THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON,

N. E. COR. OF BALTIMORE AND NORTH STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

TERMS.

Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers' WEEKLY AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET

Mailed to subscribers:

1 copy, one year	$4
Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

ADVERTISING RATES

One square, six lines	one insertion		50
" "	two insertions		75
" "	three "		$1.00
" "	one week		1.25
" "	two weeks		2.25
" "	three "		3.50
" "	one month		4.00
" "	three months		10.00

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Times, June 12.

It is not for us to anticipate the case which will be stated to the House this evening by Mr. Fenwick, respecting the illegal seizure of the Circassian, or the official reply; but it is impossible not to regard the general tone of the intelligence from America with increasing mistrust. The belligerents appear to be incapable of deriving instruction from experience; the Confederates have betrayed an incapacity to learn when they are beaten; and the Federals have discovered the utter fallacy of their reckonings, without having yet abandoned even the self-same calculations. The latest news is brilliant with intimations of Northern success; the Confederates have evacuated Corinth—at least such is the report; General Banks is again advancing in Virginia; Richmond is evacuated, or is about to be so; and Memphis is "nearly deserted." Some of these rumors "require confirmation;" but they are not the less emphatically repeated; and they are accompanied by a kind of intelligence which, though it has utterly lost its interest in this country, still continues to surprise the people of New York and Washington.

The foreign consuls at New Orleans have had the presumption to protest against some of Gen. Butler's recent proceedings, particularly his seizure of money at the Dutch consulate, as well as of certain British subjects. An Union meeting is to be held at Norfolk, in Virginia; and, "if it be satisfactory to General Wool, President Lincoln will re-open Norfolk to trade." The Federal Government, therefore, is still acting upon the idea that there are Unionists in the Confederate States, even after the fallacy has been exploded. It is now some weeks since we stated, on the authority of no other than Mr. Seward, that there is no Union party in the South. The Washington Secretary of State had confessed himself satisfied on that point, and he had recorded the fact in a letter under his own hand to a friend in Europe. Nevertheless, the Administration to which he belongs is still governed by the notion that the party which it hoped to discover may yet be lurking in the recesses of Norfolk. But the *coup d'état* entrusted to General Wool rests upon a double delusion, for it is based upon the supposition that the Southern people are anxious for permission to trade, and no doubt some confirmation of it is sought in the fact that four hundred bales of cotton had arrived from New Orleans. Four hundred bales—a magnificent instalment towards the hundreds of thousands which are missing this year!

This hopeful announcement is made almost in the same breath with the confession that the inhabitants of New Orleans have not been won over to loyalty by the amenities of General Butler; and astonishment is avowed in New York that the people of the Crescent City have not taken the slightest advantage of the opportunity so graciously accorded to them of renewing commerce; it being positively mentioned as one of the symptoms of perversity, if not of treason. Since energetic statesmen in military commission have threatened the most odious penalties which can be inflicted on ladies who so much as discountenance the Federal flag, we ought not to wonder if the same enthusiastic officers were to treat any reluctance to trade as felony punishable with imprisonment and fine, if not with death after trial before a drum-head court-martial.

Heretofore, however, the Federal Government has not forgotten its duty at public law. It is quite true that British vessels have been seized upon insufficient grounds, and have been carried into prize ports; but we have as yet no complaint to make against the manner in which such cases have been adjudicated. One of the most flagrant, that of the Circassian, is recapitulated in documents which we publish elsewhere. The vessel was proceeding from one neutral port to another; and if the statements are correct, there does not appear to be the slightest shadow of a case even for suspicion. The Court of Judicature at the prize port pressed the inquiry with the utmost perseverance and keenness, and failed to elicit any incriminating fact. Nothing of the cargo was contraband, nothing in the destination of the vessel, nothing in its ownership. Great licence is allowed to the armed cruisers of any nation which is at war, particularly when its adversary possesses, or has been supposed to possess, any degree of naval power; and, under all the circumstances of the present juncture, we could scarcely be offended at the simple fact that officers of the United States, who put the most liberal constructions upon the prerogative of the Republic, attempt to carry their privileges as cruisers to the very farthest point.

