

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

LOSS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF VESSELS.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Large Quantities of Ammunition, Guns, and Many Horses Sunk.

DEPARTURE OF Gen. Beauregard for Kentucky

MOVEMENT OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS FROM MANASSAS TO THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Pritchard, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, and reports as follows:

A flag of truce went up to Norfolk yesterday, to convey several Confederate prisoners, and brought back five passengers, together with the Hibernian papers of yesterday. The advices are of considerable interest.

General Beauregard, with the 10th Mass. for the field of action in Kentucky, and large numbers of his troops have been taken away from Manassas and sent to various points on the Southern coast, to meet the anticipated invasion of the Federal army.

Five of the officers belonging to the French frigate Pomone, now anchored in Hampton Roads, came up on the Adelaide this morning, and immediately proceeded to Washington. It is thought they are bearers of despatches from the French Consul at the various Southern ports which they have visited lately, to the French Minister at the Federal capital.

The propeller Eastern Star, from Hatteras Inlet on Sunday, reached Old Point yesterday at 5 P. M., and brings the following report: The British brig Zephia, Captain Daniels, from Curacao, for New York, with a large cargo of molasses, was lost in the latter part of December last, near Cape Hatteras. The captain and crew, sixteen in number, took to their boats and were saved, but the vessel and cargo were a total loss. The captain and crew arrived here this morning, having reached Old Point on the Eastern Star, and came up on the Adelaide. The clerk and engineer of the steamer Louisiana (before reported burnt) came up on the Adelaide this morning and report that the steamer Louisiana is not burnt as heretofore reported, but is ashore on the inside of Hatteras Inlet and in a very precarious situation at low water. Persons can walk completely around her, and if she is not soon extricated must inevitably go to pieces. General Beauregard speaks in the highest terms of the Louisiana as a sea boat, and says she is one of the best vessels in the expedition.

The Burnside Expedition had reached Hatteras Inlet, and had succeeded in getting inside the Inlet over what is known as the beach, but had not yet got into the sound.

Several vessels belonging to the Expedition were lost on the coast, immediately north of Hatteras Inlet. Among the number was the splendid steamer City of New York, formerly running between New York city and Southampton, England, as a mail and passenger steamer. She had an immense amount of ammunition, stores, &c., on board, and is a total wreck—all hands on board succeeding in making their escape to the other vessels before she struck on the beach.

The gunboat Zouave, with 1,700 rifles, 300 kegs of powder and 30 boxes of revolvers, was sunk at sea—most of the crew being saved by taking to their boats. The bomb-boat Grapshott, with 1,000 bombs and a number of cases of small arms and military accoutrements, also went down at sea, and a number of the crew are reported lost.

The steamer Pocahontas, formerly of the Richmond, Petersburg and Baltimore Steam Packet Line, having on board the celebrated Rhode Island Battery with 112 horses, had gone ashore and was a total wreck. The Rhode Island Battery was saved, but the horses, and the crew and men belonging to the battery, all else was a total loss. The Pocahontas was built in 1826 and was a vessel of 550 tons. She was owned in Baltimore, and the Government is responsible for her value. The steamer City of Norfolk, with over 1,000 horses and mules is reported a total wreck on the beach just north of Hatteras Inlet. No mention is made as to the fate of the crew and soldiers on board of her.

The transport bark Voltigeur was also ashore, having on board a large number of horses and mules, and a ship, name unknown, are also complete wrecks, six men belonging to the crew of the ship, were drowned. Another large vessel with 700 troops on board was also ashore, but up to the departure of the Eastern Star, nothing was known as to the fate of the soldiers and crew of the vessel.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, formerly of the Baltimore and Boston Line, had been taken by Gen. Burnside, or rather by commander Guiney, before of the Navy, to be used as his flag ship, which accounts for the non arrival of the Spaulding at Fortress Monroe, where she has been in harbor for several days past.

