The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22, 1861.

[Continued from first page.]

pledged him to the full vindication of the inviolability of the soil of Maryland against any invading force.

Governor Hicks said in substance:

Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen of Baltimore:—I feel really grateful for the evidence of respect, and the high compliment conveyed in your cordial cheers.

Your excellent Mayor has said, and well said, all that I feel it would be proper for me to say on this occasion.

I came here not to make a speech at this late hour, but simply in response to your complimentary invitation. My presence in your beautiful city is indeed due to accident. I came here not to assume any part in the direction of your municipal affairs, already in able hands, but solely on business of my own. Detained here beyond my expected time of departure, I witnessed with anxiety the increase of excitement in your midst, and held several conferences with your Mayor upon the subject. I am gratified to state that in those conferences we entirely and cordially agreed upon every point of duty.

I could not take it upon myself to dictate the course to be pursued in this exigency. It was my wish simply to co-operate with you. [Great applause.]

The Governor, said in continuation, that he had ever been devotedly attached to the Union, and recited a patriotic verse extolling the grandeur of the American Union. The Union was now apparently broken, but he trusted that its reconstruction may yet be brought about.

[Vehement shouts of "Never," "Never," groans and hisses.]

Resuming, he said: But, if otherwise, I bow in submission to the mandate of the people. [Cheers.] If separate we must, in God's name let us separate in peace; for I would rather, he said, this right arm should be separated from my body, than raise it against a brother. [Cheers, amid which the Governor bowed and retired.]

Upon the conclusion of the Governor's speech, the crowd quietly dispersed to the various points of interest and attraction througout the city.

THE BURNING OF THE BRIDGES.

The importance of destroying the approaches leading to the city—if only for the sake of gaining a few hours time in which to make some preparation for the defence of the as yet defenceless city—was universally recognized. Soon after nightfall private parties left the city for the purpose of burning the bridges on the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads. At a later hour the same work was undertaken and more thoroughly accomplished under the direction of the City and State authorities, in consequence of information received through Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the effect that the troops were certainly coming through. Mr. Smith had received, early in the evening, a despatch from J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania Central road, enquiring whether it was true that any portion of the troops sent from Philadelphia had been turned back. Mr. Smith replied that it was true, and that such was the state of public sentiment in Baltimore that it was impossible for any more troops to come through that a town meeting was then in progress, at which the Governor and the Mayor were present; and that all classes were united in the determination to oppose their passage. Mr. Thompson replied that it was impossible to prevent the troops of the United States from proceeding to the defence of the Federal Capital. "Arm" he added "your Union men, and put down the populace." This last dispatch, received by Mr. Smith at a late hour of the night, was immediately communicated by him to the Marshal of Police, who communicated it to the Commissioners, the Governor and the Mayor. As it was uncertain by which route the troops might approach Baltimore, the destruction of the bridges on both the Northern Central and Philadelphia roads was immediately resolved upon. Written commissions were made out by the Mayor, "by the authority of the Governor of the State of Maryland, and of the undersigned, Mayor of the city," and addressed to Col. Isaac Trimble and Col. George P. Kane—authorizing them to perform the work of destruction, and to use whatever force might be necessary for the purpose. Accordingly about 2½ o'clock A. M. two parties left the city, one consisting of a detachment of the City Guards, under Col. Kane, for the Northern Central road. The other of a detachment of the Maryland Guards, under Col. Trimble, for the Philadelphia road. Each detachment was accompanied by a squad of twenty five policemen equipped with picks, axes, crowbars, and a plentiful of turpentine and camphene. Col. Trimble proceeded as far as the Bush river, twenty four miles from Baltimore, and burnt the bridge in such a manner as to render it impossible to repair it and make it fit for the purposes of transportation in less time than three weeks or one month. In returning, he burnt the bridge over the Gunpowder, having left that at Harris' creek on his way out—that over Back river was left standing for strategetical reasons. Col. Trimble's original plan was to go to Havre de Grace, seize the ferry boat, and bring it around to Baltimore, but this plan he was deterred from carrying out, by information received ... the conductor of the passenger train due here at ... A. M., to the effect that two thousand Pennsylvanians would have arrived at the ferry before he could possibly get there. Col. Trimble returned to Baltimore with his command about 1 P. M., on Saturday. Col. Kane returned at an earlier hour, having accomplished the destruction of the bridges on the Northern Central Road, as far as Cockeysville, distant 17 miles from the city by rail. The telegraph poles and wires on both roads were also cut and destroyed in several places. No bridges on the Washington road were destroyed, as it was deemed desirable to preserve both the main stem and the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of the troops that may soon be expected from Virginia and the South.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

On Saturday morning Mayor Brown issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861.

All citizens having arms suitable for the defence of the city, and which they are willing to contribute for that purpose, are requested to deposit them at the office of the Marshal of Police.

GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

This request was promptly responded to, and a large quantity of arms secured.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Councils assembled on Saturday morning in special session. President John C. Blackburn, Esq., President, and all the members except Mr. Phelps, and with a previous ... regarding to that effect the members of the Second Branch entered the First Branch Chamber shortly after organization, and went into ... session. After continuing in session for an hour the Second Branch members retired to their Chamber.

