BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 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.

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.

The proposition of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, in the Senate, looking to the establishment of police along the line between the free and slave States, with a view to the preservation of the peace and the proper execution of the fugitive slave law, we regard as one of the most important, in a practical point of view, which has yet been made for the purpose of composing the difficulties between the sections. We do not, of course, understand that gentleman's precise idea, but we have long entertained the opinion that a proper measure, of the kind indicated, is one of the best, in itself, and the least objectionable that could be devised, to obviate the annoyances growing out of the reclamation of fugitive slaves. In this difficulty, as in most others, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is far easier, more humane and politic, to interpose an almost insurmountable barrier against the escape of slaves over the border, than to arrest and restore them after that line has been crossed. The North has shown no genuine comity for the negro. It rejects his citizenship on equal terms, and treats him so coldly and inhospitably, that, were the ranks of its colored class not recruited by continual accessions from the prolific South, they would soon be empty. Annihilation is the sure fate of the negro in the free States; and it is only when he appears in the guise of a fugitive from the hated name of slavery, that the smallest interest can be excited in his fate. Under these circumstances it would be a real boon to the free States to keep all negroes out of their limits, but most especially so great and dangerous a cause of disturbance, as a fugitive negro slave.

We are among those who believe that any effectual and useful execution of the fugitive slave law in the free States is impossible. It is a ground of just and serious complaint that the legal authority of these States should be lent to its nullification in any form; but as a practical measure of redress, it is and always will be of small avail. Some of the Northern presses of influence, appreciating, we trust, the constitutional obligation, and at the same time despairing of a literal fulfilment of it, are proposing the substitution of compensation for the value of the slave, instead of his surrender. The proposition in this shape is full of practical difficulties, and does not, as we have heretofore endeavored to point out, fully meet the difficulty. The pecuniary loss engendered by the escape of slaves is really an insignificant matter. The New York *Times* estimates the annual loss by the escape of slaves at *one million* of dollars, viz: 1,000 fugitives at $1,000 apiece. At the same rate the slaves of the South are worth about *four thousand millions* of dollars, so that the annual loss does not amount to *one-fortieth of one per cent.* on the entire value of slave property—a percentage at which no self-respecting Fire Insurance Company would underwrite a family vault in Greenmount Cemetery. If this were the whole story it would not be worth quarrelling about. The slave, or his value, or his total loss, would be an alternative of almost equal import. But it is not because the negro is not returned, but that the right to his return is denied, that the South complains. It is because there is no common understanding between the sections as to who is properly the man-stealer—the individual who runs away with the slave, or the one who runs after him. Now, we do not propose to discuss that question ourselves, and wish to prevent its further discussion by others. We assume that there is such an institution as domestic African slavery in fifteen States of the Union, with laws and regulations of its own, as necessary for the preservation of that "peculiar institution" as the laws of Massachusetts are for her favorite forms of society. We assume that the entire control of, and responsibility for this institution, whether good or bad, rest within the States which tolerate it, and that the other States have solemnly agreed to respect that right of control, and do not share the responsibility. We assume, further, that if the North interferes with that right, there will be a rupture between the sections, and that the line between the slave and free States will thereafter become the boundary of distinct governments. We assume all this, because we believe it is all too plain to admit of dispute. It therefore follows, that if we are to remain together as one nation, this fugitive slave business, which has been a perpetual running sore, keeping the body politic in continual irritation, should, if possible, be healed up. Cure this, and you have almost restored the patient to health. The fugitive slave law has been tried, and has not improved the matter, if it has not made it worse. The Northern papers say that the arrest of a fugitive in a quiet Northern community, with all the circumstances of which it is impossible to divest the act, makes more abolitionists than fifty BEECHERS or GREELEYS could do. If this is true—and we believe there is much truth in it—it is better that such arrests should not be made; and not to make them, the necessity for making them should be avoided. In other words, the escape of slaves into the free States, so far as in the nature of the case it may be possible, ought to be prevented. We presume that this is one of the main objects of Senator GREEN's measure, and we have not the slightest doubt that, with proper details, it would not be difficult to frustrate at least nine out of every ten attempts at evasion on the part of negro slaves. Our idea would include a police force, in part mounted, in the pay of the General Government, stationed upon the border, with a telegraph under its control along the entire boundary, connecting, of course, with Southern lines. By this means the running away of a slave would be known a long time in advance of his arrival upon the border. Very little experience would give great efficiency to the force. All the agencies at present organized for facilitating the escape of slaves would soon be detected, broken up and punished. To guard against all abuse, there should be depots along the line, to which all parties who might be arrested for any cause should be brought by the police, and have their legal rights determined by a competent United States tribunal, which would be enabled to decide each case with calmness and substantial justice, without fear of tumult or rescue. Without further elaboration, the idea strikes us as one eminently worthy of consideration by wise, conservative and humane people on both sides of the line. The North is, in the main, willing to observe its constitutional duty—at least, we trust so, or the case is hopeless—but its feelings are aroused by the spectacle of a slave escaping from bondage, and upon an impulse which we can understand, it fails to do what it has promised. But if there were no fugitive, there would be no sympathy—no commotion—no denunciation of the South—no failure of pledged duty.—Now, let us look for a moment on the other side of the line. It were difficult to tell what practical evils to slaves have grown out of encouraging them to escape. The one first to abscond is generally the most worthless on the whole plantation—idle, insubordinate, insolent. He leaves behind him the contented, orderly, industrious slaves who are well satisfied with their condition and well treated. What is the result? The master, in a moment of alarm or irritation, ships off every slave he has to the South, or becomes doubly jealous and suspicious and exacting if he retains them. In all this transaction it is difficult to see any good, or not to perceive much evil. The whole institution is demoralized by its insecurity, and its bad points are developed into bold relief, while all its good ones are driven out of sight.