Col. Allen and Sergeant Weller of the 9th New Jersey Regiment, who were on board the steamer Louisiana endeavored to make their way ashore in a small boat and were swamped in the attempt. The Colonel, Sergeant and three other men in the boat were drowned.

The fortification on Hatteras Inlet, known as Fort Hatteras, was so much damaged by the late gale as to make it untenable, and the officers and men stationed there were compelled to evacuate the same, some going on board the vessels belonging to the fleet, and the balance taking shelter in Fort Clark. The steam ferry boat Phoenix was also reported wrecked on the beach inside Hatteras Inlet. From all accounts we can gather from parties who came up on the Eastern Star, the loss to the expedition during the late gale has been immense, and no doubt exists but that a considerable number of men have perished.

The departure of Beauregard for Kentucky, which has been noted above, indicates that he has been appointed to the command of the Department of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, left vacant by the death of Zollicoffer and the wounding of Crittenden. It is stated that although a large force has been sent South from Manassas, that sufficient troops remain under General Joseph E. Johnston to protect the positions of Centerville and Manassas, and the roads rendering it impossible for Gen. McClellan to advance.

Great excitement existed at Old Point and Fortress Monroe, among the officers and soldiers belonging to the garrison, brought about by the news received yesterday, and their anxiety was great to learn the full particulars of the fate of the various vessels lost, as a large number of their friends and relatives were on board the Burnside fleet.

It is thought a considerable time must elapse before Gen. Burnside will be in a condition to make any demonstration upon the points exposed to attack on the North Carolina Coast.

Passengers from Norfolk say the inhabitants of the place seem satisfied that the Expedition is not intended to operate against that port; but if it should be so, they are fully prepared to meet it.

The Railroad leading South are crowded with troops, artillery, ammunition, &c., going South to join the troops already at Newbern; Roanoke Island, Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C.

Since writing the above, we learn that the large steamer Eastern Queen, with stores, troops, ammunition, horses, &c., had gone ashore, and would in all probability be burnt.

Dr. Rawlings, said to be the correspondent of the New York Times, was on board the Louisiana, but was reported saved.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

IMPORTANT MILITARY NEWS. We have reliable authority for making the following statement: General Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, takes command of the army at Columbus, Ky., and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied at Columbus, we understand, he is subordinate to no one except General A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. We have rumors of an important nature as to the fate of the Burnside Expedition, which recently sailed Southward for the declared purpose of "crushing out the rebellion." It is stated that despatches have been received in high official quarters, communicating the intelligence that a great portion of the fleet was destroyed in the recent storm. That it was a storm of unusual severity, we have reason to know, and as many of the vessels were no better than old hulks, it would not surprise us to have confirmation of the report.

Per footings, however, Commodore Lynch, of Norfolk, having just returned from a reconnaissance of the enemy, declares that there was no appearance of these ships at Hatteras. He says, "it is true, a number of craft huddled up and close to shore, but gives it as a correct opinion, that they were merely transports, or coasting craft, taking shelter from the raging storms that have lately blown over that part of the coast with so much violence."

The rumor so current on the streets yesterday, and so eagerly devoured, to the effect that one-half of the Yankee fleet had gone to Harry Jones' locker, appears to have had its origin in the joking humor of a Government official who succeeded, by his pranks, in "playing off" upon more than one wise head.

Newbern, North Carolina, is a ferment of excitement in expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements and for his repulse when he does come.

From Kentucky. We gather a few additional facts in relation to the late Kentucky disaster, from the Knoxville Register. Eight Confederate regiments engaged fourteen regiments of the enemy:

The false information of the enemy's force was brought by one Johnson, known familiarly as "Hogback John."

When our forces reached their breastworks, Gen. Crittenden concluded to fall back to the south side of the river. The little steamer which had lately arrived was taken up by Capt. Spiller. Our infantry were safely transported across, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, posted on the heights above.

We lost the greater portion of our cavalry horses, tents and equipments. Gen. Carroll now has command of the division.

Two of Gen. Zollicoffer's aides—Major Fogg and Major Shields—were badly wounded.

