THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

EDW'D F. CARTER,
WM. H. NEILSON, Publishers.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

There is nothing of stiring interest to report to day, from the line of the Potomac, unless the latest telegrams from Washington should bring unexpected news.

We have at length official confirmation of the capture of Lexington, by the forces under General Price. The dispatches of General Prentiss in relation to the battle place the loss on both sides much lower than it had previously been estimated. Interesting details of the engagement are also given in another despatch.

Great excitement prevails throughout Kentucky in consequence of the advance of the Confederate forces, under General Buckner, upon Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin county, and but about twenty-five miles from Louisville. Some skirmishes are reported, and whilst many Kentuckians are said to be making common cause with the Confederates, the Federal troops are also receiving heavy reinforcements from the ranks of the Unionists.

The expedition to Ocracoke Inlet enables us to give a description of the fortifications of that point. They were found to have been abandoned. So the guns were spiked—the carriages destroyed, and the flotilla then returned to Hatteras.

An interesting account is furnished by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the appearance of the privateer Sumter at Trinidad.

We have nothing new to report in relation to operations in Western Virginia.

Another version of the tragical affair at Port Deposite is given on the authority of a resident of that place, which appears to confirm the original statement that the peace meeting was broken up and the affray commenced by the soldiers. The coroner's verdict will be found in our local column.

There are apprehensions for the safety of General Prentiss in Missouri, who it is feared has been cut off by a portion of Price's Confederate army.

Gen. Fremont, it appears, has started from St. Louis with a force to dislodge Price's victorious forces from the captured city of Lexington, and information will still be looked for with interest from that quarter.

The Republican State Committee of New York has declared in favor of the enrollment of half a million of men for the war. They say nothing about slavery; but advocate giving $20 bounty at once to volunteers.

KUNKEL'S OPERA HOUSE.—One who now visits the venerable Museum, is reminded of its halcyon days, when Silsbee or Owens stood at the managerial helm. Every night it is crowded by brilliant audiences, and the entertainments provided are conducted in such style as to merit popular approval. Mr. C. S. Getz, the scenic artist of the establishment, is busily engaged preparing a series of dramic views, which will be exhibited at an early period.

MISS HELEN WESTERN.—This young and versatile actress still continues to attract crowded and fashionable audiences to the Holliday Street Theatre by her charming impersonations. She will repeat this evening her equestrian character of "Margaret Catchpole," introducing her highly-trained steed Jenny. Her engagement terminates with this week, and we advise our theatre-going citizens not to lose the opportunity of seeing her. We understand that it is in contemplation to give her a complimentary benefit prior to her departure; we trust it will be a bumper.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SANGUINARY AFFAIR AT PORT DEPOSITE.

PORT DEPOSITE, Cecil county, Md., September 23, 1861.

I avail myself of a few leisure moments to give you an account of one of the most distressing occurrences that ever happened in this county. I regret that I cannot give you full details—but the substance, however, is as follows:

The 21st instant (Saturday last) was the day set apart, it seems, for the primary meetings of the "Peace Party." Our town being the headquarters or voting place for the Seventh Election District of Cecil, the members of the "Peace Party" rallied in their strength at the hotel of Mr. Robert Smith. The deliberations of the meeting progressed in harmony (for no citizen, as far as I know, contemplated any disturbance) until a squad of soldiers from Havre-de-Grace and Perryville entered the hotel where the meeting was being held. There were, perhaps, eight or ten of them.

Immediately on entering the house a general fight commenced which resulted in the death of Mr. Robert Stephenson, of this town, and Thomas Kelly, of this vicinity. In the fight, clubs, chairs, and knives were freely used. Mr. Stephenson was cut frightfully over the left eye, and stabbed in the jugular vein, and fell dead. Thomas Kelly was also stabbed in the jugular (a mortal wound), and had his head mashed in. The wounded (of citizens) are as follows:—Mr. Geo. Gorrel, badly cut in the back of the neck, the knife passing in at one side and out at the other, it is hoped he will recover; Mr. John W. McCullough, badly cut in the elbow joint, also cut in the face, the wound in the arm is critical; Mr. Samuel Akin, cut badly about the head; Mr. John Gilleaple, wounded; extent not known. Several other of the citizens were more or less injured.

