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
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12 do.	do. do.	10 00
25 do.	do. do.	20 00

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DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

One square, six lines	one insertion	50
" "	two insertions	75
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" "	one week	1 25
" "	two weeks	2 75
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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Although we have been cut off, by the recent arrests, from most valuable editorial assistance, and the Power that has crippled us already may be called into exercise to crush us out entirely, so long as the blow remains suspended we shall not hesitate to uphold the cause we have espoused, let the consequences be what they may. The tenure of power is, at best, but temporary. Of power grossly abused, the limits are sharply defined; for men who respect themselves and reverence the name and quality of manhood will not long endure what, by concerted action, they can shake off. But principles are eternal. Tyranny cannot change them; nor can legions of bayonets weaken, in the least degree, their inherent vitality. Whatever others may do, we shall stand by them to the last.

Now, let us see whether the people will strengthen our hands for the work that is before us.

The scenes of violence and brutality which disgraced this city on Thursday night last, are but one more blot upon the escutcheon of freedom.—The details of the proceedings which closed the night of the 12th of September, a national anniversary of the people of Baltimore, will be found in another column. The parades and military display, during the day, were but a bitter mockery, and the march of a Northern soldiery through our streets—who were hired not to join in a celebration, but for the purposes of control and subjugation, and of exercising the despotism of force over an unarmed and defenceless people—but added to the bitterness which taints the cup from which every lover of liberty is now forced to drink. The doings of the night; the arrest of honorable citizens; the domiciliary visits; the insults to unprotected women, and the breaking open of private apartments, were but a fitting close to the hollow demonstrations of the day.

Accustomed, as we have lately been, to every kind of tyrannical and unscrupulous action on the part of the Administration, we are free to confess that we were almost totally unprepared for the occurrences of Thursday night, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere. That a wholesale arrest of prominent, high-minded and trustworthy citizens, most of whom are well known as men incapable of harboring a treasonable thought or doing an unconstitutional act, should be perpetrated without the slightest admonition, was something which surpassed even all the previous outrages with which our community has latterly become so familiar. We cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact, that most of the gentlemen of our city who were arrested were members of the House of Delegates, and have been conspicuous, during our national difficulties, for their determined opposition to all unconstitutional proceedings. On the second day of May last, when a bill for the establishment of a Committee of Public Safety was introduced into the Senate, and passed to a second reading by a vote of 14 to 8, it was chiefly due to the efforts of some of these gentlemen that the bill was afterwards recommitted, and, in fact, defeated; and we do not hesitate to say that it has been mainly owing to them that, amidst all the intense excitement and revolutionary feeling of the past six months, the citizens of this State have been restrained from assuming a hostile attitude toward the general government, and have been prevailed upon not to overlook the fact that, until Maryland throws off her allegiance to the Union, they are not authorized to commit any overt act of hostility to that Union. It was principally by them that the outside pressure of public opinion, which was at one time clamorous for the immediate passage of an act of secession by the Legislature, was resisted; and we have the declaration of a most important committee, the chairman of which is one of those now under arrest—approved and endorsed with remarkable unanimity by the Legislature, that they felt it "their duty "to leave the future of Maryland to the people of "Maryland, to whom exclusively that prerogative "belongs."

That such men should have been arrested after the public profession of such sentiments, is almost beyond human comprehension. It betokens, on the part of the Government, a petty malignity or a craven fear, which degrades even them.

The reasons which actuate such a Government, it is, of course, impossible for any honest minded or upright man to fathom. Whatever they may be, is, however, of little importance. The crime has been perpetrated, and a few more noble hearts are now forced to suffer for the noble cause they have so nobly supported. Beyond this, we feel assured, little will be accomplished. Even while we write, news comes to us from other parts of the State of outrages and arrests similar to those already alluded to. But not even the arrest of citizens enough to crowd all the forts under the Lincoln Administration can crush out the love of liberty that animates the hearts of the people of Maryland, or compel them to forget their rights as American freemen. The Constitution which guarantied these rights, is not yet a myth; and the blood with which the Old Maryland Line sanctified the liberties they fought for and won, still courses in the veins of their sons.

