BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860

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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.

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.

Our readers doubtless have seen it stated, from time to time, in the public journals, that we are on the verge, if not of a war with Peru, at all events of a suspension of diplomatic intercourse. Vague rumors have been afloat, of a determination on the part of our Government to send a vessel of war to Callao, with orders to settle the questions at issue with the strong hand, and the least that is threatened is a demand of his passports on the part of our Minister, should Peru refuse to comply with the demands which Mr. CLAY is directed to press. As only a portion of the correspondence illustrating the matter has been published, we have taken some pains to inform ourselves as to the true state of the negotiations which wear so serious an aspect, and we have no doubt it will interest our readers to know how far they authorize the grave proceedings menaced.

The only claims particularly involved in the present controversy between the Governments, are those preferred by the owners of the *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*, two American vessels, which were seized at small ports on the Peruvian coast, in January, 1858, in the act of loading guano in violation of the laws of that Republic. The revolution headed by VIVANCO was at that time in progress and as the officers commanding the only war vessel of any size belonging to Peru were in league with VIVANCO, the revolutionists had control, for the most part, of the coast. As the chief object of the revolution was to obtain possession of the guano deposits, which are the principal wealth of the country, VIVANCO availed himself of his opportunities to seize and sell as much as possible of the valuable commodity in question, and the *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson* had been chartered by his agents, or under their authority, to carry off cargoes of the same. As our readers are aware, the exportation of guano from Peru is conducted exclusively through parties contracting with the government therefor. It is, in fact, a government-*monopoly*, and any interference therewith, and particularly the unauthorized removal of guano, was a high crime, punishable by law as robbery, and involving the confiscation of the vessels concerned. The laws affixing these penalties were of many years standing, and were noticed in the published "Report on the Commercial Relations of the UNITED STATES with Foreign Nations," transmitted by our Executive to Congress, as far back as 1856. There could be no pretence, therefore, of ignorance of their provisions on the part of the masters of the vessels, even if ignorance were any excuse in such cases. A cruiser of the regular government at Lima having received information that the *Georgiana* and her companion were engaged in the prohibited trade at the designated ports, proceeded there and captured them in succession. They were then duly libelled, condemned and sold, and it is for a very aggravated estimate of their value that the existing claims have been urged. Our Government, acting upon an opinion of the Attorney General—which is said not to coincide with that of the veteran Secretary of State—asserts the doctrine, that in a civil contest, such as existed at the time in Peru, foreigners may lawfully deal with either one of the contending parties as a government *de facto*, where such party is actually in power and exercising the functions of a government; and that the captains of the vessels in question, finding VIVANCO master of the situation in the particular localities, were authorized to deal with his government as the lawful government, and to load the guano, if he recognized such loading as legal. The Peruvian government replies—first, as matter of fact, that if VIVANCO had been *de facto* in power at the points designated, his rival would not have been able to capture the vessels by the exercise of a superior power; and secondly, as matter of law, that the doctrine of *de facto* governments does not apply to the case. The Peruvian Minister sets up, as the true doctrine of international law—and cites many authorities, and especially decisions of our own Supreme Court, to show—that where a revolution takes place in an existing State, the citizens of friendly States are bound to regard the recognized government as the legitimate one, until their own respective governments decide otherwise. He argues that no private individual has a right to decide for himself the existence of a civil war, or to assert rights thereunder. Such matters are left exclusively to the arbitrament of governments, and until the UNITED STATES should officially recognize the