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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The result of the election which took place in this city yesterday will be found summed up in another column. It will be seen that the Administration candidates have carried the city by an immense majority.

The latest intelligence from Hatteras Inlet is to the effect that the recent storm has rendered Forts Clark and Hatteras untenable. A portion of the stores which were landed from the steamer Spaulding were washed away during the gale; the forts were supposed to be badly damaged. The troops, exposed to the inclemency of the weather and without adequate food and clothing, are said to be suffering severely, and are, moreover, in constant danger of attack from the Confederate steamers that hold command of the Sound. Colonel Hawkins, commanding at Fort Hatteras, came up in the boat from Fortress Monroe yesterday, for the purpose of conferring with the military authorities in Washington in relation to the condition of his troops. It is thought that the post will have to be abandoned.

The latest news from the naval expedition is derived from the report of the master of the bark Honduras, who passed the fleet on the morning of Saturday last, between Cape Fear and Charleston. The exact destination of the flotilla has not yet been revealed, but it is generally believed to be either Bull's Bay or Port Royal Harbor. As the situation of Bull's Bay is but imperfectly known to most readers, we publish a description of the harbor. It will be noticed that the various creeks which find their outlet in the Bay communicate with Charleston harbor; but whether they are navigable or otherwise for vessels of light draught is not stated.

The news from Washington and the opposite shore of Virginia is meagre and uninteresting. The Confederates are said to have fallen back beyond Fairfax Court House and to have concentrated more closely upon their lines at Manassas. Only two regiments are supposed to occupy Centreville.

A telegram from Springfield, Missouri, under date of Nov. 2d, announces the arrival of the order from Washington superseding General Fremont in command of that Department. The address of Fremont to his troops on transferring his command to his successor is also given. There was said to be great excitement in the camps, and it is also stated that a large number of officers had declared their intention of resigning. A battle with Price, who had been reinforced, was imminent.

The States of the Southern Confederacy yesterday voted for Presidential Electors and members of Congress. The Congress assembles in Richmond on the 18th of February, and on the following day the votes for President and Vice-President are to be counted. As far as we are aware, there is no opposition to the present incumbents, Messrs. Davis and Stephens, and they will be inaugurated on the 22d—Washington's birth-day.

The New York *Tribune* has a report to the effect that General Wool has resigned. The editor states "that the report rests apparently on good authority, although no official information of the fact has been received."

There were 929 sick soldiers in the various Government hospitals in Washington yesterday. There are now seven different hospitals in the District of Columbia, and the four large buildings known as Minnesota Row have been taken, and are about being fitted up for like purposes.

SPANISH OUTRAGE IN LIBERIA.

A SPANISH FRIGATE DRIVEN OUT OF THE HARBOR OF MONROVIA BY A LIBERIAN BLOOD-OF-WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MONROVIA, Lib., Saturday, Sept. 14.—We have received the visit of the Spanish war steamer referred to in mine of the 29th of August. On the 11th of September, at 8 o'clock, she entered the harbor with a boat ahead and 3,200 or 3,400 sabres of all sorts together and 18 batteries of artillery on the ground. Many of the latter were composed of different calibres—Parrott guns, ordinary 6's and 12's, long and short, rifled and smooth; howitzers of 12 and 24 of various patterns; licornes, or reamed out Napoleon guns. The Parrott gun, made by the eminent founder at West Point, is a simple, workmanlike-looking piece of artillery, with a thick iron band shrunk on over the breech, and its range is nearly as great as that of the Armstrong, and its cost very much less.