We have noticed that several of the Northern journals have very frequently of late repeated the threat that Baltimore is, in certain contingencies, to be bombarded by the Federal troops. We have even observed that the correspondents of some of our own papers have held over the heads of their opponents here this same diabolical menace. We are gravely told that, not only in case of an insurrection here would the city be inevitably destroyed, but that a similar measure would be resorted to, if there was any danger of the occupation of Baltimore by the Confederate army. How any man in Maryland could permit himself to believe in the possibility of such an iniquity, without blushing for the cause he was advocating, or how any decent journal in this city could suffer such a suggestion to be made through its columns, we are at a loss to comprehend. If Baltimore was held by a regular garrison, or if its own citizens were in arms to resist the advance of an approaching army, the latter would, of course, be justified in taking possession of the city at every hazard; and if the town suffered from a bombardment which was directed against its armed defences, it would be compelled to regard such a calamity as one of the ordinary consequences of war. But we venture to say that the history of the last half century furnishes no instance in which the civilized world has ever regarded, otherwise than with horror, the destruction of a populous city under circumstances such as are supposed by some fanatical scribblers sufficient to warrant the demolition of Baltimore. Many able writers have doubted whether the usages of civilized war justified the Russians in burning their own capital to prevent it from falling into the hands of a foreign foe; and the whole world would have execrated Napoleon if he had razed Paris to the ground, in order to preclude its capture by the Allies. Suppose the Austrian Emperor had burned Vienna when the Hungarians approached it some twelve years ago, or the King of Naples had blown up that capital before he fled from it a short time since, would not the citizens of every civilized country on earth have denounced the brutality of those detested rulers? Who but barbarians ever dreamed of destroying cities because they could not hold them, and of thus involving the property of innocent and guilty, combatant and non-combatant, women and children in one vortex of useless and indiscriminate ruin? Our readers may, perhaps, remember the universal indignation which overwhelmed Lord Dunmore, when he ventured to wreak his savage vengeance on Norfolk, in 1776. That town was then in possession of the Americans, and Dunmore could not and did not expect to retake it, but he determined to punish its inhabitants. He, therefore, ordered a cannonade to be opened on the place, from his ships, and, after it had lasted for some hours, he sent some boats' crews ashore to set fire to the houses. The town was utterly destroyed; but Lord Dunmore, even, was dissatisfied with himself when he reflected on the act. "On second thought," the historian tells us, "Dunmore feared he had done too much." Washington, who was little apt to be unjust, even to his enemies, was, when he heard of the proceeding, filled with grief and anger. He said: "I hope this, and the threatened devastation of "other places, will unite the whole country in one "indissoluble band against a nation which seems "lost to every sense of virtue, and those feelings "which distinguish a civilized people from the "most barbarous savages." Such were the sentiments with which men everywhere regarded the wanton destruction of a comparatively insignificant town eighty-five years ago. With what feelings they would hear of the demolition of a city like Baltimore, in this century, may be better imagined than described. The very suggestion is an infamous one, and those who are so constantly making it do but disgrace themselves and country.

We publish, elsewhere, the correspondence which has recently taken place between Major-General Dix and Mayor Brown. The first portion of it has been already given to the public. There has been some difference of opinion in regard to the propriety of the conclusions reached by Mr. Brown in his letter dated the 5th of September. For ourselves, knowing how conscientiously he has ever acted, and the serious complications that might have resulted had he refused to obey the order of the Federal authorities, we simply expressed a regret "that he had "not taken a somewhat different view of the "matter." We were convinced that no concessions on his part would change the programme already resolved upon. Against a Government determined to obtain control over our municipal affairs, and a malignant and unscrupulous party eager to be reinstated in those offices from which its most prominent members, steeped in corruption, had been indignantly expelled, his honesty of purpose and uprightness of character were but frail defences. The result has but confirmed our previous convictions. He dared to do what he conceived to be his duty. His summary arrest and imprisonment followed—as a matter of course.

Matiner—*Kunkel's Opera House.*—An elegant entertainment will be given by the company this afternoon, when children will be admitted for ten cents. Unequivocal success has attended the Museum since it has been reinaugurated by Mr. Kunkel, and the welcome which has greeted the old favorites has been a hearty one. A fine programme is presented for to-night.

