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VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC. The New York Times takes credit to itself for its sagacity in pointing out the intention of the Confederates to close the Potomac, and thus rehearses what it calls "the rebel triumph" on that river during the past week:

On Monday the steamship Seminole, on her passage from Washington to Old Point Comfort when passing near Shipping Point, was opened on with shot and shell from three batteries, which kept up a raking fire for three-quarters of an hour. She was struck eleven times! One ball cut away the main stays, scattering bits of iron chain down on the deck; one shot through and through the ship, in at one end and out at the other. On Wednesday, the steamer Hugh Jenkins, with a troop of cavalry and horses, was fired into and struck about ten feet from the bow and completely disabled. She had to be run in show water in a soft bottom, and the borses removed

on a scow. On Thursday the Pawnee was opened on with shot, shell and rifled projectiles, and received five or six shot, fortunately without much damage.-On Friday, the Government transports City of Richmond and Columbia were detained forty-eight hours before they could get past the batteries, and the former received fifteen shot between her wheel house and foremast. On Saturday, the flag-ship | tainly does not. Union went down the river from Washington, destined for Fortress Monroe. "To the mortification of the national authorities," as report runs, she was compelled to return, having found it impossible to get past the formidable batteries which the Confederates had opened! The officers of these vewels, moreover, approunce that the guns. were splendidly aimed, and that the Confederates are able, at the various points they command, to throw large-sized rifled shell clean over on the Marvland side.

Having achieved this much, probably nobely will be very much surprised to learn the new piece of audacity which our telegraphs report this morning. It is not a very hazardous business for a vessel under steam to run the gauntle of a hattery or even several batteries, as all experiments show the extreme difficulty of hitting a ship when in motion. The Confederates are now proceeding to place obstacles in the channel. and it was by a contrivance of this sort that the try will read with decided satisfaction. Resolute was nearly sunk on Saturday morning. The nature of the obstruction by which they impeded the navigation of the channel does not appear, though it is not improbable that the means employed was by sinking a few old hulks in the

comparatively narrow passage. The Resolute, with a hav harge on the exposed side, and another vessel on the other, was suddenly stopped in its course by the obstruction, and for three-quarters of an hour received a copious

We give this apercu of navigation on the Potomac without a word of comment. The facts are humiliating, and need no prompting of ours to suggest a good many reflections.

## Affairs Across the Potomac.

Washington, October 21.—On Saturday, when two companies of the Twenty-second New York Regiment, belonging to General Keys' Brigade. advanced to within a mile of Fairfax Court House, they ascertained from the inhabitants in that neighborhood that when the Confederates retired the condition of the roads was such that they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery be hind them, which remained there until Sunday when the Confederates, in force, returned and took them away.

On Saturday night a private in the Fourth Michigan Regiment, while on picket duty a mil beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburg turnpike, received a severe wound in the arm from a Confederate. From the description of the man he is corpus. supposed to be a Mr. Willams, of Alexandria, who was confined for some ten days in a slave pen in that city, but was released by the Govern- | published | yesterday | between | Lord | Lyons and | ment, and who is now acting as a scout. Orders Mr. Seward, our readers will have discovered a have been issued that in the event of his capture | satisfactory explanation of the late circular of our | he be hung forthwith.

on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad to-day | their part, upon the faith of the general governa mile and a half beyond Falls Church, finding ment, for the fortification of our Atlantic scaboard the road that far in good condition.

commands the pickets of that regiment on the The correspondence and the circular in question Leesburg turnpike, beyond Falls Church, reports | bear the same date-the 14th of October-and | that the Confederate cavalry made their appear- doubtless the impertinent and insulting letter of poned if any invasion of Confederate territory ance at one o'clock to-day within a mile of his Lord Lyons was the immediate provocation for is made in that quarter, it is General Sherman whatever. outposts. A detachment was sent to effect their | this appeal of Mr. Seward to our State authorities. capture, but they succeeded in making their es- It will thus be seen that this offensive edict of the

Smith's division, with a small escort, advanced on preparation for the consequences of a possible the road leading from Lewinsville to within a rupture between the two governments. short distance of Vienna, on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about | Lyons touching the arrest by our government of h sixty loads of hay and two hundred and fitty bush- | treacherous British subjects, he transcends the els of oats. Everything in that section is report- imprudence of Jeff Davis and his rebellious coned quiet.

