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 to be matters of special agreement.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

The "enforcement of the laws" is getting on famously. The seed sown by Mr. EVERETT has fallen in fertile places, and has sprung up to its natural fruit. The overthrow of the law, by the constituted authorities of the Government, has been followed, naturally enough, by similar patriotic demonstrations on the part of the Northern people. In Pennsylvania they are having a delightful time of it. Newspaper offices are "gutted" —as the term is—with great success, by "loyal" multitudes. Congressmen are burnt in effigy, in the most creditable and satisfactory way. In Maine and New Hampshire they are not behind-hand. In Massachusetts, where they always do such things best, and where the influence of Mr. EVERETT's eloquent precepts is likely to be greatest, because of his proximity, they add tarring and feathering, and riding on a rail, to the list of their efforts in behalf of the Union and the Constitution. Nothing can surpass the noble and generous patriotism with which the citizens of Haverhill possessed themselves of the person of "the editor of a secession sheet," (meaning an unhappy man, who dared to oppose abolitionism and war)—covered him with "a coat of tar and "feathers"—rode him on a rail through the town and then compelled him to make recantation of his opinions, on his knees, in the midst of brutal and horrible imprecations and indignities. *"I am "sorry"*—the wretched victim was made to say—*"that I have published what I have, and I promise "that I will never again write or publish articles "against the North, or in favor of secession!"* What a triumph of reason and free institutions! What a glorious record for history! What a seductive appeal to our benighted Southern brethren, to re-unite themselves with the freedom and civilization, from which bad men have persuaded them, in an evil hour, to tear themselves away! How it reminds one of the joyous days of Massachusetts Colony, described with so much unction by the reverend Minister of Ipswich, when they "did "burn and slay" the Pequods and Narragansetts in their wigwams, "by the goodness of God!" How it smacks of the blessed times when old women were forced to sign a confession that they were witches, and then were drowned or hanged for their pains; when Quakers were whipped and branded, and had their ears cut off, as a merciful preparation for the scaffold! How naturally "pernicious" editors assume the place of "Devil-ridden" hags and "notorious heretics!" How the blood of the MATHERS and the WINTHROPS vindicates the purity of its descent! Upon the heads of such men as EVERETT, and those who unite with him in his crusade against freedom of opinion and speech, is the sin and the shame of such outrages. Upon their heads must fall the retribution also. Who, that tells a people "the laws "are silent amid arms," has any right to complain of their taking him at his word? If the laws are silent, why shall the mob at Haverhill, Concord, Bangor or Easton hear them, any more than the Cabinet at Washington? If the laws sleep at all, they are awake to no man. If they are silent at all, they are silent altogether. If the President may suppress a public journal, without color of law, because it does not suit him, why shall the people, who are sovereign, not do the same thing? The question between bayonets and bludgeons is one of detail, and not of principle—so is it between tar and feathers and Fort La Fayette. Nay, the mob have rather the advantage, if there be any, in the reasoning. If it be patriotic to suspend the laws, they are apt to be less selfish in their patriotism than their rulers. A President or a Secretary may readily mistake a wound to his self-love, for a wound inflicted on the country. A mob, if more fanatical and mad, is not likely to be so personal or so self-seeking. Only two days ago the *Federal Union* [illegible] *"the Secretaries of the Northern "newspapers upon members of the Cabinet*, are regarded there as *attacks on the country.' "L'état, c'est moi!"* said the Grand Monarch "The State! it is myself." Attacks upon us—say the members of the Cabinet—are attacks upon the country! We are the country! A mob might be wicked enough to do any thing—it could not be so absurd or so regal as to say this. Its effervescences are madness—the tyranny of Presidents and Cabinets is system. The sins of the multitude are ignorance and passion—those of rulers are ambition and lust of power. The leader of a mob which destroys a printing office and lynches an editor in its rage, is not half so unprincipled or dangerous, as the President or the General who silences free speech with a squad of soldiers, in armed and deliberate defiance of the Constitution. Ten-fold worse than either is the rhetorical, phrase-polishing demagogue, who, safe in his study, without personal risk or official responsibility, prostitutes his talents to the overthrow of public freedom and the corruption of a people who look up to him as a patriot and a counsellor.

