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NO. 24.

No. 121 W. Baltimore street, up stairs.

VOL. I.

this intelligence.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

MOVEMENTS.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The following items appear in the Richmond Examiner of the 14th:

reached here from the North gives it as her posi- upon. This resolution of the President seems t reinstated in his command at Old Point. "Lay has administered comething like a rehuke to his] on, Macduff," &c. Our boys seem delighted at active and zealous subordinate, and for a time

acting with the advice of Gens. Beauregard and | shal (Gibeon) of Richmond to send back every at any rate, conduce to the speedy termination bale which may bereafter be turwarded.

placed it at two millions of dollars.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC. The Washington correspondent of the New York

Tribune thus speaks of the late affair at Shipping Point, which has a serious look:

This morning about 11 o'clock, the Posshontas. Commander Drayton, while passing Shipping Point, about ten miles below Indian Head, fred into the woods and passed on her way. Impossly ately after she had passed, persons on board the Yankee, anchored some miles above, could see the such feeling. The Republican party did, indeed, which, falling into the river, disclosed guns in embrasures Soon the Seminole, Commander Gillis, attempted to go down, when a battery two guns on the North point, and four on the South replied, and the engagement continued an hour, the Seminole keeping on her way, and the which the Slave States have given, it is not clear batteries, at intervals, for a considerable distance. saluting ber. At least 60 shot and shell were seen bursting and failing above and about her. while she standely religioned the tire, went finally passed the last battery. What injury was inflicted on either side is not known. After the Seminole had passed, the batteries directed their fire l upon an oyster vessel; after which a Confederate mounted the ramparts and waved exultantly the Confederate flag.

It has been known for some time past that the Confederates have had seven 9-inch cannon not mounted in the region of this conflict, and these are doubtless among those used. Shells from at least one heavy rifled gun were heard hissing through the air. There must be 12 guns in posi- extension should be permitted on the American tion, some very beavy, as their report shook the continent, England would have applauded the Yankee perceptibly. For a week the camp-fires compromise. None but unreasoning fanatica he- merica: of the Confederates have been extending far back lieved that slavery, however revolting to nature. from the place of action, and information has been received that a large body of troops had gone thither from Aquia Creek. Opposite the enemy's line of batteries the channel is but three-quarters others. If the "Monroe Doctrine" had but been of a mile wide, and from shore to shore but a mile applied here, it would have been as much as could and a quarter. It will be seen that before vessels can safely pass up the river these batteries must be silenced. Com. Craven, commander of the flotilla, aiming. That, indeed, may be the result now if witnessed the action from the l'ankee, but was the Southern States, without being actually conunable to render assistance. He has come to the city and reported orally the above facts.

A new water buttery of most perfect construction, showing 8 embrasures, has been discovered at Aquia Creek.

Affairs Arress the Potomac. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-Colonel Taylor, of the

Thirty-third New York Regiment, has been temvens' Brigade, the latter having been detached for important service elsewhere.

Morrison, the senior Captain of the Regiment, who is neither a Lieutenant Colonel nor Major. Morrell Allen, of the New York Thirty-fifth Regiment, Company II, was dangerously wound-J Hill, beyond Falls Church.

From the observatory at Upton's Hill to-day a large Confederate force, consisting of cavalry and detached companies of infantry, were seen on the Leesburg Turnpike, four miles from Fall Church Twenty-three army wagons accompanied them, and the supposition is that they were on a foraging expedition.

The divisions on the right of our army were ordered under arms at two o'clock this morning, in there was no noteworthy result

The latest from the Lower Potomac. Vernon reached Shipping Point just before daybreak this morning, and unmolestingly passed the beam ed. Confederate batteries, but the steamer Pawner, following a short time thereafter, was fired on, her. The Pawnee, according to orders, made no lower Potomac it is ascertained that both vessels had safely passed beyond all reach of dauger from the Confederate batteries.

souvenir of her august god-mother."

[From the London Times, Sept. 30.] EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES OF CONFEDERATES.

