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TERMS

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Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

1 copy, one year	$1 00
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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1861.

We again present our thanks to our numerous friends for the very decided interest manifested by them in the prosperity of the *Daily Exchange*. We are glad to announce to them that our whole circulation has, within a comparatively brief period, more than doubled, and that it continues to increase even more rapidly than we could possibly have hoped for. It is a matter of no small gratification to receive so practical an approval of our course by so large a number of the intelligent people of this State, and to receive their assurances of continued interest in our behalf, and in that of the cause we advocate. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the already large and daily increasing circulation of the *Exchange* renders it a most desirable medium for the advertisements of merchants and tradesmen.

For more than thirty years the people of this country have enjoyed a career of unexampled prosperity, broken only by two brief wars, from both of which they emerged triumphantly. Happy and contented, the wonder and the admiration of the world, they might have gone on for centuries yet to come, extending the outposts of civilization, peopling the waste places, and making the wilderness blossom as the rose, but for the insatiable greed and fanaticism of the North, which has for years been sedulously building up Northern commerce and Northern manufactures, by taxes and differential duties, of which the South has borne a large proportion of the burthen. But the greed might have been tolerated, had it not latterly become combined with a fanaticism that not only denied to the South those rights which, under the Constitution, were common alike to all the States of the Union, but also sought, by inciting servile insurrections, to carry fear and trembling into every Southern household. It was this daring and lawless interference with the domestic institutions of the South, and the natural dread of what might be expected from a hostile faction which had newly attained to power, that precipitated the Southern States into rebellion. They felt that the Union, as originally constituted, would no longer be respected. When placed at the mercy of the dominant section, every safeguard which the Union was designed to throw around the several members of the Confederacy, was, in respect to the people of the slave States, no safeguard at all. They had nothing to fear from foreign foes. Their bitterest enemies were the men who claimed to be of their own household, and who, on seizing the reins of authority, had given plain indications that, henceforth, the South was to be permanently subordinated to the North. The Southern States entered the Union as co-equal members of the Confederacy, conceding only to the Government a portion of their sovereign prerogatives for purposes of mutual protection and defence. The Convention of 1787 did not establish a *national* government. The national plan was proposed, and the term *national* was inserted in the first draft of the preamble by the committee on detail; but when it came up for discussion, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, proposed, as an amendment, "the United States," which was immediately adopted. In the language of EDMUND RANDOLPH, "the question under discussion at the time was whether the Convention "would adhere to the *Federal* plan or introduce "the national one." It was settled in favor of the former by the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. ELLSWORTH. So, also, with respect to the phrase "We, the people," upon which so many arguments have recently been wasted. When the preamble to the Constitution was reported from the committee on detail it read as follows:

"We, the people *of the States* of New Hampshire, "Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New "York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, "Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and "Georgia, do ordain," &c.—thus conclusively recognizing the separate State action of the parties to the compact. As drawn up, this preamble would have received the sanction of the Convention, but for one serious difficulty. It was regarded as very uncertain whether some of the States, whose names were mentioned, would consent to ratify the new Constitution. The rough draft was, however, referred, without change, to the Committee on Style, who, to meet the possible contingency to which we have alluded, left out all reference to the States individually, and embraced them under the general head of the "United States," which, of course, served to cover either the whole of the thirteen Colonies, or any portion of them. It was upon these terms that the South entered into the Union with the North in 1787; and as they entered the Union voluntarily, so they now assert the right to withdraw from it, because the conditions of the compact have not been kept, and for the still stronger reason—founded upon the law of self-preservation—that the very existence of their people is imperilled. We shall say that, under such circumstances, their withdrawal from the Union is not justifiable? They declare that peace and harmony within the limits of the old Confederacy have become a matter of impossibility; and falling back upon the natural right which every people has to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," under rulers of their own choice, they have seceded from the old Confederacy and established a new government for themselves.