The extraordinary and anomalous position in which the Federal Government has placed itself in this crisis cannot fail to excite the wonder of the civilized world. The absurd inconsistencies in which it has involved itself in its dealings with the Southern Confederacy and with the different States which still remain under its jurisdiction, are too glaring and inexplicable to have escaped the contemptuous notice of the statesmen of every nation which boasts of a Constitution or written laws. It is an easy matter in reviewing the blind and tortuous policy of the Administration to point out a hundred blunders that would have disgraced the least intelligent ruler who ever undertook to guide and govern a people. But perhaps the most striking example of its imbecility and dishonesty is to be found in the course it has pursued towards the State of Maryland. Mr. LINCOLN, when he entered upon the duties of his office, loudly proclaimed his determination to maintain the Constitution and the laws, and protested his intention to execute them fairly, without mental reservations and without infringing upon the rights of the people or their respective States. He would, he said, exert all his lawful powers to enforce the laws in that section which had deliberately repudiated them; but he explicitly assured the country that it was not his purpose to resort to any coercive measures save such as he was legally justified in adopting in order to advance the object which he conceived it to be his solemn duty to accomplish. He found Maryland in the Union. He appointed such Federal officers as he was authorized to appoint within her limits, and they have never for one single instant been prevented from discharging fully and freely their several functions. The United States Marshal is able to arrest any man in Maryland who may resist or conspire against the Government, and juries of his own selection are ready to punish all offenders. The Sheriff and the Criminal Court of Baltimore are willing to co-operate with the Federal authorities. The Governor has even assented to the violation of the laws of the State in his anxiety to forward Mr. LINCOLN's schemes. The Legislature has protested against the policy of the Administration but has never advised resistance, though it would have been legally and morally justified in so doing. The people are discontented, but they have not risen in insurrection, and the cannon and bayonets of the Federal army are able to suppress a rebellion if such was attempted. With the exception of a riot which the police promptly suppressed, and with whose authors and abettors the Courts are prepared to deal, there has been no unlawful or serious demonstration of hostility towards the Government within the borders of Maryland. It might, therefore, have been supposed that a President who was merely anxious to execute the laws would have been careful not to go beyond the scope of his constitutional powers in this State. More especially was such a course to be expected from an Administration which insists that the vast majority of the people here approves its conduct, and loyally endorses its measures. But so far from conforming, under such circumstances, to the laws which he affects to respect, or from acting upon his own theory that the people of this State are stanch supporters of his coercive and unconstitutional proceedings, he has done wanton violence to his sworn obligations and his own convictions. He has disregarded the fundamental rights of our citizens; he has trampled upon our laws; he has deposed our public officers; he has defied the authority of our courts. He has committed almost *every* outrage that usually marks the career of a military usurper in a subjugated province, save murder; and we have every reason to fear, even if he does not follow the *Tribune's* advice and resort to "wholesale" hanging, that he will at least soon have to answer for the life of one injured and innocent man who, not less enfeebled in body than sick at heart, is enduring brave martyrdom in Fort La Fayette. Such is the inconsistent and inexcusable position which the Administration occupies towards Maryland. Now we have the right to know upon what theory Mr. LINCOLN is governing this State. Does he assume to rule us as one who has been lawfully set up over us, or does he exercise sway here as a military dictator by right of conquest? Is it peace or war? If the former, we claim protection of the Constitution and the laws; if the latter, we insist on a proclamation to that effect, for, otherwise, no man can know how to guide his steps aright. If we are a subjugated people, and are to be held as such forever henceforth, let us know it, and we may, perhaps, be then enabled so to walk that our conduct may be in future void of offence towards our rulers. If the Constitution which our fathers gave us is to be no longer regarded, we are entitled to notice of the fact, as many citizens would, in such case, crave permission to emigrate to other lands; for there are few men in Maryland who would not prefer any form of government on earth to a military dictatorship under Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Day Book.

But it would seem that these men were determined to drive the people of the North into rebellion. Their fears lend a thousand rumors to their imaginations. *They imagine "traitors" among us, and one paper even speculates on "a rising" in this city!* Well, God knows how soon the Republicans may drive the people mad, but one thing we are sure of, there never will be any trouble in this city *unless the Republicans provoke it.* It is a fixed rule in all governments, that as you bind down the people you provoke insurrections and disorders, and as you give latitude and freedom, you have peace and safety. Austria has an insurrection every six weeks; Italy before Garibaldi gave the people freedom, was a volcano constantly belching forth fire and smoke, and so it is the world over. It is human nature.