Holliday Street Theatre.—For this afternoon and evening successful attractions are offered. In the afternoon "Handsome Jack," with Miss Western, of course, as Jack; and in the evening the "Gipsey Cynthia," which has already been sowell spoken of. The after-piece will be the "Robbers of the Heath."

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

We take the following from the *Star* of last evening:

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE CHAIN BRIDGE.

Camp Advance, Sept. 12.—The body of poor Woods, of Company D, 19th Indiana regiment, who was killed in the skirmish near Lewinsville, was brought in this morning by a detachment of the 3d Vermont regiment, who went out to the battle ground to look for some of their own missing. He had evidently died instantly from a bullet wound through the head. The Confederates had *taken the shoes* from the corpse, emptied the pockets, and cut every button from the uniform. The latter they may have taken for relics, but the shoes must have been taken for use, and the fact indicates that they must be sadly in want of leather. The body of Woods was laid out upon the ground in the Indiana encampment, for some time, and afterwards was buried in a romantic glen near the camp.

A soldier of the same regiment, named Daniel Ward, who was carried over the Little Falls and drowned while bathing on Monday, was buried at the same point.

From all accounts our men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery in the action near Lewinsville. While the enemy was pouring in a sharp fire from his ambush, Lieut. Hancock and three others of Company I, 19th Indiana regiment, started out to ascertain, if possible, where the enemy was concealed, and followed up their mission to that hazardous length that they were cut off by the Confederates. The only indication of perturbation through the affair was with two companies of the Vermont troops when a shell burst suddenly in their midst, and who were naturally a "little astonished," but they formed immediately into line again, and afterwards took the compliments of the enemy with the coolness of veterans.

The picturesque surroundings of this place are noted by all lovers of fine scenery amongst our troops. An object of interest in this neighborhood, too, is the famous duelling ground where Clay and Randolph met. Before the arrival of the troops the point was designated by a narrow opening amongst the trees, the ground being softly carpeted with the elastic needles of the pine. Now the place is not so easily recognized, the trees thrown about for a long distance having been laid level with the ground by the axes of thousands of hardy soldiers. Just beyond here, on the road to Lewinsville, is the house of the India-rubber man, Goodrich, and yet further on the same road, is Prospect Hill, the seat of Com. Ap Catesby Jones.

The health of the troops hereabout is remarkably good, and especially in consideration of the fact that they are unacclimated here.

Confederate batteries on the Potomac.

Richmond papers state that batteries are being erected at the White House, below Washington, under direction of ex-Commander Buchanan, to stop the navigation of the Potomac.

Ex-Commander Buchanan was stationed at the Washington Navy Yard at the time the difficulties commenced, and resigned his place. Latterly, it has been understood that he had been assisting the Confederates in that section, so that the news of his movements in the vicinity of the White House is not surprising here.

From the Dayton Empire

Mobbing the Press in Ohio.

During the past two weeks attempts have been made to mob various Democratic papers in this State. In one instance only—*The Stark County Democrat*—have the mob succeeded in their infamous work; though the leaders in the mob, we are glad to learn, are likely to suffer the penalty which the law attaches to such outrages.

On Thursday an arrangement was made to mob *The Gazette and Citizen* office, at St. Clairsville, that night. The editor, after giving the plans and names of those engaged in the movement, has the following, relative to the effect it had upon the Democracy of old Belmont:

This evidence all accumulating the same afternoon, it spread for miles, and our residence and office, by 11 o'clock that night, was filled with the lion-hearted Democracy from town and country, and everything about our premises wore the appearance of a well-stored arsenal. But that was not all; there were other rendezvous in town, and every Democrat and Union man slept upon his arms and held himself in readiness at a moment's warning. We have been informed since that the road for two miles east of the town was lined with what would have been considered masked batteries by the retreating mob. The town on that night was unusually quiet. The streets and alleys were patrolled during the night, but not the least disturbance occurred, and no mob made its appearance.

It is with feelings of thankfulness that we instance this fact: for God only knows what would have been the fate of our quiet town if the ball had been opened by a mob.

