The Prisoners at Fort Lalayette.

nied all intercourse with any human being out-

side, are not permitted to write or to receive news-

papers, and are under strict prison disciplier.

guarded night and day by soldiers, and treated

we are not yet required to work. Our prison is a

square, and covers the whole island on which it is

built. Seven of us are confined in one easemate,

with but one blanket. We drink wretched cof-

fee, which is composed of purched beaus, or some

of bread at each meal, and the fattest pork, which

we cannot touch, and some putrid beef, are served

up. Our moner was all taken from us immedi-

ately on our arrival, and we were very coolly told

that we could only have it as our jailors chose to

allow it to us. We are not permitted to keep pen,

I had to resort to stratagem to write this, and

will endeavor to send it secretly. We are in total

that we will not be released until peace is declared,

and perhaps not then. I am as wretched as any

human being can be, but only on your account

terly useless to you, and act accordingly. I have

not the slightest hope at present of ever weing

you again. My confinement and suffering occa-

sioned by a continual recurrence to the hopeless

ness of my condition, together with the wretched

diet set before me must speedily terminate a life

which, in the course of Nature, would soon have

crased under better circumstances. I trust, my

dear, kind, affectionate wife, you will not become

discouraged, but trust to your boys, who are af-

fectionate and who will, I feel assured, prove a

blessing to you and your dear little oner. May

God bless their endeavors, and make them orna

th! how I long to see you all. I dream

you sometimes, and always feel relieved when I

can commune with you even in my restless slum-

hers. I shall never torget the sweet laugh of my

dear little how when I last saw him at Fort Mc-

Henry. What a relief it would be it I could have

your likenesses. I could live longer and more

contentedly if I had them by me. You cannot

restraint, what a solace it would be in my wreter

ed hopeless condition to have them by me.

books that I can read except Childe Harold

of their father as often as you can.

our keepers.

imagine, unless you had experienced the same

though I have six others with me who are all

young men, I feel like one alone. I cannot enter

into any of their amusements, and we have no

Messrs. Howard and Gatchell and the oth

dear little ones for me and do not forget to speak

warded to their destination, and that our money

We have kind friends near. Some of them, it are:

pears, sent us a scaled bag of vegetables the

THE BASTILE, FORT LAPAYETTE, 1.

N. Y. Harbor, Aug. 7, 1861.

It will be useless to answer this, as the letter

ments to society.

should be made known to our friends.

and sleep upon straw leds, without pillows,

massive, gloomy building, forming a bellow

exactly as telons in the penitentiary, except that

FORT LAFAYETTE, Aug. 6th, 1861.

Vol. 1. No. 97.

geon of Fort Lafayette:

cannot have reached you.

The South. ting or seeing the daily papers of this metropolis | Lincoln's blockaders. and a free press, and under the folds of the flag of mies, the British fleet is necessarily in quasi, but "Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brase, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Doria's menace come to pass? Are they not bridled! Venice, lost and won Her thirteen bundred years of freedom done, Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose! lietter be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun, Even in destruction's depth, her foreign fore, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

are denied every process of law and shut out from Great Britain, and perhaps France, will offer to the world, in this Bastile. Verily, "in the midst | mediate. If the infatuated North rejects proposi-A contemporary publishes the following letters , of life we are in death." received from two of the Baltimbre victims of Lincoln's tyranny, now imprisoned in the dunsee what stratagetns I have been put to, but I trust | nite ships and open our ports will be a caution to | by the aid of the numbers affixed, you will beable | tyrants.

to decipher them. My Dear Wife:-I wrote to you on the 31st | As an appropriate corollary we add the follow-July, and the day following, but both letters have been suppressed by the authorities, I suppose, and | ing proceedings in the Habeas Corpus case had before Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, on Monday We are closely confined in a strong prison, de- last:

District Attorney Smith said the return had been made in the form directed by Lieut. Gen. Scott, who was acting as the agent of the President of the United States, not to ober the writ of habour corpus, if it were applied for on behalf of ultraists, who care more to serve the purposes of the prisoners at Fort Lafavette. The government took the position that this course was necessary in the present condition of the country. I was known that there were men at the North (in New York and Brooklyn) who were in correspondence with the insurgents of the South, giving them information of the condition of things here, other vile ingredient, from tin cups. Four ounces the movements of our army, &c. This was one of such cases; and counsel contended that these men were in fact prisoners of war, and if the court undertook to interfere with them, a magistrate could interfere and order a prisoner taken on the battle-field to be brought before him.