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., appeared in the chamber with a telegraph despatch from Messrs. Bond, Dobbin and Brune, at Washington, which had been received by Mayor Brown. It was read, when

Mr. Nicholas ... a message to the Second Branch ... a Joint Special Committee ... the present state of affairs. The Second Branch, accordingly ... Messrs. ... were appointed on the part of the First Branch. The Branch then took a recess ... o'clock, when

The ... Mr. Nicholas, from the Committee, submitted ... appropriating $500,000 for the defence of the ..., which ... was unanimously passed.

The Second Branch ... the bill and both Branches adjourned to Monday. The following is the ordinance which was submitted by the committee:

JOHN S. N..., E. WYATT BLANCHARD, H. W. D..., — First Branch.
DANIEL H. M..., FRANCIS W. ..., ASA H... — Second Branch.

An Ordinance appropriating Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the defence of the City against any danger that may arise out of the present crisis.

Section 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council,* That the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of putting the City in a complete state of defence against any description of danger arising, or which may arise out of the present crisis, the same to be expended under the direction of the Mayor of the city, and to be paid by the City Register out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the City Treasury.

The ordinance was promptly signed by the Mayor.

The Directors of the various banks of the city held a meeting at one o'clock, and resolved to loan the city a half million dollars.

EVENTS OF SATURDAY.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the flag of the Confederate States, having eight stars in the blue field, one for Virginia, and the flag of Maryland were thrown to the breeze, from the Head Quarters of the Southern Volunteers on Fayette near Calvert street, and were hailed with loud acclaims by the multitude present.

At the Minute Men's head quarters, the United States flag was taken in, and the flag of Maryland hoisted.

Gov. Hicks left early on Saturday morning for Annapolis. He pleaded sickness and fatigue, and was perfectly satisfied to leave the conduct of affairs in the hands of Mayor Brown.

During Saturday, Col. Isaac M. Denson, made a tender to the Board of Police Commissioners of a large number of muskets—about nine hundred—which he had stored in his warehouse, on Light street wharf. They had been purchased by him one year since at a Government sale of condemned arms at Harper's Ferry. They were packed in boxes, and conveyed in furniture and other wagons to the old City Hall, on Holliday street, which will be the headquarters.

A large quantity of arms were also obtained from Mr. Bennett, auctioneer, South Charles street.

A posse of officers from the Middle District entered the Central High School building, corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and took possession of about 200 stand of arms, which had formerly been used to drill the pupils. They were lodged at the Marshal's office. Sergeant McIzell, of the Middle District, upon secret information, also seized upon 14 carbines, 5 swords and a number of trappings, formerly belonging to the Mounted Carbineers, of this city. They were found at the house of Asa H. Smith, on West Baltimore street, near Fremont, and were also taken to the Marshal's office.

Over 2,000 persons enrolled as volunteers during Saturday. They were all provided with arms by the city, and being formed into companies of fifty each were allowed to select whatever military companies they preferred to which to attach themselves.

The St. Timothy's Hall (Catonsville) artillery had been brought in by the authorities, and was stationed in front of the Old City Hall.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

The Turner Hall, situated on Pratt street, near Howard, the rendezvous of the German Turners, was broken into Saturday by a crowd of men, and the interior of the house completely demolished. It appears that the Turners, a few nights since, gathered together about two hundred stands of arms, which had been provided a year or two since by the State of Maryland for their use, and left for the city of Washington to tender their services to the Federal Government. The fact became known throughout the city yesterday, and the result was that a crowd of about thirty men gave proof of their indignation by demolishing the house. The damage will amount to about $500.

The office of the *Wecker*, a German abolition paper on Frederick street, was visited shortly afterwards by a large crowd of infuriated people, who demanded that the Confederate flag should be displayed. The demand was complied with, and in a short time a small Southern flag was hung out from the window. This satisfied the party for the time, but about nine o'clock they again assembled in front of the building, and gave vent to their indignation by smashing the windows with bricks and stones. The occupants were compelled to flee from the house and take refuge with their neighbors. At a late hour another attack was made on this office, but it was quelled by the police.

A respectably attired man from New York was set upon by the people, who thought him a New York Reporter, and but for the police he would undoubtedly have been lynched. He finally declared himself a good Southern man and after being cheered was allowed to depart quietly.

About six o'clock in the evening an order was issued by the Mayor to close all taverns and restaurants, which order was fully carried out, and every establishment in the city was closed before night.

During Saturday night an attack on Fort McHenry was anticipated, but a large force of city military turned back the crowds seeking the place with hostile intent.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

On Friday evening last, the news of the battle in Baltimore, reached Frederick, when Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of that city, immediately set about recruiting men to come to this city. During the night, he enrolled seventy men, and Saturday evening they reached here, having landed at the Relay House, and marched into the city by way of Catonsville. They are now quartered at No. 34 Holliday street, opposite the Marshal's office.

The Baltimore County Horse Guards, composed of the best citizens of Baltimore county, and the first out of the city to offer their services to the city authorities for the defence of Baltimore, arrived in the city on Saturday evening about eight o'clock. They are, as a body, a stalwart company, well mounted and armed, and although but a short time organized are sufficiently well drilled to prove a powerful aid to our own military. The troop is officered as follows:—Captain Charles Ridgely, Lieutenants, John Morrison, George H. Carman, Richard Grason; Sergeants, George Merryman, Charles R. Cockey, Thos. B. Gatch; Corporals, George Pearce, Henry W. Gilmore, Thos. Taylor, Ensign, Henry Merryman, Surgeons, Drs. Tydings and Ridgely; Quartermaster, Thomas B. Crane; Buglers, H. E. Hook, Wm. H. Rubey. As an evidence of the genuine character of the company, it is only necessary to state that the entire number, rank and file, of the company is fifty-three, and that they paraded here on Saturday evening forty-eight, while the remaining members are expected to join their comrades in arms before their services are called in requisition.

