THE DAILY EXCHANGE, AUGUST 30, 1861.

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	$0
" "	two insertions	75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	one week	1 75
" "	two weeks	2 25
" "	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 insertion.

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

There is one day in every year, which all men bless and keep, in Christian lands. For many centuries all Christian men have blessed and kept it. Churches are wreathed and garlanded in honor of its coming. It dawns amid the merry welcome of sweet bells and infant voices. The kindliest incense of the whole year's worship rises from its altars, and the humblest hearths it visits burn brighter and warmer as they greet it. Upon that day good friends renew their friendships, and enemies clasp hands again. The rich give of their substance to the needy, and the poor divide with those who are yet poorer. Festivity and joy and brotherhood revel the wide earth over, and there is no vessel on the sea, or lonely tent upon the land, which does not hear at least some echo of their blessed music. Need we to tell what holy day this is? Alas! it is more needful we should all remember the Heaven-sent message which hath made it holy. "On earth peace; good will toward men!" Well did the chaunting angels who came down to bear it, proclaim it as "good tidings of great joy!" All the philosophy that ever racked the human mind; all the wisdom that has searched the human heart; all that sage, and priests, and prophets, and lawgivers, and moralists, had taught till then; what was it—what is it, by the side of that sublime and simple lesson? It is the whole human aspect of the religion whose Author was born that day. It is the sum and the essence of that duty which we render to Him, in the shape of duty to each other. It is a law to societies as to individuals—to those who rule as to those who are ruled. "On earth peace; good will toward men!" Who shall gainsay it, who calls himself civilized or Christian? What people shall rise up against it and yet dare to call themselves the people of a Christian land?

But a little while ago no man among us would have hesitated as to the answer to be given to these questions. If we were anything, we were godly in our own eyes. If there was anything conspicuous in our character as a people, we boasted that it was the righteousness which exalteth a nation. To have doubted that the influences of Christianity were more abundant and fruitful in our midst than among any other of the nations of the earth, would have been to put in perilous question the intelligence and patriotism of the doubter. We were as surely the most religious, as we were undoubtedly the most enlightened people under the sun, and we would have resented scepticism, on the one point, as strenuously as a denial of the other. More than all else in the teachings of the Saviour of men, we professed to have embodied in our republican government and tolerant and equal laws, the sacred spirit of good will and peace. Without armies, and far away from the ambitions and the strife of lands less free and happy, we proclaimed, on all sides, and called the benighted world to witness, that our mission, as a people, was that of liberty and love—of love not less than liberty. Who that beholds us, as we now are, would know us as the Christian people of a little while ago? Where are our brotherhood and mutual charities? Whither has good will departed? Where are the white-winged messengers of peace? Hundreds of thousands who have heretofore knelt as brethren at the same altars, professing the same faith and registering the same vows, are now in arms against each other, upon battle fields, where desperate hostility is goaded on by yet more desperate hate. All the memories of the past—even the kindly ties and gentle offices of yesterday—are as things that never were. We have begun the saturnalia of France, when she

"Got drunk with blood, to vomit crime."

Even the pulpits through one-half the land now find their texts among the watchwords of human bitterness, instead of preaching the good tidings which Heaven sent to us at Bethlehem. And the Government—which some believe to have been set over us by God—what part does it bear in this crisis of our destiny? What efforts is it making to bring us back to the Paradise we have forsaken? It answers us at the mouth of the cannon, and with the charge of squadrons. It is itself the messenger of war, and it proclaims the message of the Gospel to be crime. There shall be no good will! There shall be no peace! No man shall cry peace! Every voice that is lifted for it shall be stifled—every hand that is raised in supplication for it shall be stricken down and manacled. It shall be treason to pray that the tide of blood be stayed. It shall be sympathy with treason to hope that brethren may be spared from slaying brethren.—There shall be no religion except bloodshed! There shall be no reconciliation—but only strife and wo from this time forth!

Men and countrymen! where are we? Are we under the Christian dispensation—or has the second seal been opened, and the red horse been sent forth, with his rider, "to take peace from the earth, "and that they should kill one another?" Let us believe, while we may, that the honor of wrath is not yet come. Let us proclaim the good tidings, at every hazard, and trust the issue to Him Who sent them!