An important piece of intelligence reaches us from America. President Lincoln has requested Gen. Fremont to modify the proclamation by It seems that Norfolk is to be attacked by the | which he declared that the slaves of insurgent Hessians at a very early day. The Norfolk Day proprietors should be liberated. The proclama-Book, of this morning, has information to that | tion, it is said, transcends the powers given him effect, and says that a lady who has recently by Congress, and therefore must not be acted tive conviction that Norfolk is to be attacked very | have been fully expected by the Washington poli speedily. This she feels assured of from conver- | ticians, although one or two members of the Cabisations she had with some of her connections at net were in favor of proceeding to extremities adoption of this doctrine would make any pacific the North, who were in a situation to be made ac- | against the Confederates. The President, though quainted with the intended movements of the elected by the Republicans and Abulitionists, has Northern forces. From the best light she could been solvered by responsibility, and now has the gather on the subject, a simultaneous movement | credit of being one of the most conservative men is to be made upon this city from Old Point and of his own party. Aware that to emancipate the Hatteras; and for this purpose Gen. Mansfield has slaves even of Contederates was to bring a new been put in command at Hatteras and Gen. Wool | and fearful cause of animosity into the contest, he

the North will refrain from using against its an-The Enquirer says: The military authorities, | tagonist the most terrible weapon in its armory. But there are not wanting signs that the great Johnston, some weeks since published an official [question of emancipation may at some future notice, in which they requested planters at the ex- | time he brought into the field. By some persons treme South not to forward any more invoices of I that question has been thought to lie at the hotcotton into the State of Virginia, but to kald it I tom of the strife from the very beginning; others until further advices. Contrary to this request, | have held that the North should at least have ! several dealers forwarded by rail to Richmond openly proclaimed it as the object of the war as several hundred bales, and it was immediately re- | soon as hostilities broke out; while a third party turned, and that, too, at the expense of the ship- | appears to consider that the adoption of the emanpers, and it is the intention of the Provost Mar- | cirution doctrine by the Federal Government will

the struggle. We think it highly probable that, It was understood at Richmond by a gentleman I if the war continues, a determination to abolish who is connected with the Department of the In- | slavery will be arowed by the people of the North. | terior, that the returns were being made of debts | They could hardly be expected to resist any longer | due to alieu enemies with the utmost promptitude, the consistent advocates of this principle, or to and that from the city of Petersburg there would forego the employment of so effective an engine [be realized a sum not less than six hundred thous, against the cause of their adversaries; but we do I sand dollars. As for Richmond, it was difficult I not see that this momentous aten is likely to be I to estimate the aggregate, but the lowest estimate I taken at present, and, great as would be the Intrinsic merits of the measure, we entertain serious doubts whether it would really contribute, under existing circumstances, to the conclusion of the pending quarrel.

That the institution of slavery is abominable in the eyes of Englishmen, and that the doctrine of emancipation, if always and sincerely professed by the Northern States, would have strongly com-| mended their cause to the sympathics of this country, is not for a moment to be doubted. But the North was peter generally possessed by any oppose the extension of slavery into new Territories, but it was only a section of this party which advocated abolition; and t e Democratic party, which was very strong, was not disposed to interfere with slaveholders even to this limited be urged strongly, and perhaps successfully, on extent. Even now, after all the provocations that either the Government or the people of the North are prepared to attack their peculiar institutions. Their great object is naturally the words, and the proclamation of Abolitionist principles would not only destroy any chance of compromise, but would, if the purrose could be carried out, result in the utter disorganization of one-half of the Confederacy.

