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Advertisements should be sent in early.

VOL. I. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. NO. 26.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW YORK.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following concerning the defences of New York and Brooklyn:

It is upon the defences of this city, Brooklyn and the harbor, that the money and engineering skill of the Government has been mainly expended—though not, it is now feared, with that wise liberality which is born of the highest prudence. However much opinions may differ as to the wisdom of building a new system of fortifications on the lakes, there is no question that the defences of the metropolis should be made, as far as human science and means can make them, absolutely impregnable. It cannot be said that they are so at this time, although they have been greatly strengthened within a few months past.

The following is a list of all the forts about the harbor, with their full armaments and war garrisons:—Fort Columbus 105 guns, Castle William 78 guns, South Battery 14 guns, all on Governor's Island, requiring for the three 880 men; Fort Gibson, Ellis Island, 15 guns, 80 men; Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, 77 guns, 350 men; Fort Richmond, 140 guns, redoubt of Fort Tompkins 26 guns, Battery Hudson 50 guns, Battery Morton 10 guns—all on Staten Island at the Narrows, requiring for all 1,080 men; Fort Lafayette, Narrows, 76 guns, 370 men; Fort Hamilton and its redoubt, Narrows, 114 guns, 880 men; Fort Schuyler, East River, 318 guns, 1,250 men; total, 1,142 guns and 4,810 men—who must all be trained artillerists, and are, therefore, yet to be educated. In addition to this array of forts, there is a water battery in course of construction at Sandy Hook (on the site of, and part of, the future fort), which will render important service at the entrance of the harbor. Other valuable improvements are also in progress; but, when they are all finished, they will fall far short of the great system of fortifications which has been considered necessary to the perfect security of New York. The defenses required to complete existing plans, are two new works on Staten Island, additional works at Fort Hamilton, a fort at Willett's Point, on land already purchased, and another fort on Robbin's Reef. To what extent these deficiencies for the protection of the harbor can be supplied by temporary batteries before next Spring, it remains for scientific engineering to decide.

Among the multitude of plans which have been and will be proffered for the defense of this city and Brooklyn from a sea and land attack, due weight will probably be given to the novel suggestions of Lieutenant Morton, which were officially published and much discussed several years ago. Lieutenant Morton proposed to protect Brooklyn and New York, on the Long Island side, by a line of earthworks in the rear of the former city, extending from Fort Hamilton to Flushing Bay, a distance of fifteen miles, only six miles of which (according to the Lieutenant's calculation) would need to be defended at a time. To man the line against all comers, only 65,000 militia would be required. The defense of the two cities from an assault by a force debarked on the Connecticut shore, he would accomplish by throwing up impromptu earthworks on the southern bank of Harlem river, and planting heavy batteries at the junction of Harlem and East rivers, on Randall's Island, Sunken Meadow and Lawrence Point. His main reliance for defending the Narrows and the entrance to East river, (in addition to the present forts and numerous temporary batteries) would be upon torpedoes, several rows of which he would anchor in the channels, having an electrical communication with them at the nearest fort.

THE ORDER TO GEN. FREMONT.

The following is a copy of the very important order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited General Fremont at Tipton:

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861.

General:—The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made, to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any is in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary, also not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

The Secretary has been informed that the troops of General Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

Major Allen desires the services of Capt. Tornley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, Commanding Dep't of the West, Tipton, Mo.

THE EVACUATION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says:

A man named Baylis, a Virginian, arrested three weeks ago by the Confederates for crossing their lines, and since confined at Fairfax Court-House, returned this morning, having been released, with numerous others, in consequence, he declares, of the evacuation of that position. He states that the Confederates yesterday burned thousands of bushels of corn and wheat, lest it should fall into the hands of our troops. Also, that all the citizens had left for Richmond and other points South. The Confederate troops at Fairfax were under command of Brigadier-General Longstreet, of Virginia. Davis, Beauregard and Johnston had all been there within a week. There were no new intrenchments at Fairfax, but the old ones were somewhat strengthened. Whether this information be true or not, it is certain that the Confederate pickets have been drawn in. Yesterday they were at Annandale, about two miles this side of the Court-House. This morning Annandale is vacant, and it was possible to ride a short distance beyond it, without the discovery of any body of the enemy. The outposts wished to advance to-day and take possession of Fairfax Court-House, but permission was withheld by higher authority.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17.—The Confederate General Hawthorne, of the Mississippi brigade, is at Hopkinsville, Ky., and has transferred to post-office there in charge of a Confederate postmaster. Thus the Southern Kentucky towns are regularly supplied with the Southern mails under the authority of the Confederate Postmaster-General.

