. John J. Graves, Henry Stockbridge, John F. Meredith, William Colton and William F. Burns. The nominations for magistrates and constables will be made this evening.

Our usual Weekly Review of the Baltimore markets, printed on letter sheet, will be ready for delivery from our counter this afternoon. Merchants and others desirous of having their business cards inserted can be accommodated by leaving their orders at the Counting-room during the day.

The occurrences of the last Election, with all their humiliating details, have, we presume, now satisfied the people of Baltimore of the fact that they are not living under such a government as it becomes a free and civilized community to uphold. The measure of protection accorded to the citizen is not such as he is entitled to demand, and the imbecile administration of the laws he is bound no longer to tolerate. That in the heart of a great city like this men should be subjected, while in the exercise of their legal rights, to blows, threats and insults, is bad enough, but that they should be thus treated under the eyes of the very Judges and Policemen, who are charged with the preservation of the peace, and clothed with full power to arrest and commit offenders, admits of neither palliation or excuse. All this has been borne, not for a day only, but at every successive election for three years past, and the violence which has thus displayed itself has been confined to no one locality, but has rioted at will in every section of the city. All honest men admit the facts, and until very recently they have occupied themselves in determining where they should place the responsibility. It is time they should decide this question, unless they are prepared to surrender the direction of their affairs into ruffian hands forever, and they must speedily act on that decision, unless they are willing to concede their incapacity for self-government. A most vital and important issue is before us, and it is proper that every map should face it fairly, and tearing down the flimsy defences, behind which corruption and inefficiency have sought shelter, expose them to the public gaze. If a gang of outlaws take possession of the polls, intimidate and strike down voters, stuff the ballot-boxes, and render the place one scene of violence and disorder from morning until night, and if the Judges fail to commit them, and the police neglect to drive them from the spot or crush them into instant submission to the law, who is to blame? Who but THOMAS SWANN, Mayor of Baltimore, who selects these disreputable officials? We will not discuss now the apologies he has made, nor the legal opinions he has quoted, nor his assertions of his own meritorious services, nor his asseverations of the purity of his intentions. It is enough to know that he has failed to perform the duties of his station, and that the want of integrity or capacity on his part is the chief cause of such failure. This is proven by the whole course of his administration, and what we remember of the past affords as conclusive evidence as what we now witness in the present. Whatever may have been his motives, he has unquestionably by his acts done more than any other one man among us to bring about or perpetuate the misrule which wrongs and dishonors us.—He appointed on the police force some of the most abandoned characters in this city, and he retained them there long after he knew of their evil lives and habits, even if he was not informed on these points when he selected them. He was aware of the complaints made of their gross abandonment of duty on various election days, and he neither busied himself to investigate the charges, nor did he promptly dismiss the delinquents. He nominated many unfit and some utterly disreputable Judges of Election, and he re-nominated them after they had in some instances so located the polls as to facilitate fraud and violence, and had in many cases disgraced themselves by receiving knowingly and without objection thousands of illegal votes. He installed Magistrates at the station-houses who habitually released felons on straw bail, and he did not venture to remove them though the press gave publicity to their acts. He received his office from hands black with the iniquities they had perpetrated to gain it for him, and under such circumstances he accepted dishonor, and his place together. Will any one aver that all these things were consistent with the conscientious and high-toned discharge of the duties of his station? Is it any excuse to say that crime exists elsewhere, or that the Courts here, refuse to punish it, or that the MAYOR could have done better if the Legislature had conferred upon him higher powers? When he rewarded criminals he must have expected crime to increase; when he tolerated the outrages of one election, bad men had a right to suppose that he would not too severely repress them at another; when he appointed and re-appointed Mr. MEARIS, the violators of the law had little reason to dread its vengeance; and when he confided a trust to Mr. HINSLEY, the wrongdoer was justified in thinking that no inquiry would be instituted if he assisted that citizen to abuse it. Thus we have gone on from bad to worse, and the handed ruffianism of the town holds the rights of decent men subordinate merely to its own schemes or pleasures. With the experience of the past staring us in the face how are we to account for the scenes of Wednesday last, on any hypothesis that is consistent with a belief in the desire of the MAYOR, honorably and impartially, to do his duty? That he could have done it, no man can entertain a doubt. Had he accepted the co-operation of the citizens as tendered him by the Reform Committee, all would have been well. They had the indisputable right to claim to be consulted in such an emergency, and as Mr. SWANN was not autocrat, but MAYOR only, he was bound to accept their proffered aid, whether it was distasteful to him or otherwise. It was his business to take care that the person of the meanest citizen should be protected, even from "undue crowding," in every highway and byway within the city limits, and that every arrangement should be made to enable the humblest legal voter to exercise his lawful rights without molestation. In order to secure these ends, he should have summoned, if necessary, five thousand citizens, and have permitted the SHERIFF to divide with him the responsibility and labor of the day. But he gave us only promises, and they were broken—intentions, and they were unfulfilled—and special orders, which have as usual been disregarded; and for every violation of public decency and private right that was witnessed on Wednesday week, the MAYOR of Baltimore is directly and mainly accountable. He may shift part of his burthen on Mr. WHITNEY, but for whose shameless neglect of duty many of the noted ruffians who were most conspicuous that day, would long since have been taught to fear the laws; or upon Judge STUMP, but for whose miserable incompetency many of these scoundrels would be now within the walls of the Penitentiary. But it will not better his own position to demonstrate the inefficiency of others, or the utter worthlessness of the system under which we live. The plain fact is before this community, that one or two hundred well known bullies outraged it on Election day, and usurped dominion over the greater number of the wards, and that the MAYOR, with four hundred armed policemen, and the power to increase the number ten-fold, was unwilling or unable to control them.

