BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1859

THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted), price *Two Cents*; served in the city at *Twelve and a Half Cents* per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city at *six dollars* per annum.

* The *Tri-Weekly Edition* is mailed to subscribers at *Four Dollars* per annum. *Terms*—invariably cash, in advance.

* The *Weekly Edition* is mailed to subscribers at *One Dollar* per annum, payable in advance. Or

6 copies mailed to one address for $5.00
12 " " " " 10.00
25 " " " " 20.00

* *Office of Publication*—Northeast corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE DAILY EXCHANGE is printed upon clear white paper and with bold and distinct type, which is constantly renewed; thus offering to merchants and others making use of its columns, peculiar advantages for the conspicuous and attractive display of their advertisements, while its already large and rapidly increasing circulation, and the admitted superiority of its commercial department over that of any other paper published in the city, make it the best and most desirable medium for advertising, presented to this community

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion		50
" " "	two insertions		75
" " "	three "		1 00
" " "	one week		1 75
" " "	two weeks		2 75
" " "	three "		3 50
" " "	one month		4 00
" " "	three months		10 00

*** Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

*** We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE Baltimore, Maryland."

The resolutions adopted by the Central Reform Committee, and published by us in another column, relative to the death of ADAM BARKLIE KYLE, Jr., are a just and appropriate tribute to the worth and memory of a brave man, an honest citizen, and a gallant gentleman, who died, on Wednesday, a martyr in the cause of duty. Mr. KYLE was a young man, a son of an old and retired merchant of large wealth and the highest respectability, — himself actively engaged in the dry-goods commission business, and universally esteemed for the integrity of his dealings and the purity and amiability of his character. He was no politician, and had no other interest in the late Election than that which was felt by every good and honest man in the success of the Reform ticket.—He had gone to the polls for no other purpose than to assert his rights, and to protect others in the assertion of theirs. He went armed, not for the perpetration of any deed of violence, but in the exercise of the most sacred of rights—that of self-defence, and in the holiest of causes—that of Civil and Political Freedom. He drew his weapon only to protect himself against the ruffianism that assailed him immediately upon his approach to the polls. Overpowered by numbers, and having exhausted every means of defence, he took refuge in a neighboring house, and retreating to a room in the upper story, locked himself in. Thither he was pursued—the door broken in, and he cruelly murdered, and his supposed lifeless body dragged down the stairs.—The last fatal shot was fired into his brain as he lay bleeding and insensible upon the floor.—Thus he died—the death of a patriot and a martyr—a death nobler than that of a soldier—the death of a citizen. To-day he will be buried, and all good men are invited to attend his funeral. Within the past twelve months we have seen an executed murderer followed to his grave by a whole political party, including many men in public station. Shall truth, and manhood, and heroic courage, and a pure life, and a glorious death meet with less honor, or excite inferior sympathy?