There is quite an accumulation of southward-bound travelers at the hotels in this city, who find it impossible to get through our lines.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

A gentleman direct from Bowling Green says that when he left there, John C. Breckinridge was just getting up to make a speech. He states also that Col. Hardee, lately in command in Arkansas and Missouri, had joined Buckner with his troops, and that Buckner's numbers were now from twenty-five to thirty thousand. Another gentleman just from Bowling Green estimates Buckner's force at 25,000.

It is very difficult to decide what should be believed. If troops from Missouri are pouring into Kentucky, the fact would seem to indicate that the Confederates intend for the present to give Missouri up to Fremont. Supposing the statements we have received to be correct, the enemy has now nearly 80,000 men upon Kentucky soil, and the number will no doubt be soon increased unless Gen. Fremont shall speedily start upon his great expedition down the Mississippi.

A Mississippi officer at Bowling Green says that the Confederates have at no time had any other thought than to make Kentucky the main theatre of the war.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the St. Louis Republican.

GENERAL JAMES LANE.

President Lincoln and the Administration are bound by every consideration of any weight with rulers and with men—we will not add Christian men—instantly to take such measures as will spare our people such horrors, and the very name of civilization such disgrace, as are the consequences of trusting, as an military command, a man like James Lane. A command under the lead of such a man is no better than armed and organized banditti; with, of course, more terrors and power for evil than attaches to any band of mere robbers and murderers, because its officers act under regular commissions and cloak their crimes with the mantle of authority. His movements and marches are no better than the raids of lawless bands, who spread themselves over a defenceless country, to pillage and harry it—These imputations do not, we presume, justly rest on every individual of his command. Many of his command, probably most of them, simply obey the atrocious orders they receive. But some of his followers are doubtless equally depraved with their leader. We think we do not speak inadvisedly.

The account of Lane's march to Osceola—his burning of stores belonging to citizens in that town—his destruction of it by fire, and his summary putting to death seven of the inhabitants whom he seized, presents a case of wanton devastation and atrocity which admits of no valid excuse. At least, so it is reported to us. The outrages and crimes against property and life perpetrated by him in that foray are a dishonor to the flag under whose pretended authority they were committed, and will dishonor the Administration if they are not inquired into and punished in some way. Our Government does not mean to waste Missouri with fire and sword. Its object is to prevent that waste and reduce it to the lowest possible amount. Justifying or conniving at the ravage and slaughter of which Lane has been guilty, would be to consign Missouri to a doom as fearful as Hyder Ali inflicted on the Carnatic.

If Lane must hold a military position, he and his should be confined under it strictly to the defence of Kansas, and should not, under any pretext, be permitted to come into Missouri. The mutual murders and crimes perpetrated on each other by the opposed parties in Kansas years since, ought by this time to be "by-gones." It would be difficult now to strike a balance between the two; but we doubt not that Lane's party had its whole revenge at that time. It triumphed also politically. Feeding now upon those old grudges argues a revenge that is insatiable. The Kansas quarrel ought now to be regarded as a dead one. President Lincoln should not permit it to be an ingredient in this war. That war is fierce and fatal enough without mixing with its incentives the spirit of a Corsican vengeance, that is never satisfied short of extermination.

JACKSON'S LEGISLATURE.

A report was extensively circulated, shortly after the surrender of Lexington, that Jackson had assembled the secession part of the Legislature in that city, and secured the passage of a secession ordinance. This was erroneous—there was no such session. But we understand he has sent notices to members supposed to be in his interest, and that of the Southern Confederacy, requiring their attendance to a remote corner of the State, (probably Carthage,) where, few or many, they will go through the form of passing an ordinance of secession, if Gen. Fremont does not, in the meantime, drive the whole *posse* out of the State.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

There has been nothing new to report for some days with regard to the situation in Southern Kentucky and Southeast Missouri. If it ever was the intention of the Confederates to attack Cairo or Paducah, that design seems to have been abandoned. The Confederates are still in force at Columbus, engaged in retrenching and fortifying that post, with the view, probably, of intercepting the progress of the projected Federal advance down the Mississippi river. Batteries have been planted on the bank and some heavy guns placed in position.

