BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859

The outrages committed upon Spanish subjects by the pirates of the Riff coast, and the insults offered to the Spanish flag by a Moorish mob, in the neighborhood of Ceuta, undoubtedly give to the Court of Madrid a just claim for redress against Morocco—and in the event of satisfaction being withheld or refused, would afford reasonable ground for war, but will scarcely account for the alacrity with which the Spanish Government and people have embraced the *ultima ratio regum*, and embarked in warlike preparations. To obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future—which Marshal O'Donnell has declared to be the limit of Spain's demands—would hardly require an armament of the extent and magnitude of that which is now fitting out in the Spanish ports. When nations go to war, it is generally with a motive beyond and distinct from the particular grievances which furnish the pretext for hostilities. Ulterior schemes of conquest and ambition, or secret promptings of jealousy and revenge, usually underlie the formal declaration of injuries which are supposed to constitute the *casus belli*. In the case of Spain, it would be absurd to imagine that all the enormous expenditure incident to the preparation of an army of 70,000 men for the field, and the equipment of a corresponding fleet for the sea, is being incurred for no other purpose than to avenge the defacing of the Spanish consular arms, and the trampling under foot of the Spanish flag by a parcel of fanatical Moors. We may be sure that it is not for redress alone that Spain is going to war; and we have the word of Marshal O'Donnell for it, that it is not for conquest. How much faith is to be placed in the latter assurance, we can better tell when the war is over, and the diplomatists are called in to settle the boundaries between the respective dominions of Her Catholic Majesty and the Moorish Sultan—if boundaries or dominions the latter shall then have left. In the meantime, and without doubting in the slightest degree the good faith and sincerity of Marshal O'Donnell, a satisfactory explanation of this warlike humor on the part of Spain may, perhaps, be found in the present condition of the monarchy. Between the time when Philip II. reigned over dominions on which the sun never set, and the day when British bayonets were called in to rescue Spain from the hands of the French, this once great and powerful nation had sunk low down in the scale of political importance. Stripped of her Colonies on both sides of the globe, and plundered and misgoverned at home, the once mistress of the Indies and arbiter of the destinies of Europe had shrunk and dwindled into the proportions of a fourth-rate power. Latterly, however, Spain has given remarkable and gratifying evidences of a returning spirit of energy and enterprise. Wiser counsels and more liberal ideas have prevailed in the cabinets of her Sovereign, and a more independent and manly spirit has spread abroad among her people; a limit has been set to the insolence of ecclesiastical bigotry and oppression; and an impetus has been given to commerce, to agriculture, to manufactures and the arts, which bids fair to place Spain once more on the road to prosperity. One of the earliest and most natural developments of this awakening spirit of progress and improvement, and one thoroughly consistent with the Spanish character, is the disposition to make the capacity of the nation for separate and independent action once more felt and recognized in Europe; and in no way can this be so easily or so certainly accomplished as through the medium of a successful foreign war. Such being the warlike disposition of Spain, we shall not cavil at her selection of an antagonist, since even France could find no better school for the education of her generals and the training of her soldiers than was furnished in the plains and mountains of Algeria. It was there, in conflict with the wild Arabs of the Desert, and the wilder Kabyles of the mountains, that Pelissier, Canrobert, and McMahon learnt the art of war, and first attained distinction as generals, and the *Chasseurs, Turcos* and *Zouaves* acquired that perfection of discipline and hardihood in action which has since made their names world-famous in connection with those of the Malakoff, Magenta and Solferino. Fallen the Moors undoubtedly are, as the Spaniards themselves are fallen, from the days when the seats of their Empire in Spain—Cordova, Seville, and Granada—were seats of learning and the arts likewise, and the home of the most graceful and picturesque civilization that had existed since that of Athens and Greece. Yet—even now—as enemies the Moors are not to be despised, and as the history of Algeria will show, the conquest of their country will be something more than the work of a summer's campaign. Unequal, of course, to any prolonged contest with the Spanish troops in the field, they will probably betake themselves to the mountains, and thence keep up a system of irregular warfare, infinitely more troublesome and harrassing, and requiring greater generalship on the part of the commanders, and greater courage and endurance on the part of the men, than any form of regular war. Under such circumstances, it is not impossible that Spain may yet have an army of veterans at her command better qualified for the defence of Cuba, than any number of volunteers that we might send against them, could possibly be for its capture. Whatever the ultimate designs of Spain may be, the present indications are that she will be suffered to prosecute them without interruption. The apprehensions of England were at first aroused by the concentration of so large a number of sea and land forces in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, but these the explanations of the Spanish Cabinet have sufficed to allay, and the neutrality of that power is consequently assured. France has given substantial evidence of her sympathy with Spain by furnishing supplies of *materiel*, and is, herself, suspected of a secret hankering after a slice of Moorish territory. The conduct of the Moors, on the other hand, has been such as to deprive them of all claim to the consideration or sympathy of Christendom. Their character for centuries has been that of a nation of corsairs and pirates, and nothing but their diminished power, and the fear of punishment have prevented them from being now, as in times past, a terror to peaceful mariners. To those who are fond of recognizing in the events of history the hand of an avenging Nemesis, it may be interesting to note in the present war another illustration of the manner in which Time works its revenges. Twelve centuries ago, an army of Moors crossed the narrow straits, under command of Tarik, who gave his name to the rock of Gibraltar, and subsequently, conquering nearly the whole of the Peninsula, founded the empire of whose ancient glories we have spoken. In the reign of Isabella, the first of the name, this Moorish dominion in Spain came to an end—the last king of Granada, the luckless Boabdil, dying an exile in Africa. Now in the reign of another Isabella, the second of the name, but unlike the first in all other respects, a Spanish army crosses to the other side—bound it may be on a similar mission of invasion and conquest,—who can tell?—the sequel only will prove.

