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MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 25.

THE NEWS. We published on Saturday a very full synopsis of President Davis message to the Confederate Congress, and reproduce it to-day in full, as it is a document which will be read with unusual in-We shall take occasion to comment upon ,

it herenfter. From Richmond papers of the 20th and Norfolk of the 19th, we derive some interesting informa-

The Confederate Capital has been removed from Richmond to Nashville, but we do not learn the grounds upon which the change was made.-Nashville is undoubtedly a more central but not | less exposed position. All prisoners are bereafter . to be sent from Richmond to the extreme South. The Common Council of New Orleans have adopted the following ordinance:

Whereas the recent glorious attack of the Mos quito fleet has demonstrated the fact that with | To the Congress of the Confederate States: vessels properly constructed and protected, such

ade raised and our ports ofened to commerce. The Richmond Enquirer turnishes the names or

32 Federal prisoners belonging to the New York 14th regiment, who were captured in a recent skiraush. The Federal accounts, it will be recollected, placed their loss at 13. Forty-five prisoners had also arrived from Western Virginia.

The Enquirer objects to exchanging prisoners captured on the field of battle for the five resigned. United States naval officers arrested in Boston at the moment of resigning.

Hou. E. C. Anderson, Ex-Mayor of Savannah, the blockade with large supplies on board, was at last accounts in Richmond.

From Western Virginia we learn that General gaged in defending Pound Gap, a break in the mountains which separate Virginia from Ken, tucky. The Piketon fight is claimed by the Confederates as a victory, though they retreated.

The Federals have shown no disposition to advance more than a few miles beyond the town, and letters from General Nelson's camp state that they are in no condition to stand a campagn in sion. To meet all this we had to create not only the mountains at this season.

juries sustained by the bursting of the large gunat Columbus.

York Herald states that

"It is now determined by "the powers that be" to order that Mason and Slidell, the chief of trait- Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, ors, be closely confined at Fort Warren, upon fare | Leesburg and Belmont, has checked the wicked | served only to criminals guilty of the highest of- | invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed | most renable source, that Col. Corcoran and other | proved that numbers cease to avail when directed | officers, taken prisoners upon different fields in against a people fighting for the accred right of honorable battle, are treated with that respect self-government and the privileges of freedom. due to their position according to the usages of | After more than seven months of war, the enwar the over. Besides, it is the intention of the emy have not only failed to extend their occugovernment to hang all persons taken upon the pancy of our soil, but new States and Terrihigh seas in the act of violating the law of nations | tories have been added to our Confederacy, while against piracy, whether such persons belong to instead of their threatening a march of un-Massachusetts or South Carolina, to England or | checked conquest, they have been driven at | the Sandwich Islands; and no threat of any kind | more than one point to assume the defensive; and coming from those who are in rebellion against | upon a fair comparison between the two beiligerthe legitimate government will deter the tederal | entens to men, military means and financial con-

It this policy is to be pursued, the war will undoubtedly assume a very sanguinary character, but we do not believe the threats made will be

executed. to be the capture of nine smooth-bore iron cannon. hostnities. The Federal forces have not only rebut no ammunition, with the exception of some few bags of iron slugs, evidently cut from rod iron, about an inch and a half long. No powder | tacking the Confederate States | Outrages of the had been discovered. The only muskets thus far I most despotic character have been perpetrated upsecured were about one hundred old fintlocks, on her people; some of her most eminent citizens mere edict of a despot; when the find all this that is given by a conscious sense not only of the with rough fliats in them that would not explode powder placed in the pads more than once in six ]. trials. The Southern leaders and probably most them, while others have been forced to abandon cal incompatibility between such a people and of the men had escaped. It is proposed to annex | their homes, their families and property, and seek | themselves. the two counties of Account and Northampton to Maryland.

## RUMORS.

we can at least mention as rumors worthy of attention. Of this classure the following state- ]

In the first place, we have it from a well-informed source—from a gentleman, in fact, who erament to conquer or course the people of that most wanton character, even upon from combutleft Alexandria on Saturday -- that on Frid is at Generals that they would withdraw their troops and upon our territors. Although we cacht to termson quate a severe engagement, took place on his the Federal Government would do likewise -Politick Creek, a tributary of the Potomic river. Proclamation was also made of the desire to rethe side of Occor an river, between a force of Expectitle acutiality of Kentinky, and the intention [crue] and releatless expert, yet we were not president 11,000 Federals and some 10,000 Confederates, in to abole by the wishes of her people, as soon as pared to see them fit out a large navalexpedition, which the former were budly worsted and com- dictarations were approved by me, and I should but to incide a service insurrection in our midst. pelled to retieat, after sustaining considerable loss. regard it as one of the lest effects of the march of } The repulse is said to have been a severe one, and | our troops into Kentucky, if it should aid in give | was mortifying, mashach as it constituted part ing to her people liverty of choice and a free

