THE DAILY EXCHANGE,

TERMS

Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers, TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

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☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

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Mailed to subscribers:

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Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

1 copy, one year	$1 00
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6 copies mailed to one address	5 00
14 do. do. do.	10 00
30 do. do. do.	20 00

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DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

One square, six lines	one insertion	50
" " "	two insertions	75
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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

Twenty-five cents a line for space occupied each in Section.

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861.

We alluded in our last issue to the miserable financial condition of the South, as chronicled by the journalists of the North, and endeavored to lay before our readers a slight sketch of the skill and ability by which the Confederate Treasury had thus far been provided for, in order that they might more clearly understand the real resources and springs of wealth which the South has at its command. We also spoke of the deplorable picture which the North gives of the commerce and trade of the South, now that its ports are sealed, its imports are excluded and its means for obtaining shoes, clothing and other necessaries, even for its army, are entirely cut off. We propose to take a Southern view of this question also; and we think it of easy demonstration that the effect of the sagacious policy adopted by the North is, though it may prove of great temporary inconvenience, only calculated, eventually, to enrich the South at the expense of the North.

The closing of the Southern ports may, it is true, cut off, for a time, the importation of all foreign goods, but it at the same time effectually excludes all Northern manufactures; and while it deprives the South of nothing really necessary to it, it in reality prevents it from impoverishing itself, by the purchase of a large amount of foreign goods, at a time when every economy should necessarily be practised at home. The establishment of the blockade has put an end, for the present, to the importation of fabrics from Europe and the North, but at the same time it forces the South to establish its own manufactures, and to furnish itself, at least, with those articles of prime necessity for which it is now principally dependent on the North. New Jersey, New York, and the New England States, possess no natural or pre eminent advantages that give them the entire control of the manufactures of the American Continent. Capital, enterprise, population, have, to be sure, established this branch of industry on a firm basis in those States, but there are other locations which offer inducements equally great, and the direct effect of the continued interruption of intercourse between the producers and the consumers must inevitably be to force the consumers to produce for themselves. The history of our own country surely affords us a sufficiently recent example of this fact. It has become a trite saying that America declared her independence in 1776, but that she achieved it in 1812. Up to the latter period, indeed, she was a mere colony of Great Britain, and dependent upon England for manufactures of all kinds. But the war of 1812 freed her from this thraldom. It gave a direct but only a temporary blow to commerce, while on the other hand it gave an impetus to manufactures which could have been effected in no other way; and at the expiration of the war, convinced of the elements of wealth and prosperity which they possessed, the New England States did not fail to profit by their experience. Manufactures were fostered and encouraged by legislation, and the mother country was forced to seek other markets for many fabrics for which America had previously furnished her with the largest markets. What that war then did for the North, this one is now doing for the South. The very opportunity for which the South has been yearning and striving for years, the North has now furnished it with. Every day that this war continues, serves but to give an additional impetus to the manufacturing enterprise of the South. Cottons, clothing, machinery, castings, guns, percussion caps and agricultural implements are all being successfully manufactured in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Established factories are being extended, new ones are being built. Population and capital inevitably flow to thriving districts, and with the necessary means once invested, the machinery erected and the factories in operation, the North will find that even if a peace be established which secures an untrammelled communication between the two sections, the result of her insane policy will have been to build up a competing production in the districts where she looked for the largest consumption. Unfortunately for the Northern States, those manufactures which they produce most successfully, (hats, shoes, machinery, castings, agricultural implements, and other American wares,) are precisely those which are required for the slave States. When it is cut off from the South it is cut off from its largest consumers. It is a death blow to its own prosperity. It may, to be sure, find a market for a certain class of cottons in the East India and South American markets; but for all the finer qualities, and all American wares, unless the cost of production be reduced, it can only, for the future, manufacture a quantity sufficient for the consumption of the Northern and Western States.

