THE DAILY EXCHANGE,

TERMS

Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers, TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.
☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

Mailed to subscribers:
1 copy, one year $4
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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

Single copy, one year $1 00
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6 copies mailed to one address 5 00
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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

* Twenty-five cents a line for space occupied each in 8 point.

BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

We ask the people of Maryland to consult their experience thus far, and then answer frankly what they think of this war upon the South. The Northern journals in the interest of the government vehemently disclaim any intention of subjugating the seceded States; but, in one and the same breath, declare that the subjugation of Maryland is complete, and that the same measures which have proved so successful here, must be undertaken against Kentucky and Missouri. If, then, the Border Slave States are to be held in subjection by armed force, who can doubt that it is the intention of the government to deal with the States of the Southern Confederacy quite as rigorously? To say that Maryland is not, at this time, as much a conquered province of the North as Venitia is of the Austrian, is an abuse of terms. We are disarmed—our Capital is in possession of the invaders—our dearest rights as freemen are daily set at naught—the decisions of the very highest judicial authority in the Republic are treated with contempt, and if we have not yet been deprived of the elective franchise, it is because the North desires to have representatives of Maryland in Congress, as an evidence that she is still in the Union, and because it matters not how their votes are cast, inasmuch as the most uncompromising opposition could produce no sensible effect upon an overwhelming Northern majority in both branches of the National Legislature. The sectional character of the contest needs no stronger illustration than that which is afforded by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives are composed almost exclusively of members from the free States, who, whatever might have been their former party affiliations, are now, almost to a man, supporters of the Republican Administration in its war upon the South. From a body so entirely sectional in all its aspects, we need expect nothing but sectional legislation. The extra session was not called for the purpose of settling, upon a just and equitable basis, the feud that exists between the North and the South; but to exonerate the autocrat at Washington from the consequences of his unconstitutional acts, and to provide him with the men and means to carry out his hostile projects. The North is clamoring for a rigorous prosecution of the war. It must be "short, sharp and bloody." "The laws must be enforced." "The Union must be maintained unconditionally and at all hazards." These are the war cries, and the only meaning that can be attached to them is, that the fair and fertile plains of the South are to be deluged with human blood in pursuit of an object which kindness and conciliation might have attained, but which not even the half a million of men that the North now proposes to bring into the field can, by any possibility, achieve. We warn the people of Maryland that this is no struggle for the Union as its founders understood and defended it, nor for the Constitution as expounded by the wisest jurists and statesmen whose labors have graced the annals of the Republic. It is a war between the North and the South; waged by the North upon the South; encouraged by Northern men; sustained by Northern capital, and gotten up solely to subserve Northern purposes. It matters not how it commenced, or what was the inciting cause. All former issues are merged. The ruling idea of the North now is to assert its political and commercial supremacy. The South must be reduced to a condition of vassalage. The staple products of the South must pay tribute to the North. The institutions of the South must be moulded to suit the Northern taste and in deference to Northern prejudices. The equal rights of the South are to be contemptuously disregarded, and nothing short of unconditional submission will satisfy the Northern passion for Southern blood. Will the South accept these terms? The answer may be found in the enrollment of two hundred thousand men, animated with but one great thought—the expulsion of the Northern invaders. We honor them for the spirit with which they have spurned the Northern yoke and asserted the right to govern themselves. They have embarked in a new war of independence; and if CHATHAM, the greatest of English statesmen, could "rejoice" that, for a lesser cause, the thirteen Colonies had resisted the power of Great Britain, surely we of Maryland, who are allied to them by kindred, and social, and commercial ties, not less than by identity of interests, may also rejoice that our Southern brethren have so gallantly followed the example which was set them by the patriots of Seventy-Six, and heartily wish them an equally triumphant deliverance.