At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon an unusual crowd of persons assembled on Light street, attracted by a body of horsemen who came dashing up the street in fine style. When near the Fountain Hotel a halt was ordered and inquiry was made for Governor Hicks; the clerk made his appearance and announced that the Governor was absent from the city. They were a company from the 5th district Anne Arundel county, called the Patapsco Light Dragoons, Captain E. J. Hinkle. The company has been formed within the past four months and already number about 50 men. Only twenty five, however, were in the ranks, all of whom were fine looking men, well mounted, and presented a fine appearance. They proceeded to the Mayor's office, and announced that they merely rode in to pay a visit to our city and to assure the citizens that Anne Arundel county was with them in the present crisis. Mayor Brown received them in a neat speech, when the buglemen struck up "Dixie's Land," which was heartily cheered by the crowd assembled.

Among the volunteers from Frederick is an old gentleman named Benedict Green, known as "Gen. Green," who was wounded at Bladensburg. He says his experience in fighting in the war of 1812 did not satisfy him, that he could not see the Frederick boys coming down without him. The greater portion of these volunteers are young men.

The steamer Pioneer reached this city yesterday morning from Easton, Md., with two companies of volunteers, under the charge of Col. Hambleton, of the Cavalry, and Col. Strandberg, of the Infantry, who have offered their services for the defense of the city of Baltimore. They chartered the Pioneer in two hours after hearing of the conflict in this city. Captain Strandberg states that all party predilections have been forgotten on the Eastern Shore, and that they are now a unit for the defense of the South.

The Howard Dragoons, Captain Gaither, from Howard county, reached the city yesterday afternoon, and reported at headquarters. They mustered thirty five, principally young men, and thoroughly equipped. After having reported they rendezvoused at Miller's Hotel, Paca street.

A COMMITTEE WAIT ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Friday evening Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown despatched the following letter to Washington, in charge of Messrs. John C. Brune, Esq., Judge Hugh L. Bond, and G. W. Dobbin, Esq., which was also sent in advance by telegraph:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, April 19th, 1861.

SIR:—This will be presented to you by the Hon. H. Lennox Bond, Geo. W. Dobbin and J. C. Brune, Esqs., who will proceed to Washington by an express train, at my request, in order to explain fully the fully the fearful condition of affairs in this city. The people are exasperated to the highest degree by the passage of troops, and the citizens are universal in the opinion that no more should be ordered to come. The authorities of the city did their best to-day to protect both strangers and citizens, and to prevent a collision, but in vain; and but for their great efforts a fearful slaughter would have occurred.

Under these circumstances it is my solemn duty to inform you that it is not possible for more soldiers to pass through Baltimore, unless they fight their way at every step. I therefore hope and trust and most earnest request, that no more troops be permitted or ordered by the Government to pass through the city. If they should attempt it, the responsibility for the bloodshed will not rest upon me.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

I have been in Baltimore since Tuesday evening, and co-operated with Mayor G. W. Brown in his untiring efforts to allay and prevent the excitement and suppress the fearful outbreak as indicated above, and I fully concur in all that is said by him in the above communication. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

The following despatch was received by Mayor Brown from Messrs. Bond, Brune and Dobbin, indicating the result of their mission.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

To Mayor Brown, Baltimore:

We have seen the President and General Scott.—We bear from the former a letter to the Governor and Mayor, declaring that no more troops shall be brought through Baltimore, if, in a military point of view, and, without interruption or opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

HUGH L. BOND,
JOHN C. BRUNE,
GEO. W. DOBBIN.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Senator of Maryland, and the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, visited Washington on Saturday morning by special train, and had an interview with the President and officers of the cabinet, and telegraphed to the mayor as follows:

We have seen the President, Secretary of State, Navy, Treasury and War, also General Scott. The result is the transmission of orders that will stop the passage of troops through, or around the city.

J. MORRISON HARRIS,
ANTHONY KENNEDY.

SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning the streets presented a scene of the wildest excitement. It was rumored that troops had been thrown into Fort McHenry during the night, and in consequence crowds assembled upon Federal and Loudenslager's hills, about Canton and elsewhere.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm was sounded by the town clock, and upon enquiry it was found that a messenger had just arrived from the county, with the news that from two to four thousand Pennsylvania troops were at Cockeysville. This created a tremendous excitement, and thousands rushed to arms, determined to defend the soil of the State.

THE MAYOR GOES TO WASHINGTON.

In the absence of Mayor Brown, who, in company with S. Teackle Wallis and J. C. Brune, was on a visit to President Lincoln at Washington, J. C. Blackburn, Esq., the President of the First Branch of the city council, became the acting Mayor.

Col. Isaac Trimble was appointed by the board of police commissioners to the command of the citizens volunteering for the defence of the city and the preservation of the honor of the State. Col. Trimble accepted the command.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued:

Col. Isaac R. Trimble has been requested, by the Board of Police, to take command of all citizens of Baltimore, who may voluntarily become organized under him, and has accepted the appointment.

