Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.

VOL. CXXIII.—NO. 20,200. BALTIMORE—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 31st May, by Rev. G. H. Brandau, JOHN HENRY LANCASTER, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY A. SHANK, of Frederick.

On the 30th May, by Rev. Dr. McCabe, SAMUEL McLANE to ANN MOFFITT, both of Baltimore.

On the 19th of February, by Rev. Isaac P. Cook, EDWARD PRYOR to ALMIRA V., only daughter of Wm. A. Cowan, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

THE LATE THOMAS C. MILLER.

The excellence of the character of this lamented gentleman makes it proper that more than ordinary notice of his death should appear. The writer feels his utter inability to do justice to his many endearing traits of character, but when a man who has been true to the noblest feelings of our nature, and who has lived in the consciousness of being ever in the sight of God, lies down upon the bed of death and, cheered by the Christian's hope of a better life, passes through the "dark valley," for the encouragement of those who are still beset by the "perils of the way," it should be made known that such a life had once such a death. Mr. Miller was formed by nature to cherish and to win the tendrest ties of friendship and affection, and many sad hearts attest the depth of their affliction.

The writer knew him, perhaps, better than any living man, and he knew him only as an upright, conscientious man, a liberal and public spirited citizen, a true and devoted friend. He has gone down to the grave beloved and respected, by, we *think* we may say, *all* who knew him, and "from us he leaves a fragrant memory spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections."

The sad void created in the domestic circle it is true can never be filled on earth, but the bereaved family can have no other than sweet memories of the dear departed, let them be comforted by the hope that they may meet him again.

"There, no parted friends
Over unmurmuring decisions have to weep,
No bed of death endearing love attends,
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep."

Report of Deaths in the city of Baltimore,

For the last week ending Monday morning, June 3.

Cancer	1	Inflammation of Lungs	2
Child-bed	1	Inflammation of Liver	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Intemperance	1
Congestion of the Brain	1	Old Age	4
Consumption	18	Organic Disease of Heart	3
Croup	1	Palsy	1
Dropsy	1	Spinal affection	1
Dropsy in head	1	Teething	1
Diphteria	1	Unknown Adult	4
Drowned	1	Unknown Infantile	3
Erysipelas	1	Whooping Cough	1
Fever, Catarrhal	1		
Fever, Scarlet	3	Males	55
Gun Shot wounds	1	Females	40
Inflammation of Bowels	1		
Inflammation of Brain	3		75

Of which number 10 were colored persons—3 free; 2 slaves.

Under 1 year	16	Between 40 and 50 years	4
Between 1 and 2 years	3	Between 50 and 60 years	6
Between 2 and 5 years	1	Between 60 and 70 years	4
Between 5 and 10 years	1	Between 70 and 80 years	5
Between 10 and 15 years	1	Between 80 and 90 years	4
Between 15 and 20 years	1	Between 90 and 100 years	0
Between 20 and 30 years	8	Above 100 years	0
Between 30 and 40 years	7	Still Born	6

By order. CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

FIRST WARD, ATTENTION!—All the Union men of the First Ward are requested to attend meeting of the Ward on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at 1 Calvert st., to select a Central Committee. Several distinguished friends of the cause will be present and address the meeting.

By order, THOS. B. BRIAN, Secretary. 1t*

FOURTH WARD.—The UNION ASSOCIATION of the Fourth Ward will meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at 25 Lombard st., in Concert HALL, Albemarle, between Gay and Lombard streets. The friends of the Union are invited to be present.

JAMES E. ALFRED, Secretary. 1t

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, June 3, 1861. At a meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY M. DARE, WM. WILADE,
ADAM DENMEAD, THOMAS BENNER,
GEORGE BARTLETT, GEORGE SHIPLEY,
JOSEPH BENSON, JOHN T. HOWARD,
WM. WOODWARD, HENRY PENDEXTER,
EDWARD J. CHURCH, JR. WM. H. ALLEN,
H. C. LANDIS, Secretary. 1t

GROUND NUTS.—100 bags African, for sale by SCHWARTZ, DIX & CO., 112 Lombard street.

PALM NUTS.—50 bags new crop, for sale by SCHWARTZ, DIX & CO., 112 Lombard street.

SWEET OILS.—200 case of quarts and pints, for sale by SCHWARTZ, DIX & CO., 112 Lombard street.

CROULDERS.—15 hhds. prime bright Western Shoulders in store and for sale by SAM'L HOOPER & CO., 108 S. Sutaw street, opposite Baltimore and Ohio Depot. 1t

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

193 BALTIMORE STREET.

VIRGINIA,

AND

NORTH CAROLINA,

AND

ALL SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,

TOGETHER

WITH

ALL OTHER UNCURRENT MONEY,

BOUGHT

AND

SOLD

AT BEST RATES

BY

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 193 BALTIMORE STREET.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL WILL HAVE CAREFUL ATTENTION. 1tr

PARADISE HOTEL AND FARM

Now open for Summer Boarders, under the supervision of the Proprietor, who will endeavor to make the visitors to his place of his guests.

Those who want a quiet place for their family, but too distant from the city, will find this just the place.

Two lines of Omnibuses arrive and depart five times daily for ten cents.

Apply at the Hotel, or at 124 West Baltimore street. 1m*eod3t* C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—The Second Provincial Council of the Catholic Bishops of the Province of New York was opened on Sunday at St. Paul's Cathedral, New York city. There were some forty priests and eight bishops present. A procession of clergymen and acolytes formed at the residence of the Archbishop and proceeded to the church, where pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Archbishop. A sermon was then preached by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. The synod met subsequently in the vestry room, and will continue to meet throughout the week.

RIFLED CANNON FOR FORT PICKENS.—The Government steam transport Thomas Swann, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Fort Pickens, carried eight rifled cannon of heavy calibre, twenty-five hundred bombs, twenty-five hundred balls, and a quantity of other ammunition and stores, besides forty thousand feet of lumber.

A PALMETTO FLAG IN HARRISBURG.—Early on Saturday morning last a large Palmetto flag was discovered floating from the top of the flag-staff over the market house at Harrisburg. It was speedily removed and demolished. The affair created much consternation, and active hunt is being instituted after the audacious traitor.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS' ELECTION.—Messrs. Henry W. Earnest, T. W. Eliason, Charles Stanley, Simon Wickes, John L. Binggold, John Greenwood and John Bordley were elected Town Commissioners of Chestertown, Maryland, on Tuesday last—140 votes were polled.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. John N. Miller, of East Baltimore, has been appointed by the President Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Baltimore District, vice John S. Brown, removed.

☞ A rumor that Gen. Butler had been taken prisoner by the Confederate forces, near Fortress Monroe, had a considerable circulation in the city yesterday. The same rumor was current in Washington on Monday. The Norfolk boat, which arrived yesterday, brought intelligence to Sunday evening, leaving Gen. Butler in safety at the Fortress.

☞ Judge Chambers, Captain, and J. A. Wickes, First Lieutenant, of the Chesertown "State Guard," have received their commissions from Gov. Hicks, and qualified by taking the oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Maryland, as prescribed by law.

☞ The Rochester Union warns the public against one Dr. Homace Bradley, *alias* Dr. H. B. Ayer, of Manchester, N. H., who has been imposing upon the credulity of the people of that section certain bogus stories of outrages perpetrated upon Northern men in New Orleans.

☞ Eleven hundred dollars was subscribed to the Jackson Testimonial in Mobile on Monday last.

SOUTHERN HONOR AND SOUTHERN GRATITUDE.—The following communication addressed through the Adams Express Company to a mercantile house in the city:

Sir—We called on to-day—they say they will pay the draft, because it is from a Baltimore house; when they secede they say they will pay it. The people of Georgia are forbidden to pay Northern drafts by Governor Brown. Signed, Agent Adams' Express Company.

Rome, Ga., May 22, 1861.

The above is particularly comforting to the merchants of a city that has nearly ruined herself by showing her sympathy for her Southern brethren. TRUTH.

☞ A good anecdote is told upon Lord Lyons, the English Minister resident in Washington. Promenading with a beautiful American lady, a few evenings ago, at the reception of one of the Cabinet ministers, he remarked upon the splendor of her dress, which was a Stars and Stripes pattern in silk. "But I observe," he said, "that you display thirty-five stars instead of thirty-four—one too many." "Oh, no, my lord," said the fair patriot, "the additional star is *Canada!!*"

☞ The St. Paul Pioneer states that one day last week Surveyor General Washburn ornamented his mansion with a splendid flag, and the same night his wife presented him with a kicking *nine pounder!*

Baltimore American.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The news from the seat of war is neither interesting nor important. On the Virginia side of the Potomac the opposing forces continue to strengthen their respective positions, and neither party appears to be in haste to take the next step that must lead to a serious conflict. At Fortress Monroe the same state of affairs prevails. From Harper's Ferry we have nothing new. The United States forces continue to concentrate at Chambersburg, but no forward movement into Maryland has yet been made.

The first serious encounter of the war has taken place in Western Virginia. Two columns of United States troops, under command of Colone Kelley, Virginia volunteers, and Colonel Crittenden, of the Indiana volunteers, made a forced night march from Grafton to Phillippi, the county seat of Barbour county, near which they surprised a camp of Confederate troops reported to be two thousand strong. The surprise was complete. The camp of the Confederates was captured, and they fled leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field. The United States forces seized large amounts of arms, ammunition, provisions and some horses. The pursuit was continued and it was expected that a number of prisoners would be captured. Colonel Kelly, of the Wheeling regiment, was mortally wounded in the attack, and soon after died. Several of the Federal troops were also wounded.

Two regiments, one from Maine, and the New York Seventy-ninth, the Highlanders, passed through this city yesterday for Washington. The latter reached here after nightfall, and marched through the city by way of Pennsylvania and Baltimore street. They were received along portions of the route with a considerable manifestation of enthusiasm.

The steamship Prince Albert arrived at St. Johns brings foreign advices to 21st ult. The political news is not important. Hon. Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia, had addressed the London *Times* on the subject of the American struggle in brief and decisive terms.—The Queen of Spain had signed the decree for the annexation of St. Domingo. There was no marked change in the markets for American produce. Consols closed at 91¼a91⅝.

George Schley, Esq., was nominated at Hagerstown yesterday as the Secession candidate for Congress from the Fifth district. The counties composing the district were only partially represented. It is believed that ex-Gov. Thomas, the Union candidate, will be elected by five thousand majority.

Our correspondent at Williamsport, Md., gives a spirited account of the collision there on Saturday between the Marylanders and the Virginians for the possession of the ferry boat. The Virginia camp in that vicinity has been broken up and the soldiers drawn off.

