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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Fifth Part of the World.

From the Herald. Our Australian correspondence, published yesperday, gives a highly micresting account of the British Colonies in the southern hemisphere. I'me progress in that part of the world is traly remarkable, and has nothing like it except in the more extraordinary progress of our own country. Cities have sprung up in a comparatively short period, having populations of a hundred thousand and upwards, and rivalling those of America or the Old World in magnificence, This is another evidence of the pre-eminent qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, or northern races of Europe, as colonists, over those of Southern Europe. Australia, or, more properly, Australasia, embracing the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, New Zesland, and other smaller ones, is following in the course of the American colonies, which now torm the United States. The entire population is probably two millions.

The colony of Victoria alone is said to contain eight hundred thousand. The united colonies of America at the time they declared their independence had about three millions. What a mighty power has grown up here in less than a century from a population only one-third larger than that of the Australian colonies! Our own grand republican empire is the elder sister of the one now growing up in the fifth part of the globe. Like causes will produce like effects. The seeds of civil liberty sown there among the same ambitions, enterprising, and hardy race will be developed uitimately in a republican form or government. England has found it necessary already to concede a great degree of self-govern-ment to the colonists. They still desire more, and it cannot be long before they will claim ab

The most remarkable fact stated by our cor-respondent which interests us is the progress of American enterprise and ideas in that part of the world. It appears that our people are doing dmost as much as the British in its develop-A great many Americans are there, and me taking a leading part in every kind of bust less. This is the leaven silently working that will in time produce great results. The great number of our whalers that used to go to the Bouthern seas, and the many that still go there, may be regarded as the pioneers of American enterprise and comparee. It was not an uncom-mon thing to see a fleet of twenty or thirty at one time in the harbors of Sydney, Hobart Town, or New Zealand. Trading vessels, with supplies and all sorts of articles of commerce, naturally followed. The discovery of gold in California greatly extended this commerce, and like discoveries in Australia increased it much more. The last event drew a considerable emigration from the United States. Thus the process of Americanizing in part the Southern hemisphere has been going on till we see the results mentioned by our correspondent.

But we may confidently look for greater results than these. Unbounded and varied as the resources of our own country are. the restless, adventurous, and enterprising character of our people will lead them to the rich colonies and genial climate of Australia in greater numbers than heresolore. Looking at the rapid development of California and the other States on the Pacinc, and at the early period when railroads will traverse the continent from one ocean to the other, we may conclude that the bulk of travel and commerce to and from Australia will be through this country. Lines of steamships at no distant day will cross the Pacific, as they now cross the Atlantic, long voyages around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope will be avoided, and American interests and influence must become permanent throughout the South Seas. Standing in the centre of the world, America will exercise the greatest influence over the old continent of Europe on the one hand, and over the new continent of Australia and the Asiatic world on the other. Such views are deering, and such up doubtedly is the fiat of destiny.

#### Emigration and the Destination of the Emigration. From the Herald.

We published some time ago a list of the number of emigrants from Europe who arrived here from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1865, and we gave, as correctly as could be as-cercamed, the different parts of the country to which they betook themselves upon their arrival. Of course, in many instances, emigrants may have changed the point of final destination upon which they originally fixed their minds but in the main the statement was undoubtedly accurate. Since the close of the war the attention of emigrants has been directed very considerably towards the Southern States, where favorable opportunities of leasing and cultivating to advantage plantations and tarm lands are now We append a list of arrivals from presented. Europe between the 1st of November and the 31st of December of the past year, and the intended destination of the emigrants, which will show that foreign labor, industry, and capital are already beginning to turn, in increased ratio, towards the South. The number of emigrants who arrived here within these two months was 38,357, and were dispersed as fol-