All that the opponents of the Administration ask is the simple right to differ with it as to policy. If their arguments against Mr. Lincoln's plan of restoring the Union are to be met by mobs and martial-law, the people will not be slow to conclude that it must be a very bad cause that cannot vindicate itself in the arena of discussion. If editors—having nearly all the leading papers, with a great proportion of the talent of the press on their side—cannot successfully vindicate the policy of the Government, then, indeed, must it be sadly deficient in statesmanship. If these papers break the laws, or if their editors commit overt acts of treason, why deal with them accordingly, but if their offence be for opinion's sake, don't add hypocrisy to persecution.

The freedom of the press is something over which Congress nor the President has any control. No power, upon this subject, was delegated in the Constitution of the United States to any department of the Federal government. Mr. Jefferson, in the Kentucky resolutions which we quote, shows this. The Constitution is also just as explicit as language can make it. Mr. Lincoln might, with just as much right, *dictate to ministers of the Gospel what sentiments they should preach, as as to what we shall write.* If certain *opinions* are treasonable they are treasonable anywhere, and the clergyman who preaches the glorious Gospel of peace, may, ere long, find his calling gone.

It is evident, however, these attacks upon the press proceed from the basest and most fiendish motives. The present affords evil-disposed people an opportunity to gratify some long-cherished revenge—to wreak their cowardly spite which, under other circumstances, they would be compelled to smother. There have been hangs like fiends around all social convulsions of this kind, and take a malicious pleasure in producing all the disorder they can. The more the merrier for them. Nothing is too "satanic" for their delight—nothing too hellish for their pleasure.

Let the freedom of the press be interfered with, however, and no one can answer for the consequences. *New York is a slumbering earthquake.* Already the mutterings of an angry storm have been heard. The great social problem that has met mankind at every turn—*the eternal hostility between capital and labor*—is yet unsolved. It is never wise to turn a simple opponent into a deadly enemy. But attack the freedom of the press, and thousands will cry for revenge, sooner or later, who would never have thought of it before. *It is an easy matter to start a revolution, but a difficult one to stop it.*

SUPPRESSION OF THE N. Y. DAILY NEWS.

From the New York Daily News of yesterday.

Our telegraphic despatches announce, that upon the arrival of the railroad train at Philadelphia from New York, yesterday morning, the United States Marshal for that district, assisted by his officers, seized three thousand copies of the New York *Daily News*, intended for that city, and that its sale in Philadelphia and throughout the Southwest has been, by order of the Administration, suppressed.

As to the special reasons which have induced this arbitrary act of the Executive Government of the United States, we have as yet no definite intelligence. Our readers will cheerfully bear us witness, that the *Daily News*, at least since its publication under present auspices, has contained no word in violation of the Constitution or the laws. It has committed no crime, and has not abetted or sympathized with crime. It has abused no privilege as a free press. It has violated no courtesy to the Government or to any of its officers by the publication of military facts. It has disarmed even malicious criticism, by furnishing to the public only such information relating to the present crisis, as has appeared in journals enjoying the patronage and confidence of the cabinet at Washington. Its columns have contained no word, for which even those most hostile to our humanity and free government, in the hour of the demands of the crisis firmly and fearlessly, yet always courteously and temperately. It has spoken of the President and his cabinet, and of their friends upon all occasions only in terms rigorously and studiedly respectful.—While mobs have been instigated against us by a vitiated rival Press, and the mother tongue exhausted upon us in coarse abuse and in misrepresentations of our sympathies and our motives, we have replied only by silence, or in a spirit of candor and moderation which the consciousness of our solemn responsibility in an hour of danger to civil liberty could alone inspire. Our sole offence—if offence it be—is, that we have fearlessly asserted and exercised the right which the Constitution has guaranteed to us, in war as well as in peace, to oppose, not the Government, but the policy of the national Administration. If we may not do this, then are we indeed slaves, in bonds more hard to bear than were ever rivetted upon the limbs of any man within whose veins flows Anglo Saxon blood.