CHARLES HOWARD,
President Board of Police.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

Wm. H. Norris, Robert M. McLane, Benj. C. Presstman, Charles Wethered, E. Louis Lowe and Frederick Harrison are appointed aids to the volunteer un-uniformed associations.

Any orders given by them will be duly respected. Immediate steps will be taken to have arms and ammunition distributed.

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Commanding.

The following was issued about 5 o'clock:

Order No. 3.—With a view to the comfort and efficiency of the volunteers who now under arms, and whose services will not be required to-night, it is ordered that all the armed troops, *not uniformed*, will march without delay to the railroad station, Calvert street, and there deposit the arms of their respective companies.

Each company will stack its arms separately inside the depot upon the platform, and leave a guard of six men to guard them, who will be relieved every four hours during the night.

At 8 A. M., to morrow morning, all the companies will assemble at the Calvert station, and resume their arms, in readiness for actual service, should it be deemed necessary.

Should there be a demand for active service to-night, the fire bells of the city will be rung in a continuous peal, when the troops will all assemble at the Calvert station as soon as possible.

I. R. TRIMBLE, Commanding.

Order No. 4.—Col. J. H. Millikin is appointed adjutant of the staff of the commanding officer of the un-uniformed volunteers of the city, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

I. R. TRIMBLE, Commanding.

The following was issued about 8 o'clock:

Order No. 5.—For the information of the troops enrolled to-day, I think proper to state the fact obtained from a perfectly reliable source, that an order has been sent by Gen. Scott, with the concurrence of the President, and conveyed an hour ago, that all the troops now at Cockeysville shall at once return to Pennsylvania.

The following orders was issued by General Egerton:

"The military companies arriving from the counties of Maryland, will report to Brigadier General C. C. Egerton, of the first light division of Maryland Volunteers. His headquarters are at the Gilmor House. His authority is not confined to the city limits. By order."

The following notice to Surgeons was also issued:

"All Surgeons who are willing to volunteer their services as a Military Board, are requested to meet at Dr. A. C. Robinson's office, corner of Charles and Saratoga streets, with such instruments as they may be able to bring."

THE MUSTER.

The military proper was under the command of Major Gen. George H. Steuart, and consisted of the First Regiment of Light Artillery, embracing the Eagle Artillery, Junior Artillery, the company having the ordnance from Catonsville, and other Artillery, comprising a park of over thirty pieces, with the four companies of City Guards, under Lieut. Col. J. P. Warner.

The Fifth Regiment of Infantry, under command of Col. A. P. Shutt, comprising the Law Greys, Capt. Thomas Bowers, Zouave Law Greys, Capt. King; Shields' Guards, Captain Robert Walker; Jackson Guards, Capt. Heidrick.

The only company of the First Rifle Regiment on duty was the Wells and McComas Rifles, Capt. Geo. W. Bowers, under command of Col. Peters. The whole regiment was under command of Gen. John W. Watkins.

The Fifty-Third Regiment, commanded by Col. Huger, consisted of the following companies: Four companies of Maryland Guards, and two companies of Independent Greys. The field and staff officers and General C. C. Egerton were on duty.

The un-uniformed volunteers are under command of Col. Trimble. The "Bummer's Club," consisting of the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, volunteered and reported themselves to the number of thirty five. They are under command of Capt. Wm. Jillard, assisted by Lieut. Sachse.

In addition to the volunteers at the several head quarters, a company of Home Guards was formed at the Hill St. Chapel, when eighty two persons signed the enrollment to serve the city. The following are the officers:—Samuel R. Dunnock, captain; T. S. Sunwalt, 1st lieutenant; George R. Berry, 2d lieutenant; Mercer Featherston, ensign; Samuel Jacobsen, 1st drill sergeant; Joseph Harris, 2d do.; Wm. Koonsman, 3d do.; Samuel House, 4th do.; Augustus Thomas, 1st corporal; G. H. Rodgers, 2d do.; Robert Gale, 3d do.; B. W. Berry, 4th do.; Dr. J. W. Beard, surgeon, and G. M. Smith, quartermaster.

In the afternoon the Eagle Artillery marched to the intersection of Gay and Second streets, where they drilled for some time in loading and firing.

Full preparations were made for a conflict, and large quantities of grape and canister shot, besides heavy balls, were provided.

Among the pieces of ordnance was a heavy thirty two pounder pivot gun.

MR. GARRETT TELEGRAPHS TO THE MAYOR.

The following correspondence, by telegraph, took place yesterday between John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mayor Brown:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1861.

Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown, Mayor of Baltimore, at Washington:—Three thousand Northern troops are reported to be at Cockeysville. Intense excitement prevails. Churches have been dismissed, and the people are arming in mass. To prevent terrific bloodshed, the results of your interview and arrangements are awaited.

[Signed] JOHN W. GARRETT, President.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1861, 1.25 P. M.

John W. Garrett, President: Your telegram received, on our return from an interview with the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Scott. Be calm, and do nothing till you hear from me again. I return to see the President at once, and will telegraph again. Wallis, Brune and Dobbin are with me.

[Signed] GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1861, 3.15 P. M.

John W. Garrett, President: We have again seen the President, Gen. Scott, Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet, and *the troops are ordered to return forthwith to Harrisburg. A messenger goes with us from Gen. Scott.* We return immediately.

