Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.

VOL. CXIII.—NO. 20,199. BALTIMORE—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED.

On Sunday night, June 2 at 8½ o'clock, DAVID PRICE, Sr., in the 75th year his age.

His funeral will take place on the residence of his daughter, No. 297 Madison st, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

On the 2d instant, in his 8year, JOSEPH N. LEWIS, Jr.

The relatives and friendsthe family are invited to attend his funeral on this onday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residce, No. 97 South Howard street.

Departed this life on Sabiay, June 1st, at eight o'clock, JOHN D. BALL, of this city, formerly of Terre Hauts, Indiana, agedyears.

His funeral will take place on to-day, 3d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to whichis friends are respectfully invited.

HEADQUARTERFIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY, N. Y. SALUTAL, June 1st, 1861.—THE MEMBERS OF COMPANE FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY, N. Y. will meet thebrmory of the Company, on WEDNESDAY EVENIG, June 5th, 1861, at 8 o'clock, to elect a Second Lieutenantby order of

J. P. WARNE, Lieut. Col. Commanding.
C. W. CROCKER, Actingadjutant. je3-1t*

Baltimore American

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

THE NEWS

The last forty-eight hours hebeen full of reports of battles, actual and impding, but the facts bear no sort of proportion to timportance given to them by prny, the powers ofitch now are as expansive and active, as the crelty of the public seems unlimited. The most sous event of the war, on which these rumors hbe been based, was the engagement between the Uted States gunboats and the Confederate batteas at Aquia Creek, on the Potomac. The cannonadi was commenced on Friday by gunboats Anacostand Freeborn.—The engagement continued two hrs, the batteries replying with spirit. The battess on the wharf were silenced, and the depot buings knocked to pieces. The shore batteries wenepaired during the night, and on Saturday the annonading was again resumed, the Pawnee having joined the attacking force. The batch fatlies were again silenced, but a battery on the hf supposed to be armed with rifle cannon, was beyd the range of the guns of the vessels. Only of man on board the vessels was wounded, and thessels received no serious damage, the firing fromhe batteries being generally too high to be effecte. Among the Confederate troops it is believehat a number were killed or wounded, as parties ere seen removing them from the batteries. Thehe'awnee and the Anacosta were still lying off the Cek, but beyond the range of the batteries.

The affair at Fairfax Court Hise on Friday night was merely an encounter beeen the scouts of the two nnies. There hasnany Confederate Dragoons, under command of Lieuhant Tomkins, made a reconnaisance as far as th village, where they were fired on by the guards oihe Confederate outposts. The dragoons then fired,illing the Captain of the company. They then aarged through the village and made good their treat. Two or their men were captured and three wounded, whilst they brought off five prisoneas. The number killed on the side of the Confederaes rangles all the way from one to twenty. On Saturday night the dragoons, it is reported, returned to the village and succeeded in bringing off thewo men captured the previous night.

On Friday night the outpts, near Arlington, were fired on by the Virginia outs, and one of the New York Zouaves killed at another wounded. The fire was returned and thattacking party retreated. The force at Alexaria were throwing up earthworks for the defencef that city.

From Fortress Monroe we hae intelligence up to Saturday evening. No movent of any importance had been made. The troops were being drilled and disciplined, the pition at Newport News Point strengthened, and reparations busily going forward for an advance iovement in some direction. There were no Conferate troops nearef Newport News Point than Yorlown, on the York river, where there were reportedo be two thousand under command of Col. Magrudellate of the United States Army. Among the late additions to the force at Fortress Monroe is a piked company of sappers and miners.

From Richmond we learn thy Jefferson Davis had arrived there and taken a lease for the residence of his family. The numbe of troops at the point had been greatly reduced bytheir despatch to other points.

The statement that General Beauregard was at Memphis and would take commanof the Confederate forces in the Southwest, is cofirmed.

A Chicago despatch dated on Saturday night, reports that Senator Douglas was hen considered somewhat better, and his friends are encouraged to hope for his recovery.

The California steamer Northern Light arrived at New York yesterday bringing $30,000 in specie.

On the arrival of the train from the West at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, an ofcer of the Confederate States entered the mail c and demanded possession of the United States ail. The agent refused to deliver it up, and a file cmen were then brought in and possession takenby force. We learn that the mails for Western Vrginia will still be despatched to Western Virginiaia Pittsburg to Wheeling. The following arehe counties of Western Virginia to which the post service will be continued:

Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshal Wetzel, Monongalia, Preston, Hampshire, Morgn, Berkeley, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Tayr, Harrison, Doddridge, Tyler, Pleasanton, Ritchie, Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Wirt, Wood, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Webster, Clay, Roane, Calhoun, Cabell, Wayne and Marion.

The latest news from New Mexicostates that Colonel Loring, Commander of the Dartment of New Mexico, Major Crittenden, Lieutants Rich, Baker and McNeil, of the United ates Rifles, have resigned. Colonel Canby will nme command as soon as Colonel Loring leaves.

From Williamsport in this State, wearn that the Virginia troops opposite that poinhn Saturday made another attempt to get possesing of the ferry boat. The Union men at Williamsport resisted and shots exchanged by which the Seession ists are reported to have suffered mmage to their opponents. Another attempt to pture the boat being anticipated, the Union men the vicinity were assembled for resistance.

Yesterday was a quiet Sabbath in and ound Alexandria. At Christ Church, in that ci, the Church in which Washington at one time wohip-ped, service was held, and was attended by sne of the two townspeople and a number of the ofiers and soldiers of the Federal army. The pastof the Church officiated, assisted by the chaplain of one of the Michigan Regiments.

Intelligence has been received by the Sate Dpartment of the reception of Minister Adamsat the English Court. The reception was marked by extreme cordiality and friendship.

Major General Patterson and staff arrived at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, yesterday. It was believed that military stationed there would move forward into Maryland and occupy Frederick city in a few days.

A Maine regiment and the New York Seventy-ninth, the Highlanders, left New York last evening for Washington, and will pass through here this morning.

THE WEST POINT POISONING CASE—*Conviction of Hersey.*—Trial of George C. Hersey, charged with poisoning Betsey Frances Tirrell, at Weymouth, Mass., several months ago; was brought on at Dedham, on Friday, and a verdict of murder in the first degre. The accused, several months prior to the perpetration of the crime of which he has been convicted, was paying his addresses to the eldest sister of Betsey Frances Tirrell, but upon her sudden and mysterious death transferred his affectionate attentions to the latter, and was engaged to be married to her when she was suddenly seized with a spasm similar to that which carried off her sister and in a few minutes was a corpse. Suspicions of foul play having been excited by the conduct of Hersey, a *post mortem* examination of the deceased was held, resulting in the discovery of strychnine in her stomach and intestines, and in the revelation of the, till then, undreamt of fact, that she was *enciente*. Hersey was immediately arrested and tried, with the result above stated; The jury being absent twelve hours, and the verdict being rendered by the foreman with stolid composure and firmness. Private testimony, says the Post, renders his guilt more positive than appears in the evidence adduced at the trial, and makes it highly probable thatnot only is he the murderer of his betrothed—but also of his mother and father-in-law! her sister also, and of his own wife, who died very suddenly about 10 years ago. Hersey's journal has moved for an arrest of judgment.

☞The Convention of Arkansas has passed a military bill authorizing the Governor toall out 60,000 men if necessary. It halves the State into two grand divisions, eastern and western, and appoints one Brigadier General for each. As the total vote of the State at the past Presidential election was 54,022we suppose that after calling out all the male adults i the State the Governor is expected, under this bil to summon recruits from such adjoining States as lay not, in like manner, have overdrawn their resdual population.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRIC.—We have a report hat in this district—composed ofoward, Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Marys, Calvert and Anne Arundel counties—Charles B. Cwert, Esq., of Prince George's county, has been nominated by the Union candidate. This is an admirable selection, and will command the full Union vote of the District.

RURAL REGISTER.—The numb of this excellent agricultural journal for the first ctne present month appeared on Saturday. Several arties on grape culture, and some seasonable hints on ojects which will be found valuable later in the season, ill arrest the attention of the reader, and no doubt b improved upon by the practical farmer.

BISHOP OF ALABAMA.—The *Alabama* papers state that it is proposed to fill the vacancy in the Episcopacy of Alabama, caused by the death of Bishop Cobb, by the election of Rev. Dr. Pinckey, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Wshington city. Dr. Pinckney, a nephew of the great lawyer of that name, is a divine of superior attainment and eloquence.

☞The St. Louis Republican reports that Government is buying up river steamers atthe West. Thirty are wanted.

☞The ladies' timbale is a Dutch invention, and was introduced about the year 1690.

THE COST OF BUILDING UP A GREAT NATIONALITY.

When we glance back at the life of this nation and behold in imagination the little bands of forlorn voyagers, the heroic few, who under so many discouragements laid the foundations of a mighty empire, the reflecting mind is overwhelmed with wonder at the comparison between its obscure and almost hopeless commencement, and the splendor of its achievements in after years.

Tossing for months on the stormy deep they slowly found their way to these then inhospitable shores, and when we dwell upon the cause which brought most of them here, and read of their decimation by hunger and disease, and the attacks of savage hordes, follow them in imagination to the time when the great calamity—so they deemed it—fell upon them of a struggle for existence with the most powerful government known, and then as they sternly emerge from the contest, from poverty and obscurity and weakness—when we see with what singleness of purpose they endeavored to provide against all necessity for revolution and strife in the future—we are made aware then how deeply impressed they were with the desire and the purpose to make the blessings they had suffered and bled for *perpetual*.

Their right to be recognized as a nation accomplished, and a start made on the road to independence and greatness; how, step by step, they built up the splendid edifice of free government. None of the old and corrupt and ambitious nations of Europe were to be allowed to interfere with themselves or their children in that great Western hemisphere, to which the arbiter of human destinies had guided their fathers. It was to be reserved—set apart for the growth and the triumph of free principles. Man here was to be permitted to work out his own better destinies undisturbed by the daily clang of arms—undisturbed by the pressure of great standing armies and crowned robbers to lead them, such as had ever made Europe the military camp or hospital of millions.

