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TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE OPERATIC FIASCO.

MESSRS. EDITORS: When will the community have the courage and determination to publicly denounce such Impositions as was witnessed at the "Gotschalk Opera" last evening? In no other country would such repeated impositions be tolerated. These "Italian" caterers of music have become so bold by the patronage bestowed and delicency shown them by our music-loving community, that they have the audacity to palm off any second or third-rate singers as "artists" of the first quality and reputation; and after issuing an attractive programme, at the last hour they substitute what they please—a medley concert for an Italian Opera.

After advertising and selling tickets for the opera of *Don Pasquale*, the "management" informs us in the *evening*, through the medium of the house programme, that in consequence of the illness of Sig. Susini, *Don Pasquale* cannot be performed, and a concert is substituted, with a scene from *Lucia de Lammermoor*.

The performance is inaugurated by a sublime overture performed by the "grand orchestra" of five musicians, and after patiently listening to the butchering and hurrying through of some fine pieces, we are informed, rather unintelligibly, by the way, "that the most interesting part of the entertainment is omitted in consequence of the sudden illness of Madame Hinkley Susini," and the audience is unceremoniously dismissed.

For this delightful entertainment we have the privilege of paying one dollar and fifty cents.

Now, all I have to say in conclusion is that such of the public who will encourage these people should be compelled to endure a concert of hand-organs and fish horns nightly, until they can learn to appreciate our own talented and accomplished amateurs in preference to such foreign talent as Mr. Grau's distinguished company.

Baltimore, March 14. CARLOS D.

[We give place to the above because we believe it expresses the sentiments of our citizens generally. It is but just to Mr. Gottschalk to say that no censure ought to attach to him, and it is due also to Madame Susini *nee* Hinkley, to add that she really appeared quite to ill too sing. For the rest, the censure is undoubtedly well-timed and well-deserved.—EDS. M. N. S.]

ANOTHER ATTACK ON GEN. McCLELLAN.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

THE ESCAPE OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again."

The Grand Army of the Potomac, after drilling and training, and parading and reviewing, for seven months, under its "Major-General Commanding," goes down to Acquia, and up to Lessburg, and out to Manassas, and finds deserted mud banks and a score or so of spiked guns. So much for "strategy!" So much for this comprehensive "plans" of George B. McClellan! So much for the terrible "anaconda" which was to crush rebellion in its folds! How long the foe has been gone, nobody can conjecture. But for the fact that the President and the Secretary of War fairly drove him into a movement, on pain of wresting from him his baton, it is doubtful whether McClellan would have discovered the absence of the enemy till midsummer.

To keep such an army here idle for seven months—the very flower of our forces—so admirably appointed in the quality of their arms, so abundantly provided with the most effective artillery, and with the very best Generals in the service to lead them—Heintzleman, McDowell, Sumner, Keyes, Franklin, Hooker, McCall, Wadsworth, and their compeers—to hold such an army within hearing of the enemy's cannon, from August to March, at an expense of three hundred millions of money, only to let the foe slip away at last and meet you elsewhere, may win for its commander, within the narrow quarters of his own personal staff, the reputation of a great strategist; but in the broad forum of common sense and true patriotism it will affix upon him the ineffaceable epithet of a shallow charlatan, or something worse.

The public opinion of Washington is divided on the question, but it is only as to which epithet most appropriately belongs to McClellan—that of charlatan or—the other! The calmest observers are inclined to let him slide easily into the former category, and be early forgotten. Of all the delusions of the XIXth Century—an era prolific of humbugs—that of trying to make a great military chieftain out of McClellan is the most fit to be described as "a sell." There never has been any real, solid foundation for the reputation he has enjoyed for the last nine months. I venture the assertion that, ere another nine months roll around, such will be the general opinion of the country. I was here in August. Then his reputation seemed lofty and imposing, though rather shrouded in mystery. I visited the city in October. Then it was colossal and brilliant. December saw me here again. Then, to penetrating eyes, it looked like the leaning tower of Pisa, seen through a mist. To-day, it is utterly prostrate—i. e. among all who are capable of appreciating the case and its consequences, and always excepting those whose blindness and prejudices impel them to cling to a toppling column, until it falls and crushes them. Even those who have been the most calm and conscientious in their confidence in McClellan, admit that if the fog in front of Washington has stolen a march of him and got clean away, then has he turned out to be what one of his Generals pronounced him in my hearing three months ago—"a dead failure."

