VENERABLE VETERANS.

Annual Meeting of the Survivors of the War of 1812.

Only a Quartette of the Aged Soldiers Respond to the Call.

Interesting Proceedings and Important Facts Presented by the Secretary, Mr. James Lawrenson.

Sketch of the Battles in Which These Veterans Participated.

THE VETERANS' REUNION.

The wind sighed through the telegraph wires and whistled around the street corners, the rain poured down in torrents, and pools of water made the sidewalks almost impassable yesterday at noon, when a reporter of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN splashed and buffeted his way to the residence of the venerable John D. Clark, No. 1203 H street northwest.

"Do the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 meet here?" asked the reporter, as he reached the house of an old gentleman with a nut cracker like countenance, just leaving.

"Yes; this is their annual meeting. Walk in."

The reporter entered, but had to wait a short time before entering the room where the association was in session, and the interval was supplied with the following interesting facts: The original association was organized in 1815 with 130 members, under the name of "The Associated Surviving Soldiers of the War of 1812." June 18, 1855, the membership then numbering 183, the association was reorganized. Col. W. W. Seaton was elected president; Col. John S. Williams, first vice president; Gen. St. John and B. L. Skinner, second vice presidents; James Lawrenson, secretary; James A. Kennedy, treasurer; Col. William P. Young, marshal, and Dr. William P. Jones, surgeon. Of those officers Judge Lawrenson is the only survivor, and but 8 of the 133 members of the association as reorganized are now alive: Maj. Edward Sims, president; Michael Caton, vice president; Seraphim Masi, second vice president; Capt. W. W. Moore, treasurer; James Lawrenson, secretary; John D. Clark, marshal; Rev. French S. Evans, chaplain, and John S. Anderson, executive committee.

The annual meeting yesterday was held at the residence of Mr. Clark by invitation, and the members embraced the opportunity to congratulate the venerable marshal on having reached his ninety-fourth year. The session was held in the old fashioned but cozy dining room. The stars and stripes gracefully festooned about the gas chandelier drooped its folds over a small, bountifully supplied table of tempting dishes laid for four. The cloth was of snowy whiteness and silverware polished to unusual brightness. In one corner of the room an antique bookcase stood, weighted with treasured lore of past ages, and an ancient clock—a veritable offspring of grandfather's clock—lent its monotonous tick with the measured perfection of a veteran. On the wall a looking glass was suspended, emblematical of days gone by, surmounted with a pastoral scene of brilliant hues that sent the reporter's mind back to a time when the "patter of the shingle" was a terror to his soul.

One one side, near the window, seated close together, were four patriarchial looking gentlemen, the oldest 94 years old, the youngest 86. Each wore a suit of black broadcloth, with black ties, and their old fashioned roll collars and snowy linen was only rivaled in whiteness by their silvery, well arranged hair. Though wrinkled and bent, and perhaps a little unsteady in gait, health and contentment rested upon each countenance, and their conversation was so sprightly and glib that a casual observer could scarcely have realized that those "four old boys" had nearly a century ago carried arms and fought gallantly in the defense of their country. The scene was a study, and the kindly manner in which Providence and the hand of time had dealt with them was a flattering commentary upon their steady and well spent lives. That they should be spared for many more such pleasant gatherings was the hearty wish of all visitors.

Mr. Clark, who for so many years has been the honored marshal of the association, being the oldest, was perhaps the most feeble member present, his hearing being somewhat impaired and it requiring an effort for him to walk. He was a genial, wide awake host, however, and his guests fully appreciated his hospitality. He occupied a cushion seated rocking chair, and his long silvery locks were caught up in roaches on the top and at the back of his head. Beside himself, the other members present were Messrs. Lawrenson, Moore, and Caton. Messrs. Sims and Masi were absent on account of sickness, and Evans and Anderson on account of business engagements. After the formal opening, the secretary read the following letter, which had been prepared for the special interest of the veterans:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—JAMES LAWRENSON, ESQ., SECRETARY—*Sir*: In reply to your letter of the twenty-fourth ultimo, desiring certain information relating to soldiers of the war of 1812, the titles of acts passed for the benefit of soldiers who served in that war, and also requesting that a copy of the last report of the commissioner of pensions be sent to you, I herewith transmit a copy of my last report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, together with such other matter relating to soldiers of the war of 1812, as can be readily furnished from the files and records of this office.