A similar effect must be produced on the commerce of the States. No peace can now be concluded, on any terms, which will restore trade to the old channels. The South will spare no effort and leave no means untried which will enable it to retain for itself some of the vast advantages of its own commerce. It is estimated that the South sends the North every year products valued at over $500,000,000, upon which the commercial men and bankers of the North, and principally of New York, reap harvests of golden profit.—Through New York the large financial operations, of which Southern produce is the basis, are now made, and Southern material forms in fact the capital upon which are drawn the millions of exchange which regulate operations in all quarters of the globe. But this is not all. A large portion of the wealth of the North is derived from the shipping interest. The large tonnage of the United States is built and owned principally in the North, and the North does at least three-fourths of the foreign carrying trade. The value of export freights alone—we take our estimates from a work to which we have more than once before alluded, "Southern Wealth and Northern Profits"—amounts to about $28,000,000 per annum, about six-sevenths of which is derived from the transportation of Southern produce. The value of return freights on merchandise paid for by Southern cotton, tobacco and naval stores, is probably even greater than this. The prosperity of the shipping interest of the North is actually dependent upon the prosperity of the South. Statistics show that with the increasing agricultural wealth of the South the tonnage of the North has increased; and the increase of American tonnage has been calculated to be exactly in proportion to the increased exportation of cotton—every additional bale of cotton requiring one ton additional of shipping to transport it. Every day of the continuation of this blockade is a loss to this interest; and not only a temporary, but a permanent one. The slave States have already endeavored to turn to advantage their vast timber fields, and from year to year they have gradually been extending their ship-building. In 1855 they built about one-tenth as much tonnage as was built in the North, but in 1858 they built one-fourth as much, showing clearly that they have both the will and the ability to extend the operations of their ship-yards. Every day that this war continues does the North run a greater risk of diverting this great carrying trade from her own ports and her own vessels. Every day serves but the more firmly to convince England of the necessity of untrammelled Southern communication for her manufacturers; and as from day to day she becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the true strength of the South, so will her desire become greater for a more intimate alliance. This the Southern Confederacy will not be slow to grant. It will use, for the present, the capital and shipping of England in place of the capital and shipping of the North, and avail itself of foreign aid until it is able to provide for the transportation of its own produce. What will New York be, deprived of the carrying trade of the South, and without the profits of that trade, and the benefit of the exchanges arising from her Southern business connections? The effect upon the agricultural products of the great West will also be disastrous. The Gulf States are being forced for self-protection to diminish the cultivation of cotton, and to devote a portion of their labor to the growth of an increased crop of cereals. The consequence of this will be to enable the South to support, without impoverishing itself. The scarcity of cotton, arising from diminished production, will, in all probability, tend to enhance the price, so as to make the profit quite as great as on a larger supply. The effect upon the West will be directly the contrary. The enlarged culture of cereals in the slave States must create an over-production in the whole country, and the crops of Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland will necessarily be thrown upon those markets which are now mainly supplied from the West. Not only will prices be reduced in this way, but as the manufacturing districts of the Eastern States become impoverished, they will have less material to exchange, and be less able to pay remunerating rates for the products of the West. So it will be with England. The policy of the Republican party, in depriving her of raw material, diminishes her production. It excludes from American markets, by a high tariff, fabrics which might otherwise be shipped to this country; it bankrupts the New York importer, and the inevitable effect must be to lessen the demand for grain. It cuts off from South America the great coffee markets of the slave States, and necessarily incapacitates her, to some extent, to take the breadstuffs she otherwise would have taken in exchange.

Which ever way we regard it, the consequences are the same—partially injurious to the South, but disastrous to the North. The South loses little; it spends comparatively little, and is piling its wealth up. The North loses everything, spends enormously and stores scarcely anything. Every day adds, in fact, to the strength of the South and diminishes that of the North. The war tells alike on the Western farmer, the Eastern manufacturer, and the New York banker. The effect upon the former, however, is only temporary; upon the two latter it must be more permanent. The eventual result of the war will surely be to unite the slave States in one grand Republic, and the North will then find that its suicidal policy has only served to establish a nation, which possesses not only vast resources in the growth of staples peculiar to itself, but which has, in addition, every element of wealth possessed by the free States. The North will, at the same time, discover that it has separated itself from a country upon the productions of which it was actually dependent for the prosperity of its largest interests, and for the means of affording employment to its operatives and occupation to its mariners.