The force of field artillery under McClellan is now very considerable, and it will surprise me very much if the Confederates have anything like equal metal. The General has exerted himself greatly to advance this arm of his service towards efficiency, and he has been much assisted by his chief of field ordnance, Brigadier-General Barry, of the regular United States artillery. Unquestionably, if these guns are well handled, there will be some thirty batteries in support of an advance on narrow point, which, considerable as the number may be, will leave field batteries still available for the flanks, and for co-operation with detached columns. It is asserted most positively that, though there is no outcry in the public press against the delay which is taking place, individuals of weight and position are again urging on the President and the Government the necessity of an advance for political reasons, and that pressure has been placed upon the authorities to try the fate of another battle. The mercantile interests are in great anxiety, and wish for some certain solution of their embarrassments as to the future.

The great demand for war supplies has given an artificial activity to trade in certain cities and districts, which is supplied out of the public purse generally. Short harvests in Europe may pour a flood of gold into the Western States, but it is out of the question that foreign commerce can resume its usual course while the States are distracted by civil war. The Customs' returns under this tariff are beginning to tell their own tale; but nothing else could be expected, for imports surely cannot be supposed to maintain their usual average when one half of the country cannot receive them and the other half is carrying on a war with its rebellious remainder. It is true that the South must be badly off also, but there passion does its work; the pride of the fierce aristocracy, their superiority in the field, in strategy, in political skill, the terrors of their slave volcano, sustain them. They are short of clothing and certain articles of food. Coffee at Richmond is 2s. 6d. per pound, and the Southerners must have it; blankets are most costly, shoes are scarce; but energy, determination and martial ardor abound.

In a former letter I expressed an opinion, which nothing I have seen or heard has induced me to alter or modify, that the North could, if it put forth all its strength, overrun the South. It has never occurred to me for one moment that the North could hold the South as a military province if the people in the Confederate States were as unanimous in their resistance after their armies were overthrown as they are at present. It must not be forgotten that in a contest greater even than this, the fight for national life, the popular enthusiasm and support languished and diminished, so that Hamilton complained bitterly in the *Federalist* that the collection of taxes had been abandoned by the State Government in despair. The trading interests must suffer far more than the agricultural in a prolonged war; the South can afford to play the waiting game in the natural order of events longer than the North. Whichever lasts the longer wins the race, and the North, knowing it has strength, but not so confident perhaps of its lasting, is impatient for speedy success. The champion has not finished his training, and it would be dangerous to send him into the ring, however full of courage and mettle he may be.

I am informed that the chiefs of the South are so confident, they say they would desire nothing better than to get a commission from Washington visit and report on the condition of their army. But if they could but visit Washington and see the magnitude of the preparations against them, they would, perhaps, be struck by the comparison. The intensity of feeling in the South is described to be greater than ever. Their resolution is adamant, and if they have, like the Federalists, Blair and Fremont controversies, they are kept in the dark. The discipline of both armies may be on a par, but I am inclined to think that in actual drill the Northern troops do not improve more rapidly, and are not better in hand than the Southerners.

October 8.—A review, or inspection, of cavalry and artillery going on. I cannot go—it is mail day—but I see the troops pass my windows; some few squadrons of cavalry and several batteries of artillery. Besides, I have two honorary aides, who go out and tell me all about the affair. One is an ex-officer of Austrian dragoons, and an ex-Crimean cavalryman; the other is an infantry officer *en retraite*, both Englishmen. They report the artillery fair, horses light, batteries rather a mixture, longs and shorts, rifled and smooth bores, carriages heavy, harness not well kept or clean, but strong and serviceable; men strong and serviceable too, but not "well set up," head-dress condemned. Report on cavalry not so favorable. Men don't ride, no seats, no setting up—nothing clean; horses rather mixed, saddlery and equipments, including swords, scabbards, spurs, bits, and metal work, generally very dirty.

As to bone and sinew, the men are as good as can be; the impression is, however, that they could not be relied on to stand or to make a charge in their present condition, and that they would do more harm than good if any attempt were made to handle them in the field. The Federalists seem to have increased their artillery force very much since their last advance, when they had only forty-nine pieces in the field. They have now more than three times as many more, well horsed, and an enormous increment is still spoken of. With their foundries, iron-works, and resources in skilled labor, there is no reason why they should not be able to fight their battles with artillery principally, and make a Solferino or Gonjerat of the affair.