The prevailing sentiment among thinking men here is that the times and the crisis are too serious to sacrifice anything to save the reputation of any individual, and especially one who has done nothing to give him the slightest hold upon the public mind or heart. If the affair turns out to be as bad as it is now believed to be, and McClellan does not overtake the foe and crush him within this week, there will be a stern demand for his removal. As it is universally understood that he has been the insuperable obstacle in the way of an advance for the last four or five months, so there is a nearly unanimous disposition to hold him officially responsible for this sad failure along the lines of the Potomac. Nearly all his leading Generals have been against this inert policy. The President has been hostile to it. And when the people learn that the energies of their great army have been sacrificed, for seven months, and at a cost of hundreds of millions, to the incompetency, the imbecility, the vanity, or the ambition of an inconsiderable person, they will insist upon a change.

Such is the feeling at the capital, as the news from our advancing columns comes in upon us.

From the Cairo Correspondent of the World.

OUR MISSISSIPPI GUNBOATS.

General Halleck has, I believe, signified his desire that the fleet should push down the river as quickly as possible. Commodore Foote, who has hitherto been so prompt in his actions, seems for the first time to be in arrears. It is stated that he cannot consent to venture into another heavy engagement until his gunboats are rendered more secure. He has, at Forts Henry and Donelson, lost four pilots by shots passing through the pilot-houses. These, as may be seen, are like conical mounds, rising about six feet above the scaly back of the leviathan turtles, and are pierced with holes through which the pilot observes the action and gives direction to the wheelsman, who is in the centre of the boat. The pilots have expressed a decided unwillingness to resume their labors, since the melancholy affairs of their comrades, until the pilot-houses have been further protected. About a foot thickness of solid timber, covered with light iron plate, formed the original protection, to which is now added several inches of live oak and two and a half inches of plates. The tremendous impact of a 120 lbs. shot, when hurled against a structure so elevated and hollow, at short range, is sufficient to sweep through it as if built of rushes. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the pilots express some hesitancy at assuming their posts, more particularly as the Confederates, by means of their former successes, purposely aim at the pilot-houses in order to disable the boat. The boats, it is presumed, will all be ready for action in a few days. The experience of the Cumberland and Tennessee has suggested some other improvements and precautions to meet the altered circumstances on the Mississippi.

It will be recollected that the Essex at Fort Henry was disabled by a shot into her boilers, and drifted out of action. At Donelson the Cincinnati (flag-ship) and Louisville had their steering apparatus shot away, and also drifted out of the engagement. The consequences of a similar mishap at Columbus, Island No. 10, or at Randolph, would hardly be so easily avoided. Here the vessel, unless speedily rescued while under fire, must drift into action under the enemy's guns. The current on the Mississippi is strong, (at Columbus, on account of the narrow channel, it is now eight miles an hour,) and woe befall the gunboat which is left to the mercies of the current without steering apparatus or motive power to get out of range. The service is hazardous, and tugs will be in requisition, or the place must be speedily reduced.

The mortar-boats may be of invaluable service in shelling the enemy's forts, as they can be moored at the extreme range of the enemy's rifled guns, and pour in their monster shells comparatively beyond danger.

A story of the singular adventures of a bank bill is given by the Boston *Transcript* as follows:

"A ten-dollar bill of the Old Colony Bank, Plymouth, was brought to this city on Saturday as a curiosity. The bill, while in the hands of a person in Bridgewater, was seized by a dog, chewed and swallowed before it could be rescued from him. The animal was at once killed, and the mangled pieces of the bill secured. The gastric juice had acted somewhat on the edges, destroying them, but they were very neatly pasted together, so as to pass current. The bill recovered of the bite; the dog it was that died."