In a late issue of the New York *Independent*, a *religious* paper, which Pharisaically announces in a motto at the head of its columns, that it speaks, "not as pleasing men, but "God," we find an article with the caption, "Notes from the National Capital, by "CHARLES L. BRACE." This communication is altogether in keeping with that of the just and pious journal in which it appears, and the policy which the writer advocates is in strict accordance with that which is supported by the regenerate proprietors of this virtuous sheet. The attention of our readers is invited to the following extracts from the article in question:

I myself have known during this month that a deliberate proposition was laid before the President by a wealthy and prominent citizen of New York, to land an expedition on the coast of South Carolina, and arm the slaves—both with a strategical object and as a reprisal for privateering.

Such facts as these show whither the current is flowing. The grand result—the only solution of the question—is fast coming up—the EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES by the nation. What other escape is there from our difficulties? Why should not our people and our statesmen look it fairly in the face?

Evidently, there is but one path to safety and victory—one to permanent settlement—one to the quiet or subjugation of the South. Do not fear it! Look it boldly in the face!—namely, *the emancipation of the blacks.*

Our armies, as a "military necessity" and strategical act, declare "freedom!" to all, and in a moment we have an army of 4,000,000 human beings on our side—allies in every house and on every plantation. The enemy is demoralized. Panic sweeps through the Southern land. Here is a foe more dreadful than Northern armies. Fighting so near our own forces, we may hope the revengeful feelings of these poor oppressed creatures would be restrained. Still there would inev tably be desolation and destruction, sweeping like a tempest over the Southern land. And it would be just. These men have borne the wrongs of centuries, and why should not their uprising be bloody? Let them have their freedom, if they can win it—even though it be over the corpses of their masters and the ashes of the ruined homesteads. After this tempest of fire and have would arise a better era for the South. Free laborers would pour in, wasted fields would be cultivated by new hands, ruined cities would be built up by Northern capital and ingenuity; and the problem and the task for the civilization of the coming age would be the education and preparation of four millions of blacks—perhaps through some system of apprenticeship—for the rights and the privileges of free laborers.

For such a glorious result, even if it come through tears and blood, do we devoutly pray.

We have already commented upon the conduct of the exemplary divines who have so strenuously exerted themselves to rouse the fury of their flocks, and upon the course of the devout journals which have found it consistent alike with godliness and gain to pander to the brutal passions of their readers, and we have little disposition to recur to the subject. We are content to leave these righteous clamorers for blood to the remorse or retribution which the future may have in store for them. To its judgments we leave the gentle peacemakers, the pious Christian teachers, who are so impatiently awaiting the hour when "corpses" will grow the Southern fields, and the "ashes "of ruined homesteads" will tell the story of its subjugation. For we fear that when the "tempest "of fire and havoc" which they so prayerfully call down shall have passed away—when the labor of love to which they are devoting themselves shall have been completed, the "better era for the South" which they are anticipating will bring them little joy. The "glorious result" which is to "come through tears and blood" will, if we mistake not, prove as ashes to their lips, and shame and sorrow will be their portion. We, therefore, do no more than call attention in this connection to the course which this unholy war is likely to take.

It is with no little regret that the public generally have heard the announcement of the editors of the *National Intelligencer* that they will in all probability soon be forced to discontinue their journal on account of the total loss of their Southern subscription list. Little credit as the *Intelligencer* has done itself during the past six months by its vacillating course, we cannot but remember that it was prior to that period always conducted with ability, courtesy and decorum. It has for more than fifty years been one of the leading papers of the country, has enjoyed a most extended circulation, and at times wielded a large influence. Its circulation has been rapidly diminishing for some time past, and latterly its influence has almost, if not altogether, ceased to be felt. Commenced, as it was, in the infancy of the Republic, it will probably cease to exist with the dissolution of the Union upon which that Republic was founded.