existence of a civil war in Peru, the citizens of the UNITED STATES would have no authority to deal with the unrecognized government of VIVANCO, as authorized to dispose of the national property, or act as the representative of the nation—and if they did so, they took the chances of being arrested and made subject to the penalties of the laws which they undertook, on VIVANCO's responsibility, to violate. Mr. DE OSMA further shows, that our government not only never recognized VIVANCO, or the existence of a civil war, in any way, but was actually, at the time, negotiating with CASTILLA's government at Lima, through Mr. CLAY himself, a modification of the existing treaty, Mr. CLAY being accredited to CASTILLA, and CASTILLA's Minister recognized and received at Washington. Mr. DE OSMA adds, with much force and justice, that humanity, equally with international law, repels the doctrine that the unhappy discords of weak nations are a justification to the citizens of friendly States, in availing themselves of the opportunity to commit spoliations under cover of neutral rights. We have reason to know that in the grounds assumed by him in the controversy, Mr. DE OSMA is supported by most distinguished professional opinions in our own country and abroad. The Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and the late Hon. JOHN NELSON are mentioned as having sustained the principles contended for by the Peruvian government, in elaborate arguments of great ability. Several Chilian vessels having been taken at the same time and in the same act with the American ships referred to, the government of Chili at once refused to interfere on behalf of its citizens, and formally recognized the justice of the principles advanced by Peru in connection with the subject. The French Consul at Iquique, being interested in the charter of the "*Lizzie Thompson*," invited the interference of the Minister of his nation at Lima to protect his interests. The *Chargé* of France, however, not only refused to interfere, but suspended the Consul until the orders of his home government could be taken in the matter. The case was referred by the Emperor to the tribunal of eminent publicists attached to the department of Foreign Affairs at Paris, and the result was an elaborate opinion, affirming the right of the Peruvian Government to confiscate the vessels, and to maintain the other proceedings which had been adopted. Thus fortified by the highest authorities, Peru has naturally refused to abandon a position, the maintenance of which is absolutely essential to the integrity of her territory and possessions. If civil war legalizes robbery, it is easy to perceive that civil war will never cease to desolate her coasts; and two out of three of the nations interested having admitted her doctrines on the subject as legitimate, Peru is well justified in planting herself upon them. To avoid all ground of complaint, however, Mr. DE OSMA and his successor, Mr. ZEGARRA, have repeatedly offered to submit the matter to the arbitration of any European power. This our government has refused, and it is in this case, and under these circumstances, that the compulsory measures referred to in the beginning of this article are suggested, and, we fear, contemplated. Considering the power of this country and the weakness of Peru, we should regard the settlement of such a controversy by intimidation or violence, on our part, as a deep disgrace to us, under any circumstances whatever. But in view of the particular features of this case; the recognition of the Peruvian government's proceedings in the premises, by two governments equally interested with our own in the identical controversy; and the offer to arbitrate, made and reiterated; we should deserve and receive the reprobation of the civilized world, if we were to shed one drop of blood on such an issue, or enforce submission to our pretensions by threats or spoliation. Even if our government is right in its views of public law as connected with the controversy, it cannot be so indisputably right as to be above the judgment of an impartial tribunal in the premises. If it is wrong, the shame of enforcing that wrong, under the circumstances, could not easily be wiped away. If our readers will only imagine the citizens of a foreign nation purchasing UNITED STATES arms from JOHN BROWN, or UNITED STATES territory from BRIGHAM YOUNG, and—when deprived of the same by our government—setting up a claim to indemnity, on the score of a civil war, a *de facto* jurisdiction, and neutral rights; their own sense of the absurdity of such a demand and the outrage of supporting it by hostile proceedings on the part of the government of the claimants, will, we think, give them a pretty fair idea, of the impression which our present position must produce in Peru, and wherever else the facts are known.

