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VOL. I.

chases the coming arason.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

## The South.

INTERESTING FROM THE POTO-

MAC. The Affair at Drainceville-The Washington correspondent of the Philadel-In consequence of the great number of unreplenphia Inquirer furnishes the following :

ished stocks in the market, many merchants will At seven o'clock last evening, Colonel Baybe obliged to seek their new sources for their purard, with five hundred and fifty of the First G, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in re- opportunity of rescuing the land of the generous ably to my proposition. Seeing Mesers, Mason l'ennsylvania Cavalry, from General McCall's Division, went on a secut towards Drainsville. bringing any important information. ple facilities, and having recently availed ourselves They halted at Difficulty Run, and before daylight, proveded to Drainsville, and captured from their | was also despatched for a similar purpose but had so declare if allowed to speak. Let us see that | ble evidence that my friends were on board. to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks lieds Charles Coleman, grog-shop keeper, Philip not returned to their camp up to a late hour this they have the chance. in the market, at prices corresponding with the Carper, Dr. Day and son and three of er citizens. evening.

We are confident we can make it the interest of also four pickets. horse of Surgeon Staunton, with several others.

were also killed. Our cavalry deployed on the roads, and thirty | emy near the scene of the late conflict. And every article in the Notion line required by | with carbines aurrounded the Confederates in the woods, killing three and capturing six, including Cantain Farley of the staff of the Confederate Gen. Bonham, and Lieutenant Carderess, of South Car-

> These two last had been in the neighborhood on a courting expedition. Two privates of our men were wounded. Joseph Houthing, of Company D, in the abdomen, and John Lewis, of Company G, slightly through the leg. Both are in the hospital, together with Thomas Coleman, brother of Charles Coleman, who was shot in the eve and

On the return home they met Gen. McCall, with Col. Biddle, Capt. McConkey, Capt. Sheets and | mitted Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Silver and Capt. Hall, of his staff, with three batteries of attillery, and let, 2d, 5th and 8th infantry Penusylvania reserves, coming to their aid Carper, I Dr. Day and Coleman are accused of having shot

> and giving their badies to the hogs. Captain Farley was classmate, at the University of Virginia, of Captain McConkey, and says the has resolved itself into vigils behind bristling South will fight to the bitter end. Those civil- | breastworks in sight of Washington. jans taken at Drainsville are charged with committing atrocities on some of our prisoners.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE DESERTED. Last night, General Wadsworth, with a portion of his brigade, went out to Fairfax Court House refused to allow them to go further.

Three contrabands came from Drainsville to Gen. Smith's beadquarters this morning. They

Confederates. ARRIVAL OF A CONFEDERATE DESERTER-THE CON-PEDERATE PORCES AND BATTERIES. A deserter from an Alabama Regiment, station-

ed at Union Mills, on the Manassas Railroad where it crosses Bull Run, four miles from the Junction. came into one of our pickets at Annandale, and tells the following straightforward story. He is no doubt honest in his statement, and we believe he had an opportunity to become well posted, which opportunity he has improved:-

General Ewell's Brigade three thousand five consists of the Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Alabama and Twelfth Mississippi Regiments. There are no troops south of that point until you reach Bacon Ridge, about eight miles, where a large force is

encamped with the Washington Artillerists. North of Union Mills to Centreville, and over the Bull Run battle field, are about 60,000 troops. About a mile east of Union Mills, on the railroad, are strong and large earthworks, another at Union Mills, and then breastworks running towards Centreville. At Union Mills they have guns of small calibre, but in the other works they had none. All approaches to Union Mills from the Fast for five miles have been blocked by trees being Missouri? And look at the exiles from Western it in which they were given, and not a word said,

sand or fifteen hundred troops, acting as a guard. There are no camps east of Union Mills or Centrenight to within a short distance.

Ewell's brigade, at Union Mills, have prepared to winter there. They expect, if an attack is made, it will be in front, and they will then full back to the Junction. The bridge at the Mills has been washed away by a freshet, and the cars only run to that point. The track has there all been torn up as far as Sangster's Station, a dis-

tance of about five miles. The iron was sent THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILBOAD-ITS CONDI-

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not in a very fair way of being soon opened, unless more

troops are furnished General Kelley; he has three bridges to complete, when he can run to Little Caespan; there are then two more bridges from there to Hancock, which is fifty miles from Harwithout reinforcements. The condition of the railroad this distance is not exactly known to the railroad officers. Twelve miles of road is known to be entirely gone, and seven bridges, but it is ], uncertain how much more. This can easily and Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received quickly be relaid. The most serious work will be the culverts and bridges, which are all gone.