MR. RUSSELL CRITICISES GEN. M'CLELLAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE CRIMEAN WAR.

October 9.—Having nothing more exciting to do the other day, I sat down to look over the reports of General McClellan, Major Mordecai and Colonel Delafield, who were sent as a military commission to Europe, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, at the close of the Crimean war. Perhaps the American people do not know that their commission was treated with neglect, if not with something worse, by the French authorities, and were not even permitted to see Marshal Pelissier; while the English gave them quarters in the camp of the Fourth Division, near Cathcart's Hill, rations, and passes, and horses, and detached a staff officer to wait upon them, and gave them passages in their steamers wherever and whenever they required them. General (then Captain) McClellan's report on the Crimea is contained in twenty-four quarto pages, well written, clear, and not destitute of a modest self-confidence.

He declares that his object in pointing out errors is to prevent similar mistakes on the part of the American officers; and then, observing "that it may seem absurd to compare small affairs with great," plunges into affairs by remarking that the American army completed the investment of Vera Cruz on the second day, while the Allies required nearly seven days to land and march about fifteen miles to the Alma. It is scarcely possible for an American to avoid comparisons in such matters, though they are introduced by deprecatory remarks. Vera Cruz is on the sea; the Mexicans had no fleet. Balaklava is nearly nine miles from Sebastopol; Kamiesh is between four and five. In effect, our landing at Old Fort, which commenced on the 14th, was interrupted by high surf and wind on the 15th; an army of 65,000 English, French and Turks, with ninety-two pieces of artillery, and about 1,100 cavalry, were ready to march on the 18th, fought at Alma on the 20th, gave two days to the interment of the dead and embarkation of the wounded, and, after a most hazardous march, gaining new bases of operation, opened fire from their batteries on the 17th of October, having invested the place on the 27th of September.

It is, indeed, absurd to compare small things with great. But Gen. McClellan—who never saw the Alma, be it observed—goes on to say the position was not really strong, nor was it at all improved artificially, and astounds one by declaring the Allies were nearly double the number of the Russians, "according to both accounts." Menschikoff admitted 36,000 men. Anitschkof says the Russians had 42 battalions, 16 squadrons, 11 sotnias of Cossacks, or about 1,000 irregular horse, 72 field-pieces, and 24 horse-artillery guns, which looks very like some 42,000 infantry, and 2,000 sabres. We know that our force consisted of 27,000 men, that the French had 24,000, and the Turks 7,000; but of these the Turks never fired a shot, and were not engaged at all. The Fourth (British) Division was not present in the action, and the Third Division were but very slightly engaged, part not coming up till the battle was over. The General considers the battle important only in establishing the *morale* of the Allies. Why, it caused the siege to be possible at all by leading to the defeat of the covering army! Had the Allies been beaten, it would, surely, have proved of some consequence.

Had Menschikoff never fought it, our operations against the place must have been still more uncertain; but our victory decided him to abandon Sebastopol and retire to Bakshi Saraï. The subsequent criticism, referring to the possibility of cutting off the Russians from Sebastopol, would not have been made if the General could have seen the ground or had been present on September 20, 1854. "Drive them into the city and enter at their heels!" No forts, no citadel, no fleet there to interfere with that programme! "Cut them off from Simpheropol." With the Woronzow road in their rear to lead to it, and in doing it to throw them back on their stronghold, Sebastopol, as well! So far from the battle being determined by Bosquet's turning the left (under the fire of the Allied ships,) the official account says that Menschikoff, pressed in front by the English, and on the left by the French, "*donna alors l'ordre au Prince Gortchakoff de retirer le centre et l'aile droite de nos troupes, plus de deux verstes en arriere de la position qui avait été choisie, ou les suivrent aussitot les troupes de l'aile gauche, qui avaient resisté au choc de toute la Quartrieme Division Francaise jusqu'au moment de la retraite generale.*"