Arkansas 1 Minnesota	578
Alabama 18 Missouri	1314
British Columbia 10 dexico	
Canada 158 Mi-sissippi	3
California 101 New Hampshire	- 20
Connecticut 428 Nova Scotta	. 8
Central America 8 New York	18,054
Cuba 2 New Jersey	
Delaware 28 Nebraska	25
District of Columbia, 167 North Carolina	8
Florida 1 New Brunswick	- 4
Georgia 8 Oregon	4
Illinois	2348
Iowa	4887
Indiana 671 Rhode Island	242
Reprucky 290 South Carolina	88
Kansas 85 lexas	19
Louisiana 85 Tennessee	81
Massachusetts1326 Vermont	29
Maryland 352 Virginia	120
Maine 108 Wisconsin	1730
Michigan 273 West Indies	5

It will be seen from this table that emigration is tending towards the former slave States of Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas—a large number going to Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia, than to Vermont or New Hampshire.

#### The Indebtedness of the South. From the Times.

We have recently made reterence to the debts due by the South to the North, and the prospects of collecting them. The subject is one of interest to both sections, owing to the vast amount at stake, and the peculiar situation and position of the parties. In the early part of 1861, while postal communication was uninterrupted, and business relations were still maintained with most if not all of the Southern States, our merchants attempted to save themselves from threatened losses by sending their claims out for collection. The sudden outbreak of actual hostilities obliged the holders to leave their notes, bills, and evi-dences of debt in the hands of Southern attorneys and agents, and from that time until the strice enged no information could be obtained in regard to them. Now, when the reign of law and order has succeeded the anarchy of rebellion, the losers are patiently of rebellion, the losers are patiently put carnestly solicitons to learn the fate of their claims, and to understand their present status as creditors. Without pressing demands, general inquiry concerning them has been made, resulting, not withstanding some notable exceptions,

CILL'S SALESSEE

have disappeared, are dead, are insolvent, take the benefit of may laws and statutes of limitation, or refuse to pay on the naked principle of repu-But the one answer that continually comes back to the renewal of these demands is, that the debt was confircated by the Conjederate States Government, paid to the Receiver of the Confederacy in the currency of the realm of that day, and that the debtor sets this up as a bar to any other payment. Our Courts would, of course, ignore any voluntary payment made to the Confederate States, under their confisca-tion laws, but if the payment were forced. a question might be made as to the pre-sent liability of the debtor, and in either case it would lead to much litigation. It seems to us that the Legislatures of States recently in rebellion should have annualed by law all proceedings under their confiscation acts, and de-clared all debts of this class binding and unimpaired by payment to a Confederate receiver. As an evidence of good faith and return to sound principles of justice and right, which would aid them in their efforts at restoration, these States should discourage any attempts upon the part of their citizene to benefit by the accidents or chances of the war. Instead of passing such acts as the proposed Virginia stay law, in which non-resident creditors are not only prevented from enforcing their demands, but are expressly denied the security of having them a flen on the debtor's property, they should give every facility to the non-resident, whatever they may decide to do among themselves. It is monstrous that they should attain success

in any ends which they aimed at in bringing on this war; and one of their aims certainly was to avoid payment of their enormous debt to the North. If the Southern States fall to do justice in this matter, the duty of protecting Northern reditors will devolve upon Congress, and the South, gaining nothing by her stay laws, will suffer the odium of an attempt at repudiation, and see the ruin of her credit at a time when she stands most in need of indulgence, and is most desirous to regain commercial facilities.

### Aspects and Prospects.

From the Tribune. We spent the latter part of last week at Wash ington, anxiously inquiring into the political situation, and seeking to measure the probable lity of the rumored breach between the President and Congress touching Southern "Restoration" or "Reconstruction;" and we believe most of our readers will share the satisfaction with which we announce our conclusion that there need be, and probably will be, none. What maladroit, or malignant, or tale-bearing inter. meddlers may achieve, we cannot foretell; but we are confident that there is no necessary incompatibility between the views and purposes of Congress and those of the President, and no desire-at least no predominant desire-on either hand to create such incompatibility. And we feel sure that frank, carnest, kindly conferences between the Capitol and the White House will speedily and almost certainly remove any obsta-cle which may seem to exist to a cordial and thorough co-operation.

