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III ANTED AT BEST RATES— U. S. TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE-NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

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NEW STOCK Fall and Winter Dry Gunls. their new_and elegant Marble Front Store, have with great care selected a large and desirable stock | America would be horribly revenged. Mr. Hale of all kinds of Dry Goods, to which they respect- is as spiteful and unjust as the coarsest of journal-

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Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings. and takey. Have just received a large lot of FULLED LINSAYS AND BLANKETS Fine and Medium qualities of Blankets,

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CABINET MAKER, Undertaker of Funerals,

HAS ON HAND. Or will make to order, every description of CABINET WARE, of New Designs, and of workmanship equal to any | found the hostile privateer in a French port, he | ton, and which amendment provides that no vol- | ernment. in the city. Terms moderate.

From the London Saturday Review.

THE SCAPEGOAT. The Americans have lately been forced to admit that, even if they are faultless, the perfection of their character and institutions is not universally admitted. In a few instances, their apologists at home and abroad have allowed that English criticism rested on a certain ostensible foundation .-It could not be denied that, in the Federal States, tousting and unseemingly language had occasionally been used, and that in some instances immoral doctrines had been publicly advocated. To reconcile this apparent liability to human weakness with the imperexbility which is peculiar to the United States, it was necessary to devise some vicarious responsibility to which all utterly indefensible words and acts might be systematically referred. The Israelites provided a scapegoat, which modern art has depicted in mangy and moribund isolation by the lonely waters of the Dead Sea. The satirical tradition of domestic life attributes all pillerings and breakages to the eat, and it is only in extreme cases that a scepti cal sufferer ventures to express a doubt whether the cat really walked away with the coals. It every village, and in every circle, there is some recognized scapegoat, who bears the burden both of his own offences and of those which he might bin consistency have committed. In modern American controverse, the New York Herald par orms the useful function of the scapegoat and the delinquent cut. The Republican rivals of the popular journal misunderstand their own interests \ when they invoke against their cotemporary whom they call "our Satanic brother," the vigorous censure of the Government and of the mob -In the absence of the grotesque extravagance the Herald, respectability might have been called to a sharper account for its idle bluster, for it wanton insolence, and for the folly which brough the Federal Government to the verge of an unive war with England. There can be no doubt the the favourite organ of the New York rabble de serves all the charges which are urged against by its comparatively decorous accomplices. falschood can be too audacious, no project too ne-

the confiscation of English property in the States. Every imputation on the honor of its conductors possesses a prima facie probability; but all the l Federal savings and doings of the last six mont are not confined to the columns of a single paper. "I wish it," said Mr. Box, "to be distinctly understood that I do not belelieve 'that the cat | emptied my coal-scuttle." There is something comic and avowedly insin cynic and butfoon. The President, on the first tidings of the Trent outrage was exhorted by the New York Herald to call out 500,000 more men and to borrow 500,000,000 more dollars. War with England was declared to be, not an endurable evil, but an unmixed advantage, and the South was advised, notwithstanding the impassublachusm which will never again be closed, t join in the attack on the universal enemy. difficult to be angry with empty nonsense; although it may produce a serious result when is addressed to the vanite and arrogance of dominant multitude. Graver indignation is excited when the same doctrines are advocated in goberer language ha graver writers, by office speakers, and by members of the United States

Senate From the commencement of the ciwar, the Republican journals have displayed inveterate malignity to England, and the New York Times calmit assumed as inevitable the shameless scheme of confiscation which might have been announced by its courser rival rather for the sake of insult than as the menace of a deliberate policy of plunder. Almost all the Northern papers declared, until the arrival of the news from England. that the restoration of the prisoners was impossible. The most impudent and notorious of their equiber afterwards adopted the opposite opinion simultaneously with its rivals, although, in conformity with its own character, it proceeded to The undersigned having just taken possession of intersperse the deglutation of the leek with assurances that, at some convenient period, Federal fully invite the attention of purchasers and the trade ista, but before his speech has been delivered a fortnight, or forgotten for a week, Englishmen will be assured that their impressions of American violence and injustice have been exclusively derived from an infamous paper circulating only In gambling booths and groz-shops: Even the Siturday Review, which has for years taken all occasions of explaining the true character of the New York Herald, is accused by unobservant Americans of mistaking venal extravagance for [4'ederal public opinion. It unfortunately happens a

