American and Commercial Advertiser.

VOL. CXXIV.—NO. 20,232 BALTIMORE—FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, WILLIAM ARMOR, aged 71 years.

On the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ANN G. BELT, in the 64th year of her age, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last forty years.

In Sacramento, California, on the 24th of May, of consumption, SALLIE C., wife of Francies Poe, of San Francisco, and youngest daughter of Judge P. H. Burnett, of San Jose, aged 19 years.

Baltimore American.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The news from the other side of the Potomac, via Washington, speaks of the continued reinforcement of the army there and of preparations for active service. The Confederates are reported to have abandoned Fairfax Court House, but the report is not confirmed farther than the withdrawal of some of their most advanced pickets.

From Western Virginia we learn that the Confederates at Laurel Hill have been driven within their entrenchments by General McClellan's division. They were completely surrounded and their communications cut off. The opposing forces had been engaged for two days with cannon, the Federal forces having the advantage in the long range of their guns.

Our latest intelligence from Martinsburg is to Tuesday evening. Gen. Patterson's force had been increased by the arrival of five regiments. A movement of the column was expected to take place on Wednesday last.

From Fortress Monroe the news is as usual unimportant. General Butler is amusing himself by experiments with different kinds of shells. The brig Amy Warwick, owned at Richmond, with a cargo of five thousand bags of coffee, had been seized by the blockading fleet. The steamer yesterday brought up a fugitive slave from the Fortress, who was immediately placed in charge of the police and lodged in jail.

We have detailed accounts of the battle in Missouri on the 5th inst. between the State and Federal troops. The accounts are contradictory, and there is evidently an exaggeration in relation to the number of troops engaged. The first engagement took place on the prairie, in which the Federal force had the superior number of the State troops in check by their artillery. Retreating to preserve their baggage wagons, a second and more sharp fight occurred, in which the better artillery practice of the Federal forces gained for them a signal advantage. The story of a second night attack in which the Federal forces were defeated and cut up, is not confirmed by the latest despatches. Colonel Siegel retreated until he opened communications with the United States troops under Gen. Sweeny, and the whole then turned in pursuit of the State troops.

The wife of Professor Longfellow was, on Tuesday night, fatally burned. Her dress took fire, and she was so much injured that she died at noon on Wednesday. Prof. Longfellow himself, in trying to save her life, was badly burned, but will recover.

Two Regiments, the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-seventh of New York, passed through this city to Washington yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Saulsbury gave notice of an intention to introduce a joint resolution for amendments to the Constitution for a peaceable adjustment of present troubles. The resolution of Mr. Clarke expelling the Senators from the Seceded States was adopted—ayes 32, nays 11. The resolutions approving the acts of the President were discussed and laid over.

The House of Representatives was mainly occupied yesterday with the consideration of the two bills making additional appropriations for the army and navy for the year ending June 30th, 1862, which were passed. The aggregate of the appropriation made is $198,537,800.28. The proceedings upon the two bills were enlivened by an animated and somewhat acrimonious debate between Messrs. Burnett (States Rights) of Kentucky, and Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

The Kentucky Circuit Court has sustained the right of the Government to interdict the transportation of freight to the South. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, denies that he has joined the Confederate Army. Major General Polk, late Bishop of Louisiana, supersedes Major General Pillow in command. The New Orleans *Picayune* having denied the statements of Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London *Times*, in relation to the impressment into the Confederate army of British subjects, the British Consul there has published a card confirming these statements.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The first sentence of Mayor Brown's message points out, we think, the key to all the municipal troubles of which he complains. He says that "*a great object of the Reform movement was to separate municipal affairs entirely from National politics.*" This was undoubtedly its "object," and the desire and intention of a majority of those who sustained the movement, but we are sure no one will at this day maintain that this "object" has been faithfully upheld by all to whom the trust was confided. It was the especial desire of the people to preserve the Police Department from party bias, and to prevent its being made a weapon to be used to promote partisan purposes. Had this "object" been strictly maintained there would have been no occasion for the interference of the Government in our local affairs.

The movement of the General Government was first directed against Marshal Kane, who, as we have heretofore contended, should have been removed the moment that his despatch to Bradley T. Johnson was made public. That despatch proved him to be an active partisan with those in rebellion to the Government, and every hour that he was allowed to retain his position implicated the Commissioners with him in his intentions and purposes. Even after his arrest the Government held out the olive branch to the Commissioners, proposing to continue the police, if a loyal citizen should have been appointed to the Marshalship. The whole trouble, therefore, has arisen from the fact that the Police Commissioners, whilst claiming a "municipal "necessity" for their acts of April, are unwilling to recognize the "military necessity" which they have persistently forced upon the Government.—Had they impartially discharged their duty by removing Marshal Kane after the developments of the 19th of April, the Government would have had no cause for the exercise of power of which the Mayor complains.

THE RECENT ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The recent action of Congress in support of the Government against insurrection is of the highest significance, especially when we find Kentucky and Maryland, through their delegations on the floor of the House, elected upon the very issues now depending, and therefore expressing the will of the majority in each of these States, coming up to the support of the Federal authorities in the great crisis they are called upon to meet. The fact that the appropriations of men and money offered are greater than the President called for is significant, and cannot but have great weight in the discussion of our matters by the European Powers now watching probable results with such eager interest. The strength of a free government must be in the hearts of its people, and late action is demonstrating ours to be the strongest Government in the world. The sudden rush to arms of half a million of volunteers to defend the flag made sacred by the traditions of national greatness already achieved, as well as by its promise of a more glorious future, might well cause stark insanity itself in revolt to recoil from the conflict it has provoked. Not easily moved to an uprising of the kind, absolutely incredulous for the time being of the dark purposes sought by the leaders in rebellion, there is a sublime earnestness in the conduct of the at last aroused masses which must challenge the admiration of the world. With painful reluctance the nation has accepted the sad necessity of resorting to arms in defence of its existence; but having taken up the gauntlet so recklessly thrown down, these late events at the Capital give evidence of a purpose never to yield in the conflict until the last resources of the nation are thrown into the scale against rebellion.

Grand as is the picture presented by such devotion, it is a sad one to contemplate. If the revolt had been caused by some sharp and crushing inroad upon popular rights—some action not in keeping with the genius of free government—there might be more of sympathy evoked; and yet, looked at aright, only indignant pity can be conceded for the duped masses who have been led into difficulties fatal for the time to their prosperity by the wildest appeals to sectional pride and sectional fear of subjugation.

It is better for our nationality to perish gloriously—if that must be the alternative—in a conflict for existence, than to succumb ignobly to the threats of any people on earth, much less of those whose sacred duty it was to have preserved it as the great inheritance of freedom won by their fathers. The flag of the Union is the flag of the world; the most glorious emblem in its promises of liberty ever given to the free winds of heaven. It is the flag of the oppressed in every land; the one cheering ensign that waves a promise to the exile from the down-trodden people living in the shadow of the fortresses which frown upon the shores of the Old World. In the result of the struggle now going on for its preservation the poorest peasant in a remote corner of Austria may perhaps be as deeply interested as he whose ancestors settled at Jamestown or Plymouth. It is the battle of suffering humanity every where; and it is not wonderful, when we think of this, that the myriad representatives of all the old monarchies who have here found a home, by swearing allegiance to that flag, should welcome the battle call which places them beneath its folds as its trusted defenders.

Very unwise was it therefore in the Governor of South Carolina to proclaim his delight at having "humbled" that mighty emblem. That foolish boast aroused a world almost in its defence, and the prophecy of the veteran general who declared that in twenty days "two hundred thousand men" would be up in arms to resent any indignities upon it, was but the instinctive knowledge which sprang from true patriotism, wrathful at any outrage upon the flag it loved.

In its purpose to vindicate the integrity of the Government, as shown by the action of Congress, the latter will be sustained to the end. The Union sentiment exhibited by Maryland and Kentucky, by Western Virginia, and such portions of the people of Tennessee and Missouri as can make themselves heard, demonstrates this; and until the Government shows some deliberate purpose to interfere with Southern institutions in an unwarrantable manner, those in revolt will have no aid or sympathy from those who are devoted to the Union. That the *leaders* of the revolt will yield to anything except overwhelming defeat, or the prospect of it, there is little hope at present. But in the presence of an overwhelming power their forces must melt away without achieving any great purpose. In its demonstrations against them, thus far, the Government has acted with as much wisdom as forbearance. Only the exhibition of so large a force as to make the contest a hopeless one can suffice, and this the Government has summoned to its aid.

THE SHACKLED CONDITION OF MARYLAND

There has been a vast deal of gratuitous pity expended upon the condition of "down-trodden "Maryland" by a set of outsiders, who are now reaping the results of their own folly in every way which can appeal to the commiseration of mankind; from the overrunning and suffering caused by their own forces in their efforts to stave off starvation, to the alarms and perils of a war provoked in the outset by overweening and reckless ambition.

The latest exhibition of this needless and false sympathy comes from the present Capital of the Southern Confederacy in the shape of remarks made by Mr. Jefferson Davis on the occasion of presenting a flag to some mistaken Marylanders, who are on a hunt, under his lead, for a little of the false glory which has led him astray. We are told by the Richmond *Dispatch* that Mr. Davis "referred in heart-stirring tones *to the shackled "condition of Maryland*, and proudly asserted his "confidence that thirty thousand brave Maryland "hearts now anxiously throbbed and but waited "the war tocsin to rush at once to the aid of the "sunny South and her noble cause."

That all sounds rather pretty; the only grand essential lacking is the *truth*. Let us see. In the late Congressional election, and with no contest that could bring out their real strength, the Union men polled a vote of forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-three, against twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine by the Disunionists; the Union vote being a full majority of the largest vote ever polled in the State. Maryland did this without counting in Mr. May's majority in the Fourth District—a large proportion of which ought to be credited to the Union cause, or the increased vote that would have been polled in the Second and Fifth Districts, had an opposition been ventured there against the unconditional Union candidates. Yet we are told of the "shackled condition of "Maryland" by no less a personage than Mr. Davis!

It is not surprising, perhaps, this waste of pity. There has been so much commiseration close at home, that the Secessionists afar off may well be deluded in relation to public sentiment here. But is it not time to stop all this nonsense? Is it not time to concede to an intelligent people, such as those of Maryland, the right to pronounce upon their own affairs without provoking the insulting pity of those a thousand fold worse off? We think so. We insist upon our prerogatives in this respect. We insist that the people of Virginia ought to keep all the pity they can raise for home consumption, since Maryland is at present a long way off from needing it.

And if it is true that "thirty thousand brave "Maryland hearts but waited the war tocsin to "rush at once" to the aid of Mr. Davis and his cause, why do they not commence the "rush?" Certain it is that no cause was ever in more desperate need of aid. The conservative people of Maryland are tired of all this twaddle. Let them be credited once for all with being capable of taking care of their own affairs in their own way. They have expressed their decision through the ballot-box and it ought to be respected.

FANATICISM STILL ACTIVE.

If the powers at Washington desire and expect the co-operation of the Union men of the Border States in their attempts to maintain the Government, they must consign to the rear such pestilent fanatics as Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois. If they cannot rebuke, in some fitting manner, the bitter abolition element as represented by him in Congress, it is a bad omen for the perpetuity of our nationality in all its integrity. The passage of Mr. Lovejoy's resolution by the House—declaring that it is no part of the duty of our soldiers to return fugitive slaves—is a foolishly mischievous thing, calculated, in times like these, to stir up to hotter intensity the feuds that were, in some degree, dying out under the pressure of the greater questions before the nation. It was one of those gratuitous abolition tricks, such as Congress, in so important a crisis, should have frowned upon unmistakably, if it would rise to the dignity of the great occasion which has summoned it, at an unusual time, to the Capital.

Surely the miserable agitators who have done so much to bring the nation into peril have had their way long enough in this thing, and ought to stand abashed at the storm they have done so much to raise. Surely there must be patriotism enough left under the roof of the Capitol to frown into insignificance the pitiful disciple of a creed which would still seek a petty notoriety whilst the nation is almost in the throes of dissolution. But if there is not, if these men are still allowed to embitter the the hearts of the people, the evil will tell upon the nation to the end of time and through many a bitter conflict.

We shall look with some anxiety to the future action of Congress on such topics as this introduced by the Illinois agitator. At a time when even Henry Ward Beecher and Gerritt Smith are constrained to speak in subdued tones, apparently appalled at the evils they have helped to invoke, Congress owes to itself the duty of crushing fanaticism in its midst. With indignant scorn it should unmistakably frown down these triflers with the vital interests of the nation, until they cease to brandish their only weapon—the torch of discord.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.—The Annapolis Gazette states that A. Lingan Jarrett, Esq., by virtue of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature declaring him Comptroller of the State, on Tuesday last presented his bond, which was approved by Judge Bartol. Dr. Claude, the present incumbent of the Comptroller's office, has refused to vacate the premises. The Gazette states, in this connection, that the laws passed at the last illegal session of the Legislature have not received the State seal or Governor's signature, and, consequently have not been attested by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House.

MR. CRITTENDEN AND THE WAR.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday Mr. Crittenden and the entire Kentucky delegation, excepting Mr. Burnett, voted for the War Loan bill. They also voted for the bill passed by the House for blockading the ports of the Seceded States, providing for the collection of the revenue on shipboard, and the seizure and confiscation of all vessels found afloat owned wholly or in part by citizens of Seceded States. On his way to Washington Mr. Crittenden was [called to the platform of the car at Wellsville, Ohio, and made the following brief remarks:

"We are now in the midst of war, and shall probably have a hard fight, but I am confident that Union will be restored to us, and we shall again be a happy and united people."

LETTER FROM MRS. LINCOLN.—It has been published in the Southern papers that the sympathies of the President's wife are with the Secessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians does not indicate it.—*Louisville Journal.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 20, 1861.

Colonel John Fry:

My Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapons, to be used in the defence of national sovereignty upon the soil of Kentucky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never ceased to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of pride and affection. In every effort of her citizens, in every enterprise of honor and valor, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the consciousness that, at this time, when the institutions to which she fosters are now put to the test, her patriotism and glory are rudely assailed by ungrateful and parricidal hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the insulted flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defence they must be invincible.

Please accept, sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate triumph of her cause, who, while never forgetting the homage which their beloved State may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our common country.

Your friend, very sincerely, MARY LINCOLN.

Col. John Fry.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT CAMDEN STATION.—The Twenty Second New York Regiment have held a Court of Inquiry in relation to the discharge of rifles at the Camden Station, in this city, whilst embarking for Washington.

The Court made a report to Col. Phelps, embracing the facts and testimony in the case, who sent it forward to Gen. Mansfield, with the accompanying letter:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT, Washington, July 2, 1861.

Sir—I have the honor to report that on the passage of my regiment through the city of Baltimore on the evening of June 30th, an indiscriminate firing took place among a portion of my command, which resulted in the death of private Birdge, who was shot through the head, and the wounding of private Palmer. I immediately ordered a court of inquiry into the case, consisting of Major Butler, (who is temporarily attached to my command,) Lieut. Williams and Lieut. Arling. I herewith transmit their proceedings.

It is a matter of patnful regret that the casualty was the result of the carelessness of their own men, who fired without orders—and in fact had had arms in their hands but two days.

I have also to report that one bystander was wounded in the foot, and another, a German, had his arm shattered by a chance shot. The foot of the debot was also considerably injured by the shots.

The undersigned respectfully requests that the inquiry be continued at Baltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact damage that has been done, in order that recompense may be made by the regiment.