The District Attorney read from the opinion of ink or paper, for fear our wretched situation Attorney General Bates, who took the ground that when the life of the nation is threatened, the President as a civil magistrate, the guardian of the constitution and laws, had a right to protect darkness as regards what we are held for, or how the government by the suspension of the writ. long we will be imprisoned; but we all conclude The care of Luther agt. Borden was referred to, i which it was argued that Judge Taney took a position in favor of the President exercising the power which is here claimed for him. Colonel Surely some one will come to your aid. You have Burke, said the District Attorney, took the positriends, or those who have professed to be for many tion he was directed by his superiors. years. Think of me as one that is dead and ut-His Honor Judge Garrison said his duty was I

clear. These parties were entitled to the privi- | tion leger of the writ they demanded, and it was his luty to grant it. He had the right, and it was made his duty, to inquire if these parties were held by any process of any court of the United

The District Attorney asked if the struggle now going on in Virginia was on Long Island, whether he would interfere with the military officers of the government in the case of prisoners of war? Counsel for prisoners thought there was no analogy between the cases. He contended that this was not a time for argument on the merits of the landed. The reliefs fled at their approach, and case. He asked that the writ be obeyed. when the prisoners were in court, they would en-

deavor to show the court that they were not le gally detained. The District Attorney animadverted severely upon those who came to the aid of rebels and traitors. He intimated that the Government would protect itself from traitors North and South, and that more arrests would be made, and among others, he hoped Senator Breckinridge, who claimed to be a good Union man, would be one. There were men here, auxious about the externals of the constitution, but they would see its very heart destroved without a word. The Government, Mi Smith contended, would protect itself, and would he intimated, do so by similar means here em-

would be examined and not sent to me, and you Mr. Wood denied that the prisoners were traicannot possibly send one privately. We meet He challeged proof of the fact, and reminded the court that the case of these men was before prisoners in the yard twice a day and are permitthe grand jury of Baltimore, and no bill was l ted to walk together an hour morning and even-

ing. Farewell my ever dear, dear wife. Kiss my In the course of further conversation Mr. Smith said the return to the writ was the same as before. and would not be altered. Mr. Wood then moved that a writ of attachment be issued, upon which Mr. Smith informed him that he would not suc-

My DEAR J :-- If you have received no word | ceed in getting it served. from me before this, you must have divined the ! reason. I wrote you twice since my arrival here, the power of the court. If the power of the but I have reason to know the letters did not county and State was not sufficient, he could not reach you; but this will, despite the vigilance of be held responsible. The court then granted an attachment against Colonel Burke, also a precept On arriving here, we were required to surren- directing him to produce the prisoners in court. shore on Currituck beach, as reported in your parder all the money, and blank paper on our per- | Whether these processes will be served, and if so, | per of the 12th. The Glory was from Rio, bound sons, at the same time being informed, that by how the affair will terminate—for it is said the to Baltimore, and consigned to a Baltimore house.

furnished with writing materials, but that all our letters would be examined by him, and if found the attachment against Col. Burke directs him to We were wrecked on account of strong currents to contain nothing objectionable, would be forwould be subject to our checks, but we must ac- appear and show cause, on Monday next, why he and the lights being put out, as well as with false