So long as Maryland remains with the North, she must share the fate of the North.

ENGLAND IN A QUANDARY.

It is very evident from the tone of the British journals, that, while the people of England are largely in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy and seeing a speedy end to the unnatural civil war now raging, they are perfectly at a loss to form a correct opinion as to the true state of affairs in this country. They are not yet fully convinced that the whole Southern Confederacy is not a political scheme, and that "the rebellion" will not be effectually "and speedily crushed out." Naturally, they do not desire to take any position which, in case of such a result, would lead to any ill feeling on the part of a great Republic who, having shown itself all powerful to put down the rebels might take it into its head to endeavor to chastise their sympathizers. The following extract which we clip from the Liverpool *Mercury* of June 8th, illustrates the doubt that at present exists in their minds; and which is very natural, when we consider that their principle sources of information are derived from Northern papers. They will soon, however, be put in possession of more reliable facts, and will take their position accordingly.

There is a party in the United States of America who firmly believe that the secession movement, which has run through the Southern districts with such remarkable rapidity, has been principally promoted by exaggerated and false representations of impending dangers which a continuance of union with the North would involve. After the movement was fairly started, the next object of the leaders in the rebellion is said to have been to obtain the sympathy of the border States, a sympathy which, if it ultimated in support, would, it was thought, result in success. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the seizures of Norfolk navy yard, and the federal property at Harper's Ferry are designated as the stimulants wherewith Virginia was induced to secede, and the attempt to prevent the passage of troops through Baltimore is said to have been simply a broad scattering of the seed of disunion in Maryland. But the unqualified success of the enterprise is very much doubted by the Unionists, who are sanguine of being enabled to utterly defeat and crush the artful designs of the "rebels." As an illustration of this feeling, we append the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Baltimore to a friend in Liverpool:

"A prostration of American commerce must damage one half the English business community. Cotton spinners will not find their purses as inexhaustible as previously, and those of our aristocracy who have connived at and coincided with American disintegration will see their machinations recover on their own criminal heads. Mark my words! The nobility of England have been implicated in one move, namely, to demonstrate to their own people that republican institutions are a failure. A large and just retribution is in store for them. America will not disintegrate. The supremacy and authority of our Government will be sustained. Our country has not yet wrought out the high and great destiny which Providence has assigned her in the history of mankind. Rebellion will be successfully quelled, and the Unionists in the South will uphold the Government."

As up to the present, there has been no correct official return of the killed or wounded at the late battle of Bethel, the public are anxiously awaiting the report of General Pearce.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE will adjourn to-morrow, to meet again on the 30th of July.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

CAPTURED SLAVES.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Blow, in the Virginia State Convention, at Richmond, on the 19th. On presenting it he remarked:

I hold in my hand a resolution which I regard as a matter of great importance to the people of Virginia. It is as follows:

The officers of the Federal Government now in command of an army, quartered on the soil of Virginia, have inaugurated, apparently with the concurrence of the authorities at Washington, a system of warfare unknown to the uses and practices of civilized nations, by enticing away from their owners, protecting and holding slaves, the property of citizens of this Commonwealth, whether said citizens are combatants or non-combatants, and for purposes not yet developed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the propriety of setting aside all debts due by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the citizens or corporations of such States of the Federal Union, or citizens of our own State, as are now engaged in or sustaining this war of invasion; and that said debts, evidenced by bonds, coupons, or otherwise, shall be held as a trust fund, for the future indemnification of all losses sustained, or hereafter to be sustained, by reason of such unlawful seizures and acts, and to report by ordinance or otherwise.