This border police might be appropriately charged with other duties, such as the protection of the Southern people against abolition emissaries and border raids. In an equal and quite as beneficial a degree, it would relieve the free border from Southern invasions which are almost as irritating and annoying. The passage of armed bodies of Southerners, in pursuit of slaves, into the free States, is a source of great disturbance. There should be no necessity for such a thing. If the arrest of runaway negroes be a necessary business, as we believe it is, it should be done in the most effectual, business-like, and least offensive manner possible. The North complains of kidnapping, and justifies its personal liberty bills as intended to guard against this offence. With a border police, kidnapping might be rendered impossible, and the rights of free blacks as effectually guarded as those of the whites. Of course, by the adoption of such a system, the South would not lose any of her Constitutional guaranties, for the return of fugitives; but in the present temper of the times, if the necessity of enforcing them can be honorably avoided, we submit that it had better be done.

No man now doubts, we presume, that the Union is in imminent danger of dissolution. A revolution, not threatened, but already begun, is gathering strength and headway, hour by hour. The time is big with dire portents, and the calamities which they prognosticate may overwhelm us at any moment. Men may differ about the causes which have brought us to our present condition, or about the propriety or practicability of the means by which we may yet extricate ourselves from our perilous perplexities, but they can no longer deny that our position is a fearful one. They cannot shut their eyes and fancy that the Republic still stands firm "from turret to foundation stone," for they feel that its pillars are rocking in the storm, and they hear the tempest growing wilder and louder throughout the land. The Union is in jeopardy, and nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the people can preserve it. South Carolina will, in all probability, have formally withdrawn from the Confederacy before the expiration of a fortnight; and although the other cotton States may not immediately join her, they will speedily follow her example. The resolution of the South to secede is becoming more and more fixed, and the North manifests little disposition to recede from the point to which the triumphant Anti-Slavery party has brought it. It neither offers to repeal the unconstitutional acts of its Legislature, nor to acquiesce in the decision of the Federal Courts. The President proposes no mode of settling the dispute between the two sections, and he intimates that we have nothing to expect from any exertions of his in the future. Congress has met, and its proceedings are regarded with fear rather than hope. Everything indicates that its members are much more embittered against each other than they were last winter, and we cannot look for any cordial co-operation between the representatives of the North and South. But even if, contrary to our anticipations, the harmony of the session should be unbroken, we have little right to rely on that body for such measures or counsels as can restore peace to the country, for it is an unfortunate truth, that there is scarcely a handful of men in Congress for whose capacity or patriotism the people have any respect whatever. It is highly improbable, therefore, that the Federal Congress will, left to itself, be able to point out any practical way by which the impending revolution shall be stayed. The Union is in fearful peril, and the federal authorities, unaided by the States themselves, are powerless to uphold it. The people of the States must come forward to the rescue of the Republic, and they must speak at once or its fall is inevitable, if not near. They must prefer their demands, and say what they will concede before the momentous issues to be dealt with can be settled. In this crisis the States which are in the greatest danger and those which are the most conservative should first be heard. It is the singular lot of the border States to fall at one and the same time within both these classifications. It is incumbent on them, therefore, standing as they do between the more extreme parties of the North and South, to assume a prominent position in this controversy. Bound by many ties to the people of both sections, the border States command the good will of both—and as they would necessarily suffer most in case of a collision between the seperated sections they are entitled to the forbearance of both. Occupying a broad populous and fertile strip of