BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860

THE BALTIMORE EXCHANGE ANNUAL LETTER SHEET

Will be issued from this office on the 1st day of January, 1861, (Tuesday.) It will be in form and general contents, similar to those which we have heretofore made up, and which we have the best reason to believe, have given universal satisfaction. We hazard nothing in saying that our commercial reports are unequalled by those of any paper in this city in accuracy and completeness; and all the statistics of the trade and commerce of the city for the past year will be embodied in our Letter-sheet, in a condensed and interesting form, accompanied by appropriate remarks and explanations. At a time when political causes seem to indicate a closer business connection between Baltimore and the Southern and South-Western States, our merchants should avail themselves of every opportunity of advertising, not only their own business, but that of the whole city. An opportunity to accomplish both objects will be afforded by our Letter-sheet, in which all persons ordering twenty-five or more copies in advance, can have their business card inserted without extra charge. Those who intend to make use of our sheet will please leave their orders, at their earliest convenience at our counting-room, or with our agent, Mr. Holtzman, who is authorized to receive them.

Price per single copy, 3 cents.

The simple fact, that the first day of the present session of Congress has come and gone, without any marked event, or outburst of the fire burning in the hearts and brains of men from the excited sections, is somewhat reassuring. Both Houses seem to have organized, not only without difficulty, but with great order, decorum and apparent good temper. The very air is filled with rumors of almost every hue and shape, of compromises which shall compose existing difficulties. We attach to none of them the least importance, but do not feel ourselves at liberty, altogether, to withhold them from our readers. We have an intelligent and careful correspondent at the Seat of Government, whose first letter we publish this morning, with instructions to write to us only for the purpose of conveying information and not merely to fill a column, which can always be better employed than by giving expression to mere speculations of professional letter writers. We pledge ourselves to keep the readers of the EXCHANGE, during the present session, quite up, in all valuable and useful knowledge of what transpires from day to day.

The PRESIDENT'S Message is generally expected to be delivered to-day at noon. If so, we hope to be able to place it in the hands of our readers at least as early as any of our contemporaries—well knowing the interest which everybody must attach to that document at the present moment.—When it shall have been duly considered, we hope to witness a concentration of the statesmanship of the country on some feasible plan to rescue us from the yawning gulf of disunion.

It has been said in the North that the South, by demanding the repeal of what are called the Personal Liberty Bills, has raised an unnecessary and immaterial issue. It is asserted that these unconstitutional laws are practically inoperative, because the people who endeavor to prevent the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act seldom resort to them for that purpose, but prefer to adopt more vigorous measures to accomplish their ends. The operation of that statute is not usually defeated, we are told, by the interposition of parties assuming to act under cover of State laws, but by violent mobs whose proceedings override all rights and all legislative enactments whatsoever; and the same resistance that is now offered to the arrest and rendition of a fugitive slave, would be, therefore, displayed even if the obnoxious Personal Liberty Bills had never been thought of. For these reasons, then, it is suggested that we ought not to trouble ourselves or embarrass the North by asking the repeal of the laws in question, when, in the language of the *Tribune*, the "South would "not be profited one stiver" by their abrogation. That these views find favor in the North is natural enough, for the people of that section have manifested every disposition to avoid meeting the real issues in dispute, but an argument so fallacious is not likely to impose upon the South or to bring about a better understanding between the hostile States. We insist that the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills would be a measure no less practical than important. Whether they are habitually appealed to to forward or sanction aggressive acts against citizens of the South it matters little, for one single instance of injustice is sufficient to justify a community in denouncing the medium through which the wrong was done. And we are at no loss for examples by which to illustrate the oppressive working of these laws, for they have but too recently been invoked to satisfy the vengeance of the people of a sister State against a resident of Maryland. Moreover, these illegal acts palpably serve to encourage the lawlessness which has been so frequently productive of serious consequences to the inhabitants of the border States. It cannot be doubted that many a mob in the North has been instigated to set at defiance the authorities and laws to which the Southern stranger looked for protection, by the mere recollection of the fact that sworn legislators and judges had themselves repudiated an act of Congress, and had stigmatized as kidnapping what the SUPREME COURT defines to be a legal right. There is still another practical consideration, which cannot be overlooked in this connection. These laws are the cause of fearful agitation in the South, because they indicate the hostile and uncompromising spirit of the North; and even if they were obsolete, they ought nevertheless to be swept from the statute books. The Slave States are entitled to ask for some proof of the conservatism, of which the North makes so loud a profession. They and their institutions have been directly and indirectly assailed continually for twenty years past, and they may fairly expect their brethren of the Free States to offer them some evidence stronger than words, of a determination to respect in future the provisions of the Constitution. The repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills would give the South the welcome assurance it seeks for, and would afford it the strongest ground for believing that the North is desirous to pursue a conciliatory course. Surely the request of the South is not unreasonable, and it is hard to comprehend how the people of the North can reject it, if they are really anxious to restore harmony between the several States, and so preserve the Union.