To many thousands of our usual daily readers the *Daily News* is, from this day, a sealed book. The heavy hand of Executive power falls, not upon us, but upon millions of people born to freedom. Those will think still, though they cannot read. It is difficult to bind the mind in chains. Thought, at least, cannot be suppressed. No Austrian dungeons can restrain the human will. Those to whom the *Daily News* is forbidden will think, reason, resolve and act still.

While we feel that the most sacred of the private and public rights which an American citizen may enjoy have been violated in pure wantonness, we record the fact and our protest against it more in sorrow than surprise. It is but one more milestone in the nation's downward road. It is but one new signal-light to wake and warn a slumbering people to a realization of their duty and their threatened fate. We shall endeavor manfully to bear our part of the fortunes of this storm—prudently, we trust, but unflinchingly; and until the pen is wrenched from our hand one press, at least, in New York shall dare to be free, and to speak without a permit from the hand of arbitrary power.

From the Daily Globe of the 6th August.

MR. MAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

As an incorrect report of Mr. May's resolutions, offered in the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., was made at the time, we now republish them from the official report:

Whereas, the Government of the United States of America was created by its written Constitution, and derived its powers alone from the consent of the people, as contained in that instrument, and it has no other powers, and force and arms can neither preserve nor rightfully be permitted to be used in violation of the Constitution under any authority whatsoever; and whereas Washington and other great sages and patriots, who founded our General Government, solemnly warning their countrymen, predicted its destruction from the establishment of a sectional political party; and they also entreated a spirit of compromise whenever necessary to preserve the Union; and whereas a civil war now exists among the States which have been united, and which, having already prostrated the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people, and destroyed many valuable citizens, now threatens their destruction in countless numbers, and by its inevitable tendency, if not necessity, the final overthrow of free constitutional government; Therefore,

1. *Be it resolved*, That the success of the Republican party, founded, as it is, on a sectional, social and political question, is justly responsible for the origin of our present national misfortunes.

2. That the uncompromising spirit hitherto manifested by the representatives of that party has prevented a peaceful compromise and adjustment of our unhappy difficulties when the same is practicable.

3. That if the present war continues, the only safety and refuge of constitutional government and civil liberty will be found in the constitutions and sovereignty of the several States, and afterwards, through them, the only hope of a future and more harmonious reconstruction of the Union.

4. That it is impossible by arms to subjugate the people of the seceded States, united as they are in such numbers, so fully prepared and resolved, and actuated by motives which represent the just pride and dignity of equals, of trained freemen, of American citizens; and also believing, as they do to a man, that State, home, wife, children, property, all and every security and benefit of Government is at stake, and that the most cruel and merciless means, forced by the necessities of an exhausting and desolating war, are to be employed against them.

5. That in view of all these public calamities, and to avoid them, recognizing the necessities which control human affairs, as our fathers of the Revolution did, it becomes the duty of Congress, before it closes its present session, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to procure an armistice between the contending armies, and restore peace at all events; and who shall be empowered to arrange a compromise to preserve the Union, if possible; but if not, then a peaceful separation of the respective States of the Union, as well such as now claim to have seceded, as others which may by the sovereign will of their citizens also hereafter ordain to secede; and that the said commissioners be solemnly enjoined so to conduct their negotiations as to obtain, if possible, in the future, a happy, harmonious and perpetual reconstruction of our Union of States.

Mr. Bingham—I propose to debate that resolution.

The Speaker—Then it must go over.

Mr. May—I move to suspend the rules, for the purpose of allowing the resolution to be considered at this time.

Mr. Lovejoy—I raise a question upon the reception of the resolution, that it is not within the order adopted by the House at the commencement of the session.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Maryland moves to suspend the rules, which is in order, it being within the last ten days of the session.

Mr. May demanded the yeas and nays upon his motion to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were not ordered; only seven members having voted therefor.

Mr. Arnold—Is it in order to move to lay the resolution on the table?

The Speaker—It is not. The resolution is not before the House.

The question was taken, and the rules were not suspended (two-thirds not having voted therefor).

The wife of Prof. Mitchell died suddenly on Tuesday last in Albany.

MEETING AT ELKTON.