Reconnoissance up the Tennessee River. Carro, October 21.-The gunboat Concstogs . made a reconnoissance of the Tennessee river yesterday as far as the State line, and discovered a strong Confederate force near the Tennessee line. She returned this afternoon, having seized two barges loaded with flour, destined for the Confed- bis own will and pleasure." and that "her Maerate camp. It is reported that the Confederates |; Saturday. It is also reported that General Har- h dee's force is six thousand strong at Belment, Missouri.

FRESH TONATOES THE WINTER .-- If late in the season, just before frosts, the vigorous late-bear-Ing tomato vine be pulled and hung up in a moderately dry cellar, the fruit will gradually mature. and thus furnish the table with fine, luscious tomatoes from time to time, even into the winter ! season. So say they who have tried it.

\*\* A peculiarly fatal horse disease has made | the cause of our government in its war against its appearance in some of the eastern counties of this Southern rebellion? New York. The animals are first taken stupid | The reply of Mr. Seward-upon this point essymptom.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinions of the Northern Press.

From the N. Y. Tribung. sustain the essential positions taken by Secretary Seward in his correspondence with Lord Lyons, especially when, under these explanations, the

day in this country, to which private rights, interests, and enjoyments, are necessarily subordinated. The necessity is an unpleasant one: our loyal citizens have not sought, but deprecated it we trust it will soon pass away; but it exists nevertheless; and while it exists we must bear it, and our foreign friends who choose to come I stay among us will have to share it. There is

not always maintained the doctrines now propounded through Lord Lyons, is sufficiently proved the notorious case of Arbuthnot and Anbris- remarkable diplomatic correspondence on both on foreign soil, and hung-in our judgment-arbitrarily, needlessly, and with questionable juscase would, we think, have justified a very stern official remonstrance: that of Mr. Patrick cer-

If it were asserted that the power exercised by of personal malice or other unworthy motive, we them. could feel the force of Lard Lyon's representations. But it is not pretended that there were no suppicious circumstances justifying the arrest of either of them, nor that they were subjected to harsher treatment in any respect than that accorded American citizens laboring under like suspicions of complicity with the Confederates. Lord Lyons' despatch, therefore, seems to us to assert an unwarranted claim of the British Government to interpret our Federal Constitution for Provident Lincoin and to judge for him as to the nature and extent of his duties in a great and unprecedented public exigency. We think the Secretary's positions admirably taken and ably sustained, and that the British government from that day to this, manner of his despatch, which we trust the coun-