If the Government of the old Union had applied to this question that doctrine which, with a singular presumption, they applied to the external [] as they professed to treat European settlements, and had said that, though existing establishments should not be disturbed, no fresh acquisition or could be safely abolished by summary edict, or that 3,000,000 slaves could be suddenly liberated without results as fatal, possibly, to themselves as [have been expected, and that, perhaps, was the lend at which a section of the Republicans were quered, are cooped up and driven in upon themselves; but it does not appear that the doctrine of summary emancipation has been yet accepted by

lany of the Federal authorities. Even the incident which has brought this question immediately into prominence is quite consistent with the preservation of Slavery as an institution in the State of Missouri. Gen. Fremont porarily appointed to the command of Gen. Ste- proclaimed that all the claves of any proprietor in arms against the Union should be liberated; but ! such a proclamation evidently involves the under-The New York Seventy ninth, or Highland taking that the slaves of any non-insurgent pro-Regiment, is now under command of Captain prietor shall be retained in bondage with the have rendered a declaration of independence imsanction of the Supreme Government. Slavery, in fact, is treated as a species of right or privilege I which a citizen forfeits by the act of rebellion, not as an institution to be condemned for itself. That ed to-day by the Confederate pickets at Barrett's may be a convenient discrimination for the purposes of the war, but it is not a view of the subject which will much improve the cause of the Northerners in European eyes. We now know, [too, that the General's proceeding has by no means found unqualified approval at Washington. The President's order only confirms the former evidences of Federal policy. Mr. Chase's circular | had already given the old undertaking to respect [the "institutions" of the South. That, at least, bishops, and 2,065 clergy, i. r. a clergyman t consequence of an alarm caused by the firing of section that the whole country is disposed to 're- clergymen. the pickets of the Seventy-ninth New York Regi- cognize all the constitutional rights" of the insurment, between Falls Church and Lewinsville, but gent States. We must inter, therefore, that the Church, New York, which, unlike most churches | chance to espy a Joseph (cloak) hang in a shop, or Federal Government is not yet prepared to com- ! unt itself to an emancipation policy, and the con-Washiveros, October 16.-The steamer Mount requences of such a resolution might be so embarrassing that we cannot wonder at the hesitation

It must be remembered that the North has now Tost the chance of establishing a high moral supebetween twenty and thirty being thrown toward | riority by a declaration against Slavery. That ground might have been taken with infinite credresponse. By an arrival this afternoon from the at an earlier period, but, after the tenderness with which the South and its institutions have been treated up to the present moment, it is too ! date to allege Negro emancipation as the real object of the war, or to claim the merit of so lofty a |-THE EMPRES AND HER GOD-DAUGHTER .- "The principle of action. No body could shut his eyes throughout its whole life, it has in everything formerly existed in this city between United States Prince Imperial," says the Courrier de Bayonne | to the fact that this principle was suppressed as of the 13th, "took his first bath in the sea vester- I long as it was thought possible that the insurgent day morning. He was accompanied by the Em- States could be brought back, claves and all, to A batter of Biatritz, whose daughter was the great American Union, and that its avowal born on the same day as the Prince Imperial, re- was reserved for a moment when it was expected cently received orders to attend at the Villa Eu- to subserve the operations of the campaign. The genie to supply a hat for the young Prince. The ! thorough-going Abolitionists of the North may Empress kindly inquired about her little god. Welcome the consummation, however and whendaughter, and desired to see her. The little girl ever attiving, and we in this country also might, was accordingly the next day taken to the villa, no doubt, hold that it was never too late to begin, with account of the high price of tea, there is a to a considerable value, by three of the most nond was there presented with a handsome brace- | and might accept with little scruple any policy | great amount of adulteration practiced at the | torious regues that ever this kingdom

on which the policy is based, if it is adopted at all. is convulsed, and the whole faoric of, Government disorganized, the opportunity might well be taken to expel this noxious and ever threatening element from the heart of the aution. They will desire, at any rate, to establish the doctrine Free Soil, and to remove the blemish of Slavery from the American Union, whatever form that Union may take. The public, too, in this country would rejoice to see an end made of slaveholding, and so far the North might gain. impossible, however, to blink the fact that agreement with the South utterly impracticable. would divide the great body of Unionists among fall probability, the horrors of this unfortunate