It is evident that a large number of persons in the North have determined to treat the existence of slavery as a religious, rather than a political question, which it clearly is. The Puritans habitually committed the same mistake of confounding political evils with social crimes, and, classing them all under the general denomination of sins, they attacked them indiscriminately from the pulpit. In England they assailed the measures of the Government on religious grounds, and drew from theology the arguments that led to the overthrow of the nobility as well as the hierarchy. They assailed the administration of Cromwell, because they could not always find Scripture warrant for his acts, and their irrational interference deranged the plans and crippled the energies of his great mind, and contributed to the downfall of his successor. Nor was this all; for the reign of Charles II. is recorded in history as that of a depraved and dishonorable Prince, over licentious and reckless subjects, and the cause is partly traceable to the fanaticism that ruled England during the preceding years. When the chain which bound an unwilling people was broken, they eagerly abandoned even the decencies of life, which had assumed so morose an aspect, and rushed into the opposite extremie of wildest license. The mastery which the Puritans had usurped over men's actions in the old country, they were not disposed to relinquish in the new. The Blue laws testify to their intolerance of disposition, and the old records tell us innumerable facts that bear witness to the zeal with which they often made the policy of the State conform to their distorted interpretation of some Bible-text. The spirit of these undoubting and uncompromising sectaries still animates many of their descendants, and fills them with that ferocious and relentless piety that would set the world to rights at every hazard. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is a worthy scion of that gnarled and ugly stock. Had he lived in other days, he might have clamored for the blood of Laud, or the execution of Strafford, or the hanging of a witch, or the extermination of the French *noblesse*. That which is hateful to him and, in his view, hurtful to society, ought to be put down, he thinks, by fire and sword; at least, such is the doctrine he inculcates when he preaches about slavery, and he professes to deduce it from the religion of which he is a minister. "Such beggarly "Christianity as we have had in days past," does not produce men like Brown, nor result in the murder of unoffending citizens, nor brighten the night with the light of flaming homesteads, and therefore he will have none of it. He approves of the heroism that led a treacherous banditti into Virginia; and although it was wrong in them to "war against the government and laws," still as "it was through love of that that was right," he prays that "their lesser offence may be forgotten "in the greatness of their better part." What folly it is, then, to exclaim, while celebrating the apotheosis of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, "we "would not array one part of this country against "another." When he tells his crowded congregation that those who killed Turner and Beckham, are justified in the sight of Heaven, he has sense enough to know that he is exciting his people to imitate the deeds that he approves; and that he is urging this through an appeal to the strongest passions that can move mankind, when he depicts these convicts as glorious martyrs, who are worthy of eternal happiness. We can only hope his hearers were not misled by his daring illustrations, and that when he alluded to "the martyrs who walked "into the fires—who thrust their hands boldly into "the flames—who died singing as they expired," the audience remembered the revolvers and Sharpe's rifles which these latter-day saints carried, and which distinguished them from most of those who have suffered for conscience' sake. But whatever may be the effect of Mr. Beecher's teachings upon his own flock, it is not to be doubted that he, and men like him, have produced the wide-spread and vindictive feeling in the North which has precipitated those disastrous results that have kept the country in a state of feverish anxiety for many weeks, and of which no man can foretell the ultimate consequences. Left to the politicians or statesmen, to whom it properly belongs, the question of slavery would be quieted or compromised as heretofore before the Union divided forever upon the issues it presents. But if it is to be made, as seems somewhat probable, the test of the orthodoxy of churches, or the righteousness of individuals, we may bid farewell to all hope of any settlement, either permanent or temporary. What preachers vehemently denounce as a cursed thing, some of their followers will be ever striving to destroy; and the crusade against the institutions of another State, when it is hallowed by the prayers and sanctified by the praises of a priesthood, will not lack supporters. Unless the people of the North discontenance at once the introduction of the religious element into a discussion which is purely political, the division that party strife may create for a time between us will inevitably be widened until the united patriotism of all sections will be powerless to heal it.

