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
Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE,

1 copy, one year			$1 00
Do.	six months		50
12 do.	do.	do.	10 00
25 do.	do.	do.	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

One square, six lines	one insertion		50
" "	two insertions		75
" "	three "		$1 00
" "	one week		1 75
" "	two weeks		2 75
" "	three "		3 50
" "	one month		6 00
" "	three months		10 00

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts in matters of special greediness.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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

BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

We must apologize to our city subscribers for the lateness of the delivery of the paper, the result of the extraordinary rapidly increase of circulation within a very short period. Within the past ten days the additional number of papers to be printed has become so large, that although we go to press at a much earlier hour than formerly, it has been impossible to run off the edition in seasonable time. Arrangements have been made for a second press, which will be in operation the latter part of this week; after which, we hope we shall be able to serve our subscribers at an early hour.

In accordance with custom, the office of the *Daily Exchange* will be closed to-day; and we shall, therefore, issue no paper to-morrow morning. We publish elsewhere the Declaration of Independence, which will, we doubt not, be studied at this time with unusual interest by the people of Maryland. No man, we are sure, can peruse, without the deepest emotion, the language in which our fathers protested, eighty-five years ago, against the usurpations of the Government to which they then owed allegiance. Read in connection with events which are now transpiring around us, its stern and solemn words assume a deeper import than we have been wont to attach to them heretofore; and the honored figures of the patriots who framed it seem to loom up from the past in more majestical proportions. We can do full justice now to the self-sacrificing spirit which led them to denounce the wrongs of their rulers, and to resist the coercive measures to which the latter resorted to sustain the government and to enforce the laws. We can realize now the dangers in which resistance to tyranny involved the men who achieved our freedom, and we can appreciate the generous ardor which impelled them to drive the British legions down the slope of Bunker's Hill, and to prostrate the banner of old England in the dust at Yorktown. More warmly than ever, therefore, do we welcome the return of a day that our fathers made so glorious, and which brings us, if not bright hopes, at least proud recollections. But, though mindful of the blessings and privileges we have heretofore enjoyed, and disposed to keep alive forever the glorious memories which are so naturally ushered in with each successive recurrence of to-day, we cannot but feel that this present anniversary will be best kept by those who shall devote it to serious thoughts and sad reflections. This is not the hour for pompous pageants or festive merry-makings. The citizens of Maryland are surely in no heart to participate in the noisy ceremonies with which the Fourth of July is annually celebrated. Looking abroad, they see the Republic destroyed, the country divided, and the people of the dissevered sections confronting each other on the battle field. At home they find as little cause for rejoicing. They know they are a subjugated people, and they feel that they have been stripped of every right which was won for them in the great Revolution of 1776. They know that the deliberate violations of the Constitution which have already been committed will be sanctioned by the representatives of a dominant faction who are about to meet at Washington, and that the futile war which has been so illegally begun is to be pushed, by a fanatical Government, to the bloodiest and most disastrous consequences. However bright, then, may be the reminiscences of the past which to-day suggests, they cannot distract us from the present and prospective gloom and danger of our situation. The people of Maryland will read the Declaration of Independence, but they cannot forget that strange bayonets keep guard over them; they will talk about the Constitution, but they will remember that its every provision is now ruthlessly disregarded by the Government; they will watch the waving of their familiar flag, and they will recollect that it floats now at Fort McHenry over men who have been not less despotically imprisoned than are the victims of the Czar or Sultan. It will be, therefore, with a strangely mingled feeling of pride, anger and humiliation, that the brave and honest hearts which are still left in the old State will hail the return of a day that was once greeted, from one end of the Continent to the other, with a storm of joyous acclamation.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are most disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends or brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethern. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Samuel Adams, John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry,
John Hancock.

