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CHARLES TOWSON.

BERNARD CARTEŘ.

JOHN C. LEGRAND.

AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE

Price of Advertisements special agreement. Marriage and Obstuary notices, 26 cents. Advertisements will be received at the office of Publicative, No. 122 W. Buildspore street, up states.

Advertisements should be sent in early.

VOL. I.

1861. it was resolved.

next, the following persons:

The South.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

The South.

ings, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, A GLANCE at the INSTITUTE FAIR. 1st. That this Convention is satisfied that the The Institute Fair yesterday afternoon and Board of Police Commissioners are authorized yet evening was thronged with visitors, it having GENERAL M'CLERNAND'S LETTER TO DESERVE AND A LETTER TO to act, and they are therefore earnestly requested been announced that a Vocal and Instrumental to serve at the election on the 6th day of November Concert would be given on the occasion by the 2d. That this Conveniton respectfully submits as | pupils attached to the Blind Asylum. The Excandidates for election, on the 6th of November | hibition will close next Monday night, and we would advise all who have not yet visited the Fair to cultrace an opportunity to do so before its 📗 close, for there many things on deposit of a very highly interesting character, both ornamental and useful-smong which we notice, as particularly interesting to the ladies-

In the manufacture of their widely-known fertilizer, (the Rhodes' Super-Phosphate,) a property was discovered which produced an excellent litue. A series of chemical experiments demonstrated that an article could be manufactured, which alleged to be superior to indigo, for use in the laundry. The manufacture of the article was commenced, and the result has been the production of a powder which is intended to supplant entirely the use of indigo in blueing clothes. The article is perfectly foluble, and the solution is said to be clear and transparent through all stages of dilution, from a deep blue to the lightest perceptible. tinge. In using the article it is but necessary to moisten the end of the finger and touch the Blue. The particles which adhere to the finger will color sufficient water for the washing of an ordinary family. This article certainly promises to supersede the use of indigo, as its coloring properties are far superior, and it is much more convenient. Eminent authority, after thoroughly testing the

Rhodes Blue, savs: soluble, and the solution is clear and transparent | claims as belligerents, I am not disposed to insist | document is too volumnious for publication in to the lightest perceptible tinge; the color is also ests of humanity are at stake.

BERNOT'S PATENT FIRE-CUTTING MACRINE. Will be found in the south end of the building, and is a very ingenious and admirable invention. What Island, are shown-and the Bars and Shoals, Fort, gives the machine so much interest is, that the world has never, thus fur, discovered machinery to make files, which is still done by hand. Mr. thus describes what he saw : Bernot claims that he has discovered the desideratum, and has certainly produced an apparently the Western Division, I should judge to be a man Price per Copy, sheet edition, \$1; Pocket form, | good and successful machine for that purpose. of fifty winters, tall and straight, bearing in every The machine on exhibition was made by the word and look the impress of the general rather credit upon their skill. We advise all to see it in | penetrating, nose rather of the Roman order of

exhibition, the most prominent and valuable of cociously frosted, quick spoken and ready, and, which are those printed by Mr. J. Wilson, No. 36 withal, affable in conversation. To give New West Baltimore street. They consist of a Pasture | Yorkers a better idea of the looks and bearing of Scene, a Scene on the Thames, an Afternoon in the Confederate leader, I would say, take the Cloth Pocket edition, for use of Army Officers | the country, and an Ocean Scene, representing | elder Stetson, at the Astor House, add two inches | parallel to the railroad and but a little distance | Secretary of War replied that he supposed that the Craig of Ailsa, entrance to the Clyde, Scotland. | to his stature, sprinkle a few more gray bairs Also, LLOYD'S OFFICIAL MAP OF THE The first mentioned is very large and displays a lover his head and face, dress him in a Major grove of trees tracing the margin of a brook, in | General suit, and they will have Leonidas Polk |

> oil paintings, one representing St. John reclining | determination sits upon every lineament of his l in a cavern in the wilderness, and the other the countenance, and firmness creeps out in every Three Forks of the Tygart Valley River, a scene | look and gesture. portrait of a lady, partridge shooting, Monarch of | cal nose, teeth white and regular, and his whole the Glen, the Child Rescue, and other works of personal appearance betokening rather the gentle-

colored paintings.