The death of no man at four score should excite surprise, yet the despatch which brings us intelligence of the decease of Washington Irving has all the shock of an unexpected event. It is but a few days since a brother author spoke of a recent visit to Sunny-side, where he found its venerable proprietor apparently in the enjoyment of fair octogenarian health, and with none of the signs of immediate dissolution. Had Washington Irving lived to the 3d day of next April he would have completed his seventy-seventh year. He was born on that day, in the year 1783, in the city of New York, in a house in William street, near the old Dutch church, which was long looked upon with reverence as his birth-place, but which, with so many of its fellows, has given place to the demands of commerce, and its site is now covered with warehouses. His father was a Scotchman and his mother of English birth. Receiving only an ordinary education at school, at sixteen he commenced the study of the law. His first published writings were a series of letters to *The Morning Chronicle*, a Democratic newspaper published by his brother, Peter Irving, under the *nom de plume* of Jonathan Oldstyle. This was in 1802. In 1804, in consequence of ill health, he sailed to Bordeaux, whence he made an extensive tour through Italy, Switzerland, &c., to England, and returned to New York in 1806. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, but never practiced. In 1810 he received an interest in a commercial house, in which two of his brothers were principals, but which failed in 1817 in consequence of the commercial disturbances caused by the peace of 1815. Prior to this, however, he had contributed to the celebrated *Salmagundi*, its best papers, and had also published Deidrich Knickerbocker's *History of New York*. During the war, he edited the *Analectic Magazine*. After the peace he again embarked for Europe, which became his home for the ensuing seventeen years. Ruined in his affairs by his house's failure—in 1818, as a resource, he commenced the *Sketch Book*. The first numbers were sent to New York and published there, but the work finding numerous readers and enthusiastic admirers in England, he finally made an arrangement with Murray for its publication, and received £200 for the copy-right: but the book succeeding far beyond the expectation of either author or publisher, the latter generously added £200 more. *Bracebridge Hall* succeeded in 1822; *Tales of a Traveller*, in 1827. In February, 1826, he first went to Spain, where he remained two years. *The Life and Voyages of Columbus*, and all the other works in which he has thrown light on the history or romance of Spain may be considered as the fruit of this residence, for it was then that he acquired that taste for Spanish legends which never left him. In July, 1829, he returned to England to enter upon the duties of his first political employment, which was that of Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, an office he held until 1831. While in England he received one of the fifty guinea gold medals provided by George IV. for eminence in historical composition—Mr. Hallam obtaining the other. About this time the University of Oxford conferred on Mr. Irving the degree of LL. D. In the spring of 1832 he came home to New York. His return was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, but after accepting one public dinner in his native city, at which the distinguished Chancellor Kent presided, he respectfully but firmly declined further demonstrations. In the ensuing summer he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth, one of the Commissioners for removing the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, on his expedition. The most interesting portion of this journey appears in the *Tour on the Prairies*, published in 1835. *Abbottsford and Newstead Abbey* succeded in the same year. Then followed in rapid succession, *Legends of the Conquest of Spain*, *Astoria*, and the *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*. In 1839 he engaged to write monthly articles for the *Knickerbocker Magazine* for two years. In 1842 he was appointed Minister to Spain, an office which was pressed upon him. Remaining at Madrid till 1846, on his return to the United States he commenced the publication of a revised edition of his works, which had long been out of print. In 1849 the *Life of Oliver Goldsmith* appeared, and *Mahomet and his Successors* in 1849—50. His crowning work, the *Life of Washington*, principally occupied the remainder of his days—*Wolfert's Roost* being the only other and the last of all. At the moment of writing we are without the particulars of his death. We trust it was peaceful and painless as may fall to the lot of man. Few authors, we think, have had a more pleasing fame than Washington Irving. Able in the decline of his life to retreat to the spot which of all others he loved, adorning it with every accessory which could confer a comfort or lend a grace, easy in his circumstances, the dispenser of a hospitality at once liberal and unostentatious, recognized by the world as one of the most genial of its authors, and venerated by his countrymen as the greatest literary name of America, ambition itself might pause before asking more than was in his possession.