should receive any. So strict is the rule respect- | Of course this writ will not be obeyed. The going to get our ressel on shore on a beach where ing paper, that we are required to account for | commandant of Fort Lafa yette will neither appear | I never was in my life, and the Glory not insured. every inch, and to deliver it up at night, be it himself, nor will be suffer the prisoners under his We were treated kindly by the inhabitants, but | 4,223m blank or halt written, and it is returned us in the | charge to appear. Such are his instructions from | by the British Vice Consul badly, as he would morning to finish our letters which we write, in Washington. The administration defice the ju- not take charge of us, nor pay our way home. the rain hope of their being despatched. I wrote | dicial authority of New York. Not a man walks | Eight of my crew had to ship in a privateer | you long enough since to have your answer, our streets who is not liable at any moment to be against their consent or starve in the streets, as therefore I presume this will be the first if taken from his family without warning and con- they had no way of paying their board, and the not the only one you will receive. This for | fined in hopeless imprisonment without trial. The British Vice Consul, Mr. Meyer Myers, told them | tification rises within twenty feet of the water | number of innocent men thus entombed in the | to go out of his office; that he had nothing to do | on all sides, and is about 60 feet in height, torm- | United States, unbeard and untried, is beyond the | with them, as he said they were not distressed | ing a hollow square, in which is a grass plot 30 knowledge of all save one man. What better is seamen. feet across. This we are allowed to trample for | Fort Lafavette than the Tower in the most crimi-

two hours each day; at first we found it agrees- | nal days of England's kings? ble, but we are tired of its monotony, and the weak- | The pretence that it is necessary to imprison | ness of our limbs, induced by confinement and in- | these men, in spite of constitution and courts, is | terior diet, make us turn from the exercise and | an insult to human intelligence. The courts and | about \$20,000, and that he certainly obtained a sick repose. Our room is 18 by 24, with a vault- juries of New York are as competent to try, to good price for his coffee, it having fetched about ed roof, the highest point of which is only 8 feet | indge and to convict a man guilty of treason as is |\$120,000. He repudiates the idea of an underfrom the floor. Our ledsteads are four high posts. | the President of the United States. If these men | standing with the Norfolk authorities, and calls on which are two beds, one over the other, which of Baltimore-to-day rightfully and legally elected attention to the fact that eight of his men were in with two small or single bedsteads accommodate officers of that city-are guilty of any crime, why such absolute want in the streets of that town the party of six: we have straw ticks, and are may not the facts be submitted to the judgment | that they were compelled by hunger to ship on a comparatively speaking comfortable enough in of an honest jury of twelve men? Why are they privateer. this particular. The room has 3 small windows | denied the rights under the constitution which no in walls I feet thick, the ventilation through these man in New York dare deny to a murderer? Is A Letter from one of the Prisoners at Man extend Joseph MADLESBACKER, the of S. 14 cm, or being from the sea is quite fresh, making amends [Mr. Lincoln so pure and are the courts so corrupt] for the lowness of the ceiling; but it is unpleasant | that the former dare not obey the constitution |

vessel or pleasure boat, glimpses of which we catch | victims? When men of respectable connections and reputhrough the prep holes. Messrs, Howard, Gatchell, Davis, Alvey, Lyon and Smith, occupy a room | tations in the world, with personal characters unsimilar to ours, and enjoy precisely the same privi- impeached, presumed in law to be innocent of any deges and miseries that we do. They take their | crime until convicted, appeal from court to court meals from a Sergeant in the garrison, who | for trial of their cause in vain; when the courts of supplies them with two each day for seven the sovereign State of New York confess themdollars a week, which is exorbitant for what selves powerless to insure justice, solely because they receive. Ham and eggs for breakfast, the basonet threatens them and their lawful offiand eggs and ham for dinner. They in-| cers; when the iron doors of a government prison vited me to join them, but I declined because of wing heavily together upon men, at least a porthe inability of my messmates to do so. Their ition of whom are known to be as innocent of crime! rations, however, are dainty when compared to las the unborn child when our forts, built to deours, which are-Breakfast, but pork, no lean, | fend every son of the American nation from fortour ounces of bread, and a tea cup of dark liquid | eign oppression, dictation and wrong, are turned called coffee. Dumer, four ounces of bread, one | into Bastiles for the confinement of American citicup of pork soup, three ounces over-boiled, lean, | zens for untold days or years, it is time for serious indigestible beet, and as much tepid water as we thought and earnest action. There comes up to choose. The above bill of fare is invariable, and the people of New York from that water-walled I have no doubt you will call it luxurious. Any Land gun-defended prison-house, Fort Lafayette, a tittle things which might contribute to our come call for action, solemn and strong-an appeal fort are denied as. Newspapers of all kinds not, which every man should bear and answer, as beallowed, and the rules absolutely proscribe all | would the moan of the great bell of the City Hall kinds of liquots. A case of wines brought by when it summon, him at dead of night to his

the Commissioners, was taken awar from them. I burning home, The English Fleet in the Gulf.

