PUBLISHED DAILY (Except Sunday)
AT THE SUN IRON BUILDING,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND SOUTH STS.
BY A. S. ABELL & CO.

The Sun is served by the carriers to their subscribers in the City and Districts, and in surrounding Cities, Villages and Towns, for SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly only to the carriers by whom served.

PRICE FOR MAILING.—Single copy, *two cents*; one month, *fifty cents*; 3 months, *one dollar*; 6 months, *two dollars*; one year, *four dollars*. No papers are sent from the office longer than paid for.

THE WEEKLY SUN one dollar a year.

THE SUN.

RATE PRICES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

1 Square 1 day	$0 50	1 Square 1 month	$4 00
1 do. 2 days	0 75	1 do. 2 months	7 00
1 do. 3 days	1 00	1 do. 3 months	10 00
1 do. 1 week	1 75	1 do. 6 months	15 00
1 do. 2 weeks	2 75	1 do. 1 year	30 00

*Six lines or less make a square. Advertisements inserted peremptorily will be rated at five lines or less for the square, payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in only once or twice a week will be charged 50 cents for the first and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion. Marriage and Funeral notices inserted for 25 cents; extra Obituary notices the regular rates of advertising.

Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

VOL. XLIX.—NO. 9.] BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1861. [PRICE ONE CENT.

THE SUN.

FOREIGN DETAILS.

The American Crisis in Europe—Royal Proclamation on American Affairs—Views of the London Journals—Reception of the United States Minister.

The steamship Etna arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of May, and Queenstown on the 16th. She brings $1,600,000 in specie, and 294 passengers. Although her dates are not later than already published, we find in our files several matters of interest.

The intelligence from America of course continued to be most attentively scanned in England, and was the all engrossing topic of discussion. The advices by the Niagara were generally construed as more hopeful for peace, but the later intelligence by the Jura tended to dispel these hopes. There was great difference of opinion among commercial men.

French commercial accounts report an extraordinary diminution in the export from France to the United States, and remittances in specie were expected to be the consequence.

The following members of the United States diplomatic body had arrived in Liverpool by the Niagara from Boston: Hon. Cassius M. Clay, U. S. minister to Russia; Mrs. Clay, two Misses Clay, and three children; Hon. C. F. Adams, U. S. minister to England; Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams and Messrs. H. P. and B. Adams; Hon. J. L. Huldemann, U. S. minister to Sweden; Mrs. Huldemann and two children.

The screw frigate Mersey, 40 guns, left Portsmouth on the 12th, for the North American and West India station.

Great Britain.

HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

The following is the proclamation agreed upon in the privy council on the 14th instant, and forthwith published in the official Gazette:

"VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States; and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America; and whereas we being at peace with the government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties:

"We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The provisions of the foreign enlistment act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters of marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores and materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties, all persons so offending will incur and are liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.—

"And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct."

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO ENGLAND—RECEPTION OF MR. ADAMS AT LIVERPOOL.

Charles Francis Adams, our new minister to England, had a public reception from the chamber of commerce of Liverpool, on his arrival in that city. In response to an address of welcome from Mr. S. R. Quion, Mr. Adams said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:—I heartily accept your cordial greeting on my arrival in this great city. It is now more than forty years since I left these shores. I was then a boy, and now I am past the age of middle life; but the interval of time has produced far greater changes in the relations between the country I now represent and the kingdom of Great Britain than any I can trace relatively in myself. As I watched the progress of discharging the letter bags from the steamer in which I have just made my passage, and reflected how often the same process is now repeated by means of such admirable nautical dispatch, I felt in its full force the ever increasing magnitude of the commercial relations between the two countries, and the importance of aiding by every practical method in developing them to their fullest extent.

"The progress of your city, gentlemen, manifests the great expansion of the same ties.—Long may it continue, by cultivating the arts of peace, to present the strongest inducements to the preservation of harmony between the nations. I came here desirous only to develop the fraternal relations to which you have been pleased to allude in your address to me. Such I believe to be the wish of the government of the United States, which has sent me, as well as of a very large portion of the people, irrespective of any personal differences that may now unhappily prevail among them. Permit me here to concur with you in the hope and the trust that time and trial will bring round a better state of feeling there, so that we may all once more unite and co-operate in the blessed work of promoting the prosperity of the civilized world. Not doubting that this would be joyfully hailed by you in your respective useful vocations on this side, I can only pledge to you all my individual efforts to contribute to the same result."

LANCASHIRE AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The Liverpool Mercury says:

"The portion of the British people who will be the greatest sufferers by the terrible convulsion which is now shaking society and disturbing all the peaceful pursuits of industry in the United and the Confederate States of America, is that which resides in the northwestern district of England, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the western districts of Scotland, in and around the flourishing city of Glasgow. These districts not only find in the northern and southern States the best markets for the products of their industry, in common with the whole of the mining and manufacturing districts of England, but they also derive from the southern States much the greater portion of their supply of cotton and tobacco, and from the northern States a large, if not the largest portion of their supplies of grain, flour and provisions. In addition to these commercial relations, the ports of the Mersey and the Clyde are interested to a great extent in the shipping trade of the Atlantic, which is placed in considerable peril by the blockade of the southern ports, and by the issuing of letters of marque, which will soon cover the ocean with privateers, who at the best are only one degree removed from pirates. Lancashire and the west of Scotland, containing between them a population of at least 4,000,000 inhabitants, are thus deeply affected, not only as producers, but as consumers and as shipowners, by the civil war which has broken out between the people of the northern and the southern States. It requires much greater sagacity than we possess, or indeed than is granted to man, to foresee all the evils that may be involved in this terrible conflict."

[From the Manchester Guardian, 14th, Cotton Spinners' organ.]

THE UNION PERMANENTLY DISSOLVED.

It must surely be abundantly clear to every one but Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that the Union is permanently dissolved; that the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States cannot get on together in peace under one government; and that the worst thing that could happen to either would be for them to be joined together by force—for nothing else will make them one. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should not each go its own way, each under the institutions which suit it best?—Here we have a case similar to one in which a husband and wife, after having led a cat and dog life for forty years, find themselves divorced; what friend of either, with knowledge of their antecedents, would seek to bring them together again? *No crime having been committed, and no mutual obligations having been incurred*, who would think twice before he advised them to separate without delay, lest surrounded by old causes of irritation, and constantly reminded of old grudges, one or the other should do something which might stand in the way of an honorable parting?—We do sincerely hope that, when a sufficient quantity of the bluster and "bunkum," which it is the weakness of our friends over the water—and we all have our weaknesses—to indulge in, shall have been expended, a commonsense view of the case will be taken; and that, if part they must, the parting may be peaceful.

[From the London Daily News, 14th.]

HOW THE AMERICAN CRISIS OPERATES ON BRITISH TRADE.

Manufacturers and shippers at present do not know what to be at. The American crisis is overshadowing our industry. The whole of the cotton trade is involved in uncertainty in an especial degree. We do not know whether the usual and necessary quantity of cotton will be grown; and if it be grown, we do not know whether it will be permitted to reach us. We do not know yet whether there is really to be war in America. Everything, it is true, points in that direction, but in the cotton trade, in the corn trade, in the metal trade, in all branches of our manufactures, in the money market, and in the stock exchange, there is a general indisposition to do business, principally because the idea has continued to float through men's minds that the American difficulty, after all that has been said and done, may prove susceptible by other means than that of a long and desolating civil war. Then every one pictures to himself the immense effect that would be produced were even the mere prospect of an arrangement to be opened. How great would be the effect upon the price of cotton! What merchant can bestir himself boldly in ordering supplies from India and other regions, as long as there is a chance of the ground being cut from under his feet! What would be the consequence on the value of money, upon the bullion movement—started as the New York banks are with gold? What a rebound there would be in all kinds of public securities, home, foreign and American.

AMERICAN VESSELS UNDER BRITISH COLORS.

The Cardiff (Wales) Star says:—"Owing to the civil war that has unhappily broken out in America, there are fewer vessels of that country in this port than usual, and there is good reason to conclude that our trade with our young republican sister will be greatly checked, if not altogether interrupted, so long as the present disputes exist. The measures resorted to by the Southern Confederacy to grant letters of marque are viewed with great concern by ship owners. On Wednesday last Capt. Rowland, of the New York ship Joseph Fish, applied to the magistrates presiding at our police court for the purpose of asking permission to take the oath of allegiance to her Majesty.

"It appeared from his statement that he is a native of Barnstable, but he has been naturalized in America. He is about sailing from this port with a cargo of coal for Cuba, but is apprehensive, as the ship is an American, that it might be captured. As he felt desirous of sailing under British colors, he also wished to transfer his allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. The magistrates informed him that he must have his ship duly chartered as a British one, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, if he wished to secure the protection of the British flag. The captain thanked the magistrates, and left the court, somewhat perplexed as to the best course that he could adopt to secure the speedy departure of his ship, which is laden with barrels of small coal. The American shipowners and masters who are now in this port are placed in a similar painful situation."

FEELING OF THE COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS MEN.

The Money Market Review, a journal recently started in London, as an organ for the bankers, (in opposition to the economists,) says that the sympathies of the commercial and business classes of England are with the Confederacy, and talks about the progress towards completion of steamers to run to their ports from Liverpool.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

The State of Mississippi is said to have now in the field eleven full regiments of volunteers, leaving seventy-five organized companies of infantry, and seventeen of cavalry and artillery, anxiously awaiting orders.

The Cincinnati papers state that Miles Greenwood, of that city, has taken a government contract for rifling old muskets, and will prepare eight hundred of these arms per day.

The vote of the troops at Harper's Ferry is reported at 4,200 for secession and 100 against it.

The schooner Crenshaw, Captain Winter, from Richmond, another prize from the Chesapeake blockading squadron, arrived at New York on Monday in charge of Lieut. Hunter, of the steam frigate Minnesota. She was laden with $75,000 worth of tobacco, and was taken in Hampton Roads while attempting to run the blockade. The schooner Haxall, Capt. Morse, from Richmond, bound to Baltimore, with about $75,000 worth of tobacco, has also arrived at New York as a prize.

Forty-four river boats are laid up at Cincinnati, having no cargoes since the promulgation of Secretary Chase's order to establish a land blockade.

The sum of $6,167 has been subscribed in New York city in aid of the federal volunteers in Missouri.

Col. Huger has been appointed to the command of the Southern troops at Norfolk, vice Gen. Gwynn, resigned.

Ten companies of Southern troops left New Orleans on the 20th instant, for Fort Smith, Arkansas.

A son of Ex-Senator Foote, of Miss., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Confederate army.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Everything appears to be comparatively quiet at Alexandria, Va. We make the subjoined extracts from the Washington Star of last evening:

A COMMANDER FOR THE ADVANCING COLUMN.

Brigadier-General McDowell has been duly charged with the command of the division of the forces of the United States recently thrown across the Potomac from this point. We infer, from his selection for this command, that it is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to push field operations with that column with great vigor, to the present end of cutting off the retreat of the forces now at Harper's Ferry, and preventing their reinforcement, either of which can be effected only by passing down the Manassas railroad to the junction, a point within fifteen or sixteen miles from the most advanced positions at present visited by the scouting parties connected with General McDowell's command, and upon which it seems to be proposed to advance a considerable portion of the army with as little delay as possible.

The following officers have been ordered to duty as members of the staff of General McDowell, viz:—Colonel Charles P. Stone, of the Fourteenth Infantry; Captain R. O. Tyler, assistant quartermaster; Brevet Captain James B. Fry, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Putnam, topographical engineers.

GENERAL MANSFIELD.

This officer is retained in command of the military department of Washington, which is regarded by the officers of the service now in Washington city, as a clear indication of the department's determination that his services are required in commanding in person the column that will not long hence close down on Harper's Ferry from this side of the Potomac.

STRENGTHENING THE COLUMN.

Additional troops are being daily dispatched across the river from this point, and it is understood as fast as the ten additional regiments expected to arrive here very shortly, reach Washington, the troops now here will be sent over by regiments.

The seventy-first New York regiment left their quarters at the Washington Navy-yard at 9 o'clock this morning, upon steamers for Alexandria, where they now form part of Gen. McDowell's command.

THE NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The boundaries of the military department to the command of which Gen. Irwin McDowell has been assigned, comprise all that part of Virginia east of the Allegany mountains and north of James river, except Fort Monroe, and sixty miles around that point.

ARRESTS BY SECESSION FORCES AT FAIRFAX.

We hear by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House that three persons were arrested at that place yesterday by the secession troops. One of them, a Mr. Bennett, was arrested on a charge of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" by shoeing the horse of a United States soldier. The charges against the two others our informant did not know. There were not more than one hundred secession troops at Fairfax Court House.

SUPPLY OF COAL.

There are now in Alexandria nearly 18,000 tns of coal in the possession of the United States forces.

MORE ARRESTS IN WASHINGTON.

The Star states that yesterday a squad of men of company A, Union regiment, arrested Mr. F. Markoe, late a fourth-class clerk in the State Department, on a charge of having said in a conversation with J. C. Wright, in Georgetown, that he was in communication with the southern commissioners in Europe. Mr. M., at his examination before Justice Donn, explained what he said to the witness. He is an intimate acquaintance of A. Dudley Mann, one of the South Carolina commissioners to Europe, and received a few days before this conversation a letter from him, in which he stated positively that England and France would recognize the Southern Confederacy.—In the conversation Wright expressed the opinion that the European powers would not recognize the Southern Confederacy; the prisoner expressed a different opinion, and referred to this letter as the ground for it. He declared that he was ready to show that letter to the President at any time, and claimed to be a good Union man. The justice detained him in custody to await the order of Gen. Mansfield.

William Gerecke, liquor dealer, was arrested upon the information of Edward Flaver, 12th New York Regiment, and J. C. Wright, 2d Ohio Regiment. The evidence against him was that he kept in his place of business a figure wrapped in cotton, and over it the motto "Cotton is King." The soldiers saw it, and inquired its meaning. Unsatisfactory replies induced the soldiers to cause his arrest. Considerable excitement resulted, which was not allayed until Mr. Gerecke proved that he was a loyal citizen.

Franklin Minor, late a clerk in the Census Bureau, and a lawyer by profession, was arrested by a squad of troops and taken before Justice Johnson, who released him upon his own security for a further hearing.

M. A. Febrey, arrested on a charge of being a secessionist from Virginia, proved that he was a Union man, and on taking the oath of allegiance, was released.

Robert Muir was dismissed by Justice Johnson. He was arrested by a squad of company A, Union regiment.

MANASSAS GAP.

Manassas Gap, where a large body of Southern troops are reported to be, is seventy miles from Alexandria, a strong position on the Alexandria and Strasburg (valley) Railroad. Manassas Junction is twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, and is the key to the principal roads of Virginia—the line from Richmond, as well as the Tennessee and Lynchburg lines of Harper's Ferry, uniting at that point, which commands them all.

THE NEXT DEMONSTRATION.

The New York Tribune says that a military movement is now under way in Western Virginia, which is to have an important effect upon the position of affairs. Though the particulars of the movement cannot be given, it is stated that it is not to be on Harper's Ferry, though that point is expected to come again into federal hands by a flank movement.

Advices from Richmond confirm the report that troops to the number of five hundred a day arrive at that city.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY AT PENSACOLA.

The Mobile venders of vegetables last week determined upon presenting the southern army at Pensacola with a variety of luxuries of the season, and in a few hours collected together one hundred and ten cart loads of the tempting products of the Alabama vegetable markets.

PRESENT TO COLONEL WITHERS.

The celebrated four year old racer and stallion "Peg Top" was last week purchased by several prominent citizens of Mobile, and forwarded to Norfolk as a present to Colonel Jones M. Withers, of the Third Alabama Regiment of volunteers, now stationed at the latter city.

ARMS FOR TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner says that 7,500 Enfield rifles, imported via New Orleans, have been received by the proper authorities of Tennessee.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Massachusetts has just sailed from Boston for Fort Pickens, with a large amount of armaments, consisting of rifled cannon, pistols, &c. The Mississippi will be ready for sea again by the latter part of this week.—The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing is now lying at East Boston, where she is having a complete overhauling of her masts, rigging, sails, &c. She will sail in about ten days for the Chesapeake bay, under the command of Lieut. Amazine, and remain on that station during the war. The sloop of war Jamestown is ready for sea at Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the following bill:

Sec. 1. That no person in any non-slaveholding State, or their agents or attorneys in this State, shall have power to sue or collect any moneys owing to or any property claimed by the citizens of any such State in Tennessee during hostilities between Tennessee and the federal government.

Sec. 2. That it may and shall be lawful for such debtors to pay such moneys into the treasury of the State, which sums shall be receipted for by the treasurer, and shall be refunded with interest upon the cessation of hostilities.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO, ILL.

