THE NEWS.

ed. We also have statements of an advance of the Confederates on the line of the Potomac, and gallantly—who has evoked out of the chang of Government should assume the responsibility of a determination on their part to cross into Mary- Bull Run, order and discipline-who has conver- legal advisers some considerations which they how true these statements are, and give them as 1 we have beard them.

ntition and reached Washington last evening. enemy like chaff before the wind, and bring the the blockade or prematurely acknowledging the martin a close with a short torn—he is no creat It is more than propable that the correspondence general but a shallow martinet. They would and protract the quartel. A servile war might between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward was opened | have us believe that because he does not choose to | be kindled in the South leading alternately, perto-day, and, as the general impression seems to place himself upon an emancipation platform be haps, to the destruction of the Cotton plant in the prevail that it will be exceedingly brief, we may is virtually a traitor to the cause and a mere shale Southern States. hope to know the result to-morrow morning .-) We think the following paragraphs from the)

journal says, reterring to the Cabinet council: We have no hesitation in asserting that dispatches will be at once forwarded to Lord Lyons, instructing him to claim the persons of the gentlemen tiken from under the protection of the English flag, together with an adequate apology for the outrage committed by the Captain of the San Jacinto. If these demands are not at once complied with, Lord Lyons will break off diplomatic relations with the Cabinet of Washington, and re-)

turn to this country. The time has now passed away for legal argumentation, which has been exhausted by the subtlety of the presses, and which for practical purposes has been brought to a close by the unanimous opinion of the law officers of the Crown. That we had suffered a gross national affront in a the manner in which the act of Capt. Wilker was) perpetrated, was patent even before the piratical i nature of the act had been legally established; and) it would, apart from its illegality, have been incomputable with the maintinance of the friendly relations which before existed with the Federal Govern- 1 ment of America.

do is uttorly useless, for the event must be known)

in a very short time. a desperate battle at any moment. The two federates, that the aristocratic Tennessee Con- \ has already taken pla e at Munfordsville, a point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about has been once ignomiciously defeated by, and is United States ressel. on the Louisville and Nashville Railroso, about When Gen Shoepff came to this country he evidently a sharp encounter of outposts, in which

gagement. The affair in Western Virginia scems to have been a disastrous Federal repulse, it we may believe Reynolds having "his front clear of an enemy," be assailed by the victorious Confederates.

For the latest news and copious foreign extracts we refer our readers to our news columns.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE!

as indicating the tone of public sentiment.-Says the Express:

disguise it, is alarming, very. It is impossible to | educated officers began to be demanded for the shut our eyes to the fact, that if the British Gov- | volunteers, when the New York botel porter was ernment has demanded from us the surrender appointed a Brigadier-General, and sent to proof Messrs. Mason and Shdell, with the order | tect the State of his benefactor from invasion. ing, or talking, is the next step to fighting.

should take steps forthwith for the fortification of | proper to tell. our harbor and take ports. The first day of the [Meanwhile the situation in Kentucky remains ple should be organized under it.

concentrate on New York 3,000 guns, affort, in | sentry lines. her numerous ficets, now all about. The city | At Cumberland Gap the force is stated at ten would have to surrender, under such a force, or [thousand already, with Humphrey Marshal coming] to suffer all the horrors of a bombardment .- In with five thousand more. Zollicoffer's strength He have now no actual means of successful de- may safely be set down at eight or nine thousand

large steamers,—the Persia, one of them, to carry | there cannot hold him in check. Crittenden octroops to Canada. We shall be mad in New | cupies an exceedingly strong, as well as threaten-

hear, hearken to, and actupon this. [From the Albany Journal, Hec. 14.1]

ATTACKS ON GEN. MCCLELLAN. We notice with regret a disposition, in certain quarters, to attack General McClellan. Because he cannot achieve impossibilities, and because he will not imperil all by a precipitate advince, and through the is suspected of entertaining certain. hereneal epinions on the subject of the negro-her are prenounced until for his piece. Pamphlets proving that be is a humbug and pretender are a written; the Honorable Mr. Lovejov modestiy sug ests that his epaulettes shall be stripped from Thomas, December 2d, gives some additional his shoulders, the Honorable Thaddeus Stevenmake him the subject of a philippic in a Republic particulars of the capture of the ship Montmocan caucus. One or two journals of character renei, of Bath, Me., by the Sumter. * part of proposterous Congressional Lossip, by making the Captain sign a ransom bond of which might justify the act of visit and of search, contrary, leaving America for Europe, and there with it loss of confidence in the Union; and [known, every shaft that is aimed at him is indirectly |. The writer also states that the merchants of St. nimed at the heart of the Republic? Are they Thomas were very indignant because the Iroquois aware that unless the country confides in him- | had allowed the Sumter to escape.