[Signed] GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

THE MAYOR RETURNS—HIS STATEMENT.

In the evening about 7 o'clock, Mayor Brown and Messrs. Wallis, Brune and Dobbin, returned from Washington, and the Mayor issued the following statement:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Mayor Brown received a despatch from the President of the United States at 3 o'clock A. M., this morning, directed to himself and Governor Hicks, requesting them to go to Washington by special train in order to consult with Mr. Lincoln for the preservation of the peace of Maryland. The Mayor replied that Governor Hicks was not in the city, and inquired if he should go alone. Receiving an answer by telegraph in the affirmative, his Honor, accompanied by Geo. W. Dobbin, John C. Brune and S. T. Wallis, Esqs., whom he had summoned to attend him, proceeded at once to the station. After a series of delays they were enabled to procure a special train about half past seven o'clock, in which they arrived at Washington about 10. They repaired at once to the President's house, where they were admitted to an immediate interview, to which the Cabinet and General Scott were summoned. A long conversation and discussion ensued. The President, upon his part, recognized the good faith of the city and State authorities, and insisted upon his own. He admitted the excited state of feeling in Baltimore, and his desire and duty to avoid the fatal consequences of a collision with the people.— He urged, on the other hand, the absolute, irresistible necessity of having a transit through the State for such troops as might be necessary for the protection of the Federal Capital. The protection of Washington, he asseverated with great earnestness, was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purposes hostile to the State, or aggressive as against the Southern States.

Being now unable to bring them up the Potomac in security, the Government must either bring them through Maryland, or abandon the Capitol. He called on Gen. Scott for his opinion, which the General gave at length, to the effect that troops might be brought through Maryland, without going through Baltimore, by either carrying them from Perryville to Annapolis, and thence by rail to Washington, or by bringing them to the Relay House on the Northern Central Railroad, and marching them to the Relay House on the Washington Railroad, and thence by rail to the Capital. If the people would permit them to go, by either of those routes uninterruptedly, the necessity of their passing through Baltimore would be avoided. If the people would not permit them a transit thus remote from the city, they must select their own best route, and, if need be, fight their way through Baltimore, a result which the General earnestly deprecated.

The President expressed his hearty concurrence in the desire to avoid a collision, and said that no more troops should be ordered through Baltimore if they were permitted to go uninterrupted by either of the other routes suggested. In this disposition the Secretary of War expressed his participation. Mayor Brown assured the President that the city authorities would use all lawful means to prevent their citizens from leaving Baltimore to attack the troops in passing at a distance; but he urged at the same time, the impossibility of their being able to promise anything more than their best efforts in that direction. The excitement was great, he told the President; the people of all classes were fully aroused, and it was impossible for any one to answer for the consequences of the presence of Northern troops anywhere within our borders. He reminded the President also that the jurisdiction of the city authorities was confined to their own population, and that he could not promise for the people elsewhere, because he would be unable to keep them if given. The President frankly acknowledged this difficulty, and said that the Government would only ask the city authorities to use their best efforts with respect to those under their jurisdiction.

The interview terminated with the distinct assurance on the part of the President that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore unless obstructed in their transit in other directions, and with the understanding that the city authorities should do their best to restrain their own people.

The Mayor and his companions availed themselves of the President's full discussion of the questions of the day to urge upon him respectfully, but in the most earnest manner, a course of policy which would give peace to the country, and especially the withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops through any part of Maryland.

On returning to the cars, and just about to leave, about 2 P. M., the Mayor received a despatch from Mr. Garrett, announcing the approach of troops to Cockeysville, and the excitement consequent upon it in the city. Mr. Brown and his companions returned at once to the President, and asked an immediate audience, which was promptly given. The Mayor exhibited Mr. Garrett's despatch, which gave the President great surprise. He immediately summoned the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, who soon appeared, with other members of the Cabinet. The despatch was submitted. The President at once, in the most decided way, urged the recall of the troops, saying that he had no idea they would be there to-day, and lest there should be the slightest suspicion of bad faith on his part in summoning the Mayor to Washington, and allowing troops to march on the city during his absence, he desired that the troops should, if it were practicable, be sent back, at once, to York or Harrisburg. Gen. Scott adopted the President's views warmly, and an order was accordingly prepared by the Lieut. General to that effect and forwarded by Major Belger of the army, who accompanied the Mayor to this city.

The troops at Cockeysville, the Mayor was assured were not brought there for transit through the city, but were intended to be marched to the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They will proceed to Harrisburg, from there to Philadelphia, and thence by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, or by Perryville, as Major General Patterson may direct.

This statement is made by the authority of the Mayor, and Messrs. George W. Dobbin, John C. Brune and S. T. Wallis, who accompanied Mr. Brown, and who concurred with him in all particulars in the course adopted by him in the two interviews with Mr. Lincoln.

GEORGE WM. BROWN, Mayor.

This statement which was circulated shortly after 8 P. M., had the effect of allaying the popular excitement to some extent, and the night passed off quietly—ample preparations however, having been made to guard against surprise. For this purpose, men mounted upon fleet horses, were stationed along the road between here and Cockeysville, at intervals of half a mile, ready to report in a moment, the slightest movement of the Pennsylvanians.