But from the statements to which we refer, it seems probable that the Court of Judicature will do its duty, even in the case of the Circassian, and that the vessel will be surrendered to its owners.—We hope so; but it is well to be prepared for all eventualities. Englishmen are not so shrouded in predelictions and preconceptions as their Yankee cousins, and therefore they are not to be so easily surprised by very natural occurrences. It has certainly astonished no one in this country to hear that orders have been received by the officers of British and French war-ships to remain at hand in case of need. The motives in the two cases may be quite different, but it is clear enough that the administration at Washington is not at present guided by any very distinct or consistent course of action, that it cannot answer for the conduct of its subordinates, and that, whatever its instructions may be, a tendency has been displayed to carry the interference with foreign subjects and foreign trade beyond the point where toleration would be either dignified or practicable.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the forbearance of this country as manifested throughout the contest, though it is well known that we could have had ample support in a different line of conduct if in our judgment and conscience we had supposed it to be right. A superficial regard to our interests might have helped the representations which have been made in other quarters to depart from that self-restraint, but it is a truth, well-nigh unprecedented in the history of international relations, that the whole people of the land have agreed with the Government in observing the strictest neutrality, and even in disregarding any provocations to depart from it. Now it is hard to find that such excess of consideration for the sensibilities as well as the difficulties of the North has been repaid by invidious misconstruction, by threats of penalties which we should incur if we did what we never contemplated doing, and by perpetual encroachment upon our indulgence. It was but yesterday that we declared our adhesion to the doctrine of mediation rather than intervention; but there is no intervention in the vindication of our own rights; there is no interference in defending ourselves against wantonly multiplied attacks where experience has shown that there is not a shadow of pretext.

Our starving manufacturing population see, with patient fortitude, the materials for their own trade cut off. Are they to witness a right, not only of search, but of seizure and detention, inflicted on our mercantile marine generally? We can all make allowance for the harassing perplexities of the President's council; but the greater their indigenous embarrassments, the more careful should they be to avoid calling forth exotic difficulties. Their position might almost command our sympathy if they would let us feel it. They are committed to a war which they did not intend; issues have been forced upon them which they did not contemplate; and their subordinates create for them liabilities which they never sanctioned. Every hour excites them with hopes of a grand critical victory, to put them off with delays, or alarm them with panics. One moment they are on the point of marching into Richmond, and at the next they learn that the man whom they have dubbed "Napoleon" before he has gained any one great victory, is about to sit down before Richmond for a regular siege.

They are told of that astounding project when economists are foretelling a speedy crash, when physiologists warn them that every day multiplies their dangers in the South, and when, therefore, promptitude has become even more important than caution. But while they are at work with anxieties of that kind, they are forbidden to retreat into the stronghold of stoical indifference, by the newest announcement that the Confederates have abandoned Corinth in a disorded flight. Once more it looks as if they had only to go in and win—and yet again spreads abroad the horrid whisper that the Confederates, whose plans they have never yet been able to learn, are stronger than ever, where they were supposed to be weakest. The daily increasing glow of the sun tells them to make haste, yet not one of their men knows exactly what he is at, and they, unable to guide and direct, are hourly uplifted by the most glorious hopes—depressed by the most inglorious of panics. Hard is all this to bear, and trying to the temper, but only rendering it more necessary than ever not wantonly to multiply enemies or provoke superfluous war.

From the New York World, July 4.

THE CRISIS.

The nation is in the most eventful crisis of its history. On the prompt patriotism of the loyal North, on the moral courage and foresight of its rulers, hang all our destinies—hangs the very existence of the Republic. The Union is to-day not worth a farthing's insurance, unless within the next fifty days the three hundred thousand men called for by the President rush to arms, unless the President himself appreciates in all its instant peril and all its momentous consequences the exigency of the hour.

The best army which the world has ever seen, splendidly equipped, thoroughly trained, well officered, and ably led, has been, at Richmond, outnumbered, checked, and driven back. Another year of desperate fighting is all but inevitable. All the energy of the united South has been put forth. The army which surrounded and defended their capital has been doubled by reinforcements from Georgia to Texas, while we have dribbled out to our General but a few beggarly thousands, hardly enough to make up his loss of killed, wounded and sick since he landed at Yorktown. At least one hundred and seventy-five thousand men have been led against us in the six days' terrible onslaught of the last and present week.