The Legislature adjourns over to-day until the 30th of July. During its brief session it has passed several useful laws, and it has kept faithful watch and ward over the interests and honor of Maryland. More than this it could not do. It was powerless to rescue our beleaguered State from the thraldom in which she is held, and it was unable to devise any sufficient measures for her protection against the dangers which still threaten her. But it has honestly exposed the lawless and aggressive character of the policy of which she is the victim; it has sternly protested against the unconstitutional acts of the Administration and its agents; and it has shown itself ready, now, and at all times, to discharge, fairly and courageously, the duties which the laws and the Constitution of Maryland devolve upon her representatives. As, however, in the present situation of affairs no practical steps can be taken to relieve the State of the oppressive presence of strange troops within her borders, or to avert the prospective ruin which hangs over her people, the Legislature has wisely adjourned for the time to await the progress of events. The stupendous character of the scenes which are about to be enacted upon her borders, and the magnitude of the issues which are soon to be decided, and in which all that is dear to her is involved, render it absolutely necessary that every department of our State Government should be prepared to deal with any important emergency which may arise; but it is not probable that any action on the part of the Legislature will be imperatively demanded within the brief space of five weeks, and we therefore think that body is entitled to consult its own convenience somewhat by adjourning for that length of time. As for an adjournment *sine die* in such a crisis as this, no one has contemplated such a thing save the few individuals who are perfectly willing to confide their destinies to the keeping of Mr. LINCOLN and Governor HICKS, and to hand over the State to the Northern Confederacy, that is to be, without her consent. The puerile and preposterous proposition which was made to this effect has been treated by the Legislature and received by the people precisely as it deserved to have been. In the very vortex of the most momentous revolution of modern times the State needs, if she ever did, such counsel and direction as the representatives of her different sections are alone competent to give. In the integrity and manliness of the members of the present General Assembly their constituents have as much confidence as could ever be reposed in any legislative body which could be called together: and we are sure that the vast majority of the people are well content to know that, if any important events should transpire within the coming month, Maryland will be in a situation to speak and act as the exigencies of the case may require.

We have more than once already cautioned our readers against accepting too implicitly the accounts of the proceedings of the Federal troops which are forwarded through channels that the Government controls. Almost every day we receive reports of some brilliant and gallant feat which the Federal soldiers have just performed, or of some disgraceful behavior on the part of the Confederates, and we are usually called on to correct these falsehoods on the following day. During the past week these accounts have been more absurd and extravagant than ever. The details of the collision at Booneville, Missouri, between the State and Federal forces, as they originally reached us, turn out to have been purely fictitious. Instead of the slaughter of some two or three hundred State soldiers, it now appears from the official report that each side lost three or four killed, and ten or fifteen wounded, which proves that the attacking party did not deal with its unprepared opponents in quite so summary a way as was first stated. Then came the story of a fight at New Creek, in which forty Union men were said to have disputed the advance of the Confederates until thirty-eight of the former and a large number of the latter were slain. But the fact is that the "Union" guard ran away unharmed, and the bridge they were said to have protected was destroyed. So the expedition which went from Cumberland to Romney was said to have routed five hundred secession troops, and to have captured all their munitions of war, whereas the truth is that there were only sixty-eight secessionists in Romney, and these left and carried with them everything that was worth taking away long before the overpowering force from Cumberland reached its destination.

There are some other curious characteristics about these despatches which the adherents of the Administration are so ready to forward. The Federal soldiers seem to display, on the most trivial occasions, the most astounding coolness and courage. Whether they are eating breakfast, or digging ditches, or fording rivers, they are always spoken of as exhibiting the utmost gallantry. But, on the other hand, the Confederate soldiers are continually running away, even when there is no reason for it. It is a very extraordinary thing, however, that the latter have held every position which they have attempted to defend, and that with inferior forces they have beaten back Mr. LINCOLN'S ships and regiments. It is singular, too, that so few of these timid warriors have been run down by the men who proved themselves so fleet of foot at Big Bethel and Vienna.

NEW BOOKS.

From James S. Waters:

THE SEA, (*La Mer.*) From the French of M. J. Michelet. Translated from the latest Paris edition. 1 vol., 12mo., pp. 400. New York. Rudd & Carleton. 1861.

This work, full of that interesting research and detail which Mr. Michelet bestows on his subjects, is in one respect totally different from any thing he has heretofore given to the public. It is a composition perfectly chaste and refined, and blending, as it does, in a most artistic manner, sober science and airy fancy, cannot fail to attract both the lover of knowledge and the seeker of amusement. Mr. M. leads us to study the sea; to wonder at it; to pause, awed and amazed, at the vast life that pulsates in its innermost recesses, from one great heart, and distributes itself through arteries and veins throughout the whole globe; to know that to it the atmosphere belongs, through which and by which the hill and the valley are vivified and fecundated. The heats of the line, Mr. M. tells us, raise the waters in masses of vapor, and, from the dark clouds thus formed, rains and dews are distributed, modifying the heat of each country and interchanging the vapors of the two worlds. "Marvellous copartnership and mutual reaction! South America, from the respiration of its vast forests, condensed into clouds, fraternally nourishes the flowers and fruits of our Europe. The air which revives and inspirits us is the tribute paid by the hundred isles of Asia, exhaled by the great vegetation of Java and Ceylon, and entrusted to the great cloud-messenger that turns with the world and sheds life and freshness upon it."