The Prince of Wales has been visiting Venice, where he visited the Empress of Austria, and, after inspecting the ducal palace and the other points of interest, left on his way to the East.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from citizens of Orleans, Vermont, declaring their belief that slavery is the whole cause of the rebellion, and praying, therefore, that the slaves be restored to their inalienable rights as a means of crushing the rebellion.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the cause of the failure of certain contracts for steam machinery, and remit penalties connected therewith. Adopted

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, introduced a resolution to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division to officers without regard to seniority, and also to authorize the President, at his discretion, to discharge any officer from the service for incompetency or other cause.

Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and McDOUGAL, of California, objected to the latter clause as a dangerous delegation of power; and Mr. WILSON reported that the Senate had already passed a resolution of similar import. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Committee on Public Lands were directed to inquire into the expediency of completing the surveys of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill authorizing the construction of an iron-clad steam "ram" and iron-clad gunboats, and for finishing the Stevens battery, building at Hoboken. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 for the ram, $730,000 for the battery, and $1,000,000 for the gunboats. Also, $500,000 to enable the Washington navy-yard to construct iron plates and other necessary work. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, the bill from the House to allow notes to issue in favor of the United States for lands sold by them in Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, the bill to extend the provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1852, granting the right of way to rail, turnpike and plank roads for an additional five years, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, the resolution explanatory of an act granting lands to railroads in Wisconsin, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the Spanish bark Providencia, wrongfully seized by the blockading squadron, was taken up and passed. It appropriates over two thousand dollars for damages.

The special order—the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Powell—was taken up, and that gentleman spoke at length in his own defence. He said that his colleague (Mr. Davis) was the author of the preamble and resolution for his expulsion, as they were in his handwriting, though offered by another Senator. When he had any assault to make on his colleague he would inform him of it and would do it in his own proper person.

He proceeded to show that the Union party in Kentucky had instituted there the neutrality ground, and he had only acted with them, as did Mr. Davis. Now his colleague wanted him expelled for doing what himself and party had done, and because he has been opposed to coercion, as if neutrality was not the same thing. He reviewed the whole movement in Kentucky, showing he had faithfully acted with the sentiment of his State, and done all that he could for the preservation of the Union, holding on to the old State organization, while others went off to the Provisional Government—Bell men (his colleague's Presidential candidate) as well as Breckinridge Democrats.

Mr. Davis replied at some length, discussing secession, Mr. Powell's votes since the battle of Bull Run, &c.

The question was taken, and the resolution for expulsion rejected—yeas 11, nays 28.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to authorize the President to transfer the money appropriated by the act of February 20, 1862, for fortifications, to the construction of iron-clad steamers. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the organization of the army corps, and of the staff attached to divisions of the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked that the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Com. A. H. Foote, and the officers and men of his command, be taken from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage.

Mr. SEDGWICK, in urging the immediate adoption of this resolution, said that a despatch was received last night at eleven o'clock, stating that he (Com. Foote) should attack Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, this morning. If he should be killed, it would be a pleasure to know that the thanks of Congress were given him on the day of his death.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the coinage bill with the Senate amendments, some of which were concurred in and others non-concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to take up the House bill authorizing the establishment of a mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, objected.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, reported from the Committee on Patents a bill to promote the progress of useful arts. Referred.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorizing the banks of this District to issue notes of a lesser denomination than five dollars, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, objected.

The bill providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, was passed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a list of all officers and men of the United States army of the Potomac killed, or died from wounds, since the 4th March, 1861; and also a list of those discharged, with the reasons for their discharge. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that the provision for collection by Federal officers did not apply to any State which shall, through its governors, notify the President such State will cause to be paid over the duties and taxes assessed by this act. The amendment was lost.

After the adoption of several unimportant amendments the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without coming to any conclusion thereon.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

From the New York Tribune, March 13.

IS BURNSIDE SAFE?