Birmingham, delivered, in the Music Hall of that | be inadequate to prolong his existence. town, a tecture on the American war. In the | General McCowan has the exterior look of being | course of it, he said that, de jure, his opinion was I the fighting man of the staff-a tall, well made. that the North was right—the North had all the muscular man, a face sunburnt and hard from exparchment, all the law, all the right, all the con- | posure; bluff and abrubt in his manners, yet, stitution, all the precedent, and all the everything withal, not unpleasing; just such a man as one that was antiquated and venerable on its side. - | would choose for a friend and fear as an enemy. He was equally clear that de jure, the South could | Thirty-five years of vigorous manhood, wrapped not secrete; they had no right, and ought not to in leather, nerved with iron, propelled by lightsecrete but then came in the de taeto part of the ming, and robed in the plainest and roughest of question, and running its bull head through common cloth, from the tout ensemble. When he parchment and everything else de inte, and it did | speaks one can almost imagine be hears the snap . secrede. The South, it was true, could not with- | and sparl of the bull terrier; wet his men love him. draw from the Union without breaking its oath, and he is a man toward whom one feels drawn but it had withdrawn and, as far as they were the more be sees and knows of him. bound to keep their promise, to obey the law, and | Of the inferior officers I must be allowed to say to perform their contract, they were releis-if that a more gentlemanly, attentive and kindly that would be any satisfaction to the friends of I disposed set of men I have not seen anywhere. The North Ved now what was to be done '-- But of the troops (I ought hardly to call them I Why, the North must either put it down by force, I such, so rough, ill-clad and ununiformed did they stretch the constitution, or make two or three [appear), I may say there seems to be a vast field, constitutions. There was only four modes of for improvement. I noticed, nowever, that the settlement....Confiscation, or the unconditional borses of the camp were much superior to those of freeing of the slaves; compensation, or the paying our own army, and I could not belp indulying in of holders for releasing their slaves, subjugation. The most inviduous comparisons between them and or the conquering of the Southern States, and the poor, old, broken, down, spayined, body v. separation, or the untying of the bond of union. I rough-coated, kneck-kneed, purblind, wind-bro- i Subjugation involved confiscation, and, as com- | ken, condemned things, that the War Department pensation was out of the question, separation is furnishing our cavalry and artillers. was the only rational solution of the question. | Of the forces at Columbus I can say nothing.

laughing-stock of the world and the disgrace of [| | | | | | | | their mother country. - Liverpool Times. BE JUST, IF YOU WON'T BE GENEROUS.- It is to not fair for us to laugh at the poor Yankers. | they have had their Bulls' Run, pray haven't we. | | also, every year our Cowes' Regatta?-Punch.

> The death-smile is the grandest thing in I triumph into a radiant future.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. We have already published a telegraphic announcement of the exchange of prisoners between Gen. Polk and Gen. McClernand. The following is the correspondence:

CAMP CAIRO, Oct. 23, 1861. To the Commanding Officer at Columbus, Ky: Sin-The chances of the present unbappy war have been detained at this post for some time past, of the General's staff, and many other officers. to the dictates of humanity, unconditionally re- alongside, for four hours, while the prisoners sons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz: 1 Colonel,

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,)

ward, Lewis Young and Edward A. Penny, all were enjoyed. taken by a party of United States troops, in the My party were hospitably entertained, and I as Engineers, and are entitled to cavalry pay. A

Colonel N. B. Buford, of the Twenty-seventh | hearty approbation. regiment Illinois Volunteers, is charged by me | Generals Polk and Pillow expressed a high ap- | cers of mak appointed to the Major-General's safe conduct from your camp. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERDAND. Brig. Gen. Commanding. GRNERAL POLK'A REPLY. HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION. WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Courmers, Ky., October 23, 1861. Brigadier-General John A. McClermand, Comman-Siz-I have received your note of this date b Col. N. B. Buford, of the 27th Illinois regiment responding to the overture made by me to Gen.

"The Rhodes Blue is a valuable substitute for | change of prisoners; and although your mode of | the results which, according to General Thomas' Indigo in the Laundry-is instantly and perfectly accomplishing it waives the recognition of our through all stages of dilution, from a deep blue | upon an unimportant technicality when the inter- | full, but we make one or two extracts: a beautiful blue, and the solution is in all respects | | accept the release of the three prisoners ten- | of five Divisions, as follows:

This "Blue" will be found near the centre of of the Confederate army in your possession, and HUGH Sprion, North street, has on exhibition. Hoping that in the prosecution of the unhappy of Division ...McKinstry's at Syracuse......5,388 near the entrance of the hall, five pieces of ele- conflict in which we are engaged we shall never gantly chiselled and beautifully designed Marble lose sight of the claims of generosity on those who Statuary, which reflects the highest credit on the direct the operations of the armies of our respecskill and taste of this old and widely known estitve Governments, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

LEONIDAS POLE, Major-General, Commanding.