At a Convention, in response to the call of the majority of the Legislature, held at Elkton on Tuesday, August 20, composed of all parties opposed to the present aggressive war policy of the Administration, Mr. Joseph Golibart was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Isaac R. Taylor and John B. Ruth, Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, That as citizens of Maryland we deem it our duty to express our earnest convictions of the impolicy of the war now being waged by the North against the South, to enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary, illegal and oppressive action of the Administration towards our fellow citizens; we therefore proclaim the following as the principles upon which we act:

1. *Resolved*, That the Union of the States, which was founded by consent, cannot be maintained by force, and war upon her people cannot restore the loyalty of a State.

2. That war is disunion and ruin not restoration: that its commencement has already paralyzed the energies of this State, and its prosecution will bankrupt and impoverish her people.

3. That the liberty of the citizen is of infinitely greater value than the Union of the States, and that the Constitution and the Union formed under it are valuable, only as it affords protection to the lives and liberties of the people, and that we cannot uphold, but most earnestly condemn any course which leads to the sacrifice of the one, for the preservation of the other.

4. That, as freemen protesting against arbitrary power, we denounce the unlawful arrest and detention of our citizens, the equally unlawful search of houses and seizures of private property, and the infamous assumption on the part of the Federal Government, that the *will* of every petty military officer is the sole arbiter of the lives and liberties of our people.

5. That the direct tax, levied by Congress for the prosecution of the present unholy war, will but drain the now almost exhausted resources of the people, and will only add to the millions of the enormous debt, who now feast and fatten upon the treasury of the nation.

6. That the endeavor to coerce the seceding States, has had its distinguishing counterpart in the recent aggressions made upon the right of free speech and a free press in those States which still adhere to the Union; that after the announcement that there was a law higher than the Constitution, we were prepared to see the party now in power declare the Constitution suspended at and during their pleasure; and that the arrests without warrant, and the incarceration, without examination, of citizens not adjudged guilty of any crime; the denial of the right of petition; the setting at defiance the highest judicial tribunals in the nation by order of military officials; the deprivation of the militia of arms; the declaration and enforcement of martial law; the unauthorized seizure and searches without sanction of legal proofs; and the conversion of our ports into military bastiles, demand at the hands of a people, jealous of their liberties, a most solemn and indignant protest.

7. That prudence and policy demand that the war now being waged shall cease; that, if persisted in, it will result in the ruin and destruction of both sections, and a longer continuance of it will utterly annihilate the last hope of a reconstruction of the Union. Therefore we want peace, and, rather than a longer continuance of this war, are in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as a power authorized to treat and settle our national difficulties.

8. That we fully endorse the course pursued by Messrs. Heckart, Maxwell and Miller, our representatives in the General Assembly of Maryland, in their indignant protest against the usurpations of President Lincoln and his advisers.

Messrs. James W. Maxwell, James W. Veazey, John B. Ruth and John B. Rowan were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

MISS HELEN WESTERN.—This charming young actress has succeeded in making a highly favorable impression on our citizens by her truthful and *naive* impersonations in the most difficult *roles* of the drama, among the chief of which we must class her *Gipsey Girl*, one of the most effective representations of the Zingara we have ever witnessed. The public will be gratified to learn that the manager has announced it for repetition this evening, so that those who missed witnessing Miss Helen's debut in this charming character may have a chance of seeing her. The musical burlesque of *Jenny Lind* will conclude the entertainment of the evening, in which Miss W. will sustain the character of the Swedish Nightingale, singing eight songs, and dancing a burlesque Walk Around. This announcement will produce a crowded house at the Holliday Street Theatre to-night, without doubt.

ARREST OF BALTIMOREANS IN HARRISBURG.

The *Patriot and Union*, from which we take the following, seems to be making a great to do over the capture of the above parties. After an examination of their baggage, in which nothing of importance was found, the statement proceeds:

It was next intimated that their persons must be searched. For this purpose Carson was taken into a private room and thoroughly examined. A number of passes were found in his possession, signed by rebel officers, allowing him to pass the lines of the rebel army, but forbidding his visiting any of their camps. These, he said, were obtained in order to enable him to see after his property. Pegram next underwent an examination, but nothing was found upon him. Kelly was next called in. His outer garments contained nothing except a copy of a Richmond paper, dated the 17th. When he had stripped off all but his shirt, and the Mayor was on the point of closing the case, officer Radabaugh discovered that there was something very peculiar about it.