of Gen. McCledan's programme of advance. Another report brought in to us by our own reporter, is that a beater of despatches has reached prosecuting this great contest, the navy bas also Washington from Hilton Head, Port Royal Eu- | been effective in full proportion to its means. The trance, that a detachment of [2,500 men of Gene-] nival officers, deprived to a great extent of an opral Sherman's army, who had been sent to occupy portunity to make their profess, mat skill available leap et to be dealt with as an effector a nine tell. But de Fujres La, a ... Beautort, baddeen surprised by a night attack of [

ance, had capitulated. We mention these matters simply as reports coming through channels which are entitled to ties have arisen which will be found fully devel- approval at the last session, I commissioned to Face as a sub-Was Points will refer to Parkeon Accomrespect, but it is quite possible that they may ! either be exaggerations or totally talse. We do tation for the movements of troops and military of a United States ship-of-war on board a Bairich 4 of pretend to youth for them.

Our readers must not forget the Grand Amateur night at the Assembly Rooms. Many of our best Agreement. amateur singers of the citte of the city, have kindly undered their services, and under the efficient direction of the veteran conductor Mr. Jos. Gegan. I territory so extended as ours, have all combined | and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil | will doubtless dispense most acceptable music. - I to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmas- and a claim on the part of the United States to The programme, which we publish elsewhere, has ter General, whose zeal, industry and ability beize them in the streets of London would have been well selected, and we are aregratified to know that there is a certainty of a very large attendance. and an improved condition of the country upon The institution to be benefitted is an exceedingly | the restoration of peace, but others may be reme- | the United States - they could not have been artribution, which can be made in a form most in the recommendations contained in the report of under the express provisions of a treaty, and acagreeable to both donor and recipient.

Omissions Supplied. In publishing a list of the political prisoners in the hands of the Government, from Maryland, we adopted has worked well to far, and promises good | mer Minister of the United States to France, comnegle ted to record the names of Marshal George results for the future P. Kane and George Armistead Appleton, the latter a grand son of Colonel Armistead, who commanded Fort Mellenry during the hombardment war. This extent is measured by the portion of larrested and imprisoned in New York, where he by the English vessels in the war of 1812.

we published a synopsis on Saturday last:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The few weeks which have elapsed since your as ire neplated ships, fire-ships, &c., the entrance adjournment have brought us so near the close of to this port can be freed of the fleet of invaders, | the year, that we are now able to sum up its genand the Hickade effectually raised; be it there- eral results. The retrospect is such as should fill building and construction of versels similar to the | of the Confederate States was never so prosper-Manasses and iron-plated ships. Provided, the our as now. The necessities of the times have by paid. sum of at least \$1,000,000 shall be subscribed for | called into existence new branches of manufacthe Confederate States for manufacturing the ne- l

the world for the supply of such military stores ! and munitions as are indispensable for war. ally interrupted by the approaching winter, have energies. afforded a protection to the country and shed a

lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than an arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our From its commencement up to the present pewho fitted out the Bermuda and himself took pass | riod the war has been constantly enlarging its

sage in the Fingal, both of which successfully ran | proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines remotest points for military aid have been met Floyd was at Raleigh Court House, immediately | with promptness enough not only to avert disasback the tide of invasion from the border.

possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly now in a great measure deprived. exceeded us in numbers, in available resources. and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were complete; the navy, and for the most part the army, once common to both, were in their possesan army in the face of war itself, but also the Gen. Polk was rapidly recovering from the in- | military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled The Washington correspondent of the New us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

authorities from executing this policy to its fullest | dition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. Since your adjournment, the people of Missouri linere conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success. alike worth; of themselves and of the great cause i in which they are struggling. Since that time The result of the expedition to Accomac seems | Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active tused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and bave insisted upon making her a party to the have been seized and borne away to languish in tolerated and applicated by a people who had been magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

La refuge in distant lands. Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that independence we have assitted we will accept no Hardesty Jr., or disconther people, after being deceived into a mistaken alternative. security, were invalid and in danger of being a We hear many things now a days which we subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were cannot alsolutely authenticate, but which come [majored into that State to rejed the enemy and ] to us in such a form of creditality that, while not prevent, their occupation of certain strategetic able to place them under the head of vermed news. [ points which would have given them great advan- [ ages in the centes. A step which was justified escape, and in one instance selected the night as i not only by the accessity of self-dekinee on the the period when they no hit surprise them most l part of the Confederate States, but also by a de- effectually, whilst as eegend unsuspecious of dan-

scensers, or the specific charges made against

laire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was hever intended by the Confederate Gove i State, but on the contrary it was declared by our ants, have marked their foray-along our borders : t they were tree to express their opinions. These i poppertunity to decide their own destiny according ?