☞ A surgical journal tells of a man who lived five years with a ball in his head. We have known ladies live twice as long a time with nothing but balls in their heads.

A DOMESTIC EPISODE.

Divorce suits develop some peculiar features in domestic life. One of these, now pending in the Superior Court, has entertained those who are interested in its prosecution with the details of a finely drawn plot and denouement, somewhat as follows: A respectable lady, belonging to a respectable family, of which she is the matron, in sewing some missing buttons upon her very respectable and exemplary husband's waistcoat the other day, made an astounding discovery. She had for several years kept pretty good account of her liege lord's expenditures, and knew to a dollar the exact amount of his income, and every year she was at a loss to make out what became of a considerable balance, which, if her figures told no lies, they should have in the savings bank. They had been able, it is true, to lay by something every year, but not as much by several hundred dollars as the proper side of her mental ledger loudly called for. As before remarked, Mrs. Blank could not imagine what Mr. B. could pay out lacking money for. He did not drink, chew, or smoke, and the discovery of this leak in the family purse had long been her study. The startling idea was at last here developed in her brain, and she at once set herself at work to prove it a fact or a falsity.

In the pocket of the innocent vest, Mrs. B. found a small piece of paper, upon which was written a receipted bill for whitewashing, to the amount of three dollars. Mrs. Blank cogitated, Mrs. Blank was puzzled, Mrs. Blank was determined, also. When the repaired garment was delivered to her husband, the lady asked him in a careless manner whose house he had been getting whitewashed. Mr. Blank assumed a blank expression of countenance, and answered without hesitation that he had engaged and paid for the work for a gentleman of the North Side, as the whitewasher owed him, and the man wanting the work had refunded in cash. This should have been enough to have satisfied any common woman, but Mrs. Blank was an uncommon woman, and was no more satisfied than before she asked the question. But she had made up her mind to search that whitewashing affair to the bottom before she gave it up. She delivered the suspicious document to her husband, who was not slow to receive it, and sat down apparently satisfied with his explanation, but in reality to study up her mode of procedure in the future.

Dressing herself in a plain calico gown, and putting on a common shaker-bonnet, Mrs. Blank sallied out upon the street. She had recollected the name of the whitewasher, but, he being a colored gentlemen, she had some hesitancy in calling upon him until she had tried some other manner of sifting the mysterious affair. It was not far to a book store, where a city directory could be consulted. Mrs. B. found the name of the party for whom the whitewashing had been done, and also the number of his house, and determination [illegible] she was landed within a few doors of the place, which was in the West Division. It was a small, tidy looking cottage, and on the door-step sat an aged man, apparently blind. She asked his name. It corresponded with that on the bill. She asked if the rooms had lately been whitewashed. He answered in the affirmative. Another inquiry revealed the fact that his daughter, who was within, could tell more about it than he. Mrs. Blank passed into the apartment, where she found a young lady, very pale and interesting, an invalid, upon her bed, who bade her take a seat. Mrs. Blank took a seat and looked around her. The furniture was not in full supply, but it was neat and well kept. The ceilings of the nicely papered rooms had been whitewashed. The paper on the parlor was precisely of the pattern on her own room—selected by Mr. Blank, because it exactly suited his taste. Mrs. Blank arose and went to the centre-table. There was a likeness of a gentleman.

"Who is this man?" was the question the wife asked.

"Oh, that—that—it's a picture of a very intimate friend of mine!" The slightest blush in the world tinged the young lady's pale cheek as she said the words.

"Who paid for your whitewashing?" Mrs. Blank was fast getting decidedly lunatic, and her black eyes flashed with a fire which frightened the girl. The answer given was evasive. The lady was evidently on her guard, and the wife departed—and carried the picture with her.