the privilege of habeas corpus minister to impede or embarras his exercise of this | duction to Davis and his Cabinet: the case of the shall be confined to cases wherein the necessity is and munitions of war, shoes, clothing and proviimperative and pulpable. And we are completely | sions for the Confederates at Savannah, and many devoid of evidence that a state of things exists, or other such things, are among the abundant evishower of shot and shell. In the course of the af- has existed, in this city or State, which justifies dences that Lord Lyons at Washington may fair the hawser fastening the schooner to the Reme | any departure from the safe and regular forms of | justly considered as an authorized British emissalute broke or was shot through, when she drifted complaint, arrest, arraignment, security for ap- ry in behalf of the spurious government of our the Insone Asylum at Hartford. near shore and was captured by the enemy. The legrance, and trial. Why should Mr. Patrick so-called Confederate States. His letter under re-Resolute was hit a number of times, carrying have been sent to Fort Lafayette? Will some one view has evidently been thus construed at beadaway ber awning, stanchions and ridge-pole, and endeavor to tell us? It was perfectly right to ar- quarters; and, while we approve Mr. Seward's Health says: the other vessels was, as Hollins phrased it, "per- rest him: but why not send him before the regu- spirited response, we think be would have treated pered well." Happily no loss of life resulted lar tribunals of justice, and deal with him accord- the provocation equally well in a few short, sharp from the hundred and fifty shots said to have been | ing to law? We know that this would not an- and decisive sentences, suggesting that, at this tage. swer in Kentucky or Maryland; but why not here? | crisis, the presence of Lord Lyons had become un-Are not our judges and prosecutors loyal? Would desirable as the representative of Her Majesty's with soap, hot water and a stiff brush. not our juries convict of treason on due evidence? government at Washington. And if they would, are we not unjustly reflected upon by grabbing suspected traitors from among this matter, on the one side, to provoke a quarrel. no one of the hundred-and-old suspects sent to have ceased to exist. But, perhaps, after all, this 4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet clean dry every SATURDAY MORNING, at 612 o'clock, for Fort Lafayette ever been subjected to indictment menacing correspondence and Mr. Seward's circu- and warm.

> that our Government should avoid even the ap- of Minister Crampton. pearance of trouble with foreign powers, and we hope no more of their subjects will be arrested except upon evidence that will secure their indictmen, and justify their trial, and that, they being have changed their original plan of campaign and best. found in a loyal district, there will be no hesita- that the Government must neet the change by a tion in according them the privilege of habeas I

From the N. Y. Herald. In the important correspondence which we

Secretary of State, suggesting to the local authori-A Government construction train advanced out | ties of our loyal. States some active measures of and Northern frontiers against apprehended con-Major Johnson, of the 17th New York, who tingencies of a collision with some foreign Power. British Minister, accepted as a menace, has been Captain Mundee, Adjutant-General for General answered with a warning, and with the signal of

In this extraordinary remonstrance of Lord federates in their learned strictures on the powers and limitations of our federal constitution. lordship coolly informs Mr. Seward that, "so far as appears to her Majesty's Government. the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, up on the reports of spies and informers, the nower of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison or liberating them by jests's government cannot but regard this despotwere in strong force at Blandsville, Kentucky, on ic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the constitution of the United States," and so forth; and they say that, "in their opinion, the authori-Court of the United States?-or, in giving this teer lutterance to their insolent opinions, is it to be supposed that Lord Lyons was inspired by any other than considerations and purposes hostile to

and sleepy, lose their appetite entirely and in the prefally -is bold, frank, explicit and satisfactory. course of three days die. A slight swelling in the He tells Lord Lyons that offences against the goveregion of the nose is the only external abnormal ernment, in the mid-t of a civil war, cannot be her heart as she has upon hr head, a comming Etella, who transported a large fortune to heaven in FRIDAY MORNING at 9 cleak, for Belline in treated with the "dilatory remedies" of a state of rogue would find his way into t

SEWARD peace; that in this crisis our "chief interest is not the enjoyments of society, nor the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life;" that "the safety of the whole people has become, the present emergency, the supreme law," and We think the deliberate judgment not only of that the law officers of the British government our own country but of the civilized world, will cannot expect the President to accept their expla- remote and predisposing causes of insanity could be nations of the constitution of the United States.

which we publish in full this morning. "The government would be fettered and the hands of saving of the National life" is the order of the our traitors in arms against it would be strength- consider, but their knowledge justifies the assertion ened. In all this Mr. Seward speaks, as becomes that when the duty of making home wise and happy an American statesman, with dignity, decision and fearlessly to the point and to the purpose. But what has be to say touching "the arbitrary and despotic power" of which he is accused by Lord Lyons Mr. Seward's response is in that dainty paragraph in which he says that "he has to regret that after so long an official intercourse

shivered the mizzenmast, and several banged clear pothing more preposterous than the quiet assump- between the governments of the United States and tion that all the privileges and immunities of a Great Britain it should be necessary now to state of peace may be enjoyed during the existence form Her Majesty's Ministers that all executiv of war, and especially of a civil war so gigantic | proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or and terrible as that in which this country is of the Secretary of State, are, unless disarowed want of physical stamina. I cannot refrain from now involved. That the British Government has or revoked by the President, proceedings of the referring here to remarks which I made in President of the United States.