gives him its faith and its support-be cannot succeed against the enemy? Is it the part of wisdom-is it the part of true patriotism-to attempt into the army the notion that they are led by a mails reached here this morning: charletan or a coward? Wisely or not, he has been placed in supreme ecommand. He is there

London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston, will heart. Thousands of good patriots will make up on the contrary that it was slavery which explain the nature of the English demands. That | their minds that the struggle is useless, because | mainly responsible for the disruption. He dewe have no men to lead us to victory. Confidence clined to express a decided opinion as to the lein our chief arm lost—the conviction that all this gality of the seizure of Mesers. Mason and Slideli work of preparation has been vain-that we are __hut whether it was legal or not, he held that the without any comprehensive plan, but striking act was both impolitic and bad. He thought that it blindly and blunderingly against a fully organ- would be found that Capt. Wilkes had acted withized for-will be disastrous derond in saure. | out authority from the United States Government, These assaults may, moreover, drive General and he had no doubt that it the legal advisers of reverse than that of Bull Run be added to the the act could not be justified by law, that fitting swiftly shifting ecenes that crowd the stage.

Would it not be the part of wisdom to wait] until we are sure General McClellan is not the) "right man for the right place," before we let legal, would be able to show that fifty and sixty loose the dogs of war on him.

Cor, of the Cincinnati Gozette. SITUATION IN KENTUCKY. How a Hotel Porter became a Brigadier

may be interesting to supply some particulars in) I the career of the General who is leading our forces l Speculation as to what this Government will there, and on whose skilful generalship alone we)

It is one of the mortifying humiliations, of The news from Kentucky prepares us to expect which the war is bringing so many to the Con-

40 miles north of Bowling Green. We discredit was without means. Nothing better offering, he so improbable a statement that 350 Indianians re- lasked and procured the situasion of porter in one pulsed 3,000 Texans at that place, but there was of the leading New York hotels; and many | lady who reads the Gazette this morning has had) her trunk carried up and down stairs by the presboth sides suffered considerably, and which is ent Brigadier General, whose second victory we doubt'ess but the prelude to a more serious en- are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the Country. After a time he went to Washington. I where he continued as porter in one of the botels. till his unvarying politeness and industry brough. I him under the notice of Mr. Holt. Pleased with the Richmond papers, and so far from General bis appearance, and determined to see whether be I would rise if he had a chance. Mr. Holt gave as asserted in the Federal telegrams, we are told him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his that his position at Cheat Mountain is about to duties were very humble-carrying bundles, are a ly tried on more important labors, and it was still

tound that whatever he did was well done. I position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly discovered abilities. Mr. Holt continued to take great interest a | him, and missed no opportunity for promoting his | This question, propounded by the New York | advancement. When he was transferred to the Express with reference to our foreign relations, War Department he took Schoepff with him. must, of course, be answered in Washington by important survey in Virginia chanced to be needthe Administration; but the suggestions of the ek, and Schoepff was intrusted with it. This journals of New York are not without their value brought him under the eye of Gen. Scott, and his) I first time brought to light. Thenceforwa d his rise was sure. He continued to be employed on a The foreign (English) news-however we may | important business in the War Department till

to the British Minister to ask for his Passport, in | Do readers realize the magnitude of the movecase they are not given up-the passport will be ment (that is to be) in Kentucky? For a wongiven. What adds to the significance of the news | der, the popular figures in this case have kept beis the fall of cotton in Liverpool, showing a be- low in place of above the truth. Instead of the hel that the British will open the cotton ports. sixty or seventy thusand I see the papers talking Now this is not war, to be sure, actual war-but of as the strength of the army, Gen. Buell now it is the very next step to it. To stop negotiat- has under his command one hundred and ten thousand men! How they are divided, or where Europe. Under these facts, the Governor of the State | they are stationed, it would, of course, be im-