Where are the Rebels who have evacuated Manassas? Of their present position, we have only vague and conflicting rumors. They are said to have sent a portion of their forces north, with a view to reinforce Jackson near Winchester, but this seems doubtful. At all events, the main body must have fallen back upon a more southern line of defence—possibly the Rappahannock. From this line there is immediate and direct communication by railroad with Richmond, and it seems probable that a considerable portion of their forces is in the neighborhood of that city. Richmond, however, is within half a day's ride of Norfolk, and this suggestion brings their forces into a somewhat startling proximity to the gallant but small army of Burnside.—At the latest accounts, he was advancing from Winton toward Suffolk, an important centre of the railroad lines which connect Norfolk and Richmond with the Southwest. At that point, it was rumored some days ago, that a considerable force was collected to meet him. A very recent letter of our correspondent from Elizabeth mentions a report current there that Bragg, with 7,000 troops from Pensacola, had arrived at Norfolk for its defence, and that a force of some 20,000 was gathering in North Carolina near Newbern, which could be thrown into Burnside's rear in the event of his moving upon Norfolk.

These suggestions give a very unsatisfactory aspect to our affairs in that quarter. Burnside's force is small, and comparatively isolated, with any large body of the Rebels upon their own ground. It would not seem at all impossible that a force should be accumulated in his rear which might prevent his retreat, if he shall be found to have moved so far inland as to be beyond the protection of his gunboats. If in addition to this, the Rebels should have the vigor to move down any large portion of their force from Richmond upon him, he might be placed in a condition of serious danger. We have not the highest opinion of the Rebel tactics, and do not absolutely imagine that they are actively intent upon this line of policy; but we should feel very seriously alarmed at any indication of their adoption of it. A portion of their force upon the line of the Rappahannock would arrest for some time the advance of our main army, which in a territory so wooded and hilly must of necessity be slow. At that river some considerable resistance might be made, quite enough to prevent our crossing for some days, and to retard our onward movement from that point to Richmond.

In the meantime the Rebels, having command of the amplest railroad facilities, might transport half their army to Norfolk, or nearer still, to Suffolk, which is within about eighty miles of Richmond, and by a short march from that point dash them upon Burnside's division. The result could hardly be doubtful. He must yield to overpowering numbers; and, if cut off from his ships by a simultaneous movement in his rear, the surrender of his whole force would be inevitable.

Obviously, nothing but the most prompt and decisive movements of our main army can secure Burnside against the assault of overwhelming numbers, since—whether originally designed or not—the practicability of a successful stroke in that direction must suggest itself to the Rebel commanders. His salvation lies in the fact that the advance of our troops shall be rapid enough to keep the Rebels fully occupied, and prevent their detaching any portion of their force to crush him.

The hat business in New Jersey is very brisk, the many factories in Newark, Orange, Milburn and neighboring towns being fully employed, and the demand for operatives being greater than the supply. The style manufactured is mainly the soft hat.

IMPORTANT, VERY.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes to that paper that ever since the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, on Sunday last, *he* has had a "powerful solicitude" for the welfare of Lieut. Worden.

There are 1,689 persons at present in the New York City Almshouse. The war has had no effect in decreasing the inmates of this "popular" institution, and the number of inhabitants at present within its walls will compare favorably with those of any previous season.

The amount paid for the transportation of troops upon the several railroads in which Michigan is interested is as follow: Detroit and Milwaukie, $14,022; Dayton and Michigan, $4,618; Michigan Southern, $110,321.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
(Regular Sessions.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock.—Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners stating that the number of hands employed in the City Yard is 33, selected equally from the several wards. Laid on the table.

Mr. HOOPES called up the resolution appropriating $5,500 to William F. Marshall, architect to the City Hall. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 yeas to 1 nay—Mr. Sauerwein.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution directing the City Commissioners to have the trees in Madison Square pruned. Laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution granting permission to C. F. Munder & Co. to erect a steam engine on their premises, No. 27 South Liberty street. Adopted.

Also a report with a resolution granting permission to Charles Shipley to continue certain flues in use. Laid on the table.

Mr. DUER presented a report from the Committee on Water referring the petition of Charles Meyers to the Water Commissioners. Laid on the table.