THE CONFEDERATES AT WINCHESTER-THE LATEST. are relieved of all doubts and misgivings as to years a humble representative. When I saw A late arrival from Winchester reports that the our purposes and policy in regard to them. Confederates are still expecting an attack from

miles from Winchester. more than half of which are militia, who have ple now fully understand that their cause is our put its foot on this continent, should now be so been pressed into the Confederate army, and could | cause; that in fighting her battles we are fighting | ready to welcome their aid, and I felt the full not be got to stand fire from a well-drilled army; our own; and that there will be no peace for us force of the obligations which we all owe to the

WILLS. an Aid to his father, and proceeded as far as written in all her books'. Not one limit is to be agreeable duty to go on board the Trent and ar- \$40 to \$300-well calculated for churches. Doolin's and Brush's farms and brought away all curtailed, not one hill or dale is to be abandoned. Fest my old friend, Mr. Mason, whose family is the remaining forage in that neighborhood. The reconnoissance made yesterday by a squad- they can retire, they are imposters and not sons, not, as some of the papers have said, cousins. ron of the Third Pennslyvania Cavalry, consist- The world is large and will furnish them else- knew pretty well what I had to do, and I knew,

Led disastrously to our forces. Phillip Baugh, Bernard Donohue, Orrin Gregg, the end! Sooner than see her domain dismember- Mrs. Slidell and her daughters were there; they Morris Humphreys, Joseph Irwin. Andrew Mc- ed, if it were possible to suppose so impossible a were womanly and ladylike; but they were under All orders promptly attended to at the Farland, Jas. McLinden. John Phillips, James thing as that the Confederate Government would a great deal of excitement, and you may well im-Parsells, Joseph Rue. Edgar Stevenson, Samuel desert her rights, she would singly and alone con- agine that they gave utterance to a good many Shepherd and Robt. Wright.

II. W. Walker, Corporal Abel Ford, Corporal mark our operations in that quarter. We are of Captain Wilkes, of a passage in the San Jacin-James Wing, privates Frank Carr, Michael Dons- glad that General Thomas F. Jackson has been 1 to; which they declined, and they were permitted bue, Thomas Donahue, William Dougherty, Wil appointed to command in Northern Virginia. We to go on their way to Europe, and I made as liam McDonald, Hugh Moore, Charles Piper, hope he will find the means and be allowed the short work of the matter as I could. [Laughter

Gen. Porter this morning sent out a squadron from the same cavalry regiment, under command unrelieved would soon inevitably follow. Not, Treat who received me properly; but when I inof Capt. Robinson, consisting of Companies A and | however, would we wait for this, or lose a single | formed him of my mission, he demurred consider-

()n the return of the command, and when a communication from General Butterfield, stating | they must keep up their courage and their hopes, short distance from Prainsville, a volley was fired | that he had succeeded in finding two dead bodies | intermit no effort, and relax no energies. And | and in a short time I had sufficient force on board from the woods, wounding Assistant Surgeon belonging to the Cavalry Regiment. These men they must learn "to labor and to wait." They to impress every one on the ship with that fact. Alexander in the abdomen. A ball grazed the had evidently succeeded in removing themselves | must endure sacrifices without repining. They Lieut. Greer, of the San Jacinto, came on board, thigh of Colonel Bayard, killing his horse. The from the scene of the skirmishing after they had must bear hardships without dismay. And they and took quite as active a part in the transaction been fatally wounded.

> There was no evidence of the presence of the enroad towards Hunter's Hill, and had gone about City of Richmond was taken, our Legislature was | plause.) That gave rise to the report about a a mile and a half, when they suddenly found themselves becamed in on three sides by not only

a superior force of cavalry but also of infantry. The discharges of the Confederate musketry accustomed to such an alarm.

The officers, after several ineffectual attempts to aster and trouble? Shall freemen despair? get their men in line for the purpose of making a l as Lood order as the peculiar circumstances per-

THE STRUGGLE ALONG THE GREAT BORDER.