Read the letters of our correspondents, eye-witnesses of those awful encounters—who saw day after day, from Wednesday morning till Tuesday night, whole brigades and divisions of the Confederate army hurled with utter recklessness of human life against our decimated and feebler columns—who saw those hourly reinforced with fresh troops—while our own weary battalions, half famished, bore the brunt of each successive charge, slept upon their arms, and, worn out with fatigue, still stood or fell dead at their posts, with no help, for there was none to be sent. Read how Porter, with twenty-seven thousand men, bore the long onsets of seventy-five thousand. Not seventy-five thousand men have we had to oppose against their one hundred and seventy five thousand; and yet we the attacking army. Not seventy five thousand effective,—and yet their young general begging daily and hourly for the reinforcements which never came. It is too pitiful; and yet one little month ago the Secretary of War wanted no more men.

We have been outnumbered and overborne. It is of no use to blink the fact. The Secretary may conceal it. The press will not. The Government has concealed it as long as it was able. It has held the ends of the telegraph in its possession. It has guarded the routes to and from Fortress Monroe. It has suppressed the dispatches which gave it full and reliable information. It promised to communicate the truth, good or evil, to the public whenever it was sure of the fact. It has violated its promise. Its Cabinet officers have caused falsehoods or statements which suppressed and perverted the truth to be transmitted over the country, and, with facts in their possession which the people had a right to know, they have regaled us with rosy fictions which every private and truthful report from the seat of war, now at last arrived by messenger and mail, pronounces a deceit and sham. This is no time for needless criminations. We inculpate no one. We blame no one. We mention not a single name. We do not seek to turn the gathering wrath of the people upon any single head. But none are without blame.

Does even the President think that the people will not feel insulted that he thought their patriotism—their unflinching determination, never less persistent and unalterable than in the face of an unexpected disaster—a less safe reliance in the hour of our need, less likely to justify his call for three hundred thousand men, less likely to fill up the ranks, than a round robin signed by a dozen Governors? The Governors will be heard, but our disasters would have been trumpet-tongued. We tell him plainly, and as a consistent, unwavering friend has a right to tell him, that he, too, has blundered. That he, too, has not felt the magnitude of our crisis as the people feel it—that he, too, has underrated the courage and determination of the people who placed him in power. Had he overrun all the petty, piddling orders of his war minister, and thrown open to the press and the people every avenue of intelligence by which they might get knowledge of the deeds or the disasters of our army; had he let the worst be known at once, and, in full face of our peril, had he issued upon his own motion and by his own authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the republic, his call for five hundred thousand men, they would have come—a half million of them—sooner than the three hundred thousand will come, and he would have intrenched himself in the confidence and affection of the people as he never yet has done, honored and revered much and deservedly though he be.

Did Mr. Lincoln fear that the people would fall him, that he would be stronger if backed by the request of the Governors? Then the people of the North have never been found wanting. They are and ever have been in advance of their rulers. They will not be found wanting now. They have poured out the lives of their brothers and sons like rain, and their treasure as freely as these have spilt their blood. No sacrifice which is needful will they grudge. No cost will they stint. Though McClellan and his gallant army were to-day marching south as prisoners of war, his whole army captured and all its material destroyed, the determination of the North would only harden to a more desperate energy—it would only demand still more imperiously of those whom it has placed in power a wiser and more efficient use of the means of victory, a still more lavish use of every instrument which God, nature, and the nation had placed in their power—they would only swear, with fresh adjurations: The rebellion must and shall be put down.

The people have denied their servants nothing. They have led; it is their rulers who have followed. Nothing which they have done has been grumbled at unless it has crippled the efficiency of our army and navy. Money and men they have had to their heart's content—till they themselves pronounced the untimely word,—no more are needed. And now what is the result of the year? What has been achieved since the last anniversary of our independence?

How have our blood and treasure been spent?—We are twenty millions of people—the South is less than ten. Has the contrast shown? Where have we outnumbered the enemy two to one? Excepting those advantages which our superior maritime power gave us, or which the direction of our great water-courses led us to, and almost compelled us to seize, what have we to show for our superior numbers?—what for our superior power? Where have Northern sinews and Northern endurance been made by our leaders to shine pre-eminent, to win the victories which we ached to win? Let Shenandoah, Shiloh, Stone, and the Malvern Hills reply. Let all the unreaped victories which one year ago we promised ourselves to gather in the Gulf States before this summer was past make answer.