On Friday, the 3d instant, we published an article, in which we took the liberty of asking *The Sun* for an expression of its opinion on certain questions of great interest to "the "masses" of this city, which we ventured to propound in the following terms:

> We merely beg to know what our neighbor thinks of a policy on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which charges freight, delivered at Baltimore, more per lb. per mile between the Ohio river and this city, than the same freight, *between the same points*, when it goes through to New York? Or, if it would prefer to discuss the abstract principle, we ask *The Sun* to say what it supposes to be discrimination *in favor* of Baltimore, what discrimination *against* Baltimore, and what, discrimination neither *for* nor *against* Baltimore, but equal justice to all customers?

But for *The Sun's* explanation that its article, published yesterday, was written on the day when ours, to which it seems intended as a reply, appeared, we should infer that in consequence of lapse of time, the above, which is the only matter in our editorial which needed any notice, had been forgotten. We have no controversy with *The Sun* about BROCK & Co., or, if we differ at all, it is only about the manner in which we manifest our opposition to that iniquitous concern. There is further, we conceive, no substantial difference between us, even on the subject of a Park. *The Sun* preferred and outlined one of five hundred acres of ground which it admired, perhaps, on account of its familiarity with the neighborhood. We indicated another fire hundred acres, which, according to the best of our judgment, was the most desirable. The Commissioners to whom the duty of selection was confided, and who had the best opportunity of forming a correct judgment under all the circumstances, took neither *The Sun's* advice nor ours, and upon their report we acquiesced in the conclusion to which they unanimously came. It is, therefore, only a question of choice among sites, and that is a matter of taste about which there should be no dispute. It was further unnecessary for *The Sun* to explain that its editorials are sometimes a long time in type before the public is permitted to enjoy them. Their frequent staleness and insipidity would indicate that they had been kept on hand even longer than our neighbor asserts. This is not, we think, a lively way of editing a newspaper; but we defer to its longer experience, and beg that in any answer it may have to make to our inquiries, now or hereafter, it will take its time. In defence of its rehearsal in editorial language of an alleged opinion of the Commissioners of Public Works, that "the officers of "the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the President down, are of the best in this country," it says: "Surely THE EXCHANGE would not have us "challenge the opinion of the public commissioners, with no sort of means by which to sus-"tain an adverse one." *The Sun* is at liberty, so far as we are concerned, to publish either officially or officiously, the opinions of those functionaries as editorial or news matter, but having done so, we now respectfully ask that it will give us its own on the points to which we again call its attention.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Doctor Edward Damphoux, whose death, at an advanced age, took place on Tuesday, was at one time prominent in his profession in this city, and extensively known as a man of piety, accomplishments, and copious learning.—He was for many years President of St. Mary's College; afterwards pastor of St. Joseph's church; and more recently Professor at the College of Mount St. Mary's, at Emmittsburgh. Born of a noble family, in the South of France, and inheriting considerable fortune, he dedicated himself and his means, without stint, to the advancement of religion, and the dispensation of a large and open-handed charity. His personal habits were peculiar and somewhat eccentric, but his life was full of self-denial and good works, and he has left behind him an enviable name. Many of our citizens, differing from him in religious opinions, were educated under his care, and all who had that advantage will cherish his memory with gratitude and affection. He died of paralysis, at the Baltimore Infirmary, having reached his seventy-second year

INTERESTING TRADE STATISTICS.—As an evidence of resuming animation in the general commercial transactions between the United States and the various countries of Europe, recently received official statistics show the state of the trade between Great Britain, the great emporium of European commerce, and this country, in two of the leading exports of the latter, for the first five months of the present year. Of the 6,297,057 cwt. of cotton imported into England from January 1 to May 31, 5,384,131 were from the United States, while in 1859, for the corresponding period, the amount was only 3,738,512 cwt., of which from the United States, 3,199,606 cwt.; tobacco entered for home consumption from January 1 to May 31, 1860, 14,648,119 lbs., while during the corresponding period of the year previous the amount was a third of a million of pounds less.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This is positively the last day of the exhibition of the Great Eastern in our waters, as she takes her departure for New York tonight. Such of our citizens as desire to board this grand specimen of naval architecture must avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Bay Line of steamers to-day, as other excursions take passengers only around the vessel, as announced.—The trip to New York on the Great Eastern offers great inducements to those who wish to see the ponderous machinery of the ship in operation. A limited number of tickets for the trip are for sale. It is guaranteed, we understand, that there shall be no cause of complaint on the "kitchen department" of the ship on this trip.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—A meeting of those most interested in the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be held in Cumberland to-day. The Convention "will take into consideration the present and prospective condition of the work, and consult as to the steps proper to be taken for the advancement of its interests."