A movement has been set on foot by the School Commissioners of Baltimore County, which promises to exert a salutary local influence on the cause of Education. It is well known to those who take an interest in such matters, how radically defective are the means and methods devised for conducting our Common Schools in the counties. In this city the case is different, the course of instruction being based upon a well organized system, which is for the most part effectively carried out under teachers well qualified to fulfill the duties which are assigned them to perform, and whose services on the whole are not inadequately paid. Any one who will glance at the statistics of education for Baltimore County, as given in the census for 1850, will be struck with the facts that are there disclosed. In a total white population of rather over thirty-four thousand, there were six thousand white adults, who could neither read or write. If the children who were also left to grow up in ignorance of even the rudiments of letters, had been included in the tabular estimate, a still more deplorable condition of things would have been exhibited. Some improvment in this respect has been made since then; but the system—if such it may be called, which is no system at all, but merely a crude method of teaching—is wanting in almost every element that gives value and importance to the Common Schools of the Eastern and many of the Western States, where the importance of a thoroughly good common school education is more insisted upon, and is certainly better appreciated than it has been hitherto with us. In this State we have never had a school system. Every county has been permitted to regulate its own educational concerns, and the consequence is, that in no one county is there anything like unity of effort, or harmony of method. The school houses, as structures, are for the most part of the rudest kind, and they are frequently remote from the centres of population in the district. The teachers are ill paid, and, of course, but indifferently qualified for the duties which they have undertaken to perform, and as a natural result, there are many among them who fail to command that respect which is one of the essentials to success in a vocation where obedience to the master should be one of the first principles inculcated. The School Commissioners for Baltimore County, in their last Annual Report, undertook to state what the system needs to make it efficient. They declared that four things were requisite.—"First—Suitable houses and furniture. Secondly—Well qualified teachers. Thirdly—Remunerative salaries for teachers. Fourthly and lastly—"Thorough supervision." The Commissioners might much more tersely have summed up the whole of their wants, if, instead of stating what the deficiencies in detail, they had simply called called for a thorough revision of the school system, so as to make it applicable, not to Baltimore County alone, but to every county in the State.—The "four things requisite" do nevertheless tell a plain story. They indicate, as plainly as words can possibly do, that almost everything is needed that is essential to the success of Common Schools under any system or method of teaching. Without suitable school houses, and all the paraphernalia connected therewith; without good teachers—who can only be obtained by paying them good salaries—and without an appropriate supervision of the schools, the scholars, and the teachers themselves—by some qualified person or persons—the little good that can be accomplished scarcely compensates for the money expended in attaining it. We have long regarded the condition of our Common Schools—those that are outside the city of Baltimore we mean—as a disgrace to the State. It is not the fault of the School Commissioners that they are so; for, although, from the very nature of their office, they cannot help being cognisant of the defects that are inherent in the present system—if we must so style it—they possess no power to remedy them. They can only suggest what might be done to make them better than they are; but it still remains for others to act upon those suggestions. It cannot be questioned that many of the teachers selected are ill qualified to impart instruction to the children which are placed under their charge. But how is it possible that it should be otherwise, when the average salary of teachers per annum in Baltimore County amounts only to two hundred and ninety-one dollars—a sum considerably less than is received by ordinary mechanics, and but little, if any more, than is paid to common farm laborers, if we include the cost of their board. The School question has been repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. At the Biennial session which was held in 1855-6, Governor LIGON in his annual message earnestly recommended the adoption of a Common School system that should be more in consonance with the spirit of the age, and the honor and dignity of the State than the loose and incongruous thing which was constantly calling for Legislative tinkering, and which when tinkered was comparatively worthless. In support of his views, a plan was submitted which possessed many excellent features, and which, if it had been divested of some of its complexities, would undoubtedly have worked well; but the delegates from the counties fell to wrangling over it, and the result was that the Bill, notwithstanding the efficient support which it received, and the many cogent arguments which were brought forward in favor of its adoption, failed to become a law. Since then the counties have been thrown, as of old, upon their own resources, and of course, as is usual under such circumstances, matters have not mended much. An experiment has, however, been undertaken by the School Commissioners of Baltimore County, which bids fair to work some reformation in the system of teaching at present in vogue, so far as regards that particular County. The experiment to which we allude is the organization of a Normal Class or Teacher's Institute, under the supervision of Prof. F. A. ALLEN, Principal of the Chester county, Pa., Normal School and of P. M. LEAKIN, A. M. Fifteen years experience as a Normal School Teacher, affords every reasonable warrant that Prof. ALLEN possesses all the requisite knowledge for imparting to teachers of Common Schools the particular knowledge of which they stand most in need; whilst his associate, Mr. LEAKIN, is also favourably known as a competent teacher in Schools of the higher grades. This Normal Class, composed of all the teachers of Common Schools in Baltimore County, commenced its session yesterday in the Hall of the Newton University, and its morning and afternoon meetings will be continued until Friday next. The special duties of the day being over, each evening will be devoted to the delivery of addresses upon educational subjects generally. On Friday, at the close of the session of the Normal Class, the teachers present will undergo an examination into their respective qualifications for the duties which they have assumed, and upon the result of their examination their retention or dismissal will depend.—Now, all this is excellent, as far as it goes, and reflects great credit on the Commissioners of Baltimore County. It is a step in the right direction, and will undoubtedly be productive of some amount of positive good. But the main difficulty in relation to our Common Schools has yet to be overcome. What is really wanted, and what we hope soon to see imperatively demanded, is a radical change in the system which at present prevails, and that change can only be brought about by Legislative action.