It is known to the members of this Convention that Gen. Butler, the commanding officer of the United States forces stationed at Old Point and vicinity, has seized and enticed all the slaves he could lay his hands upon in that locality, whether they belonged to combatants or non-combatants, to women or to minors, and conveyed them within the lines of the federal troops, where they are now held under circumstances calculated to produce a strong impression, if not the full conviction, that this system of warfare is destined to be carried further than is now contemplated.

From all the circumstances connected with the matter, and from the declarations of Gen. Butler and the members of the Cabinet, it is too apparent to admit of a doubt that this miserable device which has been adopted in seizing this species of property as contraband of war is to encourage a system now only just begun, which looks to more ulterior and dangerous results. Inasmuch as it is a kind of warfare never before known among civilized nations, and inasmuch as we are already acquainted through the Northern press with the objects our enemies have in view, we have good reason to believe that unless some plan of retaliation is adopted the evil will acquire such tremendous proportions as to prove not only harrassing but dangerous to our welfare. From the temerer of the man at the head of the government at Washington, it is not impossible to imagine that the time is not far distant when we shall find our own servants embodied in regiments and marching against us with arms in their hands.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me to be incumbent upon this body to arrest this evil, if it be possible, at once; and I know of no better mode of doing so than by adopting a system which shall compel the Northern people to pay for the losses entailed upon our citizens by this downright robbery of their property.

I learn that corporations and citizens at the North, are holders of Virginia bonds to the amount of twenty millions of dollars.

[A Voice.—About fifteen millions.]

Now, sir, I want it to be distinctly known, in our own State as well as at the North, that whenever one of our slaves shall be captured under circumstances such as those I have named, he is to be paid for by a corresponding draft upon the monied interests of the Northern holders of these bonds. It is my further desire that this fund shall be set aside in trust, out of which parties sustaining damages of this character shall, in due time, be compensated for their loss. I have no doubt that the Committee on Finance will be able to devise a scheme which will be effective for this purpose, by which justice may be done to our people without the possibility of fraud. I, therefore, move that the resolution shall take that direction.

Mr. Hall, of Wetzel.—I would suggest to the gentleman, for the purpose of covering similar losses in the Northwest and other sections of the State, that the resolution be so modified as to include other property than that vested in slaves.

Mr. Blow.—I have no objection to accept the amendment of the gentleman.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.—We give below a list of those employed in the various departments, including the chiefs:

Engravers' Department	7
Assayers' do.	8
Chief Coiner's do.	76
Melters and Refiners' do.	42
Adjusting Department	67
Sundry others	30
	230

The adjusters are all women, who weigh the coin. If too heavy, it is slightly filed to the proper weight; if too light, it is re-coined.

The Mint consumes about four tons per day of anthracite coal, with wood in proportion.

During the last month $5,000,000 were coined.—So far during the present month of June the gold coinage has amounted to $6,527,000; that of silver to $253,000. By the end of the month it is supposed the above amount will be increased to $10,000,000.

The duck-billed platypus is an Australian animal which long puzzled the European naturalists. It is described in a recent work as a little beast about a foot long, which lives in the water, and looks, when floating, like a black bottle. Its feet are broad and webbed, it has a shovel-nose, something like a duck's bill, with which it digs up shell-fish, its usual food.

LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1862.

[*From the Liverpool Weekly Mercury* 8th.]

As in the last Exhibition, one-half the entire space of the building will be allotted to England and the colonies, and the remainder among the various foreign countries. All the applications for space from England have been sent in, and some idea may be formed of their extent, when it is stated that, if all were granted that is asked, England alone would require a building nearly three times larger than the entire structure for next year.