Mr. SULLIVAN called up the resolution appointing the Mayor ex-officio, the Presidents of the two Branches, and a member from each Branch, a committee to visit Washington and urge upon the President the necessity of ordering the work on the United States Court House to be resumed. Carried.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met.—CHARLES J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. DEAN presented the petition of Samuel Ayres, asking permission to extend a sign in front of his property on Block street. Referred.

An ordinance providing for the re-organization of the Water Board was received from the First Branch, read, and laid on the table.

A resolution allowing James Jervis to use a steam engine on his premises, No. 70 Washington street, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the City Register to pay W. T. Marshall $5,500 for his services as architect of the new City Hall, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

The Branch then adjourned until Monday afternoon, at five o'clock.

From the Washington National Republican.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

The plan at the West, as given out, seems to be to flank Memphis by seizing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, by a short march from the Tennessee river. The national forces are accumulating upon that river. Among others, troops are being moved over from Fort Donelson to Fort Henry, which is on the Tennessee.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MARCH 14.

Arrived.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.
Schr Hiawatha, ——, from Boston—hay to Kelsey & Gray
Schr Romney, ——, from Boston—hay to Kelsey & Gray
Schr J Ireland, Bowen, from New York—to Kelsey & Gray; government stores to order
Schr Smith Tuttle, Mayo, from Portland—potatoes to C M Jackson & Co; sugar to J P Thompson & Co
Schr Harper, Gemadge, from West Indies—molasses to A Boston & Sons

Cleared

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, from New York—to J A Shriver.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, Perryville, Md—S Phillips & Co
Schr Ocean, Wilson, Washington, D C—W Applegarth & Co
Schr Morning Light, Ruark, Philadelphia
Schr N M Tanner, Paty, West Indies—R & H R Tucker
Schr Hannah Martin, Sleight, New Haven, via Harper's Straits—Rose & Lyon
Schr Cornelia A Crook, Evernham, New York—Rose & Lyon
Schr Daniel Brown, Heald, New York—E Pratt & Bro
Schr White Cloud, Leavett, New York
Schr Federal Hill, Edwards, Alexandria, Va—W Applegarth & Son
Schr Butterfly, Hubbard, do
Schr Island City, Conklin, do—W Rhoads & Son
Schr Amanda, Knowles, do
Schr Harmony, Bedwell, Fortress Monroe—Jas Sullivan
Schr W Ogden, Johnson, Accomac, Va
Schr S B Melson, Causey, Snowhill, Md
Schr Izarah, Ruark, Hooper's Island
Schr Orange, Gibson, Deals Island
Sloop Sparks, Phillips, Bellehaven, Va
Sloop Sarah Jane, Rider, Philadelphia—Jas Sullivan

Sailed.

Brig Echo, Benson, Mayaguez, P R, in tow of steamtug Vigilant

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York, 12th inst
Schr Era, Sedrick, New Bedford, 11th inst
Schr Statesman, Halsey, New York, 11th inst
Schr John Price, Baker, Boston, 11th inst
Schr Pathaway, Thompson, Philadelphia, 13th inst

Clearances for Baltimore.

Schr S J Hoyt, Cranmer, New York, 11th inst
Schr Geo W Krebs, Emerson, Philadelphia, 11th inst
Schr A Heaton, Warthman, New York, 12th inst
Schr T H Thompson, Sylvester, Boston, 12th inst
Schr Charm, Crowell, Boston, 12th inst

Memoranda.

Ship Helene, (Brem) for Liverpool, and bark Copernicus, (Brem) for Bremen, and four other vessels, names unknown, all went to sea, 8th inst
Ship Deerhaven, (Brem) Hilken, for Baltimore, sailed from Bremen, 20th ult
Bark Mon Iamin, Ferrell, for Rio de Janeiro, sailed from New York, 12th inst
Brig Evelina Hutter, Chase, from Bordeaux, arrived at Table Bay, C G H, Dec 25
Brig Ianthe, Ellingwood, from New York, arrived at Wiscasset, 7th inst
Brig Elisha Doane, Loring, from Boston for Baltimore, arrived at Newport, 10th inst
Schr Challenge, Loring, from Boston for Baltimore, arrived at Newport, 10th inst
Schr Wm Bacon, Bearse, from Boston for Baltimore, arrived at New York, 11th inst
Schr F Simmons, Cobb, from Boston for Beale Island, arrived at New York, 11th inst
Schr John Tyler, Bowen, from Provincetown for Baltimore, arrived at New York, 11th inst

Foreign Ports.