An act was passed Feb. 14, 1871, granting a pension of $8 per month to soldiers who had served sixty days in the war of 1812, or to their widows, providing their marriage occurred prior to the close of that war, to wit, prior to Feb. 17, 1815. Under this act, and up to the first of July, 1883, 20,964 survivors, and 12,703 widows have applied for pension.

Under a subsequent act, passed March 9, 1878, granting the same amount of pension to soldiers who had served fourteen or more days, or to their widows, without regard to the date of their marriage, 3,867 soldiers and 30,352 widows have applied.

Under both of the above named acts 25,649 soldiers and 33,421 widows have been pensioned, and of those pensioners, as nearly as can be approximated, the names of 5,293 soldiers and 23,530 widows appear on the rolls of the different pension agencies as in receipt of pension at this present date. For full statistics up to June 30, 1882, your attention is invited to pages 27, 28, 30, 31 and 32 of my report.

Acts were passed Dec. 24, 1811, and Jan. 10, 1812, granting 160 acres of land to soldiers who had enlisted for five years and who had received an honorable discharge from the service. Under these acts 23,088 warrants were issued Dec. 11, 1814, as a special inducement for soldiers to re-enlist or join the regular army. An act was passed granting 320 acres of land to soldiers (or their heirs) who had received an honorable discharge from the service, and 1,101 of these warrants appear to have been issued. The three above mentioned acts applied only to soldiers of the regular army.

Under section 2 of an act passed April 16, 1816, the minor child or children of soldiers who had died while in service, or who had subsequently died from wounds received or disease contracted in the service, were allowed to commute their 160 acres warrants for a five years' pension of half the monthly pay of the soldier, and 1,188 certificates of this class were issued.

This office, could not, without the expenditure of much time and labor, give the number of pensions granted on account of wounds received or diseases contracted in the war of 1812, or the number granted to the widows of those who died by reason of wounds or diseases, as their claims are recorded and filed among the other old war cases, and not separately.

March 5, 1816, an act was passed granting 160 acres of land to Canadian volunteers, who served six months, or more, in the United States army, and 285 warrants of this class were issued.

In September, 1850, an act was passed granting 40 acres of land for thirty days' service in the war of 1812, 80 acres for six months' service, and 160 acres for a year's service; and in March, 1855, an act was passed equalizing the number of acres and granting 160 acres for fourteen or more days' service, and to such as had previously received a less amount a warrant for a sufficient quantity of land to make the entire grant equal to 160 acres.

From an estimate made in the year 1872 22,500 soldiers and 14,850 widows received warrants under the act of 1850, and 129,500 soldiers and 67,340 widows received warrants under the act of 1855. This report does not, however, profess to be accurate, and probably gives only the approximate number of claims allowed under said acts.

The above are the principal acts by authority of congress granting pensions for service only, or granting bounty lands to those who served in the war of 1812, and not including the acts granting pensions for disabilities or to the widows and minors of those who died of wounds or diseases. The laws granting such pensions may be found in a book published by Mayo & Moulton in the year 1861, entitled "Pension and Bounty Land Laws."

Owing to the manner in which the records and files of this office are kept, it is impracticable to furnish a list of the soldiers from the states of Maryland and Virginia who were pensioned under any special act of congress, or who were pensioned under state laws. It is suggested, however, that some information relative to this latter class of pensioners might be obtained from the adjutant general or auditor general of the state from which the men were enlisted.

The regular army in the war of 1812 was composed of fifty-three regiments, classified as follows: Forty-six regiments of infantry, one company of light artillery, one company of heavy artillery, one of dragoons, and four of rifles, and from a statement prepared from documents on file in the third auditor's office, and submitted to the twenty-fourth congress, the militia, rangers, and volunteers in said war consisted of 471,622 officers and men. Regarding this last statement, however, it must be borne in mind that many of the men performed short tours of service at different periods, but in said report each separate service is credited as having been performed by an individual who had never rendered any other service, and, therefore, the statement must be greatly in excess of the actual number of men who entered and served in the war.

There are no doubt many cases of interest on file, but, without considerable research, the only cases of prominence that can be at present thought of are those of Gen. John A. Dix, former governor of the state of New York, who was a pensioner for services in the war of 1812 at the date of his death, and whose widow is now in receipt of his his pension, and of Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, widow of ex-President Tyler, who until recently, when by a special act of congress she was pensioned as the widow of an ex-president of the United States was in receipt of a pension for the services of her husband in the Virginia militia in said war.