Let us briefly set forth the chief elements of the problem to be solved:—
The President carnestly desires and urges the restoration of the Southern States to their former position in the Union and in Congress. In his iew, those States have never been out or the Union since they were severally admitted into it,

because they had no power to go out, and no portion of their people had any power to take them out. He would have the right of each State to a voice in the national councils recognized-tully, cordially, and as promptly as may Such is, essentially, the President's position. Congress, on its part, desires, first, that the restoration of power to the South, or of the South to power, shall not involve or draw after it the power of merely whitewashed Rebels to repudiate the national debt, or impose the Rebel debt on the loyal States, or on the loyal people of any States, or, in combination with their sympathizers in the North, to pervert the authority, prestige, and patronage of the Union into an intrument of vengeance to be wielded by those

In other words, it is resolved that they shall not win by "restoration" what they risked and lost by secession.
Secondly, it feels a solemn obligation to protect and snield the freedmen from opuression, injustice and revengeful inflictions prompted by their participation and profit by the great national triumph. It other words, it feels bound

who would have destroyed the Union against

those who lavished blood and treasure to save it.

to secure to them the rights and immunities, not merely of freedmen, but of freemen. We believe this a perfectly fair statement of what is meditated at either end of the avenue Are these ends incompatible? How, and wherein? Why should not the President accept and enforce the purposes of Congress? Why should not Congress accept and enforce the pur-pose of the President? Why is not the right with both? We cannot see.

Bear in mind that we, who are Unionists not

by the potency of shot and shell, but because we love our country and its flag, are a clear majority in the South as well as in the Northin South Carolina and Mississippi as well as in Massachusetts and Vermont. It is only by an abuse of language that the late Rebels—penitent or impenitent—arrogate to themselves the designation "The South." Whatever power they possers is based on the denial of natural righton the monopoly of caste—on the arbitrary subjugation of the Union majority by the Rebel minority. We can afford—and should be very glad—to remove and efface all political disabilities resulting from the Rebellion if our advergaries would unite in ignoring those based arbitravily on the irrelevant circumstance of color. All we ask is that the taint of African blood shall be deemed as effaceable as that of treason. What impartial observer will say that this is harsh or unreasonable? We urge universal amnesty for treason; we ask a like oblivion of

the fact that a part of our people have been slaves. Let bygones be bygones.

If there be any party or faction who insist on keeping the South indefinitely out of the Union, as a punishment for what is past, it is formidable neither by its logic nor its numbers. If any desire to keep a single State out of Congress one day longer than shall be necessary to secure the integrity of the nation and the rights of its humbler citizens, we are sure it is far short of a majority in either branch of Congress. But that the loyal people of the North should seek to secure the loyal people of the South against infliction or disability impelled by resentment for their loyalty, is not merely natural, wholesome, commendable; it is vital, inevitable. Not to do so would be perilous ingratitude and perfidy.

The assumption that "the South"-that is, the white South—is universally, invincibly hostile to any practical recognition of the rights of the freedmen, is not sustained by facts. Witness the tollowing resolves of a "Conservative" meeting held at Memphis on the 27th ultimo, to denounce and resist the "Radicalism" of "Sumner, Ste-vens & Co.," and their open or secret allies in the lately Rebel States:-

the lately Robel States:—

Resolved, That we accept the political situation as it is, with its rights and its responsibilities, and pladge ourselves in good faith to carry out the views of President Johnson, so far as developed, for the restoration of our former relations in the Union. That we are in isvor of legislation that will secure to the freedman all his natural and acquired rights, among them that of testifying in course of justice, subject to the usual tests of character and credibility, and of such general policy as will make the freedman contented with his situation, and a friendly and zealous co-worker in the great work of building up and restoring the industry and proparrity of the up and restoring the industry and prosperity of the

Resolved. That our present Lerislature has failed to Recoverd. That our present Levislature has failed to comprehend the true satuation of public affairs, and their late action, in refusing to accord to the freedman the right to testify in our courts of justice, is, in our opinion, a deliberate attempt on their part to abwart the policy of President Johnson in reorganizing the government of these States, and restesing them to their former position in the Union under the Constitution.