NEW YORK, March 12—Arr barks M E Trout, Sagua; Eagle, Fort Pickens; brig Crimea, Sagua; schr D Faust, Port Royal——Cld steamships Columbia, Havana; Hope, Liverpool; barks Solstice, Queenstown; Julia, Cork; Palmetract, Queenstown; brig Minnie Miller, Marseilles; schr Okalona, Port Royal

12th—Arr ships Star of the Union, Callao; London, London; Henrietta, Londonderry.——Cld ship Lilian, Queenstown

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Arr schrs W Salisbury and Ald, Fortress Monroe; North Star, Maryland——Cld barks Wilhelmine, Liverpool; H Grezory, Ship Island; brigs Nathan, Trinidad; Olive Matilda, Port Spain; schrs Snow Flake and J Williamson, Jr, Fortress Monroe; Cornelia, Annapolis

BOSTON, March 12.—Cld bark Mary C Porter, Goree; schr Wild Rover, Deals Island

PORTLAND, March 11.—Arr bark R H Knight, Sierra Morena; brig Fannie, Cardenas——Cld brig Model, Cardenas

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT, MARCH 14

SHIPS.

Ann E Hooper, Hooper, New York—J Hooper & Co
Albert, (Brem) Klamp, Bremen—A Schumacher & Co
Flora McDonald, Fuller, for Liverpool—R Leslie & Son
Martha Whitmore, Preble, Europe, Feard & Rogers
Neptun, (Brem) Bahle, Liverpool—A Schumacher & Co
Onward, New York—C M Jackson & Co
R C Winthrop, Norville, Marseilles—James I Fisher & Sons

BARKS.

Amelia Gehring, Haynie, Bordeaux—John M Bandel
Contest, Allen, Cape Town, C G H—master
C A Jones, (Br) Francis, Ireland, Kirkland, Chase & Co
Delaware, (Br) Steed, Demarara—W H Perot
Gustav, (Brem) Callin, Liverpool—A Schumacher & Co
George & Henry, Gunby, for Bremen—Fitzgerald, Booth & Co
Henry A Didier, Hubbard, ——W Applegarth & Son
Sharston, (Br) King, Liverpool

BRIGS.

Abbott Lawrence, Fuller, Boston—R M Heslen
A J W Applegarth, Groves—W Applegarth & Son
Canada, Leary, Pacific, Fitzgerald, Booth & Co
Chesapeake, (Br) Gwynn, Demarara—W H Perot

