The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23, 1861.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW—SECESSION THE TRUE ISSUE.

Governor Hicks having called a special session of the Legislature, to assemble at Annapolis, on Friday, and the sheriff having issued his notice for an election to take place to-morrow, to fill the vacancy existing in the representation of this city, the States Rights Convention have presented a list of ten gentlemen for the House of Delegates, whose election we may safely set down as certain—if indeed, which we do not apprehend, there should be any opposition. The Candidates Nominated are Ross Winans, Henry M. Warfield, J. Hanson Thomas, T. Parkin Scott, John C. Brune, H. M. Morfit, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles H. Pitts, William G. Harrison and Laurence Sangston—all well known citizens—men of character and substance—enjoying and deserving the respect and confidence of the community—needing no endorsement from any quarter, and no other or better recommendation than is furnished by their names and their presentation by the *States' Rights* Convention. While we are not informed that the Convention adopted any "platform," or pledged the Candidates to any particular line of action, it must follow that as the members of the Convention were themselves elected as the representatives of the State's Rights Party in this city—if that can be called a party, which now includes almost our whole population—the acceptance of a nomination at their hands implies acquiescence in the views and wishes of that party. Nor, if any inference can be fairly drawn from their choice of a name for their organization, can there be any doubt as to what their views and wishes may be. They are indicated by the badges worn upon the breasts of nine out of every ten men that one meets upon the street—and by the flags displayed from the windows of the Hall in which the Convention met—the colonial flag of Maryland, and the flag of the *Confederate States*.

State Sovereignty, Secession and Union with the South,—are therefore the practical issue to be submitted to and decided by the people to-morrow—and in the popular vote by which the choice of the Convention will be ratified, we shall have proof of the unanimity of our people in favor of the principles and measures we have named.

The Charleston Expedition.

Through a gentleman who is so intimately connected with the Administration as to enable him to speak authoritatively, we are assured that the late expedition to Charleston, for the ostensible purpose of reinforcing and provisioning Sumter, was the most grand *ruse* and hoax of the age.—He asserts that it was suggested by members of the Cabinet and army officers, that in consequence of the divided condition of the people in the Free States, it was deemed unsafe for the Administration to make any movement against President Davis, unless they could by some grand *coup d'etat* unite them against the South, and that nothing would effect that purpose save the forcing of the Confederate States to open the war, and the shedding of the blood of the command of Major Anderson—their sole surviving hope resting upon the effect of their treacherously sacrificing that gallant officer and his men.

In pursuance of this infamous and inhuman purpose, our informant states that the fleet sent out contained barely sufficient men to hide their treacherous purpose, and that the vessels carried out no armaments that were fitted for an expedition such as the Administration represented this to be. The instructions to the commanders in the fleet were to make their appearance near Charleston known to the authorities there, and to take such steps as would inevitably induce General Beauregard to open on Sumter, but to keep their vessels out of the range of any of his guns. When this was done their mission was fulfilled.

To use the expression of the gentleman from whom we obtained this evidence of the further infamy of the Aministration, when President Lincoln and his Cabinet heard that General Beauregard had opened on Sumter "they jumped for joy," declared that now the North will be a unit, and we can crush all the traitors out at one blow, but that their grief knew no bounds when they discovered that their grand scheme to unite the North had proven the most effective one that could have been devised for uniting the whole South, while it had only partially worked the desired result among their own people.

Colonel John B. Magruder.

Since announcing yesterday that this officer and his command had gone into the service of Virginia, we have conversed with a relative of his, who has made special enquiry into the matter, and says that he is satisfied that Col. Magruder has gone over, but is not able positively to say the same of his command, though his belief is that it is also true that his men have joined their fortunes with those of their commander, as they were so much attached to him that he believes they would follow him anywhere, and under all circumstances. If the report relative to the command be true, this is a most important acquisition to the Confederate army, as Col. Magruder's battery is one of the finest and most complete in the service, and his command almost entirely composed of veterans.

The Pennsylvania Troops Homeward Bound.

These troops left their camp, near Cockeysville, this morning, at 1½ o'clock, to take the cars at Parkton, for "Sweet Home." From their communications with those of our people who have visited their forlorn camp since Sunday morning, it is evident that their honor was entirely satisfied with marching "down the hill and up again"—*in the cars*. One of the visitors to the camp asserts that their commander expressed great surprise that they were not taken prisoners, and stated that they could not have made a successful resistance against three hundred armed men. A number of the men said they would know better than to be caught in such a scrape again. The officers of Marshal Kane have been keeping a close watch upon their movements for the past two days, and remained about and in the camp until they had seen the train move off.