to their own will. While the army has been chiefly instrumental in ! at sea, have served with commendable zeal and a gallantry on shore and upon unland waters, fur-

of the navy and war. In the transportation of the mails many difficuloped in the report of the Postmaster-General. -- -The absorption of the ordinary means of transpor- ,

THE CONCERT AT THE NEW ASSEMBLY railroads for the accumulation of business resulting both from military overations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence | British ship sailing under the country's flux, vio-Concert for the benefit of the orphass of St. Ma- of the enemy's fleet; the failure and even refusal lated the rights of embassy, for the most part held ry's Asylum, which will take place to-morrow of contractors to comply with the terms of their secred, even amongst larbarians, by seizing our

> and complicated a system as that which requires. These gentlemen were as much under the jurispostal facilities for every town and village in a diction of the British Government upon that ship have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of been as well founded as that to apprehend them these difficulties can only be overcome by time where they were taken.

> the head of that department. The condition of the treasury will, doubtless, | tradition of criminals. be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial statem already | respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a for-

the government is enabled to borrow money with- I ton to settle his accounts and fulfil all obligations. out interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the jinto which he had entered, he was perfidiously the field of circulation which these notes can be now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which made to occupy. The proportion of the field be reported to his government was abused, and MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. | thus occupied depends again upon the amount of | his desire to fulfil his trust to them was used to We give to-day this decument in full, of which | debts for which they are receivable, and when | his injury, als, are payable in this medium, a large amount abroad of it may be circulated at par.

The punctual payment of this interest has been 1 and paid by the merchants, shippers and others | factures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity | secured by the act passed by you at the last sea- | sion, tecame a party to the declaration re-affirmin this city, in crested in having the said block- of those heretofore in operation. The means of sion, imposing such a rate of taxation as must ing this principle of international law, which has served up at the shortest notice. provide sufficient means for that purpose. For been recognized so long by publicists and governcessaries and comforts of life within themselves | the successful prosecution of this war, it is indis- ments, we certainly supposed that it was to be uniincreases as the conflict continues, and we are pensable that the means of transporting troops rereally enforced. The customary laws of nations gradually becoming independent of the rest of and military supplies be furnished as far as pos- is made up of their practice rather than their decsible in such manner as not only not to inter- larations; and if such declarations are only to be rupt the commercial intercourse between our renforced in particular instances, at the pleasure [TME public are respectfully reminded that my The operations of the army soon to be parti- people nor place a check upon their productive of those who make them, then the commerce of the

one section of our country to the other, must be | caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. carefully guarded and improved. And this should life such is to be the course of nations in regard to WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS that can be had be the object of anxious care on the part of State | this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule | in the market, and my prices are such as to place and Confederate Governments, so far as they may | for the weak and not for the strong. have power over the sulject.

portation from North to South. One from Rich- evidence to be collected which proves completely to include new fields. The conflict now extends mond along the seaboard, the other through Wes- the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade tern Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before of Missouri and Arizona; yet sudden calls from the secured by completing a link of about 40 miles such governments as shall afford us the means of between Danville, in Virginia, and Greenburgh, being heard. in North Carolina. The construction of this comsouth of Kanascha. Colonel Williams was ent ter in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll paratively short line would give us a through conforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by route from North to South in the interior of the | the great powers of Europe, we are not depen-When the war commended the enemy were Confederate States, and give us access to a population that enforcement for the successful proselation and to the resources from which we are cution of the war.

> strained by the constitutional objection which rest of the world. struction and administration.

A succession of glorious victories, at Bethel, limit to the period during which we could con- their industry. duct a war against the adversary whom we now to tence against law, until it is known, from the lust of power brought upon our soil, and has encounter. The very effort which he makes to the Southern States could only be totally cut off isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, by the subversion of our social system, yet it is BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE. whilst they serve to complete the circle and diver- | plain that a long continuance of this blockade | eity the productions of our industrial system. | might, by a diversion of labor and investment of arms becomes daily more palpably impossible; | supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of not only do the causes which induced us to sepa- | foreign countries which are dependent on that

> pletely dispelled by subsequent events If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, of its use, will be forced also to change their occuit were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, I pation. we might find ample vindication for the course While the war which is waged to take from

They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of as well as our own. renewing such a connection beas corpus, so secred to freemen; when they see dently submit our destinies. For the rest we sar, but have invaded her for the purpose of at- justice and law trampled under the iron heel of shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always military authority, and upright men and innocent | won where there exists the unconquerable will to women dragged to distant dangeous upon the Letree; and we have reason to know the strength foreign prisons, without knowing who were their in the full enjoyment of fire dom but a few months ago - they believe that there must be some radi-

With such a people we may be content to live ! nt peace, but the separation is final, and for the !