-This is but a straw; but there are many mov ing in the same direction. There are many knaves or ninnies in the South, and a great majority of them have been hot secessionists; but even these will recognize—if you give their heads time to cool—that all attempts to keep the blacks under foot, now that slavery is dead, must prove ultimately futile, and must immediately work in barren prospects and meagre returns. Debtors I infinite contuston and disaster to the industry

and prosperity of the South. We of the North ! have a deep interest in the recognition of the blacks as entitled to fall the rights of freemen; but our pecuniary interest in it is as nothing ito

that of the South. Of course, we do not pretend to say, nor ever aspire to know, precisely on what basis the Southern States will be restored to all their forper rights and privileges; but we are confident that the work will be not only seasonably done but well done. Every interest and every section imperatively requires a restoration of traternity and lasting peace; and every condition of that restoration whereon the majority in Congress is likely to insist will be found as essential and as beneficent to the South as to the North.

## Thomas Jefferson and the Monroe Doctrine.

From the World. We observe that the Times and the Tribune, in their comments on the meeting of Saturday evening, try to let down the public feeling, and to induce their readers to regard the overthrow of the Mexican republic by French bayonets as a trivial matter. Unless we intend to acquiesce in what has been done, this is a sinister course; but, happily, it is not likely to be approved by the American people. Mexico being our nearest neighbor, the practical suspension of diplomatic relations is an inconvenience which ought not to be prolonged without necessity. If we are going to acquiesce, Maximilian ought to be recognized; but if we are resolved never to enter into diplomatic relations with him, it is of the first importance that we keep up the spirit of stronuous remonstrance, and hasten his expulsion by every expedient means,

Every government, no matter what its origin, sequires authority and stability by mere dura-tion. If Napoleon the Third had been dethrozed, within the first two years after his coronation, a mucu larger party would have given their aid than would co-operate in such an at empt now when the lapse of time has steaded his throne. No political community wishes to live in a state of perpetual disturbance; and if Maximilian should remain several years longer in his present position, the Mexican people would gradually bring themselves to acquiesce in his rule. The persistent activity of a party hostile to him will depend on the encouragement they receive from the United States. We owe it equally to the Mexican people and to ourselves either to recognize the empire and put an end to talse hopes, or else to cause it to be understood that no such recognition will ever be conceded unless as the consequence of a war.

The columns of the Times faithfully reflect the insidious policy of Mr. Seward. Its purpose is to circumvent the popular determination which it dares not meet, by pretenning that the empire will crumble to pieces of itself, and thus staving off action till the lapse of time shall have given the new Government a prescriptive right to contanuance. It is by this sort of "masterly inac-tivity" that Mr. Seward intended to give, and, had President Lincoln lived, would have given stability to the French-Austrian throne.

The bolder friends of Maximilian adopt a different kind of tactics. They go into historical estigations to show that the Monroe Docume was not intended to have any such application as that now given it; asserting that it was merely a temporary expedient, adopted by British sug-gestion, to meet a particular emergency; and that it ough, to have died with the occasion that called it torth. So far as the Monroe Doctrine was a British inspiration, this is no doubt true; but it is a mere surface view of its American side. The American Government availed itself or that occasion to declare to the world a determination it had previously matured. The Mon-roe Doctrine struck its roots so deep only because it expressed a policy which it was equally in-cumbent on us to adopt, had that particular ocasion never emerged.