Even if we should assume—which would not be correct—that the whole of the Republican purty desired the abolition of Slavery, that party would not represent one half of the American prople-perhare not much more than one half of the people of the North. The Denocratic party which, if it had been everywhere united, could have carried even the last Presidential election against Mr Lincoln, is willing and anxious to concede to the Slave States all the guarantees they can demand for the security of their institutions, on condition only of their returning to the body of the Union. Aur policy, therefore, which would extinguish this chance of reconciliation would be viewed by this numerous and influential party with unqualified bostility, and President Lincoln would find himself confronted in his prosecution of the war by a strong constitutional opposition, so that his enemies would be exasperated and his own supporters weakened at one and the same moment. South, after the proclamation of abolition, would fight with the fierceness of despair, and it is but too probable that service insurrection might be added to the calamities of the war. Who, indeed, could expect that the liberation of three millions of slaves - a problem on which all but fanatics have ever looked with something like bewildermentcould be solved without terrible convulsions the heat of internecine conflict?

The adoption of so extreme a resolution wo indeed, give the North a watchword univera Lintelligible, and it would induce very many bid them godspeed in the enterprise on which they are bound. Perhaps, indeed, it would have the usual effect of all thorough-going resolutions I in invigorating the policy of the Government; but it would certainly split the North itself into camps. it would inspire the South with redoubled anito consequences which nobody can foretell. Notwithstanding these obvious considerations, we have far from thinking that the ultimate adoption the Government, if the strife goes on; but, although we are ready with our uncompromising approbation of the principles itself, we can hard! instructe ourselves that the sudden explanation the midst of war would be likely to produce an I such termination of the struggle as the friends of humanity and progress universally desire.

AN KNGLISH VIEW OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Among the new books issued from the London press of Rivington is one entitled "Recent Recolpolicy of the Republic -- if they had treated slavery | lections of the Anglo-American Church in the U States; by an English Layman five years resident in that Republic." The London Athenaum, in reviewing this volume, indulges in the following comments upon the condition of the Church in A-

> Auglo-American Church" allows enthusiasm to coming in, but hinder your servants from gadding mislead his judgment. The severance of the lout. North American States from the mother country was, with him, a consequence of neglecting to plant amongst the early settlers a State Church. Had the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the eighteenth century been properly supported by the parent government, the 'Layman' is of opinion that the colonists wou far as to argue that a Colonial State Church would volution may be attributed to the absence of sa-

cerdotal influence in the British dependencies. • • "The American Church," to use the | breaker. The writer of the first of these pamphlanguage of the 'Layman,' 'having thus secured | four bishops of the true succession from the old that was necessary for the continuation and extension of her own episcopacy," took root, and, in for the spiritual edification of the States. At the present time it has 139,611 communicants, 43

"The principal place of worship is Trinity tage of a rich endowment in the shape of a tract of land granted by deed to the corporation of the | can but touch with their birdlime fingers " I church by Lord Cornbury, in 1705. Since the date of donation this property has been built upon. so that now it forms a compact and valuable portion of the city, and the revenue derived from its frequented fairs, and any localities where a numrents causes the church and its clergy to bear some faint resemblance to the cathedral and chap-] ter of a provincial capital in England. "Founded in imitation of the Aughean estab. Their coats, gave them great encouragement.

lishment, the Episcopal Church of the United States has been faithful to its origin and tradi-I tions. For nearly eighty years, that is to say, meckly followed the example of its parent. was accurately reproduced by the Anglo-Ameri- is proved by the following history: can clergy; every movement in the mother-church being accurately imitated by the child."

tion. That, in fact, will probably be the feeling had better be on their guard."

THE BANDITTI OF LONDON. The Unionists will hold that while the country | The Criminal, Population of the Metropolis

Two Centuries Ago. Three pamphlets, all professing to be written by convicted thieves, give pictures of the criminal class in London at three different dates within the limits of the seventeenth century. The first is entitled, "The Caterpillars of this Nation Anatomized," published in London in 1659, and stated to tave been written by a penitent highwayman; the second, "A Warning for Housekeepers. Written by one who was a Prisoner in Newgate;" and doing something for the good of the public; therea third, without date, but shown by internal evi- fore, you must put into the information a nu-Queen Anne, entitled, 'Btreet Robberies consider'd; the reason of their being so frequent, with themselver, and might deplorably aggravate, in probable means to prevent 'em' written by a reclaimed thief and highwayman. From these pamphlets an English writer gleans some curious that there may be a perfect barmony between us, surticulars of the character and manners of what J may truly be called the banditti of London from