OPEN PORTS IN THE PHILLIPENE ISLANDS.—Official intelligence has been communicated to the State Department that the only ports open to foreign commerce, in the Phillipine Islands, are those of Manilla, Sual, Holla, Zamboauga, and that no foreign flag will be allowed to carry on a direct trade with Jolo, or the ports adjacent thereto.

HEAVY IMPORT OF SHOES.—Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two cases of boots and shoes have been brought into this market during the past week, mostly from Boston.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE ZOUAVES.

Editors of the "Exchange:"—The recent visit of this fine corps, and the excitement created by their drill, discipline and appearance, seem to me to present a favorable opportunity for a few remarks upon military matters, and a few suggestions to our own military, to enable them to discriminate between what is useful and necessary and what is merely showy, if not positively mischievous. I wish particularly to call the attention of the newly formed battalion of Maryland Guard to the excellencies, and particularly to the very few *defects* of the so-called "Zouave drill." The high tone, the steady discipline, the mechanical precision, and especially the excellent *materiel* of the Zouaves, cannot be too highly commended. I think that no small portion of *all* these excellencies are due more to their steady adherance to *temperance* than to any other one quality. An experience of many years, and an active participation in military duties, both in garrison and in the field, has proven to me beyond dispute, that in physical endurance alone the absolutely abstemious soldier can endure double the fatigue and hard labor that his comrade can who drinks liquors in any form. I am not writing a treatise, however, on temperance, so we will pass on to other matters.

The drill *proper*, of the Zouaves, is precisely what is taught in the systems of Scott & Hardee, as practiced at West Point and in the regular service. The bayonet practice, the manual of arms, the formation from two ranks to four, for flank movements and back again, and the entire system of of company drill and manœuvre of the Chicago soldiers, so far as it conforms to the regular systems in use in the United States service, is not only most creditable to those troops, but evinces a thoroughness of training and an individual application on the part of each man that I have seldom seen equalled. I have heard many spectators say that their performances have *never* been equalled, but those of my readers who remember the performances of the famous Light Battery under Major Ringgold, as it was when stationed at Fort McHenry some 16 years ago, will be slow to say that much. Even that famous body of men, however, certainly never surpassed, even if they equalled the Zouaves in lightness elasticity, and what the French call *elan*. In all these respects I commend cordially the performances of the Zouaves to the close imitation of our own volunteer military.

Having said this much in praise, and as my sole object in penning this communiction is to be of some use, if possible, to our own volunteers, permit a word or two of criticism, in no invidious temper. Many of the "fancy" manœuvres of the Zouaves, though showy, and very captivating, merely as displays, are mere surplussage, and in one or two instances that I noticed *might* become absolutely hurtful. For instance, in marching by the right flank, the formation on the right by file into line, was executed with all the precision and excellence of drill and training that characterized all their other evolutions. But, for the sake of avoiding the *apparent* confusion attendant upon this manœuvre, if executed *strictly* in accordance with the rule as laid down in the school for the Company, the rear rank marked time a *little* too long, thus lengthening slightly the *time* as well as slightly increasing the *space* required, or technically, taking up too much ground. This, in a single company of twenty or thirty files, is almost inappreciable, but the evil would be propagated and extended to such a degree as to be hurtful in a battalion of eight hundred or a thousand men, and as companies hardly ever act in service, except as component parts of a battalion, nothing should ever be tolerated in a company drill which is not to be practiced in battalion manœuvres.

The firing at will, or "by file," also shows the same sacrifice of rapidity to effect. Most of the firing in battle is by file—after the first discharge, commencing on the right, each man loads and fires *independently*, without waiting for his neighbor. A battalion of a thousand men, loading and firing like the Zouaves, would deliver at least five thousand bullets fewer in ten minutes than one loading and firing, each man independently of his neighbor.—The great pains taken by the Zouaves when deployed as skirmishers, to keep up a *supee* precision of *dress*, and entire harmony ("*ensemble*") of motion in the loadings, firings, and other portions of the manual, are also at the expense of rapidity and individual self-reliance. In short, infantry troops, when in mass, or in close order, *must* move in harmony, to move or act efficiently. When, however, acting as *chasseurs*, or skirmishers, the rule is, while a *general* uniformity and harmony is preserved, the greatest individual liberty of action consistent with that *general* uniformity must be allowed. The skirmisher, for example, must move a little forward or backward, to the right or left, to avail himself of accidental irregularities of the ground, of a rock, a bush or tree which will afford him a cover. He must fire when he has taken aim, and has an object to fire at, not because his neighbor has fired, and has reached a certain point in the loading.