And so the Monroe doctrine was declared; and so they became better experienced in what constituted the best methods of securing the rights of man, those splendid checks and balances were provided, which go to secure the safety of the citizen.

The revolution which dissolved the connection of the Colonies with England having been completed, the nation was fortunate beyond all precedent in the outset of its career as an independent power.—With no dark stains of a war for conquest defacing its annals with blood, as evidence of the extinguishment of other great nationalities—with no terrible record, like Macaulay's, of myriads of its own people slain, beheaded, "drawn and quartered," before the commonest rights of men could be secured through the establishment of the Constitution on a firm basis—with no struggles chronicled like those which lasted for nearly a hundred years before the people had conquered for themselves an honorable position in the State,—all that was needed was a belief in our better destiny and a throwing overboard of the purposes sought by wild ambition to have made us, and speedily, too, the very head and front of all the nationalities of the globe, with power, by the force of a great example, to have ultimately revolutionized the world in favor of free government.

Now to look back at the brief period that has elapsed since we became a power on the earth, we see that we have, as yet, hardly begun to accomplish the glorious end of our glorious mission.—With all our present magnificence, our acknowledged greatness, with our millions of free people, and our territory so vast that the limits of most of the kingdoms and empires of the old world sink almost into insignificance in comparison, what may we not yet hope for, if true to those great principles with which we started? What may we not expect if the dark clouds that now darken around us, we boldly hold on our course?

The successful rival—despite our intestine commotions—of the greatest powers on earth, our flag flying in triumph and unchallenged on every sea, our territory extending from ocean to ocean, embracing almost a continent, how does it seem possible that for any temperary wrongs, which might have been righted under such a Constitution as was never before given to man to enable him to govern himself, that an attack could be made upon the integrity of such a Government, and it sought to be stopped on the road to a glorious future, as the exemplar of free principles, as the champion and hope of the oppressed of all lands?

Except to carry out purposes so vast and so beneficent, why was the Monroe doctrine declared? Why, at vast cost, were Louisiana and Florida, and later in the history of the nation, why did the acquisition of Texas and the regions on the Pacific coast follow? Step by step the nation has thus enlarged its boundaries, and with all these areas secured for the future development of national greatness, arsenals, navy yards and costly fortifications have been built by the same great Government, to maintain the right to them. Their war ships, too, have carried our flag in triumph around the globe, not as the emblem of a mushroom Government, which might at any time fall and perish in a day, but as the ensign of a mighty power—a power to make itself respected abroad and obeyed at home.

We reflect on all this, and we behold the Government, as yet, capable of vindicating the right to its continued existence. We see it still in possession of that mighty machinery so painfully and slowly elaborated in other lands as the product of centuries, ours yet—ours in proud defiance of domestic foes, and of the greatest nationalities of the world.

And now, looking back in wonder and thankfulness at what this Government has done, looking in the consciousness of its power, and believing in its purpose to do justice to each of its citizens when the demand is made in compliance with the requirements of that noble Constitution, which so far has, beyond all precedent, proved the shield and protection of human rights, must our nationality be cloven asunder by the ruthless sword of selfish and criminal ambition? It will not be suffered; it is a crime against humanity to permit it.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

By accounts received from various localities, it appears that the differences of opinion in regard to the maintenance of the Constitution and the right of secession is fraught with a degree of bitterness which presages a fearful chapter in the world's history, if these troubles continue.

The old fierceness between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads, it would seem, is finding parallels every day; and it augurs badly for a speedy or permanent settlement of these terrible quarrels, unless the leaders on both sides do something to foster a better spirit than is now manifesting itself, particularly betwixt the two sides in Western Virginia.

The closest neighborhood alinities seem in some localities utterly disregarded in the angry determination to have no communing with those who differ in political sentiments and border raids are coming to be no here story of the past as dressed up in the phraology of romance by Walter Scott, but a startling, terrible reality, made apparent in scenes of blood.

Whatevecomes of all these frightful political errors, it is by hoped that none in high position, in any quar—North or South—will encourage this miserabl guerilla warfare, which seems inclined to spng up in remote sections, for if such a relic of barbism is tolerated neither friend nor foe in any ice—except under the cover of some huge fortifiction or in the presence of armies—would be saft Such a warfare could achieve no great *politica*sult, but would only have the effect of irritath the whole people to a degree of bloodthirsty ttness, whilst it would postpone the settlement of t great questions at issue almost indefinitely.

MR. CRITTNDEN FOR CONGRESS.

Every patriot the country ought to exult at the announcme that Mr. Crittenden has been nominated, and he has accepted the nomination for the Ashll District in Congress. With this noble old pot returned once more to the scene of his long lirs and usefulness, every friend of the Union will f new assurance in the strength of the good cause—I will hope that a battle may yet be fought in thouncils of the nation which may result in the prtnation of the blessings of free government foll time to come.

The Union men Kentucky are making a most gallant fight agai the arts used to drag the State out of that Uni to which she has ever shown herself so devoted, s as with Maryland, the crisi with her ness to how past, for Secession will never again use to advantage the means it has tried so successfully ccomplishing its nefarious purposes elsewh.

We hope that Maland will rival Kentucky in electing undoubted tion men to Congress. The necessity for sendingp the right men from the Border States has ber been more imperatively important during ouristence as a nation.

In this connection is to be regretted that Hon. J. C. Breckinridge did not recognize the right or the expediency of "sesion" in his own person. Elected to the Senatep place of Mr. Crittenden, he is one of the fa who have expressed regard to Kentucky simp for the want of influence; but it is some consolatio know that his conduct is thoroughly appreciad, and nowhere is it more strongly conded than in his own gallant State. His capacif for mischief is pretty nearly at an end.

THE BOSTON BOT AND SHOE TRADE.—The Report of last week remrks:

"The shipments of shoes seem to be confined to New York city and Philadelphia, the carriages are full of cases. A Charleston house retailed, last week, drafts on New York for something more than $3,000 in payment for shoes purchased by them. From the West very little money is remitted. Symptoms of returning confidence are observable in the South. There have been no failures of importance during the past two weeks. Total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the week, 9,229 cases."

HEAVY GUN CARRIAGES.—A large shipment of heavy gun carriages has been made over the Pennsylvania Railroad for some days past. The carriages are of the most approved pattern, designed for mounting twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, and perhaps heavier guns. The work is done at the Government works. They are simple and strong, and generally exacts, of the very best kind. They are destined for points in the West and Southwest.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 1st instant.*

WAR MOVEMENTS.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment of New York left Washington city on Friday evening at 7 o'clock and reached Camden Station shortly after 10 o'clock the same night. A large crowd of secession sympathizers had been gathered at the Station and who heartily applauded the Seventh for apparently backing out from the war. The regiment, about 1,200 in number, marched to the President Street Depot, where a train of twenty-three large passenger cars had been provided to convey it to Philadelphia. About midnight, the troops being all seated in the cars, the locomotives left the Depot for Philadelphia.

SEIZURE OF THE MAILS.

A Confederate officer at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning entered the mail car and demanded of the agent the surrender of the mails from the West. The agent refusing to give them up, he immediately returned with an armed force and took possession of all the mail bags, leaving the car empty. It will be seen by an advertisement from the Post Office Department that the postal service in all the Seceded States, except Western Virginia, is suspended, the mails for which will be sent by way of Pittsburg.

DEMAND FOR THE STATE ARMS.

A statement has been made, on apparently reliable authority, that Governor Hicks has made, or is about to make, a demand on all the military companies of the city attached to the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers for all the arms and equipments belonging to the State now in their possession. It is understood that nearly all the arms of several organizations have been removed within the past month by the members, some to their private dwellings and the remainder to places unknown.

Col. Petherbridge, with Mr. Stockbridge, then proceeded to the Middle District Police Station and presented to Capt. Bowman an order for the delivery of fifty-one muskets, which had been removed from the College at the same time with the cannon. The arms were delivered, placed in a wagon, and conveyed to the Fort.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Mention was made a week since that a Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, under command of Colonel Yohe, had passed through the western section of the city, and gone out the Frederick road to Catonsville, where they quartered. Having received orders yesterday they took up the line of march again for this city, and proceeded shortly before one o'clock to Bolton Depot, where a train of cars was prepared for their reception. At a quarter of four o'clock the train left the depot with the Regiment, and a company of Cavalry previously been stationed on Federal Hill with Col. Lewis' Regiment. In all the force numbered about one thousand men. No information could be gained as to where they are destined.

MORE TROOPS EXPECTED.

It is expected that the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, or, as they are more familiarly designated, the Scotch Highlanders, will arrive at the President Street Depot this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock The Regiment received orders on Friday to break up their camp at Palace Gardens and to leave New York on yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, by the way of Philadelphia for Washington. They will reach the latter city by 11 o'clock, and it is supposed will come straight through.

THE ARREST OF EX-GOVERNOR PRATT.

We announced on Saturday that ex-Governor Pratt had been arrested at Annapolis, by order of the Government, and taken to Washington. Some of the evening papers on Saturday denied the correctness of the statement. We have since had confirmation of the fact that he was arrested, but have not ascertained whether he was or not taken to Washington. The original statement of his having been taken to Washington was on the authority of a gentleman who stated that he came up in the same train with him to the Junction.

PATTERSON PARK ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment at Patterson Park is still an object of great interest to many of our citizens, who with families visited the camp in great numbers yesterday afternoon. Within a few days past a considerable change has taken place in the demeanor of the men, the stringent regulations adopted by the officers having proved of great benefit in restraining disorder.

The Regiment was drilled last evening by Colonel Brehmer, from five to seven o'clock, and exhibited great improvement in their manoeuvring. The drill was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

REMOVAL OF ARMS.