The Bellefontaine *Gazette* of Friday gives an account of a plan to mob that office. The Brothers Halband—the editors of the paper—speak as follows:

On Thursday last we were advised on perfectly reliable authority that a Republican of this place was overheard in Kenton telling a fellow of kindred sympathies that the *Gazette* was to be mobbed on Saturday, and that the war-meeting was called mainly for that purpose.

On Friday, from a different source, and one likely to be well informed, a gentleman down at the railroad depot was advised that the destruction of the *Gazette* office was to be the main incident of Saturday's proceedings.

The expectation, doubtless, was that there would be an immense crowd in Bellefontaine; that the passions of the people would be inflamed; that many would be drunk; that the *Gazette* should be publicly denounced as a "secession" sheet; and that the crowd—"taking the suggestion as a cat laps milk"—would proceed to throw our printing materials out of the window.

The whole conspiracy failed. The meeting was a very small one.

But if the meeting had come up to the full expectation, and if a half dozen companies had been recruited, any attempt upon this office would have met with a terrible and most disastrous result.

No mob of a thousand men could have forced their way into our office. It was guarded by a force sufficient for protection and for subsequent aggression, which is not yet fully understood by those who expected to be our assailants. Two hundred men—as brave and strong men as live—were in Bellefontaine on that day and night, prepared for any emergency.

Several attempts have recently been made to mob the Iron Valley *Express*, published at Jackson Court House, in this State, all of which failed. The last one is thus noticed by the editor, in his paper of the 29th:

Another attempt was made to mob this office last night, between 11 and 2 o'clock, by some persons, probably from ten to twenty in number. The plot was discovered before night, and the owners of this office advised of what was to be done.

A guard sufficient to defend the property was posted at the building, in case an attempt should be made. An attempt was made—the mobocrats, to the number of six or more, came from the market house to the front of our office at three different times; and, about the second approach, one or more of them came up the stairs and attempted to insert a key in the office door. Some one in the office for the defense of the property moved, making some noise, which the outsider probably hearing, retired to his partner, at the foot of the stairs. They then went away, and afterward (about two o'clock in the night) again returned bringing with them a blacksmith's sledge, but for some cause—and most probably because they discovered that they would meet with opposition—no further attempt was made to enter the office.

They dashed their rocks, brick-bats, etc., upon the pavement, and retired. About this time some persons who were stationed outside of the office for its protection, made their appearance to the rioters, and we heard of nothing further that night, except that the "office would be mobbed in the daytime."

The *Mirror*, published at Marion, is another paper to mob which arrangements had been made by certain Republicans in the neighborhood. The *Mirror* speaks as follows:

Two weeks since the Republican leaders hereabouts gave utterance to terrible mutterings, threatening to burn us in effigy, and do many other savage things. They cooled down finally to hanging our paper in effigy. Subsequently threats were made of a more serious character, and on Monday we got wind that on Saturday, the day of the Republican Nominating Convention, our office was to be "cleaned out."

Well, Saturday came, and with it came about two or three hundred Democrats, determined to protect us and their paper from mob violence. The Republican leaders, taking the advice of some of the more sober men of their party, concluded to "let the job out." Therefore no effort was made to carry their bravado threats into execution. It is well they did not, for the moment a move of that kind was made Marion would never have forgotten the day. It would have been a day long to be remembered. Many Republicans who did their utmost to prevent any demonstration are deserving of credit, and they have our thanks and those of the better portion of the community, both in the town and country.

THE OLD POLICE FORCE.

Further Correspondence Between Major-General Dix and Mayor Brown.

The following is the conclusion of the correspondence between the Mayor and General Dix in relation to the payment of the old Police Force.—The beginning of the correspondence has already been published:

Headquarters Department of Penna.,
Baltimore, Md., 9th September, 1861.

Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore:

Sir—Your letter of the 5th instant was duly received.

I cannot, without acquiescing in the violation of a principle, assent to the payment of an arrearage to the members of the old City Police, as suggested in the closing paragraph of your letter.

You will please, therefore, to consider this as the "further order" referred to by you.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
John A. Dix,
Major-General Commanding.

Mayor's Office, City Hall,
Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1861.