It is this *individual* self-reliance, and the necessary concomitant coolness, which makes the American light troops and riflemen the most formidable skirmishers in the world, and is by no means inconsistent with that steady discipline which marched up Lundy's Lane without drawing trigger—which stood for hours on the field of Palo Alto, in square, to receive the fire of the enemy's artillery without firing a shot in return, or which, at Churubusco and the gates of Mexico, marched steadily forward against the long, bristling lines of intrenchments, with regular tramp and in stern silence, which was never broken until by that fierce hurrah which announced to friend and foe that the hostile bayonets had clashed and the bloody ramparts were won. The new battalion of Maryland Guard now being organized and drilled, in *materiel* is no whit behind the standard of their bright exemplars, the Chicago Zouaves. If to these they superadd the careful, constant drill, the abstinence, and the *esprit du corps* which have characterized our visitors for the last eighteen months, they need not fear for the result. In Col. Brush they have a commander equal to any emergency, and the result depends upon themselves. I hope these remarks will not be misunderstood, especially in the very few cases in which I have felt bound to criticise the performances of the Zouaves. Their fancy drill, though it adds nothing to their efficiency as soldiers, is showy and does no harm; and while I only point out to our own volunteers a few very trifling defects to be avoided, I cannot say too much of their zeal, their intelligence, their *alertness*, (a most invaluable military quality,) their sobriety and their good humor, as models for emulation.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

FLOODS AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.—On Saturday last, a heavy rain fell in Staunton, Virginia, by which houses were undermined, walls driven in, goods swept away, pavements torn up, gas-pipes broken, hogs drowned, fences washed away, gardens and crops destroyed. The streets presented a spectacle similar to the rapids above the falls of Niagara. The winds blew, the rain descended and the flood came in terrible violence. Stones weighing hundreds of pounds were borne upon the flood some distance, and drays, tables, boxes, hogsheads, barrels, children's carriages, lumber and furniture of various kinds, were seen floating down the streets upon the bosom of the violent current.—The corporation and individual losses are immense. The individual loss is very great—much more than it has ever been on any former occasion of a similar kind.

A correspondent informs us that another heavy gust passed over the town on Wednesday afternoon, doing much damage, and estimates the loss to the town, by both floods, to amount to over $25,000.

The schooner Corinthian, Capt. McClanahan, laden with 1,100 bushels of wheat belonging to the estate of Robert H. Montgomery, of Westmoreland county, Va., was overtaken by a storm one day last week and put into Wycomico creek, for safety, but bilged. The vessel and cargo were both lost.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS AND OTHERS.

The claims which THE DAILY EXCHANGE makes upon the attention of the mercantile and business community are simply based upon those principles of mutual benefit which every intelligent man can understand, for they are such as underlie success in all industrial and commercial enterprises. It it can be shown that THE EXCHANGE is an admirable medium for advertising, and that in point of circulation it will not only bear comparison with that of any other commercial paper in this city, but that this circulation is diffused over a wider area, its merits as a means of direct communication with the merchants of other States will doubtless claim that attention which shrewd and sagacious men are accustomed to give to matters that concern their individual interests. What, then are the facts? We need not refer to the large city circulation of THE EXCHANGE, for that speaks for itself. Its success in this respect is, in point of time, without a parallel. What we propose is to make a frank statement of its country circulation, because the larger proportion of the trade of this city is derived from the interior. The extent which that circulation has reached may be gathered from the following particulars, which give the States to which it is sent, and the number of post offices at which it is received and distributed. A careful collation of our mail books shows that THE EXCHANGE is regularly mailed to *six hundred and twelve post offices*, scattered through the various States and Territories of the Union, and that the great bulk of this country circulation is in those States upon which the merchants of Baltimore must chiefly rely for the increase and perpetuation of their trade. In MARYLAND alone THE EXCHANGE is mailed to *two hundred and fifty-two post offices*, which is a larger circulation in the counties of our own State than is enjoyed by any other commercial paper in this city.—VIRGINIA stands next upon the list, and after Virginia comes

PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
TENNESSEE,
OHIO,
ALABAMA,
GEORGIA,
LOUISIANA,
KENTUCKY,
IOWA,
TEXAS,
and MISSISSIPPI

In the order in which they are here put down.

THE MONTHLY EXCHANGE.

Independently of the above, the MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, which is issued DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL—AND AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR, IS GRATUITOUSLY DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY AMONG THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST to the extent of ten thousand copies each month, through the well known commercial agency of Messrs. PRATT & Co., of this city. This Supplement is sent, irrespective of the regular daily and tri-weekly issues of THE EXCHANGE, to *one hundred and three thousand post offices in the Southern and Western States*. As a field for the advertiser, the advantages which its columns present for bringing those commodities in which he deals directly to the notice of the very men to whom Baltimore offers the nearest and best market, must be self-evident.

MARRIED

On the 8th instant, by Rev. Wm. Chapman, GEORGE WISMAN to Miss CASSANDRE SHIPLEY, both of this city.

On the 6th of June, by Rev. S. B. Dunlap, GEORGE H. M. MARRIOTT to Miss MARY J. GRIM, all of this city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 8th inst., MARY K., daughter of John P. and Amelia J. Polk, in the 8th year of her age.

On the 8th instant, ALBERT EDWARD, in the 15th year of his age, youngest son of Elizabeth and the late Barnett Toldridge.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY PIQUET, in the 84th year of her age.

On the 8th instant, VIRGINIA M., in the 24th year of her age, wife of William Boggs, and daughter of John Krofft, of Fultonham, Ohio.

On the 8th instant, JOHN D. CONNOLLY, son of E. and Mary Connolly, aged 10 months.

COAL AND WOOD.
COAL
AT REDUCED PRICE.
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
OFFICE, 9 SOUTH STREET.
je15-tf

SHOULDER BRACE SUSPENDER.
SOMETHING NEW.
For sale by
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.
155 Baltimore street.
ju21-tfr

CRICKET IMPLEMENTS.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
my7-tf **239 Baltimore street.**

CHOICE BRANDY, WINE AND CIGARS.
For sale by W. H. MCLEAN,
my31-tf 52 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.
n24-tf C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

MOSQUITOES.
These annoying little pests are effectually driven from any apartment in a few minutes by burning one of the
CHINESE MOSQUITO TAPERS,
A new article recently introduced into this country from China and Japan, where its efficiency has been tested and established for centuries, by its universal use and application in the interior of those countries.
These Tapers in burning give off a pleasant odor, and although perfectly harmless to the human family, it is extremely repulsive to the Mosquito tribe; so much so, that they will
IMMEDIATELY LEAVE ANY APARTMENT.
For sale by N HYNSON JENNINGS,
jul9-tf 88 N. Charles street.

GOOD TIMES
FOR
TAILORS AND SEAMSTRESSES.
BARTHOLF'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR COATS, PANTS AND VESTS ARE SOLD FOR $40.
BY A. P. SHARP & CO.,
No. 59 S. HOWARD STREET, NEAR PRATT.
ALSO,
BOOTH & PARMENTER'S FAMILY MACHINE.
ju30-tf Price $40.

BEDFORD WATER.
This celebrated Mineral Water, fresh, in 5 gallon demijohns or by single gallon. Also, CONGRESS WATER, in bottles. For sale by
A. J. HAMPSON,
s 21-tf 81 N. Charles st., near Pleasant.