Just or unjust, right or wrong, it is now indisputably the people's voice that the President must give them new men and new measures. They demand that the very best brains to be found in the nation shall be had for his advisers—that those who have been tried and found wanting shall make way for those whose nerves are strong and whose hands are steady and skilful to help him pilot the ship of state through the Hell Gate which environs her. The people demand, and the press can only re-echo their thunder tones, a more energetic conduct of the war. They will bear all cost and loss with willing, even with thankful hearts. But they demand imperiously that not one dollar, not one life, shall be wasted—that what is spent and who are slain shall purchase no blundering delays, no wretched exodus from valleys fought over and conquered, no costly defeats. They demand energy—everywhere energy; they demand economy and wisdom in our finances, an advance over the territory which remains unacquired—everywhere energy and everywhere the victories which we know ours-ives able and determined to win.

The shifting of a general here and there will not satify the people. Nor the displacement of a mere war minister. The mismagement of our finances has cost the nation more than our war expenses; the incompetency and slowness of the head of the Naval Department lost us Norfolk—and was inconceivably disastrous one energetic prosecution of the war. The alternate fatuity and frenzy of the war minister have cost us many a thousand lives and months more hard fighting. What strength from the nation, what wisdom in council, does the President get from the two or three who should be his tower of strength? "Tried and found wanting" is the damning verdict which the nation pronounces against most of the men to whom the President has intrusted for them the administration of the war—through whose arms they expected their own vigor and unfaltering will to flow and strike—to the destruction of traitors and the crushing out of their monstrous rebellion.

Better men—the best in the nation;—more vigorous measures, the most vigorous which they can plan and twenty millions can execute,—this is today the nation's voice. It is for the President to hear and obey.

From the Milwaukee (Iowa) News, July 2.

GEN. BUTLER.

Ben. Butler is not the man for his place. Sooner or later the President will find it necessary to recall him. His conduct since he entered New Orleans has been more like that of a petty African king than of a wise and judicious representative of an enlightened government. His order relating to the women of the captured city has shocked the whole civilized world, and furnished an additional pretext for resistance to the Federal authority in every Southern hamlet, and possibly may involve us in new difficulties with our transatlantic neighbors. He has snubbed or quarrelled with every representative of foreign Governments on the shores of the Gulf. He has commenced a general business of hanging offenders for offences of comparatively trivial import. He is looked upon in New Orleans as a tyrant, rather than a governor, and half the city are apparently calculating the best mode of disposing of him. It is certain that his administration, while wantonly severe, will never conciliate the people of Louisiana to the Union, nor tend in that direction. The population there would look with more kindness upon the yellow fever or an Egyptian plague.

The trouble with Butler is, that he is constitutionally opposed to any agreement with any one else around him. He hates social harmonies of all sorts. The bumps of combativeness on his head are larger than ostrich eggs. He is never at home in politics, war, nor religion, except when he belongs to the smallest minorities. As a politician he was always a Democrat in Massachusetts because nearly everybody else was opposed to Democracy. When his party divided he instinctively joined the smaller division, and was at home there. He rarely ever was in a convention when he did not support the least popular candidate. He was never on a committee where he did not make a minority report. At Charleston the minority of the committee on resolutions of which he was a member was too large for him, and he made a report himself. So, in the courts, he rarely argues the cause of a man any one else will defend, and he was always the most partisanly delighted and the most persistently strenuous in his own position when he found all the laws, the precedents, the court and the jury, united against him. He will never permit the people of New Orleans to agree with him if they would. If they should come back to the Union, ten to one he would join the secessionists. He must oppose everybody around him, or prove false to every impulse of his nature. Such is Ben. Butler—the last man who should be made ruler over a community which we are endeavoring to conciliate.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 4.

THE LAST NEWS.

We are beginning to see precisely what has taken place before Richmond. In the confusion attendant upon a strife, the magnitude of which the world has never witnessed, we have been unable to comprehend the results and details of the battle.—The despatches this morning may be taken as the first official statement of the conflict. We have had bewildering statements from excited special correspondents, frightened outlers, and "reliable gentlemen," who took the first opportunity to leave the White House; but beyond this all is conjecture, rumor, uncertainty, and terror.