It will be recollected that during the intense excitement which prevailed in this city, growing out of the approach by the Northern Central Railway of several regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, a battery of small sized cannon was taken from Fort McHenry by students of St. Timothy's College at Catonsville, was taken in charge by the city authorities and deposited for safe-keeping in the yard of the old City Hall. Marshal Kane, some time since, notified General Cadwalader of their location, and requested their removal. This not until Saturday. On that day Colonel E. R. Petherbridge, of the Thirty-ninth Maryland Militia, presented a requisition from Governor Hicks, for their delivery, to the Board of Police Commissioners. The Board accordingly gave an order for their delivery, and Colonel Petherbridge, with a detachment from the office of the Marshal of Police, by Colonel Petherbridge and Henry Stockbridge, Esq. The Marshal was absent when the demand was made, but soon as he returned they were delivered. Whilst they were being removed, however, he dispatched a message to Colonel Lewis, of the Federal Hill camp, notifying him of the fact. In order to see that they were taken to the proper place that officer despatched a command of thirty men to the City Hall, but ere they had arrived the battery had gone. It was soon ascertained that it had been removed to Fort McHenry. It belongs to the State.

JEFF. DAVIS AT RICHMOND

The Washington Sunday Chronicle of yesterday says:

A gentleman who spent a few days in Richmond, and returned to Washington last evening, states that Jeff. Davis and his family had arrived at Richmond Friday, and was staying at the Spottswood House. It was understood that he would occupy the house of H. Crenshaw, in the city, which it is said, the Confederate Congress had not arrived. The city was quiet. Nothing important from Harper's Ferry; but a general impression prevailed that there would soon be a fight. There were now about two and three thousand troops there, encamped in the suburbs. They were visited on Thursday by Jeff. Davis and his staff.

At Manassas Junction our informant ascertained that there were 2,000 to 3,000 troops stationed when he passed through. There were 8,000 more employed along the road to within seven miles of Fairfax Court House.

The Feeling in the Counties.

Among the numerous evidences we are daily in receipt of in reference to the true and loyal sentiments prevailing in the Southern counties of Maryland upon the great issue that now agitates the country, the following extracts from the proceedings of the patriotic resolutions of the late Union State Convention, held in this city on the 22d of May, gives renewed assurance that even in that county, so strongly suspected of Secession proclivities, there is a "Spartan band" that will do battle for the old flag.

Let a number of the undersigned Delegates to represent Worcester county in the Union State Convention, held in Snow Hill, on the 28th day of May, 1861, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Circumstances beyond our control prevented the Union men of Worcester county from being present in the Union State Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 23d instant, and whereas, wishing our fellow citizens in other parts of the State to certify their fidelity to the Union and our sympathy in the proceedings of that Convention, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the delegated authority of the Union men of Worcester county, in behalf of our constituents, fully endorse the resolutions adopted by said Convention.

Resolved, That the above be published in the "Worcester Shield" and "Baltimore American."

G. W. P. SMITH,
E. HUBERTL,
S. S. MCMASTER,
THOMAS TIMMONS.

Snow Hill, May 28, 1861.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—Letters from St. Thomas, of the 13th ultimo, state that business there, owing to unsatisfactory tidings from the United States, was much depressed, with little prospect of a reaction; in fact it was anticipated the commerce would get duller as the war in the States progresses.

Spain still holds possession of the ex-Dominican republic, but it was supposed she would not be allowed to keep possession of it.

From Laguayra they had received the news that politics in and about Caracas were again looking gloomy, and revolutions were anticipated.

American bills were scarce, and would continue so until there is some change in the present embarrassments in the United States.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:

Information has been received in this city that for several days past no work has been done on the entrenchments now in possession of the Secessionist forces in Virginia. The work was not more than half finished when the plan of operation seems to have been changed. General Beckett is the ranking officer in command of the rebel forces at that point and at Centreville, seven miles beyond, on the Manassas road, are estimated not to exceed ten thousand. The rumor that the Secessionists are to move forward two regiments to Fairfax Court House, seventeen miles from Washington, is not credited here.

"A MASSACHUSETTS CAPTAIN—*Reporters of the War.*—The following report upon the subject of the conduct of Massachusetts troops at Washington contains the following incident:

"We have met many captains like one whom I could name in the Massachusetts Fifth—the stalwart man, every inch of whose six feet is of soldier stamp; the captain who eschews hotel dinners, and takes every meal with his men, eating only what they eat; who is their resolute and rigid commander when on duty, but their kind and faithful companion and friend when off duty; who lies down with them on the floor, or on the floor, and if there are not blankets enough for all, refuses to use one himself; who often gets up in the night to see that the blankets cover any who have kicked them off, and carries water to any one who may be feverish and thirsty; the man who is like a father as well as a captain of his soldiers.

"He is the man who administered that stern rebuke the other day to the upstart West Point Cadet sent to his Massachusetts company. The first day he commanded his orders with oaths—his commands with curses. The men complained to their Captain. 'I will stop that to-morrow,' says he. The next day's drill began, and the Cadet begins to swear at the soldiers. 'Please not swear at my men, sir,' says the Captain. 'What do you know about the drill, says the Cadet, and what can you do about my swearing?' "Sir,"' says the Captain sternly, "I know this, and you ought to know it—swearing is forbidden by the army regulations, and if you continue to break the rule, I'll order my men to march off the ground, and they'll obey me, and leave you to swear alone." The Cadet took the rebuke, and swore no more at that company.

The same report thus compliments the Reporters now following the army, and their influence for good:

"The influence of these men and demoralization attendant on armies will be lessened by that modern corrective power which is working wonders among the Southern States—the power of the pen, which is spreading among the material forces—the power of the press. The reporter is everywhere—at the drill, in the tent, upon the field. Nothing escapes him. His eye is upon every officer and every man; his ear is open to every complaint; his pen is under every pocket, his mouses, and he moves, and is everywhere, until he scents out the truth. This is his true and noble game; and, despite his extravagance, and a sensation paragraph, he generally hunts it down in the end. Your reporter will not only do much to prevent peculation and abuses, but he will do more—he will teach these camps, civil war—tyranny among the officers and brutalization among the men."

Pile Blockaded by the Powhattan.

The turbulent Mobile Advertiser of May 28th, in a paragraph evidently intended to feel the pulse of the blockade of our Lincoln has come at last, for the o'clock yesterday blor was inaugurated about eleven miles from the city, and took Bulay, where our steamers channel entrance of Mobile to command the ship miles, more or less, off Fort—coming to about seven "We are apprised of this fact.

Information was received up from Fort Morgan yesterdaentlemen who came down in a small craft in the war vessel on "Carondelet" left Fort Morgan with orders before the The fort welcomed the blockading steamsaints, playing the United States Flag—but it was by dis- *Union down*, and floated from the staff but sobeyed "stars and bars" of the Confederacy. Joke on Lincoln

We are informed that the vessel alluded to is the Powhatan.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[*By Steamer Adelaide.*]

The steamer Adelaide arrived here at seven o'clock Saturday and reports a continued state of quietude prevailing at Old Point, notwithstanding a large force of men were hard at work at the Arsenal outside of the Fortress, the smithery and the ordnance department.—The regular dress parades of the force of regulars inside are represented as beautiful and unexceptionable in the extreme; the men are well uniformed and equipped, and their cleanliness and sobriety highly commended. This is owing in a great measure to Colonel Dimmock, who has exclusive command of the post. The same remarks, however, cannot be made as far as regards some of the volunteer regiments, who, unused to camp life, are not very cleanly nor orderly.

A steamer came into Hampton Roads on Thursday night, having on board ten companies of raw recruits without arms or uniforms. They would be supplied forthwith, and drilled incessantly until they attained proficiency. The steamer George Peabody, Captain Pritchard, which reached the Fortress a day or two since, for the purpose of carrying off the Fortmouth and Norfolk refugees, left for Baltimore yesterday evening. There were some refugees who still remain on the Cumberland, where some of them are said to be seasick. It could not be ascertained where they designed going, and they hardly know themselves, as they have no homes.

Among the passengers by the Adelaide was Captain Usher, U. S. R. S., who left for Washington in the first train, with the intention of calling upon the Secretary of the Navy, and receiving permission to go to Norfolk and remove his daughter, whom he had not seen for two years, having been on service in Oregon. It is hoped he will be permitted to go, as it is understood that nearly all the arms of several organizations have been removed within the past month by the members, some to their private dwellings and the remainder to places unknown.

The Point was that of a schooner from Boston with a cargo of over six thousand pounds of halibut, present to one of the Massachusetts regiments. They were all fine, large fish and came fresh and in good order upon ice, the latter belonging to the Captain, who deserved making a nice speculation out of it, but it was no go, as there is an abundant ice crop laid up by Mr. Willard at the Hygeia ice house. The soldiers upon receiving the fish were overjoyed, and but few minutes elapsed ere the entire culinary department of the camp was in active operation, and the halibut cooking in various styles.

The arrest of the young Baltimorean, George H. Tyler, by order of General Butler, was occasioned by a letter received from Baltimore charging him with participating in the murderous onslaught upon the Sixth Infantry of Massachusetts. The young gentleman arrived at the Fortress was that he would be finally sent to Washington. He is now at Fort McHenry.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31, 5 P. M.

Messrs. Dobbin & Fulton:

The Naval Brigade has landed and encamped near Hampton. Great complaint is made of their want of arms, uniform and camp equipage. When will the authorities in New York learn that it is the height of folly and cruelty to send troops to the seat of war in this condition? Colonel Bartlett has nearly 500 men in full view of the enemy's batteries without arms, and he has yet with him four more regiments from New York are hourly expected. A battery of heavy cannon is being erected at the point of Hampton, which will commandantly pass Sewell's Point, just beyond the range of the rebel battery, whose sentinels are visible.—The point is well chosen, and the work is being pushed forward. Hitherto no shot has been fired, cruelly abandoning the slaves unfit for labor. Two hundred free negroes have been forced across James River to work on the rebel intrenchments. A promint Union man told me to-day that not ten men in Elizabeth City county are for the Union, and that a distinguished secessionist has confessed that his party were all deceived.