In the present deplorable condition of our country, when private rights are unscrupulously violated and the statutes of the land are contemptuously disregarded, by the very men who are, of all others, most bound to respect them, we are glad to believe that one bulwark still stands between us and the final triumph of arbitrary power. So long as an honest and independent judiciary remains to us, so long may we faintly hope to stay the tide of anarchy or despotism. The laws may be subverted by the Executive, but they do not therefore cease to exist; the decisions of the Courts may be contemned by military chieftains, but they are not thereby reversed or absolutely nullified. Though rendered nugatory for the moment, the outraged laws will inevitably reassert their supremacy if those whose chief duty it is to administer them will only continue to interpret them fairly, and firmly endeavor to enforce them. Our English ancestors, in all probability, would never have been forced into rebellion against CHARLES the First if English judges had bravely interposed the shield of the laws between the sovereign and the people. But the venal and subservient Courts only responded to the wishes of their master, and the inexorable necessity of self-defence drove the nation into armed resistance. Fortunately we have been thus far spared the bitter humiliation of seeing the Judges of the country perjure themselves at the dictation of the Executive. They cannot enforce their decrees because the strong hand of a military despotism holds them, together with those who ask their protection, in its grasp, but they have, in the main, been faithful to their obligations. Some few time-serving and corrupt individuals, like Judge BETTS of New York, have consented to suspend the laws at Mr. LINCOLN's bidding, but the great mass of those who sit in the State or Federal Courts, have held the scales of justice with steady and impartial hands. They have fearlessly striven to uphold the laws, and have freely condemned the usurpations by which the Constitution has been superseded. Especially has this been the case where the Federal judges have been called upon to interfere between the people and oppression. The venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has not hesitated, in the discharge of the duties of his office, to vindicate the rights of the citizen, and to resist, as he best could, the arbitrary proceedings of the Government; and as far as we can learn, every one of his distinguished colleagues on the bench of the Supreme Court can be relied on to defend the integrity of the Constitution and the laws with equal firmness. Judge CATRON, in his late charge to the Grand Jury in St. Louis, showed that whatever might be the character of his political sympathies, he was not prepared to prostitute himself and his office, even to promote the object he has most at heart. He knew that there were certain rights secured to all citizens which could not under any pretext be denied them, and these he unflinchingly admitted and defined. In a long and argumentative address to the Grand Jury, he laid down explicitly the following propositions:

1. That to constitute treason, there must be treasonable intent, as well as a treasonable overt act; and in order to make out treasonable intent and overt act, the party accused must have been leagued in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

2. That there are certain constitutional guaranties which the passion or the frenzy of the hour cannot touch, and among them is the right of expression and discussion and the freedom of the press.

3. That no sentiment, however hostile, can be held to be treasonable.

4. That the right of every citizen to bear arms is an inalienable right that cannot be infringed, and the fact of a citizen having arms, without being in league with a hostile force, was not an act for which his liberty could be abridged.

5. That it is the duty of the grand jury to protect both the citizen and the Government, and that they should not, on account of any fear, favor or affection, shrink from the discharge of that duty. As an arm of the judiciary, the grand jury should diligently inquire into all offences brought to their knowledge, and bring to the bar of the United States Court all who have been guilty of unlawfully uniting against the Government and the laws of the land.

There is not a single one of these propositions which any lawyer in the country would have disputed six months ago, and we do not believe that one judge out of fifty in the Northern States can be found to deny them now. Mr. LINCOLN, therefore, may continue to violate them; and so long as he has mobs and armies at his back, he may do so with impunity. But if the judiciary but preserves its integrity and courage—if it continues calmly to assert the law and to insist on its execution—that portion of the Northern people which is now under the domination of an irresponsible despotism, may still hope to re-establish the constitutional government of their fathers. Mr. LINCOLN, and the faction of which he is the leader, have had, we should think, sufficient experience of the consequences of attempting to force their interpretation of the Constitution upon the country in defiance of the decisions of the Courts. The results of his first experiment in that direction have certainly been disastrous enough to have taught him a useful lesson for all time to come. He is mad if he does not profit by it.