From Tennessee.

We are indebted to a gentleman just from Nashville for a copy of the Nashville *Union and American* of Friday last. The Governor had issued his proclamation for the convocation of the Legislature at Nashville on Wednesday, 25th inst. Gen. Pillow had issued a call to arms, Byrd Douglas, of Nashville, had offered Gen. Harris thousands of dollars to aid in placing Tennessee in a position of defence. A meeting in Fayetteville had been held and resolutions adopted declaring the determination of the people to resist the proclamation of Lincoln to the last extremity. In Nashville on Thursday night an immense meeting was held which was addressed by the Hon. Gustavus A. Henry and others in favor of opposition to Lincoln. It will be recollected that Mr. Henry was a prominant and eloquent member of the Union Convention held in Baltimore which nominated Bell and Everett. Mr. H. took ground that Lincoln had committed the overt act which called for resistance, and strong resistance resolutions were adopted. Volunteering was actively going on in Nashville for the Southern Army.

State Conference Convention.

Judge Chambers, president of the Maryland State Conference, has requested that body to convene in Baltimore on Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

Latest from the South.

A steamship of the Savannah line, arrived here this afternoon, and was immediately put in charge of the city authorities. She left Savannah on Saturday, and reports that the news from Maryland and Virginia had created the greatest enthusiasm there. President Davis had taken command of the army in person, and was marching to Richmond. The whole people were up in arms and eager to rush upon Washington. It was also stated that a body of two thousand South Carolinians under command of Gen. W. H. Harlee, Lieut. Gov. of South Carolina, and four hundred Georgians, under command of Capt. T. H. Hardeman, ex-member of Congress, were on their way to Portsmouth, where they expected to arrive to-day. They were supposed to be intended to hold that place.

A passenger by the Norfolk boat reports that he came through from Wilmington (N. C.) in company with Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, who took the boat for Richmond, where, it is also reported, General Beauregard, who commanded the Carolina forces at Fort Sumter, had arrived.

The Troops in Washington.

From a gentleman who has made a special enquiry into the number of troops Gen. Scott has now under his command in Washington, we are assured that they do not exceed 3,000, and strong doubts are expressed by their commanders as to the loyalty of even this force.

Mrs. Lincoln Alarmed.

On Saturday last, two ladies from this city called upon "the short of the Presidency," as her husband calls Mrs. L, and were anxiously questioned by her as to whether our citizens would allow them to pass safely and quietly through here, if they abdicated! She says she would prefer returning to Springfield as beggars, to living in Washington under such a complete reign of terror.

His Absence Accounted For.

The absence of Mr. Hoffman, who was ordered by Secretary Chase to assume charge of the Custom House yesterday, but who failed to enter his appearance, is satisfactorily accounted for, by the fact that, on his way here from Cumberland, in the train yesterday, the car in which he was seated was surrounded by a crowd at Harper's Ferry who threatened to lynch him. It is stated by those in the train, that nothing, save the presence of his wife, saved his life. He was finally permitted to return home, the crowd requiring that he should be locked in the car, to prevent his leaving it at any intermediate station.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.

The Rev. Bishop Whittingham has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:

Dear Brethren:—When the hand of the Lord is upon us, our recourse must be to the open door of prayer.

I entreat you, in public prayers before the General Thanksgiving, in morning and evening prayer, and in private whenever there is opportunity, to use, with earnest and humble lifting up of the heart to God, the following prayers which I now set forth under Canon 13, Title I.

Your loving brother,
WILLIAM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 22, 1861.

PRAYERS.

O, most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things: Thou sittest on the throne judging right, and therefore we make our address to Thy Divine Majesty in this our necessity, that Thou wouldst take the cause into Thine own hand, and judge between those who are engaged in the miserable strife which now distracts our land. Stir up Thy strength, O, Lord, and come and help us; for Thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few. O, let not our sins now cry against us for vengeance; but hear us, Thy poor servants, begging mercy, and imploring Thy help, and that Thou wouldst be a defence unto us against the face of every one who would do us wrong. Make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

O, Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to those who truly repent, save us now, we humbly beseech Thee, and assuage the tumults by which this people are rent and torn: that we, being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all peril to glorify Thee, who art the only Giver of all victory: through the merits of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, Our Lord! Amen.

From the North.

