BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3 1860

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.

THE EXCHANGE MONTHLY ADVERTISER,

With a guarantied gratuitous circulation of ten thousand copies, sent to more than two thousand post-offices in all the South and Southwestern States, directed exclusively to select business men by the mercantile agency of J. D. Pratt & Co., equivalent to an ordinary newspaper circulation of at least fifty thousand, will be issued from this office on Monday next, February 6th. It is unquestionably the best medium ever proposed to our business men for distant and comprehensive advertising. It is an enterprise designed exclusively for the benefit of the trade of Baltimore, and no advertisements from competing cities are received. A very large number of merchants, manufacturers and others have secured space in our February number already, and those who design to do so are requested to hand in their advertisements on or before Saturday next.

RATE—One dollar per square each insertion. Terms—Cash.

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.

We understand that a call for a town meeting, to express the opposition of the citizens of Baltimore to the passage of the measure known as the BROCK City Passenger Railway Bill, headed by the President of the Board of Trade and the President of the Corn Exchange, and already numerously signed by our most prominent business men, is in circulation. We rejoice that public sentiment, which we believe to be almost unanimous here about this matter, is taking this appropriate and definite shape. As suggested in our Annapolis letter, some public expression here will doubtless have a most happy effect at the seat of government, where, already, under the lead of Mr. GORDON, of Allegany, steps have been taken to investigate the charges of corruption, preferred against the Philadelphia party. The call will soon be published, and an early day fixed for the meeting.

We also ask attention to the very decided resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention, reported on our first page. With such intimations of public sentiment, we trust that the Legislature will at any rate pause before it has irretrievably committed so great an outrage on public sentiment in this city as the granting of the BROCK charter.

The Reform Bills yesterday passed the House of Delegates, and are now become the law of the State. Although this result has been anticipated from the first, it is none the less a matter of congratulation that these long-looked-for measures of relief have passed the Legislature, in the identical shape in which they came from the hands of the Committee charged with their preparation. The gentlemen composing that Committee are entitled to the gratitude of every man, woman and child in this community, for the zeal and fidelity with which they have discharged their important trust. We congratulate them, with all our heart, upon this happy termination of all their pains and trouble—the Legislature upon the promptness and firmness with which it has performed its part of the important work—and society at large upon the good which is certain to result from the labors of both.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the passage of the Bills, as will be seen by the report in another column, Mayor SWANN despatched a Message to the Council, asking leave to test their legality, and volunteering his own opinion that they are "without the authority of law, and can "not be recognized by the Courts." We only refer to this proceeding of His Honor, for the purpose of asking how many Mayors Baltimore has at the present time? It would seem as if we were blessed with a dual Executive—a double-headed City Government. In the morning, we read in the papers that Mayor SPICER has held his Court, and discharged from custody, or committed for trial, prisoners brought before him for examination. In the evening, Mayor SWANN is on hand to veto an ordinance—to send in a message—and to exercise any of the more responsible and less onerous prerogatives of the Mayoralty. How happens it that Mr. SWANN is quite equal to the discharge of one class of his official duties, though entirely disabled from the performance of others? We had supposed that the President of the First Branch of the City Council only succeeded to the powers of the MAYOR, in case of his absence from the city or positive disqualification by sickness or otherwise. We were not aware of any clause in the city charter which authorized him to divide them with him, or to exercise them in co-partnership.