> a hundred and fifty to two hundred years ago. 'The criminal class itself was divided into a number of such classes, according to the particular occupation each followed, and these sub-classes were distinguished by names in the canting, or slang language, and appear to have varied from time to time, both in numbers and in names. Thus, in "The Caterpillars of this Nation Anatomized," they are enumerated as follows: "the ken-miller, or house-breaker, the filer or clayer, or in plain words, the common thief; the bung-apper, or cut-purse; the kector, or knight of the blade, with his rum mort, or female accomplice; and the cele-pad, or highwayman." In the "Warning later, the subdivisions of this banditti are enume-

for Housekeepers," published seventeen vents rated as follows: the gilter, the mill, the glazier budge and snudge, the file-lifter, the tongue-padder, and the private chief. Each of these subcineers was independent of the others and had a sort of constitution of its own, but they were always ready to associate or help one another when required. The highest in rank of these offenders was the ken-miller or mill. The following account of the ken-miller is given in the earliest of [the pamphlets before us: "These rogues have a society among themselves,

over which they have a principal or president, which placeth and ordereth every one in his several function, every one according to his ability, either of wit or strength. When they enterprise | and thy on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF NOTEMBER NEXT, any robbery, they consider the difficulty thereof. or facility, and do so accordingly go more or less in company. The first thing they do is an oath they take to be faithful one to the other, to assist each other being in prison, and if any one be tamosity, and it would expose the slave population | ken not to reveal the rest. They next thing they take into consideration is the strength of the house. what bolts, what locks, what doores, what weak windows: if they can force none of these, and they know there's a rich prize in the house, then they endeavor to seduce some servant of that house into | Wards of the city their party; if that fall they often convey an Aubgoblin (as they call him) in some case or trunk who (when there a at Occidiou) lets them all in 14 perpetrate their work; they benally carry about fittle boys with them, which being able to creep into a small hole, do often facilitate their way. When they rob a house they usually are disguised, and, for fear of a surprise, they gag the mouths of all the household, tring them such manner as they may neither stir nor cry out. Now, since I can give you no certain note by which you may know these rogues, for they know | The house rents for \$12, and is in good condition-good as new not one the other any otherwise than by acquaintance (though some suppose the contrary,) I say, all the advice I shall give you is, trust not too | STAR Bremen ship HERMANN, Captain F. Kuhlmann, will much losere or mint (wealth) in your house; but have quark despetch for the above port. For freight of small if you do, let not your servants know of it, for the Captain on board, Corper's whart F. F., or to there are few less mild (houses broken open) wherein some servant of that house is not an actor-(doores at night lockt,) yourself keeping the keys, "The author of these "Recent Reflections of the | which will not only in part prevent thieves from

> CLASSES OF THIRVES. The business of the ken-miller was termed "going to mill," and the "Warning for Housekeepers.' in 1676, gives the following character of him Thrachers.

under the name of the mill: "They are the most dangerous of all sorts, they have an instrument made about half a yard long, | Glod Crusbers. not to this day have objected to pay taxes levied and almost as long over, which they call a betty, Forks, Horneulteral Tools of every description, Field and Garwithout their consent, and would be still living in which being chopt under a door, with a little dealereds. Gasen de. contentment and prosperity under the mild sway help, it will make it fly off the hinges. There of a Secretary of State and a (Treumlocution Office | seldome goes less than three or four in a gang of on the banks of the Thames. Startling as this these, and very seldome but where they are inview may be to the majority of orthodox church. [formed by the private thieves; when they enter, men, and ridiculous as it will unquestionably are they carry in one hand a dark glim, and in the pear to philosophic students of history, it is not o. other a poller, which is a dark lanthorn and a pisriginal with the 'Layman,' but has been gravely | tol, so they truck up the dancers, which is run up maintained by Anglican Divines of learning and stairs and bind all in the house, and some they influence. The Bishop of Oxford does not go so | gagg, which they call faget and storm; so having made all sure, they rifle the house for yellow-boys and pieces of white, which is gold and silver, and possible? but he has put on record his opinion if they find none, they take the best bulleroys or that the War of Independence and the French Re- lurryes they can find, and pike off with them." The filer, whose business it was to rob shops, seemes to have stood next in rank after the house-