Of the soldiers, there were several cut and badly beaten. Two of them were stabbed in the stomach; one a dreadful cut in the region of the liver; another near the groin, and one of them badly cut by a chair (as I hear) on the head. Several of them were more or less hurt. After the fight had continued about two minutes, during which time all the injury was done, the soldiers took to the street; after which, a general volley of stones and brickbats were exchanged. Captain John W. Taylor then summoned a squad of his company, "Union Rifles," and took the soldiers and placed them in the guard-house, where they remained until the officer of the day at Perryville arrived. I should have mentioned that the fight occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening. A strong force of soldiers came up, and the prisoners were given into their custody, after giving a guarantee for their return to the civil authorities to-day. The trial will, perhaps, develop the true state of the case as to who were the aggressors, when I will endeavor to inform you accordingly.

Although Mr. Stephenson was a man of ultra Southern views, and uncompromising in his sentiments, still he was a man of good qualities, both of head and heart. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, during which time he has led an exemplary life. He leaves a large and very interesting family. He was about fifty-five years of age, as I should judge. Mr. Thomas Kelly was a man of strong passions, though he had many good qualities. During his life he had seen some "rough times;" but, alas, he has fought his last battle. He was sixty-one years of age.

EXTENSIVE TRADE IN BOOTS AND SHOES.—The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives these interesting statistics: The demand for sewed army shoes for the United States troops, as well as for sewed and pegged shoes for the different States, shows no signs of diminution. Last week a gentleman of Indianapolis left an order for ten thousand pairs of pegged shoes, for the State of Indiana, and several lots, ranging from three thousand to five thousand pairs of sewed shoes, were disposed of at good prices for New York, Missouri, and other States. Government contracts were also placed in Boston for about twenty-five thousand pairs of cavalry boots at profitable rates.

Six hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes are being made in Massachusetts, for which Uncle Sam will pay considerably over a million dollars. A low average of the amount paid for work—bottoming, fitting, boxing, &c.,—would be sixty cents a pair, equal to $360,000 distributed among the journeymen in the State for making the shoes.

COTTON.—The Merrimac Manufacturing Company, in this city, have now on hand in their storehouses about 5,000 bales of cotton, sufficient to run their entire machinery for six months. Cotton is now worth twenty three cents, and the advance over what the company paid for their supply is upward of $130,000. Cotton cloth is advancing in price, though not in proportion to cotton. Nearly all our cotton mills have a large supply of cotton on hand, which it is proposed to manufacture into cloth the coming winter.—*Lowell News.*

A COMPANY OF FIGHTING PARSONS.—B. C. Ward, [illegible] of the Congregational Church, at Glenessee, [illegible] publishes a card in the Chicago papers, inviting clergymen of all denominations to join him in raising a company to fight during the war.

FROM MISSOURI.

Southwest Missouri in Peril.

A letter from Rolla, Missouri, dated September 17, says:

"Your readers are probably tired of hearing the incessant complaints that come up from Southwest Missouri, in reference to the outrages being committed on the property of Union men all over that country—the plundering of stores, the robbing and pillaging of houses, the destruction and wild waste of the matured and maturing crops, and the utter devastation and ruin that threaten one of the fairest and most fertile regions of our recently prosperous State; but these complaints are just, as is abundantly confirmed by frequent arrivals from the country thus laid waste. Barry county has suffered much in this respect—probably more than the counties lying further northward—as nearly or quite the whole of that and the other border counties were in possession of the Confederate army long before the battle of Wilson's Creek, and were, of course, thus early subjected to the same robbery and pillage that has been visited upon that whole section since that time.

"The Union men in Stone county have been told that they must take up arms for the Southern Confederacy, leave the country within ten days, or suffer the extreme penalty. It is openly asserted by the Confederates, and understood to be by authority of the officers in command, that 'Fremont cannot carry out his proclamation in Southwest Missouri, and they will do it for him;' in other words, they will visit upon Union men the full measure of the sentence pronounced by General Fremont upon those in arms against the United States.

"A force of four or five hundred Union men is said to be yet remaining in Barry and Stone counties, under the lead of A. G. Smith, and a Mr. Galloway. These men are armed with rifles and shot-guns, and are capable of harassing the Confederate troops to a great extent. They are perfectly acquainted with the country, and any one who has traversed that region can imagine the advantages these men have among the hills of Stone county, over an enemy unacquainted with the passes and hiding-places of that county. This force is, of course, too small to assume the offensive."