Contrary to even recent expectation, the enemy's army of the Potomac still stands in its confessedly broken; and the march to Richmond

Relieved of the imminence of a giant attack from that quarter, we are allowed to devote a THE BANQUET IN BOSTON TO shal. I took leave of them with those feelings larger share of attention to other scenes, and the protection of other interests. The eyes of our whole people will instinctively turn to Northwest and found it entirely deserted. Two women, Virginia, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Mary-PERION GREVELY and other FINE CHEWING who had passes through our lines to go South, land. They are a part of the domain which nawent to Centreville and were turned back, as they ture has given to the South. Their people are ing remarks: our people. We are one in sympathy and in in- | Fellow Citizens of Boston-I am sure that I feeling to-night, but I take no credit at all to myterest. They are of us, and we are of them. cannot sufficiently thank you for myself and the Whom God hath joined together, Lincoln cannot officers and crew of the San Jacinto, for your fords me great pleasure to be here, for I am no report the woods in that neighborhood full of force asunder! There is not a chivalrous spirit kind reception and endorsement of our action. in the whole South, from the Chesapeake to the am profoundly grateful for it. to the abborred embrace of abolitionism, and the improper for me here to say a few words in regard | night, my memory goes back to the time when

insufferable tyranny of the Northern despotism, so to the course I pursued, to place ourselves in a our fathers of Virginia and Massachusetts were long as they remain true to themselves and to us. proper position before you, although your judge If those communities were strangers, and on the ment has already been given. sion which they suffer would make our very facts in regard to the arrest of Messrs. Mason and children burn with indignation. How much more | Slidell, in substance the same as has already been should we sympathise with them when they are laid before the public through the press. He then our brethren and neighbors; when they are proceeded: hundred strong, is posted at Union Mills, and stretching out their arms to us, and asking for Before deciding upon the course I adopted, help; when our own eyes see them driven into examined the authorities—Kent, Wheaton, and exile, plundered of their property, imprisoned in the rest-and satisfied myself that these Commis- the subjugation of the South. The armies of the

> farther and earlier to the fight, than those from as they could not do that, I arrested them. their heroism, and though all they have is in or of the American Navy. [Loud cheers.]

est and of affection we are bound to them, and cheers. identified with them, and if they shall prove true to us, we will stand by them to the end. Let this row be uttered by every Confederate citizen, come. I am in heart a Virginian; but I am a na-

fight. Let them be sustained to the utmost of our [ (Applause.) power. Let them feel "the touch of the elbow"

Gen. Kelley, whose advance guard is only twenty | arranged for a firm alliance and a vigorous pros- | of Europe-England and France-as their only ecution of the war. Let the glorious Price and hope, it seemed to me a pitiable thing that men They have about eight or ten thousand troops. his brave bands be strengthened; and let her peo- who had contended that no foreign power should whole community, the town of Winchester is hundreds of thousands of brave sons will thus be nearly described.

Government.

Captain Wilkes put me forward in the position with the position of the position of

FURTHER CONCERNING THE DISARIER AT HUNTER'S ESTADGATE ! If there are citizens upon her soil who love her not | connected with mine by marriage, though we are ing of Companies F and N. under command of where with a home. But let every loyal citizen soon after I got aboard the vessel, that I should Capt. Bell, in the neighborhood of Vienna, result- abide in the confident assurance that Virginia have something more to contend with than the Company F-Corporal Isaac Barns, privates ever obstructed for a time, shall be accorded in Jacinto. tinue the contest which her honor makes impera- not very pleasant expressions. I extended to N. B.-All articles delivered free. all im

Company N-Sergeant Joseph Bryson, Sergeant | tivel And we trust that energy and activity will | them the courtesy, agreeably to the instructions Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Shoran and James Mc- | liberty of overflowing the Alleghany and redeem- | and applause.]

ing the Northwest. lation to the skirmish, but they returned without | Lord Baltimore from the dominion of the witch- | and Slidell not far off, I told him it was not necesburners of Boston. Maryland is a Southern State, | sary to insist upon what I had first demanded, an A brigade of infantry, under Gen Butterfield, and ber people are a Southern people, and would examination of his passenger list, as I had tangi-

About noon to-day General Porter received a of the various communities we have named, that would not go unless force were used. must remember that it is the duty of a good citi- as Lieut. Fairfax did. He was rather apprehenzen "never to despair." In the revolution Geor- | sive that the ladies and the mob would overcome gia was long trodden under foot, the Carolinas | me, and presented six very inoffensive marines on After reaching Vienna they took the right hand | were conquered, Virginia was ravaged, this very | board, to be made offensive, if necessary. (Ap-