We understand that a report prevailed in Washington on Saturday that Commodore Shubrick and Capt. Ingraham intend to resign, in case South Carolina withdraws from the Union. It is not likely that the rumor can be true as regards Capt. Ingraham, for he, if we mistake not, is abroad in the Mediterranean. But the prevalence of such reports serves to show the impression which the unhappy state of the public mind creates, that loyalty to the flag under which these gallant officers have won lasting renown, will become incompatible with the allegiance which they owe to their native State. Both of them are natives of South Carolina.

JOEL VICKERS, Esq.—The death of this venerable citizen, announced yesterday morning, adds another well known and respected name to the necrology of Baltimore for 1860. Captain Vickers, early in life, commanded in our then extensive and flourishing mercantile marine, and sailed between this city and the East Indies and Europe. He was engaged in our naval difficulty with France and took active part in the defence of Baltimore in the last war.—From 1809 until within a very recent period he was employed in mercantile pursuits in this city, and retired with an ample fortune. The members of the Corn Exchange yesterday paid the usual tribute to his memory.

[*From our Washington Correspondent.*]

MEETING OF CONGRESS—VARIOUS RUMORS AND SURMISES—MR. HUNTER TO OFFER A COMPROMISE—CAUCUSES—TEMPER OF SOUTHERN MEN—EXPECTED SPEECH OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d.

A bright sun and bracing atmosphere greeted the assembling of Congress to-day, and the galleries of both Houses were crowded to excess in anticipation of the reception of the President's Message, and perhaps an exciting impromptu debate thereon.—In this anticipation the public were disappointed, the President not yet having completed the document, important alterations having suggested themselves to him at the last moment. These alterations, it is stated, relate to his views upon the subject of secession, which, it is now said, will be less decided in opposition thereto than has heretofore been expected.

The Senate presented rather an empty aspect this morning, quite a number of Senators being absent.

No Senators appeared from South Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana, and individuals were not present from many other Southern States. No political significance, however, is attached to the absence of any except the Senators from South Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Toombs, however, it is believed will be here. Mr. Slidell, of Louisana, and Mr. Gwin, of California, are at home looking after their re-election by the Legislatures of their respective States, and Mr. Benjamin, I believe, has not yet returned from California, where he has been engaged upon a very important law case. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward were in their seats, looking quite well.