WALTER PHELPS, Jr., Col. Comdg.

☞The New Orleans True Delta says the corporation loan for the defence of that city receives but small favor at the hands of capitalists. They will soon have to resort to shinplasters.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

SEIZURE OF A YACHT.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the yacht James E. Ramsay, belonging to Charles Tyte, of East Baltimore now in the Southern States, was seized by a posse of the Eastern District Police, under Lieutenant Thos. B. Burch. In consequence of information received at the Provost Marshal's office that during the past two weeks parties of armed men, including a company under Capt. Jas. Mullen of O., had departed in vessels from the wharves of that section of the city, and the Drawbridge, for the South, instructions were sent to have a watch kept on such movements. The yacht has been lying at Chase's wharf for several days under charge of ex-Policeman Tyte, a brother of the owner.

Shortly before 4 o'clock a party consisting of Captains Bowen and Gray, Lieut. Elliot and Sergeant Fields, late of the Middle District, Sergeants Perry and Auld, late of the Eastern District Police, with eight or nine of the late police, went on board the yacht and sailed down the river, with the intention of proceeding to Willow Spring to engage in fishing. While off Locust Point the yacht was overhauled by three boats, containing a large party of the present police force, and brought back to the wharf. On examining the vessel nothing was found on board besides the men other than their provisions, and they were permitted to leave the boat, which was detained in the custody of the police authorities. The known loyalty of Capt. Bowen would not permit any thought of his being engaged in any unlawful or treasonable design.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The announcement that the ladies of West Baltimore would present a flag to the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment at their encampment, Rullman's Bellevue Gardens, attracted an immense assemblage of persons, a large number of whom were ladies, and it is estimated that not less than twelve thousand persons were present. The whole of the green sward outside of the enclosure, where the presentation took place, was crowded with visitors, and the scene was beautiful and impressive.—Shortly after five o'clock the regiment, mustering about eleven hundred muskets, formed on Frederick avenue, and after the usual salute formed a hollow square in two ranks on the southern eminence, which commands a noble view of the river and bay, after which the drum corps of the command and the band of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, in all about fifty men, performed admirably.

The flag, which is of the richest silk and gotten up without regard to cost, is of regulation style and was borne before the regiment by a lad, followed by 34 young ladies each representing a State, and elegantly dressed in white frocks, with red, white and blue wreaths. The presentation speech was made by Henry Stockbridge, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, who very briefly explained the motives which influenced the ladies in presenting the testimonial. They appreciated the patriotism which induced the regiment to leave their peaceful homes and firesides to rally on their armor for the purpose of protecting the Capital of the Nation and upholding the honor of the flag. Besides, they were anxious that the regiment upon returning to the beautiful city of Brooklyn should have with them a testimonial of the high regard in which they were held by the Union citizens of Baltimore.

Col. Smith responded in the true style of a gallant soldier, and with the assurance that it would always be the aim of the Regiment to protect the flag at all hazards. They would ever cherish the fact that the Union loving citizens of Baltimore had, in the command in such high estimation as to present them with such an elegant banner.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung by the young ladies, the introductorship to the return, Cleveland. Colonel Smith proposed three cheers each for the State of Maryland, for the loyal ladies of Baltimore, for the State of New York, and for the flag, which were given with a heartwill. The Colonel called on Company B, Captain Sprague, to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was well done, the entire regiment joining in the chorus, when the flag was given in the charge of Color Company H, Capt. Thomas Betts.

The flag was gotten up by a committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Wm. Ijams, Miss Harriet C. Waters, and Misses Rachel and Letitia Jordan.

Just before the presentation took place a refreshing shower of rain fell, which disappeared as if the sun formed one of the most charming rainbows ever witnessed. The prismatic colors were clearly delineated and reflected similar tints of greater circle, the extent of which was from the Washington Statue, Mount Vernon Place, to Camp Carroll.

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the encampment of the National Guard, or Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Locust Point, an attractive scene was presented to the spectators yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the presentation of a beautiful silk National flag by the ladies of South Baltimore to that well disciplined regiment.

The clouds which appeared in the horizon about five o'clock, the hour named for the presentation, served to render the atmosphere more pleasant, accompanied by the view of a beautiful rainbow, which appeared in the southern heavens.

At half-past five o'clock the regiment, having previously made its evening parade, under command of Col. Lyle, was drawn up in front of the encampment in a hollow square. The commissioned officers were ordered to the front, where a procession of ladies, under the escort of a number of public spirited citizens of South Baltimore, soon appeared with the banner, which had been manufactured in elegant style by Mr. Peregrine Wilson, of Hanover street.

C. Maund, Esq., in a patriotic address, expressed the sentiments of the donors that the flag should ever be cherished as a memento of the friendly feelings entertained for the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the earnest Union sentiment of Baltimore city.

The beautiful gift was received by Quartermaster John O'Brien, who made an appropriate reply to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Maund. At the conclusion of his remarks the excellent cornet band of the Guard, numbering twenty performers, performed in exquisite style the Star Spangled Banner, eliciting from the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present the greatest enthusiasm.

Accompanying the ladies were two lads, named Jas. Darrington and C. L. L. Leary, who sang the Red White and Blue and the Star Spangled Banner in pleasing manner. The national airs being concluded, repeated cheers were given for the Union ladies, the National Guard Regiment, and also for the glorious Union of all the States. The regiment, which numbers about 800 well disciplined men, was then marched along the line of encampment, having the newly presented banner committed to the care of a chosen band, who will defend it from harm.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Two fine-looking regiments of United States troops passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from New York, on their way to Washington, and made a very formidable appearance. The first which arrived was the Twenty-seventh, which reached Bolton Depôt at half-past three o'clock, and marched along Biddle, Eutaw and Camden streets to the Railway Station. They numbered 950 muskets, and were all thoroughly equipped and well uniformed.

The regiment which next arrived was the Thirty-fifth, or Irish Regiment, which was under the command of Col. Wm. C. Browne, and consisted of 850 muskets. They came by the Northern Central Railway, and went directly through to the Capital. The men of both regiments are hardy, able-bodied looking fellows, and expressed themselves rather freely as being ready for a fight.

NEGRO REBELLION—EXCITEMENT AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Relay House during yesterday, owing to the circulation of reports that a servile insurrection had occurred among the negroes in that neighborhood.

The facts of the case, as we have them from a resident of the neighborhood, are simply these: Early in the morning Dr. Hall, a gentleman largely engaged in farming interests, discovered his negro girl belonging to him to proceed to the quarters and rouse his negro servants in order to commence work.

From some cause the girl neglected to obey her master's bidding, and lay down on the steps and went to sleep. At a later hour the doctor, discovering that she had not complied with his request, undertook to inflict a slight chastisement for the disobedience. His wife interfered and told him he should not touch the child; and finally, assisted by several others, made an onslaught on the doctor and his son, who had come up in the meantime.

One of the gentlemen, who was armed, succeeded in shooting the ringleader, but being finally overcome by superior force and severely injured, the two retreated to the house, where they were followed by the negro, who was only prevented from entering by a gun being pointed at him.

He then started off, as he said, to ask the protection of the soldiers at the Relay, a mile and a half distant, but before reaching that place he fell and fainted from the loss of blood. He was immediately taken in charge by the military, who placed him on a litter and attended to his wounds.

Subsequently Dr. Hall, accompanied by a magistrate, appeared at the camp and demanded of Col. Jones that his negro should be delivered up.

Col. Jones was holding the matter under advisement, but it was thought that he would give the negro up.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Mr. Patrick Connolly, a private of Company E of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, died on Wednesday morning at the Lombard Street Infirmary, after a few days' complaint of camp fever. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by the Company to which the deceased belonged.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—General Butler was so well pleased yesterday with the experiments with Hotchkiss' shells that he at once ordered a large number of them for immediate use. They can be projected from ordinary rifled cannon.

Five hundred horses, and forage for the same for eighty days, are on the way to Old Point.

The frigate Santee sailed this afternoon to join the Gulf squadron.

The Susquehanna, instead of going Southward as stated in my yesterday's despatch, will shortly sail for New York for repairs.

Several persons came down from Baltimore this morning with the intention of going to Norfolk, but Commodore Stringham would not permit a fog of truce to leave the harbor.

No military movements whatever are in progress today near Old Point. The heat is excessive, but the health of the troops is generally good. Two hundred and fifty negroes, rejected from the regiments here, have left for New York on the propeller Stars and Stripes.

The steamer Quaker City this morning captured the brig Amy Warwick, of Richmond, Virginia, and owned there, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, with 5,100 bags of coffee. Part of the cargo is owned by British merchants.

The Quaker City yesterday made a reconnoissance of the coast thirty miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five wrecks on the shore—all old and entirely deserted.

The Confederates are this afternoon felling and burning the trees on Sewells Point—an indication that they intend not only to hold the place as an act from it on the offensive.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ADELAIDE.

By the steamer Adelaide it is learned that another bark, the property of Messrs. D. & W. Currie, of Richmond, has been seized and will be confiscated. About daybreak on Wednesday the Quaker City gunboat discovered a sail in the offing, and being under steam at the time soon overhauled her. The vessel proved to be the bark Amy Warwick, Captain Brown, bound to Richmond from Rio. She was laden with 5,000 bags of good coffee, which, at the cost of $30 per bag, would readily bring over $100,000, whilst the brig, which is 285 tons burthen, and built in Baltimore two years ago, is worth not less than $15,000.

Soon as the Adelaide reached her wharf one of the officers called a couple of policemen and ordered them to take in charge a likely colored man, who came on board in company with Quartermaster Young, of Colonel Baker's California regiment. The man stated to the officers of the steamer that he was a slave, belonged to Mr. William Mayer, residing near Hampton, and that upon the commencement of hostilities his master left and ordered him and the rest of the servants to remain upon the farm, where there was an abundance of provisions for them. He obeyed instructions until three days since, when several military officers of Colonel Baker's regiment compelled him to leave and act as their servant. He was then clothed in a military uniform, which he still wore, and employed in the camp. He says that he wants to go back to Virginia to his master's farm, where he was always well treated, and where his father and mother live. He was taken down last evening in the Adelaide and properly cared for.

NOTICE.—We are prepared to give cash advances on consignment to our friends. Messrs. E. B. WARD & CO., of Liverpool.

F. A. BRAUNS & CO., corner of Shamokin and Market streets.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN—A great object of the Reform movement was to separate Municipal affairs entirely from National politics, and in accordance with this principle, I have heretofore, in all my communications to the City Council, carefully refrained from any allusion to National affairs. I shall not now depart from this rule further than is rendered absolutely necessary by the unprecedented condition of things at present existing in this city.

On the 19th of April last an attack was made by a mob in the streets of Baltimore on several companies of a regiment of Massachusetts troops, who were on their way to the city of Washington in pursuance of a call for 75,000 men made by the President of the United States.

On the day previous troops had been safely passed through the city under the escort of the police. In the afternoon of the same day (18th,) the regiments from Massachusetts were expected, and provision was made by the police for their reception, but they did not arrive, and the Board of Police could not ascertain when they would come, although two of the members of the board went in person to the Station of the Philadelphia Railroad Company to obtain the necessary information. On the morning of the 19th, about ten o'clock, I was at my law office engaged in the performance of professional business, when three members of the City Council came to me with a message from Marshal Kane to the effect that he had just learned that the troops were about to arrive, and that he apprehended some disturbance. I immediately hastened to the office of the Board of Police and gave notice.

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., counsellor of the city, and myself, got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the Camden Station, and the Police Commissioners followed without delay. On reaching Camden Station we found Marshal Kane in attendance and the police coming in squads to the spot. The plan of the agents of the Railroad Companies was that the troops which were to arrive in the cars at the President Street Station should, in the same way be conveyed through the city, and be transferred to the cars for Washington at the Camden Street Station. Accordingly the police were requested by the agent of the road to be in attendance at the latter station. After considerable delay, the troops began to arrive and were transferred under the direction of the police to the Washington cars as rapidly as possible. There was a good deal of excitement, and a large and angry crowd assembled, but the transfer was safely effected. No one could tell whether more troops were expected or not.

At this time an alarm was given that a mob was about to tear up the rails in advance of the train on the Washington road, and Marshal Kane ordered some of his men to go out the road as far as the Relay House, if necessary, to protect the track. Soon afterwards, and when I was about to leave the station, supposing all danger to be over, I received a note from the Commissioner of the police, requesting me to return to the station, and I accordingly proceeded to the station. Meanwhile I had ordered a detachment of police to be sent to Pratt street, while I hastened, alone, down Pratt street, towards President Street Station. On arriving at the head of Smith's wharf I found that anchors had been piled across the wharf to obstruct it, and Sergeant McComas, and a few policemen who were with him, were not allowed by the mob to remove the obstruction.

I at once ordered the anchors to be removed, and my authority was not resisted. On approaching Pratt street bridge I saw several companies of Massachusetts troops, who had left the cars, marching under a military guard, to wards me. An attack on them had begun, and the noise and excitement were great. I ran at once to the head of the column, where a person in the crowd shouting as I approached, "Here comes the Mayor." I spoke a few words with the officer in command, saying, as I did so, I am the Mayor of Baltimore. I then placed myself by his side and marched with the column to the Relay House, in street wharf, doing what I could by my presence and personal efforts to allay the tumult. The mob grew bolder, and the attack became more violent. Various persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The troops had some time previously begun to fire, in self-defence; and the firing, as the attack increased in violence, became general.

At last, when I found that my presence was of no use, either in preventing the contest or saving life, I left the head of the column, but immediately after I did so Marshal Kane, who had joined us, and the mob formed one of the most charming rainbows ever witnessed. The prismatic colors were clearly delineated and reflected similar tints of greater circle, the extent of which was from the Washington Statue, Mount Vernon Place, to Camp Carroll.

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the encampment of the National Guard, or Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Locust Point, an attractive scene was presented to the spectators yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the presentation of a beautiful silk National flag by the ladies of South Baltimore to that well disciplined regiment.

The clouds which appeared in the horizon about five o'clock, the hour named for the presentation, served to render the atmosphere more pleasant, accompanied by the view of a beautiful rainbow, which appeared in the southern heavens.

At half-past five o'clock the regiment, having previously made its evening parade, under command of Col. Lyle, was drawn up in front of the encampment in a hollow square. The commissioned officers were ordered to the front, where a procession of ladies, under the escort of a number of public spirited citizens of South Baltimore, soon appeared with the banner, which had been manufactured in elegant style by Mr. Peregrine Wilson, of Hanover street.

C. Maund, Esq., in a patriotic address, expressed the sentiments of the donors that the flag should ever be cherished as a memento of the friendly feelings entertained for the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the earnest Union sentiment of Baltimore city.

The beautiful gift was received by Quartermaster John O'Brien, who made an appropriate reply to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Maund. At the conclusion of his remarks the excellent cornet band of the Guard, numbering twenty performers, performed in exquisite style the Star Spangled Banner, eliciting from the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present the greatest enthusiasm.

Accompanying the ladies were two lads, named Jas. Darrington and C. L. L. Leary, who sang the Red White and Blue and the Star Spangled Banner in pleasing manner. The national airs being concluded, repeated cheers were given for the Union ladies, the National Guard Regiment, and also for the glorious Union of all the States. The regiment, which numbers about 800 well disciplined men, was then marched along the line of encampment, having the newly presented banner committed to the care of a chosen band, who will defend it from harm.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Two fine-looking regiments of United States troops passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from New York, on their way to Washington, and made a very formidable appearance. The first which arrived was the Twenty-seventh, which reached Bolton Depôt at half-past three o'clock, and marched along Biddle, Eutaw and Camden streets to the Railway Station. They numbered 950 muskets, and were all thoroughly equipped and well uniformed.