When ordered to pull it off, Kelly suddenly turned pale, and called for water, being on the very point of fainting. The discovery was made! The shirt was filled with pockets on the inside, which were sealed up. These were opened, and found to contain an immense number of letters from the South—some from men in the rebel army to their friends in Baltimore—others to men in New York, and a number for Europe. In addition to this, there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes on banks in the Confederate States. All of these articles were done up in neat packages, and looked as if they had been subjected to the pressure of an hydraulic press.—The weight of this new-style mail-pouch was tremendous—almost enough, one would suppose, to impede locomotion. Kelly was dumbfounded at the discovery, and had nothing to say.

It is very evident that they left Richmond but a few days ago, and, with the passes they had, feared to try the Manassas and Washington route to Baltimore. Their plans were well laid, and but for the vigilance of Mr. Ayres they might now be joking with their Baltimore sympathizers over their late close watching.

The money found on Kelly was deposited in the State Capital Bank, and the letters and papers were handed over to the Attorney General. The secessionists were placed in jail, where they will remain until the Federal authorities take charge of them.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was finally disposed of in New York on Thursday, so far as the King's county Court was concerned, Judge Garrison dismissing the proceedings.

At the opening of the court Messrs. Wood and Van Loon, counsel for the prisoners at Fort Lafayette, made formal application for an order against the Sheriff of King's county to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him, as for contempt, upon the ground that his returns to the attachment and precept were improper.—Mr. Wood, in making the application, said:

The Sheriff says in his return that he has no power or means within his control sufficient to arrest Col. Burke, or to take the prisoners into custody, but he does not say that he has called out the *posse comitatus*. The law has armed the Sheriff with the whole force of the county to execute a process, and he has no right to say he had no control of power sufficient to make the arrest until he had first exerted and exhausted the power the law gives him, and if that was insufficient, then the fact should so appear in his return. The process commanded the Sheriff to bring those bodies into Court, and no return excuses or justifies his failure to do so unless it appears that he called out the power of the county and it refused to respond, or that it was inadequate to overcome the apprehended resistance.

We are not to assume that the process cannot be executed, or that the law cannot be vindicated, and that, therefore, it would not be advisable to encourage proceedings which might bring on a collision between the civil and military authorities. We should assume exactly the contrary, and if the military authorities set the process of the court at defiance, then let the responsibility rest with those who resist the law, and not with those who seek to execute it.

Judge Garrison notified the counsel as follows:

"I decline to make an order requiring the Sheriff to show cause why, &c., because I believe the Sheriff to have acted in good faith in his attempt to execute the two processes, and consider his return, therefore, as sufficient."

VISIT OF TROOPS TO PORT TOBACCO.—Our Washington news of yesterday contained a short account of the visit of the steamer Baltimore to Port Tobacco on her trip down "Gunpowder the river." From the *Times* of that place we gather the following:

On entering our town, which they did in two directions, meeting on the court-house square, they formed in line and despatched squads in different directions for the search. * * * * * * *

No doubt they were greatly disappointed in the size and appearance of our town, for disappointment was visible in every face. Of course no arms or contrabands of war were found and the battalion returned as it came.

Some of the soldiers got a little drunk, which is no wonder—Port Tobacco whiskey will tell.

One arrest was made, but there was evidently some mistake in their information, as Dr. Franklin, the person arrested, was promptly discharged after hearing his case. The charge we learn was that the Doctor was the "leader of a secession gang which met regularly at his office, and the captain of a secession company which was in regular drill." The charge was simply absurd, and it is to be hoped the government will, in future, find a more reliable source of information than that now employed.

SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says:—"In view of the probable scarcity of tea and coffee during the war, we see the papers are recommending the use of the leaves and twigs of the Yopon, an evergreen, which grows spontaneously on our coast. The Yopon is a common drink on the banks, and is highly esteemed by many.—We have heard it said that, when it is well cured, it is greatly improved when the milk and molasses are boiled with it. It is rather vulgar to use sugar for sweetening Yopon. Molasses is the thing. A venerable lady, who lived to a considerable age on the banks, once speaking of the healthiness of Yopon as a drink, said—'Bless the Lord, Yopon has kept me out of heaven these twenty years.'"

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.

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

o31-tf 38 W. Baltimore street

NEW GOODS.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,

Has for sale an extra option of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water stre d20-tf

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 38 West Baltimore street.

REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

with

Glass Cloth-Presser,

Improved Loop-Check

new style

Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,

next door to Gortian & Co.

ap6-tf W. MERRILL, Agent.