We waited patiently for the shock—we knew it was coming—but it has overwhelmed us. No one could have expected such a story as is told to-day. Strategy, valor, courage, fortitude, and desperation, all combine to form the greatest contest of the age. We see the trained valor of American freemen in the tenacity and obstinacy with which they met death and grappled with disaster. And while we have not as yet really seen the results of the conflict, when the smoke and noise have gone away they will be more readily realized.

The Abolitionists celebrated the Fourth of July in the grove at South Framingham, yesterday. Mr. Phillips, in whom the chief interest of such occasions usually centres, was absent. William Lloyd Garrison presided and made a speech. He was followed by a number of little Abolitionists.—*Boston Courier, July 5.*

WANTED.—
WASHINGTON PORTRAITS,
WASHINGTON LETTERS,
WASHINGTON COINS and MEDALS.
JOHN P. DES FORGES,
Antiquarian Bookstore, 12 Light street.
Jy3-tf

ADAMS'
ADAM
ADAM

Popular and Reliable Cash Shirt Manufactory.

Popular and Reliable Cash Shirt Manufactory.

No. 146
No. 146
West Baltimore Street, Up Stairs,
West Baltimore Street, Up Stairs,
No. 146
No. 146.

Fine Shirts made to order, and Ready Made.
$1.75. $1.50. $1.25.

Shirts made if materials are furnished for 75 cents, 75 cents, 75 cents. Making Shirts 75 cents. Je25-tf

IND'AN QUEEN HOTEL.—Travellers speak highly of the Indian Queen Hotel, Wilmington, Del. There is no better conducted public house, it is said, this side the Atlantic seaboard. Everything that a guest may wish may be had at small cost, together with the kindest possible treatment. The house is well ventilated, the beds soft and downy, and the latest modern household conveniences to be met with in every direction. The table groans with luxuries, and the bar is filled with the purest and best of liquors. If any of our readers should stop in Wilmington over night, they would be much pleased, we know, by stopping with Mr. CHAS. M. ALMOND, of the Indian Queen.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 17, 1862.

GEO. PEARSON, Esq.

Dear Sir—I feel it a duty to express to you my sincere acknowledgments of the benefit derived from the use of a package of your MEDICATED TAR DROPS.

I was suffering with a SEVERE COUGH and SORE THROAT, when a friend presented me with a package of your celebrated TAR DROPS, and when I used them, I was free to confess it was more to gratify my appetite for sweetmeats than the idea of deriving any good from them; but really, the rapid allaying of the irritation and subsequent entire cure of the cough, induces me to thank you, and I take great pleasure in recommending to the public so effective a compound. Respectfully yours, E. S. PUTNAM, M. D.,

Assistant Surgeon Artillery Brigade U. S. A.

PEARSON'S MEDICATED TAR DROPS are prepared and sold by GEO. PEARSON, No. 5 North Liberty street, Baltimore, at 10 cen's per package. Sold also by all the principal Druggists. Je21-tf

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
MANTILLAS, ETC.

We shall commence
TO-DAY,
to reduce our entire
STOCK
of
MANTILLAS
In Silk and Lace Goods,
all of which are new and very desirable.
Great inducements are offered to those in want of choice MANTILES,
as we are determined to close the stock at immense sacrifice from the original cost.
☞ Call and examine, as it will well repay a visit to this immense stock.

JOSEPH BICKERTON & Co.,
183 Baltimore street,
two doors from Light street.
Je19-tf

SHIRTS $1.50. Very Perfect
SHIRTS $1.75. Best Fit
SHIRTS $1.50. Material, Guaranteed.
READY MADE, AND MADE TO ORDER.
GEORGE A. PETERS,
214 Baltimore street,
Next to Cortlan's Marble Building.
☞ Trade supplied at lowest rates. Jy4 1m*

PURE SODA WATER
From Porcelain-Lined Iron Fountains.
On Draught at the Counter, and bottled for invalids.
Made by N. HYNSON JENNINGS & Co.,
88 North Charles street.
m24-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING OF THE FIRST QUALITY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of STO. GEO. MCKEON DREES TEAL, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets who is now offering for sale a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, made under his own instructions, expressly for spring and summer wear. This gentleman has already obtained among his numerous customers a high reputation for having Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality, as well as workmanship, neatness and durability of workmanship. We take pleasure in recommending him to the notice of our friends and readers apl5-tf