Messrs. Bigler, Mason and Collamer were appointed the Committee to wait upon the President, and it being understood that he was prepared to make no communication, the Senate, at an early hour, adjourned.

The House organized amid the usual noise and bustle. Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, the Chaplain delivered a long, fervent and eloquent prayer, in which he supplicated God to crush the designs of wicked men in all parts of the country, and aid the wise men of the land, who in these troublous times knew not what to do. The venerable Divine was listened to with unusual attention.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., made several efforts to get up his pet hobby, the Homestead Bill, but did not succeed.

The only absentee this morning from Carolina was Mr. Porcher Miles, of the Charleston district.

The tedious operation of selecting seats was then gone through with, and it was noticeable that the Americans generally took seats upon the Republican side of the House. Mr. Winter Davis is upon that side, and Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, located himself with Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, having been elected Governor of Maine, his position upon the committee of Ways and Means will have to be filled by another.

When the name of Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, was called to-day, for the purpose of selecting his seat, Mr. Houston, of Alabama, arose and said that in Mr. Bocock's absence he would make the selection, and would choose the seat occupied by Bocock during the last session. Mr. T. B. Florence, of Pennsylvania, at the time was sitting in the place, and at Houston's request vacated it, remarking jocosely that by so doing it would enable him to get farther from the gentleman from Alabama. "Yes," replied Houston, "and before long we will probably be still farther apart."

The House at 2 P. M. adjourned, having done nothing of importance. No evidence of unkind feeling was given by members towards each other.

The breach between the sections is, however, wider and deeper than it was at the close of last session, and various plans are being suggested with the view of healing it. A caucus of South Americans were strongly disposed to urge a general Conference of all the Southern members, to be held to-night; but the scheme has failed, the South Carolinians and Georgians refusing to have anything to do with it, and the delegations from Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States manifesting great indifference

As soon as the message is read, a number of propositions will be submitted. One by a member from New York to restore the Missouri Compromise and extend it to the Pacific, and another, from Maynard, of Tennessee, proposing the appointment of a committee of one from each State, to whom the issues as to slavery shall be referred. No indications have as yet been given, however, that either of these will be satisfactory. It is further said that Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, will introduce an elaborate plan of compromise into the Senate which will comprehend the settlement of all the great questions now agitating the country.

I learn reliably that Senators Green, of Missouri, and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, are in favor of the secession of the Southern States unless the North speedily yields.

The message, which occupies sixteen columns of the Washington *Constitution*, will be forwarded North this evening, or in the early train to-morrow morning.

A serenade is to be given to Vice-President Breckinridge to-night, when it is expected he will disclose his views upon the political condition of the country.

Caucuses are expected to take place to-night of the Republicans and Americans, when the political difficulties will be discussed. I do not think any definite result will be reached, and if so, at too late an hour to telegraph you to-night.

The tone and temper of the representatives of the cotton States is very firm and decided. They talk of nothing but secession, and do not seem to care whether their demands are met by the North or not. A portion of the Republicans seem favorable to concession, but the bulk of them, like Falstaff, object to doing anything "upon compulsion." If their courage, however, is not greater than that of the fat knight, they may recede when the opportune moment arrives. Propositions of compromise will be as plenty as blackberries as soon as the President's Message shall have been delivered.

It is said that Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Buchanan have arrived at an understanding, and that the former will support the President's views. Supposing this to be true, it amounts to very little, as Mr. Crittenden's influence in the Senate has not been potent of late.

Great importance is attached to the speech which it is expected Vice President Breckinridge will make to-night, on the occasion of the complimentary serenade to be given to him. The event will not take place till between 10 and 11 o'clock, and I cannot therefore, apprise you of its character until to-morrow.

All the speculations in regard to Lincoln's cabinet are the merest trash, and are manufactured to give prominence to certain men. I learn from the best source that Mr. Lincoln has not yet made up his mind on the subject, deeming it prudent to await the solution of the political troubles, and to defer all action until he shall have arrived in Washington and have had the opportunity of consulting his leading party friends in Congress.

Property-holders in Washington are terribly scared at the very mention of a dissolution of the Union, and it is undeniable that real estate here has experienced a marked decline within the last six months.