The *Intelligencer* is, however, not the only journal which has felt most seriously the disastrous effects of our domestic troubles. From our exchanges we gather the names of over sixty papers that have already been compelled to suspend, a considerable number of which were published in the Northern States.—Even the leading journals of New York, whose circulation is far more widely extended than that of the papers of any other city, have been obliged to reduce every possible expense, and in some instances the size of the papers has been cut down in order to lessen the cost of publishing. This plan has already been resorted to by several of the daily papers of this city. The *Patriot* and the *Republican* have both reduced the size of their sheets considerably; and following their example, the *American*, as a matter of prudent necessity, has also lopped one column from each of its pages, and has modestly refrained from directing public attention to the fact. The Philadelphia *North American* has resorted to the same expedient. Some New York papers have stopped their afternoon editions. All have reduced salaries and force.

To those not acquainted with the cost of publishing a daily paper, it may not be uninteresting to learn a few facts as to the real charges attendant upon such an undertaking. For a paper as large as the *Exchange*, the cost of paper, type setting, printing and distributing is so heavy, that, in the absence of advertisements, a daily sale of less than 15,000 copies would not pay for these items alone. Add to this the numerous salaries of assistant editors, reporters, correspondents and clerks, and the cost of telegrams, house rent and other extras, and some small idea may be gained of the immense outlay which has to be provided for by the receipts of the advertising columns. For a paper of the size of the New York *Herald*, where the cost of material is greater, and the expenses of correspondence and telegrams are much larger, the aggregate expenses are so enormous, that were one paper to have the combined circulation of all the others issued daily in that city, which may be estimated at 350,000, it would not more than pay the actual current expenses, if its receipts were derived solely from the sale of the paper.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF THE TIME REQUIRED TO TRAIN A SOLDIER.—If the opinion of Napoleon, as quoted by the historian Alison, be correct, it is evident that the Federal Government will not be able to bring any trained soldiers into the field, with the exception of the small force of regulars, that have seen considerable service. The same difficulty undoubtedly applies to the Confederate forces, but it is generally conceded that the Southern army is composed of the best fighting material, and that it is, for the most, better commanded by officers of superior ability. We quote the extract from Alison:

In a discussion respecting the naval conscription, Truget observed: "Much longer time is required to form a sailor than a soldier. The latter may be trained in all his duties in six months." Napoleon replied:

"There never was so great a mistake. Nothing can be more dangerous than to propagate such opinions; if acted upon, they would speedily lead to the dissolution of the army. At Jemappe there were 50,000 French against 9,000 Austrians. During the first four years of the war, all the hostile operations were conducted in the most ridiculous manner. It was neither the volunteers nor the recruits who saved the Republic, it was the 180,000 old troops of the Monarchy and the discharged veterans, whom the revolution impelled to the frontiers. Part of the recruits deserted, part died; a small proportion only remained, who, in process of time, formed good soldiers. Why have the Romans done such great things? Because six years' instruction were, with them, required to make a soldier. A legion composed of three thousand such men was worth thirty thousand ordinary troops. With fifteen thousand such men as the Guards, I would everywhere beat forty thousand. You will not find me engaging soon in war with an army of recruits."

AN IMMENSE FORTIFICATION IN PROGRESS ON SANDY HOOK.—The Trenton, N. J., *Gazette* says:

Many of our readers know that there has been some Government money spent in the preparations for building a fort at Sandy Hook, and, like ourselves, many of them have known very little more. Now that the Hook has been one quarter for troops, and that the defence of our coast has become a matter worth looking after, let us see what has been done. The corner-stone of the fort was laid on the 26th of March, 1859. The walls will cover an oblong area of about one mile in length. It will have five bastions, the length of each of which will be in accordance with the extent of its particular command of some point of the Atlantic. At present the northeastern bastion is nearly ready for mounting guns, and the eastern and northern curtains which protect it are sufficiently elevated to lay the embrasure stones. Two are nearly ready for the guns. The stones in front of the fort are from six to eight tons in weight, were brought from quarries in Quincy, Mass., and Maine. The tiers of guns will have strong and spacious casemates. The foundation, which is laid in concrete, was made seven feet from the surface, and the breadth of the walls at the base is 14 feet, and the top 10 feet. The casemates are indented about 36 feet from the outer walls, and commanding all points of the surrounding ocean. The fort will be protected by deep trenches at its outer points.

MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico have been received up to the 25th ult.

Our minister, Mr. Corwin, presented his credentials and was received by the Constitutional Government, with all the honors, on the 21st ult.—The English minister, Mr. Nyck, was received on the 25th.

Mr. Corwin's prospects for the immediate negotiation of a treaty are not very bright.

The greatest trouble with the Mexican Government at the present moment is the want of money. The treasury is bankrupt, and the only resource of the Government, the custom-house dues, is absorbed by foreign claimants.

Senors Zauco, Ramirez and Zaragosa resigned their positions in the cabinet of Juarez. Leon Guzman was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, Joaquin Ruiz Minister of Justice, and Zaragozza retained as Minister of War. J. M. Castanas, a very intelligent and influential man, is Minister of Finance.

The Mexican Congress has appointed what is termed a "Committee of Public Health," with extraordinary powers to act against the reactionists and all others opposed to the public good.

THE CREW OF THE SAVANNAH.—Our benevolent philosophers of the *Tribune* are thirsting for the blood of the ship's crew of the captured rebel privateer Savannah. But this is a very nice and delicate question. The rebels hold a number of Union men as prisoners, and they are constantly picking up stragglers here and there. Are these Union men to be sacrificed in retaliation for the hasty execution of these rebel privateers? Or shall we rashly challenge in the rule of rigid justice against these prisoners as pirates, the fierce policy on the part of the Davis privateers, of the immediate hanging of the crew of every Northern merchant ship they may hereafter capture? No; the lives of our own people are entitled to some consideration. Let these piratical prisoners be tried and condemned if you please, and then held as hostages for the future good behavior of the enemy. Thus many innocent Union men may be saved, who would otherwise be murdered in retaliation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Cincinnati papers complain that provisions are continually being sent South. There can be no doubt of the desire, on the part of the North, to sell whenever they can do it without being discovered. War must eventually give way to commerce. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

We are informed that no less than eighty tons of dry peas passed through Toledo a day or two ago for Jeffersonville, Indiana. These are all, of course, destined for the Southern States; and it may be taken for granted that nine-tenths of all the contraband goods shipped to Jeffersonville or New Albany, are smuggled over to Louisville, and shipped thence to the South.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Monday says:

The Masonic Gem plies between Louisville and Madison, Indiana. On her recent trip, she brought to our city one hundred and eighty-eight casks of bacon, ninety tierces of hams, and one hundred barrels of pork.

A flat-boat, with nine hundred barrels of pork, and another flat-boat with eighty-eight casks and thirty tierces of bacon, all shipped from Madison, Indiana, also arrived here.

SOUTHERN HONOR.—The following extract is taken from a letter received by a dry goods house in the Southern trade in New York:

——, Miss., May 4, 1861.

I have funds due me, and in the hands of good men, but they cannot pay me at this time. I went to New Orleans last month, and only purchased $1,500 worth of goods in all kinds, and that I got on credit till January next, to show you that I did not take funds to purchase goods that I should have used in the payment of my debts. The debts due me are for sales made last year, and I have no idea of using in any other way than to pay you so soon as I can get it. In conclusion, I will say that there can be no law enacted, or no policy adopted by the North or South, that would deter me from paying my debts so soon as I can do so.

AN EASTERN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA.—At the last meeting of the Ethnological Society of New York, a letter was read from the Hon. Randolph Clay, late Minister to Peru, accompanying a vocabulary procured by him of the inhabitants of the village of Eten, on the coast of that country, a short distance from the town of Lambayeque.

