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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

In an affecting and appreciative notice of the late Count CAVOUR, a recent number of the London *Athenæum* records an incident which, while it kindles our admiration for the illustrious dead, recalls us to a painful sense of the ignoble despotism which is now aspiring to the name of statesmanship among ourselves. The dying Minister was very near his end, and delirium was flashing over the ruins of his splendid faculties. Ever and anon, some broken words would tremble on his lips, and it was manifest to those around him that the grand purposes and hopes of his existence had still possession of his mind and heart. Sir JAMES HUDSON, the Ambassador of England, a warm and steadfast friend, sat by his bedside, and, of a sudden, heard him mutter, rapidly—"No, no! No state of siege! None! say!" Then with an emphasis of irony, he added in an instant—"Any one can rule by such means as these!" Concentrated in those few feverish words was the whole noble and enlightened spirit of liberty and humanity, which had lifted up CAVOUR to be the regenerator of his people, and will make his tomb, in the chapel of Santena, a place of pilgrimage, so long as Italy is free. "No state of siege!" No appeal to military power and necessity and brute force! No treading down of human right and popular opinion and remonstrance, beneath heel and hoof! No martial law! No substitution of the will of one man, or one man's men, for the great and holy supremacy of law and reason! "Any one can rule by such means as these!" Any ruffian, who is ruffian and strong enough, can govern by the bayonet and the revolver! Any fool and villain who is desperate and has junizaries enough, can assert a superiority over all the wisdom and virtue known among men. It is only necessary to have brute force in abundance, and to be brute enough to use it, in order to be able to govern any people, and to establish any policy. "Any one can "govern by such means as these!" but men like CAVOUR had rather die, powerless and unstained, a thousand times, than sully their hands with such governing. To souls like his there is a sanctity in freedom and honor, before which the loftiest ambition veils its brow. No personal aspiration, be they ever so aspiring, can make them worship a vulgar idol, or pour out a willing libation of any blood but their own. And who was CAVOUR? A nobleman born, and the Minister of a King—governing amid the throbs and throes of a mighty revolution—wielding the destinies of an empire which arose upon the grandest battle-fields of history, and having before him the most glorious hope that could animate a patriot's heart—the regeneration and restoration of Italian nationality. To common men, even of the best attempered minds, such a consummation would have seemed to justify almost any means. Corrupt and vulgar and base men would have thought it meet to set a BUTLER over every city, and give the jail keys of every fortress to a BANKS. But CAVOUR was a patriot, a genius, a statesman, and a gentleman. Peace to his ashes! Honor to his name!