When Gen. McClellan states the garrison consisted merely of four battalions and "the sailors of the fleet," he did not know, perhaps, that the latter consisted of about 14,000 excellent soldiers and artillerists, the flower of the Russian army, as the siege proved. Of the incidents of the flank march the criticism is unjust; the Scots Greys were close up with the guns, which were not in front; only one horse troop was there, and, instead of our coming on a strong Russian column, we merely hit on the very rear of the baggage-guard of one regiment. A plan for attacking the English at Mackenzie could not have been followed, as the only road for the attack would have led the enemy in a thin column between the French and the English, who were massed above and below it. In many other points the General was misinformed, but many of his observations, conceived though they may be in a spirit slightly *moqueur*, as far as the Allies, or rather the English, are concerned, show considerable quickness and military knowledge.

There were many things he could not have known without great trouble, and, perhaps, ought not to have criticised, as, for instance, his alleging that the English ought to have taken Kazatch instead of Balaklava. What would have become of the south of the plateau on which we were encamped? As it was, Kazatch was in bad weather quite unserviceable, and Kazatch was nearly under fire.—We had a joint occupation with the French, just as we have now at Vera Cruz. It was not Lyal, but Burgoyne, who first indicated the importance of the Malakoff, and perhaps it may be as well to add that, on the 8th of September the fall of the Redan would have determined the enemy to precipitate their retreat to the north side as effectually as the loss of the Malakoff, with the addition of causing them very great loss, and a possible surrender of masses of men, from the command of the Redan over the bridge, which could not be touched by the Malakoff.

How little did the young officer dream of his future destiny, or the events in his country so near at hand, when he wrote his Second Deduction from the Siege of Sebastopol, that mere individual courage cannot suffice to overcome the forces, "&c," but that it must be rendered manageable by discipline, and directed by that consummate and mechanical military skill which can only be acquired by a course of education instituted for the special purpose, and by long habit, and earnestly advocated the extension and improvement of militia and volunteer systems. The bulk of his report relates to the organization of European armies, in the cavalry arm especially, and does infinite credit to his industry, is well written, and must prove valuable to the officers of the regular army who read it.

THE UNITED STATES AS A PRAYING AND FIGHTING NATION.

From the London Times, Oct. 18.

A day of fasting and humiliation for national misfortune must have caused new sensations among the American people. Though religious even to superstition, and more than usually prone to those excesses of fanaticism which, in their effect on the human frame, approach the confines of madness and epilepsy, the Americans in their national capacity have been sufficiently pagan. Individually they have been miserable sinners; as a people they have been the greatest, most powerful, the most enlightened and virtuous that ever defied the universe. It cost the patriotic citizen but little to humiliate himself on ordinary occasions, to ask forgiveness for failings which all around him shared, or to confess sins which, in the opinion of the world, were not socially disgraceful. Religious observances of this kind have consequently been frequent among the sects which divide the American people.

The worshipper might even with proud humility ask that his countrymen might not be pulled up by the blessings vouchsafed to them, and that, as they were destined to stand at the head of the nations, they might ever be able to set a good example, and be a shining light to those dwelling in European darkness. But this comfortable and conventional self-abasement is very different from that which the people of the Northern States practised on the 26th of September. Then those who uttered the words of confession must have felt their truth. There is reason for humility, there is reason for penitence. With every variety of form, and in most of the languages of Europe, supplications were addressed to God throughout those vast regions for deliverance out of the present trouble.