"The village," said the letter, "existed prior to the time of the Spaniards. The inhabitants do not fraternize with the Cholos (or countrymen around them,) and do not intermarry with them." Mr. Clay had no opportunity to observe them particularly, and only obtained a few reports of them from others. Their language was said to be wholly different from any other in Peru; and he was told that the people are able to converse with the *Chinese Coolies.*

A SECESSION LIEUTENANT OF MARINES IN N. Y.—Henry B. Tyler, Lieutenant of Marines, was arrested on Monday night by Detective Farley, for disorderly conduct. He cursed the stars and stripes, reviled General Scott and wished the people had him in Virginia, etc. Upon being conducted to police head-quarters, he stated that he was a native of the city of Washington, and was on board of the Saratoga when she captured the slaver Nightingale. He had been placed on the latter vessel, and was in her when she arrived at this port. The Lieutenant was detained all night and sent to-day to the Navy Yard.—*N. Y Journal of Commerce.*

The British war-steamer Gladiator, Capt Hinckley, arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Halifax, which port she left on the 31st ult. The Gladiator comes to take in a supply of coal. She mounts six guns and is manned by a crew of 192 men.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Constitution of the United States was adopted by the original thirteen States in the following order, it having passed Congress September 17, 1787:

1. Delaware	December 3, 1787,	unanimously.		
2. Pennsylvania	" 12, 1787,	46	23	
3. New Jersey	" 19, 1787,	unanimously.		
4. Georgia	January 2, 1788,	unanimously.		
5. Connecticut	" 9, 1788,	128	40	
6. Massachusetts	February 6, 1788,	187	168	
7. Maryland	April 28, 1788,	63	12	
8. South Carolina	May 23, 1788,	149		
9. New Hampshire	June 21, 1788,	57	46	
10. Virginia	June 25, 1788,	89	79	
11. New York	July 26, 1788,	30	25	
12. North Carolina	Novem'r 27, 1789,	193	75	
13. Rhode Island	May 29, 1790,	majority of two.		

It will be seen that the only States adopting it unanimously were then, and two of them still are, slave States. Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and Virginia were very nearly equally divided, while South Carolina, North Carolina and Pennsylvania adopted it by over two to one; Connecticut by over three to one, and Maryland by over five to one. Rhode Island was the last, and by a majority of only two.

It was two years and nine months before all the States adopted it.

The Confederate States of America unanimously adopted their Constitution, February 8, 1861, just seventy-three years, four months and twenty-one days after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The subsequent ratification by the several States has displayed great unanimity and promptness, eleven States having accepted it between the 8th February and 23d May, 1861.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The prize-vessel Hattie Jackson, whose arrival at New York on Monday was reported to the authorities, has been taken charge of by the Prize Commissioners, who will take testimony in regard to her in the usual form.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 6th of November, 1860, after an illness of about thirty years, Uncle Sam.

The deceased was born in the United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, and was consequently little upwards of 84 years of age at his death. In his earlier days he was greatly distinguished for his many noble virtues, his enterprise, integrity and other high and lofty traits of character. His career was marked with signal success, and he soon established for himself a world-wide reputation, and we know of none who was ever more honored, admired and respected by his contemporaries. But the fairest flower of earth is doomed to fade. About the fifty-fourth year of his age he was seized with an insidious disease, which finally terminated in his premature death; the remedy of this fatal malady ever since its first appearance had been the study of Doctors of Political Economy; but their every endeavor failed, and they had the sorrow of seeing their distinguished patient perish in the midst of their praiseworty researches. The demise of one so widely beloved and esteemed will bring a pang home to many a heart and blight the hopes and prospects of thousands who would otherwise have set out in life sanguine of success. He has gone to his long home; may he rest in peace.

MARRIED,

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. E. Yeates Reese, WILLIAM L. KENNY to E. MARION, daughter of R. W. Hook, Esq., of Baltimore county.

On the 4th instant, at Frederick Md, by Rev. W. P. Colflower, Dr. THEODORE A. SHOWER, of Manchester, Carroll county, to Miss SARAH A. GORES, of Frederick.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the 16th instant, JOSIAH GRAHAM, in the 57th year of his age.

In Warren co. Va., on the 13th instant, VIRGINIA, wife of James S. Rogers, of Alexandria, Va., and eldest daughter of the late Henry Lee, of this city.