Sir—I did not come to town yesterday until the afternoon, and then ascertained that my letters had been sent out to my country residence, where, on my return last evening, I found yours of the 9th in reply to mine of the 5th instant, awaiting me. It had been left at the Mayor's Office yesterday morning.

Before leaving the Mayor's Office, about 3 P. M., on the 9th inst., and not having received any reply from you, I had signed a check for the payment of arrears due the Police, and the money was on the same day drawn out of bank and handed over to the proper officers, and nearly the entire amount was by them paid to the Police Force before the receipt of your letter.

The suggestion in your letter as to the "violation of a principle," requires me to add that I recognize in the action of the Government of the United States in the matter in question, nothing but the assertion of superior force. Out of regard to the great interests committed to my charge as Chief Magistrate of the city, I have yielded to that force, and do not feel it necessary to enter into any discussion of the principle upon which the Government sees fit to exercise it.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
Geo. Wm. Brown, Mayor.
Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Baltimore.

From the Philadelphia Nor'h American.

POST OFFICE VEXATIONS.

We yesterday saw at the post-office a pipe neatly folded under a copy of a religious paper—so nicely that an ordinary touch would have failed to detect it, while another paper contained a number of minute phials filled with homœopathic pitules. Ladies often send yards of silk and other dry goods, and patterns of all kinds for making articles of clothing, but nine-tenths of all are stopped and confiscated. Gloves, collars, cravats, fringe and light articles of almost every kind are almost daily taken from newspapers by the people who handle them at the post-office. Could the senders of this contraband be discovered a severe lesson in the shape of a prosecution would be the result. In the case of newspapers, however, there is no clue to the identity of the sender, and the thing cannot be done.

People are not all aware that glass bottles of any kind are not received by the mails. An odd collection of phials, apparently containing medicine, in wrappers duly covered with postage stamps, are to be seen at the post-office in verification of this fact. The bottles *may* contain harmless matter, but so an exception might ruin an entire mail, all glass is prohibited from transmission.

The postmaster has a box full of gold and silver coin, found in the letter baskets into which the letters are dropped by depositors. The coin has slid from the envelopes, and the losers in all probability have anathematized post-office people in general for supposed dishonesty. When we consider the amount of carelessness exercised in correspondence and in writing the addresses of letters, we marvel that the post-office system can rectify so many blunders as it does. When attempted knavery is added to carelessness, however, the postmaster very naturally feels indignant.

Employment for Women.—The question of employment for women elicited some interesting statements of facts at the Dublin meeting of the Social Science Association. The heads of the large establishments in London called "monster houses" or "marts," of which there are six or seven—each being a congeries of shops for the sale of almost every variety of article—have constant applications from ladies in reduced circumstances, some of them in a state of orphanage and destitution. They are willing to do "anything," but are really capable of doing nothing. Music and drawing occupied the chief part of the time devoted to education, and any sort of industrial training was regarded as a thing beneath their social position, not to be pursued, indeed, without losing caste. The employments by which they could earn their bread demand training and skill; to these they are utter strangers, and employers cannot be expected to instruct them or to accept from their hands inferior work even at low prices. There is a general complaint that at the "marts" in question much of the lighter kinds of work, in attending customers, &c., is done by male-bodied young men, more suited for holding the plow than for handling ribbons. Such feminine occupations, it is urged, should be left to the gentler sex. But, on the other hand, ladies are the chief customers of those establishments, and it is believed by many, and especially by the proprietors, that if their shop assistants were all women their business would fail.

North Missouri Railroad.—The train on the North Missouri road, due here about 12 o'clock Saturday night, did not arrive until 11 o'clock yesterday. It was detained by the burning of a culvert near Wellsville, which was no sooner repaired, and the train passed on, than information was received that a portion of the track had been taken up, and the road rendered useless. A collision also occurred on the road between an ascending and descending train, and one of the engines exploded, seriously injuring the engineer.—He is said to have had both his hands blown off. The opinion of the troops which have been sent on that road is not known, but it is believed that only a portion of them had reached Hudson.—*St. Louis Republican, Sept. 9.*

By Imperial decree of Napoleon the *Compagnie Generale Maritime*, represented by M. Pereire, of Paris, which, in conjunction with the *Credit Mobilier* company, obtained the concession for a line of transatlantic steamers for a postal service between France, the United States and the Antilles, has been authorized to assume the name and title of *Compagnie Generale Transatlantique*. The newly modified statutes of the company are approved of by the same decree.