The immense size of the structure may be learned from the following particulars:

The foundations have already consumed 5 000 tons of concrete, which, as the first item, is pretty fair. On these foundations will be laid nearly 60,000 tons or 1,400,000 cubic feet of brickwork, requiring upwards of 18,000,000 bricks to build it. To 18,000,000 bricks no less than 22,000 tons mortar will be requisite. 1,000 tons of iron-work, viz., about 7,000 tons of cast and 3,000 tons of wrought-iron, will be used in the entire structure. As there are nearly 1,200,000 superficial feet of flooring, the same amount of timber as of iron is required, namely, 10,000 tons. The flooring alone consumes 360 miles of planking, seven inches wide, and 270 miles' length, nine inches wide, or upwards of 600 miles' length of planking in all. The actual quantities are 1,200,600 and 2,000,000 lineal feet of each kind. For the windows no less than 108 miles' length, or 600,000 feet, of sashing will be required, to fill in which are required 500 tons of sheet glass and unwards of 50 tons of putty. The roofs will need 600,000 square feet of felt; and among the minor items are between 200 and 300 tons of nails, 600 tons of paint, 300 tons of piping, and so on. The cubical contents of the whole structure will be no less than 73,000,000 cubic feet.

A committee composed of the most distinguished persons connected with the Government of France, and presided over by Prince Napoleon, has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Emperor, who desires that no expense should be spared with regard to the French portion of the exhibition, which promises to be a very great success. There is a most cordial desire to co-operate with England, and to take care that France should distinguish herself in the encounter.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The following statement will exhibit the production of the California gold mines from their discovery to the present time:

1848	$58 932
1849	8,196,608
1850	48,241,168
1851	84,434,355
1852	80,150,400
1853	90,848,533
1854	99,756,000
1855	79,969,603
1856	88,715,968
1857	88,556,955
1858	83,043,287
1859	83,055,757
1860	94,068,750

Col. Harvey Brown, now commanding at Fort Pickens, will be immediately relieved, to superintend the organization of the Fifth Artillery, to the command of which he has been appointed by general order 33.

THE COAST SURVEY OF THE LAKES.—The officers of the United States coast survey have effected their arrangements preparatory to commencing operations up the lakes. The steamer Search left on Monday with a topographical party, in charge of assistant W. H. Harding and W. T. Casgrain.—The steamer Planet also took up on Tuesday a party in charge of assistant H. E. Penny. The schooner Surveyor left on Wednesday with a party under the command of assistant J. F. Potter. The schooner Coquette will probably leave in a few days with a party of topographical engineers in charge of D. F. Henry. The shore parties under command respectively, of Messrs. Harding, Penny and Henry will commence operations on the west end of Lake Superior; and assistant J. F. Potter's party will complete the work left undone last season on Lake Michigan. They will probably be gone till October.

THE CAPTURED PRIVATEER.—A question is likely to be raised, of no little importance, in the case of the pirates who managed the Savannah. Where and how shall they be tried? Our law of piracy provides that the pirate shall be taken before a Circuit Court of the United States in the district where he shall be brought or found. This must mean the district within which he shall be brought first, after his capture. Now, the crew of the Savannah were taken in the Minnesota to Hampton Roads, and there transferred to the Harriet Lane. Is this to be considered as bringing them within the district, and, if so, can a Circuit Court be created there by the President, there being none there at present? Gen. Butler, has in his despatches taken this point, and suggested that a Court be instituted at Fort Monroe to meet this and similar exigencies.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The President continues to deny himself rigidly to all visitors. Even members of Congress are refused admittance at the White House. The message is expected to be ready for the printer early next week. The Secretaries of State, War, the Navy and Treasury, have all furnished the information relative to their respective departments required for its preparation. It will be a lengthy document, embodying the details of the various legislative measures to be recommended to Congress. Secretary Chase has furnished a full estimate of the amount of money likely to be wanted for the prosecution of the war. Modifications of the tariff will be strongly urged.

RAVAGES OF THE ARMY WORM.—The ravages of the army worm in Illinois are truly frightful. The *Prairie Farmer* says their sad work is being prosecuted to a greater or less extent over the following territories: With slight comparative damage in McDonough county, commencing with Adams county on the west, they are traced eastward through Cass, Sangamon, Platt, Champaign and lower part of Vermillion counties. South from Adams, down the Mississippi, they take Pike, Calhoun, Madison, St. Clair and Jackson. Eastward of this line, and south from the other, their number seems to be innumerable in Coles, Clark, Ellingham, Cumberland and Christian counties.