N. O. J.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES AT FORTRESS MONROE.—General Butler has written a long letter to Mr. Cassidy, Scott, in relation to fugitive slaves taking refuge within his lines:

"Since I wrote my last," (says General Butler,) "the question in regard to slave property is becoming one of very serious magnitude. The rebels have hitherto, I have been informed, employed their negroes in the batteries, and are preparing to employ them in the intrenchments. Many of these escapes from them are very numerous, and a squad has come in this morning (May 27), and my pickets are bringing their women and children South. The men I have set to work upon the intrenchments, and have put them into my service, and have yet to hear of the first act of insubordination, or even of a disposition to quarrel among themselves. Of course, these men can be dealt with upon the theory on which, I assigned to treat the services of able bodied men and women who come within our lines. Without the order I gave you a detailed account in my last despatch.

"I am in the utmost doubt what to do with this species of property. These men are not slaves for a long time, if they ever were slaves, under the laws of Virginia, but they are held to be such by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a power which, for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the judgment of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the point at issue.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive department. The President, believing that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, and after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate the powers that are conferred on Congress, thereby grants, and legislative powers which it expressly prohibits; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted, giving Congress the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. To prevent its being construed indefinitely somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the existence of civil liberty, and the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was upon these principles that the legislation of Congress at Newport News are to-day liberally supplied with fresh provisions, from want of which they have greatly suffered. Notwithstanding hard work in the trenches the Massachusetts and Vermont Regiments have been sent down nearly one thousand letters for their Northern friends.

A gentleman who left Yorktown at 4 P. M. yesterday states that there were 5,000 troops stationed when he passed through. There were 8,000 more employed along the road to within seven miles of Fairfax Court House.

The Feeling in the Counties.

Among the numerous evidences we are daily in receipt of in reference to the true and loyal sentiments prevailing in the Southern counties of Maryland upon the great issue that now agitates the country, the following extracts from the proceedings of the patriotic resolutions of the late Union State Convention, held in this city on the 22d of May, gives renewed assurance that even in that county, so strongly suspected of Secession proclivities, there is a "Spartan band" that will do battle for the old flag.

Let a number of the undersigned Delegates to represent Worcester county in the Union State Convention, held in Snow Hill, on the 28th day of May, 1861, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Circumstances beyond our control prevented the Union men of Worcester county from being present in the Union State Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 23d instant, and whereas, wishing our fellow citizens in other parts of the State to certify their fidelity to the Union and our sympathy in the proceedings of that Convention, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the delegated authority of the Union men of Worcester county, in behalf of our constituents, fully endorse the resolutions adopted by said Convention.

Resolved, That the above be published in the "Worcester Shield" and "Baltimore American."

G. W. P. SMITH,
E. HUBERTL,
S. S. MCMASTER,
THOMAS TIMMONS.

Snow Hill, May 28, 1861.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—Letters from St. Thomas, of the 13th ultimo, state that business there, owing to unsatisfactory tidings from the United States, was much depressed, with little prospect of a reaction; in fact it was anticipated the commerce would get duller as the war in the States progresses.

Spain still holds possession of the ex-Dominican republic, but it was supposed she would not be allowed to keep possession of it.

From Laguayra they had received the news that politics in and about Caracas were again looking gloomy, and revolutions were anticipated.

American bills were scarce, and would continue so until there is some change in the present embarrassments in the United States.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:

Information has been received in this city that for several days past no work has been done on the entrenchments now in possession of the Secessionist forces in Virginia. The work was not more than half finished when the plan of operation seems to have been changed. General Beckett is the ranking officer in command of the rebel forces at that point and at Centreville, seven miles beyond, on the Manassas road, are estimated not to exceed ten thousand. The rumor that the Secessionists are to move forward two regiments to Fairfax Court House, seventeen miles from Washington, is not credited here.

"A MASSACHUSETTS CAPTAIN—*Reporters of the War.*—The following report upon the subject of the conduct of Massachusetts troops at Washington contains the following incident:

"We have met many captains like one whom I could name in the Massachusetts Fifth—the stalwart man, every inch of whose six feet is of soldier stamp; the captain who eschews hotel dinners, and takes every meal with his men, eating only what they eat; who is their resolute and rigid commander when on duty, but their kind and faithful companion and friend when off duty; who lies down with them on the floor, or on the floor, and if there are not blankets enough for all, refuses to use one himself; who often gets up in the night to see that the blankets cover any who have kicked them off, and carries water to any one who may be feverish and thirsty; the man who is like a father as well as a captain of his soldiers.

"He is the man who administered that stern rebuke the other day to the upstart West Point Cadet sent to his Massachusetts company. The first day he commanded his orders with oaths—his commands with curses. The men complained to their Captain. 'I will stop that to-morrow,' says he. The next day's drill began, and the Cadet begins to swear at the soldiers. "Please not swear at my men, sir," says the Captain. 'What do you know about the drill, says the Cadet, and what can you do about my swearing?' "Sir,"' says the Captain sternly, "I know this, and you ought to know it—swearing is forbidden by the army regulations, and if you continue to break the rule, I'll order my men to march off the ground, and they'll obey me, and leave you to swear alone." The Cadet took the rebuke, and swore no more at that company.

The same report thus compliments the Reporters now following the army, and their influence for good:

"The influence of these men and demoralization attendant on armies will be lessened by that modern corrective power which is working wonders among the South—the power of the pen, which is spreading among the material forces—the power of the press. The reporter is everywhere—at the drill, in the tent, upon the field. Nothing escapes him. His eye is upon every officer and every man; his ear is open to every complaint; his pen is under every pocket, his mouses, and he moves, and is everywhere, until he scents out the truth. This is his true and noble game; and, despite his extravagance, and a sensation paragraph, he generally hunts it down in the end. Your reporter will not only do much to prevent peculation and abuses, but he will do more—he will teach these camps, civil war—tyranny among the officers and brutalization among the men."

THE MERRYMAN CASE.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Ex parte JOHN MERRYMAN: { Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the Courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant the writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The pet

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Published Morning and Evening
BY DOBBIN & FULTON.
OFFICE No. 138 BALTIMORE STREET.
ROBERT A. DOBBIN.] [CHARLES C. FULTON.

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Baltimore American.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 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.

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The following is a list of the Agents of the Baltimore Daily American in the various towns and cities in the adjoining States, in which it is daily served by carriers to regular subscribers:

W. D. Shepherd.....Washington, Dist. Columbia.
M. D. Russell.....Washington, Dist. Columbia.
George R. French.....Annapolis, Maryland.
Jo'n Jarvis.....Annapolis, Maryland.
James Duvall.....Laurel, Maryland.
John W. Scott.....Hagerstown, Maryland.
George G. Lashford.....Annapolis Junction, Md.
M. Carroll, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains and Baltimore and Washington trains.
James Wilson.....Westminster, Maryland.
W. Scotten.....North East, Maryland.
W. Giles.....Elkton, Maryland.
A. M. Templeton.....Havre de Grace, Maryland.
Isaac R. Russell.....New York, Per the express.
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Jos. Bradhead.....Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
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F. L. Herring.....Westminster, Maryland.
Davis & Merkle, on the Northern Central Railroad trains
Charles Fry.....Columbia, Pennsylvania.
Sayler & McDonald.....Columbia, Pennsylvania.
Josiah Knodle.....Boonsboro', Maryland.
M. C. Totten.....Piedmont, Virginia.
Jas. E. Price.....Winchester, Virginia.
D. F. Smith, Agent.....Frederick, Maryland.
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J. S. Hedging.....Hancock, Maryland.
Josephus Ground.....Leitersburg, Maryland.
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W. A. Turner.....Graton, Virginia.

Agents in other towns and cities will be furnished at the rate of $1.50 per hundred copies—cash in advance.

Letter from Dr. Christopher C. Cox.

Hon. J. W. Crisfield: EASTON, May 30, 1861.

Dear Sir—I take this early occasion to congratulate you upon your recent nomination to Congress by a Union Convention of this District, and to tender my cordial concurrence in the action of that body thus expressed. In you, as Representative, both the District and the State will, I am sure, find a bold and able champion of those principles dear to a large majority of the citizens of this gallant old Commonwealth, and upon the success of which must depend that she is great and glorious in national character and renown.

Notwithstanding the reckless effort on the part of unscrupulous demagogues to sever the ties and bonds of this great Confederacy, we are still the subjects of a powerful Government, now in the eighth decade of its existance, under whose benign sway we have become a mighty nation, respected and honored wherever, on the ocean's wide waves, floats the proud banner of the stars.

That Government must be maintained. No alternative is left us. The past, in the sepulchral voices of her dead patriots, demands it; the present, in the shouts from ten thousand channels of industry and interest; the future, in the reflected utterances of coming generations of men; the hopes of liberty in the earth—all demand the perpetuity of this magnificent scheme of popular royalty.

But while the maintenance of the laws and the restoration of the Union should be the object of every true patriot's hopes and efforts, it must be remembered that peaceful measures of redress, while detracting in no regard from the dignity of the Government, furnish the only rational expectation of healthy and permanent reunion. Dissevered States may be forced together by the strong arm of war, as the more powerful kindle the weaker, but it will be the union of submission, not of voluntary acquiescence. Amity, based upon mutual confidence and esteem, and strengthened by suitable guarantees of protection to the rights of all, constitutes the only bond which can recombine the shattered parts of our Republic in completeness and strength.

Let, then, the sword, North and South, be returned to its scabbard, and let those who shall assemble in the old halls of legislation, over which broods a darker pall than ever before shadowed its massive domes, diligently about those measures of peaceful restoration befitting a great nation in this era of Christian civilization. *Let the ultima ratio regum*, be secured into that milder logic dispensed by the humble fisherman upon the banks of the Jordan—and even yet the Union may be saved! Do not regard it as presumption in me while addressing you as one of the legislators of the nation in this perplexing crisis, to add the language of that old Roman poet so much conned in our school days,

"Em tibi symbolum; pacique impenso morem,
Parcite subjectis——"

Pledging you my earnest support and best wishes, I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully and truly,

CHRIS. C. COX.