RHODE ISLAND, &c.
Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntingdon,
William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.
William Floyd, Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.
Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson, John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin, John Morton,
George Clymer, James Smith,
George Taylor, James Wilson,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney, George Read.
Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase, William Paca,
Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper, Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

On the day which has justly been regarded as the most memorable in the annals of the Republic, and in the presence of events so remarkable as those that are hourly transpiring around us, it is manifestly proper that we should say something apropos to the occasion and to the situation. The difficulty was to know exactly how to handle the theme. It is by no means a novel one, for innumerable orators and prose writers, during the past three quarters of a century, have pretty much exhausted every possible sort of trope and figure in discussing it. Their particular manor has been poached upon too severely already, but the field of rhyme, besides being more promising, is still fairly open to all comers; and as the old music of Independence has recently been set to new and strange accompaniments, it seemed to demand a lyric to match. Such as it is, we present it to our readers. It has one merit—it is short. May we also hope that it will be found—significant?

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Oh freedom is a blessed thing!
And men have marched on stricken fields,
And fought, and bled, to nobly grasp
The glorious fruits that Freedom yields.
Then let the banner flout the air,
The fairest once of Freedom's types;—
The stars are fading one by one—
What matter?—we have still the stripes.
Oh! happy men of Maryland;
Remember! We have still *the stripes*.

Why heed the cannon in your street;
The bayonets that block your way?
Rejoice! for you were free men once,
And this is—"Independence Day!"
Then let the banner flout the air—
The fairest once of Freedom's types
The stars are fading one by one—
What matter! We have still the stripes.
Oh! happy men of Maryland;
Remember! We have still *the tripes*.

EUROPE.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[*From the London Morning Post.*]

The complication of affairs in America appears to grow with every mail which reaches this country. The Federal Government has not only to encounter the direct hostility of the Southern States, but it has to consider and deal with those States the neutrality of which, as in the case of Kentucky, a rash movement may convert into a bitter and revengeful enemy. Virginia is affrighted at the prospect of becoming the great battle-field of a war with which a considerable proportion of its inhabitants have no sympathy. Unless operations be confined to the sea, where they are most likely to be efficient, many of the border States, we fear, may be driven in self defence, or, at all events, to protect their neutrality, to cast their lot in with the Southern insurgents. We thus may see an extension of the area of the conflict, and the once great American Republic permanently split up into three confederations, severally representing the several Southern, Border, and Northern State interests. We admit the difficulties which Mr. Lincoln has to encounter. The sympathy of England is with the North. We have no right, no desire to intervene in the quarrel. Our duty is to observe a position of strict neutrality, but at present the policy of the Federal Government is utterly inexplicable. It collects arms and men, but hesitates to strike a blow. If compromise were possible, we should approve and applaud the delay; but as we think it is a mere delusion, we can only interpret the course of Mr. Lincoln as an unmistakable evidence of weakness and vacillation.

[*From the Money Market Review.*]

We have been in the habit of regarding the United States with great respect as the principal providers of the cotton whereby four millions of persons in this country subsist. Let us not forget that we must now transfer this feeling to the Southern section of the late Union. Our merchants and manufacturers will do well to cultivate their private means of communication and of intelligence with the Southern States, which are solely the cotton producers; for upon the action that may be taken by the new Confederate Government depends the question of the future cotton supply in default of the ability of the North to establish an efficient blockade, which alone could claim to be recognized according to the law of nations. It is a great drawback at the present moment that nearly all the American intelligence that reaches Europe comes through the Northern States. *Audi alteram partem* is a motto which can never be safely disregarded where there is a desire to arrive at correct conclusions upon any point to which there are two parties.

[*From the Saturday Review.*]

The crime of England is that an opinion which was universal in America two months ago has not been abandoned in deference to the sudden gyration of Northern feeling. The United States officers still recognize their adversaries as open enemies, and whenever they can control their troops they will undoubtedly conduct hostilities according to the laws of war. It is only when the Confederate flag comes in collision with neutrals that belligerents are suddenly reduced to the condition of pirates.