We learn that JNO. H. THOMAS, Esq., who was arrested on the day of the late Election at the twentieth ward polls, and dragged off to the station-house, has brought suit against the officers who arrested and confined him, and also against the City. Mr. THOMAS' counsel are Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, WM. H. NORRIS and S. TEACKLE WALLIS, Esqs., and the damages are laid at $20,000. It is certainly high time to have the question settled, whether the citizens, who pay taxes for the support of the Municipal Government, are entitled to demand its protection, as a matter of right, and to make the Corporation responsible if it is refused. The individual officials, by whom the violation of private rights is so often permitted or connived at, are, for the most part, irresponsible, and unless the corporation can be made to bear the consequences of their dereliction or misconduct, the citizen is left without redress. We have long believed that to press this matter home upon the city, would be one of the most effectual modes of awakening tax-payers to the necessity of filling the municipal offices with men worthy and able to discharge the trusts imposed on them. The question involved is likely to be effectually tested in the present case, and its result will be looked to with great interest. We have reason to believe that the very point has been already and lately decided by both the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING MAP.—Those who desire to possess a more extended view of Harper's Ferry and its vicinity, than that printed in yesterday's EXCHANGE, will find the "Map and Profiles" of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, prepared by L. JACOBS, Civil Engineer, a very accurate and beautiful exhibit of the whole region penetrated by our great road from the Patapsco to the Ohio River. We have received a copy and understand it may be had at the principal booksellers.

ELECTION LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.—We have been presented with two copies of the above laws which are ironically stated on the title page to be "now in force." They were printed in this city in 1856, by "GEORGE W. BOWEN & Co., City "Printers," and as evidences of institutions once existing among us are not without value to the antiquarian or curious student of the obsolete.—Those who wish to compare present with former practices will find copies of this pamphlet at Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, or T. Newton Kurtz's.

(Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., October 20th, 1859.

The Synod of Baltimore, which embraces one hundred and twenty-seven churches, in the bounds of the Presbyteries of Baltimore, Carlisle, Winchester, Lewes and Potomac, met in annual session in the First Presbyterian Church of this city last night, and, in the absence of the last Moderator, Rev. W. V. Wilson, of Moorefield, Va., was opened with a sermon by Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D., of Mercersburg, Pa., from 2d Corinthians, i, 3-6, which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience.

Synod was then constituted by prayer, and Rev Thomas E. Peck, who has been stated clerk since the organization of the Synod, called the roll, there being fifty-three ministers and twenty-nine ruling elders present.

Rev. Austen C. Heaton, of Lewes Presbytery, was elected Moderator by acclamation.

The hours for business were fixed from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 5½ P. M., and notice given of public worship each day at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Synod adjourned, and the large number of members were under the direction of a Local Committee, distributed among the families of this city to enjoy their hospitalities while they remain in session.

On meeting this morning, several additional members were present. The Moderator announced the usual Standing Committees, when Rev. Thomas E. Peck tendered his resignation as stated clerk, which was accepted, and it was made the order of the day for this afternoon at 3 o'clock to elect his successor.