The United States forces encamped at Cairo Ill., are busily employed in fortifying that place. A letter to the Chicago Times, dated the 24th, says:

A large force has been engaged during the past two days tearing down buildings at the extreme point, to make way for the proposed fortification. A heavy construction train is bringing in earth from a point twelve miles out, on the line of the Central railroad, to construct a cross embankment from the Ohio to the Mississippi levee, so as to enclose an area of about six acres. When this embankment is finished as laid out, the troops here will be amply protected on every side by breastworks of a character that would resist the heaviest cannonading, perhaps for a twelvemonth.—This work will cost the government about $25,000 or $30,000.

The effect of the blockade at Cairo is seriously felt at all towns along the river, and the people are at a total loss how to retaliate. It is confidently asserted that there are fifteen thousand southern troops at Fort Hector and Mound City, Arkansas, well drilled and handsomely supplied with arms and ammunition. I am persuaded that there are troops there, but not 15,000—certainly not to exceed 2,500.

A company is organizing at Humboldt, which, when filled up, will come forward to Union City. The talk there is to the effect that in less than ten days Gen. Pillow will have ten thousand men at Jackson and Union City for the purpose of attacking Cairo.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile Register has a letter from Pensacola, from which we take the following:

There is a sand battery just above the city and one below, and soldiers are thrown across the battery down to Fort McRea. They are encamped as far out as three miles, and in all about 12,000 men. The navy-yard has no protection, and can easily be destroyed by Fort Pickens. No one knows why McRea's guns bear on Pickens, as they command the channel, in which the vessels have been sunk. The dry-dock that cost $150,000 is loaded with stone and brick-bats, with the intention of taking it down and sinking it in the channel, to prevent the federal ships from coming in. I think whenever they go to sink the dock the ball will open, for Pickens is certain to fire on it. They have told Gen. Bragg as much, who pays no attention to them. When the steamers Keys and Lewis were fired at, it was just as much as the officers could do at McRea to keep the men from firing into the vessels, and when the boats turned back some of the men actually sat down and cried—they were so mad. Sunday some vessels anchored in the fleet, and I could see the soldiers on Pickens—they were as thick as bees. I could see them drilling on the beach and the horses grazing near the fort. General Bragg has ordered all strangers away or that they take position in the army. He has also moved his quarters from the hospital about a mile and a half in the woods.

Two immense Columbiads, each weighing 16,000 pounds, reached West Point, Ga., last Sunday, on their way to Pensacola.

A BOSTON BRIG CAPTURED BY A GEORGIA PRIVATEER.

The brig Elisha Dunbar, Capt. Loring, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Brunswick, Ga., with a load of lumber and several passengers. After leaving Brunswick, the Doone, according to a statement in the Boston papers, was overhauled near Cumberland Light by a vessel commanded by a Frenchman, and called the Five Brothers, which had on board a number of men armed with rifles, swords and bowie knives. They took Capt. Loring on board, put a prize crew of eight men on the brig and proceeded to Brunswick, followed by the brig.—The passengers, on reaching Brunswick, were allowed to go on shore, but the crew were forbidden to leave the brig. Capt. Loring was allowed to go on board of her once a day. The prize crew remained on board, and the strictest espionage was kept up, but the northern crew were not insulted, or in any manner uncivilly treated. Capt. Loring wrote to a friend in Savannah, who laid the matter before Gov. Brown, and the latter after investigating the case, ordered the immediate release of the brig. When ready for sea, Capt. Loring understood that Gov. Brown had imposed a heavy fine on the parties that committed the act. The brig was released on Saturday, the 12th of May, after having been detained eight days.

ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—While the train on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was passing a curve about two miles from Memphis, on Wednesday, the rear or passenger car was thrown off the track, and Mrs. John Grider instantly killed and nine others more or less wounded. The following are the names of the wounded:—John Grider, Memphis, slightly injured; Wm. Grider, Memphis, slightly injured; Mrs. Gillard, residence unknown, badly hurt; R. H. Vance, Memphis; Mrs Jeffries and Mr. Cole, Sentanobia depot; Lieutenants Walsh and Davis, of the Tennessee Rangers, slightly injured; J. Bern, brakesman, slightly hurt.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—The British government instructed Sir Charles Wyke to rigidly enforce in Mexico the customs convention, by which a certain portion of the duties are hypothecated for the payment of debts due by the government to English subjects. Significant articles in some of the leading London journals indicate that the question of an active foreign intervention in the affairs of that republic is entertained in high quarters both in London and Paris.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.)

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR DEBATE.

TENTH DAY.

The committee on systematic benevolence reported a great remissness on the part of numerous Presbyteries. Out of 170 Presbyteries, only 41 have reported, against 84 last year.—Some Presbyteries, however, report increased liberality. Only 1,448 churches have contributed to the domestic mission. On various other subjects, which are objects of contribution, there is a complaint of general shortcomings. The report was accepted.

Another paper was submitted by the systematic benevolence committee of the previous year, recommending annual contributions in aid of the boards of domestic and foreign missions, educational board, relief of ministers, &c. The chairman of the committee urged greater attention to the subject of receiving aid from the Sunday school children. It is a source of supply whose mites never fail in panics and worldly disturbances. This report was also accepted.

Dr. Schenck spoke of the efforts of the children of the Sunday school in their contributions to the boards of the Westminster Church at Baltimore, and the North Church at Chicago.

On the question of the adoption of the report there was considerable debate for and against its adoption. One of the reports recognized the importance of the contributions of children. The adult membership were backward in their contributions, and the present generation is pronounced almost incorrigible.

The hour of the day having arrived for the discussion of the substitute of Dr. Wines for Dr. Spring's resolutions, the same was taken up.

The Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, rose and stated that in order to secure something like unanimity in the body, he thought it best to offer the following modifications, as a substitute for his second resolution.

"*Resolved*, 2. That this General Assembly, in the spirit of that Christian patriotism which the Scriptures enjoin and which has always characterized this Church, do hereby acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote and perpetuate, so far as in us lies, the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the federal government in the exercise of all its functions under our noble constitution."

Dr. Bergen read a paper as a peace-offering, recommending that the fourth of July be set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer to God to avert the calamities now pending over our country.

Judge Ryerson offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to take the whole matter in charge.

Various other resolutions, some twenty in number, were offered, some of which caused great laughter and derision.

A member.—Is not this becoming ridiculous, Mr. Moderator!

Moderator.—No, sir; not at all. [Laughter.]

Rev. Dr. Waller, of Pennsylvania, then took the floor. He thought that we were sitting here as the highest judicatory of this church. It was impossible to stand still. We must push steadily forward and take a firm stand. The idea of dividing the church was ridiculous.—If we had no government, rebellion might be recognized by the Assembly, but as we have a good and strong one, there is no reason why Dr. Spring's resolution should not be adopted. Pretty soon one Presbyterian minister would be blessing the soldiers of the South, while another would be praying for the soldiers of the North against him. Would this be as consistent as the adoption of Dr. Spring's resolution?

He read from the records of the South Carolina Synod, from which it appears that that Synod had determined to make trouble in the church before the secession ordinance was passed in that State. He was rejoiced that there was a different feeling in Georgia. He compared the present effort of the government to that of Moses in the delivery of the Israelites from the tyranny of Egypt, and the present rebellion to the secession of the lost tribes from Rehoboam which came to nought. Efforts were made at various times to interrupt Dr. Waller with questions of order, but he stood his ground nobly.

Mr. Waller concluded by referring to the action of Maryland. He was glad to find her again loyal. He hoped that the Southern brethren then present would be excused from voting, as it might be that it would bring evil upon them when they returned home.

The resolution of Judge Ryerson was then laid on the table—ayes 102, nays 95.

The Rev. Dr. Backus, of New York, said he was a strong Northern man in sentiments. He would stand by his government in her times of peril. In doing this, the institutions and interests of Southern men were in no way assailed. Many men in the South have, by their misguided zeal, severed the most sacred ties.—Others are still loyal and will remain so. In conclusion, he remarked that he thought that a reconstruction could be effected between the brethren of both sections. He hoped that peace and prosperity might reign again at an early day.

Dr. Yeomans regretted that the resolution of Judge Ryerson had been tabled. He was sorry that the discussion could not be suspended, and the whole subject left with a judicious committee, who might deliberate together and prepare a more acceptable document than any individual member could. He was sorry that the idea was entertained by many members of the Assembly that the passage of Dr. Spring's resolution would cause a division in the Church. He would be happy if but a feeble word which was uttered by himself would avert the impending catastrophe. It would be the sweetest moment in his life. A perpetuated Union is the only thing which can keep the Church together as a band of brothers. He hoped that the bond uniting them might not be ruthlessly broken. He was desirous of a day of prayer being appointed, in which the blessing of the Almighty might be invoked—asking Him to bring about a speedy restoration of peace and harmony. He was afraid that if Dr. Spring's resolutions were passed, it would cause a result very unfavorable to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. He then referred to certain expressions which were made in relation to what the Northwestern Synods would do. He deprecated the course which they threatened to carry out. He hoped that this Assembly would maintain a conservative position upon the momentous question which is agitating the whole country from one end to the other.

Dr. Hodge, on leave granted, withdrew the substitute offered by him some days ago to the resolution of Dr. Spring.

Dr. Wines then offered a resolution as a substitute in place of that of Dr. Hodge, to the effect that it was inexpedient to express any opinion on the national crisis.

Dr. Yeomans said that they were here once more met, may it not be the last, with our hands stretched forth, one upon the extreme North and the other upon the extreme South. From these extremes there are those whose hearts are for the Presbyterian church. There were men from the South present who desire to be heard on these subjects—men who have come here at great cost and peril. They should be cherished for this sacrifice on the altar of the church.

We are not called to hold out inducements to our Southern brethren; we are not in a supplicating attitude before them. They need no conciliation. It is they who stand and say, "Do not drive this plowshare of division across us." We have nothing to do but withhold conflicting sentiments. Shall we pass away the great advantage we have had at a time when we can use it as well, not only for the church, but for the whole country, which we so much desire to have a peaceful one? It was a thought of solemnity. We must seek the paths of peace. Do not agitate any longer, when it will destroy our hopes and prospects. Let us take what we can bear now, and use it. Let us keep our hands off this sacred Union—the Union of the church and the Union of the States. He concluded by offering a resolution to appoint a committee to bring in a suitable minute on the whole subject.

Various motions and much excitement followed.

Dr. Lord, of Chicago, spoke in favor of Dr. Spring's resolutions.

Mr. Baker, of Texas, thought there was not a single person in the audience but sympathized with him. He was willing to die in the service of his Lord and Master. He had labored in Texas eleven years as a pastor. He was going to say things for which he would be in danger of being hung at the North; [a voice, never;] he was going to say things for which he might be hung in the South. He entreated them not to let worldly impulses affect them. He admired this grand uprising at the North and this city of flags, but he did not want the Assembly to be governed by impulse. If the resolution of Dr. Spring be passed the church will be broken up. But he did not want it broken along the fatal line of Mason and Dixon. He hated secession; he hated it—from the bottom of his heart he hated it. [Applause.] He knew that in Texas an enormous Union majority had been cast. [Tremendous applause.] The Presbyterian Church was the only one that had opposed this movement, and the adoption of the resolution of Dr. Spring would compel them to acknowledge the Jefferson Davis government. Never in his pulpit had he made a prayer for the President of the Confederate States.

One reason that some commissioners had failed to come, was that the drops had failed, and the Presbyteries were too poor to send a commissioner. It was for no lack of loyalty to the church. They want the church to be united if the government is to be divided permanently, which God forbid. [Applause.] He had come here for two reasons. One to attend the General Assembly, the other was to see what might be done to preserve the unity of our beloved country. [Tremendous applause.] He would close by saying that from distant parts they come, and for the sake of God and the country do not cast us off.

Dr. Hodge moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Price moved to lay the yeas and nays recorded. Carried.

The vote was announced—yeas 74, nays 139; so the Assembly refused to lay the paper on the table. The Assembly then adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE OF JOHN MERRYMAN, ESQ.

General Cadwallader Evades Attachment—Chief-Justice Taney Denies the President's Power to Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Proceedings to be Reported to the President.

In the matter of the petition of John Merryman for a writ of habeas corpus, and the writ of attachment against General George Cadwallader for contempt in refusing obedience to said writ—before Honorable R. B. Taney, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The following writ of attachment was issued on Monday by order of Chief-Justice Taney, returnable yesterday at 12 o'clock, at which time Chief-Justice Taney was present in the United States Court-room to receive the marshal's return thereon and to hear the case:

THE WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

The United States of America, District of Maryland, to wit:

To the Marshal of the Maryland District, greeting:—We command you that you attach the body of General George Cadwallader, and him have before the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., at the Circuit Court-room of the United States in the city of Baltimore, to answer for this contempt by him committed in refusing to produce the body of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, according to the command of the writ of habeas corpus returnable and returned before the said Chief-Justice this 27th day of May, 1861. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril, and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief-Justice of our Supreme Court, the first Monday in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. THOS. SPICER, Clerk.

Issued 27th May, 1861.

Chief Justice Taney, upon taking his seat upon the bench, said that he desired to state that his associate, Judge Giles, of the Circuit Court, was present with him yesterday by his invitation, because he desired to avail himself of his counsel and advice in so important a case. The writ of habeas corpus was ordered by him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, consequently Judge Giles could not act with him in the case. He had also invited Judge Giles to be present today, but he was unable to appear, in consequence of an engagement in connection with a religious association, whose deliberations Judge Giles considered it important that he should attend.

Chief Justice Taney then called for the marshal's return to the writ of attachment above set forth, when Mr. Spicer, the clerk, handed him the following, which the Chief Justice requested him to read:

THE MARSHAL'S RETURN.

I hereby certify to the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that by virtue of the within writ of attachment to me directed on the 27th day of May, 1861, I proceeded on this 28th day of May, 1861, to Fort McHenry for the purpose of serving the said writ. I sent in my name at the outer gate—the messenger returned with the reply "that there was no answer to my card," and therefore could not serve the writ as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate.

So answers WASHINGTON BONIFANT, U. S. Marshal for the District of Maryland.

Chief Justice Taney, after questioning Mr. Vance, the Deputy U. S. Marshal, in relation to his efforts to serve the writ, requested him to amend his return, which he did by adding the words "I was not permitted to enter the gate" as above set forth.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

In relation to the return the Chief-Justice observed that the marshal had the power to summon the *posse comitatus* to aid him in seizing and bringing before the court the party named in the attachment, who would, when so brought in, be liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment. But whether, as in this case, the power refusing obedience was so notoriously superior to any the marshal could command, he held that officer excused from doing anything more than he had done. The Chief-Justice then proceeded as follows:

"I ordered this attachment yesterday, because, upon the face of the return, the detention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon the grounds:

"First—That the President, under the constitution of the United States, *cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus*, nor authorize a military officer to do it.

"Second—A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person not subject to the rules and articles of war for an off-use against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority, and subject to its control. If and the party is arrested by the military it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority to be dealt with according to law.

"I forebore yesterday to state orally the provisions of the constitution of the United States which make those principles the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing, and file it in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the course of this week."

He concluded by saying that he should cause his opinion, when filed, and all the proceedings to be laid before the President, in order that he might perform his constitutional duty, to enforce the laws by securing obedience to the process of the court.

Here the Chief Justice concluded his remarks, and the case, as far as the judicial process is concerned, is closed.

The proceedings were witnessed by a large number of persons, who crowded the court-room and the street in front during the morning—attracted thither by the interest and importance of the case in the present condition of public affairs.

REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Hall's Journal of Health says:

1. There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advantage.

2. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water and a stiff brush.

3. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the daytime only.

4. By means of ripe fruit and berries, coarse bread and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

5. It is most indispensable to have the fullest plenty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well-aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air, in some form of interesting, exhilarating and unwearying exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefitted or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth item is of universal application.

9. Take but a teacupful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread of corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean meats, broiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

PRIVATEERING.—We have already shown that the declaration respecting maratime law, signed at Paris on the 16th of April, 1856, by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, recognised the employment of privateers as a belligerent right of all nations, except those who had yielded their formal assent to the agreement of that Congress. We have further shown by the decisions of the Supreme Court and the practice of the government of the United States, «that when a civil war rages in a foreign nation, one part of which separates itself from the old established government, and erects itself into a distinct government," every other nation is bound to recognize a *state of war* as existing between the two sections, and to consider as legal all «those acts of hostility which war authorizes, and which the new government may direct against its enemy."

We have further shown that a party to such civil war, having the right under the law of nations to employ privateers as a belligerent, «may commission whomsoever he pleases to carry on the war," and that the courts of the United States cannot «consider as criminal such acts of hostility." Privateers are «maratime volunteers;" and Judge Story, delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, has fully recognized the right of the government of a country «to authorize the employment of privateers in its public wars."