We do not know a more striking illustration of the thorough earnestness with which the South has entered upon the war, than we find in the admirable manner in which all classes of people have kept secret the military operations that were being carried on in their midst. From the very moment it became certain that the Northern States were determined to sustain the LINCOLN Administration with all the men and means at their command at the simple request of the Confederate authorities that no information should be imparted with regard to the movements of troops, or the nature and extent of the preparations which were making to resist and repel invasion, scarcely a single indiscreet word has been uttered, or committed to paper, that would give any clue to the plans of the Confederate chiefs or to the number of troops by which those plans were to be put into execution. In the opinion of the North the Southern people were a race of braggarts and vain boasters; of good soldierly qualities, perhaps, and not wanting in courage; capable of making a brilliant charge, but lacking those powers of endurance and that tenacity of purpose which the North claimed to be the most prominent characteristics of the men of its own section. In brief, the Southerners were regarded by their opponents as a fiery, and impulsive, but radically effeminate people, who talked eloquently and boasted largely; but whose resolves had always come to naught when put to a practical test, and who were the last persons in the world that had sufficient self-control to shroud their doings in silence and mystery. How entirely the North was mistaken in its estimate of Southern character, recent events have most conclusively shown. The extraordinary exertions which the Confederate States have been making for the past three months, must have been known to thousands of individuals; yet, during the whole of that period, nothing was divulged which could in any manner give a clue to the actual extent of their resources in men and munitions of war, or more than a vague idea of the defensive works which they had thrown up at various points. Even the spies in the pay of the Government at Washington appear to have been unable to penetrate, with success, the lines of the Confederate army at Manassas, or to furnish an accurate account of the number of troops collected at that point, or of the position of the batteries by which it was defended. The double defeat of the "Grand Army" at Bull Run makes it perfectly apparent that, when it commenced exultingly its march to Richmond, General McDOWELL himself knew but little more concerning the defences beyond Centreville than that a system of batteries obstructed his advance, and only began to find out where those batteries were placed when his several divisions, moving by different routes, stumbled upon them and drew their fire. After nine hours hard fighting, his knowledge extended no further than this—he had unmasked a few of the weaker batteries erected at the apex of the triangle, and in attempting to penetrate beyond them was put to utter rout and driven back behind his own entrenchments at Alexandria. What better proof could be required of the reticence which the Southern people have observed than the facts that we have cited? Here was an army encamped for nearly three months at a distance of not more than thirty miles from the Federal lines, yet its strength is unknown to this day. For miles around, in every direction, it had thrown up, within the same space of time—on the crests and slopes of hills, in ravines, in the open fields, and in the depths of the forest—a series of earthworks and mounted them with innumerable cannon, yet neither spies nor reconnoiseances could make out where they were situated, the manner in which they were placed in respect to each other, or the routes by which they could be turned. Troops pour into Virginia from the remoter Southern and South-Western States; we hear of them coming over the various railways in a continuous stream; we even learn, occasionally, the names of particular regiments, but what disposition is made of them, after their arrival at a certain point, is left wholly to conjecture. When we seek to ascertain further, we are baffled. To generalities we are welcome, but details are not to be had. The good of the service, the interests of the Confederacy demand that, in such matters, silence shall be observed, and the silence remains unbroken. We look upon this implicit conformity to the wishes of the Government of the Southern Confederacy as one of the most remarkable features of the war of independence in which it is engaged. It shows that the heart and soul of the people are in the cause, and that their confidence in their leaders is entire. The quiet dignity with which they have asserted their rights, is only equalled by the calm energy with which they have gone to work to maintain them; and in both these respects they present the strongest possible contrast to their Northern opponents. The great victory achieved by BEAUREGARD on Sunday last, is measurably due to the jealous care with which the people of the Southern States, and especially those immediately around him, have guarded the secret of his operations. The terrible disaster which befell the Federal arms on the same occasion, may, in an equal degree, be traced to the opposite cause. It is the Northern people who have shown themselves boastful and vain-glorious. It is the men of the South who have exhibited that quiet earnestness which can only spring from intense conviction; and when we compare the windy speeches of the former with the deeds of the latter, it is not at all difficult to determine what is destined to be the final result of the struggle between them.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court was discharged on Tuesday morning, having been in session since the 5th of June. During this period it has been diligently hunting up the traitors who have committed overt acts against the Government, and the conspirators who have been plotting rebellion. The results of its labors have fallen altogether short of the expectations of those loyal citizens who have so persistently insisted that many thousands of our people have actually perpetrated downright acts of treason, or have combined together for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. A few residents of our city, not a dozen in all, have been indicted for offences which no Court in Christendom could construe to be treason, and the Grand Jury has utterly failed to ferret out a solitary member of the many dangerous secret societies about whose existence in our midst we have latterly heard so much. It will not be denied that the Grand Jury has diligently and zealously sought to make good the charges which the partisans of Mr. LINCOLN have so lavishly and recklessly preferred against the people of this city; for the manner in which that body was brought together, and the names of the persons who composed it, were guarantees that it could be relied on to serve the Administration faithfully. It was selected by a Marshal appointed by Mr. LINCOLN himself, and who exercised simply his own discretion in choosing its members. A glance at the names of those who were thus called to discharge the important duties of Grand Jurors will satisfy the public that no traitor was likely to escape through their connivance. The following is the list:

"John B. Seidenstricker, George Rogers, Andrew J. Randolph, Edward B. Leach, Phillip Hiss, Sr., Robert Cathcart, John Heald, Sampson Carlisi, D. S. Courtney, F. Lutig Shaffer, Joseph Matthews, E. A. Abbott, David Gessner, W. W. Maughlin, James McDougal, Samuel G. Taylor, Israel Pierce, O. H. Grove, Wm. McPhail, Thos. Kelso, William J. Nichols, Nathaniel Holland, Charles Goddard."