| secutive levity of Northern sentiments | Critics have often remarked that the letters written by the hero of a biography throw less. light on his character than those which are addressed to him by his friends. When the cour-I tiers of Louis XIV, affected to shade their eves in his presence, they illustrated in the most forcible manner the peculiar vanity of their master. The flatterers of the Federal Sovereign must be sup posed to have studied his humors; and their free quent mistakes in guessing at the caprice of the moment are not the least instructive part of their unconscious commentaries. The democratic cours tiers evidently believe that the chances are in favor of some despotic fancy as remote as possible from constitutional principle, and from the pro-THE PATENT AUTONOMIC AND BAROME- lessed policy of the Government. Three months ago, General Fremont shot ahead of his game; but the number of his imitators sufficiently proves chinery of any kind to get out of order. They are that he is believed to have been only a little too always reads for use, protected from dust and quick. General Phelps can scarcely have hopest evaporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink. To persuade the purple of Louisiana to abolish.

staveowners, but on the favor of Northern politic refusal to fight; therefore, be it • cians; and although be may have guessed wrong- | Resolved. That the Committee on the conduct | tion. be is by no means alone in his telief that Abos of the war inquire into the alleged fact, and rest littonism, levelving the abanelemment of all at- | port to Congress tempts to restore the Union, may soon be in fish- | Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, desiring to discuss the tax-payers and tax-customers. But, of course, non. The military and official anarchy which isobject, it went over, under the rule. Has on hand a tair assortment of the above articles, prevails is imperfectly described by the ancient : On motion of Mr. Baker, the following resolu- The substitute differs essentially from the original | which will be disposed of on the most reasonable formula, that every man did that which was right; tion was adopted: in his own eves. In the Northern Union every by Resolved. That the Committee on the Postsoffice, credit; the one looked to the coercion of law and men does that which, as he supposes, will shortly and Post Roads, be requested to inquire into the arms, the other to the coercios of taxation; the

No. 78 BROADWAY, E. S., SEAR GOUGH STREET, This officer is anxious to satisfy his superior that, is ystem of the principal cities of Europe. although he has not taken the Sumter, he has all | The House then proceeded to act on the Senate violence or confiscation, on the whole people. He | 1 but involved his country in a quarrel as trouble- amendment to the House bill making an appro- proposed a voluntary, and limited, and temporary some as the controversy on the Trent. Having printion for completing the defences of Washing- currency for the creditors and debtors of the Govdle 6m declares that he was deterred from commencing an uniteers or militia in any State shall be mustered. The difference was radical. It was the differed dl2.

attempts to erade the well known customs of neu- | charged. without dropping anchor; he only put to sea on was maintained on the one side, that Home otherwise he would not vote to bring down upon

a chase in neutral waters, and, finally, be engaged Maryland—official permission having already enormous taxation and a public debt never to be an accomplice in a breach of the law, which be been made to that end; and, on the other, that extinguished. admits to have been intentional, by arranging that | no troops had the right to ask for special privia signal should be given on shore as soon as the leges, but all should be placed on the same foot- favor of the bill, after which the House adjourned. Sumter moved from her moorings. It seems that | ing. will not throw on the private owners of the docks | border States which was only waiting for an opthe responsibility of interfering with American | portunity to more plainly manifest its purposes.

whether the Captain of the Iroquois is to observe | against it. Hence the importance of home troops | the rules of international law in dealing with the when the army shall march South, to keep down Sumter. In any other service a Captain would | the element to which he had referred. have been cashiered for so unprofessional a display of impertinence; but Mr. Welles has to consult | which Mr. Thomas such home forces was to guard the same prejudices which his subordinate hopes | the master in his unrighteous clutch on the negro. to enlist in his own favor. While captains in the He would not vote a dollar for such an infamous, nave court popular support by professing a total | iniquitous and devilish purpose. The army was disregard for the rights of neutrals, it is scarcely | not raised to keep men in hondage and for screechworth while to assure Englishmen that their com- | ing women to be lashed on the maked back with plaints of American recklessness are exclusively the accuracd thong.