We have no apprehension that the vote of the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS in favor of the Republican candidate for Speaker will be misunderstood in any quarter, whether in or out of Congress. In the House of which he claims to be a member, the peculiarities of his mental constitution have long since condemned him to a position of almost perfect political isolation even in his own party. From the day when he signalised the commencement of his Congressional career, as he has its close, by contributing to the election of a Republican Speaker, and during the whole of his intermediate term of service, Mr. DAVIS' idiosyncracies and vagaries have been a constant barrier to any thing like a cordial union between him and any of the political divisions of the House. Blessed with a serene confidence in the infallibility of his own judgment, which he will permit nothing to disturb, and a balmy contempt for the opinions of others, which he is at no pains to conceal, Mr. DAVIS has earned a reputation more for dogmatism and fluency in debate, than for sound statesmanship or practical sagacity. A statesman, indeed, he never could aspire to become—lacking both the breadth of intellect and catholicity of spirit which are essential to the character. A glib tongue and a bitter, and an inveterate hatred of the Democratic Party have been the qualities by which he has made himself chiefly distinguished. His inconsistencies have been too frequent and too glaring to make his vote in favor of any side of any question a matter of surprise to anybody; even if previous manifestations of Free-Soil proclivities had not prepared us for his final summersault into the arms of that party. Apart, therefore, from the fact that his was one of two votes which were decisive of the contest, we do not suppose that Mr. DAVIS' action in relation to the Speakership awakened the slightest interest in the House. So far as this city and State are concerned, it possesses even less sign ficance. It is, in fact, entitled to none at all. In no sense is Mr. DAVIS the representative of Baltimore, or of Maryland. He neither reflects the sentiments of our people, nor does he hold his seat by any valid title. Returned to the place which he assumes to fill, by violence and fraud, he has no right to speak for this community. Content to be the beneficiary of the crimes committed on Election Day, Mr DAVIS can claim to stand upon no higher level than those who perpetrated them. The ruffians and bullies of his party stuffed the ballot-boxes, and Mr. DAVIS produces the fraudulent ballots in proof of his election. Peaceful voters were beaten and driven from the polls by scores and hundreds, and men were murdered in the streets, and Mr. DAVIS proffers the returns, reddened with the blood of his fellow-citizens, in vindication of his rights. The effrontery that can claim an election under such circumstances, is equal to even more than the contemptuous disregard of public opinion and moral obligation, manifested in Mr. DAVIS' vote for Speaker. Claiming his seat in opposition to the wishes of an immense majority of the people of his District, we have no right to complain or to be surprised that Mr. DAVIS' votes should be equally at variance with their views. The outrage which placed him in possession of a vote, can scarcely be aggravated by any use which he may make of it. To strip him of the fruits of his dishonest victory, and to divest him of the character which he usurps and abuses, should be the next concern of the people of the ourth congressional District, as it is the duty of the House, upon whose deliberations he intrudes.

The American prelates who have protested against any dismemberment of the States of the Church, have advanced one argument in support of their cause, which is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. They rely upon the antiquity of the POPE's claim to his dominions in Central Italy, as a conclusive reply to those who are disposed now to curtail his authority. They point to the long line of Pontiffs, who have exercised undisputed sway in Rome for many successive centuries, and insist that an order of things which immemorial usage has sanctioned, shall never be disturbed. Such a plea as this is no longer valid, even in Europe, and by the people of this country it will be regarded as of little force. It is not the first nor the hundredth time that this appeal has been made, in behalf of princes, nor are the instances unfamiliar, in which its cogency has been denied. Had it not been repudiated by our ancestors, CHARLES the First, would probably have died in his bed, and the famous "Petition of Rights" would have been as valueless to England, and to us, as the parchment on which it was engrossed. Had his subjects listened to such reasoning, JAMES the Second, would have transmitted a throne and arbitrary power to his sons; and by virtue of this logic the elder branch of the BOURBONS would have continued to govern France, and the "old regime" and the Bastile might have been studied at this hour, among the other institutions of that country. We cannot think that mankind will be now more tolerant of this theory of the hereditary rights of rulers, than they were at former periods. The age is a progressive one, and notwithstanding its many admitted failures and defeats, it is scarcely prepared to fall back upon principles that were tried and rejected so long ago. We may deprecate its tendency towards radicalism, and deplore its desire for incessant and needless changes; but it does not follow that we are ready to defend a political system, simply because it has been uniformly administered since the era of CONSTANTINE. Ancient abuses are not hallowed by years; and if such have gradually corrupted or enfeebled the Papal government, it is no vindication of them to aver that people have endured them from generation to generation. Neither can it avail the supporters of the secular rights of the Papacy to refer, at this juncture, to the inestimable advantages resulting to the world from the early assumption of temporal power by the POPES. This may be conceded, and we suppose, will be by all who have studied M. GUIZOT's masterly and philosophical *History of Civilization*. But the question now under consideration, is not to be affected in the slightest degree by facts like these. The people of Italy have their rights as well as the Pontiffs, and if, as seems to be admitted on all hands in Europe, a reformation is more needed in Rome than at any other point on the Continent, established codes and constitutions must give way there as elsewhere. The mediæval castles, in which the dignitaries of the church were wont to dwell in feudal state, have long since been dismantled; and there is no reason why the solitary fortress that now represents them should not share their fate. With the ecclesiastical supremacy of the POPE, with the creed he represents, and with the pontifical functions he exercises, we have nothing to do. We speak of him here simply in his character of a ruling potentate of Europe. As such his position is an anomalous one, and as long as he maintains it, his subjects are likely to be in the future as they have been in the past—the worst governed people in the Peninsula. There is no necessary connection between the general spiritual jurisdiction of the POPE and his secular power in Italy; and they who persist in treating them as inseparable, and contend for his right to both, may compel many men unwillingly to deny his claim to either. We believe that before many days the American Bishops will find they have made a mistake, and damaged the cause they have most at heart.