FROM THE CAMP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Colonel John R. Johnson drove rapidly up to the corner of Baltimore and North streets, and was soon surrounded by several hundred excited citizens, anxious to get the latest information as to the whereabouts, of the enemy. This messenger then announced that he had just driven in from their camp, which is at Cockeysville, between the railroad and turnpike, on the land of Mr. Peter Cockey. They number two thousand four hundred, pretty generally armed, but have no ammunition, and are said to be almost starved, some of them having had no food since leaving Harrisburg on Saturday morning. They came to Cockeysville in the Northern Central Railway cars, the road being open above that point, which they reached this morning at about 1 o'clock. They are there, as they represent, awaiting orders from Washington, as to whether they are to proceed to Washington, or return to Harrisburg, having learned that their passage through Baltimore would be disputed by the incensed citizens. They are without any provisions, and the people of that section have refused to afford them any relief, nor have they interfered with them in any manner, though a great many citizens of the surrounding neighborhood have visited the camp to gratify their curiosity with a sight of those whom Pennsylvania proposed to send to the relief of the administration. The troops also stated to our informant that great dissatisfaction prevailed among them in reference to the appointment of their commander, alleging that they have no confidence in him as a leader.

This announcement was received with loud cheers by the crowd, and many suggestions were made to go out, attack and take them prisoners at night.

During Sunday afternoon, many citizens visited the encampment of the Pennsylvanians, situated in a wheat field half a mile north of Cockeysville. They were under the command of Gen. Wynkoop, and numbered about 2,400 men. They were well armed with muskets of the best pattern, but had no artillery, and were short of ammunition. Mr. Wm. H. Quincy, who went out at the instance of Marshal Kane, remarked to Gen. W. that there was a terrible state of affairs in our country—enough to make one wish he was dead.

Wynkoop, in reply—"It is enough to make one wish he had a Country to live in."

Quincey—"I hope you have no intention to march through Baltimore, for the people are in arms and there will be a terrible slaughter."

Wynkoop—"I have no intention of going to Baltimore, and have been endeavoring to get a map of the county, so as to pick out some other route to Washington. I am a Marylander, born in Montgomery county, and nothing would pain me more than to be compelled to shed the blood of Maryland citizens."

Mr. Quincy conversed with several of the soldiers, who expressed an aversion to come into conflict with our people, but said they were under orders and must obey.

About a quarter before five o'clock, Mr. Stricker Bradford returned to the city from the Pennsylvania camp and reported to Col. George W. Hughes. He said he was in the camp and conversed with its officers. Mr. B. reported them to be 2,400 strong, about one fourth of whom were in uniform. He heard nothing of reinforcements, but said they were well armed and generally a good looking body of men. They did not say at what time they would move, nor did they appear to be communicative.

In the afternoon Mr. Albert Ritchie and Mr. Samuel Gassaway visited the camp. Many of them expressed a desire to come through Baltimore, and asked Mr. Ritchie what flag the people of Baltimore were under. He told them that a few days ago the people of Baltimore were divided, but they were now a unit for secession. He was then asked which he fought under, and promptly replied that he was a secessionist, and showed his badge. Several voices then cried "seize him," and Mr. R. was caught by the throat and surrounded. He told them that would not do, and he was released. Mr. R. told them that they could not pass through Baltimore ... the city and killed all the inhabitants.

They had no camp equipments, and seemed tired and worn out by fatigue as well as destitute of provisions. Several of the soldiers asked Mr. Ritchie ... his badge, but he declined to give it.

ARREST OF A ... FROM THE CAMP.

About one o'clock Mr. McAnally, Patrick Hamil and another, found a young man near Texas, coming toward the city in a hack. They suspected him to be from the camp, and at once arrested him.— His only uniform was a gray frock coat. They placed him in the carriage of Mr. C. L. Oudesluys, who brought him to the office of the marshal of police, and delivered him over to the authorities. All that could be learned of him outside the office was that he belonged in Baltimore county, enlisted in Pennsylvania, and deserted as soon as opportunity offered. He is apparently not more than eighteen years of age, and of effeminate appearance.

THE CENTRIFUGAL GUN.

The centrifugal steam gun of Mr. Dickinson, on exhibition in this city for some time past, has been purchased by the city, and will be used in its defense. The gun is something like a steam fire engine, and will throw three hundred balls per minute. It is the intention of the authorities to plant the gun at the head of the street up which the invading troops attempt to march, and by signals to clear the streets of citizens and sweep the ranks.

THE TELEGRAPH IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY.

By order of the city authorities, all the telegraph poles leading North from the city were cut down yesterday morning, and they took possession of the wires leading to the South. No dispatch of any character could be sent after that time unless endorsed by Marshal George P. Kane.

FROM PIKESVILLE, BALTIMORE COUNTY.

At Pikesville, the American flag was still flying over the armory. The United States Arsenal was in charge of Howard McHenry, Esq., who had enrolled 40 or 50 men at Hookstown for the defense of the place. The inhabitants along the York and Hookstown roads were in a state of great perturbation and alarm, but their apprehensions were quieted last evening.

SEIZURES OF ARMS.

Yesterday morning the hardware store of F. B. Loney & Co., on Hanover, below Baltimore street, was broken open and a number of arms taken therefrom, by parties who were in search of arms wherewith to defend the city.

The gun store of A. McComas, on Cheapside, was also entered by a crowd; as also the store of C. Shoemaker, and a number of guns and pistols taken. In the latter case the arms taken were re-taken by the police and returned to the owner.