Rev. J. H. Bocock, of Georgetown, from the Committee on Government Chaplaincies continued from last year, reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved 1st, That this Synod do hereby call the attention of all concerned, to the fact by them believed to be incontrovertible, that a virtual and real establishment of one denomination of Christians in the Chaplaincy of our Government Military Academy at West Point, and of our Naval Academy at Annapolis, has somehow grown up in the clearest contravention of that religious freedom which is the equal right of all.

2d. That the extreme inequality now existing in the Chaplain service of the army—viz: sixteen Episcopalian chaplains, two Methodist chaplains, and one Presbyterian chaplain; and also the extreme inequality now existing in the Chaplain service of the navy—viz: ten Episcopalian chaplains, four Methodist chaplains, four Presbyterian chaplains, and one Baptist chaplain, giving to a single denomination of Christians, in each case, more chaplains than all the rest put together, clearly grows out of the religious establishment in the above named public schools for the training of the officers.

3d. That it is an erroneous idea, wherever it exists in the public service, that the officers and their families are the sole spiritual charge of the chaplains; but such spiritual charge embraces also equally the privates of the service.

4th That the rule established in the University of the State of Virginia, that the chaplaincy shall be in the hands of no one denomination of Christians longer than a given term of years in succession, is the obvious and proper remedy for the present great grievance in the public schools.

5th. That it is the indubitable right of this Synod, and of all other Christian people of this Confederacy, to demand the preservation of religious liberty and equality in the administration of the government; that such demand implies no improper interference on the part of ecclesiastic with civil and political affairs, but is, on the contrary, a necessary and rightful part of that vigilance on which the continuance of the freedom and the purity of religion do depend.

6th. That none of the pleas or palliations by which those who obtain the exclusive benefit of such religious establishment attempt to justify and maintain them are of the slightest weight; as experience has shown that an established religion is generally, if not, indeed, universally, an infraction of the rights of a majority for the benefit of a minority, and is no advantage, but an injury to religion itself.

7th. That a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded by our Stated Clerk to the Stated Clerk of each of the Synods in our connection, with the request that they be laid before his Synod at its next meeting; that they be published in all such newspapers as are willing to insert them; that a copy be sent to the Governor of each of the States; a copy to the President of the United States, a copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Heads of Departments; and a copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with respectful requests to them that they will make such use of them respectively, as they may think proper."

The resolutions were adopted *seriatim*, with discussion on some of them, and then as a whole, unanimously.

Addresses were then made by Rev. H. I. Coe, on behalf of the Church Extension Committee, by Rev. G. W. Mugrave, D. D., of the Board of Domestic Missions, and by Rev. J. C. Backus, D. D., of the Board of Education, when Synod took a recess for Public Worship. W. H. C.

THE SARDINIAN CIRCULAR.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Paris, Sunday, October 2, says:

"A circular note has been sent by the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of that country at the Courts of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, for the purpose of communicating it to those governments. The document in question is couched, I understand, in lucid and earnest terms, and forcibly sets forth arguments in favor of the formation of a strong and independent Kingdom in Upper Italy, sufficiently powerful to counterbalance the influence of Austria, and keep in check her domineering tendencies. The constitution of such a state would, it is urged, dispel the apprehensions and tranquilize the mind of Europe, at the same time that it fulfilled the just wishes, so loudly and unanimously expressed, of those Italian countries which have lately shaken off political governments. The note points out the impossibility of Piedmont's resisting Austria, should that power at any future time think fit to attack her, unless she be put in a more favorable position for so doing than has hitherto been secured to her. Intrenched in Venice and the quadrilateral, Austria will always a press upon Italy, if there be not in that country a power capable of inspiring her with respect. With Austria's fortresses overlooking her Lombard provinces, and with Austrian Dukes established by Austrian influence in the other countries adjacent, Sardinia would find herself hemmed in by hostile governments, and her resistance to an attack might be desperate, but must be ineffectual. Signor Dabormida points out that peace made on such basis would be in reality only a truce, to be broken by Austria whenever she saw what she held to be a favorable opportunity.