Mr. Jefferson, the most sagacious of our statesmen, was the original auther of this policy. He had the forecast to descry, by the intuition of genius (for Jefferson was as truly a genius in politics as bakespeare in poetry, or Raphael in art), that, in the course of political development, the duty would devolve upon us of being the protector, on this continent, of the independence of nations. By one of those prophetic glampses which occur only to minds of the first order, he conceived the policy which we call the Moproe Doctrine from the moment that the South American colonies made their first effort to throw off the yoke of Spain. Fifteen years before Monroe's President, he declared his sentiments as follows, in a letter to Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana:-WASBINGTON, October 29, 1868 .- The truth is that

the patrices of Spain have no warmer friends than the Administration of the United States; but it is our duty to say nothing, and to do nothing for or against either. If they succeed, we shall be well against either. If they succeed, we shall be well satisfied to see Cuba and Mexico remain in their present dependence: but very unwilling to see them in that of either France or England, politically or or commercially. We consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere. We wish to avoid the necessity of going to war till our revenue shall be entirely liberated from dect. Then it will suffice for war without creating new cebt or taxes. These are semiments which I would wish you to express to any proper characters of either of these two countries, and part cularly that we have nothing more at heart than their friendship.

By observing the date it will be seen that this letter was written many years before the Holy (or, as Jefferson called it, the Hellish) Alliance had been dreamt of. Quite independently of the designs of that tamous conspiracy of sovereigns, and with a prophetic perception of the dutie which would result from our situation, Mr. Jefferson had come to the conclusion that European pfluence must be excluded from this hemisphere. While Mexico was a submissive colony of Spain. he saw that if her allegiance should be broken it would be our duty to prevent her falling into political or commercial dependence on either France or Engiand. The declarations of this letter are the Monroe Doctrine in the sense in which we now assert it; it is the doctrine in the nakedness of nature, before it had been dressed in the swaddling clothes furnished by Mr. Can-

When Mr. Casning made his proposal, our Government looked upon it as an opportune occasion for declaring to the world a policy which it had long meditated. Mr. Monroe, as well as Madison and so many other able men, was a disciple of Jefferson, and already understood his general ideas on this interesting subject. Canning's proposal therefore met a warm welcome. Mr. Calhoun, then a member of the Cabinet, said, in a speech many years after-wards, when he had become the only survivor of that Administration:-

I remember the reception of the despatch from Mr. Hush as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday. I well recollect the great satisfaction with which it was received by the Cabinet. It came late in the year—not long before the meeting of Congress. As was usual with Mr. Monroe upon great occasions, the papers were sent round to each member of the Cabinet, so that each might be duly apprised of all the circumstances, and be prepared to give his opinion.

But on this occasion, which the counsels of Jefferson had taught him to regard as great, President Monroe did not seek the advice of his Cabinet alone. He promptly laid the question before the patriarch of American Democracy, and, in response to his solicitations, received the tollowing letters.

MONTICELLO. October 24, 1828.—Dear Sir:—The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation, this sefs us the compass and points the courses which we are to stoer through the ocean of time opening upon us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental naxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the brotis of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotsam, our endeavor should surely be to make our homil phere that of treedem. One nation, most of all, could dis-TO THE PRESIDENT. of freedem. One nation, most of all, could dis-turb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, and, and accempany us in it. By acceding to her propesition we detach her from the bana of desjots, bring her mighty weight into

the scale or tree government, and emane pate a conthe scole of free government, and emancipate a con-tinent at one stroke which might otherwise linear long in could and difficulty. Great fritain is the hatten which can do vaithe most barm of any one or all en early, and with her on our a de we need not fear the whole world. With her, then we should must seculously cherich a cordial friendship, and nothing would send more to knit our all ctions than to be lighting once nore side by side, in the same cause. Not hat I would purchast even her amity at it e price of taking part in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition mish engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system, of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never petmitting those of Europe to infermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to mandam our own punciple, not to depart from it. And if to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers and draw over to curside its most powerful member, surely we should go it. But I am centify of Mr. Carinne's optimon, that it will prevent instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawa from their scale, and shifted into that of our two contineous all Europe combined would not undertake such a war. For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior flows? Nor is the occasion to be sighted which this proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious offers, of dec aring our trotest against the violation of the rights of nations, by the interierance of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagi flous y began by Bonaparte, and now confinued by the equally lawless Athance, calling itself Holy. But we have first to ask ourselves a question. Do