The regiment which next arrived was the Thirty-fifth, or Irish Regiment, which was under the command of Col. Wm. C. Browne, and consisted of 850 muskets. They came by the Northern Central Railway, and went directly through to the Capital. The men of both regiments are hardy, able-bodied looking fellows, and expressed themselves rather freely as being ready for a fight.

NEGRO REBELLION—EXCITEMENT AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Relay House during yesterday, owing to the circulation of reports that a servile insurrection had occurred among the negroes in that neighborhood.

The facts of the case, as we have them from a resident of the neighborhood, are simply these: Early in the morning Dr. Hall, a gentleman largely engaged in farming interests, discovered his negro girl belonging to him to proceed to the quarters and rouse his negro servants in order to commence work.

From some cause the girl neglected to obey her master's bidding, and lay down on the steps and went to sleep. At a later hour the doctor, discovering that she had not complied with his request, undertook to inflict a slight chastisement for the disobedience. His wife interfered and told him he should not touch the child; and finally, assisted by several others, made an onslaught on the doctor and his son, who had come up in the meantime.

One of the gentlemen, who was armed, succeeded in shooting the ringleader, but being finally overcome by superior force and severely injured, the two retreated to the house, where they were followed by the negro, who was only prevented from entering by a gun being pointed at him.

He then started off, as he said, to ask the protection of the soldiers at the Relay, a mile and a half distant, but before reaching that place he fell and fainted from the loss of blood. He was immediately taken in charge by the military, who placed him on a litter and attended to his wounds.

Subsequently Dr. Hall, accompanied by a magistrate, appeared at the camp and demanded of Col. Jones that his negro should be delivered up.

Col. Jones was holding the matter under advisement, but it was thought that he would give the negro up.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Mr. Patrick Connolly, a private of Company E of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, died on Wednesday morning at the Lombard Street Infirmary, after a few days' complaint of camp fever. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by the Company to which the deceased belonged.

LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH AT THE AMERICAN OFFICE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The newspaper statements—which have elicited an inquiry by the House of Representatives—that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to receive at the recruiting stations none but native born citizens, are untrue. The facts are that the number of landsmen offering was much larger than the service required, and hence Boston is now the only point where they are received. At all the stations seamen are enlisted without regard to nationality.

General Jim Lane, of Kansas, to-day received an order from the War Department for the immediate mustering in of his Brigade. The skeleton companies thereof are to be filled up hereafter.

Nearly all the nominations thus far transmitted by the President to the Senate were appointments made during the late Congressional recess. Those for the army have not yet been submitted for confirmation by that body. Not a few of these appointees, however, have donned the uniform in advance of such action.

Major General Fremont will probably leave Washington to-day to enter upon the duties of the department to which he has been assigned.

It is stated that Judge Burton, of Kentucky, and Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, are each getting up a company of Sharp-Shooters in their respective States for Colonel Bender's Regiment. The Governors do not assist as do those of other States, but upon application to the President he expressed himself very much interested in this regiment, and promptly gave the assurance that all expenses would at once be reimbursed. Mr. John T. Croxt on, of Paris, Kentucky, will receive applications from that State, and Mr. Blair from his own State at St. Louis. The test for membership is to be an average of five inches in ten shots from the centre, at two hundred yards at rest, or the same average at one hundred yards off hand.

Various propositions have been made in regard to the postage on soldiers' letters—one giving the franking privilege to an officer in each regiment for its benefit and another to furnish them with stamped envelopes. Another plan has been suggested by Mr. Colfax, Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office—that they be exempted from the prepayment of postage, leaving it to be paid by the recipients of their letters, which would avoid loss to the revenue and obviate objections to the extension of the franking privilege.

An amendment to the volunteer bill, reducing the pay of Chaplains 50 cents lower than the pay designated in the order of the Secretary of War has passed the Senate. Should it become a law it is feared that some of the more competent will be forced to resign, owing to the insufficiency of support.

Otis S. Bruxton, of Warsaw, New York, has been appointed first assistant door keeper of the House of Representatives.

Affairs on the South Side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 11,—The condition of affairs in the camps on the Virginia side during Tuesday and last night is represented as more quiet than heretofore. The Confederates gave the Federal pickets no cause for alarm. In fact it is not known that any of the former paid unwelcome visits near the United States lines.

[SECOND

BALTIMORE AMERICAN:
Published Morning and Evening
BY DOBBIN & FULTON.
OFFICE NO. 128 BALTIMORE STREET.
ROBERT A. DOBBIN.] [CHARLES C. FULTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AMERICAN.
TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city at $5 per annum, $4 for eight months, $3 for six months, $2 for four months—invariably in advance for the time required.
TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city at $4 per annum, $3 for nine months, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months.
WEEKLY AMERICAN.

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One copy, eight months	1.00
Four copies, one year, to one post office	6.00
Eight copies, one year, to one post office	10.00
Fourteen copies, one year, to one post office	15.00
Twenty copies, one year, to one post office	20.00

As an advertising medium the American has no equal, its large circulation, among business men and families, in city and country, placing it beyond competition.

Baltimore American.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

THE AMERICAN yields to no paper in this city as an essential medium for all descriptions of advertising. It is no "class" paper, having become, by recent large accessions to its subscription list, a favorite in the family, as it has always been a leading journal in business and commercial circles. Although it may not permeate through all the *recesses* of the city, its edition is surpassed in extent by but one of its cotemporaries, and unequalled by any in its circulation among those whose attention advertisers mainly seek to attract.

THE DAILY AMERICAN, both Morning and Evening edition, is served by Carriers at 12½ cents per week, for either paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Morning American also appear in the Evening edition without extra charge.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.—The bill which passed the House on Wednesday authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of the act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupon or registered stock, or treasury notes. The stock is to bear interest, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at pleasure.

The United States Treasury notes are to be fixed by the Secretary at not less than fifty dollars, payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, payable annually on the notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on notes of a larger denomination. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the loan; and for the full and punctual payment of them, the United States specially pledges the duties of import on tea, coffee, sugar, spices and wines and liquors, also such excise and other internal duties as may be received into the Treasury.

Congressional Representation.

The following communication of the Secretary of the Interior announces the apportionment of Representatives among the several States under the Eighth Census:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1861.

"*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

"SIR: In obedience to the requirement of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 23d, 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for the future apportionment among the several States," I have apportioned the Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States as provided for by said act in the manner directed by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do hereby further certify that the following is a correct statement of the number of Representatives apportioned to each State under the last, or eighth, enumeration of the population of the United States, taken in accordance with the act approved 23d May, 1850, above referred to:

TO THE STATE OF

Alabama	6	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	5
California	3	Missouri	9
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	3
Delaware	1	New Jersey	5
Florida	1	New York	31
Georgia	7	North Carolina	7
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	23
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	10	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	13
Maine	7	Texas	4
Maryland	6	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	11
Michigan	7	Wisconsin	6

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) Representatives.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

CALEB B. SMITH.

A Gloomy Picture.

A late number of the London News contains a letter dated at New Orleans on the 20th of May—six weeks ago—which gives a very gloomy picture of the condition of things at that place. We extract a portion of it:

"The condition of this country is distressing to day, and gives rise to the most dreadful fears for the future. The war is, I am convinced, based upon no social necessity, upon no real rivalry between the different sections of the country; it is the result of political madness, of a struggle of individuals for personal power and material advantages—individuals who make the weal of the country the pretence for obtaining their own ends. The press has lost itself in the madness and confusion that reign, while tens of thousands of the reasonable citizens deplore and condemn it; being, like myself, convinced that one month of a warlike such as that now impending over us will prove more disastrous, generally speaking, to the slave and freeman both, than a four years' government of the most anti-slavery party that ever could exist. Yet all are kept silent by the dread of 'mob law,' that spectre of the present day.

"The courts of law are closed until November; and personal security, as promised by the law, is an empty name. And how can or will a war be carried on? Money the first requisite—soldiers—there is no sufficient or proper material here. The agricultural population, which in other countries furnishes the fighting mass, is here, of course, ineligible for the purpose, and even requires armed power to keep it in order. Thus the supply of soldiers must come principally, if not exclusively, from among the populations of towns—day laborers, inferior tradesmen, most of them married men with families, unaccustomed to the hardships inseparable from a state of war, and therefore ill adapted for active service. The few strong, vigorous men who have enlisted may be fit food for powder, but will they be capable of executing, without previous exercise or practice, such strategic operations as can lead to any successful warfare? I leave you to judge of the chances in favor of the South, and will conclude my attempt at depicting our condition by stating that trade and commerce are at a stand still, and the circulation of money is nil."

MR. JEFFERSON ON THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson to J. B. Colvin, September 20, 1810, after he had retired from the Presidency to cultivate "peas and philosophy," at Monticello.

To proceed to the conspiracy of Burr, and particularly to General Wilkinson's situation in New Orleans.—In judging this case we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct and incorrect, which he then possessed. He expected Burr and his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances, was he justifiable; first, in seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions: one, of the guilty and their accomplices; the other, that of all honest men. Second. In sending them to the seat of Government when the written law gave them a right to trial in the Territory?

The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, an hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city, and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its centre had that conspiracy succeeded; all these constituted a law of necessity and self-preservation, and rendered the *salus populi* supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controlling powers of the Constitution, and his station makes it his duty to incur that risk. But those controlling powers, and his fellow-citizens generally, are bound to judge according to the circumstances under which he acted. They are not to transfer the information of this place or moment to the time and place of his action, but to put themselves into his situation.—We know here that there never was danger of a British fleet from below, and that Burr's band was crushed before it reached the Mississippi. But General Wilkinson's information was very different, and he could act on no other.

From these examples and principles you may see what I think on the question proposed. They do not go to the case of persons charged with petty duties, where consequences are trifling, and time allowed for a legal course, nor to authorize them to take such cases out of the written law. In time of war, I think, they do authorize, while tens of thousands of the reasonable citizens deplore and condemn it; being, like myself, convinced that one month of a warlike such as that now impending over us will prove more disastrous, generally speaking, to the slave and freeman both, than a four years' government of the most anti-slavery party that ever could exist. Yet all are kept silent by the dread of 'mob law,' that spectre of the present day.

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"NOBODY HURT!"—Victims of the "artificial crisis," and others who have been *slightly hurt*, and who find it necessary to practice a strict economy until such time as the people in all sections recover their lost senses, will find it to their interest to give their orders for what little Job Printing they may require, to WILEY, who can sympathize with their *hurts*, and who will execute it in "double quick time," at *our prices*. Office in the American Building. †

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Beware of Counterfeits!
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In Gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce imparts delicancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.
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Jesse Duvall.....Laurel, Maryland.
John W. Scott.....Bladensburg, Maryland.
George G. Latchford.....Annapolis Junction, Md.
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James Wilson.....Port Deposite, Maryland.
W. Scotten.....North East, Maryland.
W. Giles.....Elkton, Maryland.
A. M. Templeton.....Havre de Grace, Maryland.
Mr. Fitzgibbons, on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad trains.
James B. Small.....York, Pennsylvania.
A. McFarland.....Hanover, Pennsylvania.
Jos. Broadhead.....Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
J. J. Volckenner.....Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania.
Alex. Montgomery.....Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
F. L. Herring.....Westminster, Maryland.
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Charles Fry.....Glenrock, Maryland.
Sayler & Nicholson.....Columbia, Pennsylvania.
Josiah Knodle.....Boonsboro', Maryland.
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Jas. E. Price.....Winchester, Virginia.
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S. W. White.....Oakland, Maryland.
W. H. Brown.....Parkersburg, Virginia.
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GAS FIXTURES.—Just received by SHORNY & EICKELBERNER, No. 9, under Eutaw House, a large accession to our assortment, in which are various styles of beautiful four-light Chandeliers, which we can sell as low as $9, with Shades. Also, a neat and stylish pattern of five-lights for $14, with Shades, warranted to be new style and of the very best material. Six lights proportionably low. Call and examine. †

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Just look at the prices.

CUT GLASS GOBLETS at $2.50, worth $3.50 per dozen. CHAMPAGNES at $2, worth $3. WINE GLASSES at $1.50 worth $2.50. CHINA TEA SETS at $5, worth $7. DINNER SETS and CHAMBER SETS at equally low rates, and everything else at a great reduction on former prices. Call and examine. Nos. 2 and 4 North Charles street.

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It is a notorious fact, as hundreds can testify, who are in the habit of using freely those incomparable Premium Bitters, manufactured by E. Baker, of Richmond, Va., that they are never troubled with the complaints usually felt in the Summer months, while billousness, disordered livers, sour stomachs, diarrhœa, and such like diseases are annoying to others. In fact it is a universally admitted point that no preparation of medicine has been so successful in eradicating disease from the human system, strengthening the weak and reviving the languishing, as BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS. For sale by druggists and dealers, where all other medicines have failed, these Bitters have obliterated all pain and restored the sufferer to health and happiness. In summer complaints they have proved themselves a panacea; while they dispel cholera morbus, cholics, etc., as if by magic.

These Bitters are to be had of Messrs. CARNS, GILPIN & CO., WALKER, RICHARDSON & CO., E. H. STABLER & CO., R. S. HANCOCK, and by all the principal druggists of Baltimore; also C. SCOTT & CO., Washington city, D. C.; BARNES & PARK, N. Y.

Office, filled by druggists, E. BAKER, Proprietor, Richmond, Va.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE!!!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
The only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known,

All other dyes are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

LEAVING NO STAIN of HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1839, and over 200,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is *warranted* not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied. The hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Broad street, New York.

Sold in all the cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name "William A. Batchelor," and address upon a steel plate engraving, on the four sides of each box. Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay street.
2 Late 233 Broadway, New York.

LOST OR MISLAID—WM. D. MILLER'S NOTE, dated 10th May, 1861, at six months, for $116, to the order of JOHN G. HETZELL. Payment of the same having been stopped, the finder will please leave the same at JOHN G. HETZELL'S Hat Store, No. 71 North Howard street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—The creditors of ROBT. STARKEY, an insolvent debtor, who were such prior to his application for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, passed June 7th, day of January, 1861, are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Undersigned, representing a common plan, on or before the twentieth day of September next, preparatory to a distribution of the assets of said estate.
R. R. BATTEE,
jy12 1aw3w* Permanent Trustee.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,
JULY 9, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until four o'clock the 6th day of August, next.

These proposals must be endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE COAL," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 50,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, for trimming, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the business is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, at the Department may demand, at the same price, and under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the specified time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibilities will be certified by a *District Judge, District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.*

In additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on account of bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivery of the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the set or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate, is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, be accepted, he ——, will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said ——, shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place) West Falls avenue, first yard
(Date) below Pratt street bridge.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors, ——, and ——, are good and sufficient.

(Signature) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy12-1aw1t

ANDREWS' CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, an invaluable Family Medicine, possessing all the medical properties of Jamaica Ginger, in a highly concentrated liquid form, and applicable to all complaints where the use of Ginger is indicated as an internal remedy. In this preparation are concentrated in the highest degree, the strength, aroma, and all the estimable properties which appertain only to the best Jamaica Ginger. A few drops added to a glass of water, properly sweetened, forms a pleasant and beneficial summer drink.