other day, and they were not delivered us con- From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, August & Perhaps every body does not know what a fortrary to the statement when we arrived that we could procure food from abroad. This dispels | midable fleet of British ships of war are now occuthe hope of getting things from New York, though. pying our Gulf waters-lying right within striking although efforts have been made in our behalf by with such difficulties, that it may as well be de- watching with sleepless vigilance, and "evident they will not bend the rule in our favor, and say nied. I know that if our friends in New York and anxiety to pick a quarrel with on this blockade that the measure meted out to their captured shall Brooklyn had been allowed the privilege of send- question. We have good authority for stating be our fate. ing, we should have had an abundant supply that the British fleet of the Gulf, under Admiral of everything, before this. Only imagine how Milne, numbers no less than thirty-five men-of-war. much more intolerable our life must be here, than each carrying heavy metal and equipped on a war | \$250 A. I British bark CITY OF PETERSBOROCOII, Cap-

walls, in the centre of a harbor-friends, relatives. We know this without the arowal of the British

Wednesday Evening, August 14, 1861.

acquaintances, and even our counsel not allowed [government, and every other authority, that its to visit us-not allowed even the privilege of get- object is to oversee and investigate the doings of of this our boasted land of free men, free speeck | Being opposed to the opperations of our ene-

the brave and the free. Yes, that hanner which as yet inactive, alliance with us. It is in our wawe are told in song "makes tyranny tremble," ters as a naval "corps of observation," and in floats over us, while we kel the fond embrace of force which gives it power at any time to become tyranny and the beel of oppression; while we are | "a corps of operation." Here in our waters will | denied the comforts and almost the necessaries of it stay, awaiting a possible, perhaps probable, life—for which we are willing to pay—and are moment of action when the British government subjected to barbarous privations, while our op- may deem it necessary to raise the blockade. pressors are unable to confront us with any charge, | Should the war not be sooner concluded, we may more than suspicion of being disloyal. Thus we expect that during the latter part of next fall tions, we may expect to hear from the British fleet By the scraps on which I write this, you will of the Gulf. The way it will run off the Lincol-

> \_\_\_\_\_ Washington Goestp.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the following items: The condition of the Union party in Maryland is not so promising as could be wished. It is in more danger from the machinations of pretended friends than of open enemies. Apprehensions are entertained that it will be eacrificed by a squad of Hon, Henry Winter Davis than to insure the preservation of the Union, and that efforts will be used to make the Union State Convention in Baltimore on Thurwlay an instrument of the jealousy and pride of Davis, instead of a source of strength and victory to the Union men. The Custom House clique is one of the principal engines for his marauders, and it is feared their efforts to build up a Davis party or sink the Union party will result disastrously, and perhaps effect the election of a candidate who, like Mr. May, who was elected by the same influence, will turn

traitor as soon as elected. On account of the dissatisfaction of the officers l of the Seventy-ninth New York regiment at the appointment of any commanding officer from outside of their own ranks, Governor Isaac J. Stevens. who had been appointed Colonel in the place of Colonel Cameron, has declined the appointment. A Court of Inquiry was to be held to-day at Alexandria in the case of Colonel Dixon S. Miles. at his own request. Its proceedings have not yet transpired here. Colonel Miles is unquestionably the most hardly used officer in the army.

The same correspondent also gives us the following account of another negro stealing expedi-.