ets tells us that— "Some of them are so ventrous as in a goldcountry, and being in possession, therefore, of all | smith's shop to swallow a gold ring, or anything clse that will but slip down, to prevent the se-I verest search, in case they are suspected; and inthe opinion of her admirers, has done great things | deed they seldome enter a shop in which they make not their market before they depart. In the night | rouf for all particulate West, also with Lebamon Valley Railroad they stand in some by-place, and spatch off hats to Naw Your Preser, as Northamberland with L. & R. Rail from the heads of those that passe by, sometimes | with Philadel his and Krie Rallroad for all parts of Northern is the only interpretation we can put upon the as- every 67 communicants, and a bishop to every 48 cloakes; at other times they will (when they see but a silly boy in a goldsmith's shop) blow out the candle, and so catch what they can. If he ! in the United States, has the questionable advan- anything like to be pl'd, it will go hard if it escape him; neither shall anything else that they

The bung-nibber was the common cutpurse,] whose talent consisted chiefly in his cunning, arrests Baltimore Prostitutes entered largely into this class, which her of people were assembled together; and the extravagant fashions of that age, when men wore diamonds and other gems, with gold buttons to

COLITISIONS.

In those days, too, there was a real system of collusion between thieves and policemen, such as marshals and slave traders. An expert thief was | P W storping at all Stations between Baitmore and Har wide politics as well as doctrine, in tone as well as form, quite a possession for a conscientious thief-catcher, [it has been a feeble echo of the high-church party | who not only did not catch him himself, but took on this sine of the Atlantic. Unford Pusevism very good care to have no one else catch him, as pothe Company, before they will be taken over any pother of

"A gentlewoman, as she was passing along in the evening, in a coach, on the south side of St. Beware of Poison,-An exchange paper says: I clous and barbarous manner, attacked and robbed which will no doubt be excefully preserved as | tending to the externation of this infamous institut present time. Tea merchants and ten drinkers | plagued with. Which, being discovered and sought after, in order to bring them to justice for | • 21 4

so doing, the thief-taker, hearing of the same, and fearing that he might by this means loose three of the most produable customers which belonged to his felonious shop, immediately summoned the three afteresaid offenders to a friendly conference. when it was unanimously agreed that the only way to save them, at this critical juncture, was for one of them to make himself an evidence. &c. 'Well, then,' saith the thief-taker, 'in order to blind the justice, and that he may take the information, is to induce him to believe that we are merous train of offenders, which have been concerned with you, either in robberies, or buying or receiving of your stolen goods; and at the same time you must be sure to promise him, the said justice, that you will convict them all; and you shall hear me, your counsellor, promise as faithfully that I will apprehend, take, and bring them to justice for the same. But, by the bye, must give you this caution, that you do not put such and such robberies into the information, because I was employed by the persons you robbed to get their goods again; and they not bidding money enough for the same, they were not returned to the right owner, therefore you know such must be left out, otherwise I shall bring my own neck into the noose, and put it in the power of every little prigg, as well as others, to pull the cord at their pleasure, and upon such terms, who the devil will be your factor? And now let us see what is the consequence of the skittish and felonious information, but decriving the magistrate, and letting the three notorious offenders escape the hand of justice, and to give the thieftaker a reward of fourscore pounds, to hang up a couple of their sham thieves, which he got little or nothing by, in the room thereof; and likewise to give the thief-taker an opportunity to rob or extort a sum of money out of all the rest in the information, by making up and compounding the felonies with them, which, by a modest computation, cannot amount to less than a hundred pounds, or more."