territory, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, we are too powerful to be slighted by either side, for the destinies of the North and South alike, are in a large measure, dependent on the action we may ultimately take. We may assume then, that our appeals would not be disregarded; and we might even indulge the hope, that any compromise asked for by the border States, would be deemed reasonable and just in the North and satisfactory in the South. Conscious then of the fearful import of the approaching crisis, and of grave responsibility resting upon them in virtue of their position, Virginia and Kentucky, have already indicated their intention of taking speedy steps to place themselves in some proper and decided attitude, before the country. In all probability, but a few weeks will have elapsed before these two States will have taken some joint or separate action, not in order to throw their weight immediately with the North or South, but for the purpose of making every patriotic and honest struggle for the preservation of the Union, so long as a hope of saving it remains. In the meantime, Maryland looks idly on. Not only has she remained quiet, but she has intimated her intention of refraining from all participation in a controversy in which her interest and her honor are alike involved.—She has influence with the North and the South, for she has the strongest and most intimate social and business relations with both sections, and still she declines to exercise that influence with either. Her position, too, is misunderstood, for her vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was warmly hailed in the South as a proof of her sympathy with that section and her respect for its constitutional rights; and the late letter of Governor HICKS is quoted in the North as evidence of her hostility to the Southern "traitors." But Maryland gives no sign of any movement which is calculated to retrieve her from a position which is now equivocal, and which will, in a few weeks, be disgraceful.—She has nevertheless a duty to discharge which she cannot forego. Extremists on either side are clamorously urging their views, and if there ever was a time when temperate and prudent men should speak out bravely, it is now. If the more conservative States are silent, will not passion and prejudice decide the issue on which the existence of a great nation hangs? Maryland, as a State of known moderation and patriotism, should volunteer her counsel to the South, or at least seek a conference with the other border States. In conjunction with Virginia and Kentucky, she may render services to the Republic not less honorable and needful than those she conferred upon it in earlier days. At all events, she will be enabled, after advising with these two States, to understand more clearly her own position, and to prepare for the contingencies of the future. The voice of her people should go forth, through her Legislature, and immediate steps should be taken by her representatives to place her in communication with those of her sister States, whose situation is similar to her own. It does not become her to see the Union threatened without making one loyal effort to avert the danger; nor can she, in justice to herself, suffer the storm to break and find her alone and defenceless. She cannot afford to confide her destinies to any one man's keeping in this trying crisis. She must utter her word of warning or remonstrance, while the opportunity for good is her's; and we cannot but think that she will, before long, find some way of doing so.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.—The following is the Committee appointed by Speaker Pennington yesterday, under Mr. Boteler's resolution of reference of that portion of the President's Message relating to secession. Our Congressional report will show that Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, and Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, peremptorily declined to serve.

Corwin, of Ohio.
Millson, of Virginia.
Adams, of Massachusetts.
Winslow, of North Carolina.
Humphrey, of New York.
Boyce, of South Carolina.
Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
Love, of Georgia.
Ferry, of Connecticut.
Davis, of Maryland.
Robinson, of Rhode Island.
Whiteley, of Delaware.
Tappan, of New Hampshire.
Stratton, of New Jersey.
Bristow, of Kentucky.
Morrill, of Vermont.
Nelson, of Tennessee.
Dunn, of Indiana.
Taylor, of Louisiana.
Davis, of Mississippi.
Kellogg, of Illinois.
Houston, of Alabama.
Morse, of Maine.
Phelps, of Missouri.
Rusk, of Arkansas.
Howard, of Michigan.
Hawkins, of Florida.
Hamilion, of Texas.
Washburn, of Wisconsin.
Curtis, of Iowa.
Burch, of California.
Windom, of Minnesota.
Stout, of Oregon.