In thus reproducing the salient points of the

ter, two British subjects cuptured by Gen. Jackson | sides, our readers will, at a glance, be enabled to appreciate the gravity of the subject discussed. the offensive character of Lord Lyons' remontice—under martial law by said Jackson. Their strance, the clear and unanswerable vindication Mr. Seward, and the secret of his circular to the Governors of our loyal States concerning our ecaboard defences. He clearly suspects the British government as a stealthy supporter of Jefferson the President in the cases of Messrs. Patrick and Davis and his rebel confederates, and as industri-Rahming had been so exercised under the impulse outly seeking a pretext for an open alliance with It is to be regretted that Lord Lyons I months ago was not furnished with his passionts. The reader will remember that when, in April last, a ferocious secession mob took possession of the city of Baltimore, and when the State of Ma-

rland was in imminent danger of being plunged headlong into this Southern rebellion. Governor Hicks, in despair, proposed to Mr. Seward the gettlement of this whole sectional difficulty through the arbitration of Lord Lyons. From that moment his lordship was open to suspicion as an advocate of a Southern Confederacy, and known as such to the conspirators in this rebellion.

Every other manifestation of sympathy from he has the advantage, alike in the matter and the and from the first overt acts of this rebellion, has been in favor of the disruption of our Union The indecent haste of the British Cabinet in re-And now a word as to arbitrary arrests without | cognizing our Southern insurgents as belligerents; the activity of Lord Lyons in his efforts to dis-While we unqualifiedly affirm and uphold the parage and embarrass our Southern blockade; the right of the President to make them in a crisis like | visits of members of the British Parliament to

Where there is such a manifest purpose, as in during the daytime only. vious to writs of habeas corpus? And why has kindly apologies and explanations and reparations once in twenty-four hours. and trial? If there is any sort of answer to these lar may mean peace. The interpretation lies with questions, why will not some one favor us with Her Majesty's Cabinet. If they desire to reassure The last hope of the traitors is that of foreign Lyons; or let them not be surprised should be facing the sun. It is of the utmost consequence, therefore, | close his diplomatic services here after the fashion |

> A CHANGE OF TACTICS SUGGESTED. The New York Times insists that the "rebels" | corresponding one. | It says:

It is clear that neither Fremont nor his successor, if he shall have one, wil date more down the This eighth item is of universal application. Mississippi River at the head of the army of the West, if Gens. Johnston ant Price shall remain in one meal, and let that be hot. Southwest Missouri with their powerful forces. ready to pounce on St. Louis as soon as it should be defenceless. For with St. Louis lost, Cairo would quickly fall, and ther Paducah. And so the Grand Union army moving down the Mississinni would never be able to return.

It is evident, we think, from the present aspect ! of affairs in the West, that he expedition down ! the Mississippi River must be indefinitely postattempt it; and we believe he can do it safely and successfully. The Western Department, with its cure in many cases. headquarters at St. Louis, has been completely | paralysed by General Price; and neither Fremont | I nor any other commandant in that Department. can recover the Union armyin Missouri from its | cently lectured at the North, of rules, by the obserpresent campaign, in time to make it available rance of which he obtained his remarkable strength

Mississippi River. upon Richmond even, wouldn't break and destroy i the power of the Confederatearnies. If the Confederates have changed ther tactics and their plans, we must necessarily charge ours.