THE EXECUTION OF BROWN.

The following proclamation has been issued by the General in command of the troops of the State of Virginia at Charlestown, and the local authorites. While we do not believe that any attempt to rescue the prisoner will be made, we think that the demonstration of an overwhelming force, as well as the adoption of stringent measures of precaution, such as those indicated in the proclamation, is sound policy. We cannot at this time refrain from expressing our surprise and regret that the Governor of Maryland has not seen fit to indicate some interest in the important events transpiring on our borders. Comity, and a common interest, we think, might have led to at least a tender of assistance of the military of this State.

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of instructions from the Governor of Virginia, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern,

That, as heretofore, particularly from now until after Friday next, the 2d of December, strangers found within the County of Jefferson, and Counties adjacent, having no known and proper business here, and who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, will be at once arrested.

That on, and for a proper period before that day, strangers, and especially parties approaching under the pretext of being present at the execution of John Brown, whether by railroad or otherwise, will be met by the Military and turned back or arrested without regard to the amount of force that may be required to effect this; and during the said period, and especially on the 2d of December, the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding country are *emphatically* warned to remain at their homes armed and guard their own property.

Information received from reliable sources, clearly indicates that by so doing they will best consult their own interests.

No women or children will be allowed to come near the place of execution.

Wm. B. Talliaferro, Maj. Gen. Com. Troops.
S. Bassett French, Military Sec'y.
Thomas C. Green, Mayor.
Andrew Hunter, Asst. Pros. Att'y.
James W. Campbell, Sheriff.

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

We shall continue to publish under the above caption, such incidents connected with Old Brown's invasion, as may reach us until the rebels shall have paid the penalty exacted by the law.

From the Alexandria *Sentinel* we learn that more than a hundred citizens have organized themselves into a "Home Guard." It is composed of men whose age, business or domestic duties, render it difficult for them, unless the case should be urgent, to perform distant duty. While then, the *Sentinel* remarks, our volunteers and young men shall act as the Flying Artillery of the common defence, these, as their name indicates, will serve as a Home protection.