A crowd also visited the store of Mr. Passano, on Marsh Market Space, and in order to avoid the breaking in of his doors, he distributed a number of pistols among them, and they left without doing any damage to the premises.

AN ALARM.

About six o'clock yesterday afternoon, a movement of the artillery under arms, on Baltimore street, between South and Gay, raised the report that the expected troops were advancing on the city, and that the military were preparing to go out to give them battle. It proved, however, that the movement was only for the purpose of training the horses and preparing them for action when the troops do come.

JUDGE MARSHALL ASKS PROTECTION.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Marshall, who had been appointed Surveyor of this port by President Lincoln, called at the office of Marshal Kane and requested that a posse of police be detailed to guard his dwelling, as he feared an attack upon him from those who were indignant at his acceptance of the position. The request was complied with by the Marshal.

During yesterday afternoon, the dwelling of C. F. Montague, on Lexington, above Pine street, was stoned by a crowd who had become incensed by the fact of this gentleman having been appointed one of the Custom House Appraisers by President Lincoln, and it being supposed that he designed accepting the position; but during the day he forwarded his resignation to the President.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

During yesterday a number of wagons and carts were busily employed in hauling cannon balls and powder to the old City Hall, for the use of the artillery, and a force of experienced gunners were also engaged in preparing cartridges for the same force. Beds and mattresses, in case of need for the wounded, were also freely offered and received.

ACCIDENTS.

Col. Charles W. Brush, commanding the 53rd Infantry, having been severely though not dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands, Lt. Col. Langdon Erving being in bad health, and Major Charles E. Phelps, having resigned, Col. Huger, late of the U. S. Army, and who for several years past has been in command of the Arsenal at Pikesville, was elected to fill the vacancy, and now commands the regiment.

Yesterday, about 2 P. M., an unfortunate accident occurred to Lieut. Col. Thomas Stewart, at the armory of the City Guards, a stand of arms accidentally fell down, and one of the muskets discharging, lodged a minie rifle ball in Major Stewart's leg between the calf and the ankle, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The first remark of the Major was an expression of regret that he could not aid in driving back the foes who were beleaguring the city.

President Lincoln Scared.

During Saturday an interview was had with the President by the Hon. Anthony Kennedy and Mr. J. Morrison Harris, when the following conversation is reported to have taken place between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris having announced the object of their visit to be to prevent further bloodshed, and to obtain a recall of the orders issued for the movement of the troops, Mr. Lincoln referring to the visit of Messrs. Dobbin, Brune and Bond, and the answer which he had made to their representations—added, "My God, Mr. Harris, I don't know what to make of your people—You have sent me one committee already, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that; he came as a citizen and a representative, to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send any more troops through Maryland, would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinary battle. Mr. Lincoln answered, "My God, sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than give up the power of the Federal Government in this way. I don't wan't to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it; but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap." He further expressed some surprise at the action of Mr. Harris, and was disposed to tax him with abandonment of his Union principles. Mr. Harris answered the President that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to the President the sentiments of the people, and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. Seward interposing, drew Mr. Harris aside to a window, and pointing to the bluffs of Arlington, asked Mr. H. if he knew that on the top of that hill, was a battery under command of General Robert Lee, of Virginia, and that they did not know at what moment a shell might burst in that very room. Gen. Scott, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through Maryland, for the relief of the Federal Capital.

The Maryland Line.

This is the title of an organization formed under the command of Col. Geo. W. Hughes, who has served his country so nobly and effectively both on the field and in the councils of the late United States. It is composed of citizens of Maryland, who are "pledged to resist all aggressions on the soil of Maryland." The list was opened by the gallant gentleman who commands them on Friday evening, and already numbers over two hundred and fifty of such of our citizens as gives every assurance that this organization will faithfully redeem the pledge they subscribe their names to. The uniform is a grey shirt and black pants and coat, with what is known as the Minute Men cap, and they will be armed with the Minnie rifle as speedily as the arms can be obtained. They have taken the hall on the corner of Fayette and Gay streets as their quarters.

Movements of the Seventh (New York.) Regiment.

We have reliable information that the 7th (New York) Regiment, numbering 1100 men, arrived at Perryville, opposite Havre-de-Grace, yesterday, when they were informed of the burning of the bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad and the interruption of travel. They immediately pressed into service such boats and transports as they could find and started for Annapolis. We learn from the gentleman who gives us this information, that the news from Baltimore created great depression in Philadelphia, opposition being entirely unexpected and the war spirit was less rampant. At Wilmington much excitement prevailed, and there was great division of sentiment. It is reported that in lower Delaware, the slaveholding portion of the State, a general determination exists to stand by Maryland.

What Does This Mean?

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:—Governor Hicks telegraphed last evening to the Government here that the mob had been quelled in Baltimore, and that no further molestation would be offered to troops coming through there for the seat of government.

In addition to the above, we learn that a distinguished officer of the State Government, who has nobly volunteered his services to drive back Northern aggression, had an interview with Gov. Hicks on Saturday at Annapolis, when that functionary remarked that although he had been solicited to call on Virginia for aid, that he would not do so, but would apply to the *Federal authorities*, who would give him 100,000 arms to maintain *the peace* of Maryland.

What a Massachusetts Soldier Says.