The author discourses next upon the currents of the ocean, and pays a tribute to "the patient and ingenious Maury, the learned poet of the sea—the apostle of the sea."

There are chapters on sands and beaches, on tempests and storms, and on the beautiful vegetation of the sea; "the really marvellous marine Flora." This he speaks of as a type of all purity. "How innocent," he says, "are all its members. Not one of them all is poisonous. Vainly in the whole marine vegetation shall you search for one poisonous plant. Seek in every sea, and in every latitude you will find the vegetation wholesome and genial, a blessing and a mercy." It is the pure growth of that element which God never cursed.

There are stories of the myriads of the mighty deep, of the hermits of the ocean and its wanderers, of its warriors and their victims. "With but few exceptions," the author says, "the Moluscs know themselves the prey of everything, and are therefore the most timid of creatures. The Conch so well knows that he is sought after, that he dares not leave his shelter, and dies there for fear of being killed. The Volute and the Porcelain drag slowly along their pretty houses and conceal them as best they can. The Carque, to get along with his palace, has only a little Chinese foot, so small and so useless that he scarcely attempts to walk.—Such the life, such the dwelling; in no other species is there more complete identity between the inhabitant and the habitation; taken from his own substance, his house is but a continuation, a supplement of his own body; alike it, even in form and tints. The architect beneath the edifice, is himself its very foundation stone."

This work is well translated, the spirit of the original being admirably preserved. There is but one alteration which we would suggest, and that is in the translation of the title of Book the Fourth, which treats of sea bathing and its sanitary effects. This should not be "the restoration of the sea," but rather restoration by the sea or the restoring power of the sea.

From the publishers. For sale by Henry Taylor. A copy of the same.

From the publishers:

HINTS ON HEALTH FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. By JOHN ORMSBAUX, M. D., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1861.

VOLUNTEERS FIELD AND CAMP BOOK, containing useful information on the art and science of war, for the leisure moments of the soldier. By JOHN P. CURRY.—New York: Appleton & Co. 1861.

The first of the above small works is an excellent *vade mecum* containing important suggestions and many interesting particulars and statistics in regard to the loss of life in armies from disease. The second one contains many useful hints rather loosely thrown together, and, with the exhibition of the paragraphs on guerilla warfare, a good deal of reliable information. They may be read with profit by the civilian as well as the soldier.

From the publishers. For sale by Henry Taylor.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA, a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the people. Part 51. Cor to Cousin. Philadelphia, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This enterprising firm is pushing forward the publication of this valuable work very rapidly. The article on Cotton in the present number, containing a number of statistics of the latest reliable date, will be found particularly interesting.

From Henry Taylor.

Blackwood for June 1861.

THE EXPENSE OF A FEW FAMOUS WARS.—The war protected by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, cost $130,000,000.

The Spanish war of 1739, settled for at Aix-la-Chapelle, cost $270,000,000

The war of the Spanish Succession cost $311,000,000.

The treaty of Paris in 1763, ended a bloody struggle, which cost $560,000,000.

The war of American Independence cost England and this country $930,000,000.

The war of ten years, which is known as "the French revolution of 1793," cost $230,000,000.

The war against the first Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of $5,800,000,000.

The Crimean war cost $84,000,000.

The last Italian war, (not including the hostilities between Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Bomba, &c.,) cost $45,000,000.

The last war in India cost England $38,000,000.

FROM SR. THOMAS.—We have letters from St. Thomas to the 3d May, stating that, by late advices from La Guayra, they had learned that matters there had assumed a more peaceful aspect, owing to the resignation of the President, F. Tovar, who, it is said, caused the late difficulties by his capriciousness and inertion. A new ministry had been formed of persons stand high in the country, with Dr. Gual at the head of affairs. General Paez had been named commander-in-chief of the army, and had left Caracas on the 22d, at the head of a strong military force, and with full powers to effect a reconciliation, or to coerce the disaffected districts.