Session of the Legislature, the Governor should | somewhat singular. Notwithstanding our imbe prepared with a Militia Bill, arming every man | mense army—three to their one—we are threat- | in the State from 18 to 45, speedily preparing him | ened by the Confederates under Major General for the held. The Militia Bill should be put George B. Crittenden, at Cumberland Gap; under through the Legislature forthwith, and the peo- | Zellicoffer, at Somerset; and under Williams, in | [Northeastern Kentucky; besides the Bowling] Great Britain seems to be proceeding so fast- Green column, which manages to pillage the that it she is bent on war, in 30 days she can whole country, and burn bridges up to our sen-

more. Williams seems to be in force enough to The British Government have chartered two give rise to apprehension that the native troops York and New England, if we do immediately ling, position, and there is now but one feasible I way to distudge him-by pushing against Nashville. Zollice ther's position is not a valuable one,

tand, even if he should be sociessful there, can bardly be made a base of operations; but the Cum-). Cancinnati till the war is carried into Africa. And still the suffering Kentuckians cry, "How a long! how long!"

The Last Capture by the Sumter.

Do these gentlemen consider what they are of the Confederate States thirty days after peace case vesterday, we expressed strong doubts when they are of the Confederate States thirty days after peace case vesterday, we expressed strong doubts when they are for a gentlement of a government have never been launch against han all the thunderbolts of the toric. | twenty thousand dollars, payable to the President

At a banquet given to Mr Bright at Rockdale, is there by order of the President. He is urged a suspension of judgment in the Slidell and there by the almost unanimous voice of the people. Mason affair, until it was known whether the was known whether the ville, in which the Federals were severely repulsed the idol of yesterday is made of "take metal;" that adds, the matter in dispute must be decided now the which the Federals were severely repulsed the contract Wastern Viscinia the community which the matter in dispute must be decided now the contract t ed. We also have statements of an advance of who has thus for torne himself to medicate wat an Controverse of the army to recover Maryland fit to inaugurate certain movements—to adopt the for on the South. We have no means of ascertaining brogramme of quill-driving generals—because he the question to a more satisfactory issue by an has seen fit to accept for his motto the old Roman of a complete revision of the international code, maxim of "make haste slowly"-because the in- and concludes by expressin; his (Cobden's) be-Capt. Seymour, the Queen's messenger to the stant he assumed command he did not by some lief that any interference by England and France British Minister, passed through here yesterday mysterious means or other scatter the hosts of the in the affairs of America, whether by breaking and hains the

> Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech. He re-It is not difficult to see what will be the effect jected the theory that the protective turiff of the of such attacks if continued. The proble will lose | United States had led to the refellion, contending McClellan into rash movements-and a darker the Cabinet at Washington came to a decision that reparation would be made.

It was, however, a question of law, and the of injustice? American Government, if they considered the act years ago, during the wars of that time, there were scores of cases at least as bad as this, and some infinitely worse. He strongly condemned the antlike feeling which had been exhibited, and scouted the assertion that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were determined to pick a quarrel with

are turned to Somerset and Schoopff a brigade, it Mesers. Bright and Cobden, do not produce an the fredom of the seas or to the safety of neutrals. ted, and which was one of the chief causes of the

The London Times "City Article" says that the can rely for success against the overwhelming stock market on the 4th instant was more heavy and unsettled than at any period since the com- commerce of the world. mencement of the difficulty. At the close, howverer, there was slight rally in the funds.

The London Herald wonders how Gen. Scott would have remedied the matter, had the outrage

tion, the English Cabinet has resolved to recall miralty Judges. Upon this point alone the seiz-Lord Lyons from Washington, recognize the ure of the Trent was an unjustifiable outrage. ing satisfaction " The Paris correspondent of Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of We are inclined ourselves to favor the opinion, the Duly News, writing on Thursday evening, declare war, but leave it to the United States to !

do as they please. A Privy Council was held at Windsor on the l 1 4th inst., and a Royal proclamation was immedilately issued, prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition and military stores, and also lead.