A Baltimore Versel Charm by a Privater ty of Congress is necessary, in order to justify the The ship R. M. Miles, which arrived at Philadelarbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British sub- | phia vesterday morning, repeats that on the 10th jects." The authority of Congress! Is it a small | instant, two hundred miles (at southeast of Cape matter that these law officers of the British Crown | Hatteras, she spoke a brig hating from Bultimore set themselves up at Washington as the Supreme | which that afternoon had been chased by a priva-

> Provinces to importune the Iritish Government to take hold of the International Railroad Scheme. ledge; he who knows the tillie of his object ! despises the pains it costs him

### HOW WOMEN BECOME INSANE.

I remark that over three thousand cases of insanity have now come under my direct care and observation. In a large proportion of these cases whose history I could obtain, I have found that the plainly traced to the malign influences of childhood. These influences I cannot at this time enumerate or shall be better realized, we shall have in our land less of vice and crime, and much less of insanity. The neglect of physical training, and the imperfect physical development which follows, consequent to this neglect, are strikingly evident in many of our female patients. The various causes which are reported to me, as the source of disease, and which are classifips | m Balumore Cup. The Polls will be territoren on the above in the tables under the head of "ill health," "intense mental and bodily effort," "grief," "domestic unhappiness," etc., may very frequently be traced in their primary influences, to the one cause of

twenty-fourth annual report (for 1848.) stated that of the one hundred and eighty-seven female patients during the past three years, thirtyfour per cent, were the wires of farmers and mechanics —quite an undue proportion of the comparative number of these classes in the community. The consideration of the causes which led to this most natural result, showed that between nursing, the accumulation of household duties and drudgery. and the miserable short-sighted economy which often led the husband to refrain from supplying the necessary domestic assistance, the poor heart-broken and Horsenmers. discouraged wife had lost in turn her appetite, her | Thrashera, rest, and her strength, her nervous system had become prostrated, and, sinking under her burdens.

she had sought refuge in the Retreat. One of our worthy female patients remarked one day to a lady, I Forts, Horncultural Toda devery description. Field and Gar-'Only think of it! Dr. Butler is keeping me here, and I have six children and fourteen cows to take care of at home." "Twenty excellent reasons for your remaining here till you are cured," was the timely answer. They were the twenty reasons

which had made her insane. days, enjoys really sound, rugged health; and I surely that is a very unwelcome statement about those who are expected to be helpmates to husbands | the Northeast side of Ross street 20 feet, thence and mothers of children. . Parents and teachers both should inculeate upon children of both sexes the importance of health-bringing active exercise. Boys need but little urgency, but girls should be compelled to take it. It is possible for westerly binding on Lanvale street 107 feet 6 inches them to become of strong, vigorous health, with to the place of beginning. excellent digestion and no nervousness. An Engthe present, and deny the right of any foreign Richmond, with complimentary letters of intro- lish girl, accustomed to all weathers and thick shoes, considers a half-dozen miles as a mere trifle right, we must again insist that such exercise steamer Bermuda, with her large supplies of arms of a walk, and she takes it day by day. The mainter of American girls, with their thin shoes, would shrink from such an attempt, and regard it as nearly an impossibility. The reason of this is, that bodily exercise is the rule for the girls in England, and for ours it is the exception .-- Report of

REMEDIES FOR DISPERSIA. - Hall's Journal of

There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advan-1. The entire body should be washed once a week

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round. 3. By means of ripe fruit and berries, coarse bread us and shutting them up in island fortress imper- we think that all obligations on the other side of and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely

> 5. It is most indispensable to have the fullest plen- Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Nottingty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep. us of their pacific inclinations let them recall Lord in a clean, light well-aired chamber, with windows leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING

> > 6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, rain or shine, in | Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6.1, the open air, in some form of interesting, exhilara- o'clock for the Paturent River. Returning will ting and unwearying exercise. Walking with a Heave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for cheerful and entertaining companion is the very Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly. 8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefitted or injured one is no rule for another. 9. Take but a teacupful of any kind of drink at i