of the New York Herald is not believed to have country. It is, he repeated, unbecoming to the been in command either of the Iroquois at Mar- | gentleman, and I arrest him in his remarks for tinique or of the San Jacinto in the Bahama ungentlemants conduct. Channel. A writer in that journal lately boasted, | The Speaker said such remarks had beretofore with a certain degree of truth, that the Saturday | been indulged in, but the gentleman had not been Review had accused his Republican rival of being [arrested in them when they were not personal in nearly as unacrupulous as himself. The state- | their character. ment was, however, properly corrected on the Mr. Thomas, of Marriand, said Mr. Lovejov had part of his antagonist by the quotation of the miserably perverted his language when he inti-

with the Herold. farious, for the journal which openly recommends fer common guilt to one disreputable partisan. means, had purchased and manumitted eleven hu-National opinion, whether right or wrong, has man beings. seldom been so unanimous and so consistent From the first it was perceived that the restorn- ate amendment by a vote of year 55, nave 86. tion of the Union was all but, impossible, but the Government and the country were equally reso- whole on the state of the Union on the Treasury lute to abstain from any act which could in any note hill cere in the factious exaggerations of a professed Free States, the inconvenience of the blockade was posed to make the notes a legal tender for all the press or on the platform will disturb the per- | of debin in paper, which were contracted for paysevering neutrality of England. For everything | ment in specie. which has been done, and for everything which is af present intended, all classes of the community:

are willing to be responsible. If a corresponding pay, and a promise by the Government to pay in the other side of the Atlantic, there would be less occasion to maintain or to denounce the universal ----THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

westerday's Congressional proceedings: SENATE. Mr. Pomerov. of Kansas, offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War for all the orders issed relative to the force in the military command of Kansas; whether the same be commanded by General Lane, and whether any change has been made in the orders since General Lane left the Senate to take charge, and whether the order of

The following are the concluding portions o

WARRINGTON, Feb. 3.

General Hunter (already published) is in accord-I ance with the orders of the Departmenthere. Laid Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the Committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into debtor; and also were to be received in payment land is the grandmother-land. Make up this unthe expediency of immediately notifying Great of debts already existing, although they were seemly quarrel-shake hands and be friends. Britain that the reciprocity treaty with Canada is then contracted payable in gold and silver.

not reciprocal, and shall be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Laid over. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Patents reported back the joint resolution appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of cotthat, with the utmost good will, caricularists, ton seed for general distribution, with an amendhave failed to burlesque the passionate and inconment appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of to-

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, thought that cotton could not be made a profitable crop at the North, and moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution till January. Mr. Pomeroy said cotton had been raised it

Kansas, and he hoped the resolution would pass. as they had no seed there. Mr. Pearce of Maryland, was satisfied that cotton was not a profitable crop as far north as the unjust. southern boundary of Maryland. He had had

some experience in raising cotton. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of military

railroads in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to. The Senate then went into Executive Session. and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. slavery by arguing that it was as mishievous as | that five Illinois regiments did, on the occasion of | and of Russia in 1827. These notes would have ! the Established Church of France. His promos learning the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary an important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary and important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary and important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary and important advantage over bank paper, being besterand House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary and House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary and House error in the darming the contents of the report of Secretary and House error in the secretary and the Mon depends, not on his success in converting the Cameron, by down their arms in token of their receivable for Government dues, and it was not.

be right in the eyes of the sovereign majesty. propriety and expediency of establishing, by law, one would override the Constitution, the other Bill of Fare. I The strangest criticism on public opinion, in a exstem for the free receipt and delivery, by complied with it: the one shocked justice and pothe form of an indirect appeal to its sanction, may a postmen, of all mail matter in cities containing alitical economy, the other recognized justice and on second floor. Lestound in the report addressed to the Secretary, upwards of ten thousand inhabitants inconforms, conformed to the inexorable laws of trade; the of the Navy by the Captain of the Iroquois. — it with the admirable and economical post-office one would create an unlimited, irredeemable, i

the Captain of the Tuscarora has now meditated Among the speakers was Mr. Thomas, of Marythe repetition of the same wisconduct at South- land, who, in the course of his remarks, was sorampton. It may be boyed that the Government | ry to say that there was a secession element in the dark lanterns and combustibles in an English Although two-thirds of the people of Maryland surd speeches, strongly tinctured with Abolitionport. The discreditable appeal through the Navy | were prepared to defend the Union, the remainder | ism. His name is Train, and in his last effort be Department to the mob winds up with an inquiry were ready at any time to make a demonstration disgorged the following nonsense. Speaking of