One of the Massachusetts soldiers said to a crowd of bystanders the day of the affray, that he did not desire to come on, but was forced to do so by his employer. His salary at home was $500 per annum, and his employer threatened to cut him off unless he joined the volunteers and marched South. All said that they had no idea of meeting any opposition in Maryland, or they would never have come.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says:

The Convention is still in executive session, with closed doors. It is said that the question of ad valorem taxation on negroes has been brought up there, and that the Convention will not adjourn, but only take a recess—both of which statements we hope are untrue.

☞ The convicts in the Penitentiary of Mississippi are engaged in manufacturing tents for the army of the Southern Confederacy.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WOUNDED.

The Washington Star says:

The wounded of the Massachusetts soldiers in the fight at Baltimore on Friday, are as follows:—Company C, Stoneham, Light Infantry; Captain J. H. Dyke, ball wound in the head; left in Baltimore, and supposed to have died since; Henry Dyke, ball wound in the leg; W. H. Young, hit with a brickbat on the arm; Stephen Flanders, bad wound with a brickbat on the head; H. Perry, brickbat wound on the knee; John Fortier, wounded on the head with a stone; C. L. Gill, a bad wound on the knee from the breech of a gun; John W. Pennell, knocked on the head with a brickbat; John Kempton, several bad bruises on the legs and arms from paving stones; Morris Meade, wounded on the leg by a brickbat; Lieut. James Wroe, two side cuts on the head, from brickbats; Daniel Brown, the third finger of the left hand shot off. Company D, Lowell—C. H. Chandler, wounded on the head by a brick. Company I, Lawrence—V. G. Gingrass, ball through the arm; Alonzo Joy, two fingers shot off, Sergeant G. J. Dorall, cut on the head with a brickbat; of this company five or six are left in Baltimore, and the nature of their wounds is not known. Company D—W. H. Lamson, struck on the eye and back of the head with paving stones and other severe bruises on the body. Charles Stinson, Company C, Lowell, nose broken with a brick. Company D—Ira W. Moore, badly wounded on the left arm with brickbats; George Alexander, back of the head and neck badly cut with a brick.

The Star adds:—"All the above except Capt. Dyke are at the Washington Infirmary, under the charge of Surgeon Smith, of their own regiment, and Dr. J. S. Smith, surgeon to the D. C. volunteers, who volunteered his services as assistant. A considerable number of citizens of Massachusetts, temporarily residing here, have formed themselves into an association to aid by money and other means in relieving troops sent here from that State whenever assistance may be required."

FOR THE NORTH, WEST AND NORTHWEST
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

☞ On and after January 30, Trains leave CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:
The Mail Train daily (except Sundays) at 8.30 A. M. for Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Oswego, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal, and all parts of Western New York and Canada, also for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all parts of the West, and Northwest.
For Emmittsburg, Gettysburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Carlisle, and Chambersburg, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md.
For Green Springs, Owings' Mills, Reisterstown and Westminster.
For New York city, with only one change of cars, and at as low fare as by any other routes.
Travelers can go by this train to Detroit and Chicago, via Niagara Falls, at the same cost as by any other route.
Express Train daily (except Sunday) at 3.40 P. M. for all points North and points on the Western Maryland Railroad.
The Harrisburg Accommodation Train daily at 6 P. M. for the West and Northwest.
Travellers from Washington and the South by the 6.20 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. trains make connection with the trains over this road.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
JOHN T. RIGNEY, Ass't Superintendent. ap 22

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD
On and after April 15th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.
For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.50 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving at 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.46 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.
NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.
ap 22 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. FAIRBANK, leaves Baltimore, from her berth at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at ... o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning to land and receive freight and passengers.
THE VIRGINIA
Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and comfortable, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.
Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.
☞ Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.
For further information and Black Receipt ... apply to the Company, apply on board or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents, No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.
F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va. ap 22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER
The Steamboat VIRGINIA, Capt. NOAH FAIRBANK, leaves Baltimore from her wharf on LIGHT STREET, foot of ... street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. ap 22

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Harper, ... Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON ... o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.
Freight received from Friday morning until ... Saturday. ap 22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL ... Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday, leaving South River at 7 o'clock, and West River, at 8 ... direct for Baltimore.
WM. T. RICE, Captain.
P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving ... at 12½ o'clock.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA. AND LANDINGS ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER
The ... and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's Iron Steamer LOGAN, W. B. Kirwan, Captain, leaves ... from her wharf, foot of South street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
☞ For further information, freight or passage, apply to JOS. WHITE, Agent, Foot of South street, Baltimore.
ADAMS & FRENCH, Agents at Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.
The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA, in connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the South western Railroads with great expedition at rates ...
For rates and other information apply to
CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Commerce street Wharf.
ap 22

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties ... Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

NOTICE.
FOR NORFOLK AND THE SOUTH (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
The Bay Boats leave the foot of Concord street for *Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South*, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. The Steamer ADELAIDE leaves EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and the large and commodious Steamer LOUISIANA every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
ap 22 M. N. FALLS, President.

FOR THE PATUXENT RIVER.
The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will resume her route to the Patuxent River, commencing WEDNESDAY, February 6th, and continue every Wednesday thereafter until further notice.
MASON L. WEEMS, Master.
The steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave her wharf every SATURDAY MORNING, commencing March 16th, for the same place.
THEO WEEMS, Master.
N. B.—Tobacco landed at either No. 1 or 2 Tobacco Warehouse as shippers may desire.
All freight must be prepaid.