TELEGRAPH TO ANNAPOLIS.—We are soon to have telegraphic communication with Annapolis. We learn from the *Gazette* that the poles on nearly the whole line from Annapolis to the Junction have been erected, and the wires are being rapidly put up.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—We were pleased to see such a fine audience at Holliday Street Theatre last evening. The drama of the *Dead Heart* is fast becoming to be appreciated by our theatre goers. The artists have improved greatly since its first presentation. The acting of Miss Alice Grey is warmly applauded, and deserves all the marks of approbation accorded it. We are also pleased to speak favorably of Mr. Howell, who appears in the character of the aged prisoner, and represents it to the life.

MADIGAN'S CIRCUS.—The people will go to see Blondin. Front Street Theatre is crowded nightly by those who desire to witness the wonderful feats of the agile rope walker and excellent corps of artists engaged there with him.

TOM THUMB.—Gen. Tom Thumb is visited by crowds of little folks, who are entertained by his representations of different characters.

THE MESSAGE—HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

We continue to give the comments of such of the influential journals of all parties received since our last issue:

[*From the Boston Advertiser—Republican.*]

It is not possible for us at this moment to enter into any detailed examination of the President's proposition. But we cannot avoid the duty of warning all, how they regard this as in any sense a compromise. A plan for settlement it may be, but not a compromise under which the contending parties mutually concede and forbear. The North is to recognize rights, either already conceded or not material to the great matter in dispute; it is also to recognize that doctrine respecting the territories, against which, and with the help of the better part of the South, it has contended for so many years; it is to abandon its ground totally and for ever, in deference to the violent demands of certain sectionalists, not we believe a majority of the South—to abandon it under compulsion and threats. To call this a compromise or a plan for reconciliation would be a misnomer. It is to be viewed and decided upon solely as a plan for the unconditional submission of one of the parties to the dispute—a submission which could hardly quench a single heart-burning, or do more than postpone a danger which it avoids, but does not overcome.

[*From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser—Republican.*]

On the whole, we look in vain for anything recommended to be done by the South to help on the good work of conciliation, and the message must therefore be pronounced partial and one-sided. Mr. Buchanan can expect nothing from his labored document for quieting the country, since he has not laid the least foundation for requiring important concessions of one section of the Union in any corresponding equivalents to be expected of the other; and has, moreover, not proposed such concessions as will after all be satisfactory to the South.

[*From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.—Secession.*]

The arguments of Mr. Buchanan upon secession and coercion, we still think, devour each other. If a State has no right to secede, it would seem inevitable that the Federal Government has a right, by fair and necessary implication, to oppose and prevent such secession by adequate force. If it be conceded that there is no right to employ this coercion, the right to secede is thereby admitted, with all its rational and necessary corollaries.

[*From the Philadelphia Bulletin—Republican.*]

The message suggests no practicable remedy for our difficulties. It leaves us where we were, though in a less cheering position, because we are now convinced that the President is unable or unwilling to do anything to save the Union. Up to this time, the sanguine friends of the President had some hopes of him. These hopes he has himself extinguished.

[*From the Newark, (N. J.) Mercury—Republican.*]

There is no point in issue before the American people, so far as slavery is concerned, upon which Abraham Lincoln does not entertain exactly opposite opinions to James Buchanan, and we rejoice that the time is not far distant when we shall hear from the former the noble doctrines and principles which were taught by the earlier Presidents.

[*From the New York Post—Republican.*]

We will now content ourselves with stating our conviction that neither the amendment proposed, nor any other that the South will ask, is likely to be adopted, unless coupled with a repeal of that clause of the Constitution which confers federal representation upon slave property. Until the owners of slave property are put upon the same footing, politically, as the owners of any other kind of property, it is not worth while for the South to ask any modification of the Constitution in behalf of slavery, least of all such an express recognition of the right of property in slaves as forms the basis of the President's first proposed amendment.