Mr. Lovejov, of Illinois, said the object for

founded on the unauthorized language of one dir- | Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, rising to a question creditable paper. It must, to repeat Mr Box's of order, said it was unbecoming to denounce protest, be distinctly understood that the editor in such language an entire class of people of this

original proposition, that "the more respectable | mated that he (Mr. Thomas) proposed a military New York Times" had placed itself on a level organization in Maryland to prevent the slaves of that State from lessing their masters. He further England has happily, thus far, no need to trans | explained and said be bimelf, though of limited

The House finally disagreed to the above Sen The House then went into committee of the

way affect the result of the contest. Although | Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, made a speech on the foolish injustice of Northern clamor couled the | the subject. He addressed the House at length in | River to Lake Michigan—and by these routes take early sympathies which were entertained for the opposition to the bill upon the ground that it proendured almost without discontent, and wholly debts, public and private, and thus force a paper without remonstrance. When a wanton outrage | currence upon the country. He denied utterly was perpetrated on board an English ship. all | the constitutionality of the proposition, but would parties were prepared to submit to an act which not repeat the conclusive argument of his colwas obviously unfriendly, if it could have been league (Mr Pendleton) upon that point. He opshown not to be positively illegal. An unavoid- posed it upon the grounds of sound political neable demand for redress was presented in the most | cessity, general policy and economy. It would inoffensive form; and as the American Govern- | derange business, corrupt the currency, and bring | ment has submitted to the substantive reparation [about general confusion in all contracts and al which was required, no insolence of language in | commerce. It was unjust to force the payment

In effect, one promise to pay was to be made a legal tender in satisfaction of another promise to sense of duty and liability could be cultivated on lianer was to discharge the obligation of the individual debtor to pay his creditors in gold and

to follow. The promise to tax will not give cred- curse their memory! (Oh!) Introduce a new it to these. Taxation ought to have gone before; form of prayer to be read in every church, thankbut force, it seemed, was to take the place of taxa. ing God for faving our nation and preserving tion. The notes were payable, but in what? our Union! And have a great national holiday Gold and silver and treasury notes. The Gov- to commence on Monday morning and last till ernment had no gold and silver; therefore, a Saturday night. A regular jubilee of freedom!

Mr. Vallandigham condemned, also, the change of the name contemplated by the bill, from Treasury Notes to United States Notes. Eighty-I two treasury note acts, referring to treasury notes. public and private, had been passed, but no other name was given to them except treasury notes .--was to furnish a permanent Government currency. | for England! The notes were, nevertheless, but continental money. He objected, further, to the circular power to convert these notes into stocks, and reissue them without limit, to be again converted into stocks; also, to the power to make certain of late date says: - "Volunteering is come on in our

the endless issue of stuck under the first section, five hundred millions more of stocks were provided for by the second section. Was the whole of a this to be but a foundation for the great national. paper mill of the Secretary of the Treasury? He argreed at length in support of his substitute. It I depended solely on the credit of the Government, supported by adequate taxation. Taxation could float somewhat more of Treasury notes than the Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, offered the following: | amount of Government dues. | He referred to be WHEREAS. It has been asserted in this House the success of the plan in North Carolina in 1780, a

> The whole theory of the plan was to provide a bill. The one relied on force, and the other on and depreciated paper money, forced, by fear of

attack by feelings of humanity, as well as by a | into service on any grounds or condition, and | ence between the broad road and the narrow way. regard for neutral rights. After taking credit for | confined to service within the limits of any State | The Secretary had chosen the former and death not battering down two or three streets in a friend- or vicinity; and if any volunteers or militia have was at the end of it. Upon the principal of the Ir town, he relates with admirable simplicity his | been thus mustered into service they shall be dis- | latter, he (Mr. Vallandigham) would cordially tral harbors. He wished to lie near his enemy | A running discussion followed, in which it I tain the credit and good faith of the Government;

silver. Again, the bill precedes where it ought | chiefs, so that the children may daily learn to

treasury note was to be made a legal tender in sate | Pass a bankrupt law for Lonest men-the last isfaction of another treasury note. The bill was a forced loan in disguise. None notes circulate among our people, a kind of nabut revolutionary governments or those in a far tional bank without any of its disadvantages... decline, or in imminent danger of immediate and make it high treason for any min to charge a overthrow, and no king or potentate, except a discount on Government paper. usurer, had ever attempted the like. It was con- | Crv America for the Americans, -cstablish trary to the plainest principles of political econo- American banks in foreign cities, --patronize mr, and if carried out and continued, would American merchants. We must have no more Sedrive all gold and silver and bank paper out of cession bankers in England. The time is rije for circulation. He objected that these notes, de la Union bank-a Union Government Agency for