We wish to acquire to our own Confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidity con-fess that I have ever tooked on Cuba as the most in-teresting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida point, this is and would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the country and isthmus bordering on II, as well as those whose waters would flow into it, would fill up the nessure of our political well-being. Yet, as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war, and its independence, which is our second microst (and especially its independence or Eng and), can be secured without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting its independence; with peace and the irrendship of England, rather than its association at the expense

of war and her camity.

I could honestly, therefore, John in the declaration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of these possessions, that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country; but that we will oppose, with all our means, the forcible interposition of any other an our healts, the foreign interposition of any other power as auxiliare, stipendary, or under any other form or pre-ext, and most especially their transfer to any power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it, therefore advisable, that the Executive should encourage the British Government to a continuance in the dispositions expressed in the letters by an assurance of sitions expressed in the letters by an assurance of his concurrence with them so far as his authority goes; and that, as it may lead to war, the deciaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting, and under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself.

I have been so long weathed from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible I am not quartied to offer opinions on them worthy or any attention. But I done the story in the proposed involves consequences so

question now proposed involves consequences so lasting, and effects so decisive or our intu-e desin-nies, as to rekindle all the interest I have heretolore felt on such occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of opinions which will prove only my wish to contribute still my mite towards anything which may be useful to our country. And praying you to secept it for what it is worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respective.
Th. Jappenson.

Here, then, is a contemporary exposition of Monroe Doctrine, or more value than al else that has ever been written on this subject Those sciolists in American history who affect to enlighten popular ignorance, and think to belittle and explain away the Dootrine by proving it a suggestion of Canning's, adapted to a tempo rary and defunct occasion, may here learn true scope, and the long-sighted aim of its author. In his mind, it rested on no transient grounds; and he eagerly caugh, at the opportune occasion for prompting a step, which, like Declaration of Independence, should mark the opening of a new epoch in the politics of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Canning's proposal and the schemes of the Holy Alliance merely turnished the costume in which the enduring policy of our Government made its first appear ance in political society. In Mr. Jefferson's letter the policy is explained with the trankness of private friendship, unrestrained by the official reserve of Mr. Monroe's Message, which put forth the same ideas in the "State-paper style," It is an illustrious proof of Jenerson's gut to dis-

cern the beginning and to anticipate the wants of a new era, that, so long ago as when he was Pre-ident, he conceived a policy which, after the layse of fifty-eight years, is found to be a true embodiment of the sentiments and the sense of y of a mighty people, and accepted by them as the abiding corner-stone of their continental politics. The idea might have occurred to an interior mind; but who but Jefferson could, at that early day, have appreciated its growing importance, and have made this exposition which the lapse of time has not rendered obsolete?

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Beal Estate. 28.60-00
Bills receivable for in uranees made. 121.013 37
Balances due at Agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies. Accused Interest, and other debts due the Company. pany.
Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies \$ 138. Estimated value.
Cash in Banks.
Cash in Drawer.
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WILLIAM LIESEGANG, Commander, Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 13, carrying passengers at above low rates. The well-known and popular steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHEEMAN, Commander, will tollow Jenuary 29. FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT-Weekly Line. The splendid new steamship SAN SALVADOR, Cap-

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On and after Monday next (sth of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE IN FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5% o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamors as the THOMAS KEL. M and ADELAIDs.

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The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table will supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have simple time to dine in Baltimore.

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At noon, from Fler 44 North River.

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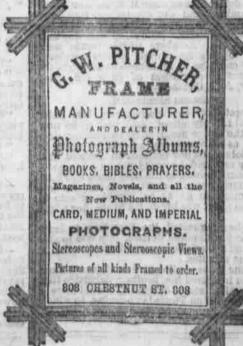
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