About all the gentlemen here enumerated we do not, of course, undertake to speak; but there are some among them who could have been safely calculated on to hunt down untiringly, and punish unscrupulously, any opponent of the Government against whom the semblance of a case could have been trumped up. But we are not left to conjecture on this point, for we know that various members of this Grand Jury have, with the utmost vindictiveness and pertinacity, sought to substantiate the charges which have been levelled so indiscriminately against hundreds of our citizens. The fact that only some ten or twelve persons have been indicted—and these only upon the most frivolous pretences, so far as the allegation of treason is concerned—is surely enough to satisfy the community of the falsity of the accusations which have been preferred by Mr. LINCOLN's partisans, and to cover the latter with shame and confusion. But the circumstance which most conclusively demonstrates the unfounded nature of these charges, is the inability of the Grand Jury to discover any just cause of complaint against the Police Board. The members of the latter have been, for weeks past, denounced as traitors by the miserable faction which has never forgiven the suppression of the ruffian clubs—they have been systematically libelled by those servile journals which were wont to profit by the frauds which were concocted and consummated by those cut throats—they have been deposed by the strong hand of the military power, because of their alleged treasonable acts—they have been dragged from their homes, and arbitrarily imprisoned in a Government fortress, to answer for the misdeeds which had been laid to their account. But a Grand Jury which had every disposition to indict them, has failed to accuse them—it had the power to examine every man in Baltimore, and it has not found one who can give color to any charge against them—it has been in session during the three weeks of their confinement, and it has adjourned without making a solitary suggestion that tends to criminate them. What more is needed to prove the baseness of their calumniators, and to show the infamous and outrageous character of the proceedings to which the Government has ventured to resort?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

There is still great excitement, uneasiness and apprehension in this city, though apparently decreasing in fervor. Many of the troops who fled in

[illegible]

ened sheep returning to their fold. They are scattered about the city—the more desperate ones marauding upon the citizens' purses and provender for their daily sustenance. I do not desire to intimate that highway robberies are frequent, but that the soldiers who are without money ask in such a peremptory manner that it is almost impossible to deny their requests without being in most instances insulted, to place the matter in the mildest possible form.

Every effort is made to conceal the extent of the disaster on Sunday. Guns have been mounted and given to artillery companies, and the public informed that they have been recovered from the battle-field, the enemy not having followed sufficiently far to capture them. They do not seem to reflect that if this be true, that it only adds to the overwhelming disgrace of the flight. What excuse can be made for a man calling himself a soldier who would abandon his guns when the foe was not even in sight?

There is no doubt about the extent of the Federal loss. It has not been exaggerated in your accounts. Government officials pretend now to say that it is only 1,200. The assertion is a reflection on the American name. The fact that an army of 30,000 men, splendidly equipped, should abandon all their artillery and war equipage, and retreat in such utter disorder before an enemy whom they but a few hours before affected to despise, after sustaining a loss of only 1,200, would affix a lasting stigma which no subsequent heroism could wipe out. And yet they claim to have fought with unexampled bravery.

The "grand army of the Union" is still disorganized, demoralized, paralyzed. Numbers of the volunteers leave by each train for their homes. Those who have money, and cannot get away, provide themselves with food and keep aloof from headquarters. General Geo. B. McClellan will arrive, it is expected, to morrow, and upon reporting himself to the Department will immediately be assigned duty. So soon as he takes command, the men will be obliged to report themselves, unless they can previously get away.

The Confederate pickets extend a considerable distance this side of Fairfax Court House. They are doubled and frequently relieved. Much fear exists in this city of an invasion, particularly among officials. I have noticed, for two or three days past, that several Senators and members of Congress go to Baltimore by the evening train and return here again next morning. Such a habit could only be practised by a fear of a night attack.

Twelve or fourteen regiments are ordered to Harper's Ferry to supply the vacancies created by deserters, and the absence of those whose time has expired. The feeling of the privates in Patterson's command is varied. Some say that they will not serve under the "Abolition General" Banks, who they have no confidence in. McMullin's Rangers, and the Scott Legion, who served with honor in the Mexican campaign, intend to go home. On the other hand, some from the interior of the State are loud in their criticisms of the military movements of Patterson, claiming for him the the title of "treball" and "traitor," saying he should have attacked Johnston, or cut off his retreat.

Gov. Wise now being strongly reinforced with men, guns and material, will re-open the campaign of the Kanawha Valley and Alleghanies with redoubled vigor, and at short notice to the Federal troops.

SPECIAL.

[Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.]

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C., July 22.