—From the same paper we learn that Jacob W. Thompson, *alias* Smith, the man who was arrested a week or two since and confined in jail of Alexandria, on suspicion of being a Harper's Ferry insurgent, had an informal examination before Justice Summers on Saturday evening.

Mr. J. Mitchell, late of Harper's Ferry, was sworn and testified that he had seen a man like him (pointing to Thompson,) walking on the street in Harper's Ferry with some of Old Brown's men, laughing and talking with them, on Monday morning—the morning after the first demonstration. The man before him was of the same form and size, but at Harper's Ferry, had heavy beard and long hair, (Thompson looks like he had been recently shaved.) He would not be positive as to his identity, but thought he was the same man.

Thompson, in response, denied that he was at Harper's Ferry on the day named, and gave the Justice the names of Barney Hayden, Michael Hayden, Michael Sullivan, Mr. Smith, and Leary O'Bryan, all of Baltimore, and all employed in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by whom he proposed to prove an alibi. He was recommitted for further examination.

On Saturday the Virginia State Fencibles, and Wheeling Riflemen, numbering 70 muskets, and a company of 22 volunteers, left Wheeling for Charlestown.

Excitement in Talbot County.—A letter from a reliable source in Talbot thus explains the excitement said to exist in that county: "There will be, I apprehend, some rumors reaching you of an unpleasant excitement here, but I hope that neither currency or credit will be given to such. It seems that a portion of a letter was picked up yesterday at St. Michael's, without date, signature or address upon it, but making allusion to meetings of servants to be held at three different places in Miles River Neck. The purpose was not stated, but as the fragments stated that six hours would be sufficient for the accomplishment of their objects, it was supposed that a grand stampede was alluded to. Whether the paper is an old affair or of recent origin, whether a genuine document or a hoax, has not been determined. The minds of some timid persons had before been somewhat excited, and of course such a paper in these times may add materially to their apprehensions. If the papers in Baltimore get hold of the occurrence, I hope they will say but little about it, and not treat it as a grave affair.

DRAMATIC.

The play of "*Dot*," by Bourcicault, founded upon Dickens' popular story, "The Cricket on the Hearth," is now being given at Holliday Street Theatre to full audiences. The piece has been well brought out, both as regards the acting and the scenic effects—the latter reflecting no little credit upon the skill of Mr. Getz. Mrs. Wood, as "*Tilly Slowboy*," is quite up to the character, and the other parts are, in the main, well given. The tableau of fairies, with which the third act ends, is quite artistic and striking. Mr. Ford strives, by unexceptionable selections, to meet the requirements of good taste, and deserves a liberal support. The same play will be repeated until further notice.

NEW BOOKS.

From J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston. For sale by Armstrong and Berry:

Bertha and Her Baptism. By the author of *Agnes and the Little Key*, &c. Fourth edition. 1 vol. 12mo. 1859.

Also:

Lessons at the Cross; or, Spiritual Truths, familiarly exhibited in their relations to Christ. By Samuel Hopkins. 1 vol. 12mo. 1859.

Also:

Old South Chapel Prayer-Meeting, its Origin and History, with interesting narratives, and instances of remarkable conversions in answer to prayer. Second thousand. 1 vol. 18mo. 1859.

Also:

Catharine. By the author of *Agnes and the Little Key*. Third thousand. 1 vol. 12mo. 1859.

Also:

Agnes and the Little Key; or, Bereaved Parents instructed. By her Father. Fifth edition. 1 vol. 12mo. 1859.

From Rudd & Carleton, New York. For sale by Henry Taylor:

The Great Tribulation; or, Things Coming upon the Earth. By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E. First series. 1 vol. 12mo. 1859.

The Present State of Mexico. By W. M. C. Baltimore: 1859.