"The people of Central Italy, with a true instinct of the necessities of the case, have shown—it is with great justice argued in the note—by their recent conduct how indispensable they deem the formation of the kingdom of Upper Italy. Forgetting their long-standing feelings of rivalry, and discarding old jealousies, the different States voted, one after the other, with the utmost order and unanimity, their own annexation to Piedmont. Their wish, the note proceeds to say, has the strongest claim to respect; its realization would not be the sanction or introduction of a new and subversive principle, or of one opposed to European law and precedent, since the principle that would be recognised has already been acted upon in various European countries, in Greece, in Belgium, and in the Danubian Principalities, and since it is to its application that the present Emperor of the French owes his crown, and the present dynasty in England their first introduction as sovereigns of Great Britain.

"The above, I have reason to believe, are the principal points of the note, which has probably by this time been communicated to all the four Powers for whom it was intended. Lord John Russell's speech at Aberdeen was hardly requisite to convince us that it will be favorably received by the English government. As regards France, and notwithstanding the Villafranca stipulations, Sardinia perhaps found some hopes on the great respect Napoleon III. has always declared himself to feel for a national desire. Should the communication prove barren of results, what is the next step Sardinia may be expected to take?

"By this note it would seem that Victor Emanuel, notwithstanding all that may have been said to the contrary, notwithstanding the guarded natures of his replies to the deputations from the States of Central Italy, has in reality, accepted the annexation not only of the duchies, but of the legations. If Europe proves deaf to his remonstrances, is he prepared again to draw the sword as the sole argument remaining to him? According to a letter received in Paris from Italy, but the exact value of which I am not able to estimate, such would be his resolve, nor could it be said to be inconsistent with his character. There are persons who believe that he is sanguine of success in a single handed contest with Austria, and that he will risk it rather than leave to their fate the population that have thrown themselves at his feet and hoisted his banner. In such a case, what would be the policy of the French Emperor?—Might he be expected to stand aloof on the ground that he had done all he could for Italy and that the good he had achieved was frustrated by the wrong-headedness of the Italians and the King of Piedmont? In that case if the Italians were beaten, and it is to be feared that they would be so, in an unaided struggle against the superior power of Austria, the credit the Emperor may have gained by his championship of an oppressed people would greatly risk conversion into odium. It is hardly safe, however, to speculate so far ahead of present events. It is again spoken of as probable that the Emperor will make a speech at Bordeaux, and if he does so, perhaps it may throw a ray of light through the present ominous obscurity on the Italian question. Meanwhile, the Zurich Conference, which has now lasted about as long as the war, the termination of which gave rise to it, still drags its tedious length along, like a dull farce before an anticipated thrilling tragedy. According to the latest accounts it is hoped that in another week it will break up. That which we hear it will have accomplished is so lamentably small in comparison with what it was expected to do, that it will be more proper to say that it has broken down."

The following is the full text of Kossuth's letter, to which allusion was made in the telegraphic summary by the North Briton:

"LONDON, Sept. 26, 1859.

"My dear Sir: The fatal day of Villafranca prostrated my hopes at a moment when we had the diligence of my country within sight; nay almost within the reach of our hand, like a ripe fruit ready to be plucked; and here I am again, poor exile, as I was four months ago, only older by ten years from the bitter pangs of disappointment.

"I say designedly 'disappointment,' and not 'deceit.' Of deceit I cannot complain, for I took good care to guard myself and my country against even the possibility of deceit; but I feel my heart nearly broken by disappointment, unwarranted by circumstances, unaccounted and unaccountable.

"Without that thunderbolt from a clear sky—the Villafranca arrangement—this moment at which I write Hungary would have already filled a page in the annals of history than which none equal stands yet on record; because the whole nation was united, ready and resolved as scarcely ever before. All the feelings which sometimes bring divisions into a national household—difference of religion, language, race, and distinction of classes—had melted into one great common resolution—to get rid of the banditti rule of the House of Austria as soon as the war would take its logical expansion.

"And the positive knowledge of this fact only adds to the bitter pangs of my disappointment. To be thus stopped at the moment when we were stretching out our hand to pluck the ripe fruit of liberty, is distressing beyond description.

"Well, it is as it is, and must be borne. It shall be borne undespondingly, though not without grief. I feel tranquil in my conscience that I have done the duty of an honest man and of a good citizen by not neglecting to try whether or not events might be turned on a solid basis to the profit of my native land.

"And some consolation I have besides. I had occasion to get re-assured on the point, that no diplomatic tricks—in fact, nothing that the lying craft of despots may devise—will ever for a moment divert my nation from its unalterable determination to take advantage of every reasonable opportunity for re-asserting its independence.