PARIS LETTER.

The British Proclamation—The Moniteur's Comments—Tone of the French Press Toward the United States—Reception of Mr. Dayton, &c., &c.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*]

PARIS, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The proclamation of the Queen of England puts an end to all doubt relative to the attitude of the British Government in the great contest which now divides the American people. A strict neutrality is enjoined upon the subjects of the Queen, and the law of nations, upon this point, is sufficiently expounded. English subjects are specially prohibited from entering the military or naval service of either belligerent, or from supplying vessels, to be used as ships of war, privateers, or transports to carry troops, munitions or contraband of war. This is the really important part of the proclamation, and it places a veto upon the project supposed to have been entertained by the owners of the steamship "Great Eastern," of chartering her to the Government of the United States. At the time the "Great Eastern" sailed on her second voyage to America, with a corporal's guard of passengers, I noticed, in one of the Paris journals, the rather malicious observation that, if she should happen to be lost in the service of Uncle Sam, that wealthy old gentleman would be able to pay for her, and the stockholders would be rid of a bad job. The Queen's proclamation deprives the owners of the big ship of even this distant hope.

The Moniteur of yesterday, in pointing out the principal features of the proclamation, comments upon the paragraph forbidding British subjects to engage in privateering in the following terms:

"This prescription would have been superfluous if the decision of the Congress of Paris, abolishing the fitting out of privateers, had been adopted by the United States; and the Government of the Union has only itself to blame, if the State of the South avail themselves against it of the barbarous arm which it refused to relinquish."

The Moniteur of this morning mentions the arrival at Liverpool of the Hon. C. F. Adams, and gives, in extenso, a translation of the address presented to Mr. Adams by the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, with Mr. Adams' speech in reply. The French official journal remarks that the newly appointed Minister of the United States was not slow to avail himself of the occasion, and, addressing himself to expressing a desire to preserve the friendly relations of friendship between the United States and England.

Throughout the controversy existing for five months past in America, the French people have manifested the kindliest feelings toward our country, irrespective of party or section, and the hope has been constantly reiterated that some satisfactory compromise would be adopted, or, in any event, that we might be spared the horrors of a civil war. To these honorable and humane sentiments there has been one exception, and the journal which represent the Ultramontane and Legitimist faction have, from the commencement of our domestic trouble, assumed a tone of bitterness and malignity unhalloed every fresh complication, every additional disaster to either North or South, with loud rejoicings. The uninstructed reader would naturally be led to suppose that the American people had perpetrated some foul wrong upon the cause of the French Bourbons and their allies; the reverse is the truth, and the journals avenging after a fashion peculiarly their own.

The truth, however, is, that Legitimist journals think they have discovered in the political turmoils of the Union a conclusive and triumphant argument against democratic institutions, and they are only from being their home adversaries over our shoulders. The Siecle, a liberal journal of immense circulation, has recently published in our service, and handles without gloves the partisans of "Divine right." Here is a specimen:

"Franchises," says the Siecle "should remember that the influence and support of France greatly contributed to the founding of the United States. They should remember that the aid extended by France to the struggling Colonies was the highest inspiration of the ancient Monarchy.****** Why, then, rejoice at the destruction not of one's own work? The Legitimists do very little honor to their history. They have but one noble page, and that they tear to stoms!"

I learn to day, from reliable authority, that the Government of the Emperor has resolved to reinforce the French squadron on the coast of America, and that preparations are being actively made at Toulon, to fit out a fleet of steam war vessels for that service, the command of which, it is expected, will be conferred upon Rear-Admiral Le Barbier.

Mr. Dayton, Minister of the United States to the Court of France, had yesterday his first interview with M. Thouvenel, the Emperor's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Dayton was accompanied by Mr. Robert Walsh, who, since the retirement of Mr. Faulkner, is acting as Secretary of the Legation. The reception of Mr. Dayton by the Emperor Napoleon will probably take place on Sunday, or Sunday week.

A very important and exciting debate on the Syrian Question has just been brought to a termination in the French Senate. A number of petitions, signed by many thousands of names, had been presented to that body, praying that measures might be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the massacres in Syria. An intense feeling of solicitude had been manifested throughout France, in consequence of the announcement of the withdrawal of the French army of occupation, on the 5th proximo. Several very eloquent speeches were made in favor of sending the petitions to the minister of Foreign Affairs, and to the Minister of State—which would be equivalent to a protest against the evacuation of Syria—and this course would undoubtedly have been adopted by the Senate had not the remarks of M. Billault, one of the orator Ministers, placed matters in such a totally different light, that the order of the day was enthusiastically voted, with only two voices in the negative! Here is the whole secret, in a nutshell: France evacuates Syria, in conformity with treaty stipulations. The Emperor Napoleon, after Jonah 30, is absent from all engagements, and, if one Christian hair is harmed by Mussulman fanaticism, the days of the Turkish Government are numbered.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES—$24,000 STOLEN.—One of the most audacious and extensive series of forgeries, says the Washington (Penn.) Examiner, ever perpetrated in this region of country has just within the past few days been brought to public light. The accomplished perpetrator of these villainies is named John W. Smith, and resided, previous to his flight, near Patterson's Mills, in the southwestern portion of this county. The total amount of forgeries successively perpetrated already brought to light, sum up something near $24,000. The forgeries consisted principally, if not entirely, of negotiable paper, upon which were the false endorsements of a number of the best known and most substantial men of Smith's own neighborhood.

Notes disposed of to Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, of Washington, $14,000; to Wm. Smith & Son, $3,000; to Franklin Bank of Washington, $1,000; to Wheeling Banks, $8,000; to Wellsburg Bank, $3,000.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are forgeries, Smith leaves other liabilities behind him amounting to some $5,000 or $10,000.

Jefferson Davis' Fast Day—Proclamation.

To the People of the Confederate States:

When a people who recognize their dependence upon God feel themselves surrounded by perils and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past, and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give to the public manifestations of gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the Earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor.—Knowing that righteous and Christian motives cause us gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights, to strengthen our weakness; crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to hear our prayer, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and country.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
Successor to Dr. G. A. Harris,
61 W. Charles street

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Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Beware of Counterfeits!
IS SOLD
In Gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.
See the signature on the wrapper, LEA & PERRINS' NAME on the Stopper, and LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE on the Bottle.
Wholesale by CROSBY & MILLER, Chemists, Sole Agents for the United States.
Baltimore, May 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GASLIGHT COMPANY, JUNE 1, 1861.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital for the last six months, payable at the Union Bank of Maryland on or after Monday next. By order of
COLUMBUS O'DONNELL,
jel-2t [Daily papers copy.] President.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—BALTIMORE, June 3, 1861.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that the ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, from the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,
GEO. W. MILLER, Cashier.
jel-2aawsw

NOTICE.—For value received, I have sold and transferred to my father, Joseph Noury, all the stock and leases appertaining to the business heretofore conducted in the name of JOSEPH NOURY & SONS. Said business name will no longer be used for any purpose whatever, except liquidation, for which purpose only said Joseph Noury alone is hereby authorized to use the same when necessary. Thankful for past favors, I take this opportunity from business.
EDWARD A. NOURY.
Baltimore, May 31, 1861. jel-2aawsw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WEST & JEVENS is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
CHRISTOPHER WEST,
JOHN W. JEVENS.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm will please call and make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to receive all claims due the concern. All the indebtedness of the firm will be paid by him
CHRISTOPHER WEST
Baltimore, June 1st, 1861. jel-3t*

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF BALTIMORE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS,
JUNE 1st, 1861.
The Cars of the Green and Gay Street Line will not run on Baltimore Street after Monday, June 3rd.
Passengers will be transferred to and from any of the other lines at the corners of Gay and Baltimore streets and Green and Baltimore street.
ROBT. MCCULLOH, Superintendent.
jel-3t

HOPE FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY!
ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS TREATED BY *ELECTRICAL CURRENTS*,
In a new, application to the Science of
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for extracting Calomel, eradicating Scrofula, &c.
All Nervous Affections, Uterine Disease, Liver Diseases; Difficulties of Respiration, of Secretion and Circulation; Glandular, Brain and Spinal Derangements speedily cured.
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PLASTER.
ROSENDALE CEMENT
AND
CALCINED PLASTER.
Just received and for sale by
CARR, GIESE & CO.,
jel-3t 21 Spear's wharf.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., JUNE 1, 1861.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until the 15th day of June next, for the construction and equipment of STEAM SCREW GUN-BOATS, including spars, rigging, sails, anchors and cables, boats and davits, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a steam machinery, for each service.
The steam machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.
Proposals will only be received from parties who are actually engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.
Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidship. Working plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the proposals there will be required the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.
The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require, giving separate items for what is intended for the vessel to be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and ten days from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in the sixty days after being launched.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject that all at option.
Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified. jel-3t

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[G. W. BARRUS'
(CASH HOUSE),
311 BALTIMORE STREET.

RICH LAVELLAS	37½ cts.
STRIPE BAREGES	18¾ cts.
ENGLISH BAREGES	12½ cts.

ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED—

SUPER RICH BASQUE	$11.
EXTRA DO.	$15&23.

More of those BLACK SILK at ..... 85 cts.
More of those INDIA CHECK at ..... 50 cts.
ONE PRICE.
G. W. BARRUS,
311 Baltimore street.
CASH HOUSE.

(OLOVERED)
BAGS
12,000 CLOVERSEED BAGS.
20,000 2, 2½ and 3 bushel GRAIN BAGS.
16,000 2, 2½ and 3 bushel SHIPPING BAGS.
5,000 Medium and Extra GUNNY BAGS.
FOR SALE BY
PRINTED FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, CORN MEAL and SALT BAGS, of every size and variety of style.
BALTIMORE BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 17 South street.
Bags printed to order will find a better article, at lower prices than elsewhere, by addressing as above.
BALTIMORE BAG FACTORY,
No. 17 South street.