All dispassionate spectators perceive that the complete success of the Northern Government is impossible, and many causes will tend to abate the excitement which has recently blinded the people and their leaders. Mr. Jefferson Davis, knowing his inferiority in men and money, will not seek defeat by advancing to the North, and in his proper territory he is invincible, or rather he is safe from attack. A war on a great scale can only be carried on with a great standing army. It is easier to bluster about half a million of men than to feed and pay 100,000. The people of the United States are little accustomed to taxes, nor will it be easy to incur a large debt which would be repudiated as soon it became necessary to provide for the interest. If the sacrifice were undergone, the Republic would have provided itself with a master, in the form of an alien body of veteran mercenaries. The rank and file of the regular army will be Irish, with, perhaps, an admixture of Germans; and, as Americans are well aware, no race is either braver or more indifferent to constitutional forms. If the South were conquered, the army could not be disbanded; for it would be necessary to retain the seceders by force within the Union which reclaimed them. The most sanguine Northern politician can scarcely believe that the slave-owners will be henceforth conciliated by concessions such as those which were scornfully rejected when they were eagerly put forth by the Republicans.

THE SCULPTOR AKERS.—The New York *Crayon*, noticing the recent death of Benjamin Paul Akers, the sculptor, says:

"Akers received his first lessons in sculpture from Brackett, and subsequently opened a studio in Portland in 1849, encouraged by John Neal, Esq., to whose liberality and taste he was much indebted. Here he modelled several portrait busts, among them one of the poet Longfellow. Akers soon went to Italy, returning home after a short sojourn there, his ideal aspirations greatly quickened by the art of antiquity, the study of which always arouses and expands a finely organized mind. His first ideal work seems to have been a statue called 'Benjamin in Egypt.' During subsequent visits to Italy he planned and produced other works of the same order, one of which, 'The Dead Pearl Diver,' may be mentioned as undoubtedly the finest effort of his genius. In addition to these works he made in Italy several copies of antique statues, which, with occasional portrait busts, constitute the fruit of his labor. A statue of Commodore Perry for the Central Park was to have been his next important work.

"Besides his qualifications as a sculptor Akers possessed fine powers as a writer. Owing, perhaps, to lack of order in his mental culture, his thought often wandered into transcendental subtleties; but if sometimes vague it never wandered from a pure and refined standard of feeling. The best evidence of it, and one which makes his written thought always clear, stands before the world in the works of his chisel. In these we find the true sign and seal of his covenant with nature.

"All honor be to him as one of the noblest among his brethren. Whoever contemplates his statue of the Dead Pearl Diver will wonder if he did not anticipate and embody in this beautiful creation the sentiment of his own short life and the efforts he made to enrich the world with gems of beauty."

HOW NORTHERN SHIPS ARE CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES.—The Boston *Traveller* of yesterday says:

"We have had some conversation with a clerk of this city who went to New Orleans in the ship Abaellino, captured by a piratical craft off New Orleans, and have obtained some details which may be interesting, as showing the way Mr. Davis's privateers conduct this business. The Abaellino having arrived outside the bar, off the South West Pass, saw one or two tug-boats approaching, one of which came alongside the ship and made fast to her. The captain of the ship supposed he had a pilot with him, and did not dream of trouble. When the two had arrived within about a mile of the city, another steam-tug, named the Music, came up with a large number of armed men, with cutlasses, some of whom jumped immediately on board. The Lieutenant marched up to the men, made them give up their sheath knives, and told them if they wanted to take their things from below, to get them quickly and be off. The captain of the ship coming up from the cabin, the Lieutenant showed him his papers, and said he took possession of the ship in the name and by order of President Davis.

"All but the mate, steward and cook were then put on board the tug, where were a part of two other crews from prize vessels which had been taken. The captain of the privateer was a Yankee. The ship was then towed up to New Orleans, and the crew released on parole, having taken an oath not to leave the city or take up arms against the South. Some of the men enlisted in the Southern army, some enlisted in a man-of-war, and some went on board English ships."

VALUE OF TRAINED SOLDIERS.—Allison, in his history of Napoleon, cites the language of that great General in discussing the question of how much time is required to make a reliable soldier. In a conversation 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 frontier. Part of the recruits deserted, part died; a small portion only remained, who, in the process of time, formed good soldiers. Why have the Romans done such great things? Because six years' instructions 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 engaged soon in war with an army of recruits."