We have, indeed, been accustomed in this country to regard privateers as one of our chief reliances in war. When hostilities were declared against Great Britain by the act of Congress of the 18th of June, 1812, the President was not only authorized to employ the whole land and naval force of the United States, but to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque, in such form as he should think proper, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government and subjects of Great Britain. We need not be left to conjecture the alacrity with which the citizens of the United States responded to the call of the President. We have before us the memorial of a large number of the wealthiest merchants then living in Baltimore, transmitted to Congress on November 23d, 1812, in which they avow their ownership of large numbers of privateers, and speak in flattering terms of the damage which they have thus inflicted upon British commerce. They pray in this memorial for the enactment of liberal laws upon this subject.

Every encouragement was extended by Congress to the privateering system. Nobody pretended to deny that it led to great excesses, but still it was approved. When, in 1820, an application was made to Congress to abolish privateering by formal statute, the effort failed signally. The committee of the House of Representatives to which the subject was referred, declared that such a measure «would wrest from our hands what we have hitherto considered as one of our principal weapons of annoyance." It is well understood that it was the determination to preserve intact the right of privateering, which prevented the United States from acceding to the declaration agreed on in the European Congress in 1856.

Although the United States is not now indisposed to abandon the right of privateering, it is quite apparent that the Confederate States are not prepared to follow its example. The danger, therefore, to our commerce is that these States, availing themselves of the principles laid down in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, will issue letters of marque, directed against our commerce, not only to citizens of our own States, but, as they lawfully may, to subjects of European and South American States. We have already shown in a former article that such letters may be accepted by the subjects of any State which has not contracted by treaty with the United States to prevent such acceptance, or which has not forbidden such war by its subjects against any foreign State by positive statute. In all cases to which one of these two prohibitory circumstances does not apply, the foreign subject accepting letters of marque from the Confederate States must be treated, if taken, like any *other prisoner* of war.

Our national love of privateering has, as we have said, prevented us from protecting our commerce from privateering by proper treaties. Any such obligations would, of necessity, have been reciprocal; and we could not apparently make up our minds to forego the advantage which we derived from such a means of defense and annoyance. We were thoroughly protected by the treaty with England, made on the 19th November, 1794, from such hostilities upon the part of her subjects. For that treaty not only prohibited English subjects from accepting letters of marque from any State at war with us, but it authorized us to treat any person who had accepted and acted on such letters as a pirate, if we captured him. But unhappily *the article which contained this provision remained by the terms of the treaty in operation only until the year* 1806.—It is now out of date.

We have, it is believed, no other treaty with England which will prevent English subjects from accepting letters of marque from the Confederate States. Our sole dependence for security in that quarter is the English Foreign Enlistment Act, passed on July 3d, 1819. Under that act, which it is the duty of the English government faithfully to enforce, the subjects of her Majesty are forbidden to engage on any vessel, fitted or equipped for any warlike purpose, and intended to be used in aid of any government or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of any government. The penalty of acting in contravention of this law is fine and imprisonment, and in certain cases forfeiture of the vessel, armament and stores. If this law is faithfully enforced, no English ships will be allowed to sail under letters of marque from the Confederate States, and our commerce will be safe from this danger. But it will be seen that we are, for our security, dependent wholly upon the watchfulness and good faith of English officials. If such privateers find their way to the open seas, they are not *pirates*, but, under the decision of the Supreme Court, are lawful belligerents.

The treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, made with France, was also very stringent in relation to privateers. It authorized the United States to treat a Frenchman, who accepted and acted under letters of marque, issued by any government at war with the United States, as a pirate; and it forbade all privateers, fitted out by a State at war with the United States, to arm their ships in French ports. *But this treaty was annulled by an act of Congress passed on July 7th*, 1798. The convention of 30th September, 1800, made with the French republic, did not declare privateering piracy, but only prevented privateers, which were intended to operate against the commerce of our country, from being fitted out, or from selling their prizes in, the ports of France. But this convention *expired in* 1808—that limit of time being insisted on by the United States. It is not believed that any treaty has since been made with France, which will prevent the subjects of that State from accepting from the Confederate States letters of marque against us. All that the United States can now do is to obtain new treaties from the governments of England and France; and we suppose that the earnest efforts of our government would be attended by some measure of success.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—A correspondent sends us the official vote of Loudoun county—heretofore one of the strongest Union counties in the State—which instead of giving 1,000 against (as reported a few days ago) has voted in favor of secession by a majority of 902. The vote stands for secession 1,628, and against 726. Messrs. Nolan and Harrison have been elected to the Legislature. In the town of Leesburg there were 422 votes cast, of which 400 were for secession. Madison county is reported nearly if not quite unanimous for secession; so are also Henrico, Rockbridge, Louisa, Charlotte, Albemarle, Lunenburg, Smyth, Hanover, Northumberland and Greene counties. In Richmond city only four vote are reported against secession.

MAILS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.—An important change has been made in the dispatch of the mails to the Southern States. The Western Virginia—west and north of the Blue Ridge—they are to be sent to Wheeling by way of Harrisburg and Pittsburg; to Alexandria and the remainder of Virginia they go to Washington; and to the other Southern States to Louisville, by way of Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

COLD WEATHER IN EUROPE.—Accounts from Europe report that the weather since March has been extraordinary cold, with drought and sharp frosts, which have checked, and perhaps in many cases injured vegetation. From the south of France it is stated that irreparable damage has been inflicted on the vines by the frost.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—*Nankin Totally Destroyed.*—Advices from Hong Kong to the 13th of April report the total destruction of Nankin and Chinagkiang, by the rebels.

☞ George Dennison has been appointed naval officer of the port of New York.

THE ILLNESS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—On Saturday morning last it was thought that Judge Douglas (who has been lying ill at Chicago for several days) was dying, but when his physicians and friends were in despair his iron energy rose over all, and he said, "I am well aware of my danger and the despair of my friends, but I better know the power of endurance of my constitution, and believe it will be equal to the emergency." Subsequently he rallied, and the Chicago Post of Sunday says:

It will be a great relief to the people to learn that Judge Douglas yesterday continued to improve, and unless some unexpected change for the worse takes place, his recovery now is considered certain. Yesterday evening Dr. Thomas Miller, of Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Cutts and J. M. Cutts, Jr., mother and brother of Mrs. Douglas, reached this city. Daniel P. Rhodes, Esq., and lady, near relatives of Judge Douglas, also arrived last evening.

A COMMENDABLE RESOLUTION.—The Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Anne's circuit, Md., at their late session passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the present distracted and distressed condition of our country, and also in view of the conflicting opinions prevailing among the people on the subject of our present difficulties, it is the view of this Conference that we, as members of the Methodist Protestant Church, do recommend and suggest to our brethren to abstain, as far as is compatible with our privileges as American citizens, from the discussion of the political causes of our present troubles; believing, as we do, that however honest the views we severally entertain, yet the discussion of the same is injurious to us as individuals, and not promotive of the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That the above resolution be read from the pulpits at each appointment on the circuit.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER TO HIS PARENTS.—We find in the New York Sun the following letter from the late Colonel Ellsworth, on the eve of his march to Alexandria, written to his parents, the last one to them, and probably the last written communication to any one:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ZOUAVES,
Camp Lincoln, Washington, May 23, 1861.

My Dear Father and Mother: The regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed that a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty, and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me. My darling and ever loved parents, good-by. God bless, protect, and care for you. ELMER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OVERBOARD.—The London Mercantile Gazette, of May 13th, has the following:

"The Prince of Wales met with an accident while boating yesterday. His Royal Highness and Captain Grey were amusing themselves in a small boat known here as a "tub," on the river at the back of Trinity, and near Gerard's Hotel bridge, when one of them lost his oar, and in an attempt to recover it the boat was upset, and the Prince and Captain Grey were precipitated into the water. Fortunately the water is not deep at this spot, and the Cam cannot boast of width anywhere. Assistance was at hand, and the Prince and his company were soon on shore again, the only inconvenience experienced being a wetting."

THE GREAT EASTERN TO BE SOLD.—The London Times has this piece of news about the Great Eastern:

"The Great Ship Company propose to raise £35,000 in debentures having twelve months to run, at 10 per cent., to pay off the existing claims. The security will be a first mortgage of the vessel. If the money is not raised within a few weeks the ship will be sold to meet the demands now standing over"

SCENES IN CAMP LIFE.—*Provision Riot at Camp Wayne.*—The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes the following extract from a private letter written by a volunteer at Camp Wayne, Pa.

This morning we had another exciting time when they issued the rations. Instead of bread they gave us crackers about the size of a common plate, and as hard as a brick. When these were dealt out to the men they began to swear and throw them away, and soon the camp was flying full of crackers. The men made wagons and used the crackers for wheels; they made necklaces of them and strung them around their necks, and used them for epaulets, and every other imaginable way that they could be used to show their indignation. At length the excitement was so great that the officers became alarmed, and attempted to stop them, but it was no use. The men only howled, hooted, yelled and groaned at them, and pelted them with crackers; but they finally quieted down and went to their quarters, swearing that they would kill the first man they caught hauling crackers or bad meat into camp. On Saturday morning the crackers and bad meat made their appearance once again, but no sooner did the men see it than they made a break for the gates, forced the guards away and went to town. About eight o'clock the town was full of squads of soldiers, headed by officers, scouring the town from one end to the other, driving the runaways to camp; but it took until sometime in the afternoon to get them in, and after they did get them in they were not in a condition to drill; therefore there was but little drilling done that day. This morning we got good beef and good bread, and everything went off first-rate."

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware.*—The name of the office at Houck's Store, Carroll county, Md., is changed to "Armacost's Store," and Joseph Armacost appointed postmaster, in place of David H. Houck, removed.

Postmasters Appointed.—George P. Everhart at Manchester, Carroll county, Md., vice Edwin J. Crumbine, removed. Jeremiah Kuhn at Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., vice H. F. Webb, removed. Jacob Arndt at Grantsville, Allegany county, Md., vice Jas. Renton, removed. Christian Reonsburg at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., vice Perry J. Levy, removed. Thomas J. Pilkington at Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., vice Jacob R. Welsh, removed. John Rees at Mt. Alto, Franklin county, Pa., vice John Small, removed. George Eby at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., vice Wm. McCrony, removed. James Davis at McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa., vice John North, removed. Edward Challenger at Newcastle, Newcastle county, Del., vice Lucien M. Chase, removed. Thos. J. Atkins at Milton, Sussex county, Del., vice John Pounder, removed.

A SOLDIER SHOT DEAD.—On Saturday night last, while a man named Brubaker, residing three miles from Lancaster, Pa., was watching his barn, to protect it from incendiaries, he saw three men enter the yard and seize a turkey and several chickens. He instantly hailed them, whereupon they ran, when he fired and one of them fell dead. He subsequently proved to be a volunteer from Camp Johnston, named Sleeper.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. PURVIANCE.—A dispatch from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia Inquirer says it is currently rumored that the reasons which induced the resignation of Attorney General Purviance were differences of opinion with the Executive in regard to pardoning certain offenders, and an indisposition to remain associated in any manner with an administration which has been so much censured.

AMERICAN BAPTIST SOCIETY.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Baptist Society was held in New York, Monday. The annual report of the secretary states that the society during the year have put in circulation 26,631 good books and 396,318 pages of tracts. They have preached 2,242 sermons, presided over 1,531 prayer meetings, and visited 25,540 families.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The anthracite coal tonnage the past week shows an increase over the previously reported weekly return of between 33,000 and 34,000 tons. The tonnage of the year so far is 2,058,779 tons, against 2,132,446 tons to the same time last year. The market for coal is generally firm, and an advance in prices with the advance of the season is confidently relied on.

AN AMAZON.—Mary W. Dennis, six feet two inches high, is 1st Lieutenant of the Stillwater company, Minnesota regiment. She baffled even the inspection of the surgeon of the regiment in discovering her sex, but was recognized by a St. Paul printer, who became shockingly frightened at her threats of vengeance upon him if he exposed her, and he decamped.

FRESH FISH.—Fresh fish was never so low in this market as at the present time. Halibut at retail is but five cents a pound; cod three cents. Mackerel, large, plump, fat bloaters, from six to eight—the same size that sold a year ago for a shilling and twenty cents.—Perch, not large to be sure, but weighing over two pounds to a string, may be bought for a shilling a string.—*Boston Atlas.*

CROPS IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette says that from all portions of the State advices in relation to the coming crops are of the most promising character. The wheat crop is the greatest in breadth and the most superior in quality ever yet made in the State, and the fruit promises an abundant yield, while the oats and corn thus far look exceedingly well.

By Telegraph for the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Army Movements—Occupation of Newport-Newspoint at the Mouth of James River—Ohio Troops Entering Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Col. Butler and Hon. Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio; and Dunn, of Indiana, arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe on the government transport City of Richmond. All was quiet at the fortress, but some important military movements were in progress.

Yesterday five transport vessels, with 2,500 troops, convoyed by the steamer Harriet Lane, went up Hampton Roads towards the mouth of James River and took possession of Newport-Newspoint, and there entrenched themselves. The position is one or importance, as it commands the mouth of the James river.—It is located about six miles from Hampton.

The last transport was fired at by the Sewell's Point rifled cannon, but the range was too great to be effective.

The steamer Yankee brought to Washington to-day three prizes, at least one of them being loaded with tobacco.

Information has been received here that over two thousand Ohio troops from Camp Dennison yesterday took possession of the Northwestern Virginia railroad, which runs from Parkersburg to Grafton for a distance of 80 miles, and proceeded in the latter direction.—A large number of troops also crossed the Ohio at Belair, 3 miles from Wheeling, for the same destination. This is indicative of events at Harper's Ferry.

Passengers from Alexandria to-night state that nothing of especial importance has occurred there to-day. The outposts, however, were being extended further into Virginia.

Frederick Hecker's Illinois regiment will, it is thought, be accepted by the government. The probability is that the brigade of Carl Shurz, minister to Spain, who is now here, will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

The 1st German Rifle and the 9th regiments of New York, arrived here to-day. They elicited general admiration.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—On inquiry of several New York guests at Willard's Hotel, it is ascertained that Wm. Valkenburgh parted with them at noon on a visit to Alexandria.—Therefore the distant report of his arrest as a spy cannot be true. Mr. Valkenburgh has not only been in the confidence, but in the service of the government for more than a month past. He and his friends laugh at the vague rumor concerning him. It is true that some weeks ago he was arrested by the secessionists in Alexandria while on business there, and this probably is the foundation for the present story.

Conversations in diplomatic circles recently reported, to the effect that the Confederate commissioners had an interview with Lord John Russell and M. Thouvenal, and had been told that they could not be recognized, are manifestly overrated. There has been no arrival here later than the one which brought advices that the commissioners of the Confederate States had not yet been received in London and had not yet applied to be admitted in Paris. Of the same character is the report that the Seward proposition to accede to the Paris declaration abolishing privateering had been rejected. It is understood that these instructions were sent to Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton.

As there seems to be some sensitiveness in business circles about the recent seizure of telegraphic dispatches in all the principal Northern towns and cities, and a general apprehension that private business transactions may be exposed, it may not be improper to assure the public that there is no danger of any such expose.

The War Department has constituted a commission composed of highly responsible gentlemen, whose business it is made to examine all the dispatches under strict injunctions of secrecy, and after having selected those of a treasonable character, to rescal and return those relating to mere business transactions.—All the dispatches seized at the various telegraph offices will be brought on to Washington, and be there examined. The business of this commission assumes somewhat that of the dead-letter office in the Postoffice Department, and will be conducted with the same secrecy and rigid regard to private rights and interests.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Postmasters—New York: John S. Allen, Williamsburg; Richard H. Winter, Whitehall; Wm. H. Vosburgh, West Troy; W. Knox, Waterloo; Edward H. Schelley, Rome; W. H. Southwick, Palmyra; Daniel S. Parker, Kankakee, Illinois; Jas. McDermott, Washington, Pennsylvania; A. F. Russell, Danville; W. Lindsey, Noonsocket Falls, and Chas. E Chickering, Pawtucket, R. I. Chas. L. Parker, Astoria, Oregon.

Allen A. Burton, of Ky., has been appointed minister resident to New Granada in the place of Gen. Jones, of Iowa.

The belief that the President has determined to tender Col. Fremont a Major Generalship, elicits much gratification.