This town has been to-day the theatre of events and spectacles, the like of which have never before been witnessed on this continent. The Grand Army of the Union, which so lately left here in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, with drums beating, colors flying, and ranks dressed as if for a holiday parade, returned to-day, but in such a plight, that it was taxing credulity to the utmost to believe that these were the same men. It is impossible to conceive of a more deplorable spectacle, to say nothing of the repulsive and harrowing appearance of dead and wounded bodies, the living and unwounded men themselves were fit objects of nothing but compassion. Exhausted with fatigue and hunger, fear and dismay upon every countenance, with torn clothing, covered with dust and blood, many without shoes or hats, they were to be seen in all quarters of the town, lying upon the pavements, cellar-doors or on any other spot that offered them a place for the repose which nature demanded. Many of them had lost their arms, knapsacks, &c, and had nothing of the appearance of soldiers left except their besmeared and tattered uniforms. They did not pretend to observe any order, nor did their officers seem to exercise the least authority over them. They went where they pleased, happy, apparently, that they had escaped even if but temporarily from the disgusting tasks which their leaders had vainly sought to accomplish by their hands.

The inhabitants of this city who, when these soldiers were here in all their arrogance and pride, had refused to countenance them or to treat them otherwise than as intruders and enemies, were now touched with compassion at their altered condition. Food was freely served to them from their houses. Some of the more exhausted and wearied were taken in and cared for, and drink and refreshments were sent to them by the servants of men and women whom they had came to despoil. The Virginia heart opened itself to the distresses of those whom it refused to conciliate when they came to demand permission and impose terms at the point of the bayonet.

L.

GOV. WISE.—Referring to Northwestern Virginia in a recent editorial, the New Orleans *Crescent* says: "But there is something yet to come, and it will not be long before we hear of it. Henry A. Wise, at the head of ten thousand tip-top men, has turned his face to the Northwest, and is steadily advancing in that direction, enlisting reinforcements at every step. With his eloquent tongue he is recalling timid Virginians to their loyalty, and they are following him wherever his sword flashes in the sun. Not against the foreign foe only, but against domestic treason is he waging war, and the recreant followers of Carlile and Pierpont will meet at his hands even a more terrible punishment than the hired invaders of the Abolition despot. Wise is a man who makes a clean job of whatever he undertakes. The tories and traitors of Northwestern Virginia will skulk from his presence into their mountain gorges, even as inferior beasts fly at the approach of the imperial monarch of the forest."

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

DETAILS BY THE ARABIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, Mr. Kerr asked whether, pending the result of the investigation into the Galway contract, it was correct to say that the subsidy would not, under any circumstance, be renewed.

Lord Palmerston said that the Postmaster-General had already intimated that the contract was at an end. It was impossible to say what the result of the inquiry by a committee might be.

In the House of Lords on the 17th, the Duke of Newcastle said that no information had been received respecting the operations of the Morrill tariff, recently enforced, in reference to goods shipped to Portland for Canada.

On motion of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, all correspondence relative to reforms in Turkey, &c., was ordered to be produced.

In the House of Commons the Danish question was debated.

Lord John Russell said that Denmark was to make new propositions, which he hoped would have a satisfactory result.

The Parliamentary committee continued its investigations relative to the Galway line.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that Lord Elgin is spoken of as the successor to Lord Herbert as Secretary of War. The resignation of the latter is confirmed by the *Post*.

The *Daily News* publishes an address by sundry Reform Unions, proposing a national reform movement.

The bids for the new £1,000,000 Indian loan were opened on the 12th. The aggregate bids reached 21,000,000 pounds sterling. The minimum was fixed at 98½, and it was supposed that the whole loan would be placed at considerable over that sum.

Rothschild did not bid for a large amount at 98¾, and would get nothing.

FRANCE.

Judgment was given on the 11th in the affair of Mires and Solar. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. The other members of the Council of Caisse des Chemins de Fer were acquitted, but Count Simon was declared responsible for the losses of depositors.

The Marquis de Lavalette is nominated for the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

France is said to have sent another note to Switzerland, asserting the right of French sovereignty over the Valley of Dappen, but declining to enter into any further discussion on the subject.

The Paris journals generally applaud the Emperor's letter relative to the introduction of free laborers into French colonies.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly 30,000,000 francs; the increase in bills discounted is 45,000,000 francs. The Bourse is quiet but firm; Rentes 67f. 85c.

The *Journal la Gironde* of Bordeaux had received first warning.