That the Reform Ticket had an immense majority of legal voters in this city in its favor, we see as little occasion to doubt to-day as on the day before the election. That if the people had been allowed to deposit their ballots, and the Judges had done their duty in excluding illegal voters, the result would have been the election of that ticket by an average majority of not less than Ten Thousand voters, we think is perfectly certain. Fraud and violence alone prevented that result. Fraud and violence had been persistently, systematically and openly invoked for the purpose, for weeks previous to the election, and their certain triumph had been confidently proclaimed at a Mass-Meeting in the Square during the preceding week. Relying upon such agencies for its success, the majority obtained by the American party affords as little evidence of the voting capacity of its members as it does of the real sentiments of the people. It might have been Fifty Thousand or an Hundred Thousand as easily as Ten. It was only limited by the capacity of the ballot boxes for stuffing, and the desire of the party leaders and Judges not to emblazon too publicly their shame by making the frauds which were committed demonstrable upon the face of the returns. Eminently disgraceful as such a state of things must be conceded to be to the whole community—and to the authorities, through whose open complicity with the wrong-doers this grievous wrong was suffered to be done—the chief and damning disgrace of Wednesday's election must inevitably fall and forever and indelibly rest, upon those who, when the day was over, had the indecency and effrontery to claim the result as an "endorsement" and a "triumph." While, however, the burden of this shame belongs to the American party, which has thus again succeeded in electing its ticket, by the use of the vilest means, we should be guilty of a suppression of the truth, if we disguised the fact, that the Reformers themselves have not escaped their share of the general disgrace. We do not refer to the blood that was shed, and for which it has been impudently and falsely said that the Reform Party is responsible. The stain of that is upon the hands and souls of the American Party, its Orators and Press, and upon the corrupt and inefficient public authorities. We mean the disgrace of their own defeat, which the Reformers did not do all that was in their power to prevent. So far as we could observe, the just and reasonable suggestion of the Central Reform Committee, that citizens should close their shops and places of business and consecrate the day to the public service, met with but little response. Although five thousand men shouted their assent, when the suggestion was made on Monday afternoon, in Monument Square, only in a few isolated instances was the promise kept. We always asserted, and we still believe, that the presence of a large body of conservative and law-abiding men at the polls, would have gone far toward preserving the public peace, overawing violence, and checking fraud. At not one of the polls, at any hour of the day, was the attendance of voters anything like what it ought to have been. When ruffians took forcible possession of the polls with muskets and swivels, we are not surprised that decent men withdrew from a contest for which they were illy prepared, and imperfectly organized, and in which the whole power of the law and the public authorities was exerted against them. But was not the very facility with which the polls were thus seized and held, in part attributable to their own absence from them during the earlier hours of the day? Young men, without name or reputation, and with little or nothing at stake save personal honor and the pride of manhood and of citizenship, were found nobly risking their lives in the vain attempt to stem the tide of violence which has engulfed all our rights. But men of wealth and respectability, who believe in making money, and keeping quiet, and avoiding all risk and responsibility—as a general rule, timidly kept away from the polls, and hardly ventured out of doors. Some honorable exceptions to this exhibition of lukewarmness and pusillanimity on the part of the conservative classes there undoubtedly were. In almost every ward there was a handful of brave men, who put life and everything at stake for the sake of the common good; but, in every instance, their numbers were small in comparison with the voting population of the ward, and the exigencies of the case. In the Eleventh ward, the "broadcloth gentry," against whom it has been the effort of the American press and orators to excite the prejudices and inflame the passions of their deluded followers, turned out in respectable numbers, and in the true spirit of men and freemen. Although frequently goaded almost beyond endurance, by the jeers and insults of the ruffians who were permitted to occupy one side of the gangway, and to obstruct the access of voters, and subjected, in addition, to the pettiest and most ignoble persecution on the part of the police who dragged them to the Station-house upon the slightest provocation, and, generally, upon no provocation at all, the respectable citizens of this ward maintained their ground with equal moderation and firmness, up to the hour when, in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Committee, and the example of the Reformers elsewhere, they withdrew from the contest. More than once during the day, were the bullies and rowdies taught that the white hands of gentlemen, whom they had been told to laugh at and despise, can deal blows as honest and as weighty as are ever given in the prize-ring or on the anvil. In the Twelfth Ward also, the Reformers stood their ground like men, and to such good purpose, that the close of the poll showed the election of their ticket by a small majority. To the heroism which so nobly faced and met its doom in the Fifteenth Ward, we have sought to render appropriate homage elsewhere. With these exceptions, however, we must say, that nowhere out of the Eighth Ward, did the Reformers assemble at the polls in sufficient numbers to carry out the objects of their organization, or satisfy the recommendations of the Committee. Whether, in view of the total abnegattion of duty on the part of the Police, the Judges, and the Acting Mayor, a different course would have led to a different result, may well be doubted. It would, at all events, have made defeat less disgraceful, and redeemed the members of the Reform Party from the reproach of having promised much and performed little.

DEATH OF ADAM B. KYLE, JR.—ACTION OF THE REFORM COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions adopted by the Reform Central Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon, have been handed to us for publication:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 3, 1859.

At a meeting of the Central Reform Committee it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Central Reform Committee have heard with the deepest indignation and distress of the base murder of their respected and excellent fellow-citizen, Mr. Adam Barklie Kyle, Jr., at the polls of the Fifteenth Ward, whither he had gone to exercise his right as a voter, and perform his duty as a good and patriotic citizen, in conformity with the recommendation of this Committee.

Resolved, That, as it has been ascertained that it will not be disagreeable to the feelings of the family of Mr. Kyle, this committee will attend, in a body, his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, at the corner of Hanover and Perry streets, and that all lovers of law and order, who regard with sorrow and shame this crowning act of the unparalleled enormities of the recent election, are requested to unite with us in the funeral procession.

WM. WOOTWARD, *Chairman.*
CHAS. D. HINKS, *Secretary.*

A CARD.