D. CLARK,
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
Corner Calvert and Water Streets, Baltimore,
Offers for sale superior
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Gold Chains, Keys,
Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings,
Ear-Rings, Pencil Cases,
Levi Brown's Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, Spectacles' Sterling Silver and Amber frame, genuine Lecoultre Swiss and Army Razors and Strops.
Highest price paid for old Silver Plate and Coin. all-6m

LEONARD J. TORMEY,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.
STOCKS AND SECURITIES of this and other markets bought and sold on commission.
Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received daily by telegraph.
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.
a10-tf

SHIRTS.
We would call the attention of
THE TRADE
to our stock of
SHIRTS,
as it is
the largest and best
assorted
South of New York.
We have also an entirely new and
Fresh Stock
of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
such as
Collars, Ties, Gloves,
Scarfs and
Nedligé Shirts,
all of which
will be sold at
prices
to suit the
times.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
157 Baltimore street.
a14-tfr

CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!

THE VERY BEST
FINE OUT CHEWING TOBACCO
IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS,
PURE, FINE AND RICH!
AND
OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.
For sale by
HIRAM E. FOX, corner Baltimore and Light streets.
G. H. HOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. C. SMITH, 135½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BRO., 189 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUTRO, 123 Baltimore street.
J. F. REQUARDT, corner Calvert and Baltimore.
WM. S. CROWLEY, 123 North Gay street.
C. C. SAUMS, corner of Schroeder and Lexington sts.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORES in this city.
TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!!
CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!!
Ja31-tf PURE, FINE AND RICH.

1862 SPRING. 1862
JOSEPH STINE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
144 Baltimore Street.
COATINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS
Newest styles, of my own importation.
a1-tf

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF.
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
Jy-tf Baltimore.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 8 NORTH STREET
a19-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 8 NORTH STREET.
a19. JAS. H. JOHNSON

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!
SAVE 30 PER CENT BY buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 8 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON

YNDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & TOE,
63 W. Baltimore street

ISRAEL & Co.
IVORYTYPES,
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT
PHOTOGRAPHS
Ja14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET.

MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
The public examination of the Classes of this College will commence on TUESDAY, at 9 o'clock. The commencement will take place on FRIDAY, 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.
Jy7-3t* HENRY UNDERDONK, President.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.—The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Germania. Members are requested to attend.
H. VON KAPFF,
Jy7 Secretary of the Society.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
BIDDLE STREET,
Between Madison Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue,
(Late Northwestern Young Men's Christian Association Building.)
REV. JOHN H. DASHIELL, A. M., Principal.
JOHN IRVING DASHIELL, Assistant.
Rooms commodious, well ventilated, neatly furnished and carpeted.
Spacious Room fitted up as a Gymnasium.
Private Yard for open air exercise.
Reading Room and Debating Club for advanced pupils.
Daily Session from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
School Year from September 1st to July 1st.
TERMS.

Advanced Department	$40 00	per year.
Middle "	48.00	"
Primary "	32.00	"
Stationery and Fuel	4.00	"

Modern Languages and Vocal Music, extra.
☞ Passenger cars make the Schools convenient for pupils from the Eastern Western and Southern parts of the city.
Residence of Principal, 207 N. Howard street.
Jy7-eot25 Aug 4dtf6Sept

LIBERTY ST. DWELLING WANTED.
Wanted to purchase, a medium-sized Dwelling on Liberty street. Apply to HENRY W. ROGERS, corner Charles and Fayette streets. Jy7-tf

WANTED TO RENT.—Wanted for applicants, Dwellings in a northerly or northwesterly direction, rent not to exceed $300 per annum. HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette sts. Jy7-tf

FLOUR.—
300 bbls. one choice brand Western "Cut Extra," suitable for any voyage or market just prepared direct from the mill, and for sale by C. B. HINES & CO.,
Jy7-eo2t* No. 41 South Howard st., near Lombard st.

200 BOXES MADISON STARCH COMPANY'S PEARL STARCH for sale by D. J. FOLEY & BRO., Agents,
Jy7-6t 50 South street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of DAVID WHITEFORD, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 5th day of January, 1863; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 5th day of July, 1862.
ELIZABETH WHITEFORD,
JAMES WHITEFORD,
Jy7-1a4w Administrators.