Ex-Governor Banks is here by invitation of the Secretary of War.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Gen. McDowell in Command of the Forces to be Sent Towards Richmond—Colonel Meigs.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.—Brig. Gen'l McDowell, United States army, is to have command of the forces operating towards Richmond. It is understood to be General Scott's policy to put the younger class of officers into field service, and therefore it is said that Col. Meigs is employed on other duties than what relates to the construction of public buildings. A.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Explosion at the Navy-Yard.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Whilst the bands employed in the laboratory of the navy-yard were this afternoon engaged in filling gun-caps, a small box of *percussion powder suddenly* exploded, by which Mr. Davis, a workman, was seriously if not fatally injured, and a young man slightly wounded in the breast. The damage to the premises is inconsiderable, although the accident occurred within a few feet of where 40,000 cartridges were lying. M.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.
Clarke in Three Comic Characters!
Three Sterling Comic Plays.

First Time of the
Laughable Domestic Comedy entitled
OLD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.
Old Times in the South,
Old Times in the South,
Old Times in the South.
Hiram Dodge.....Mr. J. S. Clarke.
After which the Military Drama entitled
MIDNIGHT SENTRY.
Midnight Sentry,
Midnight Sentry,
Midnight Sentry.
Corporal Coco.....Mr. J. S. Clarke.
To conclude with
The Very Laughable Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
The Spectre Bridegroom,
The Spectre Bridegroom,
The Spectre Bridegroom.
Diggory.....Mr. J. S. Clarke.
☞ Admission 25 and 15 cents. ☜
On Friday, Mr. Clarke's Benefit.

Western Military Movements.

ST. LOUIS, May 28th.—The occupation of Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on the Missouri shore, being decided on, the 4th Regiment, under command of Col. Schuttner, has been selected, and will probably embark this morning on the government steamer Japan. The encampment on the suburbs of the city was broken up to-day, and the troops quartered in the Arsenal and Jefferson barracks. The American Zouaves, a regiment to be commanded by Col. Morgan L. Smith, is forming here.

It is understood that General Harney has authorized the immediate formation of companies of Union Home Guards at Hannibal, St. Joseph's, Kansas city and Springfield. Ten companies are to be mustered into the United States service, and furnished with arms. All the State troops have left Jefferson city, except two companies, who remain as body guards to the Governor.

The habeas corpus case of Capt. McDonald is still be argued before Judge Treat.

The Burial of Ellsworth.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., May 27th.—On the arrival of the train to-day, which conveyed the remains of Ellsworth to his home, minute guns were fired, and the entire population of the surrounding country assembled to evince their universal sorrow. The procession was then formed, embracing a number of military and fire companies. Along the route many buildings were shrouded in black, and all flags were at half-mast. The roads were crowded with spectators.

After the customary funeral services at the grave, in which several clergymen assisted, the face of the deceased was uncovered, and the people passed in procession to obtain a parting glance—the body was then lowered into the grave, the men of the company formerly drilled by him—the Chicago Zouaves—firing a volley over it. Then grounding their arms they took shovels and filled in the grave. Three volleys were subsequently fired, and the multitude of mourners dispersed.

News from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, May 26.—The New Mexico mail arrived here last night, twelve days out from Santa Fe, with dates to the 13th.

Many United States officers in New Mexico have resigned.

Capt. Roberts, one of the contractors of the mail line from Carson city, brought in with him $7,000 in gold dust for parties in the East, and also ninety letters. This line is now in complete running order from Independence to Carson city and California Gulch. Some Indians were seen on the route, but they were peaceable and quiet. Grass is in abundance.

It was reported at Santa Fe that Col. Loring, commanding at New Mexico, had resigned.

The Troops at Harper's Ferry.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 27th.—The Virginia troops opposite Williamsport have been reduced to 400. A strict guard is still maintained on both sides of the river.

The troops at Harper's Ferry have fallen back from the town proper, to Bolivar, a suburb.

About sixty negroes are engaged in making a road up the mountain, on the Maryland side, to accelerate the passage of troops and heavy field pieces.

The Blockade Recognized—Later from Pensacola.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says that Lord Lyons has written the British consul at Pensacola recognizing the blockade in the name of the British government, and warning English vessels of its effect.

No movements indicative of the commencement of hostilities had taken place at Fort Pickens.

Reinforcements for Fort Pickens.

BOSTON, May 27.—The armed steamer Massachusetts, Commander Smith, sailed to-day for Fort Pickens. She takes a crew of one hundred and twenty-four men, and one hundred seamen for the fleet, together with a large amount of munitions of war.

THE U. S. Steamer Mississippi.

BOSTON, May 27.—The United States steamer Mississippi will sail to-night, or in the morning. The steamer Colorado will sail on Wednesday.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, May 17.—The pony express has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 15th inst. The rates of insurance on treasure eastward have been increased to 10 per cent.

There has been but little of incident in California this week, except the Union meetings, which continue to be held almost nightly in the principal towns and cities. The speeches and resolutions invariably favor a vigorous war policy.

The speck of war in Santa Clara county, in which the only question involved was the title to six leagues of land, has disappeared through a compromise, in which the settlers agree to submit their cause to the Supreme Court, and abide the result.

An effort is being made in San Francisco to organize a company of volunteers to tender their services to the general government, on the supposition that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will give them a free passage to the East.

The arrangements for a grand patriotic demonstration on the coming anniversary of American independence were initiated at a meeting of the citizens of Sacramento on the 13th inst.

The Republican State Central Committee have issued a call for a convention of delegates of Union men, irrespective of party, to meet at Sacramento on the 18th of June. The republicans do not design giving up their organization, but adopted the Union test simply and purely, without reference to other issues.

A resolution has been offered in the Assembly instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives to offer California as a mediator in the present difficulties, and in favor of a convention to revise the constitution of the United States.

An exciting canvass for local officers in San Francisco is progressing. The municipal election takes place on the 23d instant. The only tickets in the field are known as the People's Union ticket and the Republican Union ticket. The latter comprises partisan republicans, while the former is irrespective of national politics, embracing men of all political parties who are sound on the Union question. The people's ticket will probably triumph.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The market is unusually excited this week. There is a good country demand, and both city and country trade are supplying themselves liberally. Candles are very firm, with an improved tendency. Manilla cordage advanced to 11½ cents. Raw and refined sugars have improved. Manufactured tobacco is selling very freely, and the market is buoyant. Provisions and liquors are dull, but unchanged. There is some tendency to speculation, but the principal business is for the legitimate trade.

Border State Convention.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 27.—The Border State Convention met to-day. Hon. John J. Crittenden was appointed chairman, and Orlando Brown was elected secretary. Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present.

The convention adjourned till to-morrow, to await the arrival of delegates on their way hither.

Military Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28th.—The First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, one of the most celebrated military organizations of this city, are under orders to march to-morrow morning. Their destination is unknown. They number 90 men, commanded by Capt. Thos. James.

From Havre-de-Grace.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 27th.—The troops lately stationed in the depot here are now encamped in a beautiful, dry, green spot, in the lower end of the town, having a full view of the bay, and of Camp Susquehanna, at Perryville. The camp was commenced on Friday. Over 100 tents are now erected.

Fire at Galesburg, Illinois.

GALESBURG, ILL., May 27.—A fire broke out in this town this morning, destroying property to the amount of $35,000, on which there is an insurance of only $10,000. The principal losers are A. Jacobs, boots, shoes and clothing, $8,000; Bartlett & Judson, furniture, $6,000; Read & Babcock, hardware, $5,000.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., May 27.—The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel is literally covered with men, tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad track, wheeling earth, etc.

Passengers from the South report a continued concentration of troops at Randolph.

Fire at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—E. F. Gaylard's dry goods store was burned this morning. Total loss of stock and building valued at $60,000; insured for $20,000. A. M. Perry's flour store was crushed by a falling wall. Loss quite heavy, but amount not yet ascertained.

American Medical Association.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which was to have been held in this city on the first Tuesday in June, has been postponed for one year, by order of the committee of arrangements.

Deceased.

BUFFALO, May 27th.—Aurelius Conkling, clerk of the United States Court, died here this morning.

Death of Rev. Hosea Ballou.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Rev. Hosea Ballou, a well-known Universalist minister, and the president of Tufts College, died yesterday.

Troops En Route for Washington.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Garibaldi Guard, one thousand strong, left here this evening by rail, for Washington.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A military drama called The Sentry is announced for this evening, the part of Coco by Mr. J. S. Clarke; after which he appears as Hiram Dodge in the comic sketch of *Old Times in the South*; the entertainments concluding with the Spectre Bridegroom; Diggory, Mr. Clarke.

PERSONAL.—Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philade'phia, will be at his rooms, over Seth S. Hance's Drug Store, No. 108 Baltimore street, on Thursday, May 30th.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.
Clarke in Three Comic Characters!
Three Sterling Comic Plays.

First Time of the
Laughable Domestic Comedy entitled
OLD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.
Old Times in the South,
Old Times in the South,
Old Times in the South.
Hiram Dodge.....Mr. J. S. Clarke.
After which the Military Drama entitled
MIDNIGHT SENTRY.
Midnight Sentry,
Midnight Sentry,
Midnight Sentry.
Corporal Coco.....Mr. J. S. Clarke.
To conclude with
The Very Laughable Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
The Spectre Bridegroom,
The Spectre Bridegroom,
The Spectre Bridegroom.
Diggory.....Mr. J. S. Clarke.
☞ Admission 25 and 15 cents. ☜
On Friday, Mr. Clarke's Benefit.

MARRIED.

In New York, on the 23d instant, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, JOHN F. SELLMAN to FANNIE E., youngest daughter of Henry Tucker, formerly of this city.

DIED.

On the 26th instant, MARY ANN, consort of the late John Taylor, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, No. 132 Johnson street.

On the 28th instant, DANIEL HALPEN, aged 20 years, 2 months and 8 days. May he rest in peace.

His funeral will take place on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from his parents' residence, Alice Anna street, between Bond and Caroline.

On the 27th instant, JANE F. QUINLAN, wife of John F. Quinlan, aged 42 years. R. I. P.

Her burial will take place from her late residence, No. 22 Monument street, on this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, to which her relatives and friends are invited.

On the 25th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Hunter, aged 54 years.

At Rockville, Md., on the 25th instant, LAURA S. HOLLAND, wife of Zacarish Holland, and daughter of the late Gen. O. H. Williams, of Hagerstown, Md.

At Alexandria, Va., on the 22d instant, JOHN P. GEISENDAFFER, formerly of Baltimore, in the 72d year of his age. Thus has departed one more of that noble band who so gallantly defended their country in the late war with Great Britain in 1812 and '14

☞ THOS. WILDEY LODGE No. 44, I. O. O. F. The members of Thos. Wildey Lodge No. 44 are hereby notified to meet at the Hall, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 29, Business of importance demands your attendance. By order,
m29-1t GEO. L. HAMEL, Secretary.

☞ THE STATE RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION will assemble at TAYLOR'S HALL, Fayette street, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 30th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is especially requested.
C. HARLAN WILLIAMS, } A. C. ROBINSON, Chairman.
ALBERT RITCHIE, } Secretaries. m29-2t*

☞ SIXTEENTH WARD GRAND UNION MASS MEETING.—The friends of the Union are invited to be present at the GRAND MASS MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the intersection of Green and Columbia streets. The Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, Esq., and others will address the meeting. m29-2t*

☞ THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
ANTI-COERCION AND EQUAL RIGHTS.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN H. ING.
Voters in favor of a peaceful settlement of our National troubles, and opposed to Black Republicanism, may have an opportunity to express their sentiments by supporting the above ticket on election day,
Thursday, June 13. m29-tJe13*

☞ THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND will meet in Annual Convention at their Hall, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock M. Business of vital importance demand the presence of every member. By order,
HENRY M. WILSON, M. D.,
m18-2wtdtml Secretary.

☞ HON. HENRY MAY,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
m25-tc.* FOURTH DISTRICT.

"GOOD TO GRASS"—
Our usual supply of FRESH BUTTER; Cooking at 10 cts.; Fair Butter, 12½; Grass Butter, 15 cts. by the roll, 20 cts. to out it; Print, 25 cts.
BROMWELL'S,
m29-2t*rl Lexington and Pearl streets.

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 19 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, May 28th, 1861.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at this Office on TUESDAY NEXT, 4th day of June, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
COLUMBUS O'DONNELL,
m29-eo3t [Daily papers copy.] President

MINERAL WATER
APPARATUS
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Apply at the
m29-3t.* N. E. cor. BALTIMORE and HIGH STS.

34 STYLES
OF
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AT GEO. P. STEINBACH'S
TEMPLE OF FANCY.
m29-3t*. 79 W. Balto. st., cor. Tripolett's alley.

OLD WHISKY.—50 bbls. RYE WHISKY, for sale by JOS. CARSON & CO. my29-tf

NAVAL STORES.—30 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE; 217 bbls. ROSIN. For sale by
m29-tf JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

50 BBLS. OLD RYE WHISKY.
For sale by
m29-tf JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

FAMILY HAMS.—10 tierces Morrison's Sugar Cured HAMS. Just received and for sale by
m29-tf JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

N. W. THOMAS' CHOICE HAMS
Receiving this day.
A. L. WEBB & BROTHER,
m29-eotJe26rf cor. Pratt and Commerce sts.

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS;
SUPER, EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
Choice brands Sugar-cured HAMS, from 7 to 10 lbs., at 14 cts.; good Hams at 12½ cts.
Super, Extra and Family FLOUR, of the best brands, warranted to please, at low prices.
GROCERIES of every description, at low prices for cash. Purchasers are invited to call. Goods delivered free. F. J. LAWRENCE,
CHEAP CASH STORE,
Northeast corner Green and
m29-tf Lexington streets.

GROCERIES.
SUGARS at lowest prices; HAMS, FLOUR, FRESH TEAS, GRUYERE (Swiss) CHEESE; choice fresh SALAD OIL. For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
m29-tfr 59 North Charles street.

LOW PRICED COFFEE.
100 bags RIO COFFEE, suitable for roasting, for sale by LEVERING & CO.,
m29-2tr 3 and 3 Commerce st.

R. SMITH'S CELEBRATED XX
PHILADELPHIA ALE—
In barrels, half barrels and bottles—for sale by W. M. COUGHLAN, Sole Agent, No. 169 Central avenue, formerly Canal st. Orders sent through the postoffice promptly attended to. tJe14*r

LACE CAPES! LACE CAPES!! AND SILK MANTLES!!!
ALSO, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
For sale at about half the cost of importation.
JAMES M. HAIG, 233 Baltimore st.,
* 1t.* three doors east of Charles.

MOURNING GOODS.
The prices of all the Goods in this department have been marked down very low.
PERKINS & CO.,
m29-6t No. 6 North Charles st.

BEAUTIFUL CHINTZ COLORED LAWNS
AT 12½ CENTS.
Large lot of fast colored LAWNS at 8 cts, worth 12½ cents.
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS at 20 cts, worth 50 cents.
GREY GOODS for suits very cheap.
☞ All of our Summer Goods are marked down in prices to insure the satisfaction of buyers.
PERKINS & CO.,
m29-6t No. 6 North Charles st.

IMPORTANT SALES
OF
DRY GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.
HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
Have now open their last week's purchases in New York, embracing
MANY NEW STYLES
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
HALF THE 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. m29-2tr

GREY GOODS! GREY GOODS!!
Will offer this morning a large lot of GREY GOODS and Norwick BAREGES, at 6¼ cts., worth 50 cents.
☞ Only for cash.
WROTH & FULLERTON,
m29-1tfr 89 and 91 Baltimore street.

ENGLISH BALZARINES.
Will offer this morning a large lot of English BALZARINES, at 10 cents, worth 62½.
☞ Only for cash.
WROTH & FULLERTON,
m29-1tfr 89 and 91 Baltimore street.

SILKS! SILKS!!
Will offer this morning a lot of FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, at $10 and $12, worth $40 and $45.
ALSO,
STRIPED and PLAID SILKS at 12½ and 25 cents, worth 75 and $1 00.
☞ Only for cash.
WROTH & FULLERTON,
m29-1tr 89 and 91 BALTIMORE ST.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a Young Woman, a SITUATION to Wash, Cook or Iron, or do Chamberwork and Nurse. References given if required. Apply at 138 MULBERRY ST., near Chatsworth. 1t*f

WANTED—For a capable young Colored MAN, (a slave) a place as a Driver or Waiter. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 98 EAST BALTIMORE STREET. 1t*

WANTED—A WOMAN, to Cook, Wash and Iron for a small family. Also, for sale cheap, an excellent family carriage HORSE. Apply at 93 SARATOGA ST. 1t*

WANTED—By two respectable Girls, SITUATIONS; one as Cook, the other as Chambermaid and to do general Housework. Good references given. No objection to go some distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 DOVER STREET, opposite the Market. 1t*f

WANTED—By an American Lady, a SITUATION in a family to Sew, (can cut and fit ladies' dresses and boys' or girls' clothing,) or instructress to young children and Sew; would make herself useful in any way required. No objection to leave the city. For address inquire at the Sun office. m29-3t*f

FOR HIRE—A likely SLAVE GIRL, 14 years old, from the country, accustomed to Nursing and Waiting. Inquire at No. 93 MONUMENT SQUARE. m29-3t.*

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—First-Class GROUND-RENTS, good beyond any possible contingency, for a well-established GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, with Stock and Fixtures—not to exceed $5,000. This is a good opportunity to dispose of a business to advantage. Address EXCHANGE, at the Sun office. m29-3t*f

WANTED—OLD SILVER WARE. WANTED—OLD SPANISH COIN. 2,000 OZ. OLD SILVER WANTED.—Highest cash price paid by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, m24 eod1f Jewelry Store.