The Union has burst asunder by explosive forces generated within itself, and now two republics stand like cliffs, which of old were the same rock, but which can never again be united. It is a bitter thing for the patriot to see his country fall, but it is worse to know that the cause was its own demoralization. The violence and the unrestrained passions which threatened to endanger the world have found a vent in America itself, and the result is the disruption over which the Northern half of the old republic lamented on the day of humiliation. There is, we think, reason to believe that the more educated Americans see the real causes of their misfortune. Far be it from us to dogmatize about democracy, or to attribute the civil war to republican institutions. The secession of the South was certainly not the necessary result of any form of government. Yet it is not too much to say that the form which democracy has taken during the last thirty years, or since the Presidency of General Jackson, was not unlikely to lead to such consequences.

The doctrine of the sovereignty of the people came to mean the sovereignty of any section of them; and half a dozen ruffians thought themselves entitled to hang a man on the ground that supreme power was vested in themselves. Amid all the turmoil of this war, there is, we think, a change in the morals of the community to be described. Where things had become so bad any alteration might seem an improvement, and it may be that those who hope for better things are doomed to disappointment. But still there is a faint glimmering of a new dawn. The Americans, who in private conversation with Europeans have for years admitted the faults of their political system, and the subserviency of their statesmen to the coarsest dictates of the multitude, are now inclined to believe that a return of peace, though it will show a mutilated Union, though it will give no security against the eventual secession of the West and the formation of three, if not four, confederacies on the continent, will yet be an era of better and more orderly government in the Northern States generally.

UNION DETECTIVES IN ENGLAND—THEIR OPERATIONS IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 26.

For some time past one of the principal topics of conversation in Liverpool, both on 'Change and in private circles, has had relation to a system of political espionage and terrorism which has for some time been exercised in this town in connection with gentlemen supposed to be directly or indirectly connected with the Southern or secessionist States of North America. We have heard of one gentleman being constantly dogged by private "detectives" for many months past. All visitors to his residence and place of business have been carefully scrutinized, and it is supposed that owing to "information received" from Liverpool, many persons, friends of the gentleman above alluded to, have been seized and searched, and in some cases imprisoned, immediately on their arrival at Boston and New York. Employees, it is said, have also, in some cases, been tampered with; and even the privacy of correspondence and of business affairs has been mysteriously violated.

We have also heard of cases in which goods sent from Liverpool for shipment by "suspected" firms have been watched from the manufacturing districts to the dock quays, and in some instances it is more than hinted that packages and cases have been opened furtively on route, and their contents overhauled and noted. We do not at present feel justified in giving publicity to all the rumors which point to the authors of these proceedings, so foreign to English ideas of everything that is fair, honorable and manly. We may, however, express our regret that they should be ascribed in any way to the emissaries of a great and free nation. We have no wish to interfere in political questions at issue between the North and the South, but nothing will do more to estrange the feelings of Englishmen of all classes and shades of politics than the introduction into our country of a system of political espionage, worthy only of the most despicable continental despotisms.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION IN MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 26.

Such an expedition as that whose departure from New York has already spread an uneasy apprehension among so many seaport towns on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico can, almost at its pleasure, cause these terrors to be exchanged for actual experience of the misery of a bombardment. That, however, is not war such as civilized nations wage in the present day, even when contending against enemies whose blood and language do not happen to be identical with their own. It is vengeance of a kind which a baffled and humiliated political party may not be unwilling to indulge in; but it will not render the slightest aid towards deciding when the rump of the Union shall recognize the independence of the Southern Confederation, or where the frontier line between the territories of the two republics shall be drawn.

These are really the only points that remain to be determined, and just as little will their settlement be promoted by the problematic success of that mysterious operation so glibly alluded to under the designation of the "seizure of a cotton port." No wishes on our part were ever entertained than that a warlike expedition can be necessary to induce the Southern States to sell their cotton for their own benefit, or, on the other hand, that anything less than a conquest of the entire country can compel them to part with it for the benefit of their enemies.

THE GLASGOW MERCHANTS ASK MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.

From the London News, Oct. 25.

The directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting on Wednesday, agreed to memorialize government to use its influence with the government of the United States to allow of some arrangement being made for the transmission of letters from England to the Southern States, the post office authorities of America having intimated that all letters to the Southern States would be returned to the writers though the dead-letter office.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

THE STOCK OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.—Willmer & Smith's *European Times* of the 26th ultimo says:

"The cotton market this week has again been very excited, and the daily advance in prices is still uninterrupted. A very large business has been transacted, and, with the continually decreasing stock and the remoteness of an adequate supply, the demands of holders in selling, and the eagerness of buyers in purchasing, has resulted in the extraordinary advance during the week of 1d. per lb. in American, ½d. per lb. in Surat, and ½d. per lb. in Brazil, and 1d. in Egyptian, upon the rates of Friday last. The sales to-day are 20,000 bales—10,000 on speculation and for export. The total sales this week are 145,810 bales, of which speculators have taken 34,340, American, 1,210 Bahia, 680 Egyptians and 45,660 Surats—total, 82,000; exporters, 1,540 American and 11,320 Surats—total, 12,860—thus leaving 50,860 bales of all kinds to the trade. There has this week been a decrease of 29,050 bales in the stock of American.

"The authorized quotations are:

"Fair—Dowds, 12½d.; Mobile, 12½d.; New Orleans, 12¾d.

"Cotton at Sea: There is no American cotton known to be at sea for this port. The amount on the water this time last year was about 33,000 bales. The quantity of East Indian at sea to arrive by the end of January is about 166,000 bales, against 44,000 bales same time last year."

THE GRAIN CROP IN ENGLAND.—The same paper says:

"The grain markets of the country during the week have ruled firm, but generally without further improvement from the rates current at the close of the past week, although in a few instances farmers' wheat being in short supply realized a little more money, while foreign, in exceptional cases, is quoted 1s. per quarter lower. The average returns of wheat for the week ended 19th instant are 124,242 quarters. We have had a quiet trade here, in the interval since Tuesday, with little doing in wheat or flour, the value of each remaining unchanged, while Indian corn has commanded more attention at Tuesday's decline. We have to note liberal arrivals of wheat, but those of flour and Indian corn are small; the principal item in our list of exports is 9,936 quarters Indian corn to Ireland and coastwise."

THE POPE AND THE AIRE.—A despatch dated at Rome, October 18, says:

"On Saturday last the Pope summoned several cardinals to a council at the Vatican, for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken against the Abbe Passaglia. This morning the police entered the house of Madame Fulgens with the intention of arresting the Abbe, but failed to find him. Madame Fulgens protested against this violation of her dwelling, declaring herself to be a British subject. During their visit the police seized all the Abbe's letters and papers. The Abbe on the exercise of his priestly functions, for having refused to make a retraction of his pamphlet. This affair greatly occupies the attention of the public at Rome."

REPORTED INSURRECTION AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The Paris correspondent of the *Star and Dial*, writing on the 13th, says:—The degree of excitement which the Compeigne entertainments have aroused in the midst of all good people here, is thrown into the shade by the announcement made in last night's *Opinion Nationale* of an insurrection in Russia. A circumstance which gives more apparent value to the announcement quoted literally by that journal from the *Czas* of Cracow, is, that for more than a fortnight the Havas-Bullier agency has not transmitted to Paris any direct despatch from St. Petersburg. According to the *Czas* a revolution at St. Petersburg is actually accomplished, and that the telegraphic lines between that city and Warsaw have been cut, the postal communication between both cities suspended during four days, and a telegram addressed to Gen. Lambert, stating that the people along with the army are besieging the winter palace. The *Czas* further states that in a few days there will at Warsaw be an attempt made to establish a provisional government, having for its object the proclamation of a Liberal government, dethrone the German reigning family, transfer the capital to Moscow, and make St. Petersburg a commercial free city. These statements want one element to give them credibility. They should have if well founded, been confirmed by the Cronstadt and Stettin telegraphic lines, which, as yet, have done nothing of the kind."