The accounts of the total discomfiture of the force under Gen. TYLER, in Western Virginia, are now fully confirmed. He has been driven from his position by the Confederates under Governor FLOYD, with the loss of many men, and it is but fair to presume that much of his ammunition, baggage, and camp equipage has been captured also. Of course the Federal despatches represent that Gen. TYLER had with him a very small number of men, while their opponents are said to have outnumbered them by four or five to one. It is, moreover, stated that the Federal troops, after a gallant fight, secured their retreat, having inflicted "tremendous "slaughter" on the Confederates. We have been so much accustomed, of late, to this style of narrating the exploits of the Federal army, that we are forced to attach but little importance to these Government despatches. Whenever a battle has occurred, it has invariably been reported that the Federal soldiers had gained immense glory, or had achieved a signal triumph; though subsequent versions of the affair have always made it very evident that the Confederate forces had been greatly overrated, and that the conduct and courage of their adversaries had been unduly magnified. In the present instance we are somewhat surprised that the Government has failed to mention that General TYLER was assailed by masked batteries, and that the Confederates were in full retreat when he himself began to retire. A few days, perhaps, will bring us a true account of the battle, and we cannot but suspect that it will be altogether different from that furnished by the despatches in the New York war journals.

From Hallett's American and European Circular.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bringing out of a new national loan naturally suggests a retrospect of those previously negotiated; of the uniform policy pursued in reference to them by the Government, and of the confidence in which they have been held by the public.

Upon the organization of the Government, the amount of debt assumed and funded by it was $75,463,476. This amount was slightly increased by the wants incident to the new order of things, but its extinguishment was never lost sight of, and after 1806, the financial policy of Government enabled it to devote, annually, a large sum towards its reduction. In 1812 it was reduced to $45,209,738. The war which commenced that year was followed by new loans, and in 1816 the debt was swelled to $127,334,934. Upon the return of peace, notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the country, the first step of the Government was a financial policy which looked to the speedy payment of the debt, which was totally extinguished in 1835.

The embarrassments following the memorable speculations of that year, forced the Government to make some small loans, but in 1845 the debt was only $16,801,674. The expenses of the Mexican war, which soon followed, again swelled the debt to $67,560,395. The payment of this, however, was immediately commenced, a large amount of it being purchased at 22 per cent. premium, out of an overflowing treasury, so that in 1857 the amount was reduced to $25,165,155. In that year the rates of duty on imported merchandise were greatly reduced, and the revenue from this source correspondingly diminished, caused in part by commercial disasters of that year. The expenses of Government, for extraordinary emergencies, were largely increased, and the debt in March last stood at about $77,000,000; a part of this being incurred to put down the present rebellion. At its late session Congress authorized a loan to the amount of $250,000,000, the first installment of which has recently been taken by the banks. Annexed is a statement showing the amount of the national debt for each year since the organization of the Government:

1791	$75,463,476	1827	73,987,357
1792	77,227,924	1828	67,475,044
1793	80,352,634	1829	58,421,414
1794	78,427,404	1830	48,565,406
1795	80,747,587	1831	39,123,192
1796	83,762,172	1832	24,322,235
1797	82,064,479	1833	7,001,699
1798	79,228,529	1834	4,760,082
1799	78,408,670	1835	37,733
1800	82,976,294	1836	37,843
1801	83,038,051	1837	1,378,224
1802	80,712,632	1838	4,857,060
1803	77,054,686	1839	11,983,738
1804	86,427,121	1840	5,125,678
1805	82,312,150	1841	6,737,298
1806	75,723,271	1842	15,028,486
1807	69,218,399	1843	26,898,953
1808	65,196,318	1844	26,136,266
1809	57,023,192	1845	16,801,647
1810	53,173,217	1846	22,256,495
1811	48,005,588	1847	45,659,495
1812	45,209,738	1848	65,844,450
1813	55,962,828	1849	64,704,693
1814	81,487,846	1850	64,228,238
1815	99,833,660	1851	62,560,395
1816	127,334,934	1852	67,560,395
1817	123,491,965	1853	56,326,157
1818	103,466,634	1854	44,975,456
1819	95,529,648	1855	39,969,731
1820	91,015,566	1856	30,963,910
1821	89,987,428	1857	25,165,155
1822	93,546,677	1858	44,911,778
1823	90,875,877	1859	58,784,699
1824	90,269,778	1860	74,985,299
1825	83,788,432	1861	110,000,000
1826	81,054,060		

The following is the statement of quotations of these stocks for the last nineteen years:

Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6's.	Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6's.
1842	100	1852	121
1843	118¾	1853	124
1844	115	1854	123¾
1845	114	1855	118¾
1846	112	1856	118¾
1847	108	1857	115¾
1848	108	1858	115¾
1849	113¾	1859	112
1850	123	1860	109
1851	122½		

The highest average quotation for nineteen years has been 116 per cent. Since 1849, the quotations given are for the United States 6's, payable in 1868. The average highest quotations for these, for eleven consecutive years, have been 119. These rates would yield an interest of only 4¼ per cent. If we take the average of highest and lowest quotations, for the past eleven years, for the Government 6's of 1868; the averages have not been 116, and have not realized their holders over 4½ per cent.