NOTICE OF COMMITMENT.
I hereby give notice that on the 18th day of June, 1862, TWO NEGRO MEN were committed to jail by Anthony Tall, Esq., J. P., charged with being runaway slaves, viz: Negro man who calls himself JOHN ROYS, about 22 years, of very black color, five feet seven inches in height, and had on when received in jail ordinary sailor's clothing; and negro man who calls himself WILLIAM SMAS-SAS, five feet six inches in height, aged about 23 years, and had on when received in jail ordinary sailor's clothing.
This notice is given by me in obedience to the laws of the State of Maryland, which requires me to take the parties from the date hereof, or they will be discharged at the next term of the Orphans' Court at the expiration of sixty days from the date hereof, to be dealt with as the laws direct.
Z. ROWEN,
July 21, 1862. Sheriff Calvert county.

C. M. DE LA MAR & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers and Dealers in
WEST INDIA AND MEDITERRANEAN GOODS,
CHOICE HAVANA AND OTHER CIGARS,
SPANISH AND FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES,
PURE WHISKIES, ETC.
53 *EXCHANGE PLACE,*
OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Jy4-3m BALTIMORE, MD.

STRAW FOR SALE.
For sale, about fifty tons of RYE AND OAT STRAW.
Enquire near the 4 mile stone, on the York road, of
Jy4 4t* JOSEPH HOLLAND, Manager.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business connection heretofore existing under the style of TREGO & MORGAN ceases from this date. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of accounts.
A. TREGO
Baltimore, July 1, 1862. J. S. MORGAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the style of RAL PRODUCE COMMISSION AND LIQUOR BUSINESS, heretofore conducted by TREGO & MORGAN, No. 22 GERMAN STREET, and are now prepared to dispose of all consignments to the best advantage.
ALBERT TREGO,
J. S. MORGAN,
WM. H. TREGO.
Baltimore, July 1, 1862. Jy2 3t

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of B. F. STANTON & SONS, is dissolved by the death of B. F. STANTON. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the same style.
W. B. HOLTON & CO.
Baltimore, July 1st, 1862. Jy3-3t

PEW IN FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH FOR SALE.—PEW No. 22 Middle aisle, Presbyterian Church, Franklin street, for sale. Apply to GEO. W. TINGES, No. 3 St. Paul street. Jy2-tf

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—One of $3,000 having one year to run, well secured, will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to GEO. W. TINGES, 3 St. Paul street. Jy2-tf

WINES.
The undersigned calls the attention of the trade to the following list of Wines, which he will have continually on hand for sale at the very lowest market prices, in bond, or duty paid:
SHERRY WINES.
Duff, Gordon & Co., Crown and Armontillado of all grades.
BRANDY.
Vineyard Proprietors, Cognac, Fine Champagne, Rochelle Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., and James Hennessy & Co., pale and dark.
PORTS.
Louis Keester & Co., Wallis, and Crown Ports.
MADEIRA.
Roque Teixeira, Fine Extra, Peruvian, Colli, and Cette Madeiras.
SPANISH WINES.
Sweet and Dry Malaga, Muscatel, and Peris.
CLARETS.
Of all Grades, in Wood and Glass.
GIN.
Nolet's Imperial, Juniper Tree, and Victoria.
I have also on hand, Bordeaux, Hock, Champagnes, and other Wines of the best known brands.
CHAS. MUSHRUSH, Agent,
Jy1-tf No. 293 Gay street.

JEWELRY.—
Rich and tasteful JEWELRY,
DIAMOND RINGS,
WATCHES,
For sale by SAMUEL RICKS & SONS,
Jy1-tf 174 Baltimore street.

DISSOLUTION.
The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of NEWCOMER & STONEBRAKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of the business.
B. F. NEWCOMER,
Baltimore, July 1, 1862. SAMUEL STONEBRAKER.
Jy1 eo3t*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, of the late firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker, has this day associated with him B. F. ZOLLICKOFFER, of the late firm of M. Thews & Zollickoffer, and will continue the FLOUR AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name and style of STONEBRAKER & CO., at the old stand, Nos. 51 and 53 SOUTH HOWARD ST. We will make liberal cash advances on consignments as heretofore made by the firm, and will use our best efforts to promote the interests of those entrusting us with business.
Consignments solicited from customers of the old firms and others. SAMUEL STONEBRAKER,
Of the late firm of Newcomer and Stonebraker.
Baltimore, July 1, 1862
REFERENCES:
Chauncey Brooks, President of West-en Bank of Balt.
H. Mickle, Cashier of Union Bank of Baltimore.
R. T. Reynolds & Bros., Millers, Pittsburg, Penna.
Jos. B. Martin & Co., Bankers, Lancaster, Ohio.
J. F. Evans & Co., Millers, Indianapolis, Ind.
Smith & Smyser, Millers, Louisville, Ky. Jy1 eo3t*