The Chinese Imperial Almanac for 1861 appeared as usual at Pekin about the first of March last. It comprises twelve large volumes, affording, besides the names of all the government employees throughout the Empire, a compendium, month by month, of all the events transpiring during the year. Foreigners are no longer considered as "outside barbarians," because, for the first time, they are spoken of with respect in this publication, which gives the text of the different treaties concluded with them. Recent military occurrences are not passed over in silence, but they are explained in a way entirely satisfactory to every "Celestial."

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS TO THE SECEDING STATES.—The Adams' Express Company will forward letters to all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope, and enclosed with 25 cents in another envelope pre-paid by stamps, at the rate of three cents per ounce; the letter envelope to be addressed "Adams & Co., Louisville, Ky." These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points where the Southern Express Company, late Adams', have offices, and otherwise be mailed at the nearest office to the point of destination.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. ELDER.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to a position in the Treasury Department, which has special reference to the revenue and tariff department. The Doctor's speciality is Pennsylvania iron. He must take a more comprehensive view of things before he can advise for the general good. It is said that he and John A. Dix were the principal persons consulted in arranging the instructions to collectors under the new tariff.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.—A case has been decided in the English Court of Common Pleas, in full bench, where one Wilton, a passenger, brought an action to recover damages against the Galway Steamship Company for loss of his baggage in the Arago. He had no bill of lading, and as the company, in their advertisements and receipts, announced their refusal to be held liable in any manner if no bills of lading were signed, the court decided they were not.

NEW YORK HOTELS.—The leading hotels in New York are doing a slim business. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, who is apparently well posted, says that the immense first class houses are sinking at least $500 dollars this month. The St. Nicholas, only a few days ago, got a reduction of $25,000 on the rent, and other houses are begging for reductions, which they must get, or lose considerable money.

The French rifled cannon, invented by Louis Napoleon, (who is a practical artillerist and author of a treatise on practical artillery by the way) are the best weapons for field use ever made—combining strength, lightness, safety and great precision and length of range. No English gun can hold a candle to them.

MARRIED.

On the 19th instant, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, WILLIAM J. BOSLEY and Miss NELLIE T. EVANS, all of Baltimore county.

On the 20th instant, by Rev. Henry Elbert, JOHN BAILEY to Mrs. CATHERINE J. SHEAF, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 21st instant, BRIDGET COUGHLAN, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 21st instant, of consumption, LOUISA, aged 27 years, 1 month and 23 days, wife of Charles Horse, and eldest daughter of N. Richers.

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

a10-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 everything of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water stre d20-tf

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

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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

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 FURE 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. T. THOMPSON,

je14-3m 29 South Gay street.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

250 CASKS SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.

Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Mazzetti & Sons East India PALE ALES. Single cask at $1.00 per dozen. Five casks and over at $1.50 per dozen. These Ales are of direct importation, of superior qualities and in fine condition.

For sale by THOS. THOMPSON, Commission Merchant,

je11-3m 29 South Gay street.

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 ...ecoutre's Swiss Ra... and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ...sages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please ... Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore au16-t

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mh25-tf 239 Baltimore street.

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MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh 5- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

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Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,

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UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,

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ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE

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JAS. H JOHNSON,

No 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts., Baltimore.

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ja14-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 Gorlan & Co

ap5-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

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 53 Second street.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

o30-tf 51 NORTH CHARLES 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

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 Baltimore street.

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.

a13-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

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

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

SAVE 50 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,

No 131 BALTIMORE STREET

a24-tf Between Calvert and South streets

DRUID HILL PARK.—The main avenue around the Park is now so far completed as to be thrown open for its entire extent to the public, whom it is respectfully suggested may inaugurate the same, by a procession and its carriages, on horseback and on foot, on MONDAY NEXT, assembling at 5 o'clock at the main entrance and proceeding westwardly.