This little book appears to have been compiled with some care from authentic sources, with a view to exhibit in a brief and comprehensive manner, not only the present social and political condition of Mexico, but also its physical and material advantages. We suspect that it is intended as a piquant sauce to whet the appetite of those among us who may be disposed to lend their aid to "disenthrall" and regenerate the said Republic on the best terms. We presume it may be had of the booksellers.

From Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by James S. Waters:

True Womanhood. A Tale. By John Neale. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 487. 1859.

"To the reader" the author confesses that, not being satisfied with his more youthful doings, and not having time on hand to revise and correct his early works—at the solicitation of Longfellow, Allibone and others—he has consented to try his hand on something which he hopes will justify their good opinion of him, and something that his children's children may neither be ashamed of nor sorry for hereafter. This tale is the result of the effort thus conscienciously inaugurated; and concurring, as we are compelled to do, in Mr. Neal's unfavorable estimate of the novels he has already published, we shall not anticipate the reader's judgment of this product of his mature years.

From Derby and Jackson, New York. For sale by Cushings & Baily.

The Fool of Quality; or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland. By Henry Brooke, Esq. A new and revised edition, with an introduction by the Rev. W. P. Strickland, D. D., and a biographical preface by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, M. A. Complete in two volumes, 12mo. 1860.

From John Cox, publisher, Bel-Air, Md.:

The Revised Laws of the State of Maryland. By Otho Scott and Hiram McCullough, Commissioners. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 714.

Also:

The Report on the Acts of Assembly, relating to the Local Laws of Baltimore City. By the same. In paper, 8vo., pp. 192.

This indicates the approaching completion of a much needed and long prosecuted labor. The time which has been spent on it, although it may appear to be great, has not been misapplied if it has led to a complete and perfect digest of the existing law of our State. Such, we know, has been the end conscienciously, perseveringly, and most intelligently aimed at by the distinguished and learned gentlemen to whom the work has been so judiciously confided. The result is now before the people of the State, but it is to the Bench and the legal profession it will have to look for the approbation which will stamp its value. It will be one of the duties of the next General Assembly to pass upon this code, and to make such alterations as may appear to be needed to render it suited to our present social needs. The digest of the local laws of this city comes at a very appropriate moment, when the indications are that very considerable changes will have to be wrought in them, and when of course it is a most necessary preliminary to be well informed as to what the law actually is.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Atlantic Monthly for December, 1859.

From John Freeman, Agent, 450 West Baltimore street:

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for November.

As this is the last of the reprints of Messrs. L. Scott & Co., which will be issued prior to the new year, we call attention to the fact that this House republishes *The London Quarterly*, (conservative); *The Edinburgh Review*, (whig); *The North British Review*, (free church); *The Westminster Review*, (liberal); as well as *Blackwood's* celebrated *Monthly*, all for the annual subscription price of $10. By clubbing, four copies may be had for $30 per annum. It is wholly superfluous to speak of their qualities to a civilized community speaking the English language.

MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, by Rev. J. J. Green, JOSEPH SKIPPER, of this city, to Miss E. ANN ARNOLD, of Baltimore county.

On the 27th of April, by Rev. George F. Adams, WILLIAM T. CROMWELL to MARY ANN FAY, all of this city.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 28th inst., HENRY JOSEPH JORDEN, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 27th instant, WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 27th inst., LEWIS WILLIAM, eldest son of Lewis F. and Elizabeth Reppert, in the 10th year of his age.

At Washington, D. C., on the 26th instant, HENRY DAUGHADAY aged 51 years and 6 months.

THE BALTIMORE EXCHANGE
ANNUAL LETTER SHEET
WILL BE ISSUED from this Office on MONDAY, the 2d of January, 1860, thus embracing the entire transactions of the year 1859. It will contain all the matter usually embraced in Annual Statements, made up by our Commercial Editor, the accuracy and reliability of whose quotations and remarks are well understood in this market. Those ordering twenty-five copies can have their Business Card inserted at the head of the sheet, without extra charge, by sending in their orders in advance.
Price 3 cents per copy.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!
Save 20 per cent. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 North street.
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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.
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.
JAS. 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.