WANTED—By a competent young person of unexceptionable reference, a HOME in a respectable family, as companion Seamstress and to instruct young children; is very intelligent, would make herself useful, and be valuable to a lady requiring her. Address, where an interview may be had, B. M., Sun office. m29 2t*f

WANTED—A TEACHER, to take charge of a School in Calvert county, Md.; he must be qualified to teach the various branches of a thorough English education. Salary $500. Apply to J. W. & E. REYNOLDS & CO., 99 Light st. wharf. m27-3t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Two or three NEGRO BOYS, slaves for life, from eight to ten years old. Apply to JOHN RUBKELL, No. 9 N. FREDERICK ST., Baltimore. m25-4t*f

WANTED—A Situation, by an experienced man, as ENGINEER; can bring best recommendations, and will give his whole attention to the interests of his employers. Apply at 78 Republican street, between Pratt and Lombard. m23-6t JOHN MAGRUDER.

WANTED—FIFTY LADIES to sell Stamped Work. Stamping reduced. Deepest Patterns only 3 cents. Small do., 2 cents. Infantees' robes stamped 3 cents. Bands and Sleeves 6 cents. Collars 1 cent. 8,000 Patterns. Largest assortment in the world at BENTLEY'S Grand Stamping Depot, 48 EAST BALTIMORE ST., between High and Exeter. N.B. Finking neatly executed. m20-12t*

WANTED.—LADIES, LOOK.—STAMPING REDUCED.—Deepest Patterns only 3 cts; small do. 1 cent; Infantees robes stamped 3 cts; Bands and Sleeves 6 cts; Collars 1 cent. 8,000 Patterns. Largest assortment in town, at WM. PRINCE'S, 630 West Baltimore st., opposite Mr. Winans', next to the church. m18-1t*

WANTED—UNITED STATES NAVAL RECRUITS.—SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN and BOYS will be shipped on board the United States receiving ship Alleghany, at Annapolis, Md., for general service. m14-1m

GERMAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 53 THAMES STREET, F. P. under the supervision of the German Society. All persons desirous to employ German Mechanics, Laborers or Servants, as well as all such Germans seeking employment, will apply in person or by letter, post paid, to the Agent of the Society, H. P. WELLINGHOFF, 53 Thames street, who will gratuitously give all desired information. m8-2tawtf

WANTED TO SELL OUT.—A rare chance for any one that wants to do business in GROCERIES—one of the best STANDS in Baltimore. Sold cheap for cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Inquire at the office of The Sun. m 28-3t*

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY—*ONE THOUSAND ABLE-BODIED MEN*, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Term of service, three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay, twenty dollars ($20) per month. Apply at Recruiting Office No. 112 Baltimore street, over "Patriot" office.

Capt. J. C. McCONNELL, m11-tf Recruiting Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday evening, 26th inst., in Franklin Square, a CORAL NECKLACE. A liberal reward will be paid for its return if left at No. 31 WEST SARATOGA ST. my29-2t*]

LOST—On the 24th instant, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a SET OF TEETH, between Sharp street and Comb alley. A liberal reward will be paid if left at 90 LEE ST. 1t*]

LOST—On Broadway, between Eastern avenue and Lombard street, a HAIR BRACELET, with Gold Clasp. A suitable reward will be given upon its return to No. 51½ BROADWAY. m29-2t*

LOST—On Tuesday morning, in the Belair Market, a PURSE, containing four dollars and some odd change. The finder will please leave it at poor Colored Widow Woman's, MRS. MORRIS, 293 East Fayette street. More especially the purse, which is a relic of her deceased husband. 1t*

LOST OR STOLEN—On Tuesday morning, a BLACK POCKET-BOOK, containing a small amount of Money, and several Papers. $10 reward will be paid by the subscriber if returned to him at No. 99 LIGHT ST. WHARF, with the contents. No questions asked. J. A. STEPHENS. m29-3t.*

STRAYED.—Came to the subscriber, toll-gate keeper on the Patapsco bridge, Washington turnpike, on the 28th day May, a white HORSE, about 15½ hands high, and about 9 years old; seems to have been worked in harness.—The owner will please to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JAS. MATHEWS, Toll-Gate Keeper. m29-3t*f

LOST—A HEAVY GUARD-CHAIN, with Brass Key attached. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to the Sun office. m28-3t*f

LOST—Yesterday, on the street or in a passenger car, a SMALL GOLD LOCKET (Opal set in gold), from a breastpin; a reward of five dollars will be paid if left at the Sun office. m11-tf

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—Parties shipping Goods (consigned to us) to this and other points in Virginia, will obtain the same by giving them *their proper address*. The use of our name is unauthorized. BAKER & BROS., m23-6t*f Winchester, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ISAAC LOBE, 15 S. GAY St., having quitted the Pawnbrokerage business, persons having Goods on deposit will please redeem the same. FOR SALE—One large fire-proof SAFE, containing Hall's Powder and Thief-proof Lock. m7-1m*

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—*JACOB SEGER, Silversplater and Manufacturer of Military Equipments*, has always on hand a full assortment of Cap Mountings, Belt Plates, Sponsels, Letters and Numbers, Buttons, &c.; Sheet Brass, German Silver Wire, Japanned Bird Cages, Dog Collars and Chains, Patent Stakes, Brass Spigots. my-1m*]

GOLD LEAF! GOLD LEAF! *OF THE BEST QUALITY.* Only Seven Dollars per Pack. For sale by WM. LEACH, Gold Beater, No. 127 Baltimore st. m 2-1m* between Calvert and South, up stairs.

CHEAP SUGAR, FLOUR, HAMS, ETC. Splendid Sugar Cured Hams, 7 cts.; White do. 8 cents; Crushed 10 cts. Good FLOUR for family use at $4 50, $5 and $5 50. Nice Hams 12½ cts.; best Sugar Cured 14c. Superior TEA, Black and Green, 50 cts. Good MOLASSES, only 31 cts. Call and see. E. T. LAWRENCE & BRO., m 28-tf corner of Baltimore and Green sts.

DRIED FRUIT. 200 bushels UNPEELED PEACHES, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by EBERT & WARFIELD, m27-eo3t.* 10 Spear's wharf.

MILL FEED. 5,000 bushels BROWN STUFF, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by EBERT & WARFIELD, m27-eo3t.* 10 Spear's wharf.

NAVAL STORES.—34 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. For sale by JOSEPH CARSON. m11-tf]

CLARET WINES, ETC.—500 cases, embracing all grades; 300 cases Burgundy WINES, from medium to very superior qualities; 50 casks Clite Sauterne and Claret, with a general assortment of Rhine Wine. For sale by J. B. CHARRON & CO., m20-tf] cor. Hanover and Lombard sts.

A MEXICAN GUANO.—We have in store several cargoes of this Guano, analyzing 60 and 63 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime. For sale in any quantity by J. J. & F. TURNER. m23-eo1m

BACON, LARD AND CHEESE. Prime HAMS, canvassed and plain; SHOULDERS and SIDES; barrel and keg LARD; Cutting and E. D. CHEESE. For sale by COULTER & CO., m11-tf. 53 Light street.

BUCKEYE AND McCORMICK'S *REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.* SPEAR BROS., For sale by m7-tf 41 S. Charles street, Baltimore.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—1500 boxes Messina. PEANUTS—300 bags African. SWEET OIL—300 cases, quarts. PECAN NUTS—50 barrels Texas. For sale by SCHWARTZ, DIX & CO m25-tf 112 Lombard street.

NAVAL STORES. 34 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. 117 bbls. No. 1 Rosin. For sale by JOS. CARSON & CO. tf7r

WILLIAM W. KENNEDY, JOHN A. WILLIAMS. JOHN S. JAMES WILLIAMS & CO., MAHOGANY AND LUMBER YARDS. OFFICE No. 130 SOUTH CHARLES MAHOGANY, OAK, MAPLE, ROSEWOOD, ASH, PINE, WALNUT, CHERRY, POPLAR, ETC., And all other materials used by CABINET-MAKERS and COACH-MAKERS. tf. WHEELWRIGHTS and CARPENTERS.

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD ST.—Manufactory on Broome, Columbia and Sheriff streets, New York. R. HOE & CO., manufacturers of single and double cylinder and type-revolving Printing Machines, Washington and Smith Hand-Presses, Self-Inking Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses, with wrought iron cylinders; Standing Presses, of various kinds; Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Rands, Imposing Stones, etc. Every article connected with the art of Letter Press, Copperplate or Lithographic Printing and Book-Binding always on hand or furnished at short notice. Printers, Publishers and others wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office or bindery in detail, if desired. A Catalogue of Prices, containing cuts and description of many of the machines, may be had on application, by mail or otherwise. CAST STEEL SAWS. Superior warranted PATENT GROUND Cast Steel Mill, Pitt, Cross-Cut, Circular and other Saws on hand, for sale at their warerooms and by the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States. m7-6m*

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT—Desirable DWELLINGS in the most eligible and central situations, at $350, $250, $175 and $120, all in excellent order. Apply at 64 COURTLAND ST. m29-2t*]

$900.—FOR SALE—The Good-Will, Stock and Fixtures of the GROCERY and BUTTER STORE S. E. corner of Pace and Camden sts. Has one of the best Vaults and is one of the best Butter Stands in Baltimore. Will sell low—one-fourth its value. 1t*f

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, one mile on the York Road. Apply to MARY HAMILTON. m28-2t*]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, *in consequence of the illness of the owner*—Will be sold low. It has first-class fixtures, is well stocked, and located on Baltimore street. For particulars inquire at 69 EUTAW ST., corner of Saratoga, before 9 o'clock. m28-2t*]

BLYTHE HALL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Containing 339 Acres of Land, located in Patapsco Neck, about 11 miles from the city. Good brick Dwelling, a Barn, Stabling, etc. It has upon it a good DRINKING POINT. Baltimore and Ohio Stock at $50 will be received in payment. JOSEPH ROBERTS, No. 1 Greenmount avenue. m28-1m*]

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—The STOCK and FIXTURES of the ICE-CREAM and CONFECTIONERY SALOON, located at 76 Broadway. It will be sold reasonable, as the proprietors wish to leave the city. A nice garden, with summer-houses, bake-oven, and everything requisite to establish a good business. Also, a ten gallon Ice-Cream Freezer. m27-3t.*

FOR RENT—A large and comfortable DWELLING, having every convenience of gas and water, situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the city, will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 297 ASQUITH ST., near Chase street. m25-3t*

FOR RENT—A new and desirable COTTAGE, 6 miles from the city, between Reisterstown and Pimlico roads, opposite the residence of A. C. Shafer. It will be rented with 4 to 10 acres of land attached. Apply at No. 50 SOUTH ST., up stairs. m24-10t]

FOR RENT—A large DWELLING, No. 99 St. Paul street, in good order, and replete with all modern improvements. Apply to ALEX. YEARLEY & SON, 16 St. Paul street. m23-tf]

A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, IN MOUNT VERNON PLACE, FOR RENT.—A Family about visiting Europe will rent or lease, for two or three years, to a proper and responsible tenant, an elegant and luxuriously furnished Residence, situated as above. There is a large and convenient Stable on the premises. J. E. W. BOULDEN, 81 Second st. m21-tf]

FOR LEASE—For a term of years, a vacant LOT on the Southwest corner of North and Madison streets, fronting 80 feet on the former and 160 on the latter, and running back to Davis street. Inquire at the Sun office. tf r1

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Frederick road, four miles from the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. Y. DEFORD, 37 S. Gay st. m20-tf]

FOR SALE.—Great bargains in well-secured GROUND RENTS and DWELLING HOUSES. Also some very desirable FARMS. A handsome Building Site of 4½ acres, within 4 miles of city limits. Houses to rent, &c. WM. WARFIELD, Conveyancer, 13 St. Paul st. m18-tf]

FOR SALE.—$600 CASH will be taken for a HOUSE and LOT of one Acre, good Garden, Stabling, &c. Has an excellent Spring of water on the place, with a thriving young Orchard of choice fruit trees, nine miles from Baltimore, on the Joppa road, near Rider's Switch, Northern Central Railroad, Baltimore county. Inquire on the premises. JOHN ALLMAN. m23-eo3t.*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid grazing FARM of 800 Acres, near Bellair; land in a high state of cultivation. Improvements first-class—has a commanding view of the Bay—location healthy. Will exchange for good Stocks. A fine FARM in Howard county, 26 miles from Baltimore. Good improvements. 90 Acres on the Harford road. Good substantial improvements. All covered with slate roofs. Price low. Will take part city property. No. 1 City Property in exchange for Farms. Apply to J. W. HARVEY, 28 Second street. m 14-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A handsome STONE COTTAGE, 3½ miles from the city limits; high, healthy, and plenty of shade; 45 feet front—kitchen attached, with servants' room above. Large stable and carriage-house, and chicken-house—paved with brick, stones and gravel around and about the house. Good turnpike all the way.—M. WARFIELD, Conveyancer, No. 13 St. Paul street. m4-tf]

FOR RENT—A First-class HOTEL, S. W. corner of Hanover and Pratt sts., replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; also, desirable DWELLINGS, on Barre and Republican sts.; also, STORES, on Hanover and Pratt sts.; Also, several OFFICES, in Pratt and Baltimore sts.; also, DWELLING No. 74 Courtland st. Rents low, in keeping with the times. ALEX. YEARLEY & SON, a2-eo1f] No. 15 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Those five new and desirable DWELLINGS, with modern improvements of water, gas, &c., situated on West Fayette st., corner of Gilmor. To prompt tenants the rent will be low, or sold at about one-half the original cost. Apply to THOS. BAKER, adjoining house, or James Brommell, No. 554 W. Fayette st., or to the People's Bank. a10-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT OR SALE—Near the Relay on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a comfortable DWELLING and necessary improvements in a healthy location. Apply to JOHN Y. WORTHINGTON, near Relay. a18-eo1f]

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND, near the city, well adapted for gardening, improved; fence all new. Lead out a railroad, about 3 miles from the city, with good improvements; 110 acres of Prime Land, 15 miles from the city, well improved; 25 acres at Ellicott's Mills, (improved by large Cottage, &c.); a Dwelling on E. Fayette st., near Lexington, (very cheap); a House on Watson street, and four smaller ones in the rear, with many others in various locations. Apply to GLOCKER & NORRIS, 68 Fayette st. f13-tf

DWELLING FOR SALE AND LOT FOR SALE OR LEASE.—FOR SALE—On the most favorable terms, the large Three-story DWELLING, No. 329 Madison avenue west of Dolphin street. This House has all the modern improvements and is finished in the best style.

THE LOT adjoins that of the Dwelling on the east, and fronts on Madison avenue 31 feet, and runs back 190 feet to Morris st. Apply to THEO. B. HORWITZ, 33 Lexington st., opposite the Court-House. mx1-eo12t*]

VALUABLE COTTON PLANTATIONS, FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE COTTON PLANTATIONS in the Parish of Concordia, State of Louisiana, adjoining each other, eligibly situated on a navigable river, and secure from overflow. On one about 600 acres are in cultivation; there are Dwelling, Gin quarters, Stables, Cribs and superior Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill; about 400 acres are cleared on the other, and there is a Cotton Gin and seven other buildings upon it.

For particulars, address RICHARD NUGENT & CO., New Orleans, or Hon. HENRY MAY, Baltimore, Md. ap16-eo1m]

DR. WM. BODE'S *NEW GRAEFENBERG HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE*, TOWSONTOWN, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD., is ready for the reception of any kind of Patients, and furnished with every variety of Baths—as cold, hot, steam, &c. For particulars apply to m11-eo2m* DR. WM. BODE.

FOR SUMMER.— PATENT GAS IRONS For Tailors, Laundries and Family use. We offer to the public the *best* and *most economical Iron* that can be used, as it only costs for the consumption of Gas from 6 to 8 cents per day, and all the oppressive heat of a range or stove dispensed with. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by S. B. SEXTON & CO., m 25-3t* 111 W. Lombard street.