[*From the New York Express—Union.*]

But, as the crisis that South Carolina is starting, and other States are preparing to follow, is rapidly coming to a head, and as the conflict to come must soon demonstrate whether this is a government, or a mere rope of sand, it becomes a question of the highest importance to know what the Executive *will* do, or *can* do, in order to save the government, the existence of which, as a Government, he recognizes, and declares his duty to maintain. It will be perceived, from the Message—what has been before stated in the *Express*, that the President himself has really little or no power, without the co-operation of Congress. The acts of 1785 and of 1807 are of no more avail for this crisis, than were those acts available for Gen. Jackson in 1832-3. A state of things is now seen in South Carolina far more deplorable than then. No Federal authorities exists there to enforce the Federal laws.

[*From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer—Republican.*]

But let us not be misunderstood. We are for saving the Union. The Republican party has achieved a great victory and can well afford to be magnanimous; and there is nothing which can be asked of us, which, if it does not involve a sacrifice of principle, we will most cheerfully grant. Wipe out the unfriendly legislation of the North, modify the fugitive slave law by rendering it more effective and less obnoxious, restore the Missouri Compromise; pay liberally for every slave which a community refuses to surrender, frown down and brand as traitors both abolitionists and disunionists—in short, do anything and everything not incompatible with our principles and the principles of the Constitution, to preserve the Union; but *preserve the Constitution as it is.*

[*From the Petersburg, Va., Intelligencer.*]

We have read the annual message of the President, and find in his treatment of the perilous relations existing between the different sections of the country much to commend. The South do not feel aggrieved at any particular acts of hostility towards their peculiar institutions, but at the *animus*, which at the bottom underlies Northern sentiment and Northern action.

[*From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, December 4.*]

PRAYER OF REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The opening of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress was signalized by unusual solemnity. The galleries were crowded, and a large majority of members were present. Mr. Speaker Pennington appeared at the Clerk's desk, accompanied by the venerable Mr. Stockton, of Philadelphia, Chaplain of the House, who rose and pronounced the following impressive prayer with a tone and a manner which I cannot describe. His white hair and almost ghostly appearance made him look like a messenger sent from the other world. He seemed to regard the men before him like mortals as they are, and to have risen above the tempests of party faction and hatred. He spoke as if he had been inspired to speak by the Deity. He recognized no divisions, no sections, but one country, and in his discription of the blessings of the Union his whole soul trembled on his lips, and his appeal filled many an eye with tears. There was no caviling, no complaint. Even those who stood before him, intent on tearing down the Republic, were doubtless appalled at the awful task they were contemplating, and could not reproach the minister of God when he prayed for the continuance of the blessings of free government on this hemisphere:

O, Thou, who hearest prayer! unto Thee shall all flesh come. Unto Thee we come, trusting in the atonement of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and in the sanctifying influence of Thy holy Spirit.

Thine is the help of man. Oh! Thou art our refuge and our trust—a very present help in time of trouble! Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth. Happy is that people in such a case, yea happy is the people whose God is the Lord. We remember the past, and we are greateful for the past. We thank Thee for the discovery of this new world; we thank Thee for the colonization of our own part of it; we thank Thee for the establishment of our national independence; we thank Thee for the organization of our National Union; we thank Thee for all the blessings we have enjoyed within this Union—national blessings, civil blessings, social blessings, spiritual blessings, all kinds of blessings, unspeakably great and precious blessings, such blessings as were never enjoyed by any other people since the world began. And now, Oh Lord our God! we offer unto Thee our humble prayer for the present, and for all the future. Will it please Thee, for Christ's sake, to grant Thy special aid. Thou art very high and lifted up. Thou lookest down upon our whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, from sea to sea, from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof, and Thou knowest all our interests, and Thou knowest our dangers. Our good men are at fault—our wise men are at fault. In the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, everywhere they are at fault. We know not what it is best for us to do, and, with common consent, we come unto Thee, O Lord, our God! and we pray Thee to overrule unreasonable, wicked men, in all parts of our Confederacy. And we pray Thee to inspire, and to strengthen, and to assist all true patriots in every part of our Union.