THE GATHERING TROUBLES.—Apprehensive of a collision with England, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the defences of that city, says:

What complication this war may bring upon us it is impossible to foresee, but it is clear that English ships will disregard the blockade as far as possible. A prominent English journal observes that England will "take over this war as she did in 1812, when cotton, though at a higher price, was always to be had." It is stated that an English ship lately ran the blockade at New Orleans and landed twenty thousand stand of arms and hundreds of tons of powder. With this disposition on the part of England, even now, what may we not expect when the English operatives are suffering with famine, and when the English shall have been irritated with the constantly recurring news of the capture of English ships endeavoring to break the blockade? The English will have a strong fleet in the Gulf, and questions will be constantly arising, difficult to be decided even by the calmest tempers, and perhaps impossible in the state of feeling which will then exist.

It therefore becomes a matter of most serious importance, to see to the adequate protection of the Atlantic cities. Operations on the largest scale are in progress in New York, and we should be glad to know that our own city will not be neglected.

THE MENDOZA EARTHQUAKE.—Some account has recently been given of the earthquake at Mendoza, an interior city of the Argentine Confederation—over 12,000 persons are known to have perished in the city and neighborhood. Many thousand survivors are left entirely destitute, and a large number have been so maimed that they will be necessarily dependent upon charity for the rest of their lives. The complete destruction of the city so prostrates the ordinary commerce of the province that those able to work find no one able to employ them, and the most abject poverty hangs over the people. Subscriptions have been made in the neighboring provinces and in Europe to help those unfortunate people, and it is hoped that in this country some charitably disposed persons may be able and willing to assist them, notwithstanding the demands now made by events here. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded to Mendoza by C. Morton Stewart, Consul of Buenos Ayres, No. 52 S. Gay street.

ONE OF THE HORRORS OF BATTLE.—We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of Lincoln's men were found in the woods in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle-ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his haversack a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had crawled away from the scene of battle after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms, it is presumed that they were members of the Zouave regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton a most intolerable stench prevails, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrifying carcases in the woods.—*Norfolk Day-Book.*

THE AUCTION SALE OF PRIZES.—The slaver Nightingale and privateer Savannah, having been duly confiscated according to law, were sold at auction at the Atlantic docks yesterday. The attendance was very good and the bidding spirited. The Nightingale was sold for $15,000 to Messrs. McCready, Mott & Co. The little Savannah was sold to the same parties for $1,250—quite as much, no doubt, as she is worth. Her large 18-pound iron swivel gun, with its supply of ammunition, was knocked down to the same firm for $75. It was rumored that the purchases were made on Government account, how justly we cannot say.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FLAG OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The flag agreed upon for the State of North Carolina is said to be very handsome. The colors are a red field, with a single star in the centre. On the upper extreme is the inscription, "May 20, 1775," and at the lower, "May 20, 1861." There are two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.—On Sunday last at 4½ A. M., an earthquake shock was felt in Huntington, Vermont, so strong that it caused windows, doors, furniture, and dishes to rattle. Its course appeared to be from the southeast to northwest, and its effects were felt in Starksboro' and Monkton to about the same extent.

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.,
64 FAYETTE STREET
mh11-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

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,
143 Baltimore street.
Under Carroll Hall.
CHINE COTTON. Also,
PATENT FLOOR SKATES.
n15-tf

MARINE
AND FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES
ISSUED IN
NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES,
OR IN
VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANIES,
AS APPLICANTS MAY PREFER,
AT
JOHNSTON'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 and 75 Second street.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LORILLARD INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, Assets			$580,000
PUŒNIX	"	"	300,000
RESOLUTE	"	"	300,000
MONTAUK	"	"	200,000

VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSUANCE CO. OF THE STATE OF VA			$380,000
LYNCHBURG H. and F.	"	"	300,000
ALBEMARLE	"	"	200,000
JAMES RIVER	"	"	157,000
JEFFERSON	"	"	150,000

POLICIES ISSUED UPON
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

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.
As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.
R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Second street.
For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:
Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers.
" Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.
" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;
And Steamboats generally. jy3-tf

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM F. OWENS'
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
AND
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
owing to the present condition of affairs, has been moved UP STAIRS, over No. 295 BALTIMORE STREET, first floor, where my assortment of Goods will be complete and attractive, and my
SHIRT DEPARTMENT
as EFFICIENT as heretofore, and owing to reduction in my expenses, I have reduced the price of my best quality ordered Shirts from thirty dollars to twenty-four dollars a dozen.
W. F. OWENS,
je29-tf UP STAIRS, 295 BALTIMORE ST.