Governor Gamble has summoned the State Convention to re-assemble at St. Louis on the 10th of October.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Jefferson city under date of Sept. 19, says:

"Where Ben McCulloch is seems a vexed question. One day he is marching towards Jefferson city at the head of twenty thousand men; the next he is hurrying forward to join Price's forces; and the third day he is—no one knows where.

"If McCulloch is in this region, it is believed General Hunter will attend to him, and prevent his reaching the Capital; but I do not believe he is in this neighborhood. The best information I can obtain places McCulloch at the head of some ten thousand Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas troops, way off in the Northwestern corner of the State."

The latest despatches, it will be seen, announce "Ben" en route for Lexington—and there is reason to believe the report is correct.

The same correspondent, alluding to the Confederate General Price, says he is very bitter against the Federal soldiers and all Union men—declaring, with a huge oath, that he would hang every Home Guard in Missouri before he was done with them. When told of the proportion of loyal citizens in various counties, respecting which he inquired, he exclaimed "Great God, has every Missourian turned —— abolitionist?"

The statement that when Colonel Mulligan refused to surrender, Gen. Price declared he would enter the town with a black flag, the well-known sign that no quarter would be given, and that from all his artillery the sable signals were displayed, is not credited here in military circles.

Gen. Pope (Union) seems to have as happy a faculty of, being in three or four places at once as Beauregard or Ben McCulloch ever had, at the times of their greatest ubiquity. Counting up the reports of correspondents in the several St. Louis papers, we find that Pope was in St. Joseph, Glasgow, Palmyra, Hudson, and at two or three other points on precisely the same day. He was following Green, surveying Platte bridge, marching to reinforce General Sturgis in Buchanan county, and hurrying to the defence of Lexington at the same time. It turns out that he arrived in Quincy on the 17th, and left there on the following day for St. Louis, where he arrived three days afterwards.

The Fight at Lexington.

The following particulars of the manner in which the fight at Lexington was at first conducted were published in the St. Louis *News* of the 20th inst.:

The Confederates, under Price, estimated at 15,000 or 20,000 in number, opened a fire with artillery on the Federal garrison. Early Wednesday morning the garrison promptly responded, and the cannonading from both sides was kept up all day long, and until ten o'clock Wednesday night, though it was much weaker during the night than in the day. The garrison were behind their entrenchments, around the Masonic College, at the outskirts of the city, and about a mile from the river. The Confederates were making their main attack from the south side of the city, but they had also taken possession of the city, thus placing the garrison between two fires.

They had seized three steamboats that had been sent up from Jefferson City with ammunition and stores for the garrison, taking possession of boats and cargoes. The garrison appeared to be making a gallant resistance, and it is the general belief that if their ammunition held out they would be able to maintain their position till the arrival of reinforcements. Gen. Sturgis, with 2,000 men, was at Knoxville, Ray county, twenty miles north of Lexington, at noon on Wednesday, and could, by a forced march, reach the river opposite the city by twelve o'clock that night; but, as there were no boats or skiffs on the north side of the river, it is difficult to see how he could effect a passage of the river in time to take part in the engagement.

Besides General Sturgis' force, there was another force of three thousand men under Colonel Smith, and still another under Colonel Groesbeck, on their way to Lexington from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The force under Colonel Smith had been sent from St. Joseph, at first, in pursuit of their half-organized rabble army under Patton, Boyd, and several other leaders, that left St Joseph last week; but General Pope, on learning of the precarious situation of affairs at Lexington, despatched fresh orders to them to hurry on to that place with all expedition. Mr. Wasson likewise states that there were thousands of persons, men, women, and children, from the neighboring country, gathered on the banks of the river opposite Lexington all day Wednesday, and up to ten o'clock at night, watching with intense eagerness the progress of the battle. They could not get across the river, however, to the opposite side, and were therefore ignorant of the result of the fighting.

A Description of Lexington.

We find in the Cincinnati *Commercial* the following description of the city of Lexington, just now a point of great interest:

"The painful suspense attending the anxiety for news from Lexington, Mo., is greatly enhanced by a consideration of the size and wealth of the place, and its importance as a strategic point. The population of Lexington and vicinity was made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State, excepting St. Louis. The early settlers in that region were attracted by the similarity of much of the country to that Eden of Kentuckiana, about Lexington, Ky., and they not only made their selections of land according to the standard of old Fayette, but carried the analogy to the naming of the county and principal town of their location in Missouri.