There are two military organizations in Kentucky, besides the soldiers enlisted in the United States service and those who are in the service of the Confederates; one is known as the Home Guard and the other as the State Guard. The former is composed entirely of unconditional Union men, and the latter is made up of "armed neutrality" secessionists.

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. G. A. Leakin, JOHN W. BOYD, of Baltimore, to Miss MAHALA V. ROBINSON, of Somerset county, Md.

Old Sherry Wine.
Old "Otard" Brandy.
Old Port Wine
of
A private stock,
and of unblotted purity.
Finest Old Madeira.
Best Hams at 12½ cts., and
Goods generally to
suit Epicurean taste.
For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
52 N. Charles street.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
a10- JAS. H. JOHNSON

REMOVAL OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
with
Glass Cloth-Presser,
Improved Loop-Check
new style
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,
next door to Cortlan'a Co.
a28-tf W. MERRILL, Agent.

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,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DANSKIN & CO.,
64 FAYETTE STREET
mh11-tf

INTEREST DIVIDEND.
THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent,
HAS DECLARED AN INTEREST DIVIDEND
OF
SIX PER CENT.
ON THE OUTSTANDING SCRIP FOR THE PAST YEAR
payable at this office on demand.
JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 and 75 Second street. s2 1w

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. jy31-tf

PATENT
SHOULDER SEAM
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
PERFECT FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE.
Unequalled by any.
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH BOSOMS!
EMBROIDERED BOSOM SHIRTS.
FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS!
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS
GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE.
SHIRTS. HANDKERCHIEFS
W. P. TOWLES & BRO.,
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
138 Baltimore street.
Under Carroll Hall
SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO'S SPA-GHETTI COTTON. Also,
PATENT FLOOR SKATES. s15-tf

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.
a23 THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent.

Economy! Economy!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed or Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES
WATER-COLORED
AND
BURNISHED
PHOTOGRAPHS
s14-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

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
51 NORTH CHARLES STREET
To Consumers of Coal.—Having on hand and receiving daily all the different varieties of
HARD AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
I offer great inducements to consumers to lay in their supplies for the winter.
W. F. H. ONION,
s16 1m corner Lombard st. and Central avenue

D. R. STILTZ.
GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
56 N. CHARLES STREET,
jal1-tf OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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,
jel4-3m 29 South Gay street.

Parker Brothers' London Cheddar—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,
GREEN & YOE, Importers,
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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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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.
THOS. THOMPSON,
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Roofing! Roofing!! Roofing!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY
WARRENS'
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes.
Perfectly Fire Proof.
Perfectly Water Proof.
Unequalled for Economy.
Unrivalled for Durability,
Adapted to Every Climate
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
jy26-tf Baltimore

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
No. 170 Baltimore street,
s24-tf Between Calvert and South streets.

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, Jecoultre's Swiss Ruby and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit sges. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please call. Notice—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore. sa16-4

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

FISHING TACKLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
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SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD
Any size and length desired prepared at my
WOOD YARD, 26 S. EDEN STREET.
For sale at low prices.
W. F. H. ONION,
s6-2w Corner Lombard st. and Central avenue.

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

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

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

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
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WANTED—To buy, a medium sized easy Riding HORSE, of handsome shape and style, of easy gait, and from 5 to 6 years of age. A grey or bay is preferred to other colors. Address M. C., Exchange office. 11*

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR F. TUMBLETY, M. D., from Canada, will describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. ☞ No charge for consultation or advice.
OUR MOTTO.
We use such Balms as have no strife
With Nature or the laws of life;
With Blood our hands we never stain
Nor poison men to ease their pain.
Our Father—whom all goodness fills—
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple Herbs beneath our feet
Well used, relieve our pains complete.
A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Cull'd from the dewy Lea—
The touch, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.
F. TUMBLETY, M. D.,
s14 1wr* OFFICE 220 BALTIMORE STREET.