Charles B. Calvert, Esq., whose noble letter in defence of the Union was published in the *American* some weeks since, has accepted the nomination for Congress in the Sixth district. Hon. Robert McLane, who was nominated in the Fourth Congressional district by the "Southern Rights Convention," it is understood will decline to serve.—This is to be regretted, as Mr. McLane is regarded as an avowed Secessionist and Revolutionist would have placed the contest upon the right grounds—that of Union and Disunion, of continued peace in Maryland, or revolution and disorder. The Southern Rights Convention for the Third District met yesterday, but adjourned until Wednesday next without making a nomination. The platform adopted by the Convention shows that it is unwilling to meet the true issue of the contest—Union or Disunion.

Senator Douglas died at Chicago at nine o'clock yesterday morning. His remains will be brought to Washington for interment. An official notice of the sad event has been taken by the General Government.

Gov. Hicks has made a demand for the delivery to Col. Petherbridge of the State arms in the possession of the volunteer companies of this city.—The arms of the City Guard were yesterday delivered up and sent to Fort McHenry for safe keeping.

DEATH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Douglas will fill all patriotic hearts with unfeigned sorrow and regret. As one of the distinguished men of the nation, his position with regard to the great public questions which now convulse the land was one in the highest degree conservative, and the undoubted representative, by his talents and his position, above all others, of the great Northwest, in the councils of the nation, his power, had he lived, would have been felt with great weight in those things which ultimately might "make for peace."

Although Mr. Lincoln's most staunch and able opponent, both politically and personally, there has been a degree of magnanimity in his attitude towards the Administration which of itself bespoke him the possessor of a great mind, one which for the sake of the country could afford to "bury the past," and none will probably mourn his untimely departure with more deep and unaffected regret than the great men who have so many occasions direct in the past felt the weight of his opposition to their policy.

As a splendid exemplar of what perseverance and ability may do, under adverse circumstances, for the young men of the land, his example is not less remarkable than his career as a statesman; whilst the genial good feeling which marked his intercourse with all justly made him a favorite with the whole people, the millions of whom will mourn him as a brother.

As an advocate for peace in the distracted condition of public affairs, whilst peace was possible, Mr. Douglas gave a shining example of how far true patriotism can chasten even undue ambition, in his opposition to political opponents. Going down to the grave in the very prime of his usefulness, in the full strength of his intellectual powers, the regrets of his countrymen will follow him to his tomb.

"Mr. Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813. He lost his father while an infant, and his mother being left in destitute circumstances, he entered a cabinet shop at Middlebury, in his native State, for the purpose of learning the trade. After remaining there for several months, he returned to Brandon, where he continued for a year at the same calling, but his health obliged him to abandon it, and he became a student in the Academy. His mother having married a second time, he followed her to Canandaigua, in the State of New York. Here he pursued the study of the law until his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1831. From Cleveland he went still farther west, and finally settled in Jacksonville, Illinois. He was at first employed as clerk to an auctioneer, and afterwards kept school, devoting all the time he could spare to the study of the law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, soon obtained a lucrative practice, and was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren, Register of the Land-office, at Springfield, Illinois. He afterwards practiced his profession, and, in 1840, was elected Secretary of State, and the following year Judge of the Supreme Court. This office he resigned, after sitting upon the bench for two years, in consequence of ill health. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of the Lower House for four years. In December, 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate, of which he continued a member up to his death, a period of fourteen years."

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.—The public ear has at last, it would seem, become fairly wearied of the sensational war reports which have for the past month or two been so thickly flying through the land; so wearied that the loudest shouts of the newsboys as they try to make sale of their wares are getting to be listened to almost unheeded. It is the natural result of the tremendous tension to which our senses have been subjected of late, and nothing short of some great battle will again call out the multitudes on the street corners, and throng Baltimore street as when these troubles commenced.

Looking back at the peaceful past—the past of less than a year since—how deep and abiding are the regrets that it will be a long time before such peace will come again. Then the loss of a European steamer, a great fire, a blow up on the Mississippi, or events of similar import, would suffice as items with which to monopolize for the time public attention. Now, when two great portions of the same people are striving to shed each other's blood, with brothers, friends, in deadly array, we view it with hardly a sigh for the possible result.

The truth is the human mind, as may the body, can "sup full of horrors," until every thing at last palls on the wearied senses. Let this condition of things continue and at length the American people may become like the inhabitants of Gnota, so long bombarded by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, enabled to carry on their usual avocations almost in the presence of the plunging shot or bursting shell.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—By their resolution of adjournment the Maryland Legislature was assembled in Frederick city to-day. A number of the members from the counties were in this city yesterday, and it is probable that a quorum of both branches will be in attendance. The probable course of the body in relation to national affairs is the subject of much curious speculation. The adjournment a month since was practically a confession that they could do nothing, and they will scarcely be able to do anything else now.

☞ FINANCIERING IN TENNESSEE.—Private advices from Tennessee show that the State authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of five millions for war purposes, and has ordered out an army of fifty-five thousand men. The State bonds are now worth thirty-seven cents in the dollar. To obtain five million in specie, at this rate, would cost the State twelve-and-a-half millions.

THE ELECTION of delegates to the Western Virginia Convention, which meets on the 11th instant, will take place on Tuesday next.

THE PHENOMENON OF WAR.

When we see with what a sudden and terrible awakening a people like this, but lately absorbed in the arts of peace, educated to regard war as an unmitigated evil, can be aroused almost to a state of phrenzy in their readiness for strife, it presents for consideration a phenomenon to the last degree wonderful to the reflecting mind. Take, for instance, the case of young Ellsworth. Here is a young man who, with his country in a condition of profound peace, in striking out a career by which he might distinguish himself, appears to have had a natural aptitude for the study and the mastery of those arts the perfection of which is to excel in the best modes of slaying his fellow-men. Nothing more nor less.

He gathers together a troop of young men like himself, arms them, drills them, exhibits them; and tens of thousands of his countrymen become almost as enthusiastic in watching his remarkable progress as he seemed to be himself. He visits city after city, the very centres of high enlightenment and civilization; he comes here, and refined ladies and christian gentlemen sit by in their splendid carriages to see with high admiration his grotesque looking and ungracefully dressed followers go through with their dexterous exhibit of shooting, stabbing, slaying, as if it was a mere bit of harmless amusement, pointing to no terrible reality, as if the shedding of blood could never have aught to do with it.

But let us suppose that the surgeons who ever follow in the train of such as these had made a public exhibition of *their* skill—suppose they had stood forth to show us their splendid accomplishments in the art of *saving* life—that great gift bestowed by the Almighty, so precious, that every where His revelation is full of fearful denunciations of those who unlawfully or needlessly destroy it—suppose that the saw, the amputating knife, the bandage and splint, were to figure in the show, how different would have been the result, how meagre the attendance! What a frightful satire do these simple facts pronounce on poor human nature? How little need civilization and christianity vaunt themselves, even in spirit, when a little music, and glitter, and pomp can so warp the senses as to make us pay homage to the hideous gorgon of war? And how from the earliest days the same phenomenon has been exhibited, until at last it seems *natural* for man to pay the tribute of his admiration to false glory. The thrilling music which stirs the pulses, the glittering arms and waving standards, and, more than all, the high hopes of distinction which beam from flashing eyes, urge men on, telling a thousand tales of anticipated triumph. Then there is the patriotic feeling that it is glorious to die for one's country; the oft recurring vision of bright boyhood, of the last long sleep upon the field of victory, to be lamented by the good and beautiful as one who had proudly given up life in repelling the invader from the soil consecrated to us as our country; and the very soul exults as the soldier dreams of driving from the hearthstone where all he loves are gathered those who are marshalled to do them wrong. Then, too, there are visions of the poet's lyre, the triumphal wreath, the tale and song, all that breathes of high achievement and ends in glorious immortality; that which forbids the name to die ignobly upon the earth, but makes it imperishable in the annals of one's country.

But alas that bright romance should ever have its dreams disturbed by the every-day realities of life; alas that drum and trumpet, and the thousand fascinating associations that wait upon them, should fail to make us count the cost of what is but too often a glorious amusement or the result of a mere political expedient. And whilst we acknowledge the potency of all these appeals on behalf of one's country, and are ready to admit that true patriotism, as oftentimes exemplified on the field of battle, is one of the noblest and most animating principles which can animate the breast of men, we are fain to look a matter-of-fact view of life as it is, and fairly to declare our belief that the love of one's species and of one's country can be shown as fully, and may be worthy of as much admiration, in those quieter walks of life belonging to the civilian, by deeds which the trump of Fame can scarcely be induced to herald, as in those more noisy spheres where are mustered that pomp and splendor which wait on "glorious war." War should certainly be the last alternative between nations in all respects, even, alien to each other from political sentiment, a common civilization and kindred pursuits; but when it comes to a warfare betwixt brethren, it ought to be frowned upon and deplored by all.

Few modern wars, unless we except those waged by the British in the East Indies, which seem in too many cases little better than gigantic marauding expeditions, enterprises purchased almost as much for immediate plunder as for the extension of British sway, ever result in anything like pecuniary profit; but, on the contrary, are sources of immense loss to both parties, in treasure as well as of lives. We will instance the most fortunate war in which England ever engaged—that with France—which commenced in 1754-'5, and ended in 1763, concerning their possessions on this continent. One hundred ships were destroyed or taken from the French, some sixty millions of dollars were acquired by plunder, besides the gain of large portions of territory, yet a debt accumulated in consequence of the war amounted to upwards of fifty millions of dollars, and the loss of more than two hundred thousand lives.

Every one knows the awful distresses consequent upon our revolutionary war. In this contest England again lost more than two hundred thousand men, by fighting and disease combined, and added to her national debt between six and seven hundred millions of dollars, besides losing forever the unrestricted privilege of manufacturing for this country goods to the amount of some twenty-five millions annually.

And now to recur to the case with which we started: "He who takes the sword shall perish with the sword" is the divine command; and whilst our fallen men, peaceful, religious men, administering to the evil spirit abroad in the land, what can we expect, as a people, but that the scourge of war should fall heavily upon us, and in a degree proportioned to the eagerness with which it is invoked? The young and ambitious commander of the Zouaves merely found the fate he sought, the fate he prepared himself for—he took the sword "to perish with the sword;" and now we have a great community, one of the most enlightened in the world, taking wholesale, *systematic* measures to *"avenge* his death!" It is proposed that a regiment shall be raised in the State of New York with special reference to such a purpose, whilst at the South the desire to avenge the subsequent death of his slayer has added fervor to the conflict.

To *"avenge"* him! Was there nothing in the bloody fate of the passionate and misguided man who was instantly offered up on the altar of his own hearthstone, as it were, by the maddened followers of the young commander; nothing in the tears and shrieks of the women and children left in desolation to mourn the fate of one who, whatever he might be to the world around, was all on earth to them? Is it not time that the fell spirit abroad in the land should be frowned down by all good citizens? Is there not just cause for fear that, should it go on, this fearful revolution in public sentiment in relation to war may, in the end, as was said of another revolution, "like the fabled Satyr, devour its own children?"