Editors of the Daily Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: In several newspapers of this morning there are various statements purporting to give the particulars of the outrage upon me, and from which I am now suffering. My condition yesterday was such that I could make no statement, and am now but poorly able to do so. I desire, however, to put the public in possession of the transaction as it occurred. On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, I left Barnum's Hotel, got into the passenger cars, and rode down to the corner of Broadway and Eastern Avenue; desirous of seeing Mr. Ruppert, the Treasurer of the East Baltimore Building Association, I entered his house, which is situated a short distance from the corner, between Broadway and Bond streets. Having entered the room, which is a large saloon, I inquired for Mr. Ruppert, and was told the association was then in session in the room overhead; that he was there as one of its officers and would be down in a minute or two; I took a seat near a table and began to make a memorandum; while I was thus engaged four men walked in, and two of them approached a table near that at which I was seated. Having not the least suspicion, I continued looking at the paper in my hand. All at once, and without a word being spoken, the man who stood near me, dealt me a dreadful blow with an iron weapon which he held in his hand, and which sank with crushing force through my nose and into my face and gums. I was knocked senseless, the back of my head striking the edge of the table as I fell. When I had in some measure recovered my senses, I was in a back parlor, bleeding profusely, and Mr. Ruppert and others were engaged endeavoring to staunch the wound. They had partly succeeded, when a friend proposed to take me to his house, and helped me to it. I have but a confused recollection of the application of various remedies during the night, but know that the blood continued more or less to flow until about 10 o'clock in the morning, when, in an exhausted condition, I was conveyed in a carriage to Barnum's Hotel. What could have induced the man thus treacherously to assault me I cannot tell.

During the previous five or six days I had passed up and down through almost every part of the eight lower wards. My course frequently lay through or near knots of men, many of whom I knew to be members of the clubs, none of them ever molested me; they knew I was a candidate and often smiled good humoredly as I passed.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. PRESTON.

Baltimore, Nov. 3d, 1859.

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.

BALTIMOREAND BALTIMOREANS AS VIEWED ABROAD.

The New York *Times* of yesterday says:

When we commented a few weeks ago upon the remarks of Judge Stump, of the Baltimore bench in which he stated his inability to detect much difference between the culpability of persons who commit rape or robbery on board a steamboat, and that of the captain who admits them on payment of their fare, in ignorance of their propensities, we were charged by one of the Baltimore journals with a desire to draw away the trade of that city by exaggerating its disorders. We were also assured by one or two correspondents, whose lot is cast in that quarrelsome locality, that we were entirely mistaken in our estimate of its morals and manners and that, taken for all in all, it was as desirable a place of residence as any in the Union;—that like other cities, rowdyism has of late years grown rather rampant, but that a Reform Party had sprung up, which was speedily going to set everything to rights.

We knew, then, however, and we know now better than ever, that it is the elections, and the elections alone, which can indicate the value of Baltimore reform movements. Until the time comes for going to the polls, the rowdies appear to treat the decent inhabitants with a sort of contemptuous indifference. They let them prattle and resolve at public meetings, talk glibly of law and order, and denounce anarchy and violence as vehemently as they please. No amount of patriotic spouting makes the "Plug Uglies," or "Red Necks," or "Thunderbolts," a whit less truculent or bloodthirsty than before, or saves a single victim from their knives and pistols either by day or by night. The reformers have never proposed to improve the police in any other way than by a reform of the municipal administration, to be brought about by voting at the polls; but as long as the rowdy organizations could hold the polls against all comers, reform was impossible. The strength of the two parties has once more been tested, and the rowdies and ruffians are once more triumphant. The Sheriff did nothing, the police did nothing, and the result is that the reformers have done nothing.

How long this state of things is to last remains to be seen; but thus much is certain: that as long as the result of yesterday's proceedings remains unchanged, ruffianism rampant in the streets, respectability cowed and supplant in the houses, no citizen of Baltimore ought to show his face in any part of the Union without paying patriotism and courage the compliment of an unmistakable blush of shame. There are in Baltimore at this moment thousands of men, well-born and well-bred, and well educated, who would not brook a look of insult from any man living, and who plume themselves, above all things, upon their personal honor. But if we know anything of what honor means, no man in the city, who looks out of his window upon the armed bands of blackguards, who, as the telegraph informs us, were last night parading the deserted streets in triumph, without determining to abate the nuisance at all hazards, can fairly ask the world to give him credit for possessing it. We can forgive people for calling themselves patriots while succumbing to a political faction or a foreign enemy, and waiting patiently for better times; but we know of nothing which can palliate the base submission of a large, wealthy metropolis to bands of drunken thieves, pickpockets, burglars and assassins, the refuse of its jails, and the spawn of its slums and brothels.