The public debt of England equals nearly $4,000,000,000. A debt of $500,000,000, or eight times less, would be, for us, nothing in comparison. The English consols would bear no higher price were they reduced to one-half their present amount. Were the public debt of the United States $500,000,000, instead of $110,000,000, its securities would probably bear a higher price, from the vastly greater numbers of parties interested and dealing in them. The Canadas, with a population of about 2,500,000, have a public debt of $65,000,000, which would be equal to a debt of $800,000,000 for the United States, which have threefold greater wealth and resources, in proportion to population. Yet, the securities of the former are selling at a premium of some 10 per cent., while those of the latter are at 12 per cent. discount.

This fact shows the excess and unreasonableness of our fright. The debt at the formation of the Government was equal nearly to $20 per head; in 1816, $15 per head. A similar ratio per head would give us a debt of $650,000,000 in one case and $465,000,000 in the other; yet the wealth of the country is more than three-fold greater per head than in either of the periods named. At the close, in 1815, of the great Continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was £860,000,000, or about $4,300,000,000, which was nearly $250 per head for each man, woman and child in that country—its population, including Ireland, not much exceeding 18,000,000.

The following statement will show the debt and expenditures of the British Government; the population of the United Kingdom; the average amount of bullion held by the Bank of England, and the average price of 3 per cent. consols, for each year from 1797 to 1816, inclusive. The value of the pound is estimated at $5. The yearly population is deduced from the decennial enumerations.

Years.	Amt. of Debt.	Annual Expenditures.	Population.	Amount held by Bank of England.	Average price of Consols.
1797	£511,873,127	£14 $2,430,620	15,750,000	£11,202,448	52¾
1798	2,013,798,740	253,699,289	13,815,000	31,902,640	49¾
1799	2,183,362,460	206,603,990	13,635,621	26,411,700	59
1800	2,228,478,830	195,490,000	13,906,000	24,576,700	64
1801	2,422,336,005	306,689,940	14,732,000	22,488,450	58
1802	2,604,196,375	265,962,340	14,595,661	20,111,825	66¾
1803	2,716,245,640	311,887,445	14,572,824	14,421,125	62¾
1804	2,768,224,073	274,584,450	14,849,984	23,198,805	58¾
1805	2,828,278,249	258,067,350	15,067,146	23,226,750	58¾
1806	3,038,783,820	289,263,980	15,314,504	20,565,525	62
1807	3,129,081,332	7,722,710	15,561,171	21,617,970	64¾
1808	2,220,022,875	291,848,415	15,808,632	21,675,505	68
1809	3,209,466,836	323,885,400	16,055,794	20,357,950	64¾
1810	3,397,414,195	343,562,750	16,302,956	16,733,150	63¾
1811	3,546,873,985	371,800,640	16,550,120	16,033,150	65
1812	3,423,717,095	405,621,275	16,800,129	15,906,600	60¾
1813	3,749,485,878	558,299,125	17,356,911	13,994,925	57¾
1814	3,996,442,475	611,178,390	17,848,941	11,255,325	61
1815	4,109,291,675	618,511,880	18,262,809	13,644,576	60¾
1816	4,524,412,255	691,829,73	18,661,806	20,580,200	64¾

As the wars, during the period embraced, were carried on either upon the Continent, or at sea, the drain of specie out of the country compelled the bank to suspend specie payment soon after the commencement of hostilities. These were not resumed till 1823, the suspension continuing twenty-seven years.

THE LYON-SLAYER.—A St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that a man named McIntosh—whether an officer or a private, I have been unable to ascertain—was borne about the streets on the shoulders of his comrades, and other of his claim of having killed Gen. Lyon. The Confederates found on the field the carcass of General Lyon's favorite horse, and cutting off his mane and tail, divided the long, glossy hair among them, and wore it as decorations to their hats.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* states that Brigadier General Thompson, the Confederate leader, is a son of the late Capt. Meriweather Thompson, formerly of Culpeper, we believe, who removed in early life to Jefferson county, Va.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of last evening we take the following items of news:

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan spent most of the day yesterday on the other side of the river, returning here at a late hour of the night. In the course of the day he visited nearly every point there of present interest, inspecting the troops and their state of preparation, in person.