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us; must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have ALLEGHANY bombarded unde ended villages without giving notice to women and calidren to chaole them to FOR GRATES, STEAM and BLACKSMITHS' ger. Arson and rapide, the distinction of priwate houses and property, and injuries of the . have been admonished to the collings, that they were disposed to make was apost us in the most If they convert their soldiers into inconductes and involve us in a species of war and robbers, and involve us in a species of war -

I which claims non-combatunts, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be iteated. has outlaws and enemies of in maind. There are certain rights of humanity which was Transit are entitled to respect, even in war, and be who Pake's vision as in T small refuses to regard them forfeits his claim it caps Batter Birties Transfer I tured to be considered a pri oner of war, but must

I wieldting our rights under the cost of nations at Alexes a Second stook Transac within other jurisdiction. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your

[represent the Confederacy at costain foreign with the Courts, have been recently setz d by the Captain at took M which will seeper all Services on Sundays. supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish as a port of Havana to England.

The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a RESTAURANT, ministers whilst under the protection of, and the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and within the dominions of a neutral nation.

I lad they teen malefactors and citizens even of during the week. deserving one, and well worthy of a liberal con- | died by legislation, and your attention is invited | rested in a British ship or on British soil, unless | cording to the forms therein provided for the ex-But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all.

missioned before the secession of Virginia, his To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued. [native State, returned in good faith to Washing-

due, not only to the Confederate and State Gov- | In conducting this war we have sought no aid ernments, but also to corporations and individue and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive

The advantages of intercourse are mutual There is every reason to relieve that the Confed- smong nations, and in seeking to establish the erate treasury note in test becoming such a me- diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to dium. The provision that these notes shall be place that intercourse under the regulation of the hearts of our people with gratitude to Provi- convertible into stock, bearing 8 per cent, inter- law. Perhaps we had the right if we had chosen Resolved, by the Common Council of the City of dence for His kind interposition in their behalf. est, at the pleasure of the holder, ensures them to exercise it, to ask to know whether the prin-New Orleans. That the sum of \$500,000 be and Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the against a depreciation below the value of that ciple that blockades to be binding must be effecthe same is hereby appropriated, towards the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry stock, and no considerable fall in that value need | tual, so solemnly announced by the great powers be feared so long as the interest shall be punctual- of Europe at Paris, as to be generally entered. or applied only to particular parties.

world, so far from being placed under the regular | tion of OYSTERS, GAME of all kinds, and EV To this end the means of transportation from | tion of a general law, will become subject to the

Freiing that such views must be taken by the We have already two main systems of trans- neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the lake be obtained at very short notice.

But, although they should be benefitted by the As long as the bostilities continue, the Confed-We should increase greatly the safety and ca- erate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity of our means for transporting men and pacity to furnish their troops with food, clething

If the construction of this road should, in the | If they should be forced to forego many of the jud ment of Cougress, as it is in mine, be indis- luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will pensable for the most successful prosecution of the at least have the consolation of knowing that they war, the action of the government will not be re- are thus daily becoming more independent of the

would attach to such a work for commercial pur- If, in this process, labor in the Confederate poses, and attention is invited to the practicabili- States should be gradually diverted from those by of securing its early completion by giving the prest Southern staples which have given life to so needful aid to the company organized for its con- much of the commerce of mankind into other chan-I nels so as to make them rival producers instead of It we husband our means and make a judicious | profitable customers, they will not be the only or use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a leven chief losers by this change in the direction of

Although it is true that the cotton supply from The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by capital in other employments, so diminish the rate still last in full force, but they have been staple. For every laborer who is diverted from strengthened, and whatever doubt may have the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four lingered in the minds of any must have been com- times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out

we have adopted in the scenes which are now be- us the right of self-government can never attain ing enseted in the United States. Our people now | that end, it remains to be seen how far it may look with contemptuous astonishment on those work a revolution in the industrial system of the All orders promptly attended to at the with whom they have been so recently associated. I world, which may carry suffering to other lands

In the meantime, we shall continue to strupple N. B. - All articles delivered free. 121 tm When they see a President making war without in humble dependence upon Providence, from the assent of Congress; when they behold judges whose searching scruting we cannot conceal the threatened because they maintain the writ of has secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confi. VELVET BRUSSELS. JEFFERSON DAVIS. RICHMOND, NOT. 18, 1861.

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> RETTOPOLIS Train to come become south of the Express. Rather Only Train arriving on Sundays is the Express, at | | | | | JAS C CLARKE, Bujerintendent.

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