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

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. Excalibre's Swiss Rasps and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please note—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore au15-4

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 Marzetti & Sons East India PALE ALES. Single cask at $1.50 per dozen. Five casks and over at $1.50 per dozen. These are of direct importation, of superior qualities and in fine condition.
For sale by THOS. THOMPSON,
Commission Merchant,
je14-3m 29 South Gay 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

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
mh25-tf 239 Baltimore street.

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

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,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
For further information address or call on
JAS. H JOHNSON,
No 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
jy26-tf Baltimore

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

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

NEW GOODS.
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Has for sale every description of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water sts d20-tf

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-tf 88 North Charles street.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 2½ PER CENT, by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
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

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
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

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 Cortlan & Co.
ap8-tf W. MERRILL, Agent.

ISRAEL & Co.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
fu14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
o30-tf 61 NORTH CHARLES 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.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

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

STATEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE BANK,
MONDAY, July 1st, 1861.

Bills and Notes discounted	$532,045 83
Banking House and Lot	16,000 00
Ground Rents and Real Estate	30,105 45
Stock—Bank, State, City and Turnpike stocks and Railroad bonds	225,117 45
Due by Banks	60,936 51
Cash, in coin	49,045 16
Do. Notes and Checks of other Banks	58,182 00
	$972,732 20
Capital Stock	$ 64,173 00
Dividends unpaid (payable 8th)	14,728 93
Profit and Loss	81,724 88
Due to Banks	57,009 00
Circulation	198,726 00
Individual Depositors	323,866 82
	$972,732 20

H. CHAMBERLAINE, Jr.,
jy 1 Cashier

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF BALTIMORE, July 1st, 1861.

Bills receivable	$1,767,919 33	
Domestic Bills of Exchange	636,124 18	
Suspended Debts	3,159 49	
		$2,407,203 00
Banking House		25,000 00
Expenses		270 85
Due by Banks		253,386 93
Notes and Checks on City Banks	$8,121 00	
Notes on other Banks	70,384 00	
		78,505 00
Coin		50,668 41
		$3,148,523 78
Capital Stock		$1,500,000 00
Bank Notes in circulation		285,734 00
Dividends unpaid		79,955 61
Surplus		150,000 00
Profit and Loss		75,521 17
Discount		15,718 05
Due to Banks		529,488 23
Individual Deposits		507,605 52
		$3,148,523 78

D. SPEIGG, Cashier.
jy 1

FOR RENT.—The two-story DWELLING, No. 71 St. Paul street, near Pleasant. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
jy 4 eod 99 Smith's wharf.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
Baltimore, July 1st, 1861.
NOTICE.—The KEYS of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Boxes having been only in part returned by the Police Commissioners, and there still being a large number not returned, the parties having them are required to leave them forthwith at this office. JNO. CUSHING,
jy 2 2t President.

HEALTH,
ECONOMY
AND
CONVENIENCE
COMBINED!
WINSHIP'S
SELF-VENTILATING
REFRIGERATOR.
THE ONLY
REFRIGERATOR
WHERE
VENTILATION
IS
RELIABLE,
SELF-CREATING
AND
UNINTERRUPTED
COLLINS, HEATH & HUTCHINSON,
22 Light street,
mh4-tfr STOVE, REFRIGERATOR AND PLUMBING HOUSE.

WINE DEPOT.—
For the sale of the CHAMPAGNE WINES of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
HOCK WINES of Messrs. HENKEL & CO., Mayence.
BORDEAUX WINES of Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, Bordeaux.
BURGUNDIES of Messrs. R. BRUNINGHAUS, Nuits.
P. TIERNAN & SON,
o17-tfr 12 N. Charles street.

DUPONT'S POWDER AGENCY.
SPORTING,
BLASTING,
AND SHIPPING POWDER,
For sale at Manufacturer