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—We regret that nothing has as yet been done towards the trial or release of Mr. Merryman. Of course it is impossible for those not in the secrets of the Government to know what reason there can be for postponing action in the case, but one thing is evident—that with the courts of the land in full operation, no delay would seem fair to the citizen which calls him off from a speedy trial.

Besides all this, it is eminently proper that a Government which is fighting to maintain the integrity of the Constitution should interpose no arbitrary action to suspend or interfere with rights plainly guaranteed under it, if it would have the support and countenance of its citizens.

The right in question has ever been held so sacred that when suspended, from whatever cause, it gives a ground for fear that the liberty of the citizen might be endangered upon slight pretexts hereafter; and in the strait to which the country is at present driven, it needs all the moral support which a rigid adherence to all the forms of law can give.

We hope then to hear shortly that the case has been disposed of by the courts in proper form, for so long as it is not disposed of it will be a cause for anxiety in the public mind, not the least objectionable feature of which is its manifest impolicy, to say nothing of its possible injustice.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS.

At eleven o'clock yesterday the First Regiment of Maine Volunteers arrived at the President Street Depot, having left Philadelphia at five o'clock in the morning and reached Havre de Grace about nine o'clock. A large concourse in attendance at the depot, anxiously awaiting the Scotch Highlanders who, it seems, left New York at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, an hour after the Maine Regiment.

The troops quickly alighted from the cars and formed in line on Exeter street, marching up to Lombard, thence along Hanover, Pratt, Sharp and Camden streets to the Station, which they reached at twelve o'clock, after a toilsome march, which, however, seemed not to affect the men.

They are superior to any Northern regiment in respect to endurance of bodily fatigue, and in other respects their appearance was universally commended.—Their uniform consists of a gray frock coat and pantaloons, with a fatigue cap of the same color. They were armed with a superior percussion lock musket.

On the sidewalks of the streets through which they passed an immense throng of people were gathered, and at a number of points they were welcomed with cheers, waving of flags, handkerchiefs, &c. A large police force was in attendance and escorted them from one depot to the other. They were accompanied by a brass band consisting of nineteen performers, led by Mr. Jos. Cole, and which in addition a drum and fife corps of sixteen.

The regiment numbers about eight hundred, rank and file, and has volunteered for three months. They were encamped for four weeks at Camp Washington, two miles from Portland, which they left on Saturday morning and reached *New York* on Sunday afternoon.

The following is a list of officers: Colonel—M. J. Jackson; Lieutenant Colonel—Albion Williams; Major—George Bailey; Adjutant—J. S. Fillebrown; Quartermaster—W. S. Dodge; Surgeon—W. R. Richardson; Assistant Surgeon—A. A. C. Williams; Sergeant Major—Foster Randall; Quartermaster's Sergeant—M. S. Manning; Drum-Major—David Jones; Fife-Major—Cyrus Freeman.

Captains—Company A, Geo. W. Tuckey; B, Charles Walker; C, M. Featherstone; D, Charles Alesevre; E, Charles Shaw; F, Jesse Stevens; G, George Beale; H, Charles Emerson; J, Wm. M. Quimby, and K, S. B. Osgood.

On reaching the Camden Station they embarked in thirteen large passenger and a number of burthen cars, fitted up for the occasion with benches, and at half-past 12 o'clock started for Washington.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

After long and repeated delays, the citizens of Baltimore had an opportunity last evening of witnessing the arrival, passage through the city, and departure of the Seventy-ninth, or Highland Regiment, of New York.

During the entire day the vicinity of President Street Depot was thronged with large crowds of persons, whose curiosity to see this celebrated regiment had been excited by the telegraphic despatches stating that it had left New York city on Sunday evening at eight o'clock, and was expected to reach here about 12 M. The Maine Regiment, noticed above, then successively of the other trains, until the close of evening.

At 7 o'clock the concourse assembled on Canton avenue was immense, and all along that avenue extending towards Canton could be seen grouped at the various cross streets hundreds of persons, who could not, from the outer depot, there was gathered another vast assemblage. The long train of cars—about twenty-four in number—conveying the Regiment, approached the outer limits of the city about 7 o'clock, and the intelligence was conveyed to the Station by a runner. A few minutes after the smoke issuing from the powerful locomotive Henry Clay was observed along the avenue, and instantly the cry was raised, "Here they come!" The train was then seen to pass the Station, in the direction of Camden street, in the rear of the Station, in compliance, at the request of a large number of citizens, it could debark from the cars. The train, with thundering along, until the foremost cars reached Bond street, when the doors were thrown open, and the soldiers therein hastily jumped out, and fixing the bayonets on their muskets formed in companies; then marching to Broadway, the regiment was formed with the right extending to Eastern avenue.

Some disappointment was felt by the crowd at the appearance of the regiment, as it was supposed they would be costumed entirely in the Highland style. Only a third of the force was thus apparelled, while the remainder were dressed in the ordinary military uniform, with red facings, and pantaloons of a dark plaid, green being the predominating color, and a fatigue cap of blue cloth. Notwithstanding this, the Highland costume attracted the greatest attention of the vast crowd, which required the most strenuous exertions of a large body of policemen to keep them properly in line. The wearers of the kilt, which was conspicuously worn in front of the plaid merino skirt, was somewhat novel, as was also the appearance of the sporran, which was of white colored stockings, which did not prevent in all cases the display of substantial extremities.

Just as the formation of the line was completed a drenching shower of rain fell for the space of ten minutes, completely saturating the clothes of the soldiers, who, however, bore it with admirable fortitude, but the crowd, which previously almost prevented their movements, scattered in all directions. After the shower was over the line of march was taken up, the band of the regiment, and the Regiment, headed by their magnificent band of sixteen performers, led by Professor Robinson, with the drum corps, and twenty men, and the Highland Regiment proceeded up Broadway, followed by a large crowd, who were vociferous in their welcome to the New Yorkers. A street car was then passed on the track, and they ascended from the vast multitude assembled at the various corners, while from many dwellings handkerchiefs and flags were waved by the ladies.

The inspiriting music of the band, which successively performed the airs of "The Campbells are Coming," "Dixie's Land," and "Yankee Doodle," in succession," seemed to excite the utmost enthusiasm both of the vast crowd following and those standing on the streets by which the Regiment passed. The air was inspiriting and enthusiastic idea of the strength of the Union feeling in this city.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the streets, consequent on the rain which fell previously, the regiment, with the mass of people, moved from the ground in Baltimore street to Calvert, thence down to the Camden Station. The depot had been kept clear of the crowd by the efforts of a large posse of the Southern and Western District Police, and the regiment marched into the building and had sufficient room to form on the platform, whence by companies they entered into the cars to which had been provided for their transportation to Washington city. It was fully nine o'clock when they reached the Camden Station, and three-quarters of an hour was occupied in refreshing the men and in the embarkation. Finally, all being arranged, the signal was given at half-past nine o'clock, the train, consisting of twenty-three passenger and six burthen cars, left the Station on their journey to the Federal City, which it was expected would be reached in three hours if nothing occurred to prevent it.

The regiment numbers 819 men, and in addition to memoirs of the Ninth have volunteered for three months companies at Washington. Brigadier General John Ewen accompanies and commands the regiment, which is officered as follows: Lieutenant Colonel, A. M. Ellis; Major, David McLellan; Adjutant, David Ireland; Chaplain, James Doughty; Surgeon, James Norval; Quartermaster, Patrick Birrell; Paymaster, D. S. Ellis. Company, Capt. Wm. Hanson; Second Company, Capt. Farish; Third Company, Capt. Barclay; Fourth Company, Capt. Stewart; Fifth Company, Capt. Leslie; Sixth Company, Capt. Morrison; Seventh Company, Capt. Laing; Eighth Company, Captain Colter; Ninth Company, Capt. Shillinglaw; Tenth Company, Capt. Ellis.

While in the depot building several National airs were sung by the accompanying Col. Farnsworth, and repeated cheers given for the Union, General Scott, the New York Regiment, &c.

REMOVAL OF ARMS.

At 9 o'clock yesterday Col. E. B. Petherbridge waited on Lieut. Colonel Joseph E. Carr, Commandant of the Baltimore City Guard, attached to the First Regiment of Light Artillery, with an order from Governor Hicks for the surrender of the muskets which were in charge of that organization. The muskets, consisting of 96, were packed in boxes by Col. Carr, and being placed in three furniture wagons were removed from the Armory of the Guard, corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, to Fort McHenry. The Guard were then formed, and were placed there by the Governor for safe keeping.

A demand was made yesterday by Col. Petherbridge on Capt. George W. Bowers, of the Light Guard of the Rifle men, for the Minnie rifles which were recently obtained by that corps from the State. The demand was complied with in the afternoon, and the arms delivered up.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.

Before the departure of the Western train yesterday United States Deputy Marshal A. C. Williams arrested a man named Frederick Hoffman, residing at No. 6 Register street, East Baltimore, on a charge of enlisting recruits for the Confederate States service. Two men supposed to be recruits on the point of starting for Harper's Ferry, were arrested at the same time and detained as witnesses against the accused. Hoffman was taken before United States Commissioner Hanson Penington, and, after concluding the examination, the Commissioner adjourned the case for the purpose, it is supposed, of obtaining further testimony.

THE GREAT GUN "UNION."

For several months a force of mechanics have been engaged at Fort Pitt Works, at Pittsburg, in the casting of a great gun of upwards of twenty-five tons, designed to be mounted on Fortress Monroe. Being completed, the gun was transported on a massive platform car, via the Central Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railways, and reached Baltimore on Monday morning last. A detachment of one hundred men was despatched by Col. Lewis from his regiment to guard the gun from injury until yesterday, when it was drawn by a Camden locomotive to be forwarded to Washington city. The weight of the gun is 52,005 pounds. The dimensions are—length sixteen feet, in diameter at the trunnions, twenty-two inches, and three inches at the end. The bore is one foot in diameter and will accommodate a ball of the Minnie style of six inches and twenty pounds. It is called a rifled gun. Major Knapp, one of the proprietors of the works, superintended its transportation.

ORDER TO COLLECT ARMS.

The following order was received by the officer to whom it is addressed on Friday last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, MD., May 30, 1861.

To Col. E. B. Pethbridge:

You are hereby directed to collect the arms and accoutrements loaned by the State of Maryland to the Maryland Guards, of Baltimore city, for a temporary purpose, and hold the same in safe keeping, subject to my order.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

The order has, we learn, been served on the officers of the Maryland Guards.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT MANCHESTER, MD.