INLECTION NOTICE.

SHEETE'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE, (bt. 12 146) Notice is bereby given to the Judges of Election, and the

Comparation of the Treasury Ten Imlegates to the Legislature Judge of Court of Altreals Under of Burnerice Chart of Bultimore City.

Judge of Court Common Pleas of Baltimore City. Indge of Criminal Court of Baltimore Cky. Clerk of Court of Common Plans of Baltimore City Clerk of Clay Chronit Court Surveyor for Rollmore Cky Commissioner of Public Works Two Kherita.

Two Justiese of the Peace, for the First, Second and Tenth I Wards, and one Justice for each of the remaining seventees Four Constables for the First and Touth Wards, and (wo Conatables for each of the remaining eighteen. Wards of the city The election to be held at such places addesignated by the Judges of Floreine, he and for Baltimore City, appointed for In Ballboore City. The Philip will be kept nown on the attent named they, from weetherh. A. M. uned 5 o'clock. P. M., as say GEORGE H. DUTTON

TAURNITURE FOR SALETAND HOUSE TO REST.—Any one contemplating househearing, and would like to get a well furnished and convenient house, our do so by addressing J. A. Thomas, "South Other." The furniture i I nearly new and will not be excribeed. This one wanting it, or part of it, more and apply, expecting to bey at rullious rates-

FOR BREMEN-The time fast sailing A stowage, and passage, having superior accommodations, apply BROTHERN BONINGER. No. 29 Santh Sharles at , up states.

DVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO ZIMMERMANN, YAIR & CO. Мочтрујово амо Вскиоч Ачква, Made by C. MGRION STEWART. No. 52 South Our street

No. 42 KXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD. Munufacinters of Wheat Drilla, | Straw Cutters... Core Suit Cutters, Lime Spreaders. Wheel Barron a Corn Shellers Capal Barrows. Corn and Cob Mills. I Plimeba. Calurators Cotton Planters. "Also, dealers in Number, Phovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure

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OPPORITE CORN KEERANGE, BALTINGER. NORTHERN CENTRAL BAILWAY. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Calvert Station, Baltimore, May 18, 141.

The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS TRAISS NORTH.

Mail at 8 15 A M Express at 4.35 P. W. Harrisburg Accommodation at 8 15 P. M.

The K 15 A M train connects at the Relay House, with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hamover Junction with Ranover and Getterature Rationeds, at York with York and Wrightaville Raticant, at Harrisburg, with Pennsylvania Rati grand for Kingston and all parts of Watering Valley, at Numbury Pennaylvania and New York The 4.35 P. W. team makes all the above connections except Happener Railread, Wrighterille Railread, and the Letmonn Valley Railmost. The \$ 15 P. M. train makes compections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York TRAINS ARRIVE

Mail at 5 to P. M. Express at 7.45 A. M. Harrishurg Accommodation at 2 43 F. M. For TICKETS and interrescion apply at the TICKET Of Fig. Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Frank . JAR C CLARKE, Superintenden.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMAN RA!LEGAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT on and after MONDAY, August 19th, Passenger Tratific Philadelphia was loave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT (exert Sunday) as billions, viz., EXPRESS TRAIN ALEMOA, M., WAY MAIL ACTO IS: RYKNING MAIL ALA 45 P. M. ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only, All trains even T New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays. A Freight Train, with Panenger Car attached, leaves \$500

 NOTICE.—All colored persons whether bond or free, villybe required to tiring some responsible white person, personally known to the understaned, who will be waiting to ago a bond

LAS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN GALK-Paul's Churchyard, was there in the most auda- | SX LANDING -The Steamer CECIL leaves Light street mbart twiween Comman and Barro dreets, every TIESDAY, THURNDAY AND BATURDAY MORNING, at \$1 orders. stopping at Turner's Creek stell and again the River Return were tag, leaves theoryelows overy MONDAY, WEDNEDAY and PRIDAY MORNING at Poletic E, for Baltimore Passage \$1 Preight prepaid

WM F RICH Captain