We trust that any discussion of the Acts reported in the Legislature by the Chairman of the Committee on Colored Population is unnecessary. We presume that MR. JACONS himself scarcely expects them to be approved, and has introduced them rather to place his own views on record, than in the expectation that they will accord with the wishes of the people of this State. Any moderate measures which were calculated to produce the results at which MR. JACONS is aiming would have been generally acceptable, but the people who are prepared to adopt the suicidal and useless scheme proposed by that gentleman must constitute a very small minority indeed. To drive the free negroes in one body and at the same moment out of Maryland is not the way to advance our prosperity; and to subject the slaves in a border State to as coercive and harsh a system as he proposes, is not the true mode of securing the permanency of our institutions. We may, with some few additional guards, maintain the present order of things, and hope to do so, but as surely as we resort to violent means in order to accomplish this, a ferment will ensue, which can result in but one end. In such case we should find, in a few years, that a sweeping change had been effected in our political condition, and that not by gradual and wise processes, but under circumstances that would entail upon us ruinous consequences for many a day to come.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The first of a course of three lectures before the Guild of Trinity church, will be delivered this evening at the New Assembly Rooms, by the Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe. Subject—"Minute events in History."

[*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*]

PASSAGE OF BALTIMORE BILLS IN THE HOUSE—MR. GORDON ON THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY—INTRODUCTION OF A REGISTRY LAW—CONNECTICUT AND BALTIMORE CARBINES, &C., &C.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 2.

After much futile opposition the Baltimore Bills were all read the second time in the House of Delegates yesterday, and when the time arrived for taking them up to-day it soon became evident that their immediate passage was secure. A call of the House was ordered, but the members absent from their seats had only passed into the rotunda or lobbies, and thronged back in such numbers that further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. The first Bill was read through—the Speaker paused a moment, announced that it was on its passage, and requested members to answer aye or no as their names were called. The result was that the Bill passed by a majority of nearly two to one. Its title was then considered, and no objection being offered the title was adopted, and the first Bill of the series—first because the law. All the rest were read merely by their titles, and were made laws as fast as the yeas and nays could be taken. They passed precisely as they came from the Senate—Helper proviso and all—so that no Black Republicans need apply for a place in the Police. They may be elected to Congress, but cannot wear the city uniform.

In the House to-day Mr. Gordon, of Allegany, offered an order that the Committee on Corporations be empowered to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of investigating the charges of corruption brought against Messrs. Brock & Co., in the matter of obtaining the railway ordinance from the Mayor and City Council last spring. Mr. Gordon in a short speech declared, that if the Philadelphia gentlemen could be proved to have had any understanding with the Travers party, before the ordinance was passed, that they were much worse, in his opinion, than the tools used in the dirty work. Messrs. Briscoe, Freaner and Legge also expressed themselves in favor of a thorough investigation; while your Mr. McAllister claimed Mr. Gordon's order as his *thunder*, and expressed his obligation to the gentleman from Allegany for his assistance in probing this matter to the bottom. The people of Baltimore owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gordon and those who acted with him, and may rest assured that their interests are in safe hands. The subpenas are made returnable on Monday next. In the mean time I would observe that one of the most common arguments in favor of the Brock charter is that the people of Baltimore have not petitioned against it. That argument, I should think, might be easily nullified by the least effort on the part of the opponents of the Philadelphia grant. It is not yet too late. In the Senate the third reading of the Brock Bill had not been reached to day, but if reached before the adjournment I understand that an attempt will be made to postpone it until the result of the investigation in the House can be known. I cannot help thinking that there are many, indeed a majority of Senators, acting upon false information and deceptive appearances. The contest here has been made to assume the appearance of a personal scramble for a great prize between two rival parties of speculators. The interest of your citizens has been studiously kept in the back-ground, and you are represented as all being so much in love with street railways that you are singing hosannas to Brock and his engineers. Let the people of Baltimore speak for themselves, and let them not permit themselves to be misrepresented by Judge Hinesley or any other member of the lobby.