Very respectfully,
A. W. FISHER,
Acting Commissioner.

JAMES LAWRENSON, ESQ., Postoffice department, Washington, D. C.

At the conclusion, of the reading, which was listened to with interest, Mr. Lawrenson explained that he had been favored with a copy of the last annual report of the commissioner of pensions, from which he had abstracted the following items of special interest to the veterans of the war of 1812:

Total number of applications on the roll, including "invalids" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, 34,533; widows, 42,123—total number filed, 76,656. Claims allowed to survivors, 25,611; widows, 32,556—total claims allowed, 58,167. Continuing, he added: "The report also contains the names of 85 surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors, who are pensioners, and their places of residence. I would like to have had the time to have secured the entire list of these honored matrons. As it is, the following will still touch a chord in many patriotic hearts in the respective localities:

Maine has 3, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1 (Margaret Cutter, of Townsend, Middlesex county), Pennsylvania 7 (Nancy Buckalow, Northumberland; Elizabeth Betz, Harrisburg; Margaret Beach and Margaret Milligan, Philadelphia; Mary M. Dickey, Townsend; Elizabeth Gouter, Lancaster, and Elizabeth Linn, Dewant, Northumberland county.

Ohio has 4, New York 10, Tennessee 9, North Carolina 10, Georgia 7, South Carolina 3, Mississippi 1, Nebraska 1, Kansas 2, and Indiana 3. Virginia 10 (Phoebe Cyrus, Appomattox Court House; Catharine Lumpkin, Penhook; Eleanor Lowe, Abingdon; Elizabeth Lipford, Chatham; Frances Meacham, Christiansburg; Rebecca Mayo, Newbern; Sarah Owens, Bristol; Mary Snead, Accomac; Susan Tulloh, Mount Carmel; Sally Bain, New Ferry. West Virginia, 4 (Sarah S. Campbell, Big Clear Creek, Greenbrier; Elizabeth Fuller, Purgitsville; Mary Kimball, Saint Mary's, and Jane Martin, Clarksburg.

When the above had been read the brave old soldiers with hearty will adopted a resolution of thanks to the commissioner of pensions and his assistants for their kind and prompt efforts in contributing to their pleasure.

Regrets were expressed for the absence of their absent brothers, Masi, Sims, Evans, and Anderson.

The meeting then adjourned, and, in obedience to an order from the host, the veterans made an onslaught upon the elegant dinner, and the viands were rapidly driven from the field. They were engaged in this pleasing conflict when the reporter essayed to depart!

Looking up suddenly with a mouthful of ice cream, Mr. Clark asked:

"Where is that young man going?"

"To his place of business, sir," answered a member; "he's a newspaper reporter and very busy."

"Tut, but don't let him go yet. Tell him to wait until we have sung the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

"Who's to sing it?" asked Capt. Moore with a blush. "I can't sing."

"I will try it," jolly Uncle Jimmie Lawrenson responded, and so between them all the famous national anthem was rendered with a vim, and though some of the voices were perhaps a little bit cracked, the enthusiasm of the singers did not lack force.

John D. Clark, now in the ninety-third year of his age, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, April 9, 1791. His father, James Clark, a revolutionary soldier, was also a native American, and his family consisted of eight boys, John D. and a younger brother, aged 88 years old, being the only surviving members of the family. John D. moved to Georgetown, 1812, and engaged in the business of coppersmith. He married there, and his wife died at the age of 87 years. He resided in Georgetown until 1833. Prior to the war of 1812 he commanded several militia organizations, and subsequently was commander of the Mechanical Rifles, of Georgetown, who assisted at the reception of Lafayette in 1824, when the latter visited the United States.