Prepared and sold by
ANDREWS & THOMPSON, Chemists,
jy12-2t No. 5 Baltimore street.

ALEWIVES.—100 bbls., for sale by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

DRIED PEACHES.—700 bushels, for sale low by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

GLUE.—25 bbls. superior quality, for sale by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

MACKEREL.—200 bbls. large No. 3, for sale by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

NATRONA OIL.—50 bbls. Natrona Oil, for burning, for sale low by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

OLIVE OIL.—100 cases quarts and pints, direct importation, for sale by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

SALMON.—A small lot No. 2 Salmon, for sale by JAS. CORNER & SONS. jy12-1f

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

R. W. TYSON,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 39 Second street.

For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers.
Messrs. R. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.
" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;
And Steamboats generally. tfr

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I gave WM. H. HINTON an honorable DISCHARGE, after having a hearing, in the case where he was charged with having a lot of fish in his wagon supposed to have been stolen, and the newspaper report that I had committed him for Court is untrue.
CHARLES D. HISS, J. P.
1t*

RECRUITS FOR THE SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT.—BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, conveyed to the officer commanding the MARYLAND INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, which has been mustered into the service, I desire to fill the SECOND REGIMENT (already partially organized) immediately. The men are recruited for three years, and will receive the pay of Regular Soldiers, be entitled to the benefit of all pension laws and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash on their discharge. Apply immediately at Headquarters, GREEN STREET, opposite Western Police Station, Baltimore.
By authority of JAMES COOPER, commanding the "Three Years Maryland Independent Volunteers."
J. P. CREAGER,
General Recruiting Officer for Maryland Volunteers, U. S. A.
Je14-tf

Bankers and Brokers.

STERLING FUNDS.

£25,000 STERLING,

SIXTY DAYS BANK BILLS,

STRICTLY AI.

FOR SALE

BY

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

tfr NO. 193 BALTIMORE STREET.

EXCHANGE
ON
LONDON
AND
LIVERPOOL,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
BANKERS' BILLS.
FOR SALE
BY
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
tfr BANKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, Commercial Credits.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit. tfr

EXCHANGE ON LONDON
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE
BY
ROSS CAMPBELL & CO.
14 HANOVER STREET,
In sums to suit purchasers.
fr

OLD ESTABLISHED BANKING HOUSE
ISAAC L. NICHOLSON & CO
No. 23 BALTIMORE STREET, east of Frederick
Established in 1837.
Buy and sell Checks, Bank Notes and Specie at all times, on the most reasonable terms.
tfr ISAACS L. & F. NICHOLSON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.
NO. 135 BALTIMORE STREET,
tr BALTIMORE.

Retail Dry Goods Houses.

LINEN DRILLS!
LINEN DRILLS!!
AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
65 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
LINEN DRILLS
FOR BOYS.
Printed Stripes and Checks, very pretty.
Heavy Scotch Checks, very durable.
White Drills, medium and heavy.
White Duck, all widths.
White Drills, with satin stripes and checks.
SUMMER LINENS.
One case medium SUMMER LINENS. These combine lightness and durability. Price from 31¼ cents up.
LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS.
We are constantly receiving new styles direct from our manufacturers. Buyers will find our assortment the largest and BEST assortment of PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in the city, at
THE LINEN STORE,
65 Baltimore street.
R. H. MILLIKEN.
N. B.—We have but ONE PRICE. tfr

IMPORTANT SALES
OF
DEY GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES!
FOR CASH ONLY!
HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
Their last week's purchases in New York,
Embracing many new styles of
DRESS GOODS,
At half cost of importation.
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS.
STRONG AND DURABLE FABRICS,
Much under usual prices.
MOURNING GOODS.
Another case extra quality
BLACK BAREGE,
Two yards wide.
ALSO,
Just opened a large lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS
AT
WAR PRICES.
tfr

NOTICE!
FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
WASHINGTON BUILDINGS,
BALTIMORE STREET.
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS'
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,
tfr READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

J. NEEDLES & SON,
43 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
Have received and opened SPRING GOODS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, DE LAINES, &c., &c., with a full assortment of SHEETINGS, TOWELS, LINENS, &c., &c. tfr

REMOVAL.
WROTH & FULLERTON
Have REMOVED to Nos. 89 and 91 BALTIMORE ST., at which place they will OPEN ON THIS (MONDAY) MORNING a full stock of Seasonable Goods, comprising SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Embracing all the styles and qualities in
SILKS, GRENADINES
LAWNS, POPLINS,
BAREGES, TISSUES,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, LACE GOODS, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
All of which be offered at lowest prices. tfr

To Army Contractors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
BALTIMORE, June 28th, 1861.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIVE HUNDRED HORSES, one hundred of which to be FIRST-CLASS SADDLE HORSES for cavalry service, and four hundred FIRST-CLASS WORK HORSES. The Horses to be perfectly sound, well formed, free from the least blemish; not less than five nor more than seven years old; for saddle and from six to eight years for harness, and from 15.3 to 16 hands high. Color—black, brown, bay, or grey and bay. To be presented for examination at the BUILDS HEAD STABLES, Front street, near Gay, at 10 o'clock each morning. Price not to exceed $125 each.
J. W. BELGER,
je27-tf Assistant Quartermaster.

KINGSTON, PA., July 24, 1860.—It having come to our knowledge that certain parties in Baltimore are OFFERING MAUCH CHUNK AND LYKENS VALLEY COAL for sale, we hereby certify that WM. McCLYMONT & CO. are the only parties from whom THIS COAL can be obtained.
C. S. MALLORY, President.
WM. G. CHASE, Superintendent.

KINGSTON COMPANY'S COAL.—We are now receiving our regular supply of this JUSTLY CELEBRATED WHITE ASH COAL, and are prepared to deliver by cargo or ton at regular market rates. Also Lykens Valley and Short Mountain Red Ash Free Burning Coal, and George's Creek for blacksmithing and manufacturing purposes.
WM. McCLYMONT & CO.,
West Falls avenue, first yard
below Pratt street bridge.
Also, of our Agent, C. M. DESHON, No. 34 SECOND STREET. tfr

TABLE AND DESSERT CLARETS.—750 cases Table and Dessert Clarets, for sale by
Je27-tf J. F. JAMIESON & CO.

BANK OF COMMERCE, BALTIMORE, July 10th, 1861.—The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected Directors of this Institution, viz:
JAMES WILSON, CHARLES WEBB,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, JAMES CORTLAN, JR.,
THOMAS H. SULLIVAN, EDWARD J. CHURCH,
JOHN WILEY.
At a meeting of the Board, held on yesterday, JAMES W. NAUT was elected President.
jy10-4t GEO. C. MILLER, Cashier.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
LESS THAN COST.
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
LESS THAN COST.
ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED—
64 MOZAMBIQUE.
BAREGE ANGLAISE.
Constantly receiving
NEW GOODS,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
G. W. BARRUS,
211 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
(CASH HOUSE.)

E. T. ROBB,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
The subscriber, having had several years, practical experience as a Mechanical Engineer, is prepared to furnish
DESIGNS,
SPECIFICATIONS
AND ESTIMATES
For all kinds of
MACHINERY,
LAND AND MARINE STEAM ENGINES,
BRIDGES, &c.
MECHANICAL DRAWINGS.
Applicants for admission into the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy instructed in all the branches necessary to qualify them for that position. tf
VULCAN WORKS.

BROTHERS BONINGER, 23 S. CHARLES ST., up stairs, offer for sale Foreign Exchanges on all the principal cities of Germany, on London, Paris and on Antwerp.

COAL.—CUMBERLAND COAL of the best quality, from the American Company's, and other mines on the Georges Creek Valley, for shipment from Baltimore and Alexandria, constantly for sale by SHUBERT & CO., 85 Spear's Place. mh15-tf

Dividend Notices.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th July. Transfer Books closed until the 1st July.
T. B. RUTTER,
Je28 eo5t Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 28th, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. payable on and after the 8th proximo.
The City and State Taxes are paid by the Bank.
D. SPRIGG, Cashier.
Je29 tf

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, JUNE 27, 1861.—A Dividend has been this day declared of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for the last six months on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on Monday, the 8th of July. The State tax paid by the Bank.
R. MICKLE, Cashier.
Je28 1t

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of SPURRIER, HONEYWELL & EVANS has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by our special partner, WM

Wants.

WOOL WANTED.
AT THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.
Where the highest prices will be paid for
FLEECE WOOL,
Washed or Unwashed.
jy11-tf A. D. EVANS, Warden.

GRAND RENTS WANTED.—Permanent and Central Ground Rents will be purchased by HENRY W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. jy11-tf

WANTED TO RENT—Several DWELLINGS, from $150 to $300 per annum, centrally situated in good order and healthy locations. Apply to WM. H. MARRIOTT, No. 24 North Charles street. jy11 tf

WANTED—BOARD in the country for a gentleman, within easy driving distance from the city. Address with full particulars A. Z. D., at the American Office. jy8-tf

WANTED.—WANTED—DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, &c., &c., suitable for a country store, in exchange for IOWA LANDS and CASH. Address W. F. CAMPBELL, Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa. jy10-4t*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.—A Young Married Man, who has had practical experience in all branches of farming and overseeing plantations, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, either at farmer or overseer. The best of references given. All communications to be addressed to FARMER, care of R. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., Nos. 55, 57 and 62 Light street, Baltimore, Maryland. jy10-3t*

GROUND RENTS WANTED—From $40 to $300 per annum, well secured and irredeemable. Call immediately at No. 24 North Charles street.
jy7-tf WM. H. MARRIOTT.

GROUND RENTS.—WANTED Ground Rents of from $50 to $600 per annum—permanent and well secured. Apply to No. 57 W. FAYETTE STREET. my24-tf

Lost and Found.

LOST—BOOK OF DEPOSITE WITH THE SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE, No. 267,310, in name of WM. F. BORLAND. The finder will please leave it at the Bank. jy4-lmww*

LOST.—In Chesapeake Bay, off Annapolis, from brig Columbia Hopkins, a YAWL BOAT. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to KELSEY & GRAY, cor. Buchanan's Wharf and Pratt street. jy7-tf

For Sale and Hire.

GROUND RENT FOR SALE.—An IRREDEEMABLE GROUND RENT, for sale a bargain, on one hundred acres, adjoining the city of Baltimore, paying quarterly. Apply to WM. H. MARRIOTT, No. 24 North Charles street. jy11-tf

YAWL BOAT FOR SALE.—A second-handed YAWL BOAT will be sold low for cash. Apply to
CHARLES PENDERGAST,
jy8-tf 77 Smith's wharf.

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE, viz:—1 of $300 per year, payable half yearly; 1 of $180, 1 of $144, 2 of $42 each, 2 of $210 each, 1 of $200, 4 of $36 each, 5 of $31 each, 4 of $25 each, 1 of $125, 1 of $104, 2 of $45 each, 2 of $50 each, 2 of $60, 1 of $105, 1 of $75, with 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent, by HAMMOND, BRO. & CO., 29 St. Paul street, Marshall Building. my24-tf

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE.—An investment is offered in the form of old, irredeemable GROUND RENTS, amounting to $240 per annum, that may be considered safe beyond any contingency; paying a very good rate of interest. H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. my21-tf

FOR SALE.—FOUR STEAM ENGINES, new and complete to ten horses. Also, one Steam Boiler, Bolts, Wools, &c., &c. All will be sold a bargain to close them up by
S. LARRABEE & SONS,
jy4 Corner Calvert street.

FOR SALE.—A close, panelled, light COACH, built by Curlett, in excellent order.—Apply at KEARNEY'S STABLES, Centre street.

NEWPORT BOATS, of all lengths and superior build, for sale by C. M. JACKSON & CO. je25-tf

Architects and Builders.

G. LIND,
ARCHITECT
AND SUPERINTENDENT,
CORNER OF CHARLES AND FAYETTE STS.,
(Entrance on Fayette,) BALTIMORE.
je20-eotf

BENJAMIN F. BENNETT,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF BENNETT AND HOPKINS,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 44 South Sharp Street, above Pratt.
Will contract for work in city or country.
Satisfactory reference given. mh8-tf

JAMES GARDNER, SAMUEL N. MATTHEWS
GARDNER & MATTHEWS,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
NO. 170 LOMBARD STREET,
Between Eutaw and Paca streets,
near Friends' Meeting House.
ap4-tf

Attorney's Cards.

D. H. & W. P. HOOPER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
OFFICE NO. 54½ LEXINGTON STREET.
RESIDENCE, NO. 62 LEXINGTON STREET,
jy13-eotf BALTIMORE.

Removals.

BROTHERS BONINGER
HAVE REMOVED from 22 German street to
NO. 25 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.
jy23-tf Up Stairs

Hardware, &c.

EDW'D. M. KEITH. JOHN R. KELSO, JR.
AMERICAN HARDWARE.
M. KEITH, JR., & SON,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
25 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES,
BEST EASTERN CUT NAILS,
HORSE'S AND KEITH'S TACKS,
AMERICAN SCREWS, SCREW WRENCHES,
AMERICAN BUTT CO.'S HINGES AND BAD IRONS,
RUSSELL & ERWIN'S, FITCH'S, & WILCOX'S LOCKS,
BOWGLASS' MANUFACTURING CO.'S CHISELS,
COLLINS' AND HOWARD'S AXES,
J. HORNER & CO.'S FILES, AUGERS AND AUGER BITS,
AMES', ROWLAND'S AND AMERIN SHOVELS AND SPADES,
SHEBLE & FISHER'S FORKS,
HOE & RAKE HANDLES, CARTON'S CAST STEEL,
HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE. mh21-tf

Builders' Materials.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
SAMUEL BURNETT'S LUMBER YARD,
CORNER OF GREAT SUSQUEHANNA & JOHNSON STS.,
South side of the Basin, adjoining Messrs. Reeder's Foundery.
Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of LUMBER, suitable for building and other purposes.
Having a convenient wharf, persons can be accommodated with WHARFAGE. feb-tf

MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT,
HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER YARD
Also, Cabinet and Piano Makers' FURNISHING STORE of all kinds of Materials, at the lowest prices.
P. E. BEEMAN, 31 NORTH GAY ST.,
2 doors from Fayette st.
jy7-tf

Gas Fitters.

ROSIN OIL AND ROSIN.—For sale of our own manufacture a superior article of ROSIN OIL, for gas purposes. Also, Rosin Oil. For shipment in secure ironbound barrels, or by the single barrel.
Apply MARYLAND GAS COMPANY, No. 5 Bank of Baltimore Building, Baltimore, Md.
P. S. This Company is also prepared to construct their superior Patented GAS WORKS of any capacity, from that required for a private dwelling, hotel, church, college or factory, to such as will supply cities and towns, complete in all their parts for the manufacture of GAS, from either Rosin Oil, Coal, or Resin. mh31-tf

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN OUR LINE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We name in part—
American, English & French Window Glass,
PLATE GLASS,
RAW LINSEED OIL,
ENG. BOILED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
PUTTY AND WHITING,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
PAINTERS' MATERIALS,
GRAINERS' TOOLS,
MARKING INK,
COPPERAS AND GLUE,
GELATINE,
FIRE TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES IN GREAT VARIETY,
FANCY PAPER, &c., &c.
BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT,
PAINTS OF ALL KINDS, DRY AND IN OIL,
E. K. DODGE & CO., 43 Baltimore street.