FLOUR.—Will at all times keep on hand choice brands of Family, Extra and Super FLOUR for sale, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
STONEBRAKER & CO.,
Jy1-eo3t* Nos. 13 and 55 South Howard street.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the FLOUR AND GRAIN BUSINESS on his own account, at Nos. 26 and 43 SOUTH HOWARD ST., under the name and style of NEWCOMER & CO., and will at all times keep on hand a full assortment of the best brands of FLOUR in the market, to which the attention of families, bakers and others, and especially the patrons of the old firm is respectfully invited.
B. F. NEWCOMER.
Baltimore, July 1st, 1862. Jy1-eo3t*

NOTICE.—Mr GEORGE TRULL having this day withdrawn from our firm, with the intention of retiring to New York, the business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partner and under the same style.
ROBERT D. BROWN & CO.
Baltimore, 1st July, 1862.
MY ADDRESS, in New York, will be: Care of Messrs. BURGESS & SEAVER, No. 53 Murray street, where I may hereafter be found. GEORGE TRULL.
Baltimore, 1st July, 1862. Jy1-eo4t

HARDWARE.
CHARLES E. WATERS,
NO. 15 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.
AGENCY OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealer in all kinds of
HARDWARE.
ANVILS—English and American.
Circular, Cross-Cut and Mill SAWS.
Wrought, Clinch and Galvanized NAILS.
Sheet BRASS, Copper and Brass WIRE.
Copper, Belt and Hose RIVETS.
Rowland's SHOVELS and SPADES.
Cast Iron and Copper TACKS, in great variety.
IRON WIRE for Fencing, Baling and Weaving.
Horse-Shoe NAILS, English and American.
Hors RASPS and Saw FILES.
STEEL—Cast, Shear, Blister and Spring Steel.
Trace and Halter CHAINS.
SAD IRONS and CASTINGS, &c., &c.
With a complete stock of
BUILDERS' AND SHELF HARDWARE,
which is offered at lowest factory prices to
CASH PURCHASERS. Je25-tf

C. ZUCKSCHWERDT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ETC.,
And Dealers in
CORN AND RYE WHISKEYS,
and other
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
116 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
between Mulberry and Franklin streets.
Je17-tf

200,000 HAVANA CIGARS.—Such as Cabanas, Dos Carolinas, States Rights, Prince of Wales, Partagas, La Espanola, Filantropos, Fixed Star, Plenty of Room, Montezumas, Figaro, Hamilleto de Aroma, Alcazar, La Rosilla, Reforma de Cuba, Election, Plantations, Paper Cigars, &c., &c., constant importations, for sale by C. G. DEGARMENDIA,
Je20-tf 18 Commerce street.

SEASONABLE GOODS
FOR SALE BY
CORTLAN & CO.,
Nos. 216 and 218 BALTIMORE STREET.
GAUZE WIRE DISH COVERS.
For the protection of Cake, Bread, Butter, Meats, &c., from flies and insects
FLY BRUSHES, in great variety.
PORCELAIN AND STONE-LINED WATER-COOLERS
PATENT WATER FOUNTAINS.
An entirely new article and very beautiful.
PATENT ICE PITCHERS, handsome and cheap.
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR—effective, durable, and handsome; sixty dry, sweet and pure.
OTHER REFRIGERATORS, some as low as $5.
FINE TOILET SOAPS, TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES.
PICNIC and TRAVELLING BASKETS, &c., &c. Je16tf

GOLD CHOP AT FIRE CRACKERS.
For sale, a fine assortment, which retailers can be supplied with at prices below jobbers' rates. If applied to immediately at No. 59 SOUTH GAY STREET. Je25-tf

Dry Goods.

A. G. BROADBENT & CO.,
18 N. CHARLES STREET,
Have just opened a large assort