Advices from Lisbon say that Prince Napoleon, and his wife, Princess Clotilde, would sail from there on the 8th instant for New York.

ITALY.

It is asserted that the Dutch Government had resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Cardinal Vannicilli, Archbishop of Ferrara, was spoken of as likely to succeed to the Papal chair, in the event of the Pope's death.

DENMARK.

Steps have been taken for putting the Danish army, except the artillery, on a peace footing.

Rumors had been current that Denmark had issued a circular note, announcing that it had no intention to incorporate Schleswig with Denmark, but an official denial is published.

RUSSIA.

The commercial pressure continues. The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7. Orders have been given for the issue of small silver and copper money to a large amount. Gold is not obtainable.

Accounts from the interior show that there are continued disturbances.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had dismissed his seraglio and retained only one wife.

He ordered the late Sultan's jewels and ornaments to be sold to pay his liabilities. It is expected that this will cover all his liabilities.

Hassib Pasha, the Minister of the Civil List, had been dismissed.

The Latest.---Via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, July 14, 1861.—It is reported that Gen Cialdini had been appointed Lieutenant of the King of Naples.

The Calcutta and China mails have reached Malta. Calcutta dates are to the 15th of June.

Accounts from the famine districts have improved. Copious rains had fallen.

Auckland advices of May 11th report that the natives are preparing for new hostilities, and a general native insurrection was anticipated.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 12th were rather unfavorable, being affected by bank returns, showing a heavy loss of specie, but consols were only a shade lower.

In the discount market the demand was moderate at previous rates. Money is abundant on Stock Exchange at 3¾@4 for short loans.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, but business was checked in consequence of the firmness of holders.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athen & Co., report Flour dull; American 25s @28s. Wheat dull, and 2d @3d. lower for cotty; red Western 9s 6d.@11s; red Southern 11s @11s. 6d.; white 12s.@13s. 6d. Corn quiet and less firm; mixed 28s. 6d. @29s.; yellow 29s. @29s. 6d.; white 31s. @32s.

Weather unsettled and wet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The same authorities report Beef firm, and fine qualities advanced 2s. 6d.; while inferior, dull. Pork steady. Bacon has been dull, but closed in improved demand at 1s.@2s. advance. Lard steady, with more doing at 48s. 6d.@50s. Tallow dull at 47s. 6d @50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular 6d.@30s. Pearls dull at 33s @32s. Rosin firm at 6s. 4d. @6s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm and slightly higher. Coffee quiet. Rice steady; Carolina 24s. Philadelphia Bark 10s. 6d. Cloverseed selling at 44s. for red American. Fish Oils unchanged. Linseed Oil firm at 39s. 6d. @31s.

LONDON MARKET.—Baring's Circular reports Wheat steady and firm. Flour dull at 26..@29s. 6d. Iron dull at £5@5 2s. 6d. for both rails and bars. Pig steady at 49s. Sugar firm and 6d. higher. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tea unchanged; common Congou 11d.@11½d. Spirits Turpentine firm and active at 34s. 6d. Tallow very dull at 49s. 6d. Fish Oils flat. Linseed Oil advanced slightly, from scarcity—sales at 30s. Sperm Oil bought in at £92.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money market is unchanged. Baring's circular quotes Bar Silver nominal at 4s. 10¾d.; Eagles 77s.

Consols closed Friday at the rates reported per North American.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring's circular reports an improved demand for U. S. 5s at 72¼ ex. dividend: Massachusetts 5s bonds, at 94@96: Maryland 5s 58@60: Pennsylvania 5s 68@71: do. bonds of 1877, 71@73: Alabama 5s, bonds, 42: Erie RR. shares 22; other Railway securities without business.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton—Sales on Saturday of 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, owing to wet weather. Corn firm at the extreme prices of Friday.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON, July 13—Evening.—Consols closed at 90@90⅞ for money, and 90¾@90⅞ for account.

The latest prices for Illinois Central shares are 38¾@38 discount; Erie shares, 21¾@22, New York Central shares 69@71.

HAVRE MARKET—For the week ending 11th.—Cotton quiet but firm, with more buyers then sellers; New Orleans tres ordinaire, 115 francs; bas, 108 francs. Stock 297,000 bales.