A CARD. A. C. MATTHEWS, GENERAL AUCTION *COMMISSION MERCHANT*, NO. 90 SOUTH CHARLES ST., Will give his personal attention as AUCTIONEER to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage.

ICE! ICE! BOSTON ICE! THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally that they are prepared to supply all demands with BALTIMORE OR BOSTON ICE. Particular attention of persons having ICE SHIPPED by Railroad, or otherwise, to the superior quality of our BOSTON ICE, and promise that our personal attention will be given to the PACKING, &c., of all ICE SHIPPED by us. W. T. LEECHURAN & CO., m23-tu,th,s3m Office, 138 S. Exeter st.

COAL—COAL—COAL—Comprising the following varieties:—Lehigh Lump, selected for cupolas and furnaces; Baltimore Company, Black Diamond, Sunbury, White Ash and Peach Orchard, Pinegrove and Lykens Valley Red Ash, Cumberland COAL, adapted for manufacturing and domestic purposes—wholesale and retail. EDWARD A. ROBINS, (CHARLES WEST, Sales Agent.) No. 7 Sun Iron Building, a17-eo3tf Yard—Cor. Lombard and Eden sts.

BALTIMORE GLASS WORKS, FOR THE SALE OF FRENCH WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Alum	Roll Brimstone,	Blue Vitriol,
Copperas,	Castile Soap,	Borax,
Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,	Ext't Logwood,
Bi Carb Soda,	Linseed Oil,	Glue, all kinds,
Sal Soda,	White Lead,	Varnish, do.
Saleratus,	French Zinc,	Whiting Putty,
Saltpetre,	Paints & Colors,	Sand Paper, etc.

BAKER BROTHERS & CO., 32 and 34 S. Charles st.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S *GOLDEN PILLS*, FOR FALLING OF THE WOMB, FEMALE WEAKNESS, DEBILITY AND RELAXATION. This Disease, heretofore treated by bandages trusses and external supports, which can only prove palliatives, yields completely to the use of these tonic strengthening Golden Pills. They have a peculiar affinity for the debilitated muscles of the female, and in no instance have they failed in radically curing those distressing complaints females are so often subject to; they brace the whole system, giving strength and vivacity to the frame at large. Twenty-seven years' experience in the use of these Pills in my practice has been the means of dispensing with more bandages, abdominal supporters, pessaries and golden balls, than any individuals now manufacture. Females of the present age are as perfectly formed as Mother Eve, or those mothers of antiquity, and require no external support.—The muscles of the body kept in due tone by remedies of this character are a sufficient support, and all that nature ever intended. For Weakness of the Back, Spine, Loins, &c., these Pills have no equal, as thousands who have used them can testify. Price 50 cents. These Pills do not act on the bowels. For full directions see DR. J. S. ROSE'S Medical Advice Book. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street. m11-tf

GENUINE PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR, and HAIR DYES, sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st.

Van Dusen's Wahpene,	Bogle's Hair Dye,
Wood's Restorer,	Bachelor's Hair Dye,
Barry's Tricopherous,	Twigg's Hair Dye,
Lyon's Katharion,	Phalon's Hair Dye,
Jayne's Hair Tonic,	Jayne's Hair Dye,
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,	Gilman's Hair Dye,

With numerous DYES and PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR, of every description, too numerous to mention. tAp29

BUTTER IS LOWER.—All the roads now being open, we are receiving daily supplies of GOSHEN, GLADES AND ROLL, at 18 cents and upwards. BLLICOTT & HEWES, m11-tf 69 Exchange Place.

BOARDING.

FOR RENT—One or two ROOMS, unfurnished, with or without Board, in a private, pleasant locality. Terms moderate. Apply at 244 NORTH HOWARD ST., above Madison. 1t*

CARD.—TO SOUTHERNERS VISITING NEW YORK.—The writer, a Southerner, now boarding at the large, commodious, fashionable and elegantly furnished FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE, No. 17 LAFAYETTE PLACE, near Fourth street and Broadway—Mrs. Wilson, proprietress, formerly of 50 Murray street, well-known to a host of Southern friends)—would strongly recommend Southerners to patronize this House. The location is delightful and central—Table sumptuous—best attention—the hostess polite and accommodating, with strong Southern proclivities. Prices very moderate. A BALTIMOREAN. my29-9t*]

BOARDING.—Three Gentlemen and their Wives, or several Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good BOARD and pleasant ROOMS at very moderate rates. Apply at No. 83 NORTH EUTAW STREET. m28-3t*]

SUMMER BOARDING.—Families desiring a good and quiet resort during the hot weather are requested to make early application. I have a few large rooms now vacant, on first and second floors. For further particulars apply to or address MRS. STRAWBRIDGE, Elliott's Mills, Md. m28-3t*]

PRIVATE BOARD.—One or two ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in the northern part of the city, on a railroad street, will be rented to a small family. The accommodations are superior, and references will be required. Address R. W., through the Postoffice. m25-6t*]

BOARDING.—156 *W. LOMBARD STREET.*—Several large rooms vacant; also several single rooms. Transient Boarders accommodated; also Table Boarders. Hot and cold Baths at all times for the use of boarders. Terms to suit the times. m22 eod1*]

TO GENTLEMEN.—Two or three FRONT and BACK ROOMS FOR RENT, without board, with the convenience of hot and cold baths and gas, on N. Charles street. Apply at 86 N. CHARLES ST., southeast corner of Pleasant st. m23-6t*]

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good BOARD and second-story front room, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 128 PINE ST., near Franklin. m23-6t*]

PERSONS DESIROUS OF A COMFORTABLE HOME and good BOARD, can be accommodated at No. 69 NORTH ST., near Saratoga, at $2 50 per week, by early application. my15-1m*]

FOR SALE.

HORSES FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—The Team of dark BAY HORSES belonging to Contractor of the U. S. Court-house will be sold for cash, at $350. Inquire at OFFICE, corner of Fayette and North sts., up stairs. m26-3t*(

FOR SALE—The unexpired term of an intelligent COLORED BOY, eighteen years of age; has three years to serve; is well acquainted with the management of horses, and is a good waiter generally. Apply to RAYMOND & BURTON, 38 W. Baltimore street. m26-3t*]

A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL ROCKAWAY WAGON FOR SALE.—Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply at J. HYLAND'S Livery Stable, in Conway street, near Charles. m17-3t*]

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.—For the purpose of reducing the stock of the place, several valuable fresh COWS, two HEIFERS, a young BULL, and other Cattle are offered for sale. Apply to J. GEPHART, Woodbourne Farm, Hillen road, three miles from the city. m16-tf]

EDUCATION.

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (CARROLL CO., MD.)—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d. The Students are requested to be prompt in their attendance at the time. Persons desiring information in regard to the College are referred to Col. S. SANDS MILLS, 122 Baltimore st. WM. T. MARKLAND, m21-tf President.

NOTICE.—Candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy can be instructed in all the branches necessary to qualify them for that position on application to E. T. ROBB, Vulcan Works. m28-3t*]

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN COMPANY, No. 16 LAW BUILDINGS, BALTIMORE CITY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 3d day of June, 1861, at o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. R. W. TEMPLEMAN, m28-3t*] Secretary.

THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOVERNOR HICKS in relation to calling out the militia of this State has been countermanded by order of Captain J. C. McConnell. Therefore no recruiting will be allowed in this State, except by the U. S. Army. By order of CAPT. J. C. McCONNELL, m16-tf Commanding 1st Regiment of Maryland Volunteers.

STATE OF MARYLAND: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, May 24, 1861. BY PROCLAMATION. Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation, dated the fifteenth day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the fourth day July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; And whereas, by the first section, of Article 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from the State, to serve in the Congress of the United States. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. THOMAS H. HICKS. By the Governor, R. W. JOY, GRAYSON RICHELBERGER, No. 107 Baltimore street. m4-tf Secretary of State.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT OR COUGH SYRUP. *For Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Spittings of Blood, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs.* This Syrup, having stood the test of many years experience as a remedy for irritation or inflammation of the Pulmonary Organs, is now acknowledged by all to be a remedy eminently superior to any other known compounds used for the relief and radical cure of Coughs and Consumption. Price 50 Cents and $1. DR. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, the only sure cure for *Dyspepsia* and Liver Complaint. Price 50 cents. *Dyspepsia* may be known by costiveness, belching up of wind, sour stomach, and sometimes diarrhea, loosenessof the bowels, dizziness of the head, nervous feelings, cold feet, wakefulness, and variable appetite. If these symptoms are allowed to go on long, without this medicine, (which will always cure,) then follow debility of the lungs and a predisposition to consumption. For sale by S. S. HANCE, 108 Balto. st. m1-1m*

POPULAR AND FAMILY MEDICINES, *SOLD BY SETH S. HANCE*, 108 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD. comprising DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY, OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, MORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, WORM SCHENCK'S SWEETS, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, HAYR' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

Becker's Eye Balsam.	Orrick's Vermifuge.
P. Davis' Liver Ointment.	Guilder Ointment.
Benj. Brandreth's Pills.	Harrison's Ointment.
Smith's S. Coated Pills.	Betton's British Oil.
Lane's Vegetable Pills.	Nimmo's Liniment.
Jayne's Sanative Pills.	" Tooth Ache Drops.
Petroleum or Rock Oil.	Burgess' Exterminator.
Moffat's Life Pills.	Lyon's Magnetic Powders.
Morse's Invigorat'g Cordial.	Epileptic Pills.
Hasting's Syrup Naptha.	Bogle's Hebeosions.
Roman Eye Balsam.	Hyperion Fluid
Holloway's Ointment.	" Amber.
" Pills.	Diplitory Powders.
Lyon's Katharion.	Moen Pup.
Radway's R. Resolvent.	Hance's Lily White.
Stabler's Expectorant.	Vinegar Rouge.
" Diarrhea Cordial.	Pink Saucers.
" Worm Mixture.	Powder Puffs.
Thompson's Eye Water.	Lubin's Extracts.
Lucina Cordial.	Meakin's Mouth Aromae.
Lee's Pills.	Candied Calamus.
Jayne's Ague Pills.	Tobins' Venetian Liniment.
Frank's Magn. Ointment.	Davis' Heave Powders.
Russia Salve.	Dr. Townsend's Pills.
Swain's Panacea.	Worsdell's Pills.
E. Kidder's Cordial.	Wood's Dyspeptic Pills.
Negative Electric Fluid.	Nymph Soap.
Rowand's Tonic Mixt'e.	Gourand's Italian Soap.
Madeira's Pul. Balsam.	Cleaver's Honey Soap.
Bragg's Mustang Liniment.	Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea.
Jew David's Plaster.	Hooker's Panacea.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.	Iodide of Sarsaparilla.
Jayne's Expectorant.	A. H. Bull's Sarsaparilla.
Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar.	Pelletier's Sarsaparilla.
Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.	Rose's Sarsaparilla.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers	" Cough Syrup.
John Bull's Sarsaparilla.	" Extract of Buchu.
Townsend's Sarsaparilla.	" Nervous Cordial.
Sand's Sarsaparilla.	" Female Specific.
Jayne's Alterative.	" Whooping Cough.
Green's Oxygenated Bitters.	" Pills.
Houston's Pepsin.	" Carminative.
Hoofland's German Bitter's.	Grafenberg Pills.
Moffat's Phenix Bitters.	Heiskell's Ointment.
Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps.	Morehead's Magnetic Plaster.
Osgood's India Cholagogue.	Holloway's Arnica Plasters.
Jayne's Hair Tonic.	Hemlock Plasters.
Tonkins's Anodyne Cordial.	German Green Salve.
Radway's Ready Relief.	Erasive Soap.
B. A. Fanestock's Vermifuge.	Hance's Sarsaparilla Pills
McLane's Vermifuge.	" Horehound Syrup.
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.	" Candy.
American Worm Killer.	Pharnam's Candy.
Radway's Medicated Soap.	Sherman's Worm Lozengers.
Radway's Regulators.	Sherman's Cough do.
Poor Man's Plaster.	Wistar's do. do.
Daily's Pain Extractor.	Hampton's Tincture.
	Norris' Cedar Tar.
	Dr. Barring's Syrup Naphtha.
	Van Dusen Whapheno.
	Bachelor's Hair Dye.
	Bogle's " "
	Gilman's " "
	McAllister's Ointment.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street. m1-1mf

McCLEARY & CONNELLY, COPPER-SMITHS, PLUMBERS, and Manufacturers of SELF-CHARGING MINERAL WATER APPARATUS, No. 44 HOLLIDAY STREET, A prepared to make to order or repair as follows: STEAM, GAS and WATER PIPES, for Steamboats, Stationary Engines, &c. STILLS and KETTLES, Steam Distilleries fitted up on the most improved plans, with Brazed Worms; Steam-Drying Cylinders, for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Dyers, &c. All orders promptly attended to. a 1-1y

AWNINGS, PLAIN AND FANCY. WINDOW, HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT AWNINGS. ALSO, MARINE AND NATIONAL FLAGS. By J. W. LOANE, Sail-Maker, No. 9 Bowly's wharf, doors from Pratt street. tAp29

PEPPER.—60 bags prime Sifted PEPPER, for sale low. SLATER & GREENWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN SWEEPSTAKES RACES. CATALOGUE SALE.—On THURSDAY MORNING, May 30th, we will sell at our stores, on account of whom it may concern, FOR CASH, commencing at 9½ o'clock—

500 LOTS SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. LACE MANTILLAS; POINTS; SHAWLS. Rich Black SILK VELVET CLOAKS. Silk LACES; SILK FRINGES; TRIMMINGS. HOOP SKIRTS; SILK NECK TIES. CASSIMERS; ALPACAS; WHITE GOODS. ALSO, A large line of Ladies' and Gents' Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, of a celebrated make, all colors and sizes. GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS. An invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Black, White, Mode and Light Colored Real Goat Skin Gloves, for city sales. ALSO, Ladies' Col'd Kid Gloves, emb'd with col'd Silk, latest Paris fashion. ALSO, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Silk, Lisle and Union Gloves and Gauntlets, &c., &c. m29-2t] TAYLOR & GARDNER, Aucts.

BY F. W. BENNETT & CO. AUCTION SALES OF DAMAGED GOODS. On THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, May 29th, at 11 o'clock precisely, we shall sell, by public auction, for account of whom it may concern, at Goodwin's ship-yard, near the drawbridge, Fell's Point, the cargo of the schooner James H. Hoyt, viz:

490 BARRELS "LABRADOR" HERRINGS, W. & C.
50 BUNDLES SCYTHE SNEATHES.
200 BARRELS GROUND PLASTER.
WASH BOARDS, EMPTY BARRELS, &c. Terms cash, on delivery. For examination on morrow of sale. F. W. BENNETT & CO., m 25-tf Auctioneers.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY MORNING, May 30th, at 10 o'clock, on the second floor of our Sales-rooms, Nos. 26 and 30 South Charles street, we shall sell, all the stock of FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., of a person declining the business—Consisting of Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and other Brushes; Fine Tooth, Redding, Pocket, Tuck and Side Combs; Powder Flasks; Shot and Game Bags; Pistols; Percussion Caps; Looking-Glasses; Work-Boxes; Fancy Soaps; Perfumery; Needles; Pins; Scissors; Patent Threads; Pocket-Books; Port-Monnaies; Purses; Toys; Suspenders; Leather and Note Paper Envelopes; Ink; Pens; Pencils; Violins; Chessmen; Flutes, &c., &c. ALSO, 4 ELEGANT COUNTER AND UPRIGHT GLASS CASES, medium size. Terms cash, in bank-bills or money. F. W. BENNETT & CO., m27-tf Auctione

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Passes for Alexandria—Facilities of Access with Government Troops—Operations and Entrenchments of the Federal Troops in Virginia—Probable Acceptance of the Baltimore Eagle Artillery—Cannon Planted upon Arlington Heights.

Gen. Mansfield's office is thronged by persons whose business requires them to get to Alexandria, and to this end they have to obtain passes. This part of the business is discharged by Aid-de-Camp De Kay. Gen. Mansfield is a tall, spare man, with hair and whiskers perfectly silvered by years, but his eye is singularly clear and penetrating. His labors are extremely arduous. To-morrow the government will have a boat running between here and Alexandria, but it is probable that passes will have to be obtained then as now.

So unrestricted is the freedom of access by newspaper writers and others to nearly all places within camp boundaries, that it does not seem as if the government cared if facts concerning the number and positions of troops were generally known. Doubtless the Postmaster General has continued the carrying of the southern mails as long as possible, upon the ground that a knowledge of the South of the martial feeling and strength of the North would conduce to pacification.