And may Thy blessing rest upon all the departments of the Government. We remember with special solicitude the President of these United States and his immediate advisers. They lack wisdom. But if they call upon Thee, Thou wilt give them wisdom, for Thou givest to all men liberally and upraideth none. While we trust they pray for themselves, we here also pray for them, that Thy holy spirit may be granted unto them, and that they may see exactly what they ought to do and have grace to do it, in the positions in which they are placed.

We thank Thee for this bright and beautiful morning for the assembling of the two houses of Congress; and we pray that Thy blessing may rest upon the Vice President and upon every Senator in his place, and upon the Speaker of this House, and upon every member in his place. We rejoice to learn that they see their responsibility, that they feel their responsibility, and that many of them are looking to Thee for counsel and directions. O Lord our God! let Thine own presence subdue every heart and every mind, and sanctify all action to Thy own glory, and the good of our whole people. Oh! that we may still be happy in this blessed Union.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

A NEW YORK JOURNAL, of yesterday, says: The greatest hardship prevails here among naval officers, sailors, sailors' wives, and others, owing to the non-arrival of the usual monthly money from the Treasury. Officers have been insulted by butchers, grocers, tailors, &c.; sailors are daily rebuffed by hungry land-sharks and sutlers; and poor women, whose husbands, away on the ocean, have left them half pay, are suffering fearfully because of their inability to fulfill their pecuniary obligations. No pen can adequately describe the wretchedness which even a week's delay of payment causes in the navy. The money for the Savannah's crew was received, and paid to them yesterday.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight for $1,000 took place at North Benwick, Maine, on Tuesday, between Michael Fritz, of Providence, and Wm. O'Neil, of Worcester. Sixty-three rounds were fought, occupying four hours twenty minutes, when Fritz was declared victor, owing to a foul blow. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons were present from Boston by special train. Neither party had ever fought in the ring before.

Ex-Gov. Wise is now at Williamsburg, Va., attending court there.

The New York Charter Election resulted in the election of Henry Smith, Republican; John T. Henry, Tammany; John H. Brady, Chas. J. Chipp, Fusion; Isaac Dayton, Republican; Alexander Frear, Fusion; Ira A. Allen, Republican; Andre Froment, Tammany; Henry W. Genet, Fusion.

One of the papers says:

Of these, Isaac Dayton is a good man. His associates, with scarcely an exception, are men to whose skirts hang the records of official peculation, bribery and corruption. The new Board goes into power on the first of January. Immediately thereafter you may expect to hear of the Common Council surpassing even its former self in the execution of shameless deeds. In all of them the Mayor will be ready to lend a friendly hand. The Board of Councilmen holds office for one year; so the prospect of evil from that body is not so appalling as that of the Aldermen, who are in till January, 1863. Fearful thought!

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 6th instant, by Rev. Mr. Hurst, Major WILLIAM J. KELLINGER, of N. C., and LIZZIE B., eldest daughter of George Rogers, Esq., all of this city.

On the 15th October, 1860, by Rev. Father Hickey, JOHN A. JARBOE to Miss MAGGIE BUNTING, both of this city.

At Northeast, Md., on the 29th November, by Rev. J. Brindle, C. DAVIS IRELAN, to Miss ELLEN MORRIS, of Northeast, Cecil county, Md.

DIED,

On the 5th instant, ESTHER HOGARTH, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 4th instant, DANIEL W. HALL, Esq., aged 75 years.

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The undersigned having been 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 to fill their orders in the same 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 received THAT NONE OF THIS COAL IS SOLD EXCEPT THROUGH ME, OR MY REGULARLY APPOINTED AGENTS, WHO HAVE WRITTEN AUTHORITY TO SELL.
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No. 58 Second street, near the Post Office.
☞ Orders through the Post Office attended to. jel-tf

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20 shares Citizens' Savings Bank of Lynchburg 2,000 00
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10 Bonds Grange and Alexandria RR. Co. 7,800 00
51 Bonds of the City of Lynchburg 35,320 00
Bonds with personal security, "on call," 29,890 00
Amount premium notes, amount in hands of Agents in the course of transmission, and all other claims due the Company 30,692 26
$320,161 16
Capital Stock—10,000 Shares at $20 each 200,000 00
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Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs!
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