WETHERILL'S WHITE LEAD.—Pure White Lead, ground in oil; Snow White Zinc, do.; No. 1 White Zinc, do.; Brown Zinc Paint, do. do.; Black Paint, do. do., in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 pounds; Prussian Blue, ground in oil, in cans; Chrome Yellow, do. do., in cans; do. do. pure dry, do.; do. Green, ground in oil, do.; Spanish Brown, do. do., in kegs 25 pounds; Red Lead, Litharge, in kegs of 100 lbs., and 2 and 3 barrels; in store and for sale by manufacturers' prices by the agents, PEARCE & GRAY, 98 Buchanan's wharf. d29-tf

Carpeting, Upholstery, &c.

FURNITURE CHINTZES!!
FURNITURE CHINTZES!!!
FURNITURE CHINTZES!!!
AT COST FOR CASH, AT
SINCLAIR & PURVIS',
my21-tf No. 5 North Charles street.

WALTER GROOK, JR.,
No. 120 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
invites the attention of purchasers to his large stock of UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
SHADE HOLLANDS,
(all widths),
COCOANUTS.
French, English, and American Wall Papers, in the latest and best styles, and in great variety. All kind of Upholstery, Paper Hanging, and Ship work done on the very best terms. mh26-tf

WOODEN PIPES.—20 gross of Breyer, Kreutzdorn, Rosewood, Cedar and Cherry Pipes, fine and common, received per steamer Borussia, via New York. For sale in bond or duty paid, sample at store by
JOHN HANNA, Importer,
jel3-tf No. 7 North Charles street, opposite Barnum's Hotel.

OOLONG TEA.
50. FIFTY CENTS PER POUND for good, 50.
with all the higher grades at fair prices, by
A. J. SAMPSON,
n18-tf 81 North Charles street.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—I offer at greatly reduced prices real Greek MEERSCHAUMS. Also, Gambier celebrated PIPES in every variety.
JOHN HANNA, Importer,
feb-tf No. 7 Calvert street, opposite Barnum's.

JAPANNED
PLATE WARMERS.
Very good, serviceable ones at $2 each.
A large variety of medium prices, from $3 to $6 each.
And some very beautiful from $13 to $18 each.
For sale by
GOETJEN & CO.,
Stove Furniture,
jy24, 118 and 112 Baltimore street,
Marble Building.

PAPER BAGS,
MANILLA
AND
WRAPPING-PAPER BAGS,
all sizes, for sale at manufacturers' prices by
F. W. WILLIS,
my15-tf 59 South Charles street.

CABANAS CIGARS, of the following kinds—Flor Fino Brevas, Londres, Chico Cazadores, and Grandes, of my own importation, per late voyages of steamer Baltimore.
For sale at the lowest prices.
JOHN HANNA
mh18-tf No. 7 Calvert street, opposite Barnum's.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.—I am daily receiving consignments of PEABODY MINEYS, both 6-4 and 7-4, from some of the best makers of Virginia. Those who wish to buy the bale at very low prices.
SEARS & NOWELL,
jy27-tf 8 Commerce street, Warehouse.

GAS FIXTURES.—Just received, and now opening a large and beautiful selection of CHANDELIERS, in Bronze and Gilt, together with a variety of SMALL FIXTURES; PORTABLE, and READING SHADES, of rich design and finish, at prices defying competition.
WM. CHALKLEY,
GAS FIXTURE EMPORIUM,
Eutaw and Baltimore street.

LASTINGS.—Just received per steamers Vigo and Edinburgh, a superior lot of Enlistings and Cadiz Lastings, manufactured and colored.
H. LARRABEE & SONS,
jy2 82 South Calvert street

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES
12 casks Per sale at lowest prices by
GEO. FOLLINS,
jy28-1m 14 N. Charles street.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS—Of the following brands Cabanas, Londres, Brevas, Chicos Flor, Partidas, Espanolas, Belle of the Union, &c., at importation prices.
JOHN HANNA,
jan21-tf opposite Barnum's.

TURKS ISLAND SALT.—5,890 bushels Turks Island Salt, cargo of the brig Varcelde, for sale in lots to suit by KELSEY & GRAY, corner Buchanan's wharf and Pratt street. jy13-tf

HAVANA CIGARS, ETC.—The subscriber wishing to close his business, offers for cash his large and superior stock of HAVANA CIGARS, MEERSCHAUM PIPES &c., at greatly reduced rates. Those in want will please give me a call.
JOHN HANNA,
my1-tf No. 7 Calvert street, opposite Barnum's.

PAPER! PAPER!!
All News and Book Paper, all sizes; Flat Cap, Folio Post, French Folio, Letter, Foolscap, Card and Card Boards. Druggist, Confectionery, Hardware and Butchers' Wrapping Paper, of all kinds and sizes, and machine-made Paper Bags, for sale at very low price for cash.
F. W. WILLIS,
jel5-tf 59 South Charles street.

FLY PAPERS.
Just received—
AMOUNT OF FLY PAPERS, and
BRIGHT COLORS at
ROBERTS & PIERCES,
ap 23 South Charles street.

Houses, &c., For Sale and Rent.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT—Situated on the Northern Central Railroad, about thirty minutes' ride from the city. Apply to BEATTY & COLE, No. 123 West Pratt street. mh29 eod4t

OFFICE FOR RENT, ON SECOND STREET. Address J. B., American office. d17-eod1t

FOR RENT.—DWELLING HOUSE No. 40 Courtland street. Possession given at once. Apply to BEATTY & COLE, No. 56 W. Pratt street. eod

FARM FOR SALE.—One hundred and fifty acres, 1½ miles northwest of the city, on a good road. Improvements first-class, water and health not to be excelled. About 100 varieties of fruit. Price $20,000—one-fourth cash, balance easy terms. Address Box 215 Post Office. jy10 eod3*

SHIP TIMBER.—A TRACT OF LAND containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, covered with fine timber, located in Kent county, Maryland, can be bought at a low figure. H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. je22-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—This property located in Baltimore county, twenty miles from the city, and on one of the best turnpikes leading thereto, offers great inducements to purchasers. The improvements are very good and ample; there is an abundance of timber; the soil is well adapted to grain and grass; healthy, and is but two miles and a half from a railway station. It contains thirty-three acres and can be bought reasonably. Some city property will be taken in part pay. HENRY W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. jy11-tf

WESTERN LANDS TO EXCHANGE.—The undersigned has some TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND in the State of Wisconsin to exchange for merchandise, such as Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, &c. Also, Land in Wood county, Va. HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets. jel4-tf

FOR RENT.—A large and commodious BASEMENT, No. 25 SOUTH CHARLES STREET. Very suitable for all kinds of merchandise, with heaters. je3-4

HAMMOND, BRO. & CO.,
29 ST. PAUL STREET,
MARSHALL BUILDING,
Offer for sale several FARMS, some of which are very superior, located in Baltimore, Howard, Harford and Anne Arundel counties. Also, DWELLINGS on various streets; LOTS OF GROUND and GROUND RENTS. Also, wants to exchange City Property for Farms. my22-tf

For Farmers and Gardeners.

LARGE CROPS.—Planters wishing to raise large crops should apply a small quantity of our Super-Phosphate of Lime as a top dressing. It can be had by the bag or ton.
F. W. WHITELOCK & CO.,
je20-tf 44 South street.

MCCORMICK'S
REAPER AND MOWER,
FOR 1861.
This machine is again offered to farmers for the harvest of 1861. Twenty-five thousand have been sold during the past six years and six thousand will be in the market this season. These facts alone, we think, should be sufficient evidence of its superiority.
As the manufacturers have all the work done under *their own supervision* and make all their own castings, stokes, brass boxes, composition metal, bolts, nuts &c., the purchaser has a guarantee that the workmanship and materials are of the best quality.
A full supply of repairs on hand, and for sale by
SPEAR BROTHERS,
SALE AGENTS,
my21-tf 41 South Charles street.

PLANTS.
TOMATO—four of the best kinds—the "Perfected" Pelos Island, large smooth red and white or Pine Apple. Also, Cauliflower, Egg, the large Spanish, Bell Pepper, and Cayenne Pepper, Bell's Premium Flat Dutch and Savoy CABBAGE, and the most approved varieties of STRAWBERRY PLANTS, for sale by
RICHARD CRONWELL,
Agricultural and Seedsman,
Nos. 46 and 48 Light street,
my9-tf Baltimore.

BUCKEYE
AND
MCCORMICK'S
REAPING AND MOWING
MACHINES,
For sale by
SPEAR BROS.,
41 South Charles street,
my7-tf Baltimore.

GERMAN RED SEED WHEAT, for sale by JACOB SHYLAND, 78 South street. se25-tf

GUANO.
HAVANA
Averaging 71 per cent. BONE PHOS. OF LIME
By the cargo in bulk, or Ground
and ground in bags or bulk
AA SOUTH AMERICAN
in bulk or barrels.
In lots to suit.
By PEARCE & GRAY,
Selling Agents,
je20-tf 98 Buchanan's wharf.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES—Sitten's, Manny's and Kirby's Combined Machines on hand—other patterns furnished when ordered.
R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.,
mh8-tf 62 Light st.

SOMBRERO GUANO.
In calling the attention of the public to this valuable and recently discovered deposit of this fertilizing article, we will merely state, that like all other phosphatic guanos, its most valuable constituent is phosphate of lime or bone phosphate of lime; and that its mercantile value, as compared with other guanos of its kind, may be easily determined by the amount of phosphate and of bone phosphate of lime it contains. In order, therefore, to give the public a thorough knowledge of what Sombrero Guano really possesses, we beg to refer to the following list of eminent chemists in different parts of the world, who have analysed different cargoes, from average samples taken by themselves from the cargoes as soon as they arrive from the island, without drying or reducing of expenses for analysis. Each analysis will be published if required, under the original signature of each chemist named.

Phosphoric acid, estimated as tribasic phosphate or bone phosphate of lime, is found to contain.

		per cent
BYPERSP, MOZFIN, of New York		75.10
Do. PIGOT, Baltimore		74.21
Do. MAYER, Boston, of 1st sample		74.60
Do. " " 2d "		74.63
Do. " BESSE, Baltimore, 1st "		75.14
Do. " " 2d "		75.02
Do. " " 4th "		74.60
Do. " " 6th "		73.96
Do. CHILTON, New York, 1st "		74.22
Do. " " 2d "		74.55
Do. PIGOT, Baltimore, 1st "		75.66
Do. KNOX, Liverpool, England		75.00
Do. BECK, New York, 1st "		75.00
Do. " (of a selected specimen)		75.75
Do. SAWPENNY, University of Virginia		75.00
Do. SILLIANT, of Virginia Military Institute		75.00
Do. WAKEMAN, Alexandria, Va.		75.00
Do. BOOTH, GARDNER & CAMACK (Philadelphia) analysis of 3 cargoes		70.00
Do. WAY, London		71.00
Do. HEBBLE		74.00
Do. WOELCKER, Royal Agricul. College, Eng.		75.00
Do. ANDERSON, Hayes, Nova Scotia		75.00
Do. RINDT & SOEL, Gov't Chemists, Bremen		75.00
Do. JOHNSON, Yale College		75.00

When reading that the value of Sombrero is not determined by a selected chemist, of selected specimens, or cargo selected cargoes, but an average of all importations, or a cargo selected cargo, it will be seen that it is entirely the fault of the purchaser if he does not get the value he expects to be paid for the article he buys.
And for an like array of eminent authority, testimonies may be obtained from promiscuous cargoes in different parts of the world, we challenge a competition with any phosphate guano now for sale.
ANDREW C. BLAGLER & CO.,
jy4-tf No. 13 Hanover street, Baltimore.

A liberal deduction to orders will be made on cargo lots to manufacturers and to the trade.
A. C. B. & CO.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.—Warranted fresh and true to their name, comprising all the different varieties of TURNIP, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, CAULIFLOWER, RADISH and TURNIP SEEDS for table and stock purposes. Also, all of the American and English Grasses, Orchard, Red or Red Top, Alsike Clover and of this summer's importation—English Perennial RYE, white Dutch CLOVER, Lucerne and the finest selected Lawn Grass Seeds, &c.
Agent for Corse's CLAIRMONT NURSERIES. Strawberry Vines, of best varieties, Asparagus Seeds, &c.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application to
RICH. CROWNELL,
Grower and Importer of Seeds, and
Dealer in Agricultural Implements,
mh23-tf 22 Light street.

Metals.

CAST IRON HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS.—Pots, Ovens and Lids, Spiders and Lids, &c., &c., assorted sizes. In store and for sale by
THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS,
je28-tf No. 57 South Gay street.

EDW'D. M. KEITH, JOHN R. KELSO, JR.
M. KEITH, JR., & SON, No. 23 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, offer, for sale, at lowest rates, best Cut Nails, Naylor's Cast and Shear Steel, Shovels and Spades, Forks, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Hollow Ware Castings, Axes, and a general assortment of American Hardware. jy11-tf

PIG IRON, BOILER, FLUE AND SHEET IRON
AVALON NAILS AND BLOOMS.
The subscribers having the Agency of the Avalon Nail and Iron Works have constantly on hand a large stock of this well known brand of nails. Are receiving and selling on consignment best Pennsylvania Anthracite and Charcoal Pig Iron, Boiler, Flue and Sheet Iron, which for durability the celebrated Lukens brand of Plate Iron for Locomotive and Marine Boilers
ROGERS & BROKER,
mh 22 No. 53 Exchange Place.

TIN PLATE.
AMERICAN SHEET IRON,
SHEET ZINC,
LEAD PIPE.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
TINMAN'S MATERIALS,
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by
FRANK H. MILLER,
c25-tf No. 22 Light street.

RIVET IRON.—Fall River Rivet Iron, of very superior quality, now landing, for sale at reduced prices, by
E. PRATT & BROTHER,
o31-tf 27 and 29 South Charles street

NAILS, BRADS AND SPIKES.—A full assortment of all sizes, in store and for sale by
E. PRATT & BROTHER,
my8-tf 27 and 29 South Charles street.

SHAWNEE ANTHRACITE PIG IRON.—The subscribers have constantly on hand for sale the SHAWNEE ANTHRACITE PIG IRON, made at their Furnaces, Columbia, Pennsylvania. Also, Iron in cold short, and stands high for Forge or Mill purposes.
A. & J. WRIGHT,
No. 75 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
Or to RANDALL & MANN, Agents, No. 4 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore.

CALVERT IRON WORKS.
J. ROBINSON SMITH,
OFFICE, 25 SOUTH CHARLES STREET
Hook and Counterunk head Railroad Spikes.
Ship and Boat Spikes.
Wrought Iron Railroad Chairs, made to order.
Boiler Plate and Rivets, all sizes, on hand.
Hammered Horse and Mule Shoes.
Cut Brads and Spikes.
Lumbia Rattel Iron for Wire.
jy5-tf

E. L. PARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN METALS,
SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Between Lombard and Camden streets
OFFER FOR SALE:
TIN PLATE, of every description.
TERNE PLATE, Allens'.
ENGLISH SHEET IRON, Nos. 16 to 26.
AMERICAN " " 14 " 26.
GALVANIZED " " 15 " 26.
RUSSIA " " 14 " 26.
IRON WIRE, WIRE WIRE, Nos. 5 to 8.
BREEZY ZINC, SPELTER.
PIG AND BAR LEAD.
PLANTATION PIG IRON AND BARS.
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.
HOOP IRON, 3 IN. TO 24 IN.
BIRMINGHAM SHOT AND SHOTGUNS.
BRASS KETTLES, COPPER BOTTOMS, &c.
VENTS, KETTLE EARS, &c., &c. ap 6

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK for sale by JAMES CORNER & SONS. my14-tf

ADVANCES.—We are making liberal cash advances on consignments to our friends in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Dublin, &c. HALL & LONEY, 56 Buchanan's wharf. feb-tf

COUPONS STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—We will cash Coupons State of California, due in January, upon presentation.
PENDERGAST BROS.
ap24-tf 77 Smith's wharf, up stairs.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Berlin, Cologne and Elberfeld, constantly for sale by BROWNERS BORINGER, 25 Charles street, up stairs.