DUELLING IN PRUSSIA.—"Only the other day," says a letter from Berlin, "we had a fresh exemplification of what terrible lengths the duelling mania is apt to lead its adepts. Colonel Fechenbach, a nobleman in the Austrian service, belonging to the federal garrison at Frankfort, fell in love with a young lady whom his family supposed to be beneath him in point of rank. Wishing to disentangle him from the charms of the fair siren, they despatched one Freiherr von der Tann, a very old friend of the family, and himself advanced in years, to play the part of Mentor to the smitten soldier. The Freiherr, who was formerly a major in the Bavarian army, repaired to Frankfort, and did his best with Colonel Fechenbach, with but little result as to the relation of the two lovers. It has not transpired which of the two lost sence first, the monitor or his unwilling charge; but one day, when seated at the *table d'hote* of the famous Hotel de Russie, the friends entered into a dispute, which, according to their particular notions of intercourse between gentlemen, could only be settled by an appeal to arms. That very afternoon the duel came off, when the poor old Freiherr, who had undertaken the errand in the kindest spirit of disinterested friendship, was killed upon the spot. He had just a moment left to give his hand to the murderer before his spirit flitted from its earthly tenement. Colonel Fechenbach is now a fugitive, without a home or a friend, and with plenty of leisure, we should imagine, to reconsider the justice and morality of following out the so-called code of honor."

IRELAND.—It appears that, after years of warning and all the horrors of starvation, the Irish population are only partially willing to lose confidence in their favorite potato, and so far as information can be gathered from the western counties in the Province of Connaught, another period of famine is at hand. The late season has been wet and unfavorable for saving the potato crop, which has accordingly proved a failure; and the most accurate statistics from Mayo show that the grain crop will not suffice to keep the population alive for more than two months, and the attention of the authorities in England has been drawn to the prospective dangers which are impending over that sadly afflicted region.

MARRIED.

On the 1st October, by Rev. A. P. Stryker, of St. Barnabas Chapel, EDWARD BROWN to MARION TURNER, only daughter of the late Wm. H. Shipley.

At Ewaw Street Parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, SYLVANUS R. ALER to Miss EUNICE A. WAHBURN, both of this city.

At Epsom, October 31st, 1861, by Rev. Mr. McCartney, ELISHA F. KELLEY to LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Joshua F. C. Talbott, all of Baltimore county.

DIED,

On the 5th instant, in the 75th year of her age, MARIA HALL, daughter of the late Aquilla Hall, of Long Green, Baltimore county.

On the 5th instant, FREDERICK A. MEYER, in the 64th year of his age.

On Monday, 4th instant, MAHALA, wife of Moses Self, aged 54 years.

S. S. CHURCH, M. D., DENTIST, having no longer any connection with the Baltimore Dental College is prepared to devote his whole time to his profession. Office No. 39 North Charles street, Marble Building. 11*

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. G. A. HARRIS,
oct6-tf 61 NORTH CHARLES STREET

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
o31-tf 48 W. Baltimore street

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 25 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 8 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed an Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 8 NORTH STREET.
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES,
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT
PHOTOGRAPHS
n14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

CRICKET AND BASE BALL
IMPLEMENTS.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
mh25 tf Baltimore street.

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

FISHING TACKLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh 5- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

FAMILY GROCERY SUPPLIES.
Family and Extra FLOUR,
Bbls. $5,50, Bags $1.13.
Green and Black TEA,
Part 50c. Black, very nice.
Buckwheat and Corn Meal.
Hams (12½c.) Middlings Bacon.
Cranberries, Apples,
Cider, Old and Mild Cheese,
Champagne, Brandy, &c., &c.
For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
52 N. Charles street.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 BALTIMORE STREET,
Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

JOHNSTON'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
73 and 75 Second street.
MARINE,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
ISSUED UPON APPROVED RISKS, WITHOUT THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE PARENT OFFICES.
THOS. D. JOHNSTON,
FULLY AUTHORIZED AGENT
OF
TWELVE STRICTLY "A1" INSURANCE CO.'S,
whose prompt and honorable manner of transacting business, has given such universal satisfaction to Merchants and Property-holders in our city and vicinity for a number of years at their Baltimore Agency.
JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,
o24-tf0m 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET.