SANKING HOUSE
OF
J. J. NICHOLSON & SONS.
284
WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
(Corner McClellan street).

DOORS, BLINDS.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers at extremely low rates for cash, by
GEO. W. STEVENS,
47 W. Pratt street.

GOLD AND SILVER
Bought by
LEONARD J. TORMEY,
No. 19 South street.

FURNITURE.
S. S. STEVENS & SONS,
WAREROOMS—MARBLE BUILDING,
234 HANOVER STREET,
OPPOSITE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, MARBLE
DINING ROOM,
CHAMBER,
CHURCH,
AND SCHOOL
FURNITURE.
Constantly on hand a large stock of every grade of
SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
including
MATTRESSES, BEDDING,
COTS, SPRING BEDS,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
FACTORY NO. 6 LOW STREET,
Near Front Street Theatre.

VIRGINIA MONEY
TAKEN FOR
REFRIGERATORS.
LARRABEE'S
UNEQUALLED
VENTILATED
REFRIGERATORS
ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
First.—They are divided into three distinct apartments.
Second.—The Ice is closed up whereby one-third less Ice is required.
Third.—They are thoroughly ventilated. They present a handsome appearance, and are provided with a stand for furnishing a full supply of cold water without additional Ice. We invite an examination before purchasing.
E. LARRABEE & SONS,
NO. 94 S. CALVERT STREET.
ALSO,
THE NIAGARA JET SHOWER BATH.
WATER COOLERS,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
WATER FILLERS,
TO PURIFY WATER.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
RAILROAD SCALES,
MAIL SCALES,
SPRING SCALES,
HARDWARE SCALES,
WOOD'S PATENT SCALES,
BOSWORTH'S PATENT SCALES,
COUNTER SCALES,
Scales of every variety, not weighing from 1 gr. to 650 tons, manufactured by the Fairbanks Scale Manufacturers.
Scales in the Baltimore Scale Warehouse are regulated to the standard of the BALTIMORE SCALE WAREHOUSE, NO. 11 SOUTH STREET.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 11 South street.

KINGSTON, PA., July 24, 1860.—It having come to our knowledge that certain parties in Baltimore are OFFERING COAL AS KINGSTON COAL, we, the undersigned, hereby certify that WM. McCLYMONT & CO. are the only parties from whom KINGSTON COAL can be obtained.
C. S. MALTBY, President.
WM. G. CHASE, Superintendent.

KINGSTON COMPANY'S COAL.—We are now receiving our usual supply of KINGSTON COAL, and will keep it on hand during the season.
WM. McCLYMONT & CO.
West Falls avenue, first yard below Pratt street bridge.
Also, of our Agent, C. M. DESHON, No. 34 SECOND STREET.

NEW AND RICH JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,
A. E. HARNDEN,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 10 N. GAY ST.
Has in store a beautiful assortment of new styles and patterns of Rich Jewelry, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Set Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, &c., Ear Rings, Brackets, Finger Rings, set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest and Watch Chains, Miniatures, Locket Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins, Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Spectacles, Gold Bands, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, &c., &c.
Also, a variety of Silver Goods, Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Egg Boilers, Fruit Stands, Pearl Handle Dessert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms. tfr

TEAS, NEW CROP.—The finest imported to this city, consisting of Young Hyson, Green and Black Teas, ranging from 50 cents per pound, for sale by
H. HAMPSON,
21 Hanover street.

NOW IS THE TIME.—Building Materials are selling at low rates. Labor is plenty. Improve these advantages for building, and fill up your vacant lots with hand some dwellings and stores.
LOTS ALL SIZES may be purchased adjoining the above.
BUILDER'S DEPOT,
N. W. Pratt street.

JAMES B. LATIMER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For nearly all the States and Territories in the Union.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER OF ST. PAUL AND FAYETTE STREETS.

PETROLEUM OIL.—50 bbls. Petroleum Oil in store and for sale in lots to suit by EBERT & WARFIELD, 10 Spear's wharf.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
FOR CASH ONLY.
The great difficulty of collections, with a heavy stock of RICH GOODS, induces us to sell
FOR CASH ONLY.
And we have determined to put down everything to cost prices, to run out our stock to meet the present emergency
PARR'S CHINA HALLS,
210 BALTIMORE STREET,
NEAR CHARLES.

WILLIAM W. KENNEDY, JOHN A. WILLIAMS.
JOHN A. WILLIAMS & CO.
MAHOGANY AND LUMBER YARDS.
Office No. 138 E. Charles street.

Mahogany,	Oak,	Maple,
Rosewood,	Ash,	Pine,
Walnut,	Cherry,	Poplar, &c.

And all other MATERIALS used by CABINET MAKERS AND COACH MAKERS, WHEELWRIGHTS AND CARPENTERS.

THE AQUARIUS.
This novel and useful invention will be appreciated by thousands who have felt the want of just such a convenience. It is the most perfect and complete hand apparatus for throwing water ever invented. It will throw about EIGHT GALLONS OF WATER PER MINUTE FIFTY FEET HIGH. For WATERING GARDENS, SPRINKLING FLUIDS ON TREES AND SHRUBBERY, WASHING WINDOWS AND CARRIAGES, EXTINGUISHING FIRES and all such purposes, it is invaluable. The price is so low that one should be had by every family. For sale by
CORTLAN & CO.,
House Furnishers,
Nos. 216 and 218 Baltimore street.

LOOKING-GLASSES.
FOR PARLOR AND PICTURE FRAMES.
We are offering new and beautiful style OVAL FIRE and PLATE GLASS MIRROR FRAMES, also, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, MARBLE TABLETS, Brass and Japanned Cornices, and are constantly manufacturing GILT WORK in all the varieties. Our work is called
EF Warranted moderate.
H. EARRETT & BRO.,
Carvers and Gilders,
No. 211 Baltimore street.

2,000 SWEET HAVANA ORANGES, finest of the season, for sale by
A. J. HAMPSON,
81 North Charles street

Special Notices.

ALL POSTAL SERVICE IN THE STATES OF Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas will be suspended from and after the 31st ultimo.
Letters for office temporarily closed by this order will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, except those for West Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling, as per order received at Post Office.
Baltimore, June 3, 1861. jel-3t

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY, M. V.—BALTIMORE, May 31, 1861.—The members of Company B, "Junior Artillery," are hereby ordered to meet on NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th day of June, for the purpose of electing commissioned officers.
By command of
J. P. WARNER, Lieut. Col.
C. W. CROCKER, Actg Adjutant.
Knowing that your patriotic hearts cause you to gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights, to strengthen our weakness; crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.
To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to hear our prayer, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and country.
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President:
R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

THE BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—As Adjourned Meeting of the Managers will be held in the CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 24 West Fayette street, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 3d, at 8 o'clock.
L. D. BLAKEBRARS,
jel-2t P&R Secretary.

HON. HENRY MAY
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
my25 tf FOURTH DISTRICT.

THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOV. HICKS, in relation to calling out the Militia of this State, has been COUNTERMANDED by order of Capt. J. C. McCONNELL, therefore no further recruiting will be carried on in this State except by the United States Army.
By order of J. C. McCONNELL,
my11-tf Commanding 1st Reg't. of Md. Vols.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND will meet in Annual Convention, at their HALL, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock M. Business of vital importance demands the presence of every member.
By order,
HENRY M. WILSON, M. D.,
may18 2awtw4d3t Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS FOR RECRUITS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—Captain J. C. McConnell will this morning OPEN A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS at No. 11 EAST BALTIMORE STREET (third story), over Patriot Office. All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, desirous of enlisting in the service of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, will apply as above, where they will be enrolled, equipped, and mustered into service.
m6-tf J. C. McCONNELL,
Capt. U. S. A.

LOST—BOOK OF DEPOSITE No. 220,833, OF THE SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE, in name of MATHIAS FUCHS. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.
A. MAYNIOT & SON'S,
Nos. 25 and 27 North Gay street.

LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Beware of Counterfeits!
IS SOLD
In Gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.
See the signature on the wrapper, LEA & PERRINS' NAME on the Stopper, and LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE on the Bottle.
Wholesale by CROSBY & MILLER, Chemists, Sole Agents for the United States.
Baltimore, May 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GASLIGHT COMPANY, JUNE 1, 1861.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital for the last six months, payable at the Union Bank of Maryland on or after Monday next. By order of
COLUMBUS O'DONNELL,
jel-2t [Daily papers copy.] President.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—BALTIMORE, June 3, 1861.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that the ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, from the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,
GEO. W. MILLER, Cashier.
jel-2aawsw

NOTICE.—For value received, I have sold and transferred to my father, Joseph Noury, all the stock and leases appertaining to the business heretofore conducted in the name of JOSEPH NOURY & SONS. Said business name will no longer be used for any purpose whatever, except liquidation, for which purpose only said Joseph Noury alone is hereby authorized to use the same when necessary. Thankful for past favors, I take this opportunity from business.
EDWARD A. NOURY.
Baltimore, May 31, 1861. jel-2aawsw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WEST & JEVENS is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
CHRISTOPHER WEST,
JOHN W. JEVENS.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm will please call and make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to receive all claims due the concern. All the indebtedness of the firm will be paid by him
CHRISTOPHER WEST
Baltimore, June 1st, 1861. jel-3t*

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF BALTIMORE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS,
JUNE 1st, 1861.
The Cars of the Green and Gay Street Line will not run on Baltimore Street after Monday, June 3rd.
Passengers will be transferred to and from any of the other lines at the corners of Gay and Baltimore streets and Green and Baltimore street.
ROBT. MCCULLOH, Superintendent.
jel-3t

HOPE FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY!
ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS TREATED BY *ELECTRICAL CURRENTS*,
In a new application to the Science of
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS
for extracting Calomel, eradicating Scrofula, &c.
All Nervous Affections, Uterine Disease, Liver Diseases; Difficulties of Respiration, of Secretion and Circulation; Glandular, Brain and Spinal Derangements speedily cured.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
572 Baltimore street, near Paca.