In the House to-day, Mr. Turner, of Howard, asked leave to report a Registry Law for the city of Baltimore. This I understand is not the measure prepared by the committee of the city Reform Convention; but one digested by Mr. Stockbridge, one of the contestants from your city. It is spoken of as a more simple and efficient bill than the other. After it is reported; an amendment will be offered to make it extend over the whole State, which many Democrats will vote for; but if this amendment is not adopted the law will probably pass for the city of Baltimore. With the measures just perfected, an equitable City Passenger Railway system, and good Registry law, Baltimore may safely be left to herself for the next two years.

Among matters of interest here, I forgot to mention that I observed in the Rotunda, a few days ago, two carbines, one of the Sharp's rifle patent, and the other manufactured by Merrill, Thomas & Co., of Baltimore. As the South is not only arming, but declaring for non-intercourse with the North, it is a matter of importance that it should be known that the Baltimore invention, manufactured in Baltimore, is unquestionably a far better and more reliable breech-loader than any to be found north of Mason & Dixon's line, and is got up in a style which leaves nothing to be desired. For simplicity, cheapness, durability, lightness and efficiency it is equalled by nothing in the shape of improved firearms that I have ever noticed. To be fully appreciated, it must be seen and used in competition with Sharp's or other patents. The proprietors have applied for a charter to manufacture these arms on an extensive scale to meet the demand which exists, and which is destined to increase as their merits become better known.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—Among the public works now in course of completion at Washington, one of the most remarkable, though least known, is the Washington aqueduct bridge, over Rock creek, at the western end of Pennsylvania avenue, now nearly completed, from the designs and under the direction of Capt. Meigs. This bridge is a cast-iron arch of twenty feet rise, and two hundred feet clear span between the abutments. The arch consists of two ribs, each of which is composed of seventeen cast-iron pipes, of forty-eight inches internal diameter, and twelve feet three inches in length. They have flanged ends, pierced with holes for screw-bolts, by which the pipes are firmly connected together. After being cast, they were placed in a lathe, and the ends and flanges were accurately turned or faced off. They are put together in the form of a circular arch, the faced ends abutting against each other, and forty screw-bolts firmly secure each joint. Such is the accuracy obtained by the present use of machinery in engineering, that these joints are water-tight, under the adequate pressure of one hundred and twenty feet head, by mere application of the dressed surfaces of cast-iron, no packing or cement being used in the joints.

The Governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation, calling for an extra session of the Legislature, which is to convene on the 27th of February. The cause is the failure of that body to provide for the railroads at its last session.

THE ROBBERY OF GENERAL DELZA.—The robbery of General Delza, at Charleston, South Carolina, has already been mentioned. The General is a South American, and was one of the passengers of the steamer Isabel, from Havana. He is accredited to our Federal Government as an Ambassador.

The *Mercury* says, that he was robbed by some person plundering his trunk while he was absent from the room but seven minutes. The plunder consisted of $2,000 in Spanish 100 reals pieces, coinage of 1859; $1,500 in £10 and £20 notes on the Bank of England; nine honorary decorations, consisting of crosses, jewels, etc., of an intrinsic value of $10,000; two heavy gold watches, jewelled, worth $500 each; two diamond rings, in gold settings, worth $800 each; and a collection of old, rare, and curious coins, valuable to collectors. Total value robbed, about $17,000.

The Spanish pieces are a new coin, of 100 reals each, equivalent to $5, and struck only during the past year, at the royal mint. They are the first ever brought to Charleston.