Mrs. Blank's next journey was to the house of the whitewashing gentleman. There all her fears were confirmed. Her perfidious husband had ordered, directed, and paid for the work. The whitewasher told her more than that, and there is no knowing to what length his garrulity might have led him had not the woman put an end to his revelation, by letting the fact drop from her unguarded tongue that she was the legal, loyal wife of the man who had had the audacity to pay for the coloring of another woman's ceilings.—But enough has transpired to set the demon jealousy at work in her already lacerated breast, and she went home a heart-broken yet fairly angered and aroused woman. When Mr. Blank came home to tea that evening, maybe he did not get a lecture. Perhaps he did, not feel slightly astonished when his portrait was placed before his eyes. Perhaps there was a serious disturbance in the Blank family that night. A suit for divorce, on the charge of [illegible] of the Superior Court, Blank *vs.* Blank, is the natural result of Mr. Blank's being so kind as to pay for the whitewashing in that particular house—and forgetting to destroy the bill.—*Chicago Times.*

Professor Lowe's Trial Balloon.—An announcement of the sudden sailing away of this balloon, from the neighborhood of Washington, last Sunday morning at four o'clock, has been already announced in the *Inter*, as also the discovery of its locality, beyond Seaford, in the lower part of Sussex county, Delaware. It descended at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, upon the farm of an individual who is said to have Secession tendencies, in that neighborhood. The Union men thereabouts candled the balloon of him, that they might hand it to Washington; his Secesh neighbors tried to obtain possession, that they might hang it. The man, with the idea of obtaining a reward, delivered it to the Union men. Mr. Lowe, hearing of its locality, sent a friend yesterday to procure it, who paid the person whose farm it fell upon $25. The Sheriff of Newcastle county, Delaware, had in the meantime been telegraphed to the Government to obtain it. Arriving on the spot at the same time as Mr. Lowe's messenger, he demanded the balloon, and took it to Wington, where it now lies, awaiting orders.—*Wed. Inquirer.*

☞ A distinguished writer says that heaven is never so fully revealed as in face of a beautiful woman; but he forgets that of a good one.

A GLANCE at the INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Exhibition still continues to attract large crowds of visitors, and all seem gratified at the array of useful and ornamental articles placed on exhibition. The Blues' Band still continue their nightly concerts, which are alone well worth the price of admission. We notice briefly the following:

In the Stove department of the exhibition we we have quite a large and elegant display, many of which have elicited the warmest encomiums from the ladies. Among the deposits are Cooking, Fire-Place, and Gas Stoves, made by Collins, Heath & Co.—three Parlor Stoves, made by Barstow Stove Company, and deposited by W. H. Strau & Co. Messrs. Bibb & Co. exhibit Gem Illuminated Gas-burner Stove, Good Samaritan Cook, Parlor Grate Stoves, with Ranges, &c., together with the Little Giant Corn and Cob Mills, and Agricultural Boilers. S. D. Sexton offers several Gas-burning Fire-place Stoves and Cooking Ranges. J. Wetherby & Co. have deposited Chilson's Furnace and Range, with various patterns of Stoves, &c. J. H. Richards & Co. exhibit the original Stewart Cooking Stove.

John Frast & Son, corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, have on exhibition, in the centre of the hall, a large and beautiful collection of Plants which adds greatly to the beauty of the scene as you stand at either end of the galleries and make the view—we name in part, the Agave Americana, Cactus, Grandiflora, Strelitzia Regina, Phormeum Tenax, Dracænas (3 varieties), and beautiful Sago Palm, with others of equal attraction.

Madame Fercuot, Holliday street, has on exhibition a large case of Millinery and Needle Work Embroidery, which for beauty and elegance cannot be surpassed. We call especial attention to this deposite, which may be found about the centre of the hall, in the centre aisle.

To the lady visitors we would call attention to the large mahogany case of Needle Work about the centre of the hall, on left hand aisle from entrance, in which among well executed work they will find an Embroidered Skirt of the most exquisite finish, done by Miss A. Warren, which reflects great credit upon her skill and industry.

Wm. Melville Innes, Adams' Express Building, has on deposit and in operation by steam, one of Gordon's celebrated Printing Presses, which turns out cards in a very neat and rapid manner, and which attracts considerable attention during the evening.