CEMENT
AND
PLASTER.
ROSENDALE CEMENT
AND
CALCINED PLASTER.
Just received and for sale by
CARR, GIESE & CO.,
jel-3t 21 Spear's wharf.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., JUNE 1, 1861.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until the 15th day of June next, for the construction and equipment of STEAM SCREW GUN-BOATS, including spars, rigging, sails, anchors and cables, boats and davits, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a steam machinery, for each service.
The steam machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.
Proposals will only be received from parties who are actually engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.
Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidship. Working plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the proposals there will be required the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.
The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require, giving separate items for what is intended for the vessel to be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and ten days from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in the sixty days after being launched.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject that all at option.
Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified. jel-3t

MARKED DOWN!
AT
[G. W. BARRUS'
(CASH HOUSE),
311 BALTIMORE STREET.

RICH LAVELLAS	37½ cts.
STRIPE BAREGES	18¾ cts.
ENGLISH BAREGES	12½ cts.

ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED—

SUPER RICH BASQUE	$11.
EXTRA DO.	$15&23.

More of those BLACK SILK at ..... 85 cts.
More of those INDIA CHECK at ..... 50 cts.
ONE PRICE.
G. W. BARRUS,
311 Baltimore street.
CASH HOUSE.

(OLOVERED)
BAGS
12,000 CLOVERSEED BAGS.
20,000 2, 2½ and 3 bushel GRAIN BAGS.
16,000 2, 2½ and 3 bushel SHIPPING BAGS.
5,000 Medium and Extra GUNNY BAGS.
FOR SALE BY
PRINTED FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, CORN MEAL and SALT BAGS, of every size and variety of style.
BALTIMORE BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 17 South street.
Bags printed to order will find a better article, at lower prices than elsewhere, by addressing as above.
BALTIMORE BAG FACTORY,
No. 17 South street.

Retail Dry Goods House.

3,000 CARTONS
BONNET RIBBONS,
FROM AUCTION!
Wednesday, June 5, 6, 7 and 8,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Commencing at 10 o'clock,
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED!
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
TO WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS.
ALSO, OTHER GOODS FROM AUCTION.
GOLDENBERG & WEINBERG,
67 West Baltimore street.

Bankers and Brokers.

PENNSYLVANIA.
VIRGINIA.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
PENNSYLVANIA MONEY,
YORK, HARRISBURG AND CHAMBERSBURG
FOR SALE.
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
VIRGINIA MONEY
FOR SALE.
We are always prepared to buy and sell, to any extent, ALL SOUTHERN CURRENCY, NEW YORK FUNDS AND GOLD.
We make this a special department of our business, and are ready to buy and sell, at the very best rates, in large or small sums.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.

A CARD.
VIRGINIA,
TENNESSEE,
MISSOURI,
NORTH CAROLINA
BONDS AND STOCKS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT BEST RATES.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents in New York we are prepared to execute orders on the most favorable terms.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
198 BALTIMORE STREET.
ORDERS EXECUTED BY TELEGRAPH.
The prices of Stocks in New York are received daily at our office and can be seen by calling at our BANKING HOUSE.

GOLD
AND
SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By
LEONARD J. TORMEY

Wants.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—Twenty-five hundred MEN, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Terms of service three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay twenty dollars ($20) per month. Apply at Recruiting Office, No. 119 BROADWAY, five doors from Bank street. CAPT. J. C. McCONNELL, m27-tf 78 and 80 Recruiting Officer.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—ONE THOUSAND ABLE BODIED MEN, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Terms of service three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay twenty dollars ($20) per month. Apply at Recruiting Office, 113 BALTIMORE STREET, over Bell's Store. CAPT. J. C. McCONNELL, m19-tf 113 Gay-st. Recruiting Officer.

$4,000.—The undersigned will purchase Bridge Rents to the amount of $4,000. HENRY W. ROGERS, Brokers, for thousand dollars. *Payable* quarterly. m29-tf corner Charles and Fayette streets.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell packages of STATIONERY and JEWELRY, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed) J. L. BALLARD, No. 184 Court street, Boston, Mass. m26-1m

GROUND RENTS WANTED—From $40 to $500 per annum, well secured and considerable. Call and name Arundel counties. Also, DWELLINGS on various streets; DITTO IN BALTIMORE COUNTY and GROUND RENTS. Also, wants to exchange City Property for Farms. m22-tf

GROUND RENTS.—WANTED Ground Rents of from $5 to $100 per annum—permanent and well secured. Apply to No. 37 W. FAYETTE STREET. m22-tf

Election Notices.

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 15 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, May 26th, 1861.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, President. m27-td-c3t

Lost and Found.

LOST OR MISLAID—A LIFE POLICY, No. 2,239, in Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Any person finding the same and returning to subscriber will be suitably rewarded. JOHN JONES, East Baltimore street. m26-2awtw

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE drawn by Messrs. Lafferty, Adams and McGee, dated March 26, 1861, in favor of the undersigned, payable to the order of four months, for $150, payable at Reisterstown. All persons are cautioned not negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. ALEXANDER & SON, No. 97 W. Pratt street, up stairs. m23-3t

LOST—In Chesapeake Bay, off Annapolis, from brig Louisiana, Philadelphia, a small boat, marked on the stern "Louisiana." Whoever may have picked it up will be rewarded if returned to KELSEY & GRAY, corner Buchanan's Wharf and Pratt street. 5-tf

For Sale and Hire.

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE, viz—1 of $500 per annum, payable half yearly; 1 of $150, 1 of $144, 2 of $42 each, 3 of $110 each, 1 of $200, 4 of $31 each, 4 of $25 each, 1 of $18, 1 of $16, 2 of $40 each, 2 of $36 each, 1 of $30, 1 of $20, with others at 5, 7 and 8 per cent, by HAMMOND, IRO & CO., 29 St. Paul street, Baltimore. m24-tf

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL GROUND RENT of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, permanent and well secured. Apply to No. 143 WEST PRATT STREET. m20-3t

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE.—An investment is offered of from $100 to $1,000 per annum, payable in Ground Rents, amounting to $240 per annum, that may be considered safe beyond any contingency, and yet at the high rate of interest. H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. m21-tf

FOR SALE.—FOUR STEAM ENGINES, new and complete, from ten to twenty horse power, several Boilers of 3 Tools, 30 in. lathe, All will be sold a bargain to close them out. E. LARABEE & SONS, No. 34 S. Calvert street.

FOR SALE.—A close, panelled, light COACH, built by Carlett, in excellent order. Apply at KEARNEY'S STABLES, Centre street. d10-tf

NEWPORT BOATS, of all lengths and superior build, for sale by C. H. JACKSON & CO.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A medium-sized BAY HORSE, perfectly sound and gentle, and a good leader, either in harness or under saddle. Apply to WM. C. ROBINSON, 81 Howard's wharf. m23-tf

Architects and Builders.

M. J. HYNCOCK
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 1 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

BENJAMIN F. BENNETT,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
OFFICE, BROWN'S BUILDING,
(Third Story)
Second street, Corner Gay-st.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
No. 1 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

Builders' Materials.

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

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, ASH, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER YARD
Also, Cabinet and Piano Makers' FURNISHING STORE, for all kinds of Materials, at the lowest rates.
F. E. BRENNAN, 21 NORTH GAY ST.
feb-tf 1 doors from Fayette st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

NEW METALLIC PAINT.
It contains 75 per cent. of pure IRON, and 25 per cent. of HYDRAULIC CEMENT, and will stand on iron over 300 degrees of Farenheit.
It is a perfect non-absorbent of water, and equal to lead for Steam Boilers, Water Pipes, Roofs, Tanks, Ships' Decks, Houses, Barns, Fences, Wagons, and anything exposed to the weather. Freshest oil will not rancid, and will at 50 per cent. less cost. It hardens under water, and would effectually protect vessels from the wood worm.
It is now used by many of the Railroad and Iron Companies with success.
Sold in any quantity, from 25 pounds up rds.
SOWERS & SICKS, m16-eod Agents

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK AND FRESH GOODS, WHICH WE OFFER TO JOBBERS IN OUR LINE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We name in part—
American, English & French PATENT AND WHITE ZINC, Window Glass, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES, PLATE GLASS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ENG. LINSEED OIL, WINDOW SHADES, ENG. BOILED OIL, PAINT TOOLS, WHITE LEAD, MARKING INK, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, COOPERS' GLUE, ZINC PAINT, SASH CORD, FIRE AND TURPENTINE, PREPARED CANVAS, VARNISHES IN GREAT VARIETY, TRACING PAPER, &c., &c. *ELLIS'S PATENT PREPARED PAINT.*
FAIRBANK'S, FRENCH & KINDS, DRY AND IN OIL.
E. W. C. K. DODGE & CO., 43 Baltimore street.

WETHERILL'S WHITE LEAD.—Pure White Lead, ground in oil; Snow White Zinc, do. do. No. 1 Zinc, Paste Zinc, do. do.; Brown Zinc Paint, do. do.; Black Paint, do. do.; in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 pounds. Prussian Blue, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lead Colors, Varnish, do. do.; pure dry, do.; do. Green, ground in oil, do.; Spanish Brown, do. do.; Venetian Red, do. do.; Rose Pink, in kegs of 25 lbs. Japan Varnish, Coach Varnish, Copal Varnish, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Japan

Baltimore American.

VOL. XCIII. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOURTEENTH DAY—(Friday) MORNING, May 31.

The Assembly opened at the usual hour, this morning, with prayer.