"I have learned that this resolution can as little be broken by terrorism as it can be shaken by any concessions which the Hapsburgs may devise in the hours of their need. I have learned that Hungary knows how to endure, how to wait, but never will change. I know that the nation is as well disciplined as it is determined.

"I have been confirmed, together with my nation, in the conviction that no great European question can ever receive its definite solution without us; nor can Europe be brought to a settled condition without the rights and legitimate claims of Hungary being taken into due account.

"From this conviction we desire the certainty of our future. We believe in our future freedom, therefore we shall be free. The corresponding resolution has with the whole nation become a religious creed.

"To have learnt all this is some consolation, and one more I have—I have the satisfaction to know that by not allowing myself to be influenced by promises, that by insisting on the guaranty of irrectractible facts preliminary to my giving the signal for rising; I have preserved my country from great misfortunes, for aims which were not our own, and have preserved its future uncompromised—intact. This, at least, is a bright speck on the dreary horizon of my deep grief.

"I was particularly careful to warn my fellow countrymen in exile not to be led away by impatience, to throw up their positions which they may have gained by industry, before events take a turn which will warrant my calling on them. I even warned in public papers my countrymen in America to wait, and not to stir. Thanks to this precaution, no harm has accrued to any one on my account. But the prisoners of war from the Hungarian regiments flocked spontaneously to our banner.

"We had already five battalions (upward of 4,000 men) organized—alas! in three weeks more we should have had 25,000 of them. When the war was brought to an unlimely end I considered it a duty to guaranty the condition of the gallant band. I wished them to return home, rather than be scattered in misery over the face of the earth, provided I could secure to them a safe return.

"I therefore insisted on a double stipulation for them—that of amnesty and that of exemption (*congé definitif*) from further Austrian military service. I succeeded in both regards. France insisted peremptorily, and Austria felt obliged to yield—both points are guarantied as far as stipulations are guarantied; it remains to be seen how Austria (false Austria will execute them.)

"On this point I want to be kept in knowledge, accordingly I ordered * * * *

"He reports that some of our home-going braves may possibly write to me under your address. Excuse this liberty, and should any such letters come to your hands, do me the favor to forward them to me. There will be nothing in them of a compromising character. We are no conspirators, nor do we want to be conspirators. Our national cause has long ago outgrown such poor swaddling clothes—where the whole nation is one, conspirators are useless as they are unwise.

"I am like the birds of the air; I had given up my house and yet have none—in fact, have no spot on earth to rest my weary head upon; therefore, till further notice, please (occasion arising) to send letters to the care of Francis Pulsky, Esq., 13 St. Alban's Villas, Highgate-rise, London, N. W.

"Allow me to trust that your friendly feelings towards me and mine have ungergone no change by late events; and believe me to be, with particular consideration, yours ever truly.

KOSSUTH.

"John McAdam, Esq., 45 Hyde Park street, Glasgow."

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

[*From the N. O. Picayune of Oct. 13.*]

By the schooner Star, Capt. Gammon, arrived yesterday, we have files of Mexican papers to the 26th ult. from Vera Cruz, and the 21st from the capital. On the Liberal side every thing drags its slow length along, the Government without money, the leaders at variance, the men without clothing or arms, and the prospect now is, that the season will pass away without any thing in reality having been done.

On the other hand, the same inactivty seems to prevail at the capital, where no disposition is shown to take the offensive against so harmless an enemy. Threats are made on the one side, and defiance thrown out on the other, touching another expedition to the Gulf coast, but what organization, if any, has yet been effected, we are not informed.

In the meantime we learn from the official paper at Vera Cruz that the Constitutional Government shows no signs of faltering in its bold work of reforms, but rather that it gathers new energies, as it progresses. Among the latest decrees is one abolishing the innumerable feast days so much in the way of the conduct of business in Mexico. Henceforth only on the Sabbath, New Year's day, Tuesday and Friday of Holy Week, Corpus Christi; the 1st, 2d and 15th of November; and the 12th and 24th of December, is business to be suspended. On all other days courts of justice and public offices of every kind shall be open for the despatch of business.

We also learn from the same paper that important concessions have been made to an American citizen, Edward Connor, Esq., at present United States Consul at Mazatlan, for the navigation of the Mexican Pacific coast, from Guaymas on the north to Acapula on the south. As the whole Pacific coast, including every seaport, in now in the possession of the Constitutional Government, the concession is not, like many others made by it, one form alone; and we are gratified, moreover, to learn that Mr. C. intends entering at once upon his new enterprise, which will work the immediate revival of the trade of the Pacific coast.