Governor chased in the mountains. But, victo- | the ladies. rious at last, we won the long fought day! What, then, if Alexandria for a season is trod- with a good deal of propriety, under the circumplaced the horses of our cavalry beyond the con- | den under foot? What if the counties of North- | stance. Mr. Mason was perfectly courteous trol of their riders, the animals having been but west Virginia are, for a few months, prowled throughout. Mr. Slidell, as we all know, has recently brought into service, and, therefore, un- over by the enemy? What if Kentucky, and more crustiness in his disposition, but it must be

Shall brave men repine? Are we less able than I fore it was more difficult to imprees him with the charge, or level a retreat, which was effected in our fathers to suffer in behalf of our rights? Are belief that I intended to carry out the purpose of we less unwilling to relinquish them? Let us my visit. He said he would not go unless I emthen charge every hardship to the account of the ployed more force than I seemed willing to show; enemy, and let us press him for the payment! - | but by the aid of the officers the gentlemen were And let no man entertain any doubt or mistrust | removed on board the San Jacinto, where we made of the Southern people or the Confederate admin- | them very comfortable. istration. All that a brave and generous people | With the spirit of men brought up in naval or and all that a wise and faithful administration can | military life, we felt desirous to make them feel tracks. The backbone of the invasion is thus do, will be dobe. And Heaven will crown our as little as possible the discomforts of imprisonjust cause and virtnous efforts with success ! We ment. On arriving here I was instructed to escort have not one disturbing doubt .-- Richmond En- | them to Fort Warren, and introduce them to Col.

## COMMODORE WILKES.

Speeches of Wilkes and Fairfax. At the banquet given to Commodore Wilkes, gratitude he felt for the attentions and kindness in Boston, night before last, he made the follow- he had received. [Applause.]

Rio Grande, but would reorn the very idea of As the despatches which I have sent to the Govabandoning our brethren in the disputed border ernment have not been published, I deem it not great men of Massachutetts. As I stand here to-

other side of the world, the story of the oppres- | Captain Wilkes here gave a statement of the

dungeons, and even their women and children sioners or Ministers, as they styled themselves, had belligerents are probably not very unequal in put under ruffian guard! Where is the man who | no rights which attach to such functionaries when can coldly listen while a brother raises the cry of properly appointed; and finding that I had a right or generalship it does not appear to reside with

Nor are these men simply leaning upon us as I that I had a right to take these Commissioners as mendicants for help. By no means. Look at the embodiment of despatches. [Laughter and our armies. Where are braver soldiers than have loud cheers.] I therefore took it upon myself to Unionists. Not only do they hold their own termustered from Maryland into our ranks? What say to those gentlemen that they must produce warriors have done and dared more or travelled their passports from the General Government, and old Kentucky? Where have braver or better [ I will say, for the officers and crew of the ship, blows been struck for the common cause than in | that the orders I gave were carried out in the spir-

Virginia. Every battle-field has witnesses of or act done which would not redound to the honville, and the picket lines run out about four or devoted than they in saving others from a like itself, but I concluded to allow the vessel to profive miles in the day time, but are drawn in at anti-time. ceed, though I thus deprived my men of a prize The help which these communities ask, is, worth \$150,000; and I take pride and pleasure therefore, a debt which we owe them. But is also I in saying that there was not a man on board the I a labor of love! They shall have both our hearts | San Jacinto who said I did not do right. [Comand our hands. By every consideration of inter- | modore Wilkes took his scat amid enthusiastic |

SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT FAIRFAX. I thank you, gentlemen, for this cordial weland, reverently we say it, let it be registered in tive of the United States, and owe allegiance to , We are pleased to learn that an energetic policy applause.) When this difficulty, which has now has been determined upon in reference to Ken- culminated in open war, was pending, I was on tucky. The people there have been somewhat the Coast of Africa, where, of course, I could not paralysed by the fear that, after committing them- | enter into the merits of the case: but, as a Southselves to the Confederate cause, they might be ern man, I felt that I would give all my energies abandoned to the vengeance of the Northern des- to austain the Stars and Stripes (Cheers.) potism. This fear, though always groundless, is When the question was presented to my mind now removed. They will now haif us as sworn whether I should identify myself with my State, per's Ferry. He cannot come past this point brothers and faithful allies, and they will draw and withdraw from the United States service, I scabbard and fight as Kentuckians know how to ment, which I had pledged myself to support.