Full Sets of Carbuncles, Coral, Cameo Etruscan, &c., for sale at low prices.
J. & R. CAMPBELL,
B. GER COR 227 Baltimore street.

Heads of Families
Will use the Etna Fire Kindling for its Economy and Cleanliness.
Sold at the Groceries throughout this city.

Cigars! Cigars!!
I would call the attention of smokers to my present assortment of pure HAVANA. No other kind in store, and, in consequence, no imposition. For sale by
WM. H. McLEAN,
52 N. Charles st.

Drs. Church & Cadden,
DENTISTS,
No. 39 North Charles street,
Baltimore.

Fine Quality Plated Tea Sets, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c., for sale at moderate prices.
J. & R. CAMPBELL,
R. GER COR 227 Baltimore street.

Having discovered in my "Balm of Thousand Flowers" the properties of an Erasive Soap, apart from its cosmetic qualities, I can confidently recommend it as superior to any article designed for said purpose—in removing grease stains of all kinds from the most delicately colored fabrics without injury to the texture or color of either.
So confident am I that it is so effectual in that regard, that I will return the price of it in every case where it fails.
D. C. DRISCOLL,
35 Baltimore street.

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 banges, they are prepared to pronounce perfect.
Give them a call—opposite the Museum.

Lester's Improved
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
At Prices from $50 to $150, in Cabinets or plain styles, warranted to do every kind of CLOTH or LEATHER WORK that requires a seam.
☞ Salesroom 163 Baltimore street,
L. D. CHASE, Agent.

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.

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.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s,
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES,
TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM
AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR,
September 30th, 1859.
☞ Baltimore Office,
131 West Baltimore street,
between Calvert and South streets.

Scotch Whiskey.
OLD NECTAR RYE do.
BOURBON, OLD do.
OTARD BRANDY, 1842.
For sale by
WM. H. McLEAN,
152 N. Charles st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES.
New and Valuable Improvements.
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.
This is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric and interlocked in the centre of it. Send for a Circular.
OFFICE—205 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
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The Best Sewing Machine.
The only First Premium on Sewing Machines for Family and General Manufacturing Purposes was awarded to
LISTER'S SEWING MACHINES,
At the last Fair of the Maryland Institute for their super iority over all others. Price $50 and upwards.
Sales Rooms,
163 Baltimore street.

J. B. T. Phelps,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
107 Baltimore street.
Baltimore

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 Chesp China Store of
JOHN A. DOBSON & CO.,
2 and 4 N. Charles street.

Stove Emporium.
Messrs. Emich & McCrea, 487 W. Baltimore street, present for inspection, this Fall, as fine a stock of Stoves as has ever before challenged admiration. Their assortment embraces every variety and size, and adapts itself to the wants and means of everybody. Goods are promptly delivered. Stoves put up, and orders attended to with dispatch, in any direction. As dealers, these gentlemen are deservedly popular.

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 Walnutand Mahogany, of various styles; from $30 to $250; 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,
No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.

Improved Glycerine Cream.
The best preparation ever offered to the public for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. One or two applications of this Cream will render the skin, soft, smooth and delicately white. Prepared only by
N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
88 North Charles street.

Mann's Hotel and Dining Rooms.
124 W. Baltimore street,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
We still continue to serve up Meals at our very moderate charges, with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, GAME, FISH and FOWL. Parties, large or small, accommodated in our large and private Dining Rooms, on second floor. Thankful for the very liberal patronage received, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same.
Our Chambers have recently been refurnished, and will compare favorably with any other Hotel. Single Rooms, 50 cents.
☞ MANN'S CONGRESS HALL BOWLING SALOON is in the rear of this house. No. 50 Fayette street.
C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

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 trademark*, 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 quantity 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.

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.