Mr. Douglas made a Union speech to some of his friends last Saturday night, in which he endorsed the speech of Alex. H. Stephens, and planted himself on the Georgia platform of 1851.

OBSERVER.

MADIGAN'S CIRCUS.—Madigan's Circus opened last evening at Front Street Theatre to a well filled house. The programme, as presented in the bill, was a very attractive one, and the performances throughout were of more than usual excellence. The main feature of the evening, however, was the first appearance here of Mons. Blondin, whose exploits at Niagara have made his name world-famous. From the difficult nature of his performances last evening, and the perfect ease and self-confidence with which they were achieved, we are no longer disposed to regard anything that he might attempt upon the tight-rope, however perilous it might be, in the case of others, as involving any special danger to him. He is evidently as much at home on the rope as others would be upon the solid ground, and his evolutions are really amongst the most remarkable things we have ever witnessed. His poise is perfect, and whether sitting or standing upon a chair, balanced by the rounds across the rope; or throwing back somersaults over a long line of lighted candles placed breat high; or dancing in cumbrous wooden shoes; or traversing the rope blindfolded and enveloped in a sack, the skill which he displays relieves those daring feats from the terror which they would otherwise inspire in the beholder.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The annual course of Lectures before the Maryland Institute have heretofore proved seasons of great pleasure and profit to our citizens, and judging by the list of first class names mentioned as expected to take part in the course of this winter, we are satisfied the future will be equal to the past. The first lecture will be delivered this evening by Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, Pa., who is every way qualified to treat of the subject chosen, which is—*Defects in American Literature.*

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The melo-drama of the *Dead Heart* was performed last night to a small house. The principal parts were played by Mr. F. Williams and Miss Alice Gray, very much to the satisfaction of their friends. Messrs. Scallan and Leake were also in excellent mood, and were much applauded. The piece will be repeated to-night.

TOM THUMB.—The little General was welcomed back to Baltimore yesterday by quite flattering audiences, both in the afternoon and evening.—He holds his levees at the Temperance Temple, on Gay street.

The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, Mass., to domestic markets, outside of New England, during the week ending the 28th ult., amounted to 4,745 cases, of which 1,544 went to the Middle States, 1,308 to the Southern States, and 1,893 to the Western States; besides 60 cases were shipped to the British Provinces, and 3 to Cuba.

The manufacturers of Philadelphia on Saturday determined to put their mills upon half time. Several contemplate stopping on the first of the year, if business does not revive. Accounts from New York, and from the East, report the discharge of a large number of workmen in consequence of the depression.

By special order of the War Department of the 30th ultimo, First Lieut. James St. C. Morton, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty as Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, and will relieve Capt. Henry Benham as soon as the latter shall be able to close his accounts and turn over the public property.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, November 29th, at Chestertown, Kent county, Md., by the Rev. George C. Stokes, WILLIAM H. WELSH, esq., of York, Pa., to SALLIE A. WICKES, daughter of Col. Joseph Wickes.

On the 27th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Leakin, GEORGE B. BUCHTA, of Baltimore, to Miss CHARLOTTE E. CLOCKER, of St. Mary's county.

DIED.

On the 20th November, in Savannah, Ga., SAMUEL S. GIRVIN, aged 23 years, and on the 30th, his remains were interred in Greenmount Cemetery.

Suddenly, on the 24 instant, WILLIAM GARDNER, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 1st instant, WILLIAM BOND, in the 55th year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 3, 1860.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Apoplexy 1; burn 1; cancer 1; casualty 1; consumption 12; croup 8; dropsy 2; diptheria 2; catarrhal fever 5; scarlet fever 5; typhoid fever 6; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of brain 4; inflammation of the lungs 2; intemperance 1; old age 3; organic disease of the heart 3; palsy 3; spinal affection 1; teething 3; unknown adult 2; unknown infantile 11; ulcer 1—total 79.

Under 1 year, 12; between 1 and 2, 10; between 2 and 5, 11; between 5 and 10, 6; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 5; between 20 and 30, 7; between 30 and 40, 8; between 40 and 50, 3; between 50 and 60, 5; between 60 and 70, 5; between 70 and 80, 2; between 80 and 90, 2; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still-births 13.

Males 48, females 31. Of which number 12 were colored persons—10 free, 2 slaves. By order,

J. W. HOUCK, Commissioner of Health.

MINK FURS.