SCHOONERS

Adele, Snow, for freight—C M Jackson & Co
Abigail Jennings, Lake, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Albert Mason, Douglass, New York—Rose & Lyon
A E Douglass, Coleman, Boston
A C Dennis, Tooker, New York—Rose & Lyon
A W Thompson, Reeves, Alexandria—Jas Sullivan
Batavia, Reed, Boston—Kelsey & Gray
Breeze, Brown, New York
C B Jones, Thompson, Portland—C M Jackson & Co
Courier, Higgins, Damariscotta—Rose & Lyon
C H Moller, Allen, ——, C M Jackson & Co
C A Heckscher, Stubbs, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Cornelia A Crook, Evernham, New York—Rose & Lyon
Carlton Jayne, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Daniel Brown, Heald, New York—E Pratt & Lyon
D B Warner, Hawkins, New York—Rose & Lyon
D E Wolf, Jacobus, Hatteras Inlet—Kelsey & Gray
D C Hulse, Kempton, New York—Rose & Lyon
Dwight Hill, New York
Ella, Marston, Rockland—Kelsey & Gray
E G Fogg, Lombard, Boston
E D Hart, Low, Porto Rico—Kelsey & Gray
E Arcularius, Haskell, Rockland
E W Benton, Taylor, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Empire State, Smith, Gloucester—master
E J Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son
Elmira Cornelius, Sampson, New York—W Rhoads & Son
E R Bennett, Irwin, New York—W Rhoads & Son
F Merwin, Thomas, New York—Rose & Lyon
Free Wind, Jones, New York—Rose & Lyon
Fairwind, Room, ——, Bevan, Phillips & Co
Fanny, Stokes, ——, W Rhoads & Son
F H Leland, Smith, New York—Rose & Lyon
George & Emily, Harris, Portland—Kelsey & Gray
Geo Henry, Smith, Philadelphia—W E Woodyear
Geo Twible, Miller, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son
Governor Burton, Winsmore, New York—Rose & Lyon
Geo S Adams, Crowell, New York
G W Rawlex, Allen, St George—Kelsey & Gray
Harper, Gamage, West Indies—A B Morton & Sons
Herschel, Birdsall, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Hannah Martin, Sleight, New York—Rose & Lyon
Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston
Herald, Knight, Newburyport—Curtis & Post
Highland Chief, McIntire, Portland—C M Jackson & Co
Hiawatha, ——, Boston—Kelsey & Gray
Idadelle Torre, Jones, ——, W Rhoads & Son
Ida V McCabe, Pickup, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son
John James, Baker, Boston
Joe Hunter, Haley, Alexandria—Jas Sullivan
J Ireland, Bowen, New York—Kelsey & Gray
Jas I Day, Sparrow, New York—R M Heslen
Jas Jones, Hazleton, New York
J P Armitage, Fisher, New York—W Rhoads & Son
John Forsyth, Applegate, New York
J V McCabe, Pickup, ——, W Rhoads & Son
Kensington, Thomson, New York
Lucy W Alexander, Rose, Rockland—Kelsey & Gray
Laura Gertrude, Campbell, New York—Rose & Lyon
L Shlegher, Chance, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son
Leader, Barton, St Johns, N B—Kelsey & Gray
Luther Child, Kelsey, Boston—R M Heslen
Marrietta Smith, Matthews, New Haven—Rose & Lyon
M M Freeman, Howes, New York—R M Heslen
N M Tanner, Paty, Dominica—C Pendergast
Norman, Atwood, ——, Kelsey & Gray
N H Smith, Dayton, New York—Rose & Lyon
Neptune, ——, New York—W Rhoads & Son
Ocean Wave, Teluff, New York—Rose & Lyon
Priscilla, Crowther, Hotteras—W Applegarth & Son
R W Troth, Johnson, Ponce, P R—S G Hand
Rebecca, Magee, New York—Rose & Lyon
Romney, ——, Boston—Kelsey & Gray
S H Poole, McFaddon, Portland—Kelsey & Gray
Smith Tuttle, Mayo, Portland—C M Jackson & Co
Sea Gull, Howland, New York—S Phillips & Co
Statesman, Mott, New York—Rose & Lyon
S B Strong, Smith, New York—Rose & Lyon
Sarah Fisher, Edwards, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son
S E Jones, Jones, New York
S E Parker, Fitzgerald, Boston—Rose & Lyon
Steamlet, Stokes, Philadelphia—W Rhoads & Son
Wm Donnely, Donnely, Philadelphia—Jas Sullivan
West Wind, Burnett, New York—Rose & Lyon
Wm Allen, Cranmer, New York
Wm Capes, VanName, ——, W Rhoads & Son

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by Rev. Wm. F. Pentz, JOHN COUGLER to MARTHA W. BIDDISON, all of Baltimore county.
On the 13th of February last, by Rev. D C Johns, Capt. THOS. G. TROTT to Miss CATHARINE J. YOUNG, both of this city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 14th instant, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR ANNANDALE, second son of J. E. H. and Annie C. GRAY, in the 5th year of his age.
On the 13th instant, ADAM BUKKR, aged 47 years.
On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH CATHERINE, aged 27 years, consort of John McManus

PATENT BARLEY FLOUR
FOR INFANTS' FOOD.
Strongly recommended by the Faculty as a nutritious food for infants; much approved for making a delicious Custard, Pudding, &c. For sale by
N. H. JENNINGS & Co.,
mh14 tf 88 N. Charles street.