Business at St. Thomas was dull; breadstuffs much wanted. Flour selling at $9. Corn meal—none in market. Money scarce; American gold 1½ per cent. premium.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EMORY.—I am informed from a confidential source that Lieutenant-Colonel Emory, recently appointed, was under contract to take command of the Maryland cavalry in the event of the secession of the State, which was considered certain at the time his resignation was tendered. It was proposed, in the event of his rejection by the United States Senate, to make him the tender of the Austrian mission if nothing better can be found for him.—*From the Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

DIED.

On the 6th day of June, 1861, ALEXANDER G. WARFIELD, of Howard county, Md., in the 29th year of his age, second son of the late Charles D. and Ruth H. Warfield.

OBITUARY.—The death of a venerable lady of Annapolis' Maryland.

Departed this life in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 16th ultimo, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. ANN C. HARWOOD, relict of the late Judge R. H. Harwood, who was one of the Judges of the 3rd Judicial District of Maryland, under the old Constitution. Although the infirmities of advanced life had for some time previously to her decided certain at the time his resignation was tendered, it was proposed, in the event of his rejection by the United States Senate, to make him the tender of the Austrian mission if nothing better can be found for him.—*From the Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

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DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Baltimore, May 25, 1861. m27th-eotf

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64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT

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GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

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JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes.

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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.

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REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

with

Glass Cloth-Presser,

Improved Loop-Check

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Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,

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W. MERRILL, Agent

ap8-tf

W. F. OWENS.

1861.

SPRING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

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LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

Together with a fresh assortment

HALF HOSE,

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☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

BY MEASUREMENT

AND

FIT GUARANTEED!

NEW STYLES FRENCH BOSOMS just opened.

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COMPANY'S

COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Canal communication having resumed, we are enabled to REDUCED THE PRICE of the

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TO $5 PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.

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ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!

ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY

WARREN'S

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING

Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes

PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF.

PERFECTLY WATER PROOF

UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,

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IVORYTYPES.

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YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST Iimportation FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE.

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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,

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a10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

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GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,

56 N. CHARLES STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

NEW GOODS.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,

Has for sale everything of the finest quality of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water stre

d20-tf

CASH

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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

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

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COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS

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Under Carroll Hall,

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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,

je14-3m 29 South Gay street.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

250 CASKS SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.

Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Mazzotti & 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,

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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

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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 GASBREL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets. Importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware. Lecoultre's Swiss Ra and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please ca

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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.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

o30-tf 31 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.

s10-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,

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ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

SAVE 33 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

LADD, WEBSTER & Co. 5

TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,

No 131 BALTIMORE STREET

s24-tf Between Calvert and South streets.

PARSONAGE, JUNE 8TH, 1861.

TO THE VESTRY OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, WEST RIVER, A. A. CO., MD.

Gentlemen: A painful sense of duty, both to you and myself, compels me to render back the trust committed to me as your Rector, and therefore to ask that you will receive this as my resignation of the charge. I cannot perform this, to me, sad, but imperative duty—an act rendered compulsory by the stringent threatened exercise of the Episcopal prerogative—compelling me to violate my conscientious convictions, play the hypocrite, or be subject to ecclesiastical discipline, without thus furnishing you with these reasons for the step I am obliged to take.

It will be remembered by the Vestry, that on the 21st day of April, rendered memorable as the Sunday succeeding the terrible 19th, on which day several of the citizens of Baltimore were shot down by the Federal troops, and one citizen wantonly murdered without provocation, and during a period of intense excitement and determined resistance on the part of the people of Maryland, that I declined to use the prayer for the President of the United States, stating at the same time that if the people of my charge objected to that omission, that I was prepared, in obedience to any such intimation, to vacate the Rectorship of the Church. It will not be forgotten that Mr. James Owens, Jr., so honored and esteemed member of the Vestry, rose and replied, "Sir, we do not desire you to use that prayer." It will also be borne in mind that several other Vestrymen came to me after the service and sermon, and verbally, and I may add, *most cordially*, endorsed my action.