United States. I and sit at the port hole, and that if an attempt, was made to take the box from her, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. Slidell obeyed his orders, was l not molested, and took the despatches safely to i

The Paris Patrie has an article on the trouble | between England and America, in which it argues that France is not interested in the question . at issue betweem them. But it says, that it Eng-1 I land fails to get reparation for the Trent affair. a new state of things may ensue, and that if Eng-Cabinet at Washington would have to bear the re- gret. sponsibility of a solution which the necessity of com-

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.) From the London Times of Nov. 29. Wherever two or three men met together ves-

terday, the single topic of conversation was the recent outrage that has been offered by the Fede- i I ral Government of America to the British flag. - 1 That it was an outrageall must admit. The shot-I ted gans, the swarming boats' crews, the riolence. The retural to afford any reason for the seizure of the passengers taken away, were all unusual, and as we believe, unprecedented in cases of the exercise of that right of search which undoubtedly belongs to a falligerent nation. However clear the right may be to search neutral merchant ships in time of war, this is a right always odious in its) exercise, and which has always been zealously watched by those who have been the subjects of It has its limits, which have been carefully

defined in a bundred Treaties.

A letter to a merchant of New York, dated St. | Ninestenths of the public who read yesterday of Clarigny, says: the attack of the American frigate upon our mode. "The protest that MM, Mason, and Slidell were

doing? Are they aware of the injury their see is declined. Three days after this the Sumter ther the circumstances of the seizure did not put regarded as "contrabated of war". Consequentsouls upon the young Commander-in-Chaef are showed berself off the barbor of St. Thomas it beyond the pale of International Law. Admit 18, there has been a manifest violation of the Englikely to indict upon the course. Are they aware Eight hours after, one of the Federal steamers ting, as we must fully admit, the absolute right lish flag, and it is to be terred that it was or ferred. that loss of confidence in Airs inevitably carries started in pursuit of her, with what result is not of a belligerent ship of war to visit and search a by the Colinet at Washington in its desire to neutral merchant chip, the question still occurred seize, at all risks, the dispatches of which the plate Fire Alarm Telegraph on large cards, -whether, after such visit and search had been | Envoys of the South were the bearers. made, the belligerent had a right to treat the neu- | Under any circumstances, the British Govern- |-two colors - for sale at the other of THE SOUTH tral as having violated her neutrality and to take | ment cannot dispense with exacting, as a repara- 122 Baltimore Street, up stairs. Price 10 cents,

see fit to adjudge to be enouraband? Even if this Jacinto, the literation of the passengers taken We give below some few additional items of question still remained—whether, without discor- the Cabinet at Washington be able to make all reign news by the Jura and also the comments. the people—to attempt to convince the country foreign news by the Jura, and also the comments ering any merchandise or dispatches contrahend there concessions in face of the state of irritation that he is unfit' for the place he holds—to instil in full of the London papers by the Europa, whose of war, passengers baving no belligerent charac- in which the press of the North keeps the popula-

We are now in a position to state that the depo- | ready in formation, and they have been ordered not vouch for, of a hattle yesterday near Centre and newspaper editors would have us believe that so, on what grounds they justified it. The letter been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, The Debats observes that the question of the and that their opinion has been given to the ef- | Trent is not so simple as some have appeared to fect that the proceedings of the American frigate suppose. "It is generally admitted," says the are not to be justified by the law of nations. It is Paris journal, "that neutrals ought not to mix we understand, the opinion of these Jurists that either directly or indirectly in war operations; the right of the Federal Government, acting by that they expose themselves to lawful seizure when Confederate Congress, calling for an immediate efboard ber, the proper course was to take her into | President Lincoln will doubtless allege that the ' a port and submit the question to a Prize Court, | arrested Commissioners were going to Europe for which would have beard evidences and argument | war purposees, and that the maritime code of on both sides, and would have decided the case | civilized nations, in expressly stipulating for according to precedents and authorities.