GEO. S. CLOGG
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's SHOES, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
GEORGE S. CLOGG,
c8-eo3m No. 161 Baltimore 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

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

EXTRA WHITE OAK WOOD!!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 8 NORTH STREET.
s10 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 Gortlan & Co.
ap8-tf W. MERRILL, Agent

DANSKIN & CO.,
NO. 155 BALTIMORE 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.,
mh11-tf 155 BALTIMORE STREET.

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by
N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
Pharmaceutists,
s8 North Charles street.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY
WARREN'S
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING,
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE.
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
jy26-tf Baltimore.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,
GREEN & YOE, Importers,
48 West 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

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. 8 NORTH STREET
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS
No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET
Between Calvert and South streets.

BALTIMORE GYMNASIUM,
Classes are now forming for the various exercises of the GYMNASIUM under the following instructors:
PROF. RENDERS, Teacher of GYMNASTICS and CALISTHENICS
PROF. OBENDHAL, Teacher of FOIL, BROAD-SWORD, SINGLE STICK and FRENCH BAYONET DRILL.
MR. MYERS, Teacher of SPARRING.
Annual subscription SEVEN DOLLARS.
Boys taken at FIVE DOLLARS. o31-eo6t*

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
NOVEMBER 7, 1861.
Dividends unclaimed for three years and upwards:

Henry Alston	$118 68	Barney Hinson	$714 69
John Allen	293 06	Jere Russell	77.72
Mary Howell	236.13	John Wilson	91.44

Deposits unclaimed for three years and upwards:

Bevan & Dunham	$1.47	S. G. Hoffman, Treas.	$33.20
A. Heirne	4.15	J. Johnson & Son	184.43
Clabaugh & Bros	1.28	J. H. McIlvoy & others	53.39
W. L. Clark	2	John McIlroberts, Jr.	10.00
Clark & Dorsey	11.68	S. Pittman	1.39
Davidson & Harris	9.66	Edward Miller	7.44
W. R. Green	93.00	W. A. Talbott	31.72
Griffin & Co.	3.31	T. Gist Thrall	11.42
S. R. Heath	1.46	J. R. Williams	2.78

Published under an Act of Assembly, January session, 1852, chapter 314.
H. MICKLE,
n7-1aw3w Cashier.

HAVANA CIGARS.
5,000 Londres Cilindrados, just arrived per brig "A. B. Patterson," for sale in bond or duty paid, by
C. G. DEGARMENDIA,
n7 tf 18 Commerce street.

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 created by the fastening of a coffin upon the solemn occasion of a funeral. mh6-tfr

RUBBER-GOODS HOUSE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. G. MAXWELL,
166 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
Adjoining Adams & Co.'s Express Office.
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND SANDALS, HAVERSACKS, GAP COVERS, RIDING AND WALKING LEGGINGS, BLANKETS.
Horse Covers, Hose, Belting and Packing, and every style of Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, &c o24-1m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
RETAILED
AT WHOLESALE COST PRICES.
Being desirous of closing out my stock by the 1st of January next, I will offer my stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., at Wholesale cost prices for cash. The stock consists in part of English WATCHES of celebrated make, such as—
Wm. Dixon, James Stoddart, Thos. Blundell, David Taylor, Jos. Johnson and others. Also, the American WATCH, all of which are cased in Gold Hunting cases of superior finish, including the DURAND "PATENT MAGIC," which can be worn either as an open face or hunting-case Watch by simply reversing the case.
I have also a large lot of Watch Movements of the above makes, which I offer as they are, or will case to order to suit the fancy of the purchaser. These Wat