Aggregate CAPITAL Represented,
$10,000,000.
JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 & 75 Second St., Baltimore.
MARINE AND FIRE POLICIES ISSUED UPON APPROVED RISKS, WITHOUT THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE HOME OFFICES.
Losses adjusted and paid at this Agency without reference to the Parent Offices.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.
Security Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$600,000
Phenix " "	307,000
Resolute " "	247,000
Montauk " "	200,000
New World " "	245,000
Lorillard " "	264,000
Insurance Co. of State of Va.	300,000
Ins. Co. of the Valley of Va.	351,000
Albemarle of Virginia	200,000
Lynchburg "	385,000
Northern of London	6,298,800

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mercantile Mutual of N.Y.	1,125,000
Lynchburg of Va.	385,000
Insurance Co. of State of Va.	300,000
Citizens' Ins. Co. of Va.	200,000

All Licensed by the State of Maryland.
THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,
73 & 75 Second St.

THE LYNCHBURG
HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.
CHARTERED IN 1848.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$329,161.16

ASSETS January 1, 1860,
Cash in Bank of Virginia, Bills of Exchange, and Notes maturing.....$125,258.91
35 Shares Virginia and Tennessee RR. Co., guaranteed by City of Lynchburg..... 3,150.00
20 shares Citizens' Savings Bank of Lynchburg.. 3 000.00
30 Bonds Va. and Tennessee RR. Co..... 21,000.00
10 Bonds Orange and Alexandria RR. Co..... 7,800.00
51 Bonds of the City of Lynchburg..... 35,320.00
Bonds with personal security, "on call,"..... 99,890.00
Amount premium notes; amount in hands of Agents in the course of transmission, and all other claims due the Company..... 50,692.26
$329,161.16
Capital Stock—10,000 Shares at $20 each..... 200,000.00
Surplus..... $129,161.16

JOHN ROBIN MCDANIEL, President.
JAMES M. COBS, Vice President.
CREED T WILLS, Secretary.
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JOHN ROBIN MCDANIEL, WILLIAM H. STRATTON,
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MARINE AND FIRE RISKS TAKEN.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent.
73 and 75 Second street.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN
ELECTIC HAIR DYE,
Is as superior to all others as the meridian sun to a candle All imitate BOGLE, even to his style of advertising, which for years has been headed
THE BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.
Now others (New Yorkers) without brains, steal and copy this. Their Dyes are as miserable as their invention is contemptible. Avoid them all! Bogle's has been awarded Medals and Diplomas over them all, and, to their dismay, pronounced the *only* Hair Dye to be used with safety. No green tints, no smut, no skin staining, no humbug, but reliable, safe and sure. For sale at
BOGLE'S BAZAAR,
202 Washington street.
For sale in Baltimore by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and by druggists generally. ja5-eotf

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Made to order or ready made
FOR CASH ONLY.
One dollar and seventy-five cents
For the finest Shirt
Well made, of New York Mills Muslin, fine round thread Linen, and of good fit.
Good shirts at lower prices.
Shirts made of materials furnished for 75 cents.
ADAMS', No. 146 W. Baltimore street, up stairs, opposite Carroll Hall. au1-tf

W. F. OWENS,
205 BALTIMORE STREET.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
SHIRTS
ALWAYS ON HAND,
OF EVERY SIZE,
IN LARGE QUANTITIES,
OF
OUR OWN MAKE,
AND
WARRANTED TO FIT
ALSO,
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF EVERY SPECIES OF GOODS
PERTAINING TO THE
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUSINESS.
WILLIAM F. OWENS,
je8-tf 205 Baltimore street.

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

PHILADELPHIA ALE.
This very superior Ale, neatly put up in stone jugs, with foil, and bearing my own label, at 75 cents per dozen, delivered. For sale by A. J. HAMPSON,
je13-tf 81 N. Charles st., near Pleasant.

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

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 sts.,
jy26-tf Baltimore.

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.

CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
155 BALTIMORE STREET.
POINTED YOKE
SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE,
WARRANTED TO FIT.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHED GOODS,
OF ALL THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES.
PRICES MODERATE AND UNIFORM.
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
au6-tf 155 Baltimore street.

FISHING TACKLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
my7-tf **239 BALTIMORE STREET.**

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUT AND WHITE FISH.
ALSO, No. 1 MACKEREL, Susquehanna and Labrador HERRING, in kits, halves and quarter bbls., all in excellent order and of fine quality, just received by
GREEN & YOE,
je2-tf 88 Baltimore street.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
SOMETHING NEW!
PATENT
SHIRT-BOSOM EXPANDER.
In recommending to the public this greatly needed desideratum, we do it with confidence as to its utility, and firmly believing that its general adoption must be not only a matter of fashion, but one of necessity.
THE ADVANTAGES ARE
FIRST—The Shirt Bosom is kept in an expanded position, thereby securing neatness, while during the warmest weather the Shirt does not come in contact with the body, and partaking more or less of the perspiration which naturally arises.
SECOND—A thorough circulation of air is always effected imparting coolness to the system.
THIRD—It affords an easy and graceful support to the chest, and by a simple adjustment is kept in place without trouble or inconvenience. Its weight is only ONE OUNCE.
For sale by
WM. P. TOWLES & BRO.,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
145 Baltimore street,
jul7-tf Under Carroll Hall

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT
PHOTOGRAPHS,
jul4-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

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 Brocatele, 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 street, opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
CHARLES GILMOR,
SOLE AGENT,
Office, No. 58 SECOND STREET, 2d door from the Post Office Yard, CORNER OF YORK AND WILLIAM STREETS,
The undersigned having been re-appointed the
SOLE AGENT
for the
SALE OF THE ABOVE
CELEBRATED COAL
IN THIS MARKET,
Takes this method of informing consumers of Coal, and the public generally, that he is prepared to fill their orders for any size and quantiy at the lowest market prices, and with despatch.
The reputation for superiority of this article of fuel OVER ALL OTHERS, is now so well established, having been very generally used in this market for the past
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,
that the Agent deems it only necessary to state that it is now, as heretofore prepared in the very best manner, of uniform size, and free from bone, slate, and other impurities.
I am enabled to fill, at the shortest notice, orders for
ANY QUANTITY
of the
BALTIMORE COMPANY'S
or
GEORGE'S CREEK
BITUMINOUS COAL,
For Shipment, Manufacturing, or Steaming Purposes,
AT VERY LOW RATES.
I would also say that there are a number of parties in this city, dealers and others,
WHO ADVERTISE AND REPRESENT THEMSELVES
as selling the Baltimore Company's Coal. By reference to my contract with the President of the Baltimore Coal Company, which can be seen at my office, it will be perceived
THAT NONE OF THIS COAL
CAN BE HAD
EXCEPT THROUGH ME,
OR MY REGULARLY APPOINTED AGENTS,
WHO HAVE WRITTEN AUTHORITY TO SELL.
CHAS. GILMOR.
No. 58 Second street, near the Post Office.
☞ Orders through the Post Office attended to. je1-tf

PINE APPLES.
500 just landed from steamer, in prime order, for sale low by A. J. HAMPSON,
ju20-tf 81 North Charles street.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES.
William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Breguet's NICKEL WATCH; CLARK'S BALTIMORE WATCHES, the best Time-Keepers, for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, Importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware, Leculitre's Swiss Razors and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please call
Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS.
Baltimore. ju20-tf

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES
The best in use for all purposes requiring a seam
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!!
From $50 to $150.
No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET,
je7-tf Between Calvert and South streets.

COUNTRY HAMS.
A lot of the "DORSEY" Hams, from Elkridge. Connoisseurs in the article please call at
A. J. HAMPSON'S,
au9-tf 81 N. Charles street.

NATIVE WINE.
The pure Juice of the CATAWBA Grape. My dear sir, you can drink it down like milk; do call and try it. For sale