If the campaign is to be carried on by a steady move in great force against Richmond, then there will not probably be so great need of wagon trains as there was in the Mexican war, but railroads will be repaired and telegraph wires extended as the columns progress. The bridges on the Loudoun and Fairfax road were destroyed to prevent the troops at Harper's Ferry from joining by another route at Manassas Junction, and thus the able perhaps to precipitate superior numbers against the federal troops before progress could be made in intrenching positions across the river. The character of some of the works, as I hear from various quarters, indicates that they are to be permanently occupied in force, and that the defenses will be in the shape of cannon of very large calibre. The troops on all hands have already done much in the use of the shovel. So strong will be these intrenchments that a Southern invading army would have to turn them—a thing of difficult achievement while the river below the city is commanded by the government vessels; and above, the bridges as well as the railroads in that quarter of Virginia would not be available.

It is stated positively by persons from Baltimore that the Eagle Artillery of your city will be accepted by the government. AGA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Blockade of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf Ports—Instructions to Southern Privateers in regard to Neutral Vessels—Military Movement Against Norfolk, &c.

It is stated in properly informed quarters that arrangements are made by which the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports will all be effectively blockaded by the government by the 10th of June. Fifteen days notice are to be given of the actual blockade, after which time it will become very difficult for any vessel to go out or come in. There is no longer any doubt that the blockade will be respected by foreign governments, so far as it may be effective.

The instructions of the Montgomery government to the privateers, recognize the principle that free ships make free goods. Enemy's goods, unless contraband of war, cannot be taken in a neutral vessel." Thus great inducements are offered for the transfer of freights belonging to citizens of the United States to neutral bottoms. The California treasure, if not retained at home, will probably be sent in British ships, where it will be safe from capture.

It is generally believed that some military operations are about to be undertaken by the federal troops in and near Norfolk. As Sewell's Point is necessary to the command of Hampton Roads, it is believed that it will soon be taken by the federal government. IOTA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Preparations of the Government for the Further Advance of Troops into Virginia—Military Doings About Washington—The New Hampshire Regiment—Business of Alexandria, &c.

It is admitted that the New Hampshire Regiment takes the palm for completeness of appointments to take the field. Nevertheless it is to go into camp here, which fact seems to indicate that the forward movement in force towards Richmond is just now contemplated. But that the government seems assured of its power to move steadily along in any direction that suits them, is seen in the fact that a large quantity of telegraph wire came to-day, and is to be put up as the troops advance.

It was once said by a visitor here that every place of interest was two or three miles off. But the various camps are still further away from the heart of the city, and one must have omnipresence to know what is going on with the military, even in a small way.

A person from across the river states that a battalion of cavalry went up towards Fairfax Court-house this morning.

The troops have all left the public buildings, save guards, and two or three companies of dragoons at the south wing of the treasury.

The colonel of the New Hampshire regiment is Mason W. Tappan; the M. C., and chairman of the committee on claims. The lieutenant colonel is Thos. J. Whipple, who is an intimate personal friend of Gen. Pierce, and served with honor in the Mexican war. He has a thorough military education, as has the adjutant of the regiment.

Business is dead at Alexandria, but will soon revive so as to be what it is here, where many shops have been recently opened by dealers from the North.

I hear that some three or four Senators have gone across the river to visit the military.—Three or four days ago Senator Wade was denied the privilege, whereupon he made preparations to go in the ranks with the soldiers. Yours, &c., AGA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.

President's Reception—The Seventy-First New York Regiment on a Trip to Alexandria—Resolutions of Respect to Col. Ellsworth by the City Council—Travel to Alexandria Resumed—Public Schools—The Young Men's Christian Association, &c.

The President's reception will be the great attraction this evening, and will doubtless be largely and brilliantly attended. Marshal Lamon, with his deputy, Mr. Phillips, and Dr. Blake, Commissioner of Public Buildings, will perform the ceremonies of introduction.

The seventy-first New York regiment left this morning on a trip to Alexandria, where they will find many objects of interest. The venerable church planned and erected under the superintendence of Washington, and still having the identical pew in which the illustrious patriot with this family worshipped, remains. The museum contains a number of the flags of the revolution, and daily may be visited the time-honored Lodge-room of Alexandria Washington Lodge, the walls of which are adorned with his letters.

This afternoon we have another soldier's funeral. Mr. Wm. Cross, a member of the "Slemmer Guards," is being interred with military honors.

Both boards of council were yesterday afternoon in session. Resolutions of sympathy on the death of Col. Ellsworth were adopted. Members to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and Mayor Berret to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the family of deceased.

Citizens generally are gratified at the opening of travel between this city and Alexandria. The steamer Thomas Collyer, Capt. Gedney, is now running several trips each way per day.

This morning the female department of our second district schools, formerly in charge of Mrs. Susan P. Randolph, and opposite Wesley Chapel, was formally introduced to their new principal, Miss E. H. Boggs. The subboard of trustees were present, and the young ladies performed one or two of their finest pieces of vocal music. The annual concerts commence at the Smithsonian next Thursday evening. It is understood that Miss Ramsay will succeed Miss Boggs in the school of the third district.

There is nothing of interest to-day in Georgetown. Canal navigation is not yet resumed.

The Young Men's Christian Association is performing active benevolent service in visiting the several military camps, and distributing copies of the bible, tracts and religious periodicals among the soldiers. M.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

HARPER'S FERRY, May 27.

Arrival of Troops—The Baltimore Law Grey Zouaves—News of the Invasion of Virginia—The Maryland Volunteers, &c.

Since my last letter but little of importance has transpired here. Troops are constantly arriving here from all parts of the South, anxious to take part in the conflict which we daily expect. The forces here are in the highest state of efficiency. The stalwart sons of Kentucky here are the most formidable looking body of men that I have ever seen. They are nearly all six feet in height, and built in proportion. They look more like modern Sampsons than anything else to which I can compare them. The gun and rifle have been their companions almost from boyhood, and they are confessedly the best marksmen in the country.

On the 23d instant the Ferry was visited by a great number of ladies and gentlemen from this and adjoining counties, who, after visiting the quarters of the different companies stationed here, requested the Baltimore Law Grey Zouaves to drill for their gratification, to which request the company cheerfully acquiesced. The company proceeded to the parade ground, where they went through the Zouave drill with such accuracy and precision that it was pronounced faultless by able military judges. Their firing and loading lying and kneeling were warmly applauded by the spectators. After the drill a collation was served to them by the ladies who witnessed the drill. The Zouaves were under the command of Capt. Alex. Cross, a most efficient officer.

Great excitement prevailed here upon the arrival of the news that Alexandria had been invaded by the federal troops. A crowd of some 3,000, headed by a brass band, proceeded to the Wager House, and called for the Hon. W. Preston, stopping at the Hotel, who appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd amid deafening cheers.

The Maryland Volunteers here are in a healthy condition. There are only some six men on the sick list, and these are only trifling cases. The hospital of the Maryland line is under the supervision of Dr. S. A. Raborg, of Baltimore, who is a very able and efficient surgeon.

By order of the authorities here, some 70 barrels of liquor were seized yesterday—and poured into the river. The liquor was of a very inferior quality.

The "Sun" is in active demand here, and the newsboys are reaping a rich harvest, selling them at 5 cents apiece. MENDELSOHN.

Grooming a Horse.

The following, from the American Agriculturist, will be found very useful to a large number of our readers:

"What do you give your horses to keep them in such fine condition?" asked a young farmer of his neighbor, whose team of bays were the pride of their owner, and the admiration of the village. "Oats, carrots and plenty of *brush*," was the reply. There is little need of insisting on the necessity of good food, and plenty of it, to have a horse remain vigorous. Every one knows that bone, and sinew and muscle are manufactured from hay, oats, corn, &c., and that the raw material must be supplied to produce the strong limb, elastic step, noble spirit, which makes a fine horse the universal favorite he is. But the important part which the skin bears in the animal economy, and the necessity of properly cleansing and keeping it in healthy condition, are not fully appreciated.—Rough staring coats, "grease" or scratches," inflammations, and a whole catalogue of diseases, find their origin in neglect of proper grooming.

The skin of the horse, like that of other animals, not only affords protection to the parts within, but by the pores affords an outlet to a large part of the waste of the body. In out-door life, the natural state of the horse, this membrane becomes thickened and tough, capable of resisting changes of temperature; and by continual exercise the pores are kept open, giving free exit to all the exhalations. But this alone will not give the smooth, glossy coat which adds so greatly to the animal's beauty. Confining the horse to the stable, as is generally done for at least part of the year, renders his skin tender, especially when he is kept warmly blanketed.

Expose him now to great change of temperature; take him out and drive him until heated, return him to the stable, and let him stand uncared for over night, even for an hour, the sensitive skin is rapidly chilled by the evaporation of the sweat, and pores are suddenly closed, and often a cold, a rheumatic stiffness, or other disorder, results. Proper grooming prevents this, by toughening the skin, keeping it in healthy action, equalizing the circulation, removing obstruction from the pores, and what is of great importance, by rousing the action of the muscles at the surface, in some measure, compensates for the want of exercise, consequent upon stable life.

Currying and brushing should not be done in the stable; the dust and scurf will be scattered in the manger to mix with the horse feed, beside keeping the stable uncleanly.—Take the animal into the open air, tie him securely, and handle him so gently that he will enjoy, rather than dread, the application of the comb and brush. A sharp curry-comb, roughly scraped over the tender skin, is anything but pleasant, as the shrinking and resisting animal will soon show. Apply this instrument lightly, and depend mainly on the free use of the brush. Begin at the head, and pass the comb lightly up and down, until the dandruff is all loosened, and remove it with the brush. Be particular around the edges of the foretop, and the mane.

It is a good plan to sponge off the head and ears, using but little water, smoothing the hair down to its natural position. In going over the back, quarter, and loins, &c., use the comb in one hand and the brush in the other, working lightly and quickly. Take much pains where the skin lies in folds, as at the union of the legs with the body; let every part be made thoroughly free from dust and dandruff. Finish by rubbing down vigorously with wisps of straw, until the hair "shines like a bottle;" an extra smoothing touch may be put on with a woolen cloth. Do not fear all this trouble; it will be more than repaid in the extra looks and spirit of the horse.

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP.—A proposal was written and sent by the post in the days when letters traveled quietly at the rate of ten miles an hour on the mail coach. The anxious lover for the first week breathlessly expected the reply, but it did not come. The next week he pined, and was sleepless; still no answer. The third week he became indignant. "A civil acknowledgement was his due. She was heartless and a flirt." The next week he despised her, and congratulated himself on his escape; and, when at the end of it he received his own letter back from the dead-letter office, because he had in his agitation forgotten to direct it, he had so completely outlived his love that he never proposed to that lady at all.

I once saw a middle-aged invalid making love to a young girl. After making great efforts to secure an opportunity of meeting her, he drew his chair near to hers, looked into her face, sighed heavily, drew his chair still closer, and, while she looked at him in astonishment, and I in the distance strained my ears to hear what tender remark followed all this preparation, I heard him whisper with great emphasis: "Who is your doctor?" I need hardly say that the proposal failed which followed this well-judged commencement. A more pardonable case of a man's absorption in his own pursuits was that of a very shy lover, whose one idea was horses. He never found courage to propose till he had persuaded the lady to go into the stable and look at his favorite horses. There he spoke, and there she answered *yes*. But this was natural and pardonable; a shy man may need this vantage-ground, and, feeling his own inferiority in the drawing-room, may yet be aware of his superior knowledge and superior power in the stable, where his horse is his throne and he himself a king.

A marriage took place, not many years ago, in the great world, where the two lovers (long attached, but separated by the desire of their parent) met under an anarchy where each was taking refuge in London from a sudden shower of rain. Neither of them had the least idea of the neighborhood of the other, when the sudden meeting occurred which decided the course of their future lives. In another case the engagement was broken off on account of limited means, and the gentleman went abroad. Returning after some years' absence, he arrived late on the railway platform, and rushed into the first carriage he reached, just as the train was in motion. In it he found (with her mother) the lady he had been so long vainly endeavoring to forget, and the meeting ended in one of the happiest marriages. Hans Anderson gives, in one of his books, an amusing account of a young man, newly appointed to some official position in the court of Copenhagen, ordering his court dress in a great haste, that he might be present at a ball where he meant to declare his attachment to a beautiful girl whom he had long loved. All went smoothly, and he was on the point of proposing, nay, had spoken a few preliminary words, when a button gave way on the hastily-made court-dress. The lover rushed abruptly away, and the lady, hurt at his unlooked-for departure, made an engagement for a sleighing party next day, where she received and accepted the offer of another lover.

Thus, love, as well as life, often hangs upon a thread. Always secure your retreat in love as in war. This is a precaution never to be neglected: Mr. A——, brother to the late Lord Z——, whose proud and haughty temper was proverbial, proposed to a lady in Portman Square Gardens. After being refused, the rejected lover turned away from her in great indignation, but finding the gate of the garden locked, was obliged to return to the lady to petition for the key. Another case still more trying was that of a gentleman traveling in North America, who, after being hospitably received in the house of an officer high in command there, proposed to his host's daughter the evening before his intended departure, and was rejected.—A deep fall of snow came on in the night; the roads became impassable, and the poor man, to his unspeakable mortification, was detained for a week in the house with the lady who had rejected him.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR VIRGINIA.—P. Henry Aylett, Esq., has been appointed and confirmed by the Confederate Congress as District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

NOT ASSASSINATED.—It has been clearly ascertained that Count Teleki, of Hungary, died by his own hand and not by the hand of an assassin. He shot himself while laboring under nervous excitement.

RAILROAD SALE.—The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad was sold last week to the bondholders, under mortgages for $6,000,000, the sale being for $500,000.

☞ The government of Spain has officially accepted the annexation of the eastern portion of San Domingo.

☞ Col. Anderson held a reception at the City Hall, Cincinnati, on Thursday. He has been officially invited to visit Louisville.

☞ On the 17th inst. flour was selling in New Orleans at $4@10 per bbl. On the 20th ult. it sold at $5 50@$6 25.

☞ New flour from this spring's wheat has made its appearance in parts of South Alabama and Georgia.

☞ The ship Liverpool, arrived at N. York, when in lat. 50, long. 47.50, passed large quantities of field-ice and several icebergs.

☞ Lewis R. Broomall, Esq., has been appointed by the President chief coiner of the mint in Philadelphia.

☞ Lieut. Murdaugh, of the United States ship Sabine, at Pensacola, having resigned, is said to have sailed for home in the Supply.

☞ Henry T. Dixon is appointed collector of Alexandria. He was the only republican voter in Fauquier county, Va., last fall.

☞ Mrs. James M. Douglas, of Va., a $1,200 per annum clerk in the Third Auditor's Office at Washington, has been removed.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The Baltimore stock market was very heavy yesterday, and the sales confined entirely to City loans: the 1875's bringing 80, and the 1886's 81—for the latter $2 bid, but none offering. In State stocks, the bid for Virginia 6's was 67, but held at 80; for Missouri 6's 40½ bid. Railroad bonds continue steady, without transactions. B. & O. R. shares declined ½ per share yesterday, closing 37 bid, 40 asked. Northern Central 13 bid, 15 asked. Nothing doing in the Mining fancies—for Springfield 1.05 bid, $1.40 asked.

The weekly statement of the New York Bank averages, says the Tribune, shows a continuance of the forced contraction of loans which has been going on recently, and a corresponding decrease of deposits. The specie line shows a moderate increase, but the actual increase is much larger. The amount in bank exceeds $40,000,000, with a large amount by the Persia and Etna, which has not yet reached the public. Over the savings banks has nearly $700,000 in its vaults also, and probably the amount in the city, not including the Sub-treasury, is $45,000,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of New York city for the past week, compared with the previous week:

	May 18.	May 11.	
Loans	$113,141,329	$120,107,066	Dc. $2,965,450
Specie	38,623,791	38,537,989	Inc. 84,811
Circulation	3,793,982	3,961,131	Dc. 167,149
Deposits	91,334,879	95,179,527	Dc. 1,844,648

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to Monday, presents the following changes as compared with that of the previous week: A decrease in loans of $405,304; an increase in specie of $24,569; a decrease in deposits of $139,273; and a decrease in circulation of $86,034.

SALES AT BALTIMORE YESTERDAY.

2100 City 6s	1875	80	1000 City 6s, 1886		81
2000 "	1875	80	2000 "	1886	81

CLOSING RATES:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Md. 6's '90, insc.	90	90	B. & O. R. shares	37	40
Virginia 6s, cpn	67	80	NCRR shares	13	15
Missouri 6s	40¼	60	Canton Co.	8	10
City 6s, 1875	79¾	80	Balt. Nor. M.	0.00	0.20
City 6s 1885	80	81	Carlos M.	0.00	1.15
City 6s 1886	80	80	Guilford M.	0.30	0.40
B. & O. bds 1883	86	90	North State M.	0.00	0.25
B. & O. bds 1885	60	74	Silver Val. M.	0.00	0.35
N. C. R. bds 1885	39	41	Springfield M.	1.05	1.40

STOCK PRICES AT NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

	1ST BOARD.	2D BOARD.
Virginia 6s	68	00
Missouri 6s	41¾	41¾
Tennessee bonds	63¾	00
North Carolina bonds	55¾	00
Canton Company	0	0
Erie Railroad	22¾	22¾
New York Central R.	71¾	72
Reading Railroad	31	31
Cleveland and Toledo R.	22¾	00
Michigan Southern R.	11	00
Galena and Chicago R.	00	67¼
Harlem Railroad	10	10¾
Mich Sou R guaranteed	22¾	00
Rock Island Railroad	33	00

Steady. Steady.