The city, containing now probably twelve thousand inhabitants, is situated on a high, rocky bluff, which there has its course on the south side of the Missouri river, and which slopes almost precipitously directly down to the bed of the river, making a very steep ascent from the landing up into the city. From the river of the city the land recedes slightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber, and is well occupied by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first-rate support to this hitherto thriving place.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 23.

Fremont's Proclamation.

The following is a sample of the kind of letters that have been pouring into Washington since the President's modification of Fremont's proclamation:

No. 379 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Monday, Sept. 16, 1861.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I regret the President's *quasi* condemnation of Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

General Fremont's position reflects faithfully the sentiments of the loyal people of the United States.

The hour is urgent.

By the law of nations, by the laws of Congress, by the law martial, and without a written or promulgated law *ex necessitate rei*, Fremont is right, the President wrong.

No loyal citizen receives harm by the liberation of a rebel's slave.

I know the school in which Gen. Fremont received his military education—its first and its last lesson inculcates subordination, obedience to superiors in command, and he (General Fremont) will obey, though the President requires an order countermanded.

But, I beg the President to remember in time, that a President is only the public servant of the loyal people. The voice of the loyal people of the United States will be heard in tones of thunder if rebels are not promptly brought to a rebel's end.

Presidents, Cabinets, Capitals—all, all, are nothing, standing in the way of the mighty will of a loyal people, hurrying, with money, property, life, reputation and sacred honor, to the suppression of a wicked rebellion.

Shall the rebellion be suppressed, cost what it may of blood, of treasure, and of time?

I will receive the President's answer.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

JOHN W. CALDWELL.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—It is supposed, if Lexington has surrendered, Price and his army will move down the river, and unless checked or defeated, attack Booneville, and then Jefferson City. Judge Field, who arrived here yesterday, having been a prisoner in Lexington and released, says Colonel Mulligan told him last Tuesday evening that he could hold out under any circumstances five or six days. This city is quiet, and no fears are entertained of the Confederates, whatever may be their force.

Chas. G. Ramsay, the proprietor of the *Evening News*, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Provost Marshal, and taken to headquarters for examination. His offence was publishing an editorial entitled "Fall of Lexington," reflecting in bitter terms upon the campaign of the military authorities in the Department of the West.

His paper was suppressed and all the manuscripts found in the office seized, and the building is now in possession of the Provost Guard. The name of the author of the article was divulged, and it is thought that the publication of the paper will be allowed to continue.

A correct report from Jefferson City says: Instead of 200 men en route for Quincy, 2,000 of Mulligan's command were sent over by the Confederates, released on parole, and are en route for Quincy.

Claiborne Jackson is at Lexington with the Confederate forces.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A special despatch from Quincy to the *Journal* says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant-Quartermaster to provide subsistence for 2,000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the Confederates.

From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 20.

FROM KENTUCKY.

It is now certain that the whole purpose of the movements made at Elizabethtown and Lebanon on Tuesday, under the orders of General Buckner, was to prepare the way for the invasion and conquest of Louisville by the Confederate forces from Tennessee.

The Home Guard from this city and Rousseau's Brigade were evidently quick enough to disappoint for a time the expectations of our enemies, and we hope that they are strong enough to maintain for the present the positions they have deemed it necessary to take to secure our safety. But we need not flatter ourselves that they must not be speedily strengthened. Troops beyond all question will come from Camp Boone or Camp Trousdale, or both, reinforced from the southern part of Kentucky, and other secession localities in our State, in sufficient numbers to sweep before them the comparatively small force that has gone from this direction, unless the latter shall receive a prompt and powerful increase.

We may as well take it for granted that the most extraordinary exertions will be made from Tennessee and the secession portions of Southern Kentucky to reach Louisville. It is notorious that the Secessionists of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky have for months past been looking to Louisville with eyes of hate and vengeance. Thousands of them have sworn to destroy our city utterly, and, no doubt, the struggle for the accomplishment of the hellish work is about to take place.

Latest from Gen. Sherman's Command.

A train arrived at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at an early hour yesterday, from Lebanon Junction, and by passengers who came up we have the latest and most reliable information from Gen. Sherman's command, which embraces a detachment of the Louisville Home Guards and Col. Rousseau's brigade.

We are informed by Sergeant John H. Kerr, of the Home Guards, that he left Muldraugh's Hill at an early hour in the morning, and made his way on foot to Lebanon, at which point he took the train to this city. When he left the Hill Colonel Rousseau's command was in possession of the ground, and were supported by the great body of the Home Guard, under command of Major A. Y. Johnson. The Federal forces occupied the Hill last night.