In view of the probable ratification of our new treaty with the Chinese Empire, a summary of the trade at Shanghai for the year 1858, has been made at the State Department. From this it appears that the aggregate imports amounted to nearly $34,000,000, and the aggregate exports to $59,500,000. The total value of opium imported was upwards of $23,500,000. The inward and outward tonnage shows four hundred and sixty-four British, and one hundred and fifty-three American ships and five hundred and fifteen ships of other nations.

The Duke of Nassau receives yearly the sum of 43,000 florins for the license of the gambling saloons of Wiesbaden, but at the same time prohibits by very severe penalties any of his subjects from betting at the banking games of Wiesbaden. He invites all foreigners to come and bet and spend their money freely, but will not permit his own people to do the same.

MARRIED.

On the 19th instant, by Rev. Mr. McCabe, JOHN PRINCE to JOHANNA M. EVANS, both of Baltimore county.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. E. Yates Reese, CHARLES W. S. COOKE to ANNA G. ROWE, all of this city.

On the 20th of September, by Rev. Mr. Morris, J. OLIVER MILLER to Miss MARTHA F. MARTIN, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 19th instant, at Mount Vernon, Baltimore county, SARAH SMITH, wife of Henry Smith, in the 51st year of her age.

THE WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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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.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, WHO BUY HERE AND ELSEWHERE.—Having established Agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the sale of my ROSEMARY and CASTOR OIL, for the growth and preservation of the Hair, dealers can be supplied by any of the undersigned at manufacturer's prices:

Carey, Sanger & Howard, New York.
X. Bazin, Philadelphia.
C. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.
Fred. Fickey & Sons, Baltimore.
Joseph Bourg & Sons, Baltimore.
And of the Proprietor,

D. C. DRISCOLL,
35 Baltimore street.

j30-tf

CHINA,
GLASS,
AND QUEENSWARE,
R. P. BAYLY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND QUEENSWARE,
ROCKINGHAM WARE AND STONEWARE,
at Factory Prices,
No. 6 HANOVER STREET, near Baltimore

s19-tf

J. & R. CAMPBELL,
227 BALTIMORE STREET, corner of Charles,
Invite the attention of purchasers
TO THEIR RICH AND
MOST ELEGANT SELECTION OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. s4-tf

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

COAL UNDER COVER.

Every variety of HARD AND SOFT COALS from the most approved mines, kept clean and dry from RAIN and SNOW, at the lowest cash prices. Full weight guaranteed.

L. W. LEISENRING,
No. 120 North Howard street.

s16-1m

MILLER & BEACHAM'S
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC STORE,
No. 10 NORTH CHARLES STREET.
Orders for FOREIGN MUSIC solicited. s18-tf

J. B. T. PHELPS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
107 BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore.

o19-tf

THE POINTED YOKE SHIRT

is manufactured to order by

CONSTABLE, WALKER & Co.,
155 Baltimore street.

This is a pattern of their own invention, which, after many changes, they are prepared to pronounce perfect. Give them a call—opposite the Museum.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co.'s,
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES,
TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM
AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR,
September 30th, 1859.

Baltimore Office,
202 BALTIMORE STREET,
o5-tf Opposite H. Easter & Co.'s.

BOSTON COAL COMPANY'S LUMP COAL,
FOR SALE LOW BY
HALL & LONEY,
56 Buchanan's wharf,
or T. D. LONEY & Co.,
s21 tf 8½ South street.

FINE GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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.
495 Broadway, New York.

Send for a Circular. j23-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.

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.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF THE

Societe Hygienique,	
Vinaigre de Toilette,	Huile Philocome,
Eau Dentifrice,	Savon de Toilette Dulcifie,
Poudre Dentifrice,	Savons Sans Parfums,
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

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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 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 quanties 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

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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

ONE PRICE CLOTHING!

J. LIPP & CO.,
S. W. CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND PACA STREETS.

Under the ONE PRICE principle we guarantee to our customers full value for their money.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in the best manner, Come and see us. o1-3m

---

OLD RAPP WHISKEY.—Direct from Economy, for sale by GREEN & YOE, 83 Baltimore street

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FIRE INSURANCE.
REDUCED RATES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital $10,000,000.
EXCHANGE PLACE