A member of the Duquesne Greys writing to the Pittsburg Dispatch from "Camp Kennedy," Baltimore county, on the evening of June 1st, says:

Hearing that there were forty-nine muskets in our possession, which we seized at the Military Academy at Manchester, Carroll county, Maryland. We started on Saturday evening at nine o'clock A. M. We were told the distance was about sixteen miles, but found that it was nearer twenty. When about five miles out we met a man who was coming home and the men took turns at riding; it was the roughest and ugliest road I ever was on. We kept on, though, without stopping, and arrived in sight of the village at half-past three o'clock A. M. The men were rested until daylight, when we marched for the Academy, which we soon found, and were halted in front of the building. Captain Kennedy knocked at the door, and asked for the Principal, who came down shortly. Captain K. gave him a sketch of the object of his mission. The gentleman did not know what to do, but, after taking one or two looks at the army of *tiled* drawn up before him, he concluded it would be right to give them up. The guns were soon brought out, and Captain K. wrote a receipt for them, something after this fashion:

"Taken from the Military Academy at Manchester, by order of the United States Government, forty-nine muskets."

Each man shouldered an extra musket, and marched back to the wagon, where they were deposited, and we started for camp. We arrived at the paper mills of Mr. Louck, within eight miles from camp, at 4 A. M., where we sat down to a splendid breakfast kindly furnished by Mr. Louck. After a short rest we started for our camp, where we arrived at 11 A. M., having travelled about forty miles in fifteen hours, without stopping except for breakfast. Capt. K., Lieut. Coltart and several of the men, walked all the way.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The ladies of East Baltimore intend presenting Col. Morehead's Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, now encamped at Patterson's Park, with an American flag. The Hon. H. Winter Davis will present it on behalf of the ladies this afternoon at five o'clock.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF GENERAL BUTLER.

A rumor was current in the city yesterday afternoon, said to have been brought from Washington, that General Butler had been taken prisoner by the Virginians and carried to Richmond. The same rumor was in circulation at Alexandria on Sunday, but like the assertion of "car loads of dead having passed through the city" along with the Seventh Regiment, is altogether fabulous. The letter of our correspondent at Fortress Monroe was written on Sunday evening, and represents General Butler as actively engaged with his command up to that hour. As nothing later could have been received from the Fortress, either here or in Washington, it may be regarded as one of the fables of the day.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. WORTHINGTON, SCOTT AND MATTHEWS.

We mentioned a few days since the arrest in Baltimore county of Messrs. George Worthington, Alfred Matthews and Harrison Scott, charged with participating in the destruction of the telegraph and the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central Railway.—They were arrested on Sunday last, and taken to York by order of General Keim. An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made by George H. Williams, Esq., returnable at Philadelphia at noon to-day. We learn, however, that through the intercession of friends an order for their release was obtained from Secretary Cameron on Sunday, and they returned to their homes by the early train yesterday morning.

THE LAW PARADE.

The postponement of the regular law parade of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, which was to have taken place yesterday, has already been noticed in the *American*. The only company attached to the Division out on parade was the Lafayette Light Dragoons, who after assembling at their rendezvous corner of Front and Eutaw streets, at two o'clock in the afternoon, proceeded to Monument Square, thence through various streets of the Eastern section of the city, and was subsequently dismissed. The company was commanded by Captain A. Ballauf, with Lieutenants Louis Younger, Wm. Schaeffer and Peter Ballauf, Ensign Louis Lindner, and Surgeon J. W. Linthicum.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The arms in possession of the Governor's Guard at Annapolis, and the Cadets at St. Johns College, which are the property of the State, have been delivered up by order of the Governor, and are now in possession of the officer of the Naval Academy. The United States flag has been flying over the dome of the State House for a week past, by order of Governor Hicks.

It now appears that ex-Governor Pratt was not actually arrested, but the commandant of the troops at that point informed Mr. P. that there were charges of a grave character against him, and requested that he would attend at his headquarters. The call was made as requested, when ex-Governor Pratt made a satisfactory statement, and was permitted to retain his liberty.

AFFAIRS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

THE FIGHT FOR THE FERRY BOAT.

We received

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AMERICAN,
TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city at $6 per annum, $4 for eight months, $3 for six months, $2 for four months—invariably in advance for the time ordered.
TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city at $3 per annum, $2 for nine months, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months.
WEEKLY AMERICAN.

One copy, one year, in advance	$ 1.50
One copy, eight months	1.00
Four copies, one year, to one post office	5.00
Eight copies, one year, to one post office	10.00
Fourteen copies, one year, to one post office	15.00
Twenty copies, one year, to one post office	20.00

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

Baltimore American.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

THE AMERICAN yields to no paper in this city as an essential medium for advertisements of a commercial character. It is on the "class" papers, 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 none of its cotemporaries, and is fully equalled by any in its circulation among those whose attention advertisers mainly seek to attract.

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

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

LIST OF AGENTS
FOR THE
BALTIMORE DAILY AMERICAN.

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.
D. Russell.....Washington, Dist. Columbia.
George E. French.....Alexandria, Virginia.
John Davis.....Annapolis, Maryland.
Jesse Duvall.....Annapolis Junction, Md.
John W. Holt.....Bladensburg, Maryland.
George G. Latchford.....Annapolis Junction, Md.
M. Carroll, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains between Baltimore and Washington.
James Wilson.....Fort Deposite, Maryland.
W. Scotten.....North East, Maryland.
W. Giles.....Elkton, Maryland.
A. M. Tomlinson.....Havre de Grace, Maryland.
James B. Small.....York, Pennsylvania.
A. McFarland.....Hanover, Pennsylvania.
Jos. Bortzfield.....Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
J. Folckemmer.....Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania.
Alex. Montgomery.....Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
F. L. Herring.....Westminster, Maryland.
Davis & Hamilton, on the Northern Central Railroad trains
Charles Fry.....Glencrok, Maryland.
Saylor & McDonald.....Columbia, Pennsylvania.
Josiah Knode.....Boonsboro', Maryland.
N. C. Townsend.....Piedmont, Virginia.
Jas. E. Price.....Winchester, Virginia.
D. F. Smith, Agent.....Frederick, Maryland.
F. F. Carney.....Fairmont, Virginia.
Andrew Wardenslider .....Cumberland, Maryland.
Mrs. M. L. Kelley.....Martinsburg, Virginia.
Thos. Jenkins & Son.....Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.
R. W. White.....Oakland, Maryland.
W. H. Brown.....Parkersburg, Virginia.
O. Swingley.....Hagerstown, Maryland.
J. S. Hedding.....Hancock, Maryland.
John Pierpont.....Leesburg, Maryland.
George Bush.....Wheeling, Virginia.
W. A. Turner.....Grafton, Virginia.

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

THE EUROPEAN PRIVATE.

His Ways, Habits, Beliefs and Amusements.

The Crimean campaign gave a wonderful stimulus to military literature in England. During the progress of the campaign and for a long time afterwards, the London booksellers sold scarcely anything but books of battles, works on the war, volumes of tactics, and maps of the campaign and the seat of war. Some of the best of those volumes were reprints of letters and journals of officers, giving the everyday life and the incidents and different phases of character in the camp—stories that are always fresh and interesting when gracefully and naturally told. From an English work we extract the following sketch of English, Russian and Turkish private soldiers:

THE TROOPS AT VARNA.

Officers in astounding uniforms, supposed to be those of the body guard of his Majesty the King of Candy, in service where they had been, and obtained all sorts of rank, honors and decorations, were twirling their moustaches and conversing together in groups. I never saw so many moustaches and generals at once in all my born days. You could not request the dingiest individual to make way for you on the narrow foot-paths without having your breath taken away by a nudge from your friend's elbow, and a hurried whisper of "General O'Flannigan! take care!" It is one of the amusing features of the war that it has caused up a great number of these worthies, and given them some chance of getting a reputation in life; a chance which others, and in our unsatisfactory state of society, they could hardly have had. Most of them, indeed, look like men who do not be a mistake, and there is an odd sort of greasiness about them, in spite of their surprising caps and jackets; but one feels pretty sure that they would do uncommonly good service in the field. I have learnt, too, something of friendship, if not admiration, for those brave, dashing, hair-brained free lances, who had dined certain hands with marvellous tales of their reckless gallantry, and who were prepared to endure cold, famine and privation of many kinds, with the flag and of comic song always on their lips, or a mere bit of rhodomontade, which hurts nobody.

THE IRISH SOLDIERS.

It was refreshing to see many a rollicking Irishman, or canny lad from beyond the Tweed, who had probably obtained an introduction in public life by means of the cutthroat, and who had long been the reproach and scandal of his elders. It was refreshing, I say, to see them shining away here as pashas, and knights, and generals. They were quite at their element. They could do the bullying—which, I am afraid, is necessary in life, quite naturally; and their very facile temperaments, joined with kindness of heart and natures really general, and gentle as those of children) looked like positive virtues, when contrasted with the black, unredeemed corruption around them.

HOW THEY KEPT OFF THE CHOLERA.

There they were—eating and carousing together, like gipseys or moss-troopers; drinking brandy and water to keep off cholera, out of their embroidered caps, and cutting up tough fowls with their doughty swords. There they were—lending money to each other, out of purses slender enough probably, squabbling with consuls about unpaid tailors' bills for the wonderful uniforms; laughing together, quarrelling together, making it up with tears and ejaculations that "Ivan was a fine fellow who ever put on a boot; but, hang him, he is always coming the general over one so!" Therefore they were—lying in each other, and believing in themselves; talking about their uncles or cousins, who lived in parks, which were always the finest in that part of the United Kingdom in which they were situated—those "dosh" highly connected fellows.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

There they were, talking tenderly of their sisters, who were all "trumps" of girls, and who had often helped, perhaps, out of a governess' salary, to pay for the wonderful uniforms, when they were paid for, which was not often. There they were, talking of their wives, who had mostly behaved badly, and puncturing their breasts or arms with the tattooed letters of name of splendid women they had left behind at Capua and Bucharest; nor were there wanting some who marked themselves with boldier devices, like "*Trois gouvernes*" or "Forward" Many a fine fellow, as he lies stiff and stark beneath the finicment of the Alma or Crimea, shall be found, by some dauntless friend, among the thickest of the fight, wherever glory was to be won, or the honor cared to spur, and he shall be known by one of those brave words upon his breast, and buried with his comrades' tears, which will not be the last shed over him.

THE BEST OF THE FAMILY.