On Saturday last Lieutenant Budd, commanding the steamer Resolute, cleaned out one of the rebel depots on the Potomac. It has been known for some time that Herring creek, on the Maryland side, and Machodock creek opposite, on the Virginia side, were the depote for Maryland recruits to the rebel army in Virginia. The Resolute paid a visit to the latter creek, and having approached within three hundred varids of the shore, was fired upon with musketry. A boat was immediately lowered, and Lieut. Budd, with twelve men. were pursued for a mile, but made their escape.-Two muskets and a knapsack which they threw away during their flight, were picked up. Upon returning to the house, abundant evidence that it had been used as a rebel rendezvous, and papers containing important information, were found.-The buildings were destroyed, and ten contrabands found on the premises were brought away. After leaving the creek, Lieutenant Budd accertained I from the negroes that there were three hundred of the rebels concentrated at the Hague, about five miles back from the river, and that their ferryheat was about three-quarters of a mile up the creek. Meeting the schooner Dana he took her gup and crew upon the Resolute, and placing the negroes in charge of two men of the Dana, he went back up the creek and captured a large muffled oared boat, capable of carrying twenty-five or thirty men, but saw nothing of the rebels. After reporting to Commodore Craven, the latter sent an expedition last night to Herring creek, and a number of boats were captured there.

The Burk Glory.

We have heretofore mentioned that the bark Glory, bound from Rio to Baltimore, was wrecked off Currituck beach, and her cargo sold in Nor-Judge Garrison said it was his duty to exhaust folk. The officers have addressed the New York Herald, in denial of certain imputations cast upon a

This is to certify that the Glory was not put on 1 applying to the commanding officer, we would be Colonel will not obey the order of the court—re- When we left Rio Janeiro we were not aware of any disturbance in the United States of America, The New York Duily News, after stating that nor did we speak to any vessels on the voyage to count satisfactorily for its disposition, before we he should not be held in contempt of court, says: | soundings on the chart. It is not likely we were JOHN LA CROIX. Master of bark Glory.

> W. C. GODFRAY. The Captain remarks that his ressel was worth

PETER LUCAS, Mate.

HATTA. The following letter from Harry S. Magraw, to be reminded of our captivity by every passing and his oath for fear that justice will not get its who went for Col. Cameron's body, and is now a justice All persons indebted to so I Find the rest represent prisoner in Richmond, has been received in Wash-

> Manasses, July 25, 1861. "Arrested 20d, on the ground that we had come within the lines of C. A. improperly. We are now held as prisoners of war, and are quarter in a tobacco house, in company with the captured i Federal officers. Have met many triends here who have been exceedingly kind. Indeed, we were treated with kindness and consideration from the time we were put under airest at Fairfix Court House. The officer in charge of us, and I believe: , of all the prisoners, is a brother of Mrs. Lincoln-Un Mr. Todd of Kentucky. When the United States is | Government refused to recognize the Confederate | States Government as a belligerent, and failed to send a flag of truce under which their dead and wounded might have been properly cared for, the because to these prisoners.

> botel on parole. Now they are confined and der guard all the time. As we passed the battleground day before yesterday, we saw some of the i buried their own dead and could for their wound-[ed. they then turned their attention to the killed and wounded of the enemy. Harris and I have I no expectation of being released at an early day.

FOR ROTTERDAM -The time fast sailing in Fort McHenty. On a small island, ten miles footing. We know, of course, that this armada reight or passive, basing superior accommodations, apply to distant from the city, within our gloomy prison is not here to operate against the confederacy. The Captain on board, at Corner's wharf, F. F., or to BROTHERS BONINGER,

No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs.

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\_NEW YORK.

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Medual Examiner, Dr. JRO, C. MACKERSIE.

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SALTIMORE, ED.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB-I see her has obtained from the Orghan's Court of Bid's shore city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the belong warned in exhibit the mane, with the vouchers, but without there out or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1902. They may otherwise by law be excluded to much benefits

I have the immediate as ment. three ander my hand this 11th day of July, 1861. HIRAM GREENTREE, Admir. E R. SPRAGUE ALCOHOL fr Blanti" ▼ OTICE.—-CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE A BALLINGRA, July 43, 1861 -- As no section bas been taken by sale this thought in the case of the electing of has the sites and morter to present any missiple herein as to the result come of a hereby given to all particle interested, that imfer the ex-I taking or our ances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots of " which the assessments remain impact, for sale, on WEDNES JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector. THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. I net is day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVY TO I HOW ARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name.