The bank notes had been placed for security in the toe of a gaiter shoe, of which there were four pairs in the trunk.

From attending circumstances, it is judged that Gen. Delza was followed from Havana by some Cuban thief, who knew of the disposition of these valuables, and seized the first opportunity to abstract them.

AN EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—Last Saturday the graining mill of the Orange Powder Works of Rand & Smith, situated about three miles from Newburgh, N. Y., exploded, destroying the building, and killing Christian Simmerman, who was at the time in front of the mill, with a wheelbarrow of powder. The body of the unfortunate man was thrown a great distance from the mill, where it was found entirely lifeless. The walls of the building were entirely demolished, and the timbers and machinery were thrown hundreds of feet. The windows of the dwelling houses in the vicinity were broken by the concussion. The quantity of powder destroyed was equal to forty kegs.

VERY COOL AND DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The *Picayune* says a deputation of Kansas Indians, twelve in number, all chiefs, lately arrived at New Orleans and presented themselves before Mayor Stith, and claimed the hospitality of the city. They said they had come down on a pleasure trip to see the sights of this great place, and as they had heard that he was very rich, being the chief of the great people of New Orleans, they supposed he would provide quarters for them during a month. Questioned as to what they would need, they said they would be satisfied with a house to sleep in, with sufficient meat and daily bread, and some whiskey, of course.

AMERICAN COMMERCE AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—The annual report of the Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia, read before the Association on Wednesday evening, closes thus: In glancing at the mercantile features of the year that has closed we are impressed with the fact that no nation upon the globe recovers from the disastrous effects of a financial crisis more rapidly than the people of the United States. We are now sanguine that during the year 1860, every trace of the crash of '57 will disappear, and a buoyant feeling pervade every department of our trade.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JANUARY.—During the month of January, disasters occurred to four steamers; twenty-eight ships; thirty barks; twenty brigs, and twenty eight schooners, involving a loss on vessels and cargoes of $2,828,200.

Of the above number of vessels, one steamer, the "City of Norfolk," and two ships, the "Flora Temple" and the "Carrier Dove" were built in this city. The City of Norfolk was grounded on Man-of-war Shoals; the Flora Temple lost in the China Sea, and the Carrier Dove put into New York in distress.

THE VOTE OF H. WINTER DAVIS.—The Baltimore papers are severe upon Mr. Winter Davis for voting for Mr. Pennington. Davis' seat is contested, and the "*Exchange*" newspaper intimates that it is for the purpose of securing his seat in Congress that he voted for a Republican. Baltimore is no better off than Philadelphia in her Representatives. Both have men to represent them whose public acts are directly against the wishes and sympathies of their constituents.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SINGULAR DEATH.—A little son of Mr. Briggs, of Olmstead, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, came to his death in a singular manner last week. His father, who was dressing hogs, had placed him in the branches of an apple-tree near by, where he could look on and be out of the way. The lad was perched near by his father, and directly over where persons frequently passed bringing hot water, &c. Nothing unusual was observed, but when, after some time, the father lifted down his little son, to his horror he found him dead. The cloak had caught on a limb and strangled the child.

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Hulls, Cargoes and Freight insured against Marine Disasters on the most favorable terms.
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A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

PAPER-HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERERS,
Invite the attention of wholesale and retail dealers to the large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS
On hand at our store,
260 BALTIMORE STREET,
OPPOSITE HANOVER.
The stock embraces the cheapest styles Common and Satin Papers, as well as the most costly and elegant.
Everything usually found in the business in great variety.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to. ja25-tf

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
GENTLEMEN'S BELONGINGS.
Being desirous of reducing our business to a perfect system, we have disposed of nearly all employees, and attend personally to each department, feeling assured, from our long experience and perfect knowledge of this business, we can give entire satisfaction. We shall be prompt, attentive and sell the very best and most choice goods, at moderate and uniform prices.

CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
155 Baltimore street.
fe1-tf Opposite the Museum.

THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY!
"A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED!"
Experience has taught me that a man may know too much, at least in his own estimation. But, as I profess to be a modest-minded man, I should say, to make assurance doubly sure, that my liquid "CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE" will not color the skin, which no other dye in use can obviate It will darken from a light auburn to a jet black.
Price $1 per box.