A correspondent of the New York Herald ac-General Leonidas Polk, the Major-General of

architecture, mouth sunken, lips tightly compress-We call attention to the beautiful paintings on ed, hair and side whiskers (ala militaire) preand adjacent to which are cows and sheep, either | to perfection. He is by no means an austere man, if we are to judge by his address during the three Mr. J. D. Barton has also deposited two large or four hours be remained in our company; vet

on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. David General Gideon J. Pillow stands about five T. Shaw has deposited eight finely executed oil | feet nine and a half inches in his shoes, a finely | paintings. The pictures represent landscapes, formed man, and looks much younger than his hunting dogs, forest scenes, the Inundation, the superior, though I am told in rank if the army Surprise and the Mission, a copy from Murill. were based upon age he would rank as the higher is Most of the above paintings are from the pencil of officer. A high and broad forehead sets off a Van Arden, who has on exhibition several splendid pleasing face to a very fine advantage; small, paintings, being representations of dogs' heads, keen, black or rather hazel eye, full heard, classiconsiderable merit. As an animal painter, Mr. man than the soldier. General Pillow is strictly Van Arden is ranked among the foremost in the | temperate in his habits, drinks nothing but water. profession. Miss Josephine and Master Charles | uses no narcotics, employs no physician, and bids Shan also exhibit finely executed oil and water | fair to live to see several more campaigns, unless, at an unlucky moment, he should fall into the hands of the United States government, when, in MR. GRORGE DAMSON OR THE AMERICAN QUES- | all probability, his sunvity as a gentleman, his Tion, -A few days ago, Mr. George Dawson, of good looks and temperate habits combined, would

The fact was that the Americans were what they for our mission there was not to pry into the setall in a fix; they could not legally fight, and crets of their camp; but discovered that there was they could not in fact leave off fighting, and the no lack of forts and cannon, of tents and stables result was this ridiculously managed, absurdly and I judge that, if the place is ever taken, it will carried on, delightfully vague "war," had, for | be at the expense of more lives than the public at the first time, made the Anglo-Saxon race the present imagine.

> Colonel Buford, in his report to General Mc-Clernard, thus speaks of the interview:

I confine myself strictly to them, that sentiments of I souri.

humanity alone had prompted your action, he ceased to press the discussion, but went on to in- | me (says General Thomas) and represented irreguform me that he had sixteen of your troops as larities in the pay department, and desired inprisoners of war, and that he would immediately structions from the Secretary for his government, liberate them unconditionally.

ly-seventh regiment Illinois Volunteers; Surgeons | improper parment, he was threatened with con-Simmons and Brinton, of the United States Army, Innement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an and Mr. Chapman, of New York, my Secretary - order for the transfer of \$400,000 to the quarterwith cordiality, and we were introduced to Gene- master's department, which was irregular. having left in my hands a number of prisons who I rals Pillow and McCowan, Capts, Black and Polk, have, for special reasons, as well as in obedience. He remained on the steamer Charm, with our tug ments by one paymaster Major Felizer, to 42 perwere being got ready to be delivered to me, dur- 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 15 let Lieutenants, 11 2d The prisoners alluded to are: A. A. Wood- ing which time the most friendly conversations | Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant Surgeons-

Meneral Rittopes & Co's Celebrated "Plue" - affair at Charleston, Mo., on the 20th of August | rentured to propose the sentiment, "Washington | second abstract of payments was furnished, but and his principles," which was repeated with not rouched for as reliable, as the paymaster was

with the delivery of said prisoners to such person | preciation of your character, and commended | Body-Guard. as you may authorize to receive them, and for you for sending the flag on an errand of humanithat purpose visits your camp under the protesty. They deplored this unnatural war, but maine the army now in the field may be enumerated five tion of a white flag. You will please receive him I tained that the South would be separated irrovo- hundred half harrels, to carry water, in a country in the special character with which he is clothed, I cably from the North. They professed to believe | where water is abundant and five hundred tons and after the completion of his mission give him many things which I thought erroneous, and office. which I combatted with arguments and statements of facts. The conference ended without any unfriendly word or occurrence.

> AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. The report made by Adjutant General Thomas

of his observations in Missouri during his recent visit to that Department, in company with the Secretary of War, presents a sad picture of the condition of affairs under General Fremont's command. Enormous and reckless expenditure, pec ulation and fraud by members of the General's ready procured, would be just as efficient and own staff, and an army large in numbers, but I Grant some days since on the subject of an ex- badly organized and insufficiently provided, are report, presented themselves on every side. The

The force designed to act against Price consists 2d DivisionPope's......at Georgetown 9,220

As soon as I obtained a view of the several en- the other side. But few regiments could be campments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that I raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of the forces there assembled could not be moved, as Green river with a heavy force on the road to scarcely any means of transportation were visible. Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and con- which, with the force he had, he would not be versed freely with him. He stated that there was able to resist; but, nevertheless, he would fight companied Colonel Buford on his mission, and great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utter- them. He, as well as citizens of the State, said Ir incompetent; that his own division was greatly that the border State of Kentucky must furnish scattered, and the force there present defective in the troops to drive the Confederates from the State. many respects; that he himself required one hun- His force then consisted of ten thousand troops in dred wagons, but that he was under orders to advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and march that day, and some of his troops were al- on the Louisville and N ishville Railroad, at vari-Mesers. Denmends of Baltimore, and reflects great than the divine; gray eyes, deep set, keen and results to the road. His cavalry regi- one point, at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in ment (Ellis') had horses and indifferent arms but | conjunction with General Thomas, nine thousand; no equipments. The men had to carry their car- and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at tridges in their vest pockets-consequently on the mouth of Green river. their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a | On being asked the question, what force he

> master General at Louisville, just from California. That supplied the rebellich out straight off. San Francisco that his share of the profits of the larms we sent to Kentucky! we were informed by purchase of these arms was \$30,000.

ported to headquarters. At this time Col. Ste-lin defence of their individual homes if invaded. without General Hunter's knowledge, taken from | State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky. him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City fit to I take the field.

General Hunter also showed me the order for He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to him to make a single day's march.

When General Pope received his order to march. at Georgetown, twenty-five miles distant, he i mean what he had written ?

der his command.

second in command, he never was consulted by sensitive hands. Observe, too, how this principle Heneral Fremont, and never knew anything of heillustrated by another of our modes of greethis intentions. Such a parallel, I will renture to | ing. When we wish to determine whether a subassert, cannot be found in the annals of military | stance be perfectly smooth and are not quite satwarfare. I have also been informed that there is justicd with the information conveyed by the fintcharacteristics of the country or its people.

I was received by the General with true mili- marked that while he would go with freedom to token of a more ton br attection. tary courtesy, and delivered to him, with your. General Scott and express his opinions, he would despatch, three prisoners who had been captured, not dure to do so to General Fremont. He deemed | 25 The army Retiring Beard has been some brour forces at Charleston, Mo. He desired to General Firmont unequal to the command of an tweeks in session and retired a number of officers. discuss with me the question of an exchange of army, and said that he was no more bound by law | Among the latest, Col. Henry L. Scott, one of the prisoners; but upon my exhibiting to him my or- than by the winds. He considered him to be Inspectors General, in consequence of physical the world. It makes the dark past an arch of ders from you, and informing him that I should unequal to the command of the army in Miss disability. This gentleman is, we believe, the

Colonel Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on stating that he was required to make payments The General received my suite-Capt. Dresser, and transfers of money contrary to law and regu-

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS BY GEN. FREMONT. Colonel Andrews exhibited an abstract of paytotal, 42. Nineteen of these have appointments sick. It is only given to show the excess of offi-

Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis, near and around the prirate house occupied by him as quarters -the Brant House, which, by-the-bye, is rented for \$6,000 per annum. There barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weather-hoarded, and are sufficient as quarters and stables for (88) men. A pontoon bridge has been erected across the

Ohio river by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. ferry boat, in a region where such heats are much less expensive.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF KENTUCKY.