Whether the enemy had crossed the Cumberland River we are not advised; but our forces expected they would do so. Gen. Carroll is reported as making a valiant stand against them.

General Crittenden and all his staff are safe. Gen. Carroll and staff are safe.

Our loss is reported to be three hundred killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to be twice the number.

Gen. Crittenden ordered the advance at eleven o'clock Saturday night, supposing the enemy to be only 1,500 strong.

Under cover of night our forces were transported rapidly across the river, and when the messenger left were ordered to fall back to Camp McGinnis, 25 miles in the direction towards Knoxville, Tenn.

In the engagement, Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were lost, except two pieces of the former, which were stationed with Monarrat's battery on the south side of the river, and are safe.

Our loss was not very heavy, but our men became panic stricken after the fall of Gen. Zollicoffer.

General Shepley commanded the Federal forces, and it is supposed that he was assisted by General Rosecrans. Their force was three to one.

Several of our men came in yesterday, and report large numbers of others on the way to Knoxville.

Our troops fell back to the breastworks under command of General Crittenden, who was not wounded, as has been reported.

The fortification on Hatteras Inlet, known as Fort Hatteras, was so much damaged by the late gale as to make it untenable, and the officers and men stationed there were compelled to evacuate the same, some going on board the vessels belonging to the fleet, and the balance taking shelter in Fort Clark. The steam ferry boat Phoenix was also reported wrecked on the beach inside Hatteras Inlet. From all accounts we can gather from parties who came up on the Eastern Star, the loss to the expedition during the late gale has been immense, and no doubt exists but that a considerable number of men have perished.

Two guns of Monarrat's battery, being on this side of the river, were saved.

Gen. Crittenden made but a short stand at Monticello, and then fell back to Camp McGinnis, and may fall still further back, in order to collect those of his force who are scattered. Accounts thought in by the new arrivals are very conflicting.

Capt. Shiras, of the engineers, gives the following statement of the battle:

On last Saturday night, Gen. Crittenden and forces marched out to meet the enemy on Fishing Creek, 11 miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawn of day, when Gen. Zollicoffer, who was in front gave the order for an attack. Col. Stanton cried out, "God save don't fire—they are our friends!"

The Schoepfle blowing for Jeff Davis. Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. Zollicoffer in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were "Go on, go on, my brave boys—I am killed!" (In parting with his trusty servant at midnight, he shook hands and remarked that they would probably meet no more.)

Colored Battle's and Cummins's, and the 15th Mississippi regiments fought bravely, saving our forces from annihilation. Gen. Crittenden and Carroll were in the engagement the whole time, evincing great courage and determination. The enemy were repulsed several times.

ENTIRE. A SMALL FORCE OF YANKEES AT PADUCAH, KY. The Bowling Green Courier of the 23d inst., says that instead of ten or twelve thousand Yankees occupying Murray, Calloway county, as reported, the number consists only of 3,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. These are under the command of Gen. Smith, from Paducah. His object, doubtless, is to destroy the railroad at Paris, Tennessee, and thus break the communication between Memphis and Bowling Green, and capture or destroy the same steamer.

Savannah, Jan. 24, (via Mobile, 25.)—The most reliable information we have received here of the engagement at or near Somerset, is to the effect that only two regiments—Col. Battle's Tennessee and Col. Stratham's Mississippi—were engaged in the fight near Mill Springs. The estimated number of our killed and wounded, and prisoners taken from us, varies from three to five hundred.

Gen. Crittenden, with nearly all his force, is now at Monticello. Stores and equipments are being sent to him.

The force of the Federals is variously estimated at Paris at from 5,000 to 20,000, some declaring it to reach 25,000. From information previously received we deem 10,000 to 12,000 more correct estimate.

Paris was in a perfect ferment of excitement yesterday, and many, anticipating an immediate assault on the enemy, which they deemed themselves utterly powerless to resist, were preparing to leave with negroes and other property for various points southward. One gentleman alone endeavored to obtain transportation on the train to the city, fearing they would fall into the hands of the Federals.