CASH ADVANCES.—We are prepared to make liberal cash advances on shipments to the address of our friends in Liverpool. [d10-tf] SPENCE & REID.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES BOUGHT AT LOWEST rates by PHILIP COVER, corner Baltimore and Harrison sts. my 9

TIME-PAPER NEGOTIATED by
SAM. HARRIS & SONS,
jan17-tf 195 Baltimore street.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—$1,500 in three bills, $500 each, of the COLONIAL BANK, at 30 days' sight, for sale by PEARCE & GRAY, 55 Buchanan's wharf. Ja14-tf

HALL & LONEY, NO. 56 BUCHANAN'S WHARF, are prepared to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on consignments to their friends in Liverpool, London and Glasgow. feb-tf

EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO AND ALL THE principal mining towns of California for sale by PENDERGAST BROS., 77 Smith's wharf, up stairs. my25-tf

SELLING OUT—20,000 Real Meerschaum Pipes, which I am selling at half price, to close my business.
JOHN HANNA,
my4 tf opposite Barnum's.

ALE AGENCY.—SCOTCH ALE from Messrs. J. & R. Tennent's Well Park Brewery, Glasgow, received direct, part in bond and entitled to drawback, comprising XX Double Strong ALE; INDIA PALE ALE, and XX BROWN STOUT, all in prime order, in casks, of 7 dozen each, pint bottles or stone jugs, 236 casks, for sale at lowest New York prices FOR CASH by the Sole Agents,
THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS,
No. 57 South Gay street.

WALNUTS.—200 bags Sicily, for sale by E. L. PALMER & CO., 15 Bowly's wharf. mh25-tf

SEWZER WAFER.
100 BASKETS,
(pints and quarts,) now landing from ship Scotia,
FROM ROTTERDAM.
The above is a very superior article, and fresh from the springs. For sale by
E. G. WAMBERSIE,
my 8 South Charles street.

W. A. HARBURG & CO.,
NO. 43 WEST LOMBARD STREET,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA AND GERMAN CIGARS.
AND
PIPES, AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DOMESTIC CIGARS.
Purchasers would do well to examine our stock before buying any where else. mh17-tf

Houses, &c., For Sale and Rent.

$300 GROUND RENT FOR SALE.—This rent permanent and centrally located can be had at 66, per cent. HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets. jy11-tf

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.—This property containing one hundred and forty-five acres, located in Baltimore county, five miles from the city and one and a half from a railway station, with a fine substantial BRICK DWELLING and all the requisite out-houses, can be bought upon very advantageous terms. HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette st. jy11-tf

2,500 ACRES.—This tract of heavily timbered, high and healthy table land, located in Hardy county, Virginia, can be exchanged for good city property at a low price per acre. The title is indisputable. HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets. jy11-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—A large and desirable FARM, containing four hundred acres, near Sykesville, Howard county. Good DWELLING, with all the necessary out-buildings; also a fine Orchard. Will be sold low. Apply to WM. H. MARRIOTT, No. 24 North Charles street. je20-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 59 Camden street, one door west of Sharp street, with the ground in rear. Apply to THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS, No. 57 South Gay street. je28-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, highly cultivated with good improvements, only fifteen miles from town, and one mile from a railway station, will be sold a bargain. Apply to H. W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets. je24-tf

FOR RENT.—THE FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR of the large and well located Warehouse, known as No. 66 Exchange Place. The establishment of Wm. T. Walters, Esq., and as a business stand is considered one of the best in the city. Terms very moderate. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises to
je17-tf RODEWALD & SINDALL.

FOR RENT—HOUSE No. 152 West Lombard street, between Paca and Pearl streets, opposite Medical College; with all modern improvements; splendid yard in rear; stable. Will be rented low to a good tenant, the present occupant having no use for it. Apply No. 23 BARRY ST., between Charles and Light streets. je10-tf

CHEAP HOUSES FOR RENT—On Townsend street, corner of Bolton, opposite the Memorial Church, with all the modern improvements. Rent only $200 per annum. Apply to WM. H. MARRIOTT, No. 24 N. Charles street. je7-tf

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—This property containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, one hundred and twenty being in a high state of cultivation, is located in one of the most healthy and beautiful regions of Baltimore county, about fifteen miles from city, has a railway station located upon it and is but a short distance from a good turnpike. The improvements consist of a good substantial BRICK DWELLING, large Barn and Stable and all other out-houses requisite. The place is well fenced and watered and has a sufficient quantity and variety of fruit of good quality. Apply to HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets. my24-tf

FOR SALE—FARMS AND LOTS.—A highly improved FARM, three-quarters of a mile from Relistersville, and sixteen miles from Baltimore, containing 215 acres, buildings first-class, price very moderate.—One of 252 acres, in Baltimore county, one mile from Marriottsville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; will sell 100 acres, with the improvements. A LOT of 50 acres, on the same road, near the same point, price $30 per acre. One in Harford county, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, on the turnpike, containing 90 acres, price $3,500, part cash, and the balance in good city property. Apply to J. D. UDELL, No. 21 Second street. my17-tf

REALESTATE SALES THIS DAY.—WE WILL SELL at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, five first-class Dwellings, in the vicinity of Washington Monument; two superior Dwellings on West Lexington street, No. 24 E. Lexington, and No. 26 West Fayette, together with other smaller houses, all of which will be sold at half-price.
Those who have withdrawn their funds from the SAVINGS BANKS, with no safe place to put it, will please take notice. In TIME OF WAR let every man who can provide a home for his family. Apply this day to J. E. SNOWDEN & BRO., No. 53 West Fayette, near Charles street.
N. B.—Stocks taken in exchange. my11-tf

FOR SALE—A handsome Country Residence, containing seven acres, situated about six miles from the city—it has all the modern improvements and will be sold a bargain. A first class Farm, containing 210 Acres, in Frederick county, land in a high state of cultivation—improvements good—the large Brick Distilling establishment, large Stone Switzer Barn, Stabling, Cattle Sheds, Ice House and all necessary out-houses. There is also on this property a valuable Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Distillery, all perfected and in good running order. A Country Seat, containing 11 acres, 7 miles from the city, on the Northern Central Railroad—comfortable improvements. 50 acres 23 miles on the Northern Central Railroad—improvements consist of a Dwelling with Store attached—a good stand for country cultivation. No. 1 City Property in Exchange for Farms. Apply to J. W. HARVEY, No. 22 Second street. je22-tf

WESTERN LANDS.—WILL BE EXCHANGED for Baltimore Property, Lands in several of the best counties of the Western States, also Building Lots in St. Joseph, Missouri. H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette sts. my6-tf

FOR RENT.—A desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 miles from Baltimore, known as Elmwood, 3 miles from the city limits. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at 8 N. CALVERT STREET. my2-tf

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE.—One of $350 per annum and one of $250, each of one hundred year, and one of $150, all redeemable and handsomely improved. Apply to WM. H. MARRIOTT, No. 24 North Charles street. my2-tf

OFFICES FOR RENT ON NORTH CHARLES STREET, No. 29, between Fayette and Lexington. Also, Sleeping Rooms in third story. Apply to WM. H. MARRIOTT, No. 24 North Charles street. my2-tf

FOR SALE.—Farms and Country Seats. I have for sale on liberal credit some excellent Farms and beautiful Country Seats in Baltimore county, 5 to 7 miles from the city, with improvements, the farms adorned with the choicest shrubbery and flowers, and the best of fruit in the gardens. Those desirous of getting out of the city will please call. Also, a few Farms in Howard with all the modern improvements, in the city, for $1,850. Ground Rents and Mortgages wanted. Apply at the corner of Fayette and St. Paul streets. ELIAS LIVEZEY.

JOHN H. WALKER,
PROPERTY AGENT,
No. 1 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Has for sale FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, CITY RESIDENCES, BUILDING LOTS AND GROUND RENTS. mh30-tf

FARMS FOR SALE.—A fine Farm of 100 Acres, near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, 1,000 Acres, comprising three Farms, with improvements, 15 miles from Baltimore. Also, FARMS of 200, 463, 400, 150, 225, 250 and 300 Acres in Baltimore county. Also, FARMS in Talbot, Howard, Harford, Anne Arundel and other counties. H. W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets. ap30-tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING 232 West Lombard street. Apply to H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. ap11-tf

FOR RENT.—WAREHOUSE No. 81 Smith's wharf, to be vacated the 15th inst. Inquire of J. HARVEY & CO., 75 Exchange Place. ap11-tf

FOR SALE.—The first-class and convenient THREE-STORY DWELLING, with large back buildings, and all the modern improvements, No. 24 CALVERT STREET. Runs back to a twenty feet alley; the lot is 25 feet front and 110 feet deep. Will be sold in fee, or subject to a ground rent. Terms liberal. Inquire at 55 South Gay street. ap11-tf

FOR LEASE.—YARD and WHARF on HUGHES QUAY, between Light street and William street Dock, now occupied by W. E. Hodges. Possession given on March 1st. Apply to BEVAN, PHILLIPS & CO., 14 Bowly's Wharf. feb7-tf

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING, with SEVEN AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND, now occupied by Rev. C. A. Adams, at the Lake, on the old York road, a pleasant Home in a delightful and healthy locality, but fifteen minutes' drive from the Post Office, will be sold at a bargain. Address Box 215 Post Office. mh27-tf

COUNTRY SEATS FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—I have for rent FOUR COUNTRY SEATS, in Baltimore county, within a mile and a half of the city, in places particularly recommended on account of a beautiful view of the bay and surrounding country. For particulars apply to H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. mh26-tf

FOR RENT.—Three comfortable DWELLINGS, with all modern improvements, Nos. 14 and 16 Holliday street, and No. 502 West Baltimore street. Apply at No. 504 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, or No. 20 NORTH HOWARD STREET. mh20-tf

FOR SALE—A handsome COUNTRY SEAT containing SIXTY-THREE ACRES, five miles on the Franklin road; one on the Hillen road, handsome improvements, containing THIRTY ACRES, 2½ miles from the city limits; two on the Harford road 3½ and 4 miles from the city; one on Harford Road six miles, containing FIFTY ACRES. Improvements good.
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A VERY FINE FARM FOR SALE.—This property, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, presents more than ordinary attractions to those in search of a first-class Farm. There are 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, having had 15,000 bushels of lime upon it, with other manures and other fertilizers, within a few years past. It is well watered and fenced, and in respect to healthiness is perfectly unexceptionable. The improvements consist of a fine two year old BRICK DWELLING, with eleven rooms, large Switzer Barn and all other outbuildings complete. It is located in a northwest direction from the city, about 15 miles; the nearest railway runs through one end of it and a station is almost upon it. It is but a mile from a good turnpike road. Apply to HENRY W. ROGERS,

Baltimore American.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(Special Session.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Saulsbury gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for a peaceable adjustment of the present troubles.

Mr. Grimes presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Rock Island.

Mr. Browning presented petitions from citizens of Illinois to the same effect.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill relative to the collection of duties and imports, the Force Bill so called, in block, and, with a recommendation that it pass. Laid over.

The loan bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers and the navy. Also a bill to regulate the navy pay corps. Also a bill to regulate navy rations. Also a bill to increase the navy in time of war. Also a bill to increase the number of Paymasters in the navy. Also a joint resolution relative to the Naval Academy—which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented the resolutions of the State of New Jersey recommending the establishment of an armory in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, with an amendment making the amount five and three-quarter millions, instead of six million dollars. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

A bill from the House, authorizing a National loan, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution for the appointments and marshals of several districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a resolution that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish the Senate with the names of judges of the United States courts, and courts of the various States of the Union, and also with lists of the districts in which there are vacancies. Read to place and passed.

Mr. Clark moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution read yesterday, relating to the expulsion of Senators belonging to the Seceded States, now absent from the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said there was no conspiracy on the part of the absent Senators. They were not to be held accountable for the acts of their States. There was, as he saw, no necessity to depart from the same plan that had been adopted towards those Senators at the last Congress. He should vote against the resolution. He was not thus willing to adjudge the acts of private individuals.

Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and nays upon his resolution. He said there were great conspiracies against the Government. If the Senators acted openly, expel them openly. They are hostile to the Government and we want the Senate to declare that they will not have them in our councils. The Senator from Delaware has said they were allowed to withdraw at the last session, but since that time they have seized the arms of the Government and arrayed themselves against the constitutional authorities; they have attacked our forts, and even now their guns are within sound of the Capital. I say let the traitors go from the Senate in contempt.

Mr. Bayard said he was opposed to such action. The Constitution declared the Senate to be the judge of its own members and could expel a member by a vote of two-thirds; but such action could only be taken where there was some gross immorality—some gross act of the individual.

Mr. Latham said the resolution was cruel and unjust, and reflected on the personal characters of the gentlemen. It would be more proper and more dignified to declare the seats vacant.

[Cries of question.]

Mr. Latham moved to amend by striking out "expelled," and inserting "their names be stricken from the roll and their seats declared vacant."

Mr. McDougall was for expulsion.

Mr. Clarke called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment, and they were ordered, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of New Jersey, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Rice—11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—32.

The question recurring to the original resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 32, nays 11. The vote of the Senators being the same as tested by the vote on the amendment.

The loan bill was taken up the consideration of the Senate joint resolution No. 1—an act to approve and confirm certain acts of the President in relation to suppressing the present rebellion.

Mr. Polk argued for some minutes on the unjust acts of the President in his State (Missouri), particularly deprecating the action of the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and in exercising undue military authority. He described at length the suppression of the State militia, called out by the Governor and acknowledged by law of the State Legislature, at a time when quiet reigned in the State, and at the regular annual parade of the State troops.

At the conclusion of Mr. Polk's remarks,

Mr. Fessenden moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Powell (Kentucky) gave reasons why he would not vote for the resolution, occupying the identical grounds set forth by Mr. Polk in the speech of yesterday. He said that the troops were called out under the statute of 1795, and that so long as they were employed to defend the Capital the action of the President was valid; but when that power was used to invade States, the process was illegal and invalid. The Constitution gives no power to make war against States. Our fathers had wisely declined to confer such power. When the matter was considered by the Convention in which were Madison, Hamilton and other great statesmen, there unanimously rejected such a proposition.

Mr. Fessenden withdrew his amendment, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Wilson moved to consider the bill for the better organization of the military establishment, but the solicitation of a number of Senators, allowed the bill to lie over, and at half past four the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution providing for the equal distribution among the members of the present House of all unclassified public documents yet in possession of the Clerk. Objection being made, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June, 1862, and arrearages for the year ending with June last. Also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the same periods, both of which were made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army. Also a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the Government of the United States.