The subject of this sketch enlisted in the war of 1812 with other volunteer district troops, and served gallantly. With others he was discharged as a volunteer July 23, 1814. Subsequently he tendered his services to Maj. George Peter, in August of the same year. A gunner in Peters's artillery having been displaced, Clark was placed in charge of his gun, and is now the only surviving member of that company who participated in the skirmish at Long Old Field Aug. 23, 1814; battle Bladensburg, Aug. 24, and sacking of Washington, Aug. 24 and 25, 1814. Among other members of that company who were also engaged in the above, who survived until only a few years ago, were: George Peabody, the London banker; Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner; Judge James S. Morsell, R. P. Dunlap, Judge James Dunlap, John Dickinson, George R. Gaither, and John Marbury. Mr. Clark, among his friends, used to frequently speak of the siege of Washington, which he, like many others, maintained would have resulted quite differently had there been more harmony and better discipline. Of that event an account published many years ago says:

"The capture of the city of Washington and the destruction of the public buildings by the British army took place on Aug. 24, 1814. The conduct of the troops of the district on the occasion has been unjustly, and by some willfully, misrepresented, and made the cause of much error and prejudice. The troops brought to defend the city were well enough, and might have made good soldiers if there had been union, concentration, and energy among the leaders. Civil and military authority and influence were jumbled together, and confusion, defeat, and disgrace followed. The blame was shifted from one to the other. Error and gross errors rested somewhere. The whole country was mortified at such an event, although it reflected no great honors on the enemy. These calumnies were unmerited, as they were cruel and wanton. So effectually have been the efforts of those to whom the disaster belonged, in shifting the blame from themselves and attaching it to the troops, that it is often quoted as an admitted and authenticated fact in history."

Mr. Clark was appointed justice of the peace by President Jackson in 1832, and opened his office on Twelfth street, below D northwest, this city. Excepting short intermissions he continued in office for thirty-six years. On his retirement a large number of citizens bestowed their respect by presenting him a massive gold headed cane, suitably inscribed. His son, John T. C. Clark, the only survivor of nine children, succeeded him as justice of the peace, and has held the office at or very near the same place for over twenty-four years. From the year 1840 Mr. Clark was a vigorous temperance advocate and continued as such with prominence until incapacitated by age. He was for many years president of the Catholic Total Abstinence society and the first Son of Temperance in the District of Columbia; having been initiated as such in New York, he returned and founded the order here. As a member of the Washington bar he enjoyed the respect and confidence of that body for his integrity and legal attainments. In the early history of the District of Columbia Mr. Clark was for a number of years president of the Salamander Ladder company of Georgetown, which rendered such efficient service at the great fire in Alexandria, Va., in 1824, the company and apparatus having to cross the river on the ice.

THE BATTLES THEY FOUGHT.

The struggle which culminated in the capture and sack of Washington has long been known as the battle of Bladensburg. As a matter of fact it consisted of an armed fight all the way from Benedict, on the Patuxent river, where the British landed, to the Long Old Fields, on the Piscataway road, a few miles east of Washington, where a pitched battle was fought; the "Bladensburg races," where, despite all the disparagement that has been uttered about it, the British were roughly handled and narrowly escaped defeat; and the disgraceful sack of Washington. The British fleet which comprised the flotilla that a year previous, under the infamous Cockburn, had forever disgraced the British name by its savage warfare in the Chesapeake, landed the troops, under Gen. Ross, in two columns at Benedict. This place, once a flourishing commercial town on the Patuxent, in Charles county, about thirty-two miles from Washington, is now almost completely abandoned. In 1814 it was already decayed, but still considerable business was done there. A number of vessels lying off the wharves, coasting brigs, barks, and schooners, engaged in the wheat and tobacco trade, were seized by the enemy. Great stores of tobacco in the warehouses were captured and destroyed. The troops who landed, numbering over 6,000, were veterans of the Peninsula campaigns under Sir John Moore, Beresford, and Wellington. They were especially picked for their diabolical character. They were the hardest and most abandoned ruffians of that whole army, which, while ridding Spain and Portugal of the French troops, was largely composed of the most villainous scoundrels that ever left the British islands, the very ordure of Dublin, Waterford, London, Bristol, Edinburg, and Glasgow. These men could be hardly kept under discipline by even Wellington himself, who frequently had to order the decimation of whole regiments in order to prevent the army from being turned into an organized gang of cutthroats, thieves, and ravishers. These men were assured that in America they would have the freest rein. They were promised the fullest license, and that promise was kept by their commanders. And nothing but the galling and continuous fire under which they were placed from the time they landed until they entered the capital prevented their leaving a houseless, peopleless, blackened waste of the entire lower counties of the western shore.