The Confederates, after spiking their cannon, threw them into the river. The enemy got both sides into the river, and they reported that all of their stores were burnt, to prevent their capture by the enemy.

The stragglers returning speak very freely of the cause of this disaster, and their reports create intense excitement and indignation here.

Nashville, Jan. 24, (via Mobile, 25th.) Reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away, by late freshets, of the pontoon bridges and the newly constructed portion of Green river bridge.

General Buell, it is reported, has left Munfordsville and gone no one appears to know where.

In our previous report of matters at Fort Henry, we stated that three thousand Federal troops were utterly powerless to resist, were preparing to leave with negroes and other property for various points southward. One gentleman alone endeavored to obtain transportation on the train to the city, fearing they would fall into the hands of the Federals.

The shots of the gunboats were not replied to from the fort, which will be held at all hazards.

No doubt the design of the enemy in bombarding the fort, was to discover the position and caliber of the guns. Whatever were their design, they were frustrated.

These demonstrations, together with those threatening at Bowling Green and Columbus, indicate hot work and plenty of it at no distant prospect.

INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST. Through the kindness of Lieutenant Woodbury Wheeler, now in the city upon a special mission, we are in possession of a few facts which may not prove uninteresting to our readers. He reports that on yesterday week Col. George B. Singletary went down the coast in the steamer Albemarle upon a reconnaissance, and returned last Saturday, having on Wednesday overhauled a pilot who had just learned that on Tuesday, 175 Yankee vessels were certainly essaying a passage over the bar, and leading directly into Pamlico Sound. In addition to this information, the pilot stated that some three of the Yankee gunboats were wrecked and stranded at Hatteras.

The Progress of Thursday last, says that several reports have reached us recently to the effect that large quantities of gunboats were in the Sound, and that a simultaneous attack would be made at four or five important points, this being the plan of the enemy at the same time, the legitimate result of which has been a panic here. We, however, are not exactly prepared to call it a panic, but it resembles more a cool and deliberate determination on the part of our citizens to place their wives and children in a safer position out of town preparatory to giving the vandals a fight as desperate as they may choose to make it. No man has been idle here for a few days, and every man seems determined to dispute the advance of the enemy inch by inch to the very last extremity. There should be venture to set foot upon land. There is a hardness and determination on the countenance of every one that seems to say, "If he comes, we will kill as many of him as he can of us."

In every part of the Old North States, her sons are rousing themselves. We have heard that in Wayne county, when it was proposed to draft the militia, every man instantly volunteered for the war. This unexpected response, was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home, those upon whom this lot fell were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 25.—A disastrous fire occurred this morning, which destroyed two stores on Magazine street, occupied by Messrs. C. Guin and E. F. as a hardware store, and another by H. H. Hays, as a manufacturer of harness and military equipments. The loss is about \$150,000, while the insurance does not exceed \$20,000.

ACUCITA, JANUARY 25.—The Charleston Courier of this morning says that information has been received from New Orleans that the Confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana, with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lin-

coln cruiser, and abandoned and totally burned. THE BURNING OF CEDAR KEYS, FLA., BY THE ENEMY—GREAT DESTRUCTION.

ACUCITA, Jan. 25.—The Savannah News, of this morning says that a letter, dated on the 19th inst., from Cedar Keys, Fla., confirms the report of capture of that place. The Federals burnt the town, the wharves, and five loaded schooners in that port; also, 50 bales of cotton and 150 barrels of turpentine. The schooner Fanny escaped up the Christian River. A flat, with fifteen men and some ladies, was captured by the Yankees. The men were ironed. The captain of the schooner Ann Smith and some civilians were released on their parole after two days' confinement.

A letter from Fernandina says that the citizens of Cedar Keys were not molested, and that private property was not taken.