SHARP SHOOTERS AMONG THE CONFEDERATES.—It has been asserted, upon sufficient authority, that commanders of the insurgents have availed themselves of the skill, so general in the South, in the use of the rifle, for the organization of sharp-shooting companies attached to each regiment; and that these men are directed to select as their targets the officers of the National Army. Some evidence of the truth of the story may be found in the affair of Sunday. The number of officers killed and injured is out of all proportion to the number of the rank and file, showing that the enemy had not used their weapons indiscriminately. To the efficiency of these practised marksmen may also be ascribed another circumstance, which has excited surprise, namely, the fact that nearly every horse of the artillery trains was shot; and that, for this reason, the guns had to be left behind. Clearly, there cannot be too much activity in bringing the same description of skill to the aid of our army. Where is the regiment of Col. Berdan?—*N. Y. Times.*

SECRETARIES CAMERON and WELLES and the UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK.—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday has the following:

At a meeting of the Union Defence Committee yesterday afternoon, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell said the Secretary of War was alone to blame for the disastrous retreat of our forces, and it was right that it should be known. He had persistently declined the services of numerous effective regiments, and had all along discouraged the raising of troops.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall also thought the Secretary of the Navy should be included in the list of incompetent officers. What Mr. Cameron had been to the army, Mr. Welles had been to the navy—a stumbling block in the way of the Administration and the patriotic impulses of the people.

The water was let into the Morris Canal on the 22d, and navigation resumed—the break near the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge having been repaired.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES.—William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Bourquet's NICKEL WATCH CLARK'S BALTIMORE WATCHES, the best Time-Keepers, for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, Importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware. Lecoultre's Swiss Rubies and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please inquire—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore. au16-1

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WILLIAM F. OWENS'
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

owing to the present condition of affairs, has been moved UP STAIRS, over No. 205 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.
Jel29-tf UP STAIRS, 205 BALTIMORE ST.

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PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
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UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
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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.

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For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

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Messrs. H. Abbott & son, Canton Rolling Mill,
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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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A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed in Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
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MAKE
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GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD
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TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
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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 reputat on.
The undersigned respectfully invites examination of his stock, which he offers at very low prices for cash, in quantities to suit buyers.
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TO CASH PURCHASERS.
250 CASKS SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.
Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Mazzetti & Sons East India PALE ALES. Single cask at $1.60 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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SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
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MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
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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,
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AT REDUCED PRICES,
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Has for sale or exchange the Watches, Jewelry, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water stre d29-tf

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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
N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, 12th July, 1861—Ordered, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of William H. Relgraves, as made and reported by T. Parkin Scott, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23d day of August next; provided, a copy of this order is published once a week for three successive weeks before that day, in some daily newspaper printed and published in this city.
The report states that a house and lot on North Charles street, sold for $2,000; subject to a ground rent of $30 per annum.
ROBT. J. KERR, Clerk.
True copy—Test: ROBT. J. KERR, Clerk.
jy25-1aw3w*

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY MONEY for sale by SAM'L HARRIS & SONS,
jy25-3t 136 Baltimore street.

GREY BLANKETS,
20 bales heavy GREY BLANKETS just received and for sale by AUSTIN DALL & CO.,
jy25-6t No. 22 Hanover street.

OHIO HIGH PROOF WHISKEY.—285 bbls. receiving and for sale by A. L. WEBB & BRO.
ALSO,
Comte Du Montet CHAMPAGNE, our own importation from "Arlaz," France, direct
1t COR. PRATT AND COMMERCE STS.

FINE OLD WHISKEY.—From 2 to 6 years, and warranted as represented, for sale by
A. L. WEBB & BRO.,
1t corner Pratt and Commerce sts.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
BALTIMORE, July 18, 1861.
THE UNDERSIGNED,
AGENTS OF THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
SALE OF GUANO IN THE UNITED STATES,
notify Dealers and Consumers that the prices as regulated by the said Government, will be, as here-before, as follows:

1100 tons and upwards,	$60 cash,	less 1 per cent. dis.	
1000 to 201 tons	60 "	" ½ per cent. dis.	
200 to 51 "	60 "	" ½ per cent. dis.	
50 to 31 "	60 "		
30 to 21 "	61 "		
20 to 11 "	62 "		
10 to 6 "	63 "		
5 to 1 "	65 "		

No. 2 GUANO, $53 CASH.
BARRIL BROTHERS,
jy19-tf 29 South street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Having completed our arrangements with the Agents of the Peruvian