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.
All the popular and favorite brands of
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO,
we receive constantly fresh from the manufacturers.
Anderson's Solace,
Goodwin's Patent Pressed,
Gail's Cheap Cake,
Lillenthal's Young America,
Lillenthal's Standard,
Anderson's Amulet,
Cornish's Virgin Leaf,
Lillenthal's Sweet Scented,
Lillenthal's Yellow Papers
Punch Cavendish,
Mrs. Miller's blue papers,
Anderson's Honey Dew in 1 lb. cans at 50 cts
Also, all the best Natural Leaf Tobaccos: Gravely, Golden Sceptre, Rough and Ready, &c.
☞ The trade supplied at manufacturer's prices
SUTRO'S POPULAR STORE,
139 Baltimore street,
s14-tf Opposite St. Paul street.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
$4.50 PER TON. $4.50 PER TON.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET.
ROBERT G. RIEMAN,
Corner South and Lombard streets,
(EXCELSIOR WHARF,)
Is constantly receiving by canal and railroad, large lots of the very best quality of COALS that come to this market—Lehigh, Red Ash, Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut Coal, for Ranges, Stoves and Furnaces, which he offers wholesale and retail at lowest market rates, to orders promptly attended to. Present price $4.50 per ton of 2,240 lbs.
JAMES C. SELLMAN,
s11-5m Sales Agent.

KEROSENE OIL.
Having been appointed Agents of the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, we are prepared to supply the trade with this article, which is sold at known BURNING FLUID at manufacturers' prices.
The Kerosene Illuminating Oil burns in the Kerosene and all Argand button-tops, Camphene and Sylvic Oil Lamps; gives out no odor and is perfectly safe.
S. P. THOMPSON & CO.,
s11 colmr* 69 Exchange Place.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.
50 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR.
100 bbls. Crushed and Pulverized do.
200 bags Rio COFFEE.
For sale by
s11-6t D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
50 South street.

50 TIERCES EXTRA SUGAR-CURED FAMILY HAMS, various brands. For sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore street. s14-tf

500 "CELEBRATED" EXCELSIOR Sugar-cured Family Hams, for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore street. s14-tf

25 HHDS. PRIME BRIGHT AND DRY Western Bacon Sides in store and for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore street. s14-tf

PRIME BRIGHT BACON SHOULDERS in store and for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore street. s14-tf

PRIME LEAF LARD for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore street. s14-tf

PRIVATE BOARD.—Two FURNISHED ROOMS with superior accommodations, in a very pleasant part of the city, will be rented to a small family. References required. Address W. B., through the Post office.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.—Male Grammar School No. 2, and Male Primary School No. 3, will be opened in the School building, northeast corner of Fayette and Green streets, at 8 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY NEXT, September 16th.
JOHN T. MORRIS,
s12-3t JAMES H. COX, } Committee.

JOHN H. WEAVER,
(PATENTEE,)
UNDERTAKER,
No. 22 WEST FAYETTE STREET,
Respectfully invites the attention of the public to a BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED BURIAL CASE, Designed by himself.
The object of the design is to dispense with the forme manner of closing coffins—by having hinges and lock attached to the sides—thus avoiding the use of screws and the noise caused by the fastening of a coffin upon the solemn occasion of a funeral. mh6-tfr

TREGO'S
CEREAL AND PLANT FOOD
AND
RUST PREVENTIVE,
TESTED AND APPROVED BY
DAVID STEWART, M. D.
CHEMIST
MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SOLD BY
P. MALCOM & CO., General Agents,
BALTIMORE.
This Compound contains all the SEVEN ELEMENTS that compose CEREAL and PLANT FOOD. It hastens, by ten or twelve days, the maturity of the Plant and Grain, and is peculiarly adapted to crops requiring an early and vigorous start to bring them to perfection. For late seeding it operates upon Corn, producing an early and vigorous plant has been rapidly removed by the previous crop. It CURES THE WHEAT FROM RUST and insures a good yield of the best quality of grain.
We submit the following results of the use of "Plant Food:"
Fort Penn, Del., Sept. 7, 1861.
Messrs