It is clear that the recent reconnoissances of the enemy in some force, in such close proximity to our lines, indicate one of three things:

1st. Either the desire to obtain information of the condition of our defences not otherwise within their reach.

2d. Or the desire to draw our army out of its present lines.

3d. Or again to concentrate its attention away from some movement contemplated to be made at a comparatively distant point.

The fact that Gen. McClellan permits the enemy to make such reconnoisances, proves that he regards the fortifications over the river as being an over-match for any force that can possibly be brought against them, and is ready to receive them whenever they may venture within range of his guns in battery.

Apropos.—We have no faith in the stories representing that the enemy have erected batteries near our lines. They may have brush covers for a few pieces of light artillery there—nothing more; their guns in the field not being siege pieces, and there being no points within reach of our works not well commanded by the latter.

According to the advices received last evening by the Government from General Rosencrans, the General entertained no doubt that Tyler had secured his retreat without further loss. His loss in the engagement was not half that of the enemy, whom he left in no condition to pursue or annoy him further.

ON THE OTHER SIDE YESTERDAY.

The firing of artillery heard here yesterday, between two and three o'clock, was from light guns of Beauregard's advance, stationed at present on Munson's Hill. They wasted a number of rounds in firing six pound shot at our pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads, not one of whom was hit. In the course of the day, by creeping up in the woods, they did, however, manage to wound two of them with rifle shots. We learn that at other points along the line, they also killed and wounded two or three more of our pickets, by firing upon them from concealed spots.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition on which Gen. Butler has set out from Fortress Monroe is doubtless to plug up some of the small inlets upon the coast of North Carolina. If the weather is as disagreeable "outside," as on this side of the Capes, just now, we fear that more or less of the stone-loaded hulks accompanying his expedition will sink before he is ready himself to sink them, in position.

GEN. WOOL'S STAFF.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as aids-de-camp to Major-General Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, the headquarters of the department of Virginia:

Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and Le Grand B. Cannon, of New York, each with the rank of Major; and William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y., with the rank of Captain.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT.

Last Monday evening the United States gunboat R. B. Forbes left Boston to join the Potomac flotilla. She carries two 32-pounders, and is commanded by Captain Gregory.

RESIGNED.

Capt. W. N. R. Beall, of 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., has resigned.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Post Office Department, August 26, 1861.—This Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the post offices at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other post offices and post routes in Kentucky, west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, except as follows:

Route No. 9,652, from Russellville, via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Milburn; and all post-offices on that route (except Aurora) are continued; also Route No. 9,694, from Eddyville to Olive, and the post-offices thereon are continued. The special office at Dublin and its supply is continued. All postmasters will take notice of this order and act accordingly.

By order of the Postmaster General:

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

NAVY YARD.

Last evening the steamer Underwriter, Lieutenant Pritchett, came up to the yard for repairs.—This vessel only arrived from New York last week and joined the flotilla, and it has already become necessary to lay her up for several days in order to receive the requisite repairs to her machinery, which looks as if it had outlived its effectiveness. She reports all quiet below.

It is reported that two new batteries have been discovered near Indian Head, but the rumor is not credited.

The Jacob Bell, another steamer purchased in New York, is disabled, and is to come up here for repairs as soon as the Underwriter is ready to go down. A day or two since, the Bell, Ice Boat and a small tug-boat went into the mouth of Aquia Creek and threw shell into the enemy's camp, causing the Confederate to scamper briskly away. The batteries on shore opened on the vessels, but without effect. At the third round shot from the Jacob Bell, her forward gun broke through the deck, rendering it unserviceable until the deck can be strengthened.

Yesterday Capt. Budd, of the Resolute, came up, having received an injury to his foot from a gun carriage. He is now at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Capitol Hill.

Yesterday afternoon the Philadelphia took a number of seamen to Alexandria, and soon after the Baltimore went down to the same place with a cargo of provisions.

The Philadelphia was coaling up this morning with the expectation of going down the river. The Ceres is still on the ways, and the Island Belle waiting her turn. The Anacostia lies at the wharf awaiting the completion of her boilers, now almost ready to be put in.

THE FIRING HEARD HERE YESTERDAY.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, August 29.—You notice in your paper of yesterday desultory firing on this side of the river. That firing was a waste of powder, not on our side, but on that of the Confederates. They fired from a battery of theirs which must have been stationed not far from Ball's Cross Roads. A gentleman who had been out yesterday to our advanced positions showed me, on his return in the afternoon, a six pound ball, which had passed entirely through a house not far beyond our main line. They probably supposed our pickets were there, or wanted to try their range. They fired several shells, none of which reached our works, but they were near enough to alarm the laborers employed at two or three points, many of whom left in a hurry. It is hardly necessary to say that we are ready to receive company at a minutes' notice, here or elsewhere.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, 29th instant, HANS IRELAND, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at half past ten o'clock, to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS AND OTHERS.