Of the ornamental articles exhibited, none is more deserving of notice than the case of magnificent hair jewelry, deposited by Messrs. Charles Blake & Co., No. 217 Baltimore street, which for beauty of style and finish is unsurpassed. This case of goods attracts considerable attention from visitors, and is particularly admired by the ladies, many of whom turn from it with a longing glance.

THE HAYES ARTIC EXPEDITION.

The Halifax *Journal* gives the following particulars of the cruise and arrival of the Hayes Artic Expedition:

Up to the time of their arrival at this port the party had been for over twelve months without receiving news from home, excepting, however, a solitary English newspaper, obtained at Upernavie, which contained President Lincoln's proclamation for an extra session of Congress. It may be readily imagined how eager were officers and crew to possess themselves of newspapers containing news from home. Since their departure the storm cloud, then a mere speck on the political horizon, has spread over the whole heavens, and plunged the country into the horrors of civil war. Events have followed, one after the other, in quick succession; and to those Artic voyagers it must seem as if the occurrences of an ordinary lifetime had been compressed into the few months of their absence.

The "United States" sailed from Boston in July, 1860. She reached Upernavie after a short passage, and proceeded from thence to Smith's Straits, where she remained until July 10, 1861.

On the 14th of April, however, a party left the vessel, consisting of thirteen men and sixteen dogs, with boats on sledges. The leader of this dog-team is now on board the "United States," and is a fine specimen of the species. The party reached latitue 79° in the Middle Smith's Straits, and here the party divided—Dr. Hayes and three went as far as latitude 81° 35′, west side of Kennedy Channel, and were there obliged to put back—their provisions being exhausted. Dr. Hayes reached his vessel on the 27th of May. On the 13th of July, 1861, they proceeded to Littleton Island, where the vessel remained until the 27th. Sailing from thence in a northerly direction, they were met by immense packs of ice, which the vessel could not penetrate. She then made for Cape Isabella, on the west side of Smith Straits, which was safely reached. Boat parties were sent out from here to explore, but the ice was so solid that no chance was found for proceeding. The United States next came to an anchor at the Esquimaux settlement of Natiik, Northumberland Island, on the coast of Greenland.

After surveying Whale Sound the vessel sailed for Upernavie, on the voyage home, arriving there on the 15th August, 1861, after passing through one hundred and fifty miles of field ice in Melville Bay. She sailed from thence for Disean Island, and on the 17th September left for New York. From September 27th to October 7th the United States experienced very heavy gales, and sustained some slight injury to her sails and gear. She put in here for repairs, and will probably remain until Monday next.

August Sontag, the astronomer, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last expedition, and was at one time connected with the United States Coast Survey, was frozen to death in his sledge while out exploring, accompanied by a single Esquimaux. The body was recovered and interred at Port Folke, near Cape Alexander.

The carpenter, Gibson Caruthers, died during the voyage. These are the only deaths out of the crew of sixteen persons which left Boston. The party was unusually free of sickness.

Six men belonging to the wrecked whale ship St. Andrew, of Aberdeen, joined the United States at Disco, making the crew twenty in number.

Hans, an Esquimaux, on whom Dr. Kane placed great confidence, who is frequently mentioned in Dr. Kane's book, and who deserted that expedition while in the ice in the far North, was found at Cape York by the crew of the "United States" and returned in the vessel to Upernavie, from whence he had started with Dr. Kane.

The expedition went as far north as 81° 35′; a latitude which is said to have been before reached only by Perry in 1827-8. On the coldest day experienced the thermometer was down to 68° below zero.

The vessel was provisioned for two years, and her returning now, without having had any serious disaster, inclines us to the belief that the party has made some important discoveries which they are desirous of communicating here. If so, it will be laid before the public ere long.

The following is a correct list of the officers and crew of the United States: Commander, I. I. Hayes, M. D.; Captain S. J. McCormack; First Mate, H. W. Dodge; Second Mate, John McDonald; Commander's Secretary, G. F. Knoor; Assistant Astronomer, H. D. Radcliffe; Master's Mate, Colin C. Starr; a cook, steward, cabin boy, and ten men before the mast.