Yes! there will be mourners enough for them among bright-eyed women and true men among fathers, of whom they are still the pride; and among mothers, who will not be comforted when they hear that their bold sons have fallen—the sons with the open brows and hazel eyes, with the hot tempers and the hearts of gold! Sons who, in spite of their natural recklessness and improvidence, made little hoards—stolen often from the necessaries of life—to send some token of their unalterably fond and enduring love to far away homes, and relatives who had looked coldly enough on them; who had written letters telling of their brightening fortunes—letters which had made the old folks stare and hold up their heads again—which had given rise to paragraphs in country papers; who had, as we have said, written letters full of high hopes and honest, simple-hearted projects for the future—and who never wrote again.

ONCORE.

Then there were sparkling little French officers, making jokes about their chances of promotion, trying to laugh themselves out of their kindly natures (as Frenchmen often will), and failing notably. There were pleasant gossy French soldiers, too, (no one on earth is so gossy as a French private), telling extraordinary stories, perfectly unintelligible, of cours, to British grenadiers or stalwart Highlanders, who listened to them, nevertheless, with polite and tipsy gravity. But wherever you saw an Irish soldier there was sure to be a woman near, and Pat was "bemasin" himself like a gintleman in a furrin' country to her!" There were doctors, hurrying about to and from the crowded hospital, and orderlies galloping hither and thither over the blackened miles of the Great Sea—for Greek it does really seem to have been. There were army chaplains, with curious receipts for making curry, who stopped obliging linguists in the streets and wanted to know the price of for Cayenne pepper. There were French and Italian hucksters, driving roaring trades, and *impromptu* hotels, drinking travellers; for the military manoeuvres have all been broken up, and even the sacrificers of the King of Canda (usually such stickers for military etiquette and capital authorities on cultivery matters, at, indeed, all other) are obliged to dine by twos and threes. The truth is there is nothing to eat in the East!

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER—HOW HE LOOKS.

He is a sulky, sullen, stupid-looking fellow, with a pale blue complexion, like that produced by what the doctors call the "administration" of nitrate of silver in cases of disease. Poor wretch! he looks like a felon, for he has been treated all his life as a hound. He has a short straight nose, the nostrils of which are turned outward, and seem like two small holes in his face. He has little round eyes, but he is too stupefied by ill-treatment to have any expression in them, though he is in the first flush of youth and strength. His hair is of a dirty red or reddish brown. It does not dare to curl or wave, and sticks out in points and notches, as if in despair of doing right, turn which way it will. He is a square-built powerful man, but he is listless, silent and awkward. He appears susceptible of neither pain nor pleasure. He has no respect or love for himself. He seems to have neither reason nor instinct. He is a machine ready to obey a touch of the impelling rod, or to have something within him which means and acts when the hoarse shout of command, but of himself he does nothing. He has no will, no energy, no pride of craft. If you speak to him suddenly, he starts and takes an attitude of drilled attention. He will not flinch or stir for a blow, but his eyes darken and his thick lips close.

HIS HABITS.

He is dirty in his person and habits, but not untidy or sloppily; for he seems always on parade. God only knows what thoughts pass through his mind, for he never utters any. He appears profoundly impressed with his own insignificance and inferiority to every one who wears a good coat, and he bows down abjectly before a bit of gold lace and a sword, whoever wears them. He has no soldierly love of pleasure. He loves drink, indeed, and he will sit silent soaking raw spirits as long as he can get any, but the liquor has no bright wining effect on him. He is as impervious in his cups as when sober. He may drink himself blind, deaf, speechless, motionless, but he cannot drink himself gay. If an officer told him to walk down a precipice, or drink a glass of speedy poison, the idea of remonstrance or disobedience would never occur to him. He would do either as merely a part of his allotted task in life—the object for which he was born.

HIS BELIEF.

He has been told that French and English are impious heretics, a sort of plausible devils in human shape; he believes it devoutly, for he has no reasoning power, no opinions. He believes that he will incur Divine wrath by holding communion with them; that they will poison him in their food; that they will torture instead of healing him, if he is wounded; that their medicines are such in disguise, their benefits a mockery, their kit-dness a service of the evil one. He does not think these things distinctly, and one after the other; but such is the general confused impression on his abject mind. His clothes are ill made and scanty; they are so thin that they seem all outside; a broad white band is slung over his right shoulder and descends to his left hip; this sustains his sword—it is not a very good one. The mass of the Russian army are of course badly armed, from the organized system of peculation which exists in every department. Indeed, the Russian soldier has perhaps never had a full meal of wholesome food even in his lifetime. He was robbed before he was born, like his father before him, and he has been robbed ever since. First, by the barons and the disponet; since, by every one who has had to do with him. In the army he has had to digest the last sublimated essence of robbery; for Russia the commander-in-chief robs the generals, and the generals, after their degree, rob the colonels, and the colonels rob the majors, and the majors rob the captains, and the captains rob the lieutenants, but all rob the soldier together. Russia presents, perhaps, the only example in history of a country governed by a military despotism, and in which the soldiers have been successfully kept in the same state of slavery as the rest of the community.

THE BASHI-BAUZOUK.

The Turkish partizan captain is a dark brown, wild looking fellow, in golden clothes—a modern captain of a free country. His arms are a wonder of expensive uselessness. The setting of his pistols are, perhaps, solid silver or silver gilt, inlaid with precious stones, but their barrels were probably made by some clumsy Greek armorer during the war of independence; their locks are on the old flint and steel principle, and bad of their kind; yet the treacherous flint is, of course, fixed in a silver holder, and the worthless lock has very likely a thumping turquoise stuck rudely on to it. The fellow is a barbarian, and looks like it. He is tardy, loose, and dirty beyond belief. He is fierce, selfish, and greedy, to an equal degree. He is clumsy and awkward. His gorgeous clothes seem to be frowned on, rather than put on, and his apparel presents the same odd contrast as his mind.

HIS COURSES AND HIS CLOTHES.

He comes from some far-away country—from the mountains of Caramania or Albania, from Syria, or where not, so that he does not comply with the Greek fashion of the Turks at Constantinople, and cover his head merely with a red cap; but he twines an immense shawl in picturesque folds round and round it, till he looks more like sitting down like a gigantic mushroom. It may be that the shawl, thus apparently misapplied, is worth almost as much, intrinsically, as the useless pistols, but it is incredibly soiled and dirty, and twisted and tangled. The rest of the Bashi-Bauzouk's dress is confused, probably, for reasons equally prudent, if one could get to the bottom of them. An immense sash of thick silk is wound many times round his loins, and again above it is girded a broad, thick red leather belt, with pockets and receptacles for arms. This makes a capital support for a man who sometimes passes twenty hours on horseback at a time, and who never saw a chair with a back to it.

HIS ARMS.

His pistols and silver-handled sword (as splendid and untrustworthy as the pistols) stick out so far both before and behind, that he could hardly wear a long coat, or button even a short one. His waistcoat, therefore, is one dirty blaze of bad embroidery in front, and he has also embroidered sleeves to it, while his jacket is made something on the principle of a hussar's, save that it covers both shoulders, that is to say, the large, open, fantastic sleeves hang down behind, like a fanciful pair of angel wings.

HIS LEGS.

His breeches are also embroidered, and they appear, at first sight, too short, for they fasten far above the knee, and leave the hinges of the leg as free as a Highlander's, and probably for the same reason. He has a better not confine or cramp his knees who is always scrambling up and down mountains, and who must be always ready for a dashing leap across some yawning chasm. From the commencement of the calf of the leg down to the ankle, the limb is bandaged as tightly as strength can bandage it. His bandages are his boots, he comes as hard, as shapeless, and almost as thin as a broomstick. Over the bandages he wear leggings of the same stuff as his jacket, confined by bits of red leathering garters of scarlet silk. His shoes are curiously old and foul; he kicks them off, therefore, at every opportunity, and curls his legs under him.

HIS IDEAS OF "DUTY."

He is a curious study, but he does not improve on acquaintance. He has none of the virtues or vices of a soldier. He avoids fighting whenever it is possible, and will flinch from it in extremity more than any decaying on the approach of danger. His idea of the duties of the military profession is firing felon shots with a long rusty gun, from a rock on the enemies' or a tree by the wayside. His glory is to surprise and butcher the defenceless as they wind through some lonely mountain gorge; to take prisoners for sport, to rob his friends adroitly. He is a mere marauder, a bandit, a ruffian.—His savage heart would make a monster of him, if it were not so often paralled by a dastard fear. His love of money is a passion; he clutches it with a rapacity, and hoards it with a secrecy quite wonderful. He would not give a piaster to any man who commanded from being flayed alive; he would rather even suffer torture than part with it for any purpose, save that on which his foolish heart is set.

Perhaps he covets some glittering ring which he has seen in the bazaar, and cannot steal. Perhaps it means a watch, or a more magnificent pair of pistols, or a new pair of silver hilted pistols, to take little bits of ardent charcoal out of the coals and light his pipe, or a brooch out his beard to look young. He waxes his moustaches and arches his eyebrows with his dagger; yet this love of dandyism seems almost a virtue when he always leads a solitary, roving life, who will never marry, and lives unloved; who would as soon rend the coins from a virgin's hair as ease a Bagdad merchant of his ducats. He is abstemious, almost to contempt, of dainty food; a few grapes or olives, according to the season, a lump of coarse, black bread, a few onions and a little unsweetened coffee is all he cares for. He has a great fear of disease and death. He wears charms and talismans in profusion. He fears harm. He believes in omens and magicians; but he has no real religion.

Desperate Conflict—A Refugee from the South.

We find in the Southern Confederacy (Atlanta, Ga.), of the 28th ult., the following advertisement:

$250 REWARD

"Will be given for the arrest of *George Martin*, dead or alive, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments against the Southern Confederacy, and admitted by him—and for an attempt to take the life of Lieut. Carruthers, when under arrest.

BROWN & LAIDLER,
S. M. MANNING,
T. J. MORGAN,
H. H. WHITEHEAD,
and others.

All papers in the South please copy.

Accompanying the above the Confederacy makes the following statement:

We clip the foregoing from the Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville, in this State. Martin resided some eight miles east of that place. It appears that he had said that "if Lincoln would march his troops through the Southern States, that he would link his destiny with him, and that if the war continued five years he would be as rich as he wanted to be; that there were tories who got rich in the Revolutionary war, and that he would do so in this."