A Marshal, designated by a blue scarf, will lead the procession.

If Monday is a wet day, the procession will take place the next fair day. By order of

je22-2t THE COMMISSION.

LUMBER VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—We invite the attention of purchasers to our large stock of LUMBER, consisting of Shingles, Laths and all descriptions of Building Lumber, which we offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for CASH. Call at 132 Light street wharf, or corner of Sutaw and German streets.

mh14-tf BURNS & SLOAN.

GREAT BARGAINS at CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.'S, 229 BALTIMORE STREET.—Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Clocks, Bronzes, Canes, Albata Ware, Cutlery, Work Boxes, Writing Desks &c Call and examine. ja22-tf

REMOVAL.—

E. J. RICHARDSON & SONS

Have removed to

THE OLD FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING,

Three doors above their former location,

je21-1w North street, above Baltimore street.

GROUND RENTS.—Two well secured and punctually paid Ground Rents of $63 each, for sale by GEO. L. HARRISON,

je21-6t 6 O'Donnell's wharf.

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET.—The celebrated "Fleur de Burgy" and "Crescent" brands of CHAMPAGNE. Also, a few cases of choice CLARET in pints, for sale by GEO. L. HARRISON,

je21-6t 6 O'Donnell's wharf.

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR, suitable for bakers and family purposes, comprising the following celebrated brands:—

FAMILY—"Welch," "Carrick," "Pine Hill," "Monrovia" and "Newark."

EXTRA—"G. L. Wood," "Monrovia," "Ingleside," "New London" and "Newark."

SUPER—"Walnut Bottom," "Newark," "Mirville," etc.

RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia white rye.

For sale by manufacturer's agents,

C. D. HINKS & CO.,

je24-m.w&s No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of MARY PIKE, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December 1861; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hand this 22d day of June, 1861. HOWARD D. O'NEILL,

je24 1aw4t* Administrator.

POTATOES.

50 bags Western Potatoes just received and for sale by

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

It corner of Pratt and Commerce sts.

BACON.—Prime Western Bacon Sides, Shoulders and Hams receiving and for sale by

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

It corner Pratt and Commerce streets.

HAMS.—N. W. Thomas & Co.'s Family Sugar-cured Hams, in store and for sale by

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

It corner Pratt and Commerce streets.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned not to take my Note for Four Hundred Dollars, dated the 7th April, 1861, at four months, payable to the order of T. J. Ives at the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore. I do not owe and will not pay this note. GEO. FORBES,

June 20th, 1861. je21-4t*

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S OFFICE, June 19, 1861.—The President and Directors of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX AND A QUARTER PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on and after July 31, next. By order, JOHN DUKEHART,

je21-1d Secretary.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE OFFICE, June 20, 1861.—The President and directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE for the year ending 30th inst., payable on and after Friday, 5th July, 1861. By order,

FRANCIS J. McGINNIS,

je21-1d5 PRR Secretary.

DRYDEN'S

BALTIMORE

MANUFACTURED

PREMIUM

YEAST POWDERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

KENNARD & CO.,

NO. 3 NORTH CALVERT STREET,

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL

☞ This Powder has taken the premium over all other Yeast Powders at all State Fairs, South of the Mason and Dixon's Line. mh11-eor

GROVER

& BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

OFFICE,

a23-eotfr 131 BALTIMORE STREET.

CH. FARRE CHAMPAGNE.

J. R. GLENINGER & CO.,

No. 7 NORTH CHARLES STREET,

Having been appointed Agents for the above brand of CHAMPAGNE WINE, offer it for sale, relying upon its merits to establish here the reputation it has already acquired in our Southern cities

Besides obtaining a first-class Medal at the French Exhibition of 1855, Mr. Farre has been appointed Purveyor to the Courts of Spain and Prussia. ap4-eo6m

STOCKS, STOCKS.

VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI, AND ALL OTHER STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, DAILY BOUGHT AND SOLD IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, by

MARTIN LEWIS,

mh 11 tf 44