As was to be expected, the news from Baltimore has produced the greatest excitement in Philadelphia, New York, and other northern cities. Mr. Taylor, Sun Building, has established a Pony Express, between this city and Havre-de-Grace, and to his kindness, we are indebted for New York papers of Saturday, and the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday. The latter journal is evidently uneasy as to an attack on the Capital, and is annoyed at the impossibility of getting news from the South. The concentration of Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry was regarded as a menace against Pennsylvania, and it was highly probable that a portion of the troops destined for Washington would be retained to defend Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cadwalader's residence at Magnolia Station on the Philadelphia Railroad, had been burned down, and all the bridges between Wilmington and the Susquehanna river were guarded by troops.

The *Press* details the adventures of a Mr. Lowry, who arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday night with despatches from President Lincoln to Gen. Patterson. Mr. Lowry left Harrisburg on Friday, and arrived in Baltimore in time to witness the combat between the people and the Massachusetts troops. He went to Washington forthwith and communicated the news to Mr. Lincoln.

The President was very much astonished, and said that Governor Hicks had assured him, the day before, that the troops would have no trouble in passing through Baltimore, and that if they wanted any troops from Washington he (Governor Hicks) would telegraph. The President had also received a despatch from the Governor, saying "Send no more troops." He supposed that meant he wished no help from Washington, and that he would take care and see that the troops passed safely.

The President directed a Cabinet meeting on Saturday morning. After the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Lowry was requested to deliver a verbal communication from the President to Gen. Patterson, and accordingly left Washington on Saturday afternoon, and arrived in Baltimore in the evening.

After some trouble and interruptions he reached Havre de Grace at an early hour on Sunday morning, crossed the Susquehanna in a skiff and hastened on to Philadelphia.

The nature of Lowry's communication to Gen. Patterson is not mentioned.

In farm houses along the route Lowry saw two of Gen. Small's command badly wounded.

The "*Press*" was jubilant over the reported death of Col. I. R. Trimble, of this city. We are happy to correct our cotemporary's statement in this particular.

Gen. Cadwalader had taken posession of the Philadelphia Telegraph office, and no despatches in cipher were permitted to be sent.

One of the Philadelphia papers suggests the following route to Washington. It says:

There is now a direct communication from Philadelphia by railway, via Wilmington, to Seaford, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Seaford lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac, which empties into the Chesapeake on the Western shore, and Washington city lies about 25 or 30 miles from its mouth.

Steamers can cross from Seaford to Washington in five or six hours, while the running time by the railroad from Philadelphia need not be more than seven, thus making the trip in thirteen or fourteen hours, which is about one-half the time required to make the circuit down the Delaware Bay and into the Chesapeake.

The country through which this passes is thinly populated, and, consequently, there would be little or no resistance offered to the passage of troops.

The papers report the arrival of 300 or 400 Union men of Baltimore, with their families, in Philadelphia.

Fort Mifflin was garrisoned on Friday by 175 men. Fort Delaware on Thursday by 105 men.

The people of Philadelphia are evidently becoming alarmed for their own safety. One of the papers suggests that merchants shipping goods Southward shall be arrested for treason and that citizens cognizant or even suspicious of the existence of secret cabals, plotting the destruction of Philadelphia—and there are such in our midst—shall transmit said intelligence at once to the United States Marshal, or the Chief of the Detective Police Force.

"The organization of Home and Vigilance Guards in every precinct of the city is recommended; also, "the organization of a naval brigade, to ply in the lower waters of the Delaware. A call has already been issued to organize in the city of New York a volunteer naval brigade."

The organization of a Home Guard had already commenced, and about 7,600 men had been enrolled. It was said that Governor Curtin would personally command the Philadelphia troops.

The *negroes* of Philadelphia were being organized. The *Press* says:

A number of prominent colored men are now raising two regiments at the Masonic Hall in South Eleventh street, and hundreds of brawny ebony men are ready to fill up the ranks if the State will accept their services. Peril and war blot out all distinction of race and rank. These colored soldiers should be attached to the Home Guard.—They will make Herculean defenders.

A committee of the negroes had issued a bombastic address, in which they recount their grievances, and plainly demand a recognition of their equality by the whites in consideration of their military services.

Five thousand muskets were received in Philadelphia, during Saturday and Sunday.

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

The news from Baltimore had not been authentically received at New York on Saturday. The impression there was that Gov. Hicks had proclaimed martial law, and that no further obstruction would be made to the passage of government troops. The *Herald* speaks valiantly of reducing Baltimore, in case of further trouble, to the condition of Fort Sumter, and the *Tribune* violently urges the necessity of subjugating Maryland and taking possession of the City of Baltimore. The Seventh Regiment left amid great enthusiasm on Friday afternoon, and with the avowed intention of marching through Baltimore at all hazards.