Lieut. Carruthers was despatched to arrest him, and he gave himself up, acknowledging that he had used the language with which he was charged. Lieut. Carruthers took him in a buggy to carry him to Hawkinsville for trial. He was uneasy for fear he would be hanging, but was assured that he would only have to leave the country. When in two miles of town he was permitted to get out of the buggy. On getting back into it, he threw up his hand and frightened Lieut. Carruthers's horse, which was a spirited and restless animla, causing him to spring very suddenly, compelling Lieut. Carruthers to release his hold on his musket and grasp the rains. Martin immediately seized the gun and with it aimed a well directed blow at Carruthers' head, who dodged and received it across his back or shoulders. Carruthers then jumped from the buggy, and as he did so, Martin stepped back and cocked the gun. Carruthers sprang behind the horse, and was followed by Martin, ran around to the opposite side.—Martin then presented the musket. Carruthers told him to "crack his whip," and at the same time fired on Martin with a revolver, at the discharge of which Martin dropped his head, from which Carruthers thinks the ball took effect. Martin then wheeled and ran around the buggy, and as he did so another shot was fired by Carruthers, but without effect. As Martin reached the rear of the buggy, Carruthers fired a third time, and thinks that this shot took effect also. Martin was in this time on the same side with Carruthers, and Carruthers again sprang to the opposite side. Martin instantly fired upon him with the musket, the muzzle of which was not exceeding five feet from the horse, and the whole charge passing into the shoulder of the horse. Finding that the shot had not taken effect, Martin clubbed his musket, and Lieut. Carruthers fired upon him again, and thinking his pistol exhausted, threw it into his face, inflicting a severe wound. Martin then wheeled and ran. The alarm was given by Lieut Carruthers as soon as possible, and some of the guards who were behind at the time in the first town place, upon finding out the condition of affairs, immediately started for dogs to follow the trail. Lieut. Carruthers hurried to town as rapidly as the condition of his horse would permit, and gave notice to the members of the company of what had transpired, and in half an hour Capt. Syas had forty or fifty men in pursuit.—Martin was followed until daybreak the next morning, but escaped. It seems that he obtained a horse from a negro of Wiliam Allen, and succeeded in his purse. The negro states that he was bleeding freely when he saw him, and that he was evidently severely wounded.

BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS.

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

These Bitters are to be had of Messrs. CARNY, GILPIN & CO., WM. ALLEN, STRUBARM & CO., J. H. SCHULTZE & CO., E. S. HANCE, and by all the principal Druggists in Baltimore; also, CROSBY & CO., Washington City; H. C. JAMESON & PAGE, N. Y.

Orders filled by addressing E. BAKER, Richmond, Va.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE!!!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The only Permanent and Reliable Dye Known.

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

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the hair or skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1840, and over 200,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a result not to be distinguished from nature, and is *warranted* not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and he is offered and dyes remedied. The Wig is impregnated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond street, New York.

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

The Genuine has the name of "William A. Batchelor," and signature upon a steel plate engraving, on the four sides of each box. Whole sale Depot, 233 Broadway, New York.

Late 233 Broadway, New York.

Special Notices.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY, M. V. BALTIMORE, May 30, 1861.—The MEMBERS OF COMPANY E, FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY, M. V. will meet at the armory of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1861, at 8 o'clock, to elect a Second Lieutenant. By order of

C. W. CROCKER, Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY, M. V.—BALTIMORE, May 31, 1861.—The members of Company B, Junior Artillery, are hereby ordered to meet at HUDSON'S HALL, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, for the purpose of electing commissioned officers. By command of

T. F. WARNER, Lieut. Col.
C. W. CROCKER, Acting Adjutant.

HON. HENRY MAY
IS
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
FOURTH DISTRICT.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND will meet in Annual Session, at their HALL, in the City of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock M. Business of vital importance demands the presence of every member. By order,

HENRY WILSON, M. D., Secretary.

PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—Prepared in Newfoundland. Having been engaged in vending Medicinal Cod Liver Oil exclusively for introduction, as a medical agent, it has been our constant endeavor to procure it of the best quality, that is, of the pale brown color, taste and odor, of light color, of good body, and without sediment. Our oil is received by direct importation from Newfoundland to this city. This fact enables us to offer undeniable testimony as to its genuine character. Put up in pint bottles, at 75 cents per bottle for Cash.

ANDREWS & THOMPSON, Pharmacists,
Jel-6t 5 Baltimore st.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ANNAPOLIS, June 1, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application has been made to the GOVERNOR for an *nolle prosequi* in the case of the State vs. EDWIN L. THOMAS, indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, at the January Term, 1861.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after the 15th DAY, the 17th June, instant, until which time proofs against the said application will be heard and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
GRAYSON RICHELSBERGER, Secretary of State.

LOOK
TO YOUR FIELDS
AND
GARDENS.
PATENT COAL TAR,
IN THE FORM OF A DRY POWDER,
FOR
EXTERMINATING INSECTS
AND VERMIN,
IN THE FIELD AND GARDEN.
It will save your
VINES,
PLANTS,
CORN,
POTATOES,
CABBAGES,
WHEAT,
FRUIT, &c., &c.

For sale by
CORTLAN & CO.,
Nos. 216 and 218 Baltimore street,
Agents for Baltimore.

Price in boxes—1 lb. each, 25 cts; 3 lbs. each, 50 cts.; 8 lbs. each, $1. in bags—20 lbs. each, 62; 50 lbs. each, $3.50; 100 lbs. $5.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BALTIMORE, June 1, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend upon the Capital Stock of said Company of SEVEN PER CENT. Four per cent. to the Stockholders and three per cent. to the Contingent Fund—payable on and after the 15th June.

The City and State Taxes are paid by the Company.

By order, H. C. LANDIS, Secretary.
jel 6td

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK, WILLIAMSPORT, May 30, 1861.—The President and Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of said Bank for the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 3d of June. The Bank pays the State Tax on the Stock.

By order of the Board,
S. S. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.
jel-3t

CEMENT
AND
PLASTER.

ROSENDALE CEMENT
AND
CALCINED PLASTER.
Just received and for sale by
CARR, GIESE & CO.,
21 Spear's wharf.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,
DONE UP
IN
HUNDREDS,
FOR SALE
AT
COUNTER AT THE AMERICAN OFFICE.

IMPORTANT SALES
OF
DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES!
FOR CASH ONLY!

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
HAVE NOT OPEN
Their last week's purchases in New York,
Embracing many new styles of
DRESS GOODS,
At half cost of importation.
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS.
STRONG AND DURABLE FABRICS,
Much under usual prices.
MOURNING GOODS.
Another case extra quality
BLACK BAREGE,
Two yards wide.
ALSO,
Just opened a large lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS
AT
WAR PRICES.

GOLD
AND
SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By
LEONARD J. TORMEY,
No. 19 South street.

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
Embracing all kinds of HARDWARE, suitable for family purposes.
PLAIN TIN WARE,
Of our own manufacture.
WAITERS IN SETS OR SINGLY.
JAPANNED TOILEY WARE,
Of every description.
BLOCK TIN
AND
BRITANNIA
WARE,
And every description of
GOODS FOR FAMILY PURPOSES!
Usually kept in a store of this character.
Which we are
offering at prices
to suit the times.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before supplying themselves, as the inducements which we offer are worthy of their attention.
SYLVESTER & HOPKINS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 8 HANOVER STREET.

ISAAC COALE, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 19 HANOVER STREET,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Offer for sale an *ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF GOODS* consisting in part of
HOOP SKIRTS, CORDED
AND WOVEN TAPES,
PINS, HOOKS AND EYES,
INDIA RUBBER, GUM ELASTIC
AND GILT BUTTONS,
SEWING SILKS,
All of which we will sell at the lowest prices.
Just received, by latest arrivals, a complete line of French SILK TIES AND SUSPENDERS.
Agents for GOLMAN'S PERFECTION CAPS.

PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR, in nice squares, and free from fine sugar and dust, with all the lower grades of Refined Sugars, at very low prices.
A. J. HAMPSON'S,
21 North Charles street.

NEWEL POSTS AND BALUSTERS.—A good assortment at lowest rates always on hand by
GEO. G. STEVENS,
17 W. Pratt street.

DYEING
AND
SCOURING
EFEUILLAN & DANDELET,
(*SUCCESSORS TO F. GUERANE,*)
FROM PARIS.
FRENCH STEAM DYERS AND SCOURERS,
NO. 134 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
Dyes and finishes all kinds of Woollen and Silk Goods to any color; also, Silk Velvets dyed to perfection; Canton Crape Shawls dyed Scarlet, Cherry and Crimson, unequalled. Importers of a new Steam process, far surpassing anything yet offered to the public. Gentlemen's Clothing of every kind of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's dresses made of Silk, Velvet or Wool. Plain or Embroidered, will not fade or stain.

NEW CROP SALAD OIL.—200 Baskets "John Durand," Lucca, Superfine Clarified Olive Oil, new crop, just imported per "Susana Vista" from Lucca, and for sale by
LAURENCE THOMSEN & CO.,
Jel-4t* 54 Exchange Place.

M. ROWLAND & CO.'S SHOWROOM OF WALL PAPERS.—A complete stock of these superior goods, constantly on hand, and for sale at manufacturers lowest rates by
M. ROWLAND & SON,
Successors to Charles Oliver & Co.

WALL PAPER.—Also Sample Floor Cloth, for sale by
GILES'
Clipper.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS AWARDED.
SHIVELY & HEMART'S
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL SIGN DEPOT,
204 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
SUPERSEDED GOLD GLASS LETTERS
Put on Glass Wood, Stone or Iron.

PANTRY
AND LIBRARY STEPS.
For sale at greatly reduced prices by
CORTLAN & CO.,
Nos. 216 and 218 Baltimore street,
between Charles and St. Paul streets.

LUMBER VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—We invite the attention of purchasers to our large stock of LUMBER, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH. Call at 125 LIGHT STREET WHARF, or corner of Exeter and German streets.
BURNS & SLOAN.

Bankers and Brokers.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASE
OR SALE
OF
BONDS AND STOCKS
In New York,
Executed through prompt and reliable correspondents.
GILDERSLEEVE & WHITRIDGE,
81 SECOND STREET.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 *WALL STREET, NEW YORK,*
AND
NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
U. S. BRANCH: 53 WALL STREET.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, in all parts of Europe, &c. &c.
Also, Commercial Credits.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE
BY
ROSS CAMPBELL & CO.,
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284
WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
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VALUABLE BOOKS
FOR
SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.
THE TEACHER'S TEACHING. 75 cts.
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THE MINE EXPLORED. 75 cts.
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TRACT HOUSE,
73 Fayette street

S. GUITEAU, Secretary.
S. B. BRACKETT, Agent. jel-3t

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Who Wants to Buy a Copy of
PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON. 3 VOLS.
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THE WORKS OF THE BOSTON LIBRARY EDITION OF IRVING, PRESCOTT, BANCROFT, HALLAM, HUME, GIBBON, MACAULAY, &c.
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DARLEY'S ILLUSTRATED DICKENS. (Just Commenced.)
PICKWICK PAPERS. Dickens' Best Work. $2.25 4 Vols.
Regular Price $3.00.
If any one should wish for any of the above named Books at the prices annexed, you can find them at
C. H. HERMANN'S,
GENERAL AGENT
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(Up stairs.)