The largest and most beautiful assortment of MINK FURS are to be found at TAYLOR'S, opposite Barnum's. d4 1w

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The only stock of SABLE FURS in the city, is at TAYLOR'S, opposite Barnum's. d4 1w

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These beautiful FURS at very moderate prices, are to be had in large quantities at TAYLOR'S, opposite Barnum's. d4 1w

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A magnificent assortment to be had at TAYLOR'S, opposite Barnum's. d4 1w

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A large assortment of ROYAL ERMINE FURS, a most beautiful article for bridal presents, at TAYLOR'S, opposite Barnum's. d4 1w

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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

GUILFORD MINING COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of the terms of the Charter of the Guilford Copper and Gold Mining Company, held under an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a meeting of the Stockholders was held at the Company's Office in Baltimore, on Wednesday, November 28th, 1860.

The President opened the meeting by a minute review of what had so far been done in developing the Company's Mining Property, and illustrated his Address with accurately prepared diagrams which exhibited to the stockholders the amount of excavation made, and the exact degree of practical productiveness in ore, of the several parts of the mineral vein opened up to the present time.

He then offered a Business Statement which showed that Ores of Copper and Gold had already been produced by the Mine and sold by the Company to the amount of Thirty Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. This practical result, he stated, was far ahead of the early experience of nine-tenths of the oldest and most solidly established copper mines now existing, either in this country or abroad, and greatly in excess of that shown by any similar property in North Carolina, for an equal period from the commencement of its work, or for an equal outlay of capital

The President then stated that there was no floating debt due by the company; that its entire liabilities up to this time were but Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars, and this chiefly current bills for supplies; that the mine was fully stocked with buildings and machinery for years of future work; that a full force of workmen, under an able and experienced captain, were driving the mine ahead to its complete development; that there was even in this preparatory excavation, a steady and daily yield of Copper Ore; and that the Gold Ore had grown to be a valuable auxiliary to the company's revenue, as it was now yielding One Thousand Dollars per month.

With this statement of *facts* concerning the condition of their property, the President called upon the stockholders to say what they would do to sustain its further working to a complete development. The small original working capital of fifteen thousand dollars had been expended with such results as he had shown. The sum of twenty thousand dollars would now insure the completion of the work.

At the close of the President's address the meeting, with marked unanimity, concurred in the great desirableness of promptly furnishing the Company with the required means. After a general discussion as to the best mode of doing so, and acting under the powers explicitly granted in the Company's charter to make assessments on the stock, to forfeit it for non-payment thereof, and to sell the stock so forfeited for the sole benefit of the Company, the meeting finally, without a dissenting vote, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That an assessment of twenty cents be laid upon each share of the whole capital stock of the Guilford Copper and Gold Mining Company; ten cents of which shall be paid on or before the 15th day of December, 1860; five cents on or before February 1st, 1861; and five cents on or before March 1st, 1861.

Resolved further, That any and all shares of stock issued by this company, upon which any one of the instalments of the foregoing assessment shall not be paid in cash at the office of the company on or before the days mentioned in the foregoing resolution, shall, under the powers granted in the charter of this company and the by-laws made in pursuance thereof, be absolutely forfeited to the company, reissued by it, and sold for its sole benefit at such times as the board of directors may deem fit.

Resolved further, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 10th to the 15th of December, both inclusive.

Stockholders of the Guilford Copper and Gold Mining Company will therefore Take Notice, that on or before the 15th day of December, 1860, they are required to pay, or cause to be paid, in cash, at the Company's Office, 34 Second street, as the first instalment of the forementioned assessment, *Ten Cents per Share* for the full number of shares appearing on the face of each and every certificate held by them, and have the same receipted for upon each of said certificates. A failure to meet this payment by the day appointed will at once work a total forfeiture of their stock, and of the validity of any certificate not carrying the receipt.

Persons holding the company's stock in the name of another party can have their certificates transferred to their own names, or continue to hold them in any other name.—It behooves them, however, to present their certificates by the time and at the place appointed, and pay, or cause to be paid, this first installment of the forementioned assessment, or they will at once incur a total forfeiture of their stock.

JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.