On the 12th day of May, nearly one month after, the Bishop issued a circular letter addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Maryland, in which, after stating the fact that in several instances, "the prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority had been omitted," remarks that "such conduct is expressly contrary to the clergyman liable to punishment for wilful violation of his ordination vow by institution of the wardens of the Church" and that he "shall hold himself bound to act on any evidence of such offence that may come to him after the period (fixed) of this circular." This at once, as you will perceive, compels me either to obey that prelatical mandate, or subject myself to ecclesiastical discipline. Now I am not disposed to do either. There is, however, an alternative which I accept, viz: Resign my charge and leave the Diocese. Had the Right Rev. gentleman, moreover, stopped at that point, this recognition of the force of his mandate, thus acknowledged, might have ended the matter, perhaps to the satisfaction of the *distinguished prelate* and myself. But the "Bishop of Maryland" goes further, and adds, "to my deep distress and disgust, I take too much reason to fear that in at least one instance, a minister of Christ may say so far forgetting himself, his office and his duty, as actually to commit the canonical offence known as brawling in church, while venturing to do what an Archangel might not do, and to defend transgression of an injunction of the word of God." To my surprise, I had been so far *specially honored* as to be the "one instance" guilty of the "canonical offence known as brawling in church." I waited on the "Bishop of Maryland" and, in response to my direct inquiry, he was kind enough to inform me of the fact, and that he had been written to by a gentleman of this county, informing him of the fact, who based his report upon the testimony of another party, who professed to be present on the occasion referred to. He was condescending enough, however, to assure me that this third conscientious testimony or proof of my offence. A spy in the church—an informer of my proceedings—the swift testimony of that spy, and an immediate Bishop, constitute a three-fold attainder. I do not care, at my time of life, to contend against. Under these circumstances, I ask my friends and brethren of the Vestry to accept at this time, a resignation, which, under more favorable auspices, would not have been tendered, at least not until the close of my year—and not then, perhaps, if the political disasters of the country had continued. You will bear me witness, brethren, that I have been a man of peace in your midst, that I have avoided conflict and controversy with those who would have been glad to involve you and my self in difficulties growing out of hostility to our prosperity as a *Parish*; and that in regard to other denominations they have attended my ministry, and wished me Godspeed in my labors of love. Though, with me, acknowledge this Christian sympathy on their part, and to say "Behold how pleasant and good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." However I may have incurred Episcopal censure, *you know* that I have been no "brawler." I cannot sever the relations so pleasantly and so harmoniously subsisting between us as Rector and Vestry, without testifying with the most heartfelt sincerity to your noble and generous conduct to me and to mine during our pleasant, and, as I hope, spiritually profitable intercourse. You, and I speak of you *personally, officially*, and as the representative of the whole congregation, have been so kind, so liberal, so thoughtful of my comfort, so coincident with me in thought, feeling and action, that I can only forget you when gratitude shall hold no place in my memory. I hope to visit you often, dear brethren, when better days shall dawn on Maryland. I return to Virginia. It is meet and right that the dear mother who nursed us in childhood at her bosom, should be the one whose lap we desire to rest when sick and sorrowing, and said at parting with friends whom to know is to love, whom to name is to praise.

I am, dear brethren,

Very truly and affectionately yours,

JNO. COLLINS MCCABE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, IN ST. JAMES' PARISH, Anne Arundel county, Md., June 8th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Vestry held on this day in the Parish Church, the Rev. JOHN C. MCCABE, D. D., handed to the Register his letter of resignation. The letter being read, a committee composed of three, viz: T. J. Hall, Edwin I. Gott and Dr. Edward Jacobs, were appointed to take this same into consideration. The committee retired, and after a short time reported to the Vestry (then in session) the following preamble and resolutions, which, upon being read, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rector of this Church, the Rev. JOHN C. MCCABE, D. D., having tendered his resignation, accompanied by his reasons for so doing; and whereas under the peculiar circumstances in which our beloved Pastor finds himself placed, he feels it to be his duty as a high-minded and honorable gentleman and Christian Minister, to remain no longer under a Diocesan whose rescript he cannot comply with, without compromising his conscientious conditions of duty, we accept most reluctantly and with unfeigned sorrow and regret that resignation, under the hope that the day is not far distant, when we shall have the pleasure and satisfaction of having him once more in our midst, if not as our Minister, at least as our favored and honored guest. Therefore,

1st *Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of the Rev. Jno C. McCabe, D. D., we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do so, not because we have the slightest fault to find with him as a Christian gentleman, a faithful Preacher of the Gospel of Christ, a man of peace, and no *Disturber in the Church*," but because his own convictions of duty will not permit him to remain in a Diocese where these convictions are in conflict with those of his Bishop.