False Notions—That the Confederate army is badly equipped, that it is deficient in food, that it is badly armed, that it is not so large as our own. The Southern papers that reach us give a different statement of facts. The Confederate army cannot be deficient in any of these things. The advertising columns of the Richmond papers contain accounts of all kinds of military goods to be had, including a large amount of blankets. The prices of food prove that there is a large abundance. Cattle from Texas is passing into Louisiana in large quantities. Prices as follows: Beef, first quality, per head, $25a35; do. second quality, per head, $18a25; milch cows, $40a60; hogs, gross, 100 lbs., $10a13; sheep, second quality, per head, $3a4; veal calves, first quality, $9a12; second quality $7a9. Salt pork is high. In regard to arms, we know that an immense number was stolen from our arsenals by Floyd, but in addition to that a large supply has been received by way of Matamoras, and up the Rio Grande. That they have plenty of men we know whenever a fight occurs, for they usually outnumber us in every engagement. North Carolina has sent no less than thirty regiments into the field, and when she can do that, other and richer States, like Georgia and Louisiana, can send a great many more. It is about time that we had got rid of the notion of the weakness of the South, and made our minds up to fight the Confederates earnestly as the only way to put down rebellion.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Oct. 12, 1861.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges of Election, and the Voters of the City of Baltimore, that an election will be held in said city on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the sixth day of the month, for

Governor of the State,
Comptroller of the Treasury,
Ten Delegates to the Legislature,
Judge of Court of Appeals,
Judge of Superior Court of Baltimore City,
Judge of Court Common Pleas of Baltimore City,
Judge of Criminal Court of Baltimore City,
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City,
Clerk of City Circuit Court,
Surveyor for Baltimore City,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Two Sheriffs,
Two Justices of the Peace, for the First, Second and Tenth Wards, and one Justice for each of the remaining seventeen Wards of the city,
Four Constables for the First and Tenth Wards, and two constables for each of the remaining eighteen Wards of the city.

The election to be held at such places as designated by the Judges of Election, in and for Baltimore City, appointed for each Precinct by compliance with the laws regulating elections in Baltimore City. The Polls will be kept open on the above named day, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., as prescribed by law.

GEORGE H. DUTTON, Sheriff of Baltimore City.
oct 18 2d&F

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE TO RENT.—Any one contemplating housekeeping, and wishing to get a well furnished and convenient house, can do so by addressing J. A. Thomas, Sheph Office. The furniture is nearly new and will not be sacrificed. Any one wanting the house or part of it, need not apply, expecting to buy at prices regardless as there will be but a reasonable reduction made on first cost. The house rents for $12, and is in good order throughout, and is about 20 minutes walk from Centre market. oct 17

FOR BREMEN—The fine fast sailing A 1 Bremen ship HERMANN, Captain Kuhlmann, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of small storage, and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, F. P. Corner, or

BROTHERS BONINGER,
oct 11 No. 29 South Charles st. up stairs.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO
ZIMMERMANN, FAIK & CO.,
MONTANUS AND FRANCIS AXEN
Made by C. MORTON STEWART,
oct 5 1m No. 52 South Gay street.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 42 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.
Manufacturers of

Horsepowers,	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
Threshers,	Corn Stalk Cutters,	Lime Spreaders,
Wheat Fans,	Corn Shellers	Wheel Barrows,
Corn and Cob Mills,	Ploughs,	Canal Barrows,
Hay Presers,	Cultivators,	
Shed Crushers,	Cotton Planters,	

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. oct 21 tf

P. MALCOM & CO.,
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO
WAREHOUSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF.
Deposite Corn Exchange, Baltimore.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

Trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 4.35 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.15 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 4.35 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8.15 P. M. train makes connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 8.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.45 P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
oct 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT (corner of President and Pratt streets) daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 8.30 A. M., WAY MAIL at 10.15 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains over the U. S. R. R. on Sundays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.
oct 23

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, HALE'S LANDING.—The Steamer CECIL, leaves Light street wharf, between Conway and Barre streets, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, stopping at Turner's Creek and intermediate Rivers. Returning, leaves Georgetown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore.

Passage $1. Freight prepaid.

WM. T. RICE, Captain.
oct 21 d