D. C. DRISCOLL,
f-1 tf 35 Baltimore street.

FINE QUALITY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, CASTORS, Cake Baskets, &c., for sale at moderate prices.
J. & R. CAMPBELL,
n11 tf B. GER COR 227 Baltimore street.

600 TONS BALTIMORE COMPANY'S LUMP COAL, for manufacturers and shippers, for sale by
CHAS GILMOR,
d15-tf Sole Agent,
58 Second street

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
fy26-t Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

GUAVA JELLY, &C.

Fresh importation in boxes of 4, 2, 1 and ½ lbs., as low as it can be bought in Havana.
Also, HAVANA PRESERVES, all of fine quality.
For sale by WM. H. MCLEAN,
ja25 tf 52 N. Charles street.

BOOTH & PARMENTER'S
$35 $35 $35 $35 $35 $35 $35
SEWING MACHINES.
$75 $75 $75 $75 $75 $75
Just received a fresh supply of these justly celebrated Machines.
Refers to Barnum's City Hotel, (the work of this great Hotel is done with one of these Machines,) Henry Tyson, B. F. Newcomer, G. H. Reese, F. W. & R. King, J. J. Thompson and numerous other gentlemen who have them in use.
Agency, 280 BALTIMORE STREET,
and 59 S. HOWARD STREET.

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,
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WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
New and Valuable Improvements.
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.

Wheeler & Wilson has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union.
Send for a Circular.
OFFICE—205 W. BALTIMORE STREET.
d12-tf Baltimore, Md.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.
THE VERY BEST
ARTICLE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
IT DOES NOT SMOKE WHILE BURNING, and HAS NO UNPLEASANT ODOR.
WARRANTED
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
For sale by DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
Sole Agents Portland Kerosene Oil Co.,
d12-tf No. 7 South street.

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

BOSTON COAL COMPANY'S LUMP COAL,
FOR SALE LOW BY
HALL & LONEY,
56 Buchanan's wharf,
or T. D. LONEY & CO.,
e21-tf 8½ South str

DRS. CHURCH & CADDEN,
DENTISTS,
No. 39 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
n29-tf Baltimore.

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

SUPERIOR HAMS.
Just received, of a quality to suit the best judges. For sale by WM. H. MCLEAN,
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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,
f.2 tf No. 31 N. Gay st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall

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.
m27-tf L. D. CHASE, Agent

COMPOUND WILD CHERRY TROCHES.
These Troches will be found efficacious as well as agreeable and convenient in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, &c
Prepared only by
N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
ja21-tf 88 North Charles street.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.
N. W. Thomas & Co.'s celebrated Sugar Cured Hams—the same which gave such universal satisfaction last year.
Also, a Fine lot of TROUT, in half bbls, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
ja24-tf 88 Baltimore street

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Corner of Lombard and Green streets, having completed the improvements upon their building, will open their house for Divine worship on SABBATH NEXT, February 5th. The Rev. WASHINGTON ROBY, President of the Maryland Annual Conference, will preach at 11 o'clock. A. M., Rev. JOHN ROBERTS at 3 o'clock, and Rev. Mr. DUNNING, of the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. fe3-2t*

LECTURES BEFORE TRINITY CHURCH GUILD.—A course of THREE LECTURES will be delivered before *TRINITY CHURCH GUILD*, at the NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, as follows:
By Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., on FRIDAY EVENING, February 3d. Subject—"Minute Events in History."
By Rev. GEORGE D. CUMMINS, D. D., on FRIDAY EVENING, February 10th. Subject—"Modern Infidelity."
By Rev. JAMES D. MCCABE, D. D., on FRIDAY EVENING, February 17th. "Subject—"Nobility of Labor."
The proceeds of these Lectures will be applied to the payment of the Church Debt
Tickets to the course One Dollar. Single lecture, Fifty Cents—to be obtained at the "Episcopal Reading Room," the Book Stores of Jas. S. Waters, No. 244 West Baltimore street; Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, and C. Walsh, Broadway, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8.
ja26,28&F3*

ELECTION.—OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE, January 21, 1860.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on TH