> source, and by which the Government must in all | which Mr. Mason and his colleagues were to comcases of this kind be bound; but we may say that | municate to one or several European Cabinets are the proposition seems to clear that it requires only | of such a nature so to throw a light on this grave to be stated to obtain universal assent. If this te and intricate question. Un'ortunately for Mr. not so, for what resson have we Prize Courts and | Lincoln. Con n'ar der Wilkes has not seized those Admiralty Judges, and codes at new and libraries dispatches, which arrived in England by the daof Admiralty decisions? If the lieutenant of a Plata, and if they isclude anything which rest frigate or the coxswain of a boat's crew is to de- legitim tize the art of the American cruiser, or cide while in forcible possession of a rich neutral | n itigate its character, it is not very likely that ship what he will take as contraband, and what the only diplomatic agent of the Southern States, he will leave; if an officer while his armed men are who is at present in London, will be in any hurry swarming round him upon the deck of his prize to publish them." The Constitutionnel says? is to determine whom he will take away prison- . "The arrest of an Englishmail steamer by an er, and to whom he will grant leave to proceed. American vessel of war is so serious a fact that we what need have we for those careful institutions | may be justified in believing that the officer who deneutralized, and which are bound to decide, bility, or that, if he was obeying instructions from without favor or partiality, between the Queen's the Cabinet a. Washington, the latter had not cruisers and the meanest foreigner who complains i sufficiently weighed the consequences. In either

very early Treaties, and a suspicion of partiality | which have alwars served as a guide to its policy. to his own countrymen would touch the honor of In fact it is incressible that the Americans should one of our Prize Court Judges as nearly as a not understand low irregular is the arrest of charge of corruption. Of what use is all this if MM. Slidell and Mason on board the Trent; how any valorons lieutenant, with his drawn cutlass, is a contrary it is to the law of nations; and how preto stand upon a ship's deck and decide all ques- | judicial the consequences of this act would be to tions of coutraband and nationality off-hand! If | themselves. auch a rule could prevail, or if such outrages could | It would be the consecration of the "right of FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—Just now, while all eyes The London Times says that the utterances of be submitted to, there would be an end forever to search," against which they have always protes-Every trumpery belligerent Power, although pos- | war they themselves waged with England in 1812, sessing perhaps only a fleet which could be annight of search exercised not only upon commer-I hilated in a week, would be able to plunder the | cial vessels, but on ships of war, for the mail stea-

belligerents over neutrals, and none have been at | uniform of the British navy. By declaring contimes more insolent than ourselves; but in our traband of war simple passengers with or without most haughty days, when Selden was asserting a diplomatic mission, the Americans strike a our absolute dominion over our surrounding seas | mortal blow against the privileges of neutral or when the Northern powers were banding to- States, which it is their interest more than any The Paris Temps announces that Napoleon has gether for protection against our exactions, we one else to see preserved. never ventured to put forth such a doctrine as The Opinion Nationale says that, "If the French The Paris Temps is also informed that in case this, or to insist that our naval officers should that in case this, or to insist that our naval officers should that indicate that in case the countries of and the contries of an install, the whole countries of an install the contries of an insta the Southern ports. England would not then which has many supporters, that even if the legal says; course had been pursued, and the Trent had been y taken into port and submitted to the arbitrament. of a Priza Court, she must have been dismissed,

with compensation for the detention. Even if despatches had been found in her, which , was not the case, it has never yet been decided ; The Proclamation was in time to stop large | that the despatches which pass between an enemy quantities of arms in course of shipment to the and a neutral Government are contraband of war; a nor has it ever been claimed as a belligerent right which, it is argued, can never be so mad as to The Paris correspondent of the Duily News to cut off neutral Powers from all diplomatic in- justify such a wanton breach of the law of nalearns that when Mr. Slidell was taking leave of tercourse with an enemy. Such a claim could tions. I am very sorry to say, however, that his wife on board the Trent, he placed his despatches in her hand told her to go to her cabin | ciple or public policy. We are content, however, | Paris, told some friends last night, without any that the question should rest upon the more sort of reserve, that before he left Washington it

narrow, but indisputable ground, on which our had been resolved at a Cabinet Council to give make himself a judge at sea. Such being the legal bearings of this outrage. ous proceeding, the question remains -- what steps we must take to remove the stain which has been IT FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS DE-

deserters on board the Chesapeake, the British at No. 20 NORTH CHARLES STREET. land recognizes the Southern States the other Government, on complaint being made, disavow-1 Powers of Europe must necessarily take such a ed the act, recalled the Admiral from the station, change into consideration for the sake of their com- and expressed regret for the bloodshed which had mercial interests and a desire for a termination of been occasioned. On a more recent occasion, the war. If the Southern Contederacy, by its re- when the Prince de Joinville forcibly took a pilot i | cognition by one of the Great Powers, should en- | out of a British ship, the King of the French felt | joy public rights as a nation, other States would so accutely the wrong which had been done in his a have to consider what attitude such important name, that he disavowed the deed, and, we hamodifications would impress upon them, and the lieve, wrote an autograph letter expressing his re-