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W. P. TOWLES & BRO., PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 145 Baltimore street, Under Carroll Hall. SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO'S MACHINE COTTON. Also, PATENT FLOOR SKATES. n15-tf

JOSEPH HARRIS, *MERCHANT TAILOR.*

The firm of DULANY & HARRIS having been dissolved by mutual consent, July 2d, 1860, JOSEPH HARRIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken store, No. 52 NORTH HOWARD STREET, Third door above Lexington street, east side. A select assortment of fine FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, of all colors and styles, for the Fall and Winter wear. Having secured the services of a Practical Cutter, all goods sold will be made in a style of neatness and taste that cannot be excelled. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. A call is respectfully solicited. n17 1M

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. JAMES H. JOHNSON s10-tf

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 BALTIMORE SREET.
SHIRT
MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
OF FINEST MATERIALS
IN BEST MANNER,
AND
WARRANTED TO FIT.

A superb assortment of Red and Gray Flannel UNDER-WEAR for Gentlemen.
WINTER GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SHIRT FRONTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
n27 tf W. F. OWENS.

WESTLEY RICHARDS' AND MOORE & HARRIS' BIRD AND DUCK GUNS. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., s19-tf 239 Baltimore street.

EMPORIUM OF ART.

JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all size.
Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.
The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.
Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c.
FRYER'S Galleries, No. 31 South Calvert street.

PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKERS.
PARIS
SHIRTS.
EQUALLED IF NOT SURPASSED
BY
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.
THE BEST
SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
WARRANTED PERFECT.
NO CHEAP SHIRTS *MADE TO ORDER.*
FULL STOCK OF READY MADE
SHIRTS.
THE BEST QUALITIES AND STYLES OF *GENTS' BELONGINGS.*
PRICES MODERATE AND UNIFORM.
CONSTABLE, WALKER & CO.,
PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKERS,
n19-tf 155 Baltimore street, opposite the Museum.

GET YOUR SHIRTS AT ADAMS', 146 Baltimore st.
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Get your Shirts at ADAMS', 146 Baltimore street.
Get your Shirts at ADAMS', 146 Baltimore street, *up stairs*, if you would have good *fit, make* and *materials.* The finest $1.75. Good Shirts lower. *Making* Shirts 75 cents each. n19-tf

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 s10 tf

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
COAL OFFICE
IN BALTIMORE.
COAL AND WOOD.
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
NO. 9 SOUTH STREET.
ALL COAL SOLD BY US WEIGHED BY SWORN WEIGHER. au24-tf

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET
Between Calvert and South streets. s24-tf

DR. KENNEDY is continuing his good offices in relieving our citizens from corns at his Rooms 94 Saratoga street. Dr. Kennedy cures Corns and Bunions in a wonderful manner, without either pain or bleeding. We hope that Mr. Kennedy's success will be such as will repay him for years of study. o20-1y

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE, o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street.

DR. A. A. BLANDY, SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS, o30-tf 51 NORTH CHARLES STREET.

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 quantity 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. jel-tf

MANN'S DINING ROOMS.
No. 124 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Near North street,
Under the management of the Proprietor, who will here after give his personal attention to the house.
The bill of fare will include all the substantials, as well as the delicacies of the season—having made arrangements to be supplied with all kinds of GAME as they come in season.
On hand, a fine lot of BIRDS, which will be served up at short notice.
MANN'S CONGRESS HALL BOWLING SALOON is in the rear of this house, entrance either from Baltimore street or No. 59 Fayette street.
au29-tf C. H. MANN, Proprietor

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

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., Pharmaceutists, o10 tf No. 38 N. Charles street.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents, GREEN & YOE, Importers, o31-tf 88 West Baltimor street.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs!
Mink Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs!
Fitch Capes, Muffs and Cuffs!
Siberian Squirrel Capes, Muffs and Cuffs!
Together with a large and select assortment of Children's and other Fancy FURS.
Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy HATS and CAPS,
To be had at QUAIL'S, s26-3m No. 233 Pratt street, near Hanover.

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, Lecoultre's Swiss Razors and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please call and see. Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore au16 1

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 s10-tf

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES,
WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
jn14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

FALL STYLE OF HATS, 1860,
Are now ready, together with SOFT HATS, of various patterns and colors, at QUAIL'S s26-3m No. 238 Pratt street, near Hanover.

J. LIPP & CO., GENTL