GROCERIES, PLAIN AND FANCY.
Also,
20 half bbls. Roe Herrings, at *very reasonable prices.*
A few bushels French Red and Mexican Black Beans.
Also,
Mackerel, Sardines and Codfish.
Laguayra Coffee 25c., Java 30c.
For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
mh14 tf 52 North Charles st.

SPRING, 1862.
Elegant and Attractive
STOCK
of the Newest and Latest Spring Styles of PARIS
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACKS,
in Cloth, Silk, &c., at
JOSEPH BICKERTON & Co's,
mh14 tf 183 Baltimore street, two doors from Light street.

1862.
SPRING OPENING
OF
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
AT
W. F. OWENS,
205 *BALTIMORE ST.*
Have opened THIS DAY a FRESH SUPPLY of SPRING GOODS, such as
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves of all kinds,
Shirt Fronts of latest styles, Under Wear, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A very attractive assortment of FANCY CHINTZ for Shirting.
☞ Terms cash.
mh11 tf W. F. OWENS,
205 Baltimore street.

CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!
THE VERY BEST
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS
PURE, FINE AND RICH!
AND
OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.
For sale by
HIRAM E FOX, corner Baltimore and Light streets
G. H. HOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore
J. A. SMITH, 153½ Baltimore street.
SUPRO BRO., 199 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUPRO, 121 Baltimore street.
J. F. BERNARDI, corner Calvert and Baltimore.
WM. S. CROWLEY, 123 North Gay street.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORES in this city.
PURE, FINE AND RICH.

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.
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UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
AND EQUAL TO NEW EVERY SEASON.
For further information address or call on
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TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The undersigned having on hand a large stock of BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL of all the various sizes, has determined to reduce the prices to
$5.50 and $5.75
PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.,
delivered free of charge, in any part of the city.
CUMBERLAND COAL.
A fresh stock on hand and daily arriving. Lump for domestic use, Run of Mine for manufacturing, and fine for Smiths' purposes.
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CIGARS.
Java and Laguayra COFFEE.
Superior and very choice Green and Black TEAS.
Lard Oil $1.00 per gallon.
Hams to and 11 cts.
Brown Sugar 9 and 10.
Crushed No. 12½.
For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
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FISHER BROTHER & Co.,
FRENCH DYERS AND SCOURERS.
Office (old stand), No. 139 West Fayette street, between Park and Howard, and
No. 42 Baltimore street, south side, three doors east of Gay.
We take the liberty to inform our customers and public generally, that we have combined with our FRENCH SCOURING & FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, and will be able to execute any work entrusted to our care, in the new branch of our business, to the entire satisfaction of our patrons.
To our old customers we tender our thanks for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for many years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. For our new establishment we request a trial. Having fitted up the same with the latest French Dyeing apparatus at a considerable expense, we have obtained the services of a gentleman, whom we have given an interest in the business, who has had considerable experience in the largest and most celebrated dyeing establishments in France and in this country. Possessing a thorough chemical knowledge in the art of fancy dyeing, we are confident that we will be able to please all who may favor us with their custom.
N. B.—We ask the particular attention to the fact, that we are alone in possession of the French scouring process, which has given universal satisfaction.
By this process we are enabled to cleanse ladies, children and gentlemen's clothes of velvet, silk, wool or mixed goods, without taking the garment apart, and will effectually remove all grease spots without shrinking or emitting the slightest odor or injuring the garment in any manner.
Respectfully, FISHER BROTHER & Co.
fe24 3m

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ADAMS'
NEW CASH
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
Made to Order, or Ready Made,
116 W. Baltimore St., Up Stairs,
Three doors below Calvert street.
BOSOMS,
WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS
STITCHED, &c.
FINE SHIRTS $1.50. GOOD SHIRT, $1.25.
d16-tf MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.

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