There were some decent men among the invaders, who were there by accident, not design, and some ignorant, simple minded fellows from the Scottish Highlands. Those last were told that the Americans were cannibals, who would eat them after killing them. The same story was told the Hessians and Brunswickers of the revolution, the object being to incite a merciless warfare. The population of this section was known to be sparse to the square mile, and a war of extermination was resolved upon, the better to detach the southern part of the country from New England and New York, which were far more densely peopled. While such a policy was in the minds of the British statesmen, the details of its execution were very agreeable to the brutal and beastly ruffians who so largely composed the British staff in this expedition.

Landing at Benedict, the invading force divided in two columns, one of which went up the Patuxent by way of Magruder's Ferry and Nottingham, while the other marched northwestwardly through the Long Old Fields toward Washington. The country through which they passed was an agricultural region, thinly peopled, and hence no organized body of troops at all equal in numbers could be raised from that section to confront them. But clouds of skirmishers pursued them every inch of the way, hung on their flanks, gathered in their front, menaced their rear, picked off stragglers, and stung them like hornets at every step. Gunby's famous regiment of the Maryland line of the revolution had been largely recruited from the lower counties of the western shore, and many of these old veterans still survived. This regiment had done what up to that time had been done only twice before—at Fontenoy by the Irish brigade, and at Almanza by the Scotch Highlanders—driven superior numbers of British infantry off the field at the point of the bayonet by dint of sheer fighting alone. Those who survived the revolution, therefore, ill brooked the presence and the outrages of the refuse ruffians of the British soldiery, and they inspired their children and neighbors with the same spirit. With them were gathered the mature men of the section, and even the boys turned out to harass the foe with as much alacrity as they would have gone to a squirrel hunt or a 'coon chase.

Compelled, therefore, to keep in order the British, while they perpetrated hundreds of wanton and diabolical outrages under the very eyes of their commanding officers, were kept from the systematic destruction and pillage they contemplated.

At Long Old Fields something of an organized stand was made by the Americans, who struck the southern column of the invaders with tremendous force, giving them a foretaste of what they would have received in full at Bladensburg had there been any concert of action among the American leaders. The small numbers of the Americans, however, and the fact that the two columns of the invaders were on the point of uniting, compelled the Americans to fall back. The memorable conflict at Bladensburg then occurred, the result of which opened the road to the capital to the British. Nevertheless the enemy was so roughly handled that they did not dare to utterly destroy the city as they had intended. At the Long Old Fields the few Americans who fought stood to their work until they were literally overwhelmed by numbers. Red coats were killed within a yard of Barney's guns, and the raw militia of the lower counties fought off the bayonets of the trained veterans of Badajos and Vimiera with their clubbed shotguns. Among the men who thus literally wrestled with the enemy were members of Maj. George Peter's battery, of whom Mr. Clark was one.

The general details of the battle and of the subsequent sack of Washington and the final repulse of the British army and fleet at North Point and Fort McHenry have gone into history. The local details are thousands in number, and are traditions among the descendants of the men who fought the invader. They constitute a precious legacy for the future poet and novelist who shall select the fruitful region of the lower Potomac as a field for his gleaning.

Among the incidents of the invasion, though occurring some distance from the capital, may be mentioned the following: The British fleet cruised up and down the Patuxent for some time after the debarkation of the troops. The Patuxent is a broad, deep stream, seven miles wide at its mouth, and at forty miles from the bay is a mile broad. A wealthy planter named Perry, a rather eccentric humorist, procured a hornet's nest full of those energetic insects, and, plugging up the holes so as to prevent their exit, had himself rowed to one of the vessels lying in the river. Assuming the manners of a stupid rustic he offered for sale a whole nest full of rare singing birds peculiar to America, and objects of great value. They were, he said, of remarkable voice, of ardent attachment to their owners, and of very unusual intelligence. He was offered a guinea for them, which he accepted, stipulating that the nest should not be opened until he got ashore, as the birds, who were much attached to him, would be sure to follow him. This was agreed to, and to make sure of their prize the officers of the vessel determined to close up the cabin when they let the "birds" out! Reaching the shore and putting himself in a place whence he could safely retreat, Mr. Perry waved his hand as a signal to the marine detailed to observe it. The latter communicated the information to the officers in the cabin. It is probable that the officers thereupon opened the nest. It is certain that very soon thereafter they opened the cabin. They were seized with a sudden longing for the unconfined air of the deck. They swarmed to the bulwarks. So in a minute did the crew. A little black cloud of ardently affectionate insects followed close behind. Over the sides of the vessel into the water plunged gold laced uniforms and blue sailor jacket, as officers, crew, and marines sought shelter in the Patuxent from the red hot caresses of Perry's "singing birds." It may be pertinent to add that after this Mr. Perry was not at home to visitors as long as the British fleet remained in that section.