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. If 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 elicit 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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
TO CASH PURCHASERS.
BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, &c.
Of all brands and vintages, in Custom-House Stores.
IN STORE.

A large stock of STRICTLY PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES from distillers of high reputation.

The undersigned respectfully invites examination of his stock, which he offers at very low prices for cash, in quantities to suit buyers.
THOS. THOMPSON,
jel4 3m 29 South Gay street.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.
250 CASKS SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.

Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Marzetti & Sons East India PALE ALES. Single cask at $1.60. Five casks and over at $1.50. These Ales are of direct importation, of superior qualities and in fine condition.
For sale by THOS. THOMPSON,
jel4 3m Commission Merchant,
29 South Gay street.

CASH SYSTEM.
A DISCOUNT ALLOWED
ON ORDERS FOR COAL
PAID FOR AT THE TIME THE ORDER IS LEFT
J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,
OFFICE NO. 9 SOUTH STREET.
☞ THE SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD FOR SALE AS USUAL. d8-tf

W. F. OWENS.
1861.
SPRING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
NEW STYLES.
AND
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
Together with a fresh assortment
HALF HOSE,
WHITE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS.,
GLOVES,
AND UNDERWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
BY MEASUREMENT
AND
FIT GUARANTEED
NEW STYLES FRENCH BOSOMS just opened.
fe16-tf W. F. OWENS.

BALTIMORE
COMPANY'S
COAL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Canal communication having resumed, we are enabled to REDUCED THE PRICE of the BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL TO $5 PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.
R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,
m14-tf 58 Second street.

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

PATENT
SHOULDER SEAM
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
PERFECT FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE.
Unequalled by any.
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH BOSOMS
EMBROIDERED BOSOM SHIRTS,
FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS
GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE.
HANDKERCHIEFS
SHIRTS.
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

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ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY
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FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING
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OR IN
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AT
JOHNSTON'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 and 75 Second street.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LORILLARD INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, Assets					$580,000
PHENIX	"	"	"	"	307,000
RESOLUTE	"	"	"	"	260,000
MONTAUK	"	"	"	"	200,000

VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE CO. OF THE STATE OF VA		$300,000
LYNCHBURG H. and F.	"	300,000
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JAMES RIVER	"	157,000
JEFFERSON	"	150,000

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APPROVED MARINE AND FIRE RISKS
WITHOUT
THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE HOME OFFICES.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
Baltimore, May 25, 1861. m27th-eotf

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by
N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
Pharmaceutists,
mh26-tfr 88 North Charles street.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES.—William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Bregnet'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 Ras and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please on Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore au15-t

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MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
mh25-tf 239 Baltimore street.

FISHING TACKLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh 5- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

MERRILL'S breech-loading rifle.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET
e10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

D. R. STILTZ.
GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
56 N. CHARLES STREET,
ja11-tf OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

NEW GOODS.
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Has for sale over [illegible] ription of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water streets. d20-tf

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
'ul4-tf 125 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 sizes.
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

REMOVAL OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
with
Glass Cloth-Presser,
Improved Loop-Check
new style
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,
next door to Cochran & Co
a13-tf W. MERRILL, Agent.

DANSKIN & CO.,
64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT
MAKE
SHIRTS
TO
ORDER,
AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE
GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD
SHIRT,
WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
ALSO,
GETLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DANSKIN & CO.,
mh11-tf 64 FAYETTE STREET

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
a10-tf JAS. H. JOHNSON.

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

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,
e31-tf 88 West Baltimor street.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed an Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
a10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

YEDDO TEA.—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
e31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
No 131 BALTIMORE STREET
e24-tf Between Calvert and South streets.