NEW BOOKS!
ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN METHODIST PULPIT, with Notices of Its Compositions.
THE BIBLE AND THE CLASSICS. By Bishop Meade, of Virginia. $2.50.
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TRACT HOUSE, 73 W. Fayette street.
S. GUITEAU, Secretary. S. B. BRACKETT, Agent.

WINDOW SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers at extremely low prices for cash, by
GEO. G. STEVENS,
17 W. Pratt street.

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

FURNITURE.
S. S. STEVENS & SONS,
WAREROOMS—MARBLE BUILDING,
NO. 178 BALTIMORE STREET,
OPPOSITE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, HALL, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER, CHURCH, AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Constantly on hand a large stock of every grade of *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,*
MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COVERS, SPRING BEDS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
FACTORY: CALVERT STREET,
Near Front Street Theatre.

MARKED DOWN!
AT
[G. W. BARRUS'
(CASH HOUSE),
211 *BALTIMORE STREET.*
Assortment COLMAN'S PERFECTION CAPS.

RICH LAVELLAS	20 cts.
STRIPE BAREGES	12½ cts.
ENGLISH BAREGES	12½ cts.

ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED—

SUPER RICH BASQUES	$11.
EXTRA DO.	$15 & $25.
More of those BLACK SILK at	85 cts.
More of those INDIA CHECK at	55 cts.

ONE PRICE.
G. W. BARRUS,
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CASH HOUSE.

OLOVERSSED SAGS
16,000 OLOVERSSED SAGS.
20,000 2-3 SACKS SHIPPING SAGS.
10,000 2-3 & 4 bushel SHIPPING SAGS.
For Sale Low and Extra SIZE SURVEY BAGS.
ALSO,
PRINTED FLOUR, RICE, WHEAT, CORN MEAL and SALT BAGS, of every size and variety of style.
MILLERS AND DEALERS IN FLOUR wishing Bags printed to order will find a better article, at lower prices than elsewhere, upon application at the
BALTIMORE BAG FACTORY,
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CELEBRATED
NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
OFFICE
151 *BALTIMORE STREET*

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE

Wants.

$4,000.—The undersigned will purchase irredeemable GROUND RENTS to the extent of four thousand dollars. HENRY W. ROGERS, Brokers, 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 enclosed) J. B. BAILEY, No. 124 Court street, Boston, Massachusetts.

GROUND RENTS WANTED.—From $40 to $200 per annum; well secured and irredeemable. Call immediately at No. 24 North Charles street.

GROUND RENTS.—WANTED Ground Rents of from $1 from $200 to $600 per annum—permanent and well secured. Apply to No. 57 W. FAYETTE STREET.

Dividend Notices.

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, the 3d of June.
JOHN T. OCHILTREE, Cashier.
JOHN O'DONNELL, President.
[Daily papers copy.] jel-2t

MECHANICS' BANK, BALTIMORE, May 29, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, for the past six months, payable on and after 17th proximo, City and State tax paid by the Stockholders.
C. E. CULBREATH, Cashier.
may30-co12t

Lost and Found.

LOST.—In Chesapeake Bay, off Annapolis, from brig Louisiana, on the 20th inst., a small Trunk. Any reward will be paid if returned to KELSEY & GRAY, corner Buchanan's Wharf and Pratt street.

For Sale and Hire.

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE, viz:—1 of $300 per year, payable half yearly; 1 of $150, 1 of $144, 2 of $45 each, 2 of $40 each, 1 of $36, 1 of $30, 4 of $25 each, 4 of $20 each, 1 of $175, 1 of $104, 2 of $45 each, 2 of $30 each, 2 of $60, 1 of $105, 1 of $75, with others at $6, 7 and 8 per cent, by HAMILTON, BRO. & CO., 29 St. Paul street, Law Building.

FOR SALE.—AN ORIGINAL GROUND RENT of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, permanent and well secured. Apply to No. 145 WEST PRATT STREET.

GROUND RENTS FOR SALE.—An investment is offered in the form of old reliable ground rents. The rents, amounting to $230 per annum, that may be considered safe beyond contingency, are subject to a monthly ground rate of interest. H. W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets.

FOR SALE.—FOUR STEAM ENGINES, new and second hand, for sale cheap. Also, several Lathes, Hoisting Tools, &c. Apply to
E. LALLY & CO.,
No. 34 S. Calvert street.

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

NEWPORT BOATS, of all lengths and superior build, for sale by S. M. JACKSON, Newport. jel8-1t

A HORSE FOR SALE.—A medium-sized BAY HORSE, perfectly sound and gentle, and a good traveller, either in harness or under saddle. Apply to Wm. C. ROBINSON, 31 Bowly's wharf. may31-tf

Architects and Builders.

E. G. LIND, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, *CORNER OF CHARLES AND FAYETTE STS.*, (Entrance on Fayette.) BALTIMORE. jel29-eod1m

BENJAMIN F. BENNETT, OFFICE AT THE LATE FIRM OF BENNETT AND HOPKINS, HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER, *No. 44 South Howard Street, above Pratt*, Will contract for work in city or country. Satisfactory references given. may31-1m

MESSRS. SARNE, SAMUEL R. MATTHEWS, GARDNER & MATTHEWS, *HOUSE CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS*, NO. 170 LOMBARD STREET, Between Eutaw and Howard streets, near Hunter's Meeting House. jl4-tf

Removals.

REMOVAL.—RODEWALD & SINDALL *HAVE REMOVED FROM 20 SOUTH GAY STREET TO 86 KUHLMANN'S PLACE*, third house east of South street. apl1-tf

REMOVAL.—HENRY WITHRINGTON HAS REMOVED from Buchanan's wharf to No. 63 SOUTH GAY STREET. apl-1tf

BROTHERS BONINGER HAVE REMOVED from 93 German street to *NO. 95 SOUTH CHARLES STREET*, Up Stairs. jel28-tf

J. & H. WARDEN have MOVED to their Mill, lower J. and of SMITH'S WHARF, where they are prepared to furnish the best quality of family Flour, Fine and Superfine FLOUR, of their own manufacture, at the sweet cash prices. jy31-tf

Builders' Materials.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!
SAMUEL BURNSIDE'S LUMBER YARD, *CORNER OF GREAT SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE AND* South side of the Basin, adjoining Messrs. Keeder's Foundry.
Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of LUMBER, suitable for building and other purposes.
Having a monopoly of the premises can be accommodated with WHARFAGE. fc2-tf

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, ASH, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER YARD also, Cabinet and Piano Makers' FURNISHING STORE; well kinds of Materials, at the lowest prices.
F. R. BENNETT & CO., 1 Commerce street, near Pratt. my17-1y

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL ARTICLES IN OUR LINE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We name in part:
American, English & French ZINC WHITE AND VARNISHES
Window Glass, PAINT BRUSHES,
PATE GLASS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS
ING. LINSEED OIL, MANILLA MATTING,
ING. BOILED OIL, MARKING INK,
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, GOLD LEAF,
LARGE GILT MOULDINGS,
WHITE SPERMACETI, PREPARED CANVAS,
VARNISHES IN GREAT VARIETY, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., &c.
BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINTS OF ALL KINDS, DRY AND IN OIL.
S. W. WOODS & CO., 43 Baltimore street.

WETHERILL'S WHITE LEAD, PURE WHITE, and ground in oil; Snow White Zinc, do. do.; No. 1 White Zinc, do. do.; Brown Zinc Paint, do. do.; Black Paint, do. do. in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 pounds; Prussian Blue, ground in oil, in cans; Chrome Yellow, do. do., in cans; do. Green, dry, do. do. Green, Japan, do. do.; Spanish brown, do. do., in kegs 25 pounds; Red Lead, Litharge, in kegs of 100 lbs., and 5 and 8 barrels; in store and for sale by manufacturers' prices by the agent, PEARCE & GRAY, 3 Buchanan's wharf.

Carpeting, Upholstery, &c.

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

WALTER GROOK, JR., *NO. 178 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR CHARLES*, Invites the attention of purchasers to his large stock of UPHOLSTERY AND GARNISH GOODS.
SEW MATERIALS;
WINDOW SHADES;
LACE AND MOULD CURTAINS,
STAIR CARPETS (HOLLANDS), (all widths);
CORNICES.
French, English, and American Wall Papers, in the latest and best styles, and in great variety. All kind of Upholstery, Paper Hanging, and Ship work done on the very best terms. mh26-1tf

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS.—Captains and Masters of Vessels are hereby notified that the Quarantine Regulations of the port are now in force, and that all vessels entering the port from beyond the Capes will be boarded by the Marine Hospital Physician, and if any cases of sickness be reported to come on board outside of a line drawn from Fort McHenry to the Hospital Grounds. Any neglect or omission to comply with this regulation will subject the master of such vessel to a fine of five hundred dollars.
JOHN WORK KERR,
Marine Hospital Physician.

SHIRTS FURNISHING GOODS.—We have an entire fresh stock of Goods in the above line and many novelties. Call and see. WM. WEAR,
SILK TIES, in a very large assortment.
Black and Linen BOSOM SHIRTS,
COTTON and MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE.
Lockwood's PAPER COLLARS, sole agency for Baltimore.
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, DRAWERS, etc.
ROBLEY of every quality and description.
STELLMAN, HINRICHS & CO., Importers, 211 Hanover street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., JUNE 1, 1861.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until the 15th day of June, for the complete construction and equipment of STEAM SCREW GUN-BOATS, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, tools, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea.
The steam machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and projectiles will be furnished by the Government.
Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are usually engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence shall be required from parties proposing who do not know to the Department.
Upon application to the Department, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel and the description and quantity of materials to be used, showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building yards will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. If the parties to whom it may be awarded a form contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties, for the fulfilment of the contract.
The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they are willing to engage the contract and specifications require, giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel is launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, ninety days, and in one hundred days, respectively, from the day of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposal most to the interest of the Government, and to reject one all at its option.
Notice will state the number of vessels they will agree to either without or within the times specified.
LONDON PARK CEMETERY COMPANY—OFFICE 55 SECOND STREET.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected:
HENRY A. THOMPSON, Esq., President.
Managers—Henry A. Thompson, Samson Carlisle, E. Y. Clapp, John C. Glenndo, John McDowell, Benjamin L. Woolston.
F. R. BENNETT, Secretary and Treasurer.
NOTICE TO BEEF CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT MONROE, VA., May 31, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING BEEF will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1861. The Cattle are to be Steers, in good condition, between 4 and 6 years old, weighing not less than 1,000 lbs., having neck and shanks to be not less than 500 pounds, to be delivered in the above office at one week after bid, and at Point Comfort, Virginia.
J. McL. TAYLOR, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT MONROE, VA., May 27, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS, marked and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF," will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1861, for the supply of FRESH BEEF for issue to the United States troops stationed at FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.
The Beef must be of a good and wholesome quality, and delivered in quarters, in such quantities (not less at one time than 500 lbs. nor to be exceeded), on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, or on such other days as may be required by the Commissary of Subsistence, not more than three times in each week.
Good and sufficient securities will be required for a due fulfillment of the contract.
J. McL. TAYLOR, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.
ROOFING.—LESTER'S FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PATENT IMPROVED COMPOSITION ROOFING OFFICE HAS REMOVED TO 148 LEE STREET, opposite Camden Station.
Equal to the best of Metal Roofs. Some of the inducements are, that Roofing offers any, viz.—The canvas is of the best kind, saturated in a composition rendering it perfectly water and air tight and very elastic because put on the roof. The composition contains but a small per cent. of tar, all the injurious properties being removed, and is entirely destroyed before being mixed with the oil. It is also uninjurious to cotton and being air-tight cannot penetrate through to rot the canvas. The plaster are cemented together and the whole covered with the best quality of coal tar, composition and gravel which will not run, scale off, crack, or become injured by being walked over. Every roof is finished before leaving it. Orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE JACKSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DR. O'NEAL'S OFFICE, (in the rear of his Medicine Store), Corner of Eutaw and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. Letters for Medicines, &c., promptly filled. Medical advice by correspondence. ap17-tf