■Fit e form in war ting up the affairs of the same.

GEORGE W. NAVY. DOWARD HYATT Jan 1 1-0-1-1230 THOS. H. TRENT ANTELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR-C. D. HINKS & CO. authorities on this side became very rigid on het- by is many?" No it south Boward of their families ANARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTI- MORE, JPNESS, 1941.—The Press but and Directors have . Before this they were allowed to remain at the  $e^{-\mathbf{I}^{*}}$ tentaged a heaten that FOUR PERCENT on the car be find a

E M FEATHERSTON.

then the first six months, has the on and after the building -The grant two two man artereses about the for July 1 | dead lying unburied. | When the Confederates had | TRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL TOOPNING MD - The Sunnya System of this lists conwith the presence on THURSDAY, May 25t, mercad of May 14th, as heretologe abbingged, for which a proportionable red is tion ; will be mode. Patrons are earnesty regioned to have the ehildren presented promptly at that time

> W. BENNETT & CO., TAUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS 25 AND 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET

\* AFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACK TURNPIKE COMPANY JOLY WE, 1961 -The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND | TO THE PUBLIC. of TWO PER CENT, jugable at the Chempente Bank, on GEO, H. WILLIAMS, Secty.

WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE FPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. I'm and after MUNDAY, April 18th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will been PRENIDENT STREET DEPUT 4aus REPRESENTE TRAIN OF SISA, M. WAT MAIL OF MA. M. RYKNING MAIL at 4.48 P. M ON HUNDAYS at & 65 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.65 P. M., on Hatnriays. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at \$.00 P M., stopping at all Stations between Saltimore and Harre de From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE of 8.15 A. M., ILM A. M., and 10 30 P. M

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR RALISBURY AND INTER MEDIATE POLNTS. By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.46 A. M. train, daily (except Hunday) for Milford, Raliebury and intermediale statistics. NOTICE.-All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some respuncible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a found to the (himsony, before they will be taken over any portion of

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent NORTHERN CENTRAL KUPKRINTENDENT'S OFFICE. CALTEST STATION, BALTISORS, May 18, 1041.

The trains on the

KORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALTERY STATION AS FOLLOWS TRAINH NORTH. Mail at S. 15 A. M. Knorve at 4.35 P. Y Harrisburg Accommudation at \$ 15 P. M.

The 8 15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Ratiroud; at Hanever Junction with Hanner and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Ratirend; at Harrisburg with Promortvanta Rallroad for all parters the West, also with Lobeans Valley Railroad to New York presert, at Northumberland with L. & R. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Susbery with Philadelphia and Eric Railroad for all juris of Northern The 4.35 P. M. trum makes all the above conspections except Hanover Railroad, Wrighteville Railroad, and the Lebanes. Valley Hallrand. The 158 P. M. train makes connections with the Francy Ivania Rationed for all purse of the West, and direct connections with New York. TRAINS ARRIYE Mall at 6.10 P. M.

REpress at 7.45 A. M. Harrisburg Accommodation at 2 43 F. M. For Tick KTS and information, apply at the Tick KT OK-Fick, Calvert Matton, N. R. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Raltimore. JAR. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. THE BALTIMORE AND ONIO RAILROAD. Leave CANDEN STATION, Bultimore-Mail (except Sunday

MAN Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST. FOR WAT PASSENGERS. Briwers Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train; between Fiedmont and Wheeling take Accommedation train leaving Piedmont at & W A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the \$15 A. M. and 5 30 P. M. train from Balti-THE PREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4 W A. M THE FLLICUTTY MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11

A. M., and 1:45 and 2:40 P. M., and Killiontt's Mills, at 7:40 A. M. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE ROUTH. Lauren Haltimore at 4 (t) and 8.30 A. M. and 2.10 and 8.00 P. the rendays at 4 10 A. M. only. Louve Washington at 6.25 and T.W.A. M., and 246 and 845 Y. M. On Sundayout 245 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington commert with trains For further information, tickets of every kind, &c . apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agrut, at Camdon Station, or at the Ticket W. P. KXITII,

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