Passengers by the train bring us the intelligence that the leader of the party who burned the bridge over the Rolling Fork had been arrested, and was still held in custody. We could not learn his name.

The rumor that the bridge over Nolin Creek had been destroyed by the Union men was unwarranted.

From the best sources we learn that Rousseau's brigade is stationed at the burnt bridge over the Rolling Fork. Timbers have been prepared, and a large force is engaged repairing the bridge, and it is thought the repairs will be complete to morrow.

Last evening the Home Guards were encamped at the Lebanon Junction. Reconnoitering parties were sent out last evening in the direction of Muldraugh's Hill, having forded the Rolling Fork, but no enemy was discovered.

The rumors to the effect that the Federal troops had occupied Elizabethtown were erroneous.

A member of Captain Thomasson's company, attached to Colonel Rousseau's regiment, accidentally shot himself through the head on Wednesday night in camp and died instantaneously. We did not learn his name.

Regular trains for Bardstown and Lebanon will leave the city to-day, the train for Lebanon at seven o'clock A. M., and that for Bardstown at five P. M.

There was great activity and vigilance in Col. Rosseau's camp, and it was thought not improbable that an engagement would take place to-day or to-morrow.

The Louisville *Democrat* has the following:

A gentleman who reached our city yesterday morning reports that the Secessionists, under the lead of Henry E. Read, Richard Wintersmith, a gentleman by the name of Layne, and others, placed Elizabethtown under martial law or mob law, at the instance of General S. B. Buckner. After seizing a train and conveying it beyond Bacon Creek bridge, that bridge was burned, and sundry outrages committed upon Union citizens. The Secessionists then took possession of "Old Uncle Bob," as Robert Wintersmith is familiarly called, and compelled him, amid their savage yells, to burn the bridge over Rolling Fork. After committing sundry other outrages they fled.

Effect of the Action of the Legislature.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter from Paducah, dated Sept. 17, 1861, says:

The action of the Legislature of Kentucky has fallen upon the Confederates here like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. They fully calculated on a unanimous approval of the "extra constitutional sublime neutrality" policy, under which they have been so effectively aiding the Confederates and killing out the loyalty of Kentucky Union men. They are taken "all aback," and the wiser among them are "taking to their heels" while yet there is time afforded them to make their escape to Dixie. This yesterday morning, a gentleman living some twelve miles from here, seeing a lot of his neighbors, who have been loud-mouthed and blatant Secessionists, with their "traps" packed up, and marching with their faces toward the "land of cotton," he hailed them to know what they meant—in reply to which they swore that they could stand Lincoln's proclamation, Grant's proclamation, Fremont's proclamation, and all other "Black Republican stuff," but the action of the "Abolition Legislature of their own State" was more than they could stand, or would stand. Thus do they shake the dust from their feet as a testimony against Kentucky, that she had disgraced herself by becoming abolitionized.

Probabilities of a Collision.

It is probable that the Confederates may march upon us here, but I am skeptical about it, though it is certain that we will move against them as soon as we can get wagons to transport us, for the sooner we attack them at Mayfield the better for us, provided we go in sufficient force. Let them entrench strongly there, and they have the key to this whole section of country. But if they are driven from there, they must retreat into Tennessee, an I content themselves with defending their own soil. They boldly say that they will take "Jackson's purchase," (which is the name given to all that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river) out of Kentucky and attach it to Tennessee, and unless they are driven out of here soon, they will hold a mock convention and declare it out of Kentucky and the Union, and in the Southern Confederacy. A portion of the force from Bird's Point, Cairo, and Fort Holt, just opposite Cairo in Kentucky, sailed down the Mississippi last week, and are said now to be at Blandville, Ballard county, which is about the same distance from Mayfield that Paducah is; and if this be so, they will certainly start to-day or to-morrow, and attack the forces at Mayfield simultaneously.

Skirmishing in Kentucky.

CAIRO, Sept. 23.—The pickets of the Iowa Seventh, at Elliott's Mills, Ky., eight miles above Columbus, were approached on Sunday evening by a body of Confederate infantry, numbering fifty or sixty. The Iowa boys fired upon them, bringing down three or four. They returned the fire without doing any damage.