The claims which THE DAILY EXCHANGE makes upon the attention of the mercantile and business community are simply based upon those principles of mutual benefit which every intelligent man can understand, for they are such as underlie success in all industrial and commercial enterprises. If it can be shown that THE EXCHANGE is an admirable medium for advertising, and that in point of circulation it will not only bear comparison with that of any other commercial paper in this city, but that this circulation is diffused over a wider area, its merits as a means of direct communication with the merchants of other States will doubtless elicit that attention which shrewd and sagacious men are accustomed to give to matters that concern their individual interests. What, then, are the facts? We need no refer to the large city circulation of THE EXCHANGE, for that speaks for itself. Its success in this respect is, in point of time, without a parallel. What we propose is to make a frank statement of its country circulation, because the larger proportion of the trade of this city is derived from the interior. The extent which this circulation has reached may be gathered from the following particulars, which give the States to which it is sent, and the number of post offices at which it is received and distributed. A careful collation of our mail books shows that THE EXCHANGE is regularly mailed to *six hundred and twelve post-offices*, scattered through the various States and Territories of the Union, and that the great bulk of this country circulation is in those States upon which the merchants of Baltimore most chiefly rely for the increase and perpetuation of their trade. In MARYLAND alone THE EXCHANGE is mailed to *two hundred and fifty-two post offices*, which is a larger circulation in the counties of our own State than is enjoyed by any other commercial paper in this city. VIRGINIA stands next upon the list, and site Virginia comes

NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
TENNESSEE,
PENNSYLVANIA,
OHIO,
ALABAMA,
GEORGIA,
LOUISIANA,
KENTUCKY,
IOWA,
TEXAS,
and MISSISSIPPI

30 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent.

HAS DECLARED A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF

THIRTY PER CENT.

(RETURN PREMIUMS) TO POLICY HOLDERS ON THE EARNED PREMIUMS OF THE PAST YEAR, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS, 73 and 75 Second street.

20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent,

HAS DECLARED A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF

TWENTY PER CENT.

(RETURN PREMIUM) TO POLICY HOLDERS ON THE EARNED PREMIUMS OF THE PAST YEAR, and

Also, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE OUTSTANDING SCRIP OF LAST YEAR, both payable at this office.

THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent.

a28-1w

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.

W. F. OWENS,
Je29-tfr UP STAIRS, 205 BALTIMORE ST.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

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

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.

At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAS. H. JOHNSON

s10-tf

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

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!

MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS

GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS

SHIRTS.

W. P. TOWLES & BRO.,

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

135 Baltimore street.

Under Carroll Hall

SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO'S ENGLISH COTTON. Also,

PATENT FLOOR SKATES. 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,
jy14-3m 29 South Gay 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.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

s10-tf

ISRAEL & CO.

IVORYTYPES,

WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS

u14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

EMPORIUM OF ART.

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

Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c.

FRYER'S Galleries,
No. 31 South Calvert street

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh25-tf 229 BALTIMORE STREET.

FISHING TACKLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh 5- 229 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

JAMES H. JOHNSON

s10-tf

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

a31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street

NEW GOODS.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Optician of the WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. a20-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,
a31-tf 88 West Baltimore street.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
a26-tf 61 NORTH CHARLES 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 Cortlan & Co

W. MERRILL, Agent

a08-tf

CIGARS! CIGARS!

CIGARS!

Sacrificed daily.

Also,

PETTON GRAVELLY'S

Celebrated

TOBACCO.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,
a28 tfr 52 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

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.,
mh26-tfr Pharmaceutists,
88 North Charles street.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

250 CASKS SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES.

Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Marzetti & Sons East India PALE ALES. Single cask at $1.60 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,
Commission Merchant,
je14-3m 29 South Gay 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.,
jy25-tf Baltimore.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO. S

TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS

No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET

Between Calvert and South streets.

a24-tf

CRICKET AND BASE BALL

IMPLEMENTS.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.

mh25-tf Baltimore 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 ,Lecoultre's Swiss Ruby and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please on Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS! Baltimore

au18-1

PRIMARY MEETING IN THE THIRD ELECTION DISTR