SEA BATHING.
NEAR PHILADELPHIA.
For Sea Bathing, Atlantic city, N. J., two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia, is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its Hotel is and Boarding Houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia, and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road. Trains of Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine Street Wharf Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6.15 A. M. and 4.45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80. McKibbin's (United States) Hotel, Surf and other houses now open. je20-1aul

200 BARRELS PRIME LARD for sale by DRAKELEY & FENTON, corner Baltimore and Paca streets. je20-tf

100 TCS. CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS for sale by DRAKELEY & FENTON, corner Baltimore and Paca streets. je20-tf

30 BARRELS LARD OIL for sale by DRAKELEY & FENTON, corner Baltimore and Paca streets. je20-tf

100 CASKS BACON SIDES AND SHOULDERS for sale by DRAKELEY & FENTON, corner Baltimore and Paca streets. je20-tf

500 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale by DRAKELEY & FENTON, corner Baltimore and Paca streets. je20-tf

SALT.—1,950 sacks Ashton's fine, 165 sacks Worthington's fine, and 1,315 sacks Ground Alum Salt afloat per ship Macaulay, from Liverpool. For sale by FOARD & ROGERS,
je12-tf No 16 Bowl's wharf

CLARET.—150 cases of fine imported WINE of different brands. Also, 100 dcs. St. Julien, our own bottling, a very fine WINE, which we offer low. For sale by GREEN & YOE,
je13-tf 88 West Baltimore, near Holliday st.

Dry Goods.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
LESS THAN COST.
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
LESS THAN COST.
ALSO,
Just received,
64 MOZAMBIQUES;
BEREGE ANGLAIS;
GRENADIN BEREGES, 10 cts.
LINEN GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOY'S WEAR.
☞ Constantly receiving NEW GOODS at astonishingly low prices. G. W. BARRUS,
211 Baltimore street.
je14-tfr CASH HOUSE.

IMPORTANT SALES OF DRY GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
FOR CASH ONLY.
HAMILTON, EASTER & CO.
Have now open
THEIR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK
Embracing many styles of
DRESS GOODS
AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
STRONG AND DURABLE FABRICS,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
MOURNING GOODS.
Another case of extra quality
BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, JUST OPENED,
A large lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
m28-tfr AT WAR PRICES.

GREAT SALE
OF
MANTILLAS
AND
SHAWLS,
COMMENCING
ON THURSDAY, May 9th, 1861.
Owing to the complete stagnation of the Wholesale and Retail Trade, we have determined to close out our immense STOCK at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
from the cost of manufacturing, and every garment will be sold at half its value.
☞ Ladies in want of choice GARMENTS will do well to examine this stock.
JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.,
183 BALTIMORE STREET,
m8-tfr second door from Light street.

500 LOTS NEW YORK AUCTION BARGANS.
MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.
10,000 PIECES DRESS GOODS, LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
In Paris Bareges, plain and printed; Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new), in beautiful styles.
8-4 Black Bareges,
8-4 White Bareges,
⅝ Black Bareges,
¾ " Crape Moretz,
¾ and 6-4 " Mousselines,
Lupin's Bombazines,
At much less than usual prices; many at half cost of importation.
Dress SILKS, all bolted Black SILKS; Lawns and Organdies; shawls; Hem Stitched and Emb'd Lawn Hdkfs; French Chintzes, Ribbons. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York, at large sacrifices to the importers, are all new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors Monday morning.
HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,
jy20 1m 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

REMOVAL.
WROTH & FULLERTON,
Have removed to
NOS. 89 AND 91 BALTIMORE STREET,
At which place they will open on this (Monday) morning, a full stock of new and desirable Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.
Embracing all the styles and qualities in
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
LAWNS,
POPLINS,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
LACE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
All of which will be offered at lowest prices. mh18-tf

PILES NEVER NEGLECT BLEEDING, BLIND OR ITCHING. The evils resulting from neglect of the above terrible disease, should induce those afflicted to arrest its progress at once. The many hundreds who have been permanently cured by the use of BETTON'S PILE SALVE should press upon their suffering friends to try, without delay, this infallible remedy for the cure or prevention of BLEEDING, BLIND or ITCHING PILES. It is exceedingly cooling and refreshing in its cure. There are hund