The military movements, as announced on Saturday, were as follows: We quote from a New York Journal:

Col. Corcoran is restored to the command of the 69th (Irish)—the Governor having dismissed all proceedings against him. This creates great enthusiasm among the Irish throughout the city. The regiment is to leave for Washington on Tuesday.

The Eighth, Col. Lyons, also leaves on Tuesday.

The Ninth leaves on Wednesday.

The First Regiment National Guard, Col. W. H. Allen, will also be mustered into the regular service to-morrow (Monday.)

Col. Wm. Wilson's Zouave Regiment, 1,000 strong will also be mustered into the regular service to-day.

Col. Abram Duryea's First Regiment Advance Guard will be ready for orders to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

The Scott Life Guard, 1,000 strong, have completed their organization, and are ready to march.

By Tuesday night or Wednesday, *nine regiments* will have left New York city for Washington, or such point as they may be ordered to by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Rhode Island regiment, under command of Gov. Sprague, 1,000 strong, arrived here this morning and left in the steamer *Coatzacoalas*, at sundown.

The 6th, 12th, and 71st New York Regiments, comprising 2,000 men, marched down Broadway at noon to-day, fully armed and equipped. The scene on Broadway was perfectly unparalleled, and the march was a perfect ovation. The crowd was estimated at half a million of people who showered their blessings on the troops, and exhibited the wildest demonstrations.

The 12th Regiment embarked on the steamer Baltic, and the 71st on the steamer R. R. Cuyler, which left at six o'clock, accompanied by the revenue cutter Harriet Lane. The latter sails under sealed orders, probably as an escort. The steamer Columbia also joined the fleet, taking the 6th Regiment.

The steamer Ariel will take the 3d battalion of rifles, of Massachusetts, and some regulars. The steamer Chesapeake took aboard 300 seamen, but returned them, the orders countermanded.

The harbor was a scene of great excitement as the fleet left. All the piers, landings, and housetops of the city, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Brooklyn were crowded. The Battery was covered with people, and thousands of boats saluted the fleet as they started down the bay. Flags were dipped, cannon roared, bells rang, steam-whistles shrilly saluted, and thousands upon thousands of people sent up cheers of parting.

The steamers Monticello, Marion, James Adger and Roanoke have their steam up, ready to sail at moment's notice. The steamer Parkesburg, and the steamers Florida, Alabama, and Augusta, of the Savannah line, have been chartered by the Government.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous in the lower bay and all start together in the morning.

W. W. Leland, of New York, a large landholder of Texas, whose property there has been confiscated, has been tendered and accepted a Major's commission in the engineer's corps, Ninth Regiment.

Gen. Wool was expected yesterday in New York to make that city the head quarters of his department. There was much activity at the Watervliet Arsenal.

The *Tribune* says Cassius M. Clay had offered his services to raise a regiment.

Much complaint was expressed at the dilatariness of the Government and Adjutant General in providing means for the New York troops. Gen. Hunt, from Lockport, had arrived in New York and reported that New York alone would furnish the 75,000 men required by the Government.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes some information from the South. He says that in eastern North Carolina the excitement was utterly wild. Six twenty-six-pounders from Charleston for Fort Macon had reached Wilmington. Troops were pouring into that and the other forts. One hundred and sixty free negroes had been impressed, and were now working on the fortifications. Gov. Ellis was about to convene the Legislature. The State was already considered out of the Union. There were loud threats to hang and drive out Mr. Gilmer and other Union men.

Gilbert Potter, a late Unionist, of Wilmington, had donated a thousand barrels of mess pork to the revolutionists.

At Richmond there had been unparalleled excitement. Business was suspended. Gold and New York exchange was 15 per cent. premium. One secession firm advertised that they repudiated Northern debts. Sharpe's rifles were being ordered from New York, to be shipped disguised in dry goods boxes.

Union men were utterly crushed out. The Convention was still in secret session. Though the Secession ordinance was not to be submitted to the people till the May election, the authorities would act as if the State was already out of the Union. The Congressional candidates had announced themselves for the Montgomery, not Washington Congress. Northern men were leaving by every train.

At Montgomery, on Monday, a clerk in one of the Southern Confederacy Departments was arrested as a spy.

Throughout South Carolina the charge that Major Anderson was treacherous was universally scouted. They said that to have held our longer would have subjected his command to certain death from the explosion of the magazine.

The commander of the United States fleet was declared to be "a d——d Yankee coward."

Pieces of Major Anderson's flagstaff were being carried through the country as curiosities.