The enemy base left the place. The American correspondent says: The water vessels had been blown off and had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels and on shore, terrible suffering would have occurred. It was the water they had was in old whisky, camphine and kerosene oil casks, and by no means pleasant to the taste.

It is thought that some of the Union pilots of Hatteras Inlet, and intentionally run several vessels ashore. One of the storms can only be described as terrific. The waters in every direction were covered with foam, dashing with a clear sweep across Hatteras shore, and, for a time, completely cutting off the fort from all outside communication.

The current was running at the rate of five miles an hour, and the chop sea prevented General Burnside from sending any signals of distress or communicating with his Generals.

Despite all these adverse circumstances, General Burnside had succeeded, before the steamer left, in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels and all the gun-boats and seven thousand troops.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1862. SENATE.

Mr. Harris presented the petition of a large number of merchants of New York, in favor of the restoration of the warehousing system.

Mr. Saulsbury presented the petition of certain citizens of Illinois asking Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking the expulsion of those members who sympathize with such an act. Also asking that the title of General be by law taken away from John C. Fremont, and that his friends in the Western Department be fully exposed.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate what, if further legislation is necessary to enable the Executive Department to take charge of the cotton and other lands of South Carolina now in possession of the Government, and to place the same under cultivation. Also further legislation is necessary to provide for the blacks in those localities and furnish them proper employment.

On motion of Mr. Wade the bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain Railroads and Telegraph lines was taken up.

Mr. Wade said the bill was intended only as a war measure, and intended only to affect such roads as are not willing to be used by the Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative appropriation bill.

FROM MISSOURI. ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 25.—A prominent citizen of Southeast Missouri has just arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence county. He says Gen. Baine, with about 400 Confederate troops, stayed all night at Mount Vernon, on Tuesday night, 14th inst., on his way to Granby, where his soldiers said they were going to work at the lead mines.

Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with Home Guard companies, and put them at work in the lead mines; in consequence of which a large number of Union men were leaving the county. On the same night that Baine stayed at Mount Vernon report said that 170 or 200 Confederates were encamped on the head of Spring river, on route for Caseyville.

In regard to the number of troops in Northern Arkansas, the same informant says that he has it from good authority that there are only 5 or 600 at Cross Hollows and Cane Hill, in Benton county; but a body of from 3 to 5,000 were at Tallworth Bend, about fifty miles below Van Buren, on the Arkansas.

Several Secessionists told him that Price's forces at Springfield did not exceed 1,000. This gentleman met the scouts of the Federal army fifty miles beyond Lehi, and other troops at different points this side.

Western Virginia and Slavery. WHEELING, Mo., Jan. 25.—In the Congress to-day, Mr. Battle, of Ohio county, offered the following propositions in relation to slavery in the new State:

"No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence after the adoption of this constitution. All children born of slave parents in this State on and after the 4th of July, 1865, shall be free, and the Legislature may provide general laws for the apprenticeship of such children during their minority and for their subsequent emancipation."

The above propositions were referred to the Committee on General Provisions, which Committee will probably report some time next week. It is not expected that the Committee will report any provision of the above character, the majority being averse to the consideration of the Slavery question; but whenever that Committee make their report, a proposition embodying the sentiments of the Free State men will be brought forward, and will be, from present indications, fiercely contested.

Martial Law in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The Military Commission assembled at Paducah for the trial of the bridge burners have found seven persons guilty, and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Gen. Halleck.

A gentleman from Paducah reports that the Long Bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad was burned by the rebels on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

The Latest from Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Gen. McCook has arrived from Munfordsville. He left the fort, but generally discredited here, that the Confederate General G. B. Crittenden was wounded at Logan Cross Roads on the 5th.

FROM NEW YORK. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: We are blessed with fair weather once more, with streets fairly "ravaged" for man and beast. There is great anxiety to hear from the coast, under an apprehension that the gale of Saturday will send work with vessels on the coast. People scarcely know what to say or think of the

non-receipt of intelligence of the Burnside Expedition. The rumors of disasters to it, from rebel sources, via Norfolk, are not believed, but they keep everybody uneasy. There have been few or no arrivals at this port to-day, but a numerous fleet that have been weather bound since Thursday weighed anchor at sunrise and went to sea with a light wind.