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. Pearte, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers.

Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.

" Murray & Hatchhurst, Vulcan Works:

And Steamboats generally. jy3-tf

CHOICE GROCERIES.

TEA,

COFFEE AND WINES.

Old Rye

Whiskey; Brandy

of the

Best Vineyards.

Cut Loaf Sugar, Brown do.,

and

Beautiful Family Flour

and

Finest Hams.

For sale by W. H. McLEAN.

jy31-tf 32 N. Charles street.

TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.—Having on hand and receiving daily all the different varieties of

HARD AND FREEBURNING COALS,

I offer great inducements to consumers to lay in their supplies for the winter. W. F. H. ONION,

a16 1m corner Lombard st. and Central avenue.

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.

MENINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS

GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS

SHIRTS.

W. P. TOWLES & BRO.,

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

185 Baltimore street.

Under Carroll Hall

SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, JR., & CO'S MACHINE COTTON. Also,

PATENT FLOOR SHAPES. a15-tf

D. R. STILTZ.

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,

56 N. CHARLES STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Je11-tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, &c.

Of all brands and vintages, in Custom-House Stores IN STORE.

A large stock of STRICTLY 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.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

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,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

SAVE 20 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 5 NORTH STREET.

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

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

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh25-tf 229 BALTIMORE STREET.

FISHING TACKLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh 5- 229 BALTIMORE STREET.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

250 CASKS SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.

Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Marretti & Sons East India PALE ALES. Single cask at $1.60 per dozen. Five casks and over at $1.50 per dozen. *Pierre Adamson,*

Commission Merchant,

jel4-3m 29 South Gay street

ISRAEL & CO.

IVORYTYPES,

WATER-COLORED

AND

MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS

a14-tf 135 BALTIMORE STREET

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

ap9-tf 91 NORTH CHARLES STREET

DANSKIN & CO.,

64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT

MAKE

SHIRTS

TO

ORDER,

AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

SHIRT,

WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

ALSO,

GETLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DANSKIN & CO.,

mh11-tf 64 FAYETTE STREET

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 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,

jy26-tf Baltimore

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 purpose of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO., Pharmaceutists,

mh26-tf 188 North Charles street.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.

mh25-tf 9 Baltimore street.

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. 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.

Je29-tfr W. F. OWENS,

UP STAIRS, 205 BALTIMORE ST.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS

No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET.

Between Calvert and South streets.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES

William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Breguet'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, Accoutrie's Swiss Ruby and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please note Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS. Baltimore s a16-4

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

PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman with $2,000 to $3,000 is wanted, who would be willing to engage in a new artistical and literary publication, never known in this country, and promising fair returns. Discretion guaranteed. For particulars, address M. K. R., Daily Exchange office. a24-3t*

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A TEACHER in his family. He would prefer a German gentleman, who can come well recommended as to character and qualification. He will be required to teach music on the Piano, and must be able to speak the English language fluently. Apply to THOMAS B. ESTEP,

a24-3w* Patuxent City, Charles county, Md.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

M. RABILLON having returned to town, will resume his lessons. Can be seen in his house, 218 MADISON STREET. a24-1t

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. held August 20th, 1861, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held August 24th, WM. B. HILL was unanimously elected President.

a24-3t

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT, by

HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO.,

a24-2mr 10 Spear's wharf

FLOUR.—

Choice brands Family, Extra and Super FLOUR in store and for sale by A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

It corner Pratt and Commerce streets.

BACON.—

50 000 lbs. Prime Western Bacon SIDES receiving and for sale by A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

It corner Pratt and Commerce streets.

HAMS.—

N. W. Thomas & Co.'s and Wm. Clifford Neff's Family Sugar-cured HAMS, just received, for sale by

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

It corner Pratt and Commerce streets.

PURE BREAD!

PATENT UNFERMENTED AERATED BREAD!

This Bread is always uniform in quality, keeping moist for many days, never souring, is much more wholesome and nutritious than Fermented Bread, and as low in price.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS.

Manufactured by the only true process, being raised without the fermentation of the Flour by Yeast or its corruption by Alkalies, Baking Powders, Poudrette, Ammonia, Impurities.

Highly recommended by eminent Chemists and the Medical Faculty of