10. Confine yourself to course bread of corn, rveor wheat -- to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries. in their natural state—and to fresh, lean meats. boiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than regetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tenden-

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the I hadily condition, in pleasant ways; that is half the More Street -- We have read a statement, writ- write write which is for some with Pennsylvania Rail I tan by Dr Windship, the "strong man," who re-

the present reason for any expedition down the and muscular power. To one of these rules in particular, as being that which men are most prone to The question with the Government at Washing- | violate, we wish to call special attention. The the Pennsylvania Radrout's wall parts of the West, and direct ton, it seems to us, now should be, whether they | Doctor says he takes ten hours sleep out of twentycan not so quickly and so spongly reinforce Gen. | four, and he advises everybody to take at least Sherman as to enable him a march irresistibly leight hours rest nightly. We are convinced that on Nashville and Knoxville. The occupation of most of the ill health in the community is due to the latter place is, after all, the most desirable lack of sleep more to than any other cause. Rapidi- First Culture Section N. F. corder of Culture and Franklia achievement for the Union Army in the entire ty of eating, lack of exercise, heated rooms, over streets, Barre field of war. More than he successful march anxiety of mind, and other causes, contribute to the ill health and abbreviated lives of our city population, but the going to bed too late and rising too early we believe to be productive of more sickness. and premature deaths than any of these or all of them combined. Dr. Hall, im his Journal of Health, concurs fully with Dr. Windship as to the necessity of longer sleep than the majority of menallow themselves. Indeed we know of no respectable medical sanction for the shortening the term to six or seven hours. We know very many men who little are rarely in bed before midnight, yet are always up by six o'clock in the morning. Such men known to the noters, and, who will be willing to size a bond ## Delegates are about to leave the Canadian | are exhausting their vital force, prematurely .-They never can reach the limit of three score | se 23 years and ten, much less live far beyond it, as al-FOR Curtail thy sleep and in rease the know- most every man may by taking care of himself. 

It is said that the following beautiful inscription | THURSDAY at 8330 EDAY | YOUNING A 98 general For Even if a woman had a many looks upon I may be found in an Itulian graveyard: "Here lies !

TRECTION NOTICE. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE, (bet. 12, 1963 )

NO. 28.

Notice is becelv given to the Judges of Election, and the Totage of the title of Baltimore, that an election will be held in and city on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. the sixth day of the month, for

disternor of the State Compression of the Treasury Ten Delegates to the Legislature

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Indee of Court of Armala. Judge of Engerier Court of Relumere City Judge of Court Common Pleas of Baltimore City. Judge of Crimical Court of Baltimore City.

Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City. Clerk of Oks Chrenit Court.

Surveyor for Beltimore Cur Commissioner of Public Works. Thu Pherida. Two Justuces of the Peace, for the First, Second and Tenth Wards, and one Justice for each of the remaining errenteen

Fings Conscibled for the First and Tenth Wards, and two Contal few for each of the remaining eighteen. Wardwaf the city, The election to be held at such transcensions granted by the Indeed of Election, in and for Bellimore 4514, appointed for em h Preminet in correct more with the Jawa regulating elections named day, from Soldieck, A. M. mmil 5 o'clock, P. M., as pre-GEORGE H. DUTTON.

addressing J. A. Thomas, "South Ottoe". The furniture is there | rart of it, need not apply, expecting to buy at rulnous rates. The house reute for \$12 and is in good condition—good as new --- Albert fit mip lites walk from Centre warket

HE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment I of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES in Pubbe Bune. Brands - W. Morton and F. Mestrean & Co. ALSO, 200 Baskets CHAMPAGNE

300 do Prime OLIVE OIL C MORTON STEWART No. 52 K. Gar atreet

No 62 EXCHANGE PLACK, BALTIMORK, MD. Hanufacturers of | Bleuw Cuttern. | Wheat Drilla. Corn Stalk Catters, Lime Spreaders. Wheel Barrens | 45 cm Shellera | I Plongbe Canal Barrows, Coltivators.