It is impossible to acquit the Mayor and other officers of Baltimore from the severest censure in regard to these outrages. They had full warning that they might be expected. The respectable portion of the inhabitants had been alive to the danger and had tried in vain to arouse the city officials to the necessity of taking measures to ward it off.—They obstinately refused, and treated the remonstrance of the citizens as an impertinent interference with public affairs. They made no provision for the emergency; and when it came, were either powerless in the hands of the mob or winked at excesse intended to perpetuate their political sway. In either case, they merit the most emphatic censure of every lover of republican freedom.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of yesterday, an opposition journal, contains the following in regard to the tragedy of Wednesday:

"The news from Baltimore this morning will not escape the attention of the public. For months past there has been on the part of a portion of the public press in that city and of its municipal officers, various attempts to show that there has been no culpability on the part of the government or of any party of the citizens. The facts which were written yesterday in blood and death are to be charged to the city government, to the sheriff, and to the press, each and all having sustained the reckless rowdyism of the political clubs, if we may properly interpret the operation of means to ends. For the sake of triumphing as a party there has been no disposition to crush the disposition to use murderous materials.

It was only a few days ago that the symbolism of the bloody deeds enacted yesterday was carried in procession, in the shape of a gigantic awl, and from that foolish exhibition has come much of the mischief that all good men must deplore. There is no liberty of conscience or action in Baltimore. Tyrannny is triumphant, and the guarantees of the Constitution are denied to men in the pursuit of happiness. No rhetoric or logic can purge the city government of its faithlessness to public order. The officers of the law are all criminal in the eyes of sober judges of the past and the present. It is in vain for those who have opposed the Reform party to attempt to explain away a history that has been written in blood and in the sacrifice of life. When the credit, character, and commerce of the city was virtually at stake, the men who deemed their peculiar, narrow notions of things more important than the public peace, have the entire evils of yesterday to answer for in the eyes of the world. What becomes of the protestations of public officers and their police now? How do their performances square with what they professed and pledged themselves to do?

At a distance and viewing the matter calmly, deliberately, and justly, with no other desire than to improve the character of municipal government generally, we can find neither the shade nor the color of apology for the wickedness displayed in Baltimore yesterday, while we are forced to declare against our sympathies with certain political principles, that the party that has been altogether guilty in this case does not merit to be associated with the American name. There is not another spot on the face of the whole earth, even under governments the most essentially absolute, that can compare in tyranny with Baltimore. The elective franchise is virtually made by the acts of those who opposed the Reformers to be a delusion and a mockery, and Freedom herself was stabbed even in her very temples. If such is American liberty the less we have of it the better. The sooner it can be exchanged for a decent kind of despotism the more agreeable must it be to the people, for at least human life would be secure under the change.

Had the Baltimoreans any courage, any patriotism, any real desire to rescue their lovely city from the hands of anarchists, they would arise in their might, and protest against the election, force the authorities to direct a new one, and at one blow level the disorganizers of society who have exercised their murderous tyranny at the fountain of freedom, the ballot box. The effort would be cheap at any cost, for as matters now stand, there is no government, no justice, no law and order! The whole city is in the hands of a remorseless crew, while the good, the pure, and the intelligent are deprived of their political rights by forceful fraud and tyrannic intimidation. It has been long thus in Baltimore. Diabolical force has been used against political opponents, till the exercise of the elective franchise has been made a mere sham, a mockery; the foul minions of power cheating the people by denying to them the most inestimable privileges of freemen. Time has brought no abatement of this great wrong. On the contrary, it has increased it till the city of Baltimore, on the day of an election, resembles a town in a state of insurrection, alarming the peaceful people, and warning strangers to avoid its streets.

To make an apology for such a condition of things is to commit an insult upon common sense.—There is always power enough, if there be a desire to use it, to restrain lawless men from wanton acts of violence. Baltimore is not like a town on the frontiers of civilization. It has a vast and law-abiding population that ought not to be controlled by a remorseless political banditti armed to the teeth; and it would not be were it not that men in power and commanding positions are willing and anxious to realize political advancement through such wicked agents. We have now lost our hope that anything better will result till those in power are swept from their positions by the combined action of the good men of the community.

HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIA.—The theme is suggestive of topics of deep interest to American students. Professor Sinding, whose advertisement appears elsewhere, has exhibited to us testimonials indicating the high value of his contribution to historic literature with the above title. We cannot speak of the work from personal knowledge, but do not doubt, from the highly favorable notices which we have seen and the long list of the names of subscribers, of learned and distinguished men, that the Scandinavian History deserves a place in every select library.

From the St. Louis Democrat of Monday.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Salt Lake Mail came in yesterday evening, bringing papers as late as the 5th inst.

We find in the papers the details of another Indian massacre, which occurred 25 miles west of Fort Hall, on Lander's Cut-off, on the night of the 2d September, on a party consisting of six men, three women and ten children, part from Michigan and part from Buchanan county Iowa. The massacre must have been a most horrible one. The emigrants were surrounded just as they were about camping and shot down before they had time to prepare for defence. Some who escaped fell in soon after with a company of dragoons under command of Lieut. Livingston, who sent a detachment to the scenes of the massacre. The following is the description of what they found:

"After informing the command of our distress, Lieut. Livingston sent a detachment of nine men, with one of our company to pilot them to the place of the massacre. On their arrival they found the dead bodies of five persons on the ground, out of the eight that were missing. The dead were horribly mangled and scalped. One little girl five years old, had both her legs cut off at the knees; her ears were also cut off, and her eyes were dug out from their sockets; and to all appearance the girl, after having her legs cut off, had been compelled to walk on the stumps, for the sole purpose of gratifying the hellish propensity of savage barbarity.

"Their animals were taken and their wagons plundered according to the usual mode of Indian spoilation."

The names of the murdered are—Edward Miltimore, Sen., James Miltimore, Jr., William Miltimore, Mary Ellen Miltimore and Myron Cline.

Missing—Mrs. Miltimore and child three months and Albert Miltimore.

Escaped—Milton J. Harrington, wife and child Geo. Alonzo, Nelson Miltimore, Frank Hubbard, Nathan Titus and Wm. Marsh.

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—131 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
495 Broadway, New York.

☞ Send for a Circular. j23-tf

AMBRO DAGUERREOTYPES, &c.

Mr. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card board, plates or canvas, life size or in miniature from nature, or copied in oil, French pastell or water colors, in style of superior excellence. He has on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy cases: also, gilt frames, all of the best material.—His long experience and attested success enable him to assure his patrons complete satisfaction or no charge. o31-ly

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

SAVE 25 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
Economy, Durability and Security.
Warren's Fire and Water Proof
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes.
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE.
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.
ly26-tf

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

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

THE POINTED YOKE SHIRT
Is manufactured to order by
CONSTABLE, WALKER & Co.,
158 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.

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

SOLE AGENCY OF THE BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL.—I have stored in my yard 4,000 tons of Baltimore Company's Coal (for which I am the sole agent) of the various sizes, which I offer for sale at the lowest market rates. Orders for any quantity filled promptly.

CHAS. GILMOR,
Sole Agent,
58 Second, near the Post Office.

ETNA FIRE
KINDLING.

This article of convenience and economy has been carefully prepared, and is intended as an indispensable article for every household, stores, offices, &c. Packed in boxes of 120 pieces each piece being sufficient to ignite large heavy green wood perfectly clean to handle, and suitable to be used in the parlor, chamber, or kitchen, thus saving the trouble and litter attending the use of shavings and other small kindling. By igniting it with a match, and placing it under the wood, the stove door may be closed, and no further attention is required.

☞ For sale at the principal Groceries and Coal Offices.
Manufactured by DENNY & MORRISON,
o26-tf-Ia Baltimore, Md.

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,
m4-17-tf No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.

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,
s16-1m No. 129 North Howard street.

J. B. T. PHELPS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
167 BALTIMORE STREET,
m9-tf Baltimore.

BOSTON COAL COMPANY'S LUMP COAL,
FOR SALE LOW BY
HALL & LONEY,
56 Buchanan's wharf,
or T. D. LONEY & CO.,
s21-tf 836 South str

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 s27-tf

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,
j30-tf 35 Baltimore street.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Together with every article usually found in a first class Crockery Store, can be purchased BELOW AUCTION PRICES, at the Cheap China Store of
JOHN A. DOBSON & CO.,
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