JAMES MENZIES, LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN *FRENCH, GOLD AND GILT LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. No. 164 NORTH GAY STREET*, Between Lexington and Saratoga streets. ap1-tf

AMERICAN DEMIJOHNS.—Of superior quality and of a width, all sizes from quarts to five gallons, in store and for sale by R. EDWARDS, JR. & CO., 34 South Gay street. ap18-tf

HAY.—6, A. Bell in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by SAMUEL MCKIM & CO., Pratt street.

8,000 SWEET ORANGES, in beautiful order—the finest this season—for sale low by
J. HAMPSON,
81 North Charles street.

VIRGINIA MONEY TAKEN FOR CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
SAML. WEBB,
9 North Liberty street.

Houses, &c., For Sale and Rent.

FOR RENT.—The new WAREHOUSE in South Charles street, between Baltimore and Pratt sts. For terms apply to DUGAN & JENKINS, 33 S. Charles street. jel-1m

FOR RENT.—A large first-class BOARDING HOUSE, situate No. 44 Lexington street, three doors east from Charles street. The parties now in possession contemplating retiring, a good business will result from the present boarders. Possession given about 1st June. For more particulars apply to REVERDY JOHNSON, jr., No. 23 Lexington street. ap16-eod1f

COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Situated on the Northern Central Railroad, about thirty minutes' ride from the city. Apply to BEATTY & COLLOM, 104 West Pratt street. mh28-eod1f

OFFICE FOR RENT, ON SECOND STREET. Apply at No. 4 Lexington street.

FOR RENT.—The DWELLING HOUSE No. 88 St. Paul street, now occupied by Hon. Anthony Kennedy. Early possession will be given and the terms made low, to suit the times. Apply on the premises to P. GIBSON, Bank of Baltimore. may21-eod1m

FOR RENT.—DWELLING HOUSE No. 40 Courtland street. Possession given at once. Apply to BEATTY & COLE, No. 153 W. Pratt street. eod

STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE FOR RENT—Attached to the dwelling No. 36 North Charles street. Also, a large and commodious BASEMENT STORE, adjoining the dwelling. Apply to H. MARRIOTT, 24 North Charles street. my22-tf

FOR RENT.—A large and commodious BASEMENT STORE, No. 25 South Charles street, now occupied by Mr. Anthony Kennedy, as a grocery. Early possession will be given and the terms made low, to suit the times. Apply on the premises to P. GIBSON, Bank of Baltimore. my21-eod1m

FOR RENT.—DWELLING HOUSE No. 40 Courtland street. Possession given at once. Apply to BEATTY & COLE, No. 153 W. Pratt street. eod

STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE FOR RENT—Attached to the dwelling No. 36 North Charles street. Also, a large and commodious BASEMENT STORE, adjoining the dwelling. Apply to H. MARRIOTT, 24 North Charles street. my22-tf

FOR RENT.—The

Baltimore American.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION

Will Privateering be Considered Piracy in England—Debate in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th of May, the Earl of Ellenborough said:—I did wish to give public notice of my intention to put a question to the Lord President with respect to the interpretation to be put on some expressions in her Majesty's proclamation, relative to the conduct of her Majesty's subjects in a foreign war, in America. As this intimation did not sit yesterday, however, I had not the opportunity of doing so; but I hope the noble Earl will be prepared at once to give the information I desire. It seems to me to be a matter of essential importance that a proclamation instructing her Majesty's subjects as to the conduct they should pursue in that unhappy war should be clear of all doubt, and to the last degree intelligible to every individual—that a man should not be obliged to go to his lawyer for an opinion as to the meaning of the expressions used; and, further, that if he should go to his lawyer there should be no difficulty in ascertaining the law, and the true interpretation. The instructions to her Majesty' subjects relate, first, to the law of England, and then to the law of nations. As to the law of England, it is clear enough; there is no doubt at all with respect to the duty imposed on her Majesty's subjects. But as to the law of nation, it is not naturally to expected that there is a great degree of doubt. Her Majesty's subjects are warned "not to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by either of the belligerent powers." Now, the first question I wish to put to the noble Earl is in what sense we are to understand the expression, "lawful." Is it present under an obligation to adhere to the declaration on the subject of maritime law agreed to by her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and those of other Powers at Paris. That declaration bears directly on the subject of blockades in these words:—*"Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy."*

Now, if these words are to be understood in their strictly literal signification, to establish a lawful blockade would be almost physically impossible. They must receive certain qualifications and modifications; say impossible, because there is hardly in the whole universe any locality in which ships can be prevented from the exercise of absolutely preventing access to an enemy's coast. Blockades are carried on by ships at sea. They must be stationed at a certain distance from the land, because no ships can carry a sufficiency of coal to enable them to act constantly under steam. No doubt it would be a great boon if ships could be kept at anchor steam; that would go far to enable them to make the blockade effectual. But I recollect having heard that during the blockades of Toulon the ships employed in that service were driven to the Mediterranean and the coast of Africa. Such things will occur again, and, according to the strict meaning, a blockade so effected ceased to be valid because it ceased to be really maintained to prevent access to the enemy's coast. But I apprehend the words must be understood with necessary qualifications, arising from the circumstances of wind and weather, which command all such operations, and that the real meaning is to prevent access by establishing such a case of danger to those who attempt to violate the blockade as to induce them to desist from attempting to do so.

But if that be the meaning of her Majesty's ministers, I confess I think it very unfortunate that they, instead of adopting totally new words, as they have done in this proclamation, they did not warn her Majesty's subjects against breaking or violating the law of a blockade lawfully established and effectively maintained. I wish, then, first to know from the noble Earl in what sense we are to understand the words in the proclamation. Do they intend to convey the exact meaning, with the qualifications I have mentioned, of the declaration made by the Powers? If that be so, what further meaning do they contain? Do they go below or beyond the words of that declaration? And why should not the particular words there used be adopted on this occasion? I confess I very much regret to see so much vagueness in the expressions used in a proclamation of war." The proclamation speaks of "arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered to be contraband of war by the usage of nations." Do they mean to find out what articles have of late been considered contraband of war by the usage of nations?

They must look through all the recent decisions of Courts of Admiralty jurisdiction, not only in this country, but in others; and it is highly probable that they will be from a conflicting and uncertain law. We are, therefore, to know what are the further articles not mentioned to which it is intended that the proclamation should apply, and which her Majesty's subjects are cautioned not to carry upon the sea. The law with respect to contraband of war is in a state of constant fluctuation. It must change with every new invention in the manner of conducting war is changed. When I looked into this matter six years ago I conclude I have found in the law books of this country that the changes were controlled by one prevailing principle, viz.—that the contraband of war which, in the intention of an enemy, would enable him better to carry on war. That is a clear, reasonable and intelligible principle, and I very much regret to find that it is not in the words which I find in this proclamation, her Majesty's ministers did not go back to a principle which all can understand, and which has been followed by changes in the mode of carrying on war. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Granville—The questions put by the noble earl are certainly very important. But it would be difficult at cult matter to speak upon questions of international law; but, at the same time, it is my duty to give the noble earl all the information I can, and I should be sorry to make a mistake I shall be grateful to learned lords on either side to correct it, in order that no misapprehension may go abroad on a matter of the last importance. With respect to the first question, What meaning is to be attached to the words "A blockade lawfully and actually established?" I apprehend that, although the agreement of Paris is likely to form an epoch in the history of international law, and, though it is now received in by all the nations of Europe and by several American States, yet it does not in itself constitute a change in international law, excepting as regards those Powers which signified their acceptance of it.

I believe, further, even with respect to those countries which adopted that agreement with us, that what took place at Paris made no change as far as blockades, lawfully and actually established, are concerned. That question of international law remains exactly the same as before, with this difference only, that mere paper blockades will not in future be recognized. Before a blockade can be said to be lawfully and actually established it must be announced in proper form and manner, and the State declaring it must have on the spot a force such as, I do not say to make it impossible, but at any rate, to make it very difficult for vessels to obtain egress or ingress. The second question which the noble earl has put to me is still more difficult to answer in a clear and satisfactory manner; but I can say, at all events, that the Government have followed the course usual on such occasions.

To a certain extent the noble Earl answered his own question, for he stated that it is not in contraband of war must vary from time to time, according to the character of the war which is carried on. There are certain articles which are clearly contraband of war, and there are certain other articles the character of which can be determined only by the circumstances of the case; as, for instance, the ports for which the vessels are bound, the various other incidents which can be properly judged of only in a prize court. The decisions of such court, unless there have been a flagrant violation of international law, all those who have recognized the rights of the belligerents must accept. I think, therefore, that her Majesty's Government, in adhering to the course they have pursued in this matter, took the only course which it was possible for them to pursue.

The Earl of Derby—The answer of the noble earl is for the most part entirely satisfactory. I do not feel disposed to complain that the terms of the proclamation are vague and uncertain. It is impossible to introduce into a proclamation of this description such a definition of the character of a blockade as will fully satisfy the noble Earl. Such things will occur again, and, according to the strict meaning, a blockade so effected ceased to be valid because it ceased to be really maintained to prevent access to the enemy's coast. But I apprehend the words must be understood with necessary qualifications, arising from the circumstances of wind and weather, which command all such operations, and that the real meaning is to prevent access by establishing such a case of danger to those who attempt to violate the blockade as to induce them to desist from attempting to do so.

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