Economy of Time, Money and Labor.
THE ETNA FIRE KINDLING.
Every family should have it for its many advantages. First—Its cleanliness, its surety and the speedy manner of kindling; also the safety, being neatly packed in boxes each box containing 240 kindlings for the small sum of 25 cents per box. Sold throughout the city by Groceries and at Coal offices.
Orders from a distance address
DENNY & MORRISON,
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

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.

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.

Baltimore, November 29th, 1859.—*Central Office of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.*—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt (through the hands of the President) of Five Hundred Dollars, ($500), as a donation from a mercantile firm, who desire that it may be considered anonymous.
Z. D. BRASHEARS, Secretary.

☞ ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, for the election of Officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on ST. ANDREW'S DAY (Wednesday), the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, in the GILMOR HOUSE.
The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held at 6½ o'clock P. M., in the Gilmor House. Tickets for the Dinner may be obtained from
WM. CRICHTON,
WM. WALLACE,
JAMES CAIRNS,
JAS. STIRATT,
W. W. SPENCE,
or of JNO. LAWSON BEZECK,
Committee of Arrangements.
Sec'y pro tem.

THE FIFTH MUSICAL SOIREE OF THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, December 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the MONUMENTAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, corner of Centre and St. Paul streets.
Grand Piano from the factory of Mr. Wm. Knabe & Co.
The Society respectfully informs their friends and the patrons of the Soirees that the First Series will end with the Sixth Soiree, and that Lists of Subscription will be immediately opened for a Second Series, at the different Music Stores.
D. STEVER, Proprietor.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE FIRM OF MYERS & SMALLS, having been DISSOLVED by the death of Christopher F. Myers, all persons having claims against said firm will present them to either of the subscribers, surviving partners, and all indebted to said firm will please pay Henry Latimer, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
PHILIP A. SMALL,
SAMUEL SMALL,
HENRY LATIMER,
Surviving Partners.
Shrewsbury, Pa., Nov. 24, 1859. S A

DR. DEJONGHS'
CELEBRATED NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.
I have appointed Messrs. G. O. DEMUTH & CO., No. 40 N. CHARLES STREET, GENERAL AGENTS for the city of Baltimore.
LEOPOLD WETZLAR, New York.
DR. DEJONGHS' Sole Agent
for the United States.

WANTED TO RENT.—A HOUSE at $10 or $12 per month. Apply at THOS. SHANK'S SEWING MACHINE SALE ROOMS, No. 5 CARROLL HALL, up stairs.
N. B.—SEWING MACHINES bought, sold, exchanged and repaired.

THE DEPTFORD ENGINE-HOUSE
AT
AUCTION
I will sell on MONDAY, December 5th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, all the following described very valuable property, viz:
ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND IMPROVEMENT situated on the southeast corner of Gough and Dallas sts. The lot fronts Gough street 50 feet, with a depth of 68 feet, parallel with Dallas street. The improvement consists of the DEPTFORD ENGINE HOUSE,
built in the most substantial manner, and with the best and select materials. The building is well calculated for public meetings, school, or any other purpose where a large room is required.
Terms of sale—One third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months with interest and approved security.
Title indisputable. Ground rent $73.
S. H. GOVER, Auctioneer,
54 Baltimore street.

FOR SAVANNAH,
SATURDAY, December 6th, at 12 M. precisely.
The first-class steamship
"CITY OF NORFOLK,"
J. C. PARKER, commander,
Will leave her wharf, foot of Union Dock, as above.
Punctuality in her departure may be relied on.
The ships of this line will now run weekly during the season.
First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
No Bills Lading will be signed after the departure of the ship.
Freights taken at lowest rates. Apply to
WM MENTZEL, Agent,
Union Dock.

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the ship "OCEAN," A. Klooper, master, from Bremen, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

NOTICE.—Consignees of goods per ship "OCEAN," from Bremen, will please send their permits on board at Henderson's wharf. All goods not permitted in five days will be sent to Public Store, under general order.

POTATOES, APPLES AND ONIONS