Mr. Hamill, of Ohio, presented a protest against the action of the Assembly on the state of the country. He argued, among other things, that the action of the Assembly would tend to the means of dividing the Church.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported against the overture asking the formation of a new Synod, out of portions of the Synods of Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Mr. Imbrie, from the Committee on the Narrative of the State of Religion, made an elaborate report. It represents the disturbed state of the country, and gives accounts of the condition of spiritual affairs in the various Synods and Presbyteries, and presents suggestions to the ministers, elders and Church members, as to how the efficiency of the Church can be increased. In closing, the report asks that the interests of religion be committed to God, and the interests of religion through absorption in the political duties which have fallen upon us in the present times. We have long prayed and have already cooperplained of this evil, and if the Church in general fails into this sin, what hope can we have of influencing the world? Let us pray, now, more than ever, is it important to pray, to attend the ordinances of the Church, to give liberally to benevolent objects. The Church is God's, and God will be not sunder without great sin somewhere.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Edwards rose to a question of privilege. He held in his hand the Presbyterian, which had attacked him.

A number rose to a point of order. The matter of which Dr. Edwards was about to complain was not a question of privilege cognizable by this House.

The Moderator decided the point of order well taken.

Dr. Edwards appealed from the decision.

The House sustained the decision of the Moderator, and the affair dropped, with a statement from Dr. Edwards he should enter a protest against the decision of the Moderator and the tyranny of that editor.

Mr. Baird, Secretary of the Presbyterian Historical Society, read a statement, showing what had been done by that Society in the way of preserving MSS., portraits, rare documents and pamphlets relating to the fathers, and the history of the Church. The speaker exhibited Col. Gardiner's pistols on the table. They are now among the relics in possession of the Society. Gardiner's father was a member of the Society from "Preston Pans" is undoubted.

The pistols exhibited if the pistols were placed here as an indication of the character of the Assembly. [Laughter.]

On motion, the Assembly commended the Society to the favorable consideration of the Churches.

In the meantime the Gardiner pistols were freely handled by the members of the Assembly, and comments on their great size, their fashion, &c., were indulged in.

The Assembly next took up a judicial case. It was the appeal of the Presbytery of Passaic against the decision of the Synod of New Jersey, in the matter of the case of Rev. Wm. S. Guild, of the First Church of Newark. The story is a long and intricate one. It begins with a trial of Mr. Guild by the session of the Church of which he was an elder, for betting on an election, for using profane language, and for improper conduct. The Session consumed Mr. Guild, who appealed to the Presbytery. The Presbytery sustained the charges, and Mr. Guild took his case to the Synod of New Jersey. The Synod sustained the charges, and Mr. Guild took his case to the Synod of New Jersey. The Synod sustained the charges, and Mr. Guild took his case to the Synod of Passaic appeals against the Synod to the General Assembly. The documents in the case are printed, and comprise a pamphlet of 200 pages. It would appear to have grown out of political feeling and gossip; but in its passage through the Church courts (and civil courts also, in the way of suits for slander), it has got horribly tangled and mixed up.

Addresses on the question, involving many points of Church law, were made by Messrs. Hornblower, Allen and others, which occupied the time of the body till the adjournment.

Afternoon Session.

The appeal against the Synod of New Jersey was taken up.

Rev. Dr. Jacobus (Alleghany city) moved as a substitute for Dr. Imbrie's motion to return the case for a new trial, the following: "Resolved, that the case be sent back to the Synod of New Jersey with directions that the Synod amend their record so as to specify the reasons of their decisions, and that the Synod shall be requested to do so, be heard upon the amended record."

Mr. Shipman, one of the Committee appointed by the Synod of New Jersey, gave the reasons of the Synod for the decision. He deemed it a bad policy to send this record back to the New Jersey Synod for trial. He urged that the Assembly give the matter more consideration.

Rev. Dr. Hall (Rochester, N. Y.,) advocated the sending back of the decision.

Rev. Mr. Hamill spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Lillard viewed the matter as a complaint by a Presbytery against one of the Synods, and should be so considered.

After some further debate Rev. Dr. Jacobus withdrew his substitute.

A motion to lay the whole subject on the table to proceed at once by the case was lost.

The question was then put on Mr. Imbrie's motion, which was agreed to. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the case be returned to the Synod for a new trial, if such new trial be required; first, because it appears from the record of the Synod that the original parties in the case were not heard in the judgment of the Assembly being Mr. William B. Gold and the Committee prosecuting for common fame, and secondly, because the decision of the Synod were not received according to the regulations of the Book of Discipline.

Judge Lawrence, of Illinois, was next taken up, the case of T. F. Worrell vs. the Synod of Illinois, setting forth the appeal of the former against the latter, refusing to sustain his appeal from the Presbytery of Bloomington. It appears that the case originated before the session of the Church of Bloomington, on charges preferred against the Rev. Mr. Worrell by the session of the Church. After an examination, the session convicted him, and passed sentence, excluding him from the communion of the Church. He appealed to the Presbytery of Bloomington, which refused to sustain the appeal.

An appeal was then taken from thence to the Synod, which refused also to sustain the appeal. From this decision of the Synod of Illinois this appeal is taken to the General Assembly.

The specific charges were then read, together with the decisions of the Synod, &c., and, without finishing the reading of the case, the assembly adjourned.

Evening Session.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Layton, of Ohio.

Judge Ewing moved that the Board of Education be instructed to make no appropriation to a beneficiary to a second or third year's course, if he shall report and be refused application from the Presbytery under whose care the beneficiary is placed. Agreed to.

The Committee on Church Polity, to whom was referred a request that Joseph Warner, late general agent of the Northwest Seminary, might be paid for services rendered, asked to be discharged.

After some debate, Dr. Musgrave moved to refer the subject to the Board of Directors of the Northwest Seminary. Agreed to.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported a long list of names of those who desire to be excused from their attendance in the sessions of the Assembly.—Agreed to.

A motion to take up the report of the Committee on Systematic Beneficence was put and agreed to.

The unfinished business of the Assembly was then taken up.

The judicial case of Worrell vs. the Synod of Illinois was then considered. The testimony in the case was read, and the discussion of the case was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

Fifteenth Day—(Saturday)

At the opening of the session this morning, there was but a small attendance of both delegates and spectators. During the entire morning there were but comparatively few business persons in the Church. Many of the delegates have already retired, and left the city.

The proceedings were opened by an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick.

The appeal from Rev. Dr. Worrell, from the decision of the Synod of Illinois, which was the unfinished business of last night, at the time of adjournment, was the first business taken up.

The appeal was debated at much length, the discussion occupying the entire morning.

Judge Scates, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the appeal, and the Rev. Mr. Price upon behalf of the Synod of Illinois.

As the roll was called, a number of the delegates gave their views upon the question at issue.

THE IRISH REPRIEVER'S CAMP ADVENTURE.—The correspondent of the New York Leader writes from the camp of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, in Virginia:

The Sixth Ward is represented by a tent having over it a handsome sign, naming it the "Shoddy Hotel," and it has a "city" on one side; a foaming glass of ale on the other; vine leaf ornaments between, and the name in Gothic characters. I forgot to state that the tent stands on a corner or boulevard it stands—our canvas city within the fortification being of late growth, and hard to get the bearings of. The streets are known as Broadway, Fanburb terrace, the Boulevard de Mooney, the Rue de Nugent, and many other such high-sounding localities. But to return to the Shoddy Hotel. It is kept-staff in front of it, with the Stars and Stripes flying—Johny Sisson having first made the mistake of putting the Stars and Stripes in the bottom, which some wag forced on him in the hurry of his visit to that city. Its true character was specially discovered—in time to prevent its being hauled; and the present building run up with the assistance of Father Mooney, who climbed half-way up the pole to undo a hitch in the halyards, and hoisted the flag in the proper way to the breeze. In this tent are located Johnny Sisson, commander-in-chief, Peter Dempsey (alias Dempsey), Neat Dolan, James Smith (attached to the Commissary's staff), caterer, and Hugh Gillespie. Amongst the visitors yesterday were Lieut. Colonel Duryea, Lieutenants Coonan and Fogarty (both excellent officers), and Lieutenant Murphy, of the Sixth Ward, who has dropped the schoolmaster's ferule and taken up the sword.

Terrible Affair at New York—An Avowed Secessionist Shot Dead.

One of the most exciting affairs that has taken place in this city for years happened last Friday afternoon in a large beer saloon in Prince street, near McDougal. A man was shot through the heart, and while the murderer of the dead man's good job escape, no one except the Police attempted to effect his arrest.

The house in which the affair occurred is a three-story building, No. 199 Prince street. The basement is occupied as a lager beer saloon, by John H. Simmes. The first floor is occupied as a grocery and dry goods, by John Swain, and he is the man who was killed. The upper portion of the building is occupied by several families.

The facts, as related by those acquainted with the deceased, and who witnessed the affray, are substantially as follows:

Yesterday afternoon about 4½ o'clock, Swain, Immen, Stephen Merritt and Cornelius Salmon were sitting together at a table in the saloon, when the conversation turned upon the present excited state of the country. Every one present, except Swain, expressed sentiments favorable to the support of the Government. Swain, in somewhat of an excited manner, said he thought the Southerner's had rights, and that every man who opposed their wishes ought to be killed; that he was in favor of the idea of two Confederacies, and he hoped he would live to see it. He said he did not, he was standing with a glass of beer, and was about raising the glass to his lips, when Merritt drew a large horse pistol, from a side pocket, and presenting it at Swain, fired. Swain staggered a few steps and fell dead on the floor. Merritt, as soon as the deed was committed, threw down the pistol, and walked out of the house, one present attempting to arrest him. So near were the parties together that the powder burned Swain's shirt and vest. The ball entered the left breast and it is supposed penetrated the heart. After the occurrence the police made their appearance, as it is but a short distance from the Eighth Precinct Station House. It appears that the case originated before the session of the Church of Bloomington, on charges preferred against the accused by the session of the Church of Alton. After an examination, the session convicted him, and passed sentence, excluding him from the communion of the Church. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Presbytery of Bloomington, which refused to sustain the appeal.

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