STOCK PRICES AT PHILADELPHIA MAY 27.

There was a very light business done at the stock board again to-day, and the market generally was firm, but dull. Penna State 6s sold at 78; City 6s at 80¼; Reading R 6s at 69; Schuyl Nav 6s at 62; Tennessee 6s at 35; Leh Island R 6s at 77. 47 shares Penna R brought 57; Reading R 15¾; Minehill R 54¾; Beaver Meadow R 35¾.

The N. Y. Commercial Monday evening says:

"There were large sales of State stocks at the board this morning, and little done in other descriptions, prices generally ruling higher on the whole list. Missouri sixes opened at 40¾ ¾ higher than on Saturday evening, and advanced to 41¾. Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana 6s advanced ¾, and Virginia 6s ¾. A lot of Virginia sterling 5 per cents were sold at 40. Government 6s of 1881 fell to 98 for the coupons, 3s declined ¼. The registered 6s of 1881, and 5s of 1871 and Treasury 12s were higher.

"The Railroad list was firm, though with a smaller business than usual. New York Central was sold at 71¾@71¾, ¾ higher. Illinois Central opened at 66¾, and sold up to 67¼, ¼ higher. Erie and Rock Island advanced ¾, and Galena and Chicago ¾.

"The payments into the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, on account of the new loan, up to half past one o'clock to-day, amount to about $12,250,000."

In the money market at Philadelphia there is no change, and very little paper passing outside the banks, the best names only find takers at 10@12 per cent per annum.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

BALTIMORE MARKET—TUESDAY, May 28.

[Prices given below are for wholesale operations only, unless otherwise expressed.]

COFFEE.—We have heard of no transactions in either description to-day; the market continues very dull at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market continues very dull at previous quotations. The only sale reported on Change this morning was 300 bbls Howard street Super at $5 50 per bbl. We still quote Howard street and Ohio Super at $5 50, and some choice brands are held at $5 62½ per bbl; standard City Mills Super $5 50 per bbl. We quote Howard street and Ohio Extra at $5 75@$6 50, and standard City Mills do. $6 75 per bbl. Corn Meal is dull at $2 87½, and Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 per bbl for first quality.

GRAIN.—The market continues dull for the want of supplies, not exceeding 2,000 bushels of all descriptions being offered on Change this morning. Wheat was again quoted at 1 32@$1 35 for inferior to choice red, and 1 35@$1 40 per bushel for ordinary to choice white. Corn was quoted at 60@62 cts for good to prime white, and 55@59 cts per bushel for do. yellow. Oats are quoted at 35@37 cts per bushel for Maryland, and 30@32 cts per bushel for Pennsylvania. Rye 65 cts for Maryland, and 70 cts per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR.—The only transaction reported under this head to-day is 10 hhds Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 27 cts per gallon; the market continues very dull at our last range of quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues very dull at our last quotations. Pork—We hear of no sales, but quote as before, at $18 for Western Mess, 13 50@$14 for Prime, and at 15@$15 50 per bbl for Rump. Bulk Meats—We quote Rib sides at 5¾@5¾ cts for Shoulders and Sides, and 5¾@5¾ cts per lb for Hams. Bacon—We quote Shoulders and Sides, in jobbing lots, at 7½@5¾ cts, and Hams at 10¾@11¾ cts per lb. Lard—We quote nominally, as before, at 8¾ cts for Western, in bbls and tcs; 9¾@9¾ cts for City, rendered, and 10@10¾ cts per lb for refined.

WHISKY.—We notice a sale of 100 bbls Ohio on private terms; we quote at 17 cts per gallon for both City and Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, May 27.—The offerings of Beef Cattle amounted to 377 head, and the sales ranging from 7 00@$9 50 per 100 lbs, the latter rate for extra quality. Cows and Calves sold at 28@$35, as to condition. Sheep—Sales of 5,000 head at 4@4½ cents per lb gross. Hogs—Offerings 2,100; sales at 4 50@$5 50 per 100 lbs net for still and corn fed—market brisk.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK MARKETS, May 28.—Cotton is firm; sales of 2,500 bales at 12¾ cts. Flour is firm; sales of 17,000 bbls. Wheat is buoyant, with a declining tendency for unsound; sales of 217,000 bushels—Chicago Spring at 1 10@$1 18, Milwaukee Club at 1 17@$1 22, red Western at 1 33@$1 35, white Michigan 1 45@$1 50. Corn has advanced 1c for white; sales of 113,000 bushels at 61@62c, mixed is heavy at 58@59c, yellow 66@68c. Pork is steady, at 15 75@$17. Whisky is steady at 16¾ cts. Rice, firm at 4¾@5¾ cts. Sugar dull, Muscovado 4¾@4¾ cts. Freights are steady.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, May 28.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firm; sales of 3,000 bushels at 1 32@$1 40 for red, and at 1 45@$1 50 for white. Corn is firm; sales of 10,000 bushels, yellow at 66@69 cts. Whisky dull at 16½ cts.

CINCINNATI MARKET, May 27.—Flour is in moderate demand at 4 40@$4 60. In Provisions there is nothing doing, and the prices are nominal. The money market is steady. Exchange on New York dull at ¾ per cent prem. Kentucky money 2@3 per cent discount.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, May 27.—Cotton—The market is at a stand still. Mess Pork $20. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool 19d.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, May 28, 1861.

Sun rises 4 43 | Sun sets 7 13 | High water 1 19

CLEARED.

Steamship S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Boston, A. L. Hoggins.
Barque Alonzo, (Pres.) Keyser, Falmouth or Queenstown, Ire., T. J. Hand & Co.
Brig Mary Wooton, (Br.) Mood, Rio Janeiro, Kelsey & Gray.
Schrs. Maria Jane, Crosby, Boston, B. Pratt & Bro.; Alice Mae, Sweeney, Fall River, master.
Steamers Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va., M. M. Fallon; John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.

ARRIVED.

Stmr J. R. Thompson, Fowlow, from New York, to J. A. Shriver.
Stmr John S. Shriver, Dennis, fm Philad'a, to J. A. Shriver.
Barge L. A. Birely, Dorman, fm Havre-de-Grace, to W. S. Oler.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Joseph Whitney, Loveland, from Boston, arrived at Philadelphia 27th inst.
Ship Mary Bangs, Somes, from Baltimore for Liverpool, was spoken 19th ult., lat. 51 07, lon. 29 28.
Ship S. Ahlers, Schwebigk, for Baltimore, sailed from Bremerhaven 9th inst.
Ship Seaman's Bride, Wyman, from Hong Kong, arrived at Bangkok March 6th.
Ship C. E. Tilton, Briard, from Bangkok, arrived at Hong Kong March 27th.
Barque Alberdina, (Pres.) Hordarn, sailed from Lisbon, 16th ult., with a cargo of salt, for Baltimore, and on the night of the 24th inst., it came on to rain and blew a gale of wind; she could not carry sail, and the weather being thick, she struck on the outer bar, near Currituck, and bilged; crew saved—vessel and cargo a total loss.
"William," Wagner, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Belfast 11th inst.
Brig Minnie Miller, White, from Baltimore, was at Port Spain 12th inst., for St. Thomas.
Brig Allston, Smith, for Washington, DC, cleared at Savannah 22d inst.
Schr. Lizzie Russell, Todd, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, was spoken 18th inst., lat. 24 54, lon. 69 16.
Schr. E. Closson, Coombs, for Baltimore, was at St. Jago de Cuba 4th inst.
Schr. D. M. Richards, Joy, from Pensacola for New York, with a cargo of lumber, put into Key West 6th inst., in distress, with loss of sails and leaking badly, and remained in port 11th, repairing. Expenses would be about $1,000.
Schr. Hazard, Rew, from Richmond, arrived at New York 27th inst. Was captured in Hampton Roads while attempting to run the blockade, and sent to that port in charge of an officer of the U. S. frigate Minnesota.
Schr. Daniel Brown, Heald, for Baltimore, sailed from Fall River 28th inst.
Schr. Isaac Smith, McGivern, from Fall River for Baltimore, was at Newport 26th inst.
Schr. F. Price, Jackson, for Georgetown, cleared at New York 27th inst.

CLEARED FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr. Priscilla, Crowther, at New York 27th inst.
Schr. Sea Ranger, Hinckley, at New York 25th inst.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
CURES PAIN IN THE SIDE.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
REMOVES SALLOW COMPLEXION.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
CLEANS FURRED TONGUE.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
CURES ALL BILIOUS DISORDERS.
Get a Box of
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
And you will never use any other kind.
Price 25 cents per box.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
of Philadelphia, the proprietor of
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
The only person that has cured *Pulmonary Consumption* in its advanced stages, will be in Baltimore, professionally, at the Drug Store of
SETH S. HANCE,
No. 108 Baltimore street,
ON THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.
SETH S. HANCE has fitted up rooms over his Drug Store for the accommodation of his patients. All persons laboring under disease of the Lungs, Liver and Digestive Organs, are invited to call upon the Doctor, who will, without charge, give all necessary advice. He will give those who desire it a thorough examination with his Respirometer for $1 each.
Price for the Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
Price for the Seaweed Tonic, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
Price of the Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box, or
For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by S. B. WAITE, corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street.

THE WEEKLY SUN,
THE
GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.
Useful, instructive, entertaining, liberal, impartial and enterprising, and in all the eminent qualities of journalism, conceded by its enormous circulation to be unsurpassed in the diversified areas of
NEWS, LITERATURE AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
All who desire to command and enjoy the regular weekly visitation of a first-class household newspaper, should send their orders without delay for the
BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN.
The excellence of this journal, as a regular and comprehensive vehicle of
NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN,
Commends it to all classes of the public; and we may say without presumption, that the Weekly Sun preserved and bound, would constitute in the future one of the most valuable records of the age, and every body of the time that could possibly be secured. And just as it would be an invaluable memorial in the hands of the public, is it the most desirable transcript of current affairs to the present generation.
INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL
In the discussion of all matters in which the public are generally interested, it must necessarily fairly represent every independent and impartial mind.—Hence it enjoys that immense circulation, popularity and influence which establish its position as the efficient representative of an intelligent and honest constituency, for the promotion of whatsoever is good and true, the Weekly Sun is one of the most powerful instrumentalities of the age, within the broad sphere of its expulsion; in the advocacy of evil and error, it would be powerless and contemptible as any mere partisan, time-serving journal of the day.
LITERARY DEPARTMENT.
To the readers of the Weekly Sun it is scarcely necessary to say a word in commendation of the literary variety of the popular publication. As the results of ample and well directed efforts, the pages of the Weekly Sun comprise the choice productions of the ablest and most accomplished writers of the age, so is the literature the best that can be found.
THE FARM AND THE FARMER.
The interests mentioned with agriculture in their general relations, have always ranked as constitute a prominent feature of the Weekly Sun; and the information contained in a year's volume amounts in quantity and quality to something, we conceive, far beyond the money value of a yearly subscription.
SCIENCE AND ART
Contribute largely to the general chapter of contents, and all practical discoveries, inventions and devices of the age are presented to the reader.—While, as an appetizing flavor to the whole, there will always be found a diversified chapter of
CURRENT HUMOR.
Upon which a laugh may be safely indulged with advantage to digestion.
An important and very useful department of the Weekly Sun consists in its most accurate and reliable
COMMERCIAL REVIEW
which challenges competition in any quarter, and is now esteemed at least equal to the most pretentious, and is by many preferred, on account of its almost impartiality, to any other.
The Weekly Sun is now mailed to subscribers under a new and liberal arrangement authorized by act of Congress. To the subscriber's name there is always appended two sets of figures; in one set always two figures, in the other one or two, according to circumstances. The first of these figures specifies the number of the volume with which the subscription expires. Thus, a subscription commencing with the new year would bear the number and volume of the paper with which the subscription would expire. The number and volume of the first paper of the new year will be 43 23, that is the forty-first number, volume 23. Consequently subscribers commencing with that number will find their papers marked 43 24, and No. 43 of vol. 24 will be the last paper to which they are entitled. The arrangement is very simple, and when understood is a constant reminder to renew the subscription in time.
THE FOLLOWING REDUCED TERMS ARE OFFERED TO CLUBS:

For One Copy for One Year	$1 00
Club of Six Copies	5 00
Club of Thirteen Copies	10 00
Club of Twenty Copies	15 00
Club of Twenty-seven Copies	20 00
Club of Thirty-four Copies	25 00
Club of Forty-two Copies	30 00
Club of Fifty Copies	35 00
Club of Seventy Copies	50 00
Club of One Hundred and Fifty Copies	100 00

No subscription is received for less than one year either singly or from clubs. The names of subscribers should be written very legibly; it is important to attend to this, to avoid mistakes. The name of the Postoffice, and of the County and State to which the paper is to be sent, should be written plainly and at length, and when a change is ordered to be made in consequence of removal, the Postoffice, County and State from which the subscriber has removed should always be mentioned, as well as those to which the paper is ordered to be sent. The paper will be invariably discontinued when the term expires for which payment is made. This rule is important, and will be strictly adhered to, as it secures to him the best paper that can possibly be supplied for his money, so non-paying subscribers having to be provided for at the cost of those who pay.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
The immense circulation of the Weekly Sun, including all classes of the people, makes it an extremely valuable advertising medium, for articles and subjects of general rather than local concern. In compliance, therefore, with the public wants, we give a place to such information as relates to the description and prices of agricultural implements—Mowers, Reapers, Rakes, Drills, Portable Mills, Sewing Machines, Nurseries, Seeds, Stock, New Inventions, Real Estate, Books, Stationery, Seminaries, and such matters as possess general interest and are suitable for a family paper, and which will occupy the same space withal. The space devoted to advertisements will always be limited, and not suffered to abridge the general interest of the paper. The terms of advertising in the Weekly Sun will be for each insertion,
Fifty cents for less than or less—Ten cents for each additional line.
Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the regular authority of the department.
A. S. ABELL & CO.,
Publishers of the Weekly Sun.

"THE PRINTING OFFICE,"
SUN IRON BUILDING,
BALTIMORE,
Supplied, without regard to cost, with the most improved Steam Presses and Machinery, together with a large assortment of
NEW TYPES, ORNAMENTS AND MATERIALS,
Comprising unequalled facilities. We have now in operation the
"FIRE-FLY"
CARD PRINTING PRESS,
(The only one of the kind in the city,)
which will be set by any country office
10,000 CARDS PER HOUR.
The wonderful facilities which this Press offers, enables us to furnish a *Neat Business Card* at the remarkably low price of
$1 50 PER THOUSAND!
As a sufficient guarantee of our ability to give satisfaction in point of
BEAUTY OF DESIGN, PROMPTNESS AND CHEAPNESS,
We have now in operation Ten Presses, *all of which are run by Steam-Power.* We are prepared to execute
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,
in every variety, in the very best style, and at the
LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.
Printing such as required by
BANKS, BROKERS, INSURANCE OFFICES
SHIPPERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES,
STEAMBOAT OWNERS, PROPRIETORS,
MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, MECHANICS, ETC.
Will receive our especial attention, and be executed with uniform dispatch, elegance and taste.
Our facilities for the Printing of
LARGE POSTERS, BILLS,
PROGRAMMES, &c.,
Either in BLACK or COLORS, for Theatres, Circuses, Museums, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., are not surpassed by any establishment in the United States.
Having one of the most extensive Offices south of Philadelphia, with the services of very competent employees, and all the facilities of the business at command, we cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Confident of our ability to give satisfaction to all, both in price and quality of work, we respectfully solicit a share of the patronage, and to make it to the interest of all to deal with us, business men will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine specimens at
"THE PRINTING OFFICE,"
m3-tf Sun Iron Building.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
When OLIVE TAR is inhaled, its healing *Balsamic odors* are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the
THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND ALL THE AIR-CELLS OF THE LUNGS,
relieving the tickling cough or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When OLIVE TAR is taken upon sugar, it forms an unequalled *Soothing and Healing Syrup* for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When OLIVE TAR is applied, its Magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
OLIVE TAR is not Sticky—does not Discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at 442 BROADWAY, N. Y. and by H