From the Official Report of Adjt. Gen. Thomas. Washington, October 21 --- We left Indianapolis October 16, for Louisville, Kentucky, where we arrived at 124 o'clock, P. M., and had an interview with General Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had lioined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enroll them-

heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroy- | deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 ed. This march to Tipton (36 miles) was made men. This conversation occurred in the presence on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and of Ex-Secretary Guthrie and Gen. Woods. The from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Free the Kentuckians would not in any number take mont to march without provisions or knapsacks, up arms to operate against the Contederates. But and without transportation. A violent rain storm | he thought Gen. Sherman over-estimated the came up and the troops were exposed to it all number and power of the Confederate forces; that night; were without food for twenty-four hours; the Government would furnish troops in Kentucky and when food was received the beef was found to to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secreta-| rv | was tired of defensive war, and that the troops General Hunter stated to me that he had just | must assume the offensive and carry the war to received a written report from one of his Colonels. The firesides of the enemy: that the season for opinforming him that but twenty out of a hundred | erations in Western Virginia was about over, and of his guns would go off. These were the guns | that he would take the troops from there and send procured by General Fremont in Europe. I will them to Kentucky; but he begged of Gen. Sherhere state that General Sherman, at Louisville, man to assume the offensive and to keep the Conmade to the a similar complaint of the great inte- federates bereafter on the detensive. The Secreriority of these European arms. He had given tary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap the men orders to file down the nipples. In con- | should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Vitrerestion with Col. Swords. Assistant Quarter- | ginia Railroad taken possession of, and the attery he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe | Complaint was made of the want of arms, and

with General Fremont, wrote to some friend in on the question being asked. What became of the Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands. When General Hunter received, at Jefferson of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; City, orders to march to. Tipton, be was directed | that many were already in the hands of the Conto take forty-one wagons with him, when he had | tederates; and others refused to surrender those in only forty mules, which fact had been duly re- their possession, alieging the desire to use them. vension, of the Seventh. Missouri Regiment, was, I in the hands of individuals, and scattered over the RECEORS FOR SHAKING HANDS.-Why do we

I shake hands? It is a very old-fa-hioned way of I indicating triend-hip debu said to Jehonadab. marching to Durock Ferry, dated at Tipton, Octobella thine heart right as my heart is with thine toler 10, which he did not receive until the 12th | heart? If it be, give me thine hand." It is not merely an old-fashioned custom, it is a structly natural one, and, as usual in such cases, we may march. This order was changed to one requiring | find a physiological reason, it we will only take the pring to search for it. The animals cultivate I triefidsaip by the sense of tooch, as well as by the senses of smell, hearing, and sight; and for this wrote back to General Hunter a letter, which I purpose they employ the most sessitive parts of read. It set forth the atter impossibility of his their bodies. They rub their neses together, or moving for the want of transportation and sup- | they lick one abother with their tongues. Now, place, and asked whether General Fremont could the hand is a part of the human body in which the sense of touch is highly developed, and, after All of the foregoing facts go to show the want | the manner of the annuals, we not only like to of military foresight on the part of General Fre- | see and hear our triend (we do not usually small mont in directing the necessary means for putting | him, though Isaac | when his eyes were dim, reinto, and maintaining in the field, the forces un- sorted to this sense as a means of recognition), we, also, touch him, and promote the kindly feel-General Hunter also stated that although the lings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the ed personally with the topography and physical on them. We do not have a mention of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint. I perience that the sense of touch is more acutely. General Curtis' said of General Fremont that placeloped in the lips than in the hands. Accord-The found no difficulty in getting access to him, Lingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer and when he presented business connected with teelings we are not content with the contact of his command it was attended to. General, how- the hands, and we being the lips into the service. ever, never consulted him on military affairs, nor A shake-of-hands suffers for friend-hip, in ununformed him of his plans. General Curtis re- demonstrative England at hast; but a kiss is the

I son-in-law of the Lieutenaut General.

For Clerk of the Pircuit Court. ROBERT J. KERR. For Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, ANDREW J. GEORGE. For Surreyor. OWEN BOULDIN. WENDALL BOLLMAN. For the House of Helegates.

For Commissioner of Public Works, JOHN STEWART. ALFRED D. MILLER. DR. THOMAS SAPPINGTON. JAMES GITTINGS. JOHN WAGNER, WM. H. OWENS. HUGH GIFFORD. LEVI TAYLOR.

SAMUEL BURNS. JAMES BROUMEL CHAS. TOWSON, President. Bornako Carter, Secretary.

\$100.000. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

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