A certain Colonel Wm. Wilson, of New York, proposes to take and hold Baltimore with 2,000 men! In a note to the New York *Times*, he says:

"I understand that the people of this city think that if 2,000 men would volunteer to go to Baltimore, they could keep a passage for the troops now on their way to the seat of war. I have 2,000 men who will volunteer to march to Baltimore on Monday afternoon, at 5 P. M., and hold it and protect all Union troops passing through. We will want rifles and swords, bayonets, plenty of ammunition, Colt's pistols, knives, gray shirts, felt hats, stout shoes and pants."

The *Times* states states that Col. Wilson had raised 1,500 muscular young men for this service and proposed to start for Baltimore on Monday afternoon. He has probably changed his mind since he made his rash offer.

A meeting was held in New York on Friday afternoon to raise funds for destitute soldiers, and nearly $22,000 subscribed. Among the subscribers we find the following names, with the amount of subscription annexed:

C. H. Marshall, $2,000; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $2,000; Theodore Dehon, $500; A. C. Richards, $500; James Bonman, $2,000; Wm. B. Astor, $2,000; Benj. R. Winthrop, $500; A. A. Low, $1,000; W. W. De Forest, $3,000; H. W. T. Mall, $500; Peter Cooper, $500; John A. King, $250; Howland & Aspinwall, $2,000.

Important Letter from Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks.

The following letter was addressed on Monday to Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency Thos. H. Hicks, Gov. of Md.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that you felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this Capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to the Lieutenant General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instrucks me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is farthest removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defense of its capital, was not unwelcome any where in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever, that may arise among the parties of this republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

☞Hon. Judge Douglas and family left Washington for the West last evening.

☞OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE,
BALTIMORE, April 22, 1861.

The Legislature being called by his Excellency, the Governor, to meet on *Friday next*, the 26th inst., the Board of Police request the Judges of Election of the city of Baltimore to hold an ELECTION on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1861, for *Ten Delegates* from the city of Baltimore to the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Judges are requested to procure suitable places in their respective Precincts for holding the Polls, to keep the same open from eight o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M.

The commissions heretofore given to the clerks of election having expired, and there not being time for the Board of Police to issue others, the judges in each precinct are requested to procure the services of all the clerks at the last election held, who may be willing to serve, and to select and appoint others in the place of such as may be absent or may decline to serve. The judges will please administer to all the clerks an oath, "faithfully to discharge their duties as clerks of the election" then to be held. Ballot boxes and poll books will be procured by the Board of Police, and delivered prior to the election at the residence of the chief judge in each precinct. By order of the Board.

CHARLES HOWARD,
President.

ap 22 2t

PROCLAMATION—
STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, April 22, 1861.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the State of Maryland empowers the Governor to "convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions;" and whereas the present condition of the State, involving as it does the safety and lives and property of our citizens, is deemed by me an extraordinary occasion:

Now, therefore, I THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby summon the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland to assemble in their respective chambers, in the city of Annapolis, *at twelve o'clock, noon, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April instant*, then and there to deliberate and consider of the condition of the State, and take such measures as in their wisdom they may deem it to maintain peace, order and security within our limits.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

(SEAL.) THOMAS H. HICKS.

By the Governor:
JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,
Secretary of State.

ap 23

SPECIAL ELECTION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the QUALIFIED VOTERS of the city of Baltimore, that in pursuance of a warrant directed to the Sheriff of the city of Baltimore, from the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, an ELECTION WILL BE HELD in the said city, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1861, being the fourth Wednesday of April, 1861, for TEN DELEGATES of the State of Maryland for Baltimore city, the said election to be held between the hours of EIGHT o'clock, A. M. and FIVE o'clock, P. M., at such places as may be designated by the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore.

GEO. H. DUTTON,
Sheriff Baltimore city.

ap 23

OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
BALTIMORE, April 23d, 1861.

TRADERS, ORDINARY and OYSTER HOUSE KEEPERS, and all others requiring STATE LICENSES, are hereby notified to renew the same on or before the 10TH DAY OF MAY, or be subject to the penalties of the law.

W. J. HAMILL, Clerk.

ap 23 eod10

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ap 23 eod1m No 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

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No. 52 CENTRE MARKET SPACE,
Offers to cash buyers a stock of
FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of as great variety as can be found in any other house in the city, at prices to suit the times.
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ap 22 d1m

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Nos. 39 and 41 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.
J. H. & Co. are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies.

ap 22 d3m

HUGH SISSON,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
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MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, TILES for floors, GARDEN STATUARY, &c.
Foreign and Domestic MARBLE furnished the trade at low rates

ap 22 tf

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CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLU..... $383,650

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CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$326,000

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D. J. HARTSOOK, *Pres.* W. A. TURNER, *Sec'y*

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$168,000

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