Among civilized nations, and in countries merce and political influence would impose upon where a high sense of honor rules, the men who l hold the Government in their hands think it is as I essential to their own fame as to that of those i whom they have offended that reparation should ; be swift and ample. What the Government of a the Federal States will do, remains to be seen The Cabinet meets to-day to consider what action shall be taken upon the opinion of the Law Ot- . ficers. We do not wish to speculate as to what I steps they may consider necessary. It, however. Like it shall appear to them so clear as it appears to us | M CHAIR AND SOFA that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were wrongfully taken when under the protection of the British t flag, there would eeem to be but one reparation . which is adequate to the affront. They must be restored with a sufficient apology.

"TRENT."

La Patrie says that "it has been informed, trom a private source, that Rear Admiral Milne. With what formalities it shall be done, at what | commander-in-chief on the North American and distance it shall be effected, and what shall be West India Station, had, on hearing of the outdeemed contraband, have often formed the occa- rage committed on the Trent, sent three steams sion of war, have constantly been the subject of [frigates to the Island of Culta to escort, until new conventions, and have made the staple of debates | orders, the steamer which plies between Havana wherein our greatest statesmen and jurists have and St. Thomas." "It appears," says L. Purn, enemy, thanks to our incompetency or worse, and barn stand all the learning of the textwriters and that information has been received at Washing the enemy, thanks to our incompetency or worse, and barn stand all the restriction to which become an incompetency or worse, and tentions a standing menace to Laxington and afford. It has always been a point of honor with personages of the Southern States were confirmed every high-spirited nation to confine this obnor- ally taking that route, and that the expedition of lious interference within the very closel limits, and | the San Jacinto would be renewed. To prevent to resent any departure from the structest obser- | such a repetition, Admiral Milne, sont the frigueservance of those rules within which an interfer- in question." La Patrie, commenting upon this ence with the national flag brings no disgrace. affair in an article signed by M. Chuchevel de-

> steamer were less startled by the feet litself than secred as "contraband of war," could only be adthey were by the subsequent intelligence which it a mitted if the Envoys of the South had wished to be was our duty to afford, that there was a prima make use of the Trent to introduce wins or this facts belligerent right in the Federal Government | munition into America; but they were, on the }

out of her such persons and things as he might tion, the dismissal of the officers of the San ter could be held to be liable to expture in a neu- tion against England? It is, therefore, to be tral ship on the high seas? Cautiously abstaining feared that complications of the most revious from bazarding any opinion upon questions of nature may arise between England and the United such great import, we were content to indicate States, and we perfectly understand the impres-

transports has specified no similar privileges It is not our province to enforce or modify a for vessels which perform the postal service declaration which comes from the recognized | "It may be that the contents of the dispatches

by which we erect tribunals which are, so to say, | committed the act did so upon his own responsi-

case we hope the American Government will make The choice of learned and independent Admi- | a reparation, and satisfy the claims of England. ralty Judges has been a stipulation inserted in | We count upon it doing so in its own interests,

| mers are rough vessels, baring on board a lieuten-Many insolent pretensions have been made by | ent of the royal navy, and their officers wear the

There not limid a second orinion expressed about the course which England must necessarily take. It is universally felt that, regardless of consequences, she can only ask for an unqualified apology and complete satisfaction: failing which, Lord Lyons must leave Washington. Hopes are cherished that the officer commanding the San Jacinto may be disarowed by his Government. Law Officers put it, that it is contrary to Inter- orders to the San Jacinto to follow the English national Law for an officer of an armed cruiser to | packet Trent, and make prisoners of the Confedl'érate Commissioners at all bazards.

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