The proposed stamp duty upon newspapers is meeting with a resolute opposition in this quarter. The proprietors of all the weekly journals, with scarcely any exception, have united with one or two of the Brooklyn dailies, in asking the profession elsewhere to join with them in urging their representatives in Congress to vote against "the outrageous, unjust and iniquitous measure."

A committee, composed of the most influential newspaper proprietors, will also proceed to Washington to call the attention of Congressmen to the ruinous effects of the practical operation of the proposed tax. The leading cities dailies as yet keep aloof from any expression of opinion on the subject. It is certain, however, that they are in favor of a reasonable tax, but not such a one as would compel them to suspend business altogether.

The insurance offices to-day are in a state of great tribulation over their losses by the two great fires in Bridge street (Saturday night) and Pearl and Fulton streets (Sunday morning). At this writing the respective losses have not been accurately ascertained, but the probabilities are, from the most reliable data, that the grand aggregate will not fall much, if anything, short of half a million of dollars, of which about three-fifths are supposed to be insured. One company is known to have lost \$20,000, and two others \$10,000 each.

Out of town offices, it is believed, suffer but little. The police received anonymous letters, a few days ago, apprising them of the existence of an organized band of incendiaries, but they were treated as hoaxes. The sober second thought now suggests that there may have been more truth in them than at first appeared.

This morning the specie reserves in the Fulton Bank, about \$200,000, in all, were recovered. The walls of the edifice are still standing. Money is easy. There is a fair demand at 5 1/2 per cent. on call, with some business at 5 1/2 per cent.

Foreign exchange is flat. On London, the nominal rate is 11 1/4, but there is little or nothing doing at that figure.

Owing to the dullness in Foreign Exchange, and the quantity of specie received by the California steamer, large speculations in gold have been somewhat checked. The premium today is 2 1/2 buying and 3 per cent. selling.

At the first Board, this morning, the Stock market was firm at a slight advance, but the non-receipt of news from the Burnside Expedition, the presence of the Sumner in European waters, and the possibility of the Nashville leaving Southampton to prey on American commerce, tended to prevent active speculative movements. Government bonds were steady, but inactive. The only sales were \$5,000 United States 6 1/2 reg., at 102; \$4,000 do. coup., 99.

Movements of Steamers. HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—The steamer Europa sailed for Boston at five o'clock last evening. The steamer City of New York sailed on Saturday evening for New York.

FINEST SHIRT, 61.75.

ADAMS' Net Cash SHIRT MANUFACTORY, Made to Order, or Ready Made, 146 W. Baltimore St., Up Stairs, Three doors below Calvert St. BOSOMS, WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS, STITCHED, &c. MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.

MANN'S HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 124 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. The FATTENING HALL contains a variety of dishes—the Larder all the delicacies of the season. [See Bill of Fare.] With or without meals. Dining Rooms on second floor. Single Rooms 50 cents per day. C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

MINISTERS AND LECTURERS, LAWYERS AND AUCTIONEERS, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

HANLEY'S COUCH CONNECTIONS. For Strengthening and Healing a Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is the only medicine that will cure a Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is the only medicine that will cure a Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

KNIGHT & BROWN, PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 38 CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE.

THE UNDESIGNED has a small stock of the BEST AND CHEAPEST FINEST PAPERS, and also of the BEST AND CHEAPEST FINEST PAPERS, and also of the BEST AND CHEAPEST FINEST PAPERS.

TRUSSES—TRUSSES—TRUSSES, PISTOLS—PISTOLS—PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, AND MONEY BELTS.

SAMUEL JACKSON, 104 Baltimore street.

FOR RENT—The Store 106 West Baltimore street, and also of the BEST AND CHEAPEST FINEST PAPERS, and also of the BEST AND CHEAPEST FINEST PAPERS.