The greater part of the British army entered Washington by the old bridge across the Anacostia, long since destroyed, but some of whose piers may yet be seen rising at intervals out of the water to the south of the Congressional burying ground. A number of them came in from toward Bladensburg, down Maryland avenue, which was the principal, in fact the only, road from that section of country to what is now Washington. It was on Maryland avenue, at Second street east, that Gen. Ross had a horse shot under him. Three Americans posted themselves in a cornfield immediately west of Sewell's house, the large mansion now occupied by Hon. John T. Barbour, and opened fire on his majesty's commander of cut throats. Two horses were killed. The officers escaped, and so did the marksmen. Both horses were buried in front of the house, and a mound covering the spot existed until about 1867.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

THE MODEL FAST AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON.

DOUBLE TRACK. JANNEY COUPLERS. STEEL RAILS.

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street—

For Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, daily, at 3:30 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:10 p. m., with through coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pittsburg, at 3:30 a. m. and 3:40 p. m., daily; 3:40 p. m. to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Toledo and Detroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily, with sleepers for Toledo.

Trains for Philadelphia and New York at 3:10 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 p. m. and 9:40 p. m. daily, with Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

For Baltimore on week days, 5, 6:30, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 7:30, 8, and 10:05 a. m., 12:10, 2:05, 2:35, 3, 3:30, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 7, 8:10, 9:40, 11:30 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6:30, 7:45, 9 10:05 a. m., 12:05, 3, 4:40, 5:30, 7, 8:10 9:40 p. m.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m., 12:10 and 4:50 on Sunday, 9 a. m., 4:40 p. m.

For way stations between Washington and Baltimore 5, 6:30, 9 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 3:30, 4:45, 7, and 11:50 p. m.

For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 7:45 daily except Sunday, 8:40 a. m., 4:45 and 5:45 p. m. daily; for Staunton, 8:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday; for Hagerstown and Frederick, 8:40 a. m., 10:15, 4:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Hagerstown 10:15 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 5:45 p. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:35 a. m., 2:25, 8, 9:25 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2:55, 8:30 a. m. daily, 8:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 8:20 a. m., 1:55, 6:37 p. m.; Sundays, 10:40 a. m., 6:37 p. m.

From Staunton, 3:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 10:25 a. m., 12 m., 2:15, 4:20 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 10 a. m., 8 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 2, 4:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:35, 9, 9:10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:35, 4, 4:40, 5:25, 7:20, 9, and 11:30 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:40, 7:15, 7:50, 9, and 10:10, a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 5, 6:25, 7:20, and 9 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station, except 4:20 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Office: Washington station, 613 and 1351 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Baltimore.
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THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

DOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDID SCENERY, STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 8, 1883.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station, corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars, at 9:30 a. m. daily. Fast Line, 9:30 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati. Western Express, 7:20 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars to Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Also connects, except Saturdays, for Chicago via Columbus and Crestline, P. R. R. with Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. Mail Express, 9:50 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with Palace Sleeping Car Washington to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, 9:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Canandaigua, and Harrisburg to Buffalo.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 3:30 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:00, 4:20, 9:30, and 10:24 p. m. On Sunday, 2:30, 4:15, and 10:20 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Boston without change, 1:30 p. m. every week-day. On Sunday, 9:30 p. m.

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.

For Philadelphia, 3:30 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:00, 4:20, 9:30, and 10:24 p. m. On Sunday, 4:20, 9:30, and 10:20 p. m. Limited Express, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Baltimore, 6:45, 8:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:40 a. m., and 12:00, 2:05, 4:20, 4:40, 6:20, 7:00, 9:30, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9:30, 10:05 a. m., 4:20, 6:20, 7:00, 9:30, and 10:20 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6:30, 7:20, 9:20, 11:20, and 11:03 a. m., 2:00, 4:10, 5:00, 6:10, 8:00, and 11:40 p. m. On Sunday at 6:30, 9:20, and 11:03 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:30 and 11:40