2nd *Resolved*, That in parting with the Rev. Jno. C. McCabe, D. D., we tender to him and his family our warmest regards, and most sincerely regret that the circumstances by which he is surrounded, should compel him to leave a people so much attached to him personally and officially; and while we most reluctantly coincide with him in his views of duty, and deeply lament the exigencies which compel their severance, that we will ever cherish for him and his family the most tender regards and pleasant recollections

3rd *Resolved*, That Dr. McCabe came amongst us a stranger (except so far as his name was identified with the Church of Maryland, as one of her most eloquent and efficient preachers of the Gospel of Christ); he leaves us with a person-l knowledge of his private worth and peculiar fitness to attract large and attentive congregations. He came to this parish under the most disheartening and discouraging circumstances. He found one of its chapels closed, as it was alleged, for want of a congregation to preach to, but now filled to its utmost capacity; our parish torn and rent by divisions and dissensions, stripped and deprived of a considerable number of its worshippers. Notwithstanding these and other difficulties with which he had to contend with, he leaves us with a congregation as numerous as it was before it was divided.

4th *Resolved*, That wherever in the Providence of God Dr. McCabe may find a resting place, it is our sincere and earnest prayer to Almighty God that he and his may be protected, preserved and defended from all dangers and adversities, and that the relations existing between us and pastor, now severed, may be so ordered and directed that the loss sustained by us may result in the formation of his temporal and spiritual prosperity and happiness, and to the glory, honor, welfare and happiness of the church and congregation which now mourn and regret his departure.

5th *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be furnished to the Rev. Dr. McCabe, and be published in the Baltimore Exchange and the Baltimore American. je25 ec2t

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We are now receiving from the Agents' Warehouse, the very best quality of PERUVIAN GUANO, and are prepared to supply it in any quantity at the lowest market rates. W. WHITELOCK & CO.,

m 6-tf 44 South street.

CASHMARETS.

Twenty cases BLACKS, DRABS, BROWN and FANCY MIXTURES, of the best makes, just received and for sale by FRICK, PHILLIPS & CO.,

ap 17 3 South Charles street.

WANTED—An EXPRESS WAGON with cover, strong but light, in exchange for a very substantial Spring Dray, or will buy if offered at reasonable price. Apply at 38 SOUTH STREET. je8-tf

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

je24-6t 6 O'Donnell's wharf.

FOR SALE.—A Cuban PONY, handsome, somely shaped and easy gaited; in perfect condition and without tricks. To be seen at KEARNEY'S STABLES, Centre street. je8-tf

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 Eutaw and German streets.

mh15-tf BURNS & SLOAN.

GREAT BARGAINS at CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.'S, 229 BALTIMORE STREET.—Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Clocks, Bronzes Cans, Albata Ware, Cutlery, Work Boxes, Writing Desks &c. *Call and examine* ly29-tfr

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

fe22-tf 83 COMMERCE STREET, Baltimore.

EUTAW SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE,

BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for twenty-five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected:

George Barnitz,	Nathan Patey,
Charles A. Keyser,	Robert A. Boseley,
James Harvey,	Asa Needham,
Jesse Hunt,	William Hooper,
William A. Hack,	Wm. R. Fenniman,
William Bowles,	J. Mason Campbell,
Chas. D. Shingluff,	Henry Sieman,
John Cushing,	Elisha H. Perkins,
Aaron Fenton,	Henry B. Loudenman,
John Coates,	Joseph Taylor,
Francis Burns,	Alex. Kirkland,
John W. Walker,	Alfred Jenkins,
	J. Robert Israel.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President, and EDWD T. OWENS, Treasurer. je25-2aw1w

WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to hire by the month, an easy riding Saddle HORSE, gentle and a good jumper; can be used two hours each day. Address A. M., Office, with terms and location of stable, J. A., Box 441, P. O. je25-3t*

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Under a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the TWO LOTS OF GROUND situate in Baltimore city, described as follows:

LOT No. 1. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the east side of Mulberry street and the east side of Stricker street, then said streets are laid out and opened according to the plat of survey made by Owen Bouldin, Surveyor, in the month of April, 1856, and filed in the cases of Hollins *et al.* against Ward *et al.* in the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, and running thence northbinding on the east side of Stricker st., when opened as laid down in said pl