Both were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill—Mr. Washburne in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the five minute rule was adopted, and Bill No. 15, making appropriations for the Army, &c., was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said the first knowledge he had been able to obtain of this bill was afforded by the reading of the Clerk. No opportunity had been given the members to examine the measure, either in detail or in its aggregate, involving millions upon millions of dollars were to be voted for without the slightest insight into their intended application. He desired to inquire of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Stevens) whether the estimates of the bill were based upon returns furnished by the Secretary of War?

Mr. Stevens—Entirely so.

In reply to another interrogatory of Mr. Burnett, Mr. Stevens said the aggregate amount of the appropriations then made was about $167,000,000.

Mr. Burnett, continuing, said that aside from other grave objections, this bill sought to accomplish that which every other Congress had manifested a remarkable reluctance to allow—the raising of the regular army and navy. Following those wise precedents, he should vote against the measure.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to strike out that clause of the bill appropriating $238,000 for the expenses of an army of 24,285 men. He was entirely willing to vote appropriations to cover all expenses already incurred, but he was unwilling to appropriate a sum the object of which was to more than double the standing army of the United States. He was willing to vote for 100,000 men and for $500,000,000 in order to suppress this rebellion, and in that willingness he was sustained by his people, who themselves would give their last dollar and their last drop of blood for the same purpose, but they are unwilling thus unnecessarily to increase the regular army.

It is no sufficient answer to this objection to say that the army thus increased may be reduced at our pleasure. The reduction would prove most difficult of accomplishment, while the facts now transpiring showed that the people were not only able but willing also to fight their own battles.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, rose to oppose the amendment of Mr. Lovejoy, and in the course of his brief remarks inquired how it was that appropriations were felog demanded for the support of an increased army before the Committee on Military Affairs had reported in favor of such an increase?

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, replied that the bill had been based upon the demands of the War Department. The Committee of which he was the chairman would not be accountable for the dilatory conduct of any other Committee. They had discharged their appropriations and to finish up their business in the shortest possible time, by Thursday next at the furthest. If the other Committees chose to disregard the wishes of the Departments, himself and his *confreres* would exercise their discretion to reject, amend or to adopt such bills as they should eventually report. In regard to the bill lately introduced, they would give the appropriations necessary and proper. After the rebellion shall have been crushed out, then the army might be reduced to a peace establishment.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, believed the act unconstitutional in some of its features, and, because that it appeared evident that Congress was expected simply to endorse all these measures of the Administration, he opposed it. He regretted to hear Mr. Stevens say the object of the bill was to carry out blindly the wishes of the President. He asked the members of the House, since this *war would be* waged, to assume the control of it. Let it be carried on by the representatives of the people, but not by the unchecked will of the Executive.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, did not think that the bill looked to an absolute increase of the regular force.—The Committee on Military Affairs had not yet arrived at any determination relative to the aggregate force that should be made of the new regiments; whether or not they should be added to the permanent force of the army. The subject was one of grave importance and was yet under consideration; and whatever action the matter would be left subject to the will of Congress in the bill which that Committee should report.

Mr. Lovejoy renewed his objections to the intended increase of the regular force.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, thought this frequent cavilling against a standing army was ill-founded. No man who really desired to see this rebellion crushed out—as it ought to be—should object now to the proposed increase. He asserted that no standing army of our country had ever been too small. When this rebellion broke out the fourteen thousand men composing the regular army were scattered throughout this vast country, apparently for the purpose of enabling rebellion to make head against the Government. That force was entirely too small even for the protection of our frontiers, and he wanted an army established which should defy the efforts of any foreign enemy.

Mr. Burnett had thought this was not an Empire, to be maintained by an army, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McClernand) had asserted it was, but a Government of co-equal and sovereign States—one having its foundation in the willing consent of the governed, and its strongest citadels in the affections of the people—that it did not require to be garrisoned by an armed force to maintain its footing at home. It may be that he was not so well informed as the gentleman from Illinois, but he well knew that the fathers of the Union—those who created it by their wisdom and tendered it glorious by their patriotism—ever manifested the utmost jealousy of a standing army, and that in their opposition to the creation of a powerful army all parties have heretofore cordially united. Whatever might be the individual opinion of members here in regard to the policy to be pursued in the treatment of the so-called rebellion, he hoped that all would unite, at least, in the decent nation to entrust to the volunteers, mainly, the vindication of the country's honor.

Mr. McClernand—And in the gentleman from Kentucky willing to invoke the aid of the volunteers to put down rebellion?

Mr. Burnett (with emphasis)—Not one man, nor one dollar. It is no more possible to put down what the gentleman terms "rebellion," by the employment of force, than it is to arrest the lightnings of Heaven or to change the immutable laws of nature. Aye, vote now hundreds of thousands of men and your hundreds of millions of money—employ them in desolating the now happy homes and in devastating the now smiling fields of your brothers of the South, and yet he would prophesy that when they assembled in December they would be further from the end of the civil war than now they were. The millions of money will be gone, and the thousands of men will be found all too few.

He was for peace; he felt it to be the proper attribute of this question, and though he had been styled a "Secessionist," yet his warmest affections had ever been given to the Union, and his last speech upon this floor at the previous session was to demonstrate that the right of peaceable secession found no sanction in the Constitution. He believed this Government rested solely upon the consent of the governed, and that the effort to force upon the South a government they had rejected, would result in the utter destruction of our republican institutions.

Mr. McClernand, commenting upon the remark of Mr. Burnett that he would not vote for a man or a dollar to carry on the war, said—Yet the gentleman from Kentucky, only a few days ago, had taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States; would he fulfil that sacred duty by refusing to aid the Government in its struggle for existence? *Was that* the way the gentleman meant to fulfil his obligations? The gentleman had assumed that all the people of the Seceded States were disloyal to the Federal Government. The speaker denied the assertion, and confidently declared that wherever the flag of the Union advanced there would be found many brave and loyal men to rally around it. In each one of the Seceded States were enough of Union men, he claimed, to assert the dignity of the Government, when once the power of rebellion had been crushed. How is it in Kentucky, which was by some said to be doubtful in her loyalty? Why at a recent election the gentleman—

The presiding officer (Washburne) called Mr. McClernand to order for the use of language during his remarks, and said the gentleman must confine himself to the question now before the House.

Mr. McClernand contended that he was only speaking to that question, and resuming the course of his remarks argued in favor of the increase in the regular army.

Mr. Burnett rose under evident excitement and said that the gentleman had thought fit to refer to the fact that he had but a few days ago sworn, in common with all the other members of this House, to support the Constitution. True he had done so, and with as clear a conscience—at least—as any other man, he had sought to maintain that Constitution in *all* its provisions—as any member upon this floor. He well understood the scope of the obligation he had then taken upon himself, and he would say now to gentlemen that he did not recognize the right of any member to play the censor upon his motives or his acts. He was here the representative in part of the people of Kentucky, he was proud of that position, and was responsible only to the people of his State.

The presiding officer called the speaker to order, and reminded him of the wide latitude which the debate was taking.

Mr. Burnett said he had but one word more in reply to the gentleman from Illinois. He believed every member acted here upon his own responsibility to his constituents, and must therefore judge for himself of his duty. For himself, he earnestly believed that he would best serve the true interests of his country—of Constitutional Government and of the happiness of his people—by advocating a peaceable solution of our national difficulties by means of a compromise. Mr. McClernand responded that a peaceable solution was too vague in its generality of meaning. He asked the gentleman to state upon what basis he thought it possible now to effect a compromise.

Objections were uttered on all sides to the continuance of this interlocutory debate, and general impatience was manifested by the Republicans to bring it to a close. At length

Mr. Burnett obtained the floor and replied to Mr. McClernand that he was for a peaceable settlement, and that before the country and the world he was willing to submit, take an opportunity of stating what would be his manner and method of settling these difficulties.

Mr. Hickman, Pa., said—Gentlemen talk of expenditures necessary, because he was in favor of employing the largest number of troops. If, as asserted by the gentleman from Kentucky, 500,000 men were not enough to subdue the Confederate States, then let us raise twice or twice that number, and the eighteen States of the North were of his opinion. They intend to sustain the Constitution and the Union of the United States—no matter by whom or how many opposed—they intend that treason and traitors should be punished. He trusted in God that the gentleman from Kentucky did not speak the sentiments of the respectable portion of the people of that State. Let the gentleman speak as much as he may about the havoc and the horror of civil war, but he would tell him, and frankly, that the North would be maintained and that the rebels would perform its legitimate duty. [Applause in the galleries.]

The presiding officer reminded the galleries that applause was a violation of the rule of the House, and that if repeated he would exercise his power and order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Hickman, resuming his remarks, said they were not met here simply to strengthen the arm of the Government, but to teach these traitors, and those who sympathized with them, their duty.

Mr. Burnett rose to a point of order. The gentleman had no right, and it is in violation of the courtesies of the House, to question the motives of a member.

Mr. Hickman disclaimed any intention of personality, since his remarks were intended to represent and his remarks applied to him. [Laughter on the floor.] He would only repeat now what two years ago he had said, that it was impossible to destroy this Government.

Mr. Burnett, having with much difficulty obtained the floor, said, excitedly, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had sought with extravagant pomp and style of expression to declare his purposes and objects of the Government. He asked permission to say, once for all, that he was here a loyal citizen and a fearless representative of the people of Kentucky, and that whatever might be his opinion he assume it was his determination to stand by her. He was one of those who recognized his allegiance to his State as superior to that due to the Union, and here frankly confessed it.

While doing full justice in his judgment to the courage and resources of the North, he was also fully aware of the resources and the courage of those who would be in rebellion, and he would say to the House, let them carry out to the letter this bitter war policy of the Administration, and that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and say then where would be the union of hearts and of concord which once existed. The pen of the historian will alone be able to record the wisdom of the opposing counsels. If this war policy was urged, many would hold these in error, to a terrible responsibility.—He would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that during the last session, when his venerable colleague, and other patriotic Democrats, with tears in their eyes and with bended knee and tearful eyes for peace—appeals which were treated with silent contempt, or voted down—he had labored in the cause of peace and union when an unnecessary civil war had been inaugurated by the party of which the gentleman is an active member, he here boldly entered his protest against the unconstitutional act of the President.

Mr. Lovejoy thought the issue of the debate had been lost sight of. It was not whether the flag of the Union should be maintained, for all the world knew that all who should carry it thither. Gentlemen on the other side may prate about "peace," but there should be no peace for rebels and scoundrels. The North is terribly in earnest and means to put down rebellion, either through the Government or over it. He was however opposed to increasing the regular army, and desired to leave the work to the volunteers, who would be more dreaded by rebels were those who had been educated at the expense of the Government.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, in reply to his colleague (Burnett) said he was sure that the latter represented the sentiment of Kentucky. It was evident his colleague, while denying the right of secession, justified the revolution, and in the Commonwealth he represented by an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. He himself held that the allegiance due the State was subordinate to that due to the Union; and he believed he spoke the sentiments of the Union men of Kentucky when he said that in no circumstances would they raise their hands against the Federal flag.

Mr. Hickman said he had not then misapprehended the gentleman from Kentucky (Burnett). His fortunes are identified, as his sympathies are enlisted, with his State. Should she rebel, he would stand also with her in rebellion. He would be the last man to do anything sufficiently strong to counteract all the rebellious tendencies, then he would be on the side of loyalty. This, to say the least, was an extraordinary doctrine. He would speak of the calamities of civil war. Let him see to it that he does not aid in bringing about those very calamities which he deplores. It is no longer a question as to the Union or the secession of States, but it has grown to rebellion. *It shall be done.* At length the courage of the North was admitted. Let the gentleman beware that he does not aid in bringing down upon his State the lightnings.

Mr. Burnett rose evidently much excited, when Mr. Vallandigham rising to a point of order, asked that the debate, which was taking an acrimonious turn, might be restricted to its proper limits.

Mr. Burnett appealed to him to withdraw the motion.

The Chair said that as a matter of fairness Mr. Burnett would be permitted to strengthen the arm of the Government, but to teach these traitors, and those who sympathized with them, their duty.

Mr. Burnett said the older members would bear him out in the assertion that in his six years' service in this House his course had ever been marked with courtesy and respect. He had never permitted himself to stoop to the language and the motives of personality ascribed from him, and he did not recognize the right of any to question his motives or his acts. This had better be understood at the outset.

To the gentleman from Pennsylvania he desired to say that his record of efforts for the maintenance of the Union, and of its honor, and its peace, was here made up, and it would bear a most favorable comparison with his (Hickman's). It is covered all over with endeavors, however humble, to remove from the council chambers of the nation all causes of agitation and of sectional bitterness. Let that gentleman look to his own record and answer, to his own conscience and to the country, how much he has done to promote this sectional strife, and to bring about our present calamities.

He would say to the gentleman that himself would go farther to reconstruct the Union; pause would endure greater sacrifices for such an end. The gentleman had extended to him a word of warning; it fell on heedless ears. Between himself and Mr. Hickman no question of brute courage was involved. Possibly in that respect the gentleman might be his superior; but he would say to him that he had at all times moral courage to do his duty here, fully and freely, and in utter disregard of any consequences which might fall upon him personally.

Mr. Stevens, in order to cut short the debate, moved that the Committee rise and report, which was agreed to. The debate being thus terminated, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Cox whether or not the new regiments asked for by the bill had not already been officered, and if not, whether, if not, the Committee said that to a considerable extent such was the case.

Mr. Lovejoy's amendment being rejected, the previous question was called and the bill was passed.

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Burnett but not sustained.

The bill appropriates the sum of $167,567,013 90, including the sum of $25,000 for Fort Carroll, Baltimore.

Bill No. 12, making additional appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1862, and appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, was taken up and passed.

The bill appropriates the aggregate sum of $30,552,186 29.

The House, after the farther transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CURRENT FACTS AND RUMORS.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FIRED ON.—Commodore Stringham, under date of Hatteras, July 8, gives an account of the firing upon a flag of truce off Sewell's Point. A small steamer was sent with a flag, Commander Case in command, for the purpose of taking away a daughter of Col. Segar, in compliance with instructions from the Navy Department, and after notice to Brig. Gen. Huger. After passing the batteries at Sewell's Point and Bush Point, she was fired at the big fort at Craney Island, which passed directly across the bow and struck within twenty feet. Had not the engineer stopped, says Commander Case in his report, at the flash and the boat turned a little to starboard, the shot must, I think, have struck her. Commander Case then took to his barge, but had not proceeded more than three or four lengths of his barge when a battery on Craney Island, where the flags were usually communicated, when a second shot was fired at the barge, which passed directly over and struck about thirty yards from her.

Two officers came off in a boat, and to the question of Commander Case: "Who commanded at Craney Island?" they answered: "Colonel Richardson." To the question "whether they intended to fire upon a flag of truce?" the senior officer replied: "It was the result of ignorance. The commanding officer had given the word to fire upon the shot and shell."

After this explanation, Commodore Stringham's letter, stating that Commodore Case was ready to receive Miss Segar, was forwarded to General Huger, and received an answer in the second after four hours waiting.

Commodore Stringham closes his despatch as follows:

"I can but express very great surprise at such treatment, considering the courtesy with which flags of truce from Norfolk have been received by me. I feel unwilling to hold further communication until a full explanation is offered by Brigadier-General Huger or the commanding officer at Norfolk."

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

The Volunteer bill passed the Senate somewhat amended. The most important amendment empowers the President to appoint Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals from the Regular Army, such appointees to resume the positions in the army which they would have held had they retained their places.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

The flag of truce did not cover a proposal looking to peace. It is further understood that the Cabinet were called, first to General Scott's headquarters, and then to the White House, but they were not together more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and some of them have since asserted to persons from whom they would not have received that the communication was of no earthly consequence.