Sticking to that text. I readily arrived at the of brave allies from all our States. Who can tell | conclusion that I had but one duty to perform, with how much more courage and zeal and ener- and that was the duty I owed to the United States gy and fire they will fight, now that their minds | Government, of which I had been for twenty-four Those who were secking the disruption of the Missouri, too! Her able leaders and ours have Union turning their eyes to the two great Powers | plete.

NO. 60.

There was nothing at all meritorious in what I Western Virginia liberated, Maryland, if still did. I introduced myself to the captain of the then addressed Mesers. Mason and Slidell and Meanwhile, we would say to the patriot citizens | told them my mission. They intimated that they

I told them I was prepared for that (cheers,) pursued to Charlottesville and scattered, and our | charge of the marines, with fixed bayonets, on

Messrs. Mason and Slidell conducted themselves Missouri, and Maryland have their season of dis- remembered that he had much more to embarrass bim, having his wife and family with him; there-

> Dimmock, to spare them the mortification of being placed in the hands of the United States Marwhich strike me as perfectly natural under the circumstances. When we were about to part, Mr. Mason said he could not express how much

I feel the full force of your kind exhibition of self; it belongs entirely to Capt. Wilkes. It afstranger to Boston. I went to school in Jamaica Plain, and I have often, as a boy, been to Faneuil Hall, and listened to Mr. Everett and the other boon companions, and made good cheek in the city of Boston; and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I receive your welcome here to-night

with Capt. Wilkes. (Cheers.) (From the London Times, 14th.) CAN THE UNION BE RESTORED! Up to this moment it cannot be said that the Federal Government, with all its power and determination has made one effectual step towards numbers, and if there is any superiority in strength.

to take written desputches, I took it for granted the North. Setting aside the advantages possessed by the force acting on the defensive, it really seems as it the Seceders were a match for the ritory, and keep the main army of their adversaries in check, but they are virtually blockading

the Federal capital. If we measured the two parties by their attitudes and exploits, we should find it hard to say which was the "rebel" army and which the army of the Republic. One is as strong, as numerous, and as formidable as the other. In fact, the the grasp of the enemy, none have been more should have felt justified in seizing the Trent Northerners by this time have decovered the truth. They have negotiated exchange of prisoners; they have organized forces on the scale of

European armies: they are raising enormous loans; the Secretary of State talks of "saving the national" life," and now we find it fairly acknowleged that "all hope of a short war is abandoned." We can only add that all the imputations cast upon England ought to be abandoned too. The "head and front of our offending" was that we formed an estimate which has been verified by

facts. That estimate was disagrecable to the the Government of the United States. (Loud Unionists, because it seemed to undervalue the power of their arms, and place a legitimate Government on a footing with a band of rebels. But the band of rebels is actually on a footing with the legitimate Government. The only way of confuting us and putting us in the wrong would have been by upsetting our conclusions. If the lattle of Bull Run had been a victory instead of a defeat; if it had been followed by trium; hant advance of the Federal army; if Gen. McClellan's the sword of independence and fling away the could see nothing but the United States Govern- headquarters were now at Richmond; and Gen. Fremont's at New Orleans; if the entire South had been subdued, and every Secoling State brought back to its allegiance, -- then, no doubt, we should stand convicted of error, and the Unionists might fairly reproach us with thinking so poorly of their Government and so highly of the Confederate. But the very contrary of all this is what has nappened, and our justification is com-

## PIANOS! PIANOS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ings to-night; and I take little credit to myself MORE STREET, near Eutaw street. Our Pianos Of Northwestern Virginia, we would speak still for the part I took in the act which seems to have being warranted in every respect, we are prepared Two regiments of infantry went out to-day, un- more freely, and, if possible, still more emphatis met the approval of the Government and of the to offer great inducements to customers. Also, der command of General Wadsworth's son who is | cally | Virginia is not to be dismembered -it is | people of the country | It was by no means an | Carhard, Newham & Co.'s MELODEONS, at from

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stakes her fate with his; that her protection, how- four gentlemen I was to take with me to the San | Keeps constantly on hand, and offers at the lowest cash prices, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, &c.

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