He spoke also of the fact, that in addition to sixty years of age are entirely disregarded. The banks could not drive them out of circula-

the notes would circulate also in private business.

support any measure of finance necessary to mainthe formal intimation that he could not commence | Guards were necessary in Missouri, Kentucky and | the people the triple ruln of a forced currency,

NO. 116.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, made a speech in

A CONSUMMATE HUMBUG. An itinerant Yankee mountebank, connected with city railway schemes, is now in Europe, and be employs his leisure time in making abthe Consederates he said:

Their powder is exhausted—thier power is gone—and the canket of remorse is esting up the lying, treacherous wretches who ere long will be willing to pick up the crumbs that fall from the Federal table, or to rest even for a moment in Abraham's bosom! Again I glance at the western borizon. This time we must change the map, and put new words into the history of the war .--For Secession, read Rebellion, for Secessionist read Traitor, for Confederacy read High Treason. and you will never again langh at the mention of Bull Run, for it will be known in the nation's record as the Patterson Treachery! It having been accidentally discovered that South Carolina and Virginia do not compose the entire United States-these lecherens old thieves must be swept away-the two Carolinas must sink into one under the name of Carolina! Virginia, having

proctituted herself, is no longer the virgin she lonce was, and must make way for the new State of Kanawha! Her eastern boundary must be added to the district of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware. The horder States must all be free-while men must come in and Yanker's the soil, and make the desert blossom like the rose. Florida and Louisiana must be reduced to territories-colonize con rabands in the former if you like-and let the commerce of the latter come over the railways and the lakes to New York-finish the middle link of that great broad gauge Trunk Line of twelve hundred miles that connects the Erie railroad with the Ohio and | Mississippi-the Atlantic and Great Western-and cut a steamship canal through from the Illinois

away the round about commerce of New Orleans to the Empire City-change the term of President to six years—build monuments to our heroes who died for the Union-each State and each city to bonor its own dead-let the fortifications at Washington remain as the inner forts-and build an outer wall-have more naval schools and West Point academies-build low, fast, long, heavy. Parrot or Dahlgren gun-boats, but no frigates or liners-open the nation's door to all the worldhave no more caucuses and national conventions! Remodel the Constitution to meet the nation's wants-bave a school-book prepared to be called the Union reader-which will be entirely composed of patriotic speeches-patriotic songs--patriotic proclamations, and patriotic resolutions, commemorating this epoch of our history. Put up a large board in all the school rooms, lined with black, giving the names of all the pirate

was executed for scamps-and let the Treasury

clared lawful money, were vet made payable like | Union men-and a Union Administration! Make bonds at the pleasure of the Government, the America the mother-land of the Americans. Eug-

> No fame that flashed on Britain's brow. But gleams on ours alike: Then, if you can, abjure us new; Forget it all-and strike!

One of these truant days I intend to be a goveernor in my native land, and not the best of the | planks in my platform, when she confesses sorrow He knew 🖦 other object for this change, unless it | for misrepresenting us, will be eternal translabily

We pity the people who are condemned to listen to this wretched gasconade.

MORRE ARMING. - The Mobile Abertuar of a the bonds payable in a foreign country and cur- city with a rush. The cry, no longer "Who'll rency, and contended that it was partial and | start?" has now become "Devil take the hindmost." The Governor's limits of eighteen and

> ROBERT T. BANKS, TMPORTER AND WILLIAMS E TEXTER IN

CHENA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, And Maniforturer of

STONEWARE, 53 and 55 South street, Late Store of Maryland Potteries, RALTIMORE

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> BULTIMOLE, MOL CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. The Eartho Rea centairs a variety of dishesthe Lambia all the delicacies of the scale in [See

Rooms, with or without meals. Inning Rooms - 20 Single Rooms 50 cents per day. C. H. MANN, Proprietor,

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