Another skirmish with the Confederates took place near Hunter, Mo., four miles below Norfolk, last evening. Three or four men and horses are missing. The Confederate loss is not ascertained.

Reports from below say that the Confederates at Columbus are crossing to Belmont; also that they are in possession of Blandensville, Ky., eighteen miles southeast of this place.

Gen. Buckner is stated to have taken possession of Greensborough, Ky., on the Ohio river, seventy miles above Paducah.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—The House bill passed, by a vote of 62 to 15, authorizing the Military Board to borrow $1,000,000 in addition to a million authorized May 24, on the State bonds, payable in ten years, and establishing a tax of 5 per cent. on a hundred dollars, to pay the bonds and interest, the said sum to be appropriated for the defence of the State.

The bill reorganizes the Military Board, making it to consist of Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, Geo. J. Wood, E. H. Taylor, and John B. Temple.

A resolution was offered, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, asking Gov. Magoffin whether the invasion of Kentucky by the Buckner has been made upon any consultation, advice or recommendation of any person connected with the Executive Department of the State.

The Senate resolution was adopted, that a committee of two from the Senate and one from the House be appointed to inquire by what authority and under what charges members of the General Assembly have been, as reported, arrested at Harrisburg.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu, the great Diuretic. See advertisement in another column.

DIED,

On the 23d instant, of dropsy, Mrs. CORDELIA STANDIFORD, in her 78th year.

Suddenly, on the 23d instant, DANIEL McCADDIN, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 23d instant, ANNA ELIZA, wife of Kennard Chandler, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 22d instant, CHARLES FREDERIC JACKSON, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late John Graves and Caroline M. Jackson.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 23, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Casualty 1; child-bed 3; cholera infantum 9; concussion of brain 1; congestion of lungs 2; consumption 16; convulsions 2; croup 4; dropsy 2; dysentery 1; debility 1; dysentery 3; erysipelas 1; bilious fever 1; scarlet fever 3; typhoid fever 2; inflammation of brain 4; inflammation of lungs 1; mania 1; old age 5; organic disease of heart 1; teething 3, unknown adult 3; unknown infantile 11; whooping cough 3—total 81.

Under 1 year 18; between 1 and 2, 13, between 2 and 5, 7; between 5 and 10, 4; between 10 and 15, 4; between 15 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 7; between 30 and 40, 12; between 40 and 50, 5; between 50 and 60, 5; between 60 and 70, 3; between 70 and 80, 3; between 80 and 90, 3; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still-births 3.

Males 51, females 31. Of which number 18 were colored persons—11 free; 4 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

DOCTOR F. TUMBLETY,

From Canada,

Will describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaint or illness, without receiving any information from them.

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 us means to cure all ills;
The simple Herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lea—
The e, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.

F. TUMBLETY, M. D.
Office, 220 BALTIMORE STREET.

1026 ☞ No charge for consultation or advice. 4m

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
61 NORTH CHARLES STREET

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

DANSKIN & CO.,
64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT

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AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

SHIRT,

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EVERYTHING,
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Fresh Teas,
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Family Flour.
For sale by
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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
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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,
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UNRIVALLED FOR ECONOMY,
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ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
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FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,
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Has for sale or exchange Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware at his store, corner of Calvert and Water sts
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Glass Cloth-Presser,
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Just received TWENTY TONS PURE RAW-BONE DUST, ground very fine and put up in strong new cotton bags. This is the best article in the market. For sale in lots to suit, by
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FOR RENT.—A fine four-story Iron front WAREHOUSE, No. 372, north side Baltimore street, between Eutaw and Paca streets, with fine airy and dry cellar. To a good tenant will be rented very low. Possession given 1st October. Apply to SMITH & NICODEMUS, 236 Baltimore street.
s23 tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mrs. MARGARET NICOLS, late of Baltimore city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of September, A. D. 1861. LEVIN WOOLFORD,
s23-1awtw* Executor.

REFUSE SALT.—500 bushels of Refuse Salt for sale by D. J. FOLEY & BRO.,
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CENTRAL REAL ESTATE,
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AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.
GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
DIMNESS OF VISION, IMPOTENCY AND INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH,
SICK-HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,
&c., &c.,
CAUSED BY
LOSS OF BLOOD!
MARRIED PERSONS, MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS, MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences it will be made evident to you, at that critical age when the system undergoes a change from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 50 to 55, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, age, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
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and there be convinced of *the fact*. We confess that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation of whatever cause originating.

All affections of the