Chetten Planters. Alan, dealers in Stade a, Shuvela, Kakea, Hay and Manuse

TAY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIR-D cuit Court for Baltimore City, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell by public auction, on I the eighth day of November, 1861, at four o'clock, on the premises, the following described Leasehold I venture to say that not one girl in ten, now-u- Property-that is to say: Beginning for the same lat the Eastern corner or intersection of Ross and Lanvale streets, and running thence bounding on Northeasterly, parallel to Lanvale street, 107 feet 6 inches to the centre of a 15 foot alley, with the use and privilege of the same in common with others, thence Northwesterly along the centre of said alley 20 feet to Lanvale street, and thence South-

> The abuse described Property is subject to an annual ground rent of \$72.50, and will be sold sub-I jest to a mortgage of \$1.000, due 1st January, 1862. The improvements consist of a newly built THREE STORY HOUSE, with a large back building, Ac. Ground rent and Taxos paid up to day of sale. Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are. one half Cash, and the balance in six months, with interest, secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

R. C. HARDESTY, Trustees. P. COLSTON. o16 2aw3w&de S. J. SOPER, Auctioneer.

1) MALCOM & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND CONVINSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO WARRIOUSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLT'S WHARE.

Dermare Corn Premanus, Battinous. NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS TO On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore

the Paturent River. Beturning will leave Hill's ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. THEO, WEEMS, Master, The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave

Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY I MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. M. L. WEEMS, Master. The above steamers will call at all the usual land-

ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum Point going and returning. Passage to Pathasea t River . . . . . . \$1 % Meals extra.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Caltery Station, Baltimore, May 12 1961. The trains on the

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and detect, which further is the. In me-CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS TRAINS NORTH. Mail at # 15 A M

Express at 6.35 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation at \$15 P. M. The 5-15 A. M. transposition is at the Relay House, with trains I on the Western Maryland Rathroot, at Habover Junetion with road for all parts of the West again at the bate of Valley Rathroad TO NEW YORK DANCE AT NOTE DATE OF MICH. & B. RAIL result for Kingson, and tall parts of Moore trang Values, at exhibitry with Philotelelian at 4 Frie Ratin a Chin will parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York The both to the strain makes will the above o need one except Harmser Rathmad, Whightest le Raile of, and the Lebania Tables Rabball - The S IS P M to all makes decided with

TRAINS ARRIVE Mail at 5 10 P. M. - Rai reseatでいます。 Harrist are Accompassiate nat 2 43 P. M. THE THEKETS AND RESIDENCE IN A SECTION OF THEKET OF JAM 45 OF ARRE Superintendent

COMMONTAL WILL NEW YORK

LMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SUMMER RUKANGEMENT On and after MONDAY, Anglist 19th Plasenger Trains for

Philade philadelia and PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily. Temporary to programme that the second of th EXPRESSIBLED & SOLVER, WAY MAIL at 1945 A. M. RVENING MAIL & CAST M ON SUNDALS & 4 to P. M. Day ... All trains connect with - Mew Took Trains on こうまおむ U.M., in Salutities a. A Freight Trate, with Provinger A ar attached, leaves at \$40. P. M., Anggio 2 and a 1 St. of scheduler in Baltimore and Havre de-SOTICE Additional persons whether hand or tree, will be pergrapped to trouve and real to the white person, personally Light Company, but is the wife be taken over any portion of

W. M. CR. LW FORD, Agent

WM T RICE, Captain.

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER. Farty and as might be as aboughtown GALE. NA LANDING -The Seamer Cht'II. leaves Light errect whark termeen the west of Europe streets exert TUFSDAY, I muspling at Latret at over at doud assemble to the Retorn's Ing. leaves Geo. of white street MONDAY WEDNESDAY and