It may have referred incidentally to an exchange of prisoners, but the inference is drawn from the whole affair of the Saint Nicholas, a matter properly falling within the President's cognizance. The fact that a flag was sent "an hour later by General Johnston to General Patterson on an errand so trivial that General Patterson refuses to receive another such, strengthens the theory otherwise well established, that the rebels had resorted to the means for obtaining information, and of causing delay.

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The present war, like that of the Revolution, is enlisting the services of many brave men in Europe, whose hearts beat high with the love of liberty. Among those who have recently arrived from Prussia, where they have held honorable positions in the army, are six Lieutenants namely: Lieut. Rudowitz, Lieut. Hardenberg, Lieut. Uhden, Lieut. Zedlitz, and Lieut. Bonin. They have been in Washington a few weeks. Lieut. Zedlitz has joined the Twenty-ninth Regiment. Lieuts. Radowitz and Hardenberg are in Washington, and are communicating with the Prussian Minister in regard to the best means of carrying out their purpose. Lieuts. Uhden and Bonin are in New York. They represent that the feeling in Prussia is completely in favor of the sustainment of the Government of the United States.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Orders were received at the headquarters of the army, on Monday, to send on to Washington by war at once the company of the First Artillery, part of the Fort Sumter garrison, which remained at Fort Hamilton. Instructions were immediately sent down to the brave fellows, who were under arms for the road in a few moments. The old ensign of Sumter went along with them, as they believe "there would be no luck in the company without it."

The United States razee Savannah (25) sailed from the Battery on Wednesday evening, for the Atlantic to relieve the blockade fleet. She takes a mail for Fort Pickens, whither she will proceed direct, and a number of marines to reinforce the guards of the squadron. Capt. Watson, United States Navy, who commanded the marine guard at Pensacola when the flag was hauled down, goes out in her. The Savannah is 5,726 tons burthen, carries 26 guns, 300 men and a marine guard. She was razzed after her return from Brazil in 1857, where, as a 50-gun frigate, she cruised for three years, flying the wide pennant of Commodore W. D. Salter, of New Jersey. Capt. Hull, of New York, commands her. He ranks Capt. McKean, of the Niagara, who must "fly the red" when he arrives. The Savannah is "crammed" with provisions.

☞—Mr. Bently, the celebrated London pub ..er, has failed for $133,000.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

FROM PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Adver visor, in his letter of June 25, writes:

"Commodore Mervine visited Fort Pickens this morning in great ceremony.

"The steamers Vanderbilt, Swann and Illinois, are all in the immediate vicinity of Fort Pickens, unloading war implements, stores, &c. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours.—

"Yesterday evening there were thirteen vessels, of all classes, in view, several of them small steamers, the steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Mervine on board, and the Niagara, occupy their old positions. A large number of troops have been landed on the island from the recently arrived transports. A regiment of Zouaves are said to be among them. Citizens are no longer permitted to visit the Navy Yard.

"P. S.—The steamer Caleuroba has just arrived from the eastward and anchored in the fleet. Her decks are, or seem to be, crowded with men. Verily, our neighborhood is getting thickly settled. Another small man-of-war steamer has arrived outside."

The Pensacola Telegraph Company have put up the posts between Farnesworth and the State line, and in a few days the wires will be stretched—the same direct line to Montgomery—and having a line from Barrancas to Pensacola, news will travel with the lightning's speed between the navy and Richmond.

Many troops are thought to have been landed on the island this week. This morning hundreds of them were in bathing on this side the island, cutting up terrible swells. If Billy Wilson's Zouaves, they needed washing. Their tents are stretched on the sandy beach, whoever they are. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. The transport steamers—which we take to be from their rigging, smoke stacks, &c.—and now discharging, are the Vanderbilt, Swann, Atlantic, Illinois and Cahawba.

The same writer, under date of Friday night, June 28, says:

"The excitement of the last two or three days has in a measure subsided. Whether there was any cause for it or not, that is not one question. It shows how ready people to preparation and vigilance. For a week past the vessels of our neighbors have displayed nightly signals, which we have learned to interpret. They are probably of the newly adopted code, intended to take the place of the lighthouse, long ago abolished at this point. There is seldom, however, an arrival among them at night. Either the Vanderbilt or Illinois sailed last night.

Lober, the man that swam from Fort Pickens, goes to Richmond to play a star engagement. He left in this evening's train.

The mule that followed the example of Lober, in swimming from Fort Pickens to the white settlements turns out to be an old resident of Warrington and the Navy Yard. He was pressed into service by Slemmer when he left that place, and deserted the first opportunity. He bears evidence of bad treatment, but is rapidly improving under the kindness of Captain Lovell's company, the Quitman Artillery, whose prisoner he is.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston Courier, of July 3, has this paragraph:

"Some talk was created on the wharves and streets on Tuesday morning, by the appearance off the Bar at an early hour of a steamer, and by her subsequent movements it was generally supposed was trying to run the blockade. The steam tender of the fleet was shortly observed in chase of the stranger, and it was thought she was overhauled and brought to, and was then taken off to the flag-ship Wabash. She was a light ship, and probably in ballast, and from all we can learn in reference to her appearance, she was a British or foreign vessel, there was probably the Spanish ship Plus Ultra, now due here from Barcelona, and which the fleet have orders to send in. We have heard and yet believe it to be true, that she had her captain been well acquainted, and so disposed, she might have been anchored in a position where she could have been protected by the guns of Fort Moultrie, and safe from molestation.

The following mysterious announcement is made by the same paper:

"A model of a plan offered by a citizen of Charleston *for the benefit* of a hostile vessel may be seen in the Courier office.

"We have ample sources at our command for paying troublesome attentions to the blockaders, and even to carrying them prizes shingly.

"We should, at all events, be diligent in practising for many reasons, and we trust some efficient and authoritative impulse in this direction will be given to the earnest wishes of many citizens.

"Men, money and materials will be forthcoming on a proper call."

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer publishes the following card from the gentleman who took Mr. W. H. Hurlburt from Atlanta to Richmond:

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

To Hon. Jared I. Whitaker, Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia:

In accordance with your orders, Messrs. Boggus, Watkins, Hunnicutt and myself left Atlanta, Georgia, on the evening of the 21st instant, in charge of W. H. Hurlburt, for Richmond, Virginia. We arrived in Lynchburg, Virginia, on Sunday morning, the 23d instant, where we were obliged to remain over until Monday morning, in consequence of the trains not running on that road on the Sabbath.

We arrived in this city on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Leaving Hurlburt in charge of Messrs. Boggus, Watkins, and Hunnicutt, I proceeded immediately to the residence of President Davis, and reported my business. The President was so kind as to give me an immediate audience. I laid before him your orders, the letter of Hon. B. C. Yancey, and the despatches, explaining the object of my mission. He understood the case, together with the facts drawn out in the examination, by the Committee in Atlanta, together with the state of feeling existing between the two sections.

The President examined all the papers and despatches personally, and listened attentively to my statement. He called in consultation Mr. Toombs, Secretary of State, and after a careful weighing of the whole case, the Government came to the conclusion that Mr. Hurlburt was a dangerous man, an enemy to the South, and that he should not be longer at large. Mr. Benjamin, the Attorney General, was also consulted, but I have not been fully apprised of his opinion in the case. Mr. W. M. Browne, Assistant Secretary of State, was not consulted in the matter, yet he gave it his cordial approval, and expressed it with great boldness, that Hurlburt was a friend to our Government, and ought to be released at once. I take occasion to say that Mr. Browne is the only man in or out of the Government that I have met with in Richmond who dares to express such an opinion in the face of all the facts of the case. President Davis said that Hurlburt should be immediately conducted to turn Hurlburt over to the authorities of the State of Virginia.

My request of the President, Mr. Toombs accompanied me to Gov. Letcher, before whom the whole case was laid. Gov. Letcher came to the same conclusion concerning the case arrived at by President Davis and Mr. Toombs, and accompanied me to the street to Charleston, on the warrant of Judge Gilchrist, Confederate States Commissioner. Despatches have been received from Charleston, from the Confederate States Commissioner and others, which leave no doubt but that Hurlburt will be given in chase immediately on his arrival in that city, and he will probably be sent to South Carolina in a few days. I am requested by Gov. Letcher to remain here for one day or two, until a final disposition is made of Hurlburt.

The outside feeling in this city against Hurlburt is very strong, and if turned loose here he would no doubt be assassinated in the street. I have talked with a few of the leading men of this city, and I believe that with all persons, except W. M. Browne, as a bold and audacious man—a bitter enemy of the South and her institutions, as Hurlburt represents himself to have been while in Europe for the past twelve years, and a wholesale slanderer of Southern men. In person and manners he has all the appearance of a scoundrel. He is a fine scholar, a man of very superior talents and address, and of very insinuating address—all of which, taken into consideration, makes him far more dangerous than an ordinary man would be. It is hoped he will not be allowed out to him.

WM. S. BASSHAM.

In an editorial notice of the above, the Intelligencer makes the following pertinent remarks:

And who is Mr. Browne? And how comes it that this spy is his friend? Why should Hurlburt so earnestly desire to be sent to Richmond, where his "friend" Browne was? Why should Browne, the "friend" of this spy, *without being consulted*, thus strive to obtain Hurlburt's release at once? We mean more and we know more than it is desirable to express at this time. We only say to the Charleston Mercury, "there is a whiffing of the Abolition trail." Mr. Browne, like Mr. Hurlburt, possessed talents, but we know by experience what sort of a scoundrel a man with such talents can paint both sides of a picture.

Mr. Browne was once connected with the New York Journal of Commerce when that paper opposed the South. Mr. Browne is from England, and if we are not mistaken, is very intimate with certain parties in Edinburgh. He may be blameless. He may be the dupe of Hurlburt. But there is too much at stake to justify ceremony. Browne is too near our Government, too familiar with our plans, and by his influence in the State Department, has too much power to paralyze and demoralize our foreign policy, to be exempt from scrutiny. Of one thing we are positive, and that is, that the friend of W. H. Hurlburt is not fit to be the assistant Secretary of State and the confidential adviser of the Premier of the Southern Cabinet.

THE FORCE IN VIRGINIA.

A letter dated at Lynchburgh, Va., June 29, and published in the Louisville Courier, says:

"We are now at Camp Davis, in comfortable quarters, where, in the midst of companies, the name of which letters, lawyers, and good and true men from every position in society is thrown aside for that of high *private* in the cause of God and the Confederate States. We number here as regulars some seven companies; as State volunteers probably three thousand; as independent companies some two thousand to three thousand more. Thus we have in all, here, a reliable force of about eight thousand efficient soldiers."

Another letter, dated at Camp Lee, near Richmond, June 23, says:

"Ours is a camp of instruction, where to-day there are (3,000) thirty-five hundred raw troops daily drilled four hours by the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, now quartered at this camp. Besides these, we have four camps immediately adjacent to this city, in which are stationed 25,000 men from various States, fully armed, equipped and drilled, awaiting marching orders.—From the best available sources I am led to believe that Virginia now has under arms 125,000 troops, eager for the fray."

THE SUMTER.

In the "Talk on 'Change" the New Orleans Crescent, of July 3, says:

"There are frequent inquiries about the first man-of-war of the Confederate States, the Sumter. We have she gone to is the oft-repeated inquiry. It will not be wise or prudent to talk of the movements of our navy. All we know is that the Sumter has gone somewhere, so has the famous steamer Yankee, now Jackson. As for the exposed position of the seaboard, the lakes and Mississippi, our enemy are well posted up. They know every weak spot, and are prepared to take advantage of it. What can one hundred men do at Proctorville, without field pieces, against three or four transports filled with troops, covered, of course, by heavily armed steamers? Some of our pretended wise folks may ridicule the landing of an army at Proctorville, or on the shell bank below Biloxi, but we thought that no more troops ought to leave the State."

Sir Archibald Alison and Mr. Cassius M. Clay.

Some correspondence has passed between Sir Archibald Alison and Mr. Cassius M. Clay, the hot-headed American Minister at St. Petersburg; whose letter to the Times, and subsequent speech at Paris on the war between North and South excited so much attention in this country a short time ago. The Observer publishes Sir Archibald's reply to a letter he had received from the American diplomatist. Sir Archibald writes:

"You say the disruption of the Union is the result of the failure of the Constitution, but on that point we differ.—Congress has certainly failed to keep its people together, and so to restoring its lost unity without a revolution and a new constitution, that is a hope which is unfortunately opposed to all experience. The disruption has, no doubt, arisen out of causes which have been in operation from the commencement of the Republic down to the present time; and that being so, you cannot restore unity until you first remove the causes. Had a national church been provided by General Washington, otherwise than as it has been given to the several States of the Union; but as that was not done a disruption in the long run was the inevitable result.

"There is no example in the history of a great nation being produced without a national church; and if the States desire to see their nation attain the height of power and splendor they anticipate, they must begin the work of regeneration by establishing a national church, which, no doubt, difficulties in the way; but I think I have shown in my work on civilization, and in the pamphlet which I accompany this letter, that these are not insurmountable. With regard to the question of a republic or a monarchy would be best, I cannot do better than point to South America, which, with one exception, is governed by republics. These governments, as you know, have fallen into a state of lassitude and misrule, and if North America is henceforth to be ruled by republics without the aid of a national church, its future history may partake of the same character. The past has proved that it is not enough to embrace different provinces under one government, but that there must at the same time be a harmonizing principle at work in the shape of a national church. You think the idea of converting the United States into a monarchy a very improbable result, but I pray you refer to the letter of the Times correspondent, in which he states that there is a universal feeling in Charleston for a monarchy, you will perceive that, so far as the South is concerned, the idea is likely to be realized.

"The existence of independent States is only the German Confederation reacted in the New World, a system which has never led the way to liberty in any part of the world. The new Italian nation found that the system of independent States would not work, and the genius of the great Cavour wisely overruled it. If all the States of the Union were merged into one, as has been done in Italy, it would clear the way for a better system of government. Independent municipal governments would be given to the towns, which would meet every reasonable desire for self-government which the people could wish for. But you will ask how all these great reforms could be put in operation; to which I reply, let Congress put forth an impressional scheme for a new Constitution, and send down a circular letter to the States, inviting them to take the proposed Constitution into consideration. If the scheme so proposed was adequate to the emergency, I do not doubt that it would be generally accepted. To act upon the principle of allowing the contending parties to fight it out would be suicidal, for we all know that when things are left to take their own course they naturally tend to bad course. No; let Congress step in and apply the legislative remedies, and the revolution will be brought to an issue which will raise the American nation to a pitch of glory of which she has no conception.

"England is greatly interested in the speedy settlement of the war; for if it has to go on, we shall not only lose a large portion of our cotton trade, but our food and other trades, which will throw large masses of the population out of employment, and perhaps bring on a revolution. We may rely upon it that England will do all in her power to hasten the restoration of peace in America, and if we advocate the monarchical form, we shall only do so because we think it the most permanent peace. In the event of the present construction being adhered to, the future prospects of America are dreadful to contemplate. Instead of one nation, probably four or ten or fifteen years, as was the case in France; and although the North in the end is certain to be victorious over the Southern States, yet it will be a long time before the peace of desolation. Civilization will be thrown back to an extent of which we can have no adequate conception."

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