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The South.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 11. Baltimore, Friday Evening, May 3, 1861.

The South.

RESISTANCE LAWFUL.

It is as much an "invasion," for the President of the United States, or for the authorities of the other States to enter our territory without legal authority, as would be the landing of French or English soldiery. The State Sovereignty is supreme except where the *laws* of the United States are made the "supreme law of the land."

It is competent for every sovereignty and people to resist invasion. It is the first duty of patriotic pride. Sovereignty disappears before submission, either by indifferency or fear.

The President has, by proclamation, called for troops "to disperse insurgents," and the 3d section of the act of Congress declares—"provided always and be it further enacted, That whenever it "may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force hereby directed to "be called forth, the President shall forthwith by "proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peacefully to their respective "abodes, within a limited time."

The Proclamation pronounces such insurgents to exist in the named Seceded States, and they are commanded to disperse. The act, *as respects all domestic foes*, is purely for the enforcement of judicial process, the execution whereof is obstructed in any State, "by combinations too powerful to "be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial "proceedings, or by the powers vested in the "Marshals by this act."

The powers of the Marshals are defined by the Act which declares: "That the Marshal's of the several "districts, and their Deputies, shal have the same "powers in executing the laws of the United States, "as Sheriffs and their Deputies, in the several "States, have by law, in executing the laws of "the respective States."

It was under this law that the Whiskey insurrection was suppressed by General Washington, the Military officers being accompanied by the United States Judge and Marshal of the District.

This statute existed when South Carolina threatened nullification in 1832. Gen. Jackson and the entire Congress of that period never dreaming that it authorized a call by the President for the militia of the other States to suppress this threatened *State* rebellion—a "Force Bill" was framed to give the requisite powers.

So this last winter, in all the debates in Congress, it was conceded, on all hands, that the law conferred no power on the President, except to execute process; and accordingly, Mr. Stanton introduced the "Force Bill," to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers from the States, or to call for militia quotas.

Judge Black, the Attorney-General, gave his written opinion that the statute did not authorize calling for troops to subdue the seceded States, or to resist invasion from them, *unless* they were regarded as *foreign* invaders.

The destruction of our bridges, the opposition to the transit of troops are therefore, the authorized resistance by the community to an invasion of its sovereignty. The invaders can be lawfully opposed, and, in no court of justice, can the President's authority be admitted as a lawful protection to any who seize upon our territory and molest our property or persons.

Whenever Judge Bond is instructed by argument, it is to be doubted whether he could shock the legal profession by the hardihood that would deny this correct exposition of the laws. If he did, a demurrer to an indictment would submit the matter to a wiser court.

It is for these reasons, that the Governors of North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, have refused to furnish their milltia quotas and pronounced the action of the President "unconstitutional" and "wicked."

FELO-DE-SE.

New York has virtually committed suicide. A dissolution of the Union might have taken place, and New York still have retained a large proportion of the trade, particularly of the European trade, of the whole country. She might still have been the great metropolis of pleasure, wealth and fashion, to which the people of the South would have continued to make annual pilgrimage, just as, after a dozen wars, upon each return of peace, Englishmen, Russians, Germans, in fact all the world, flock to Paris. Ten years of war, carried on in accordance with the principles of warfare as practised among civilized nations, would not have prevented at their close, a resumption of old habits of social intercourse, and a return, in part, to former business relations. It is by her own wickedness and folly that New York has rendered this impossible, and put a sword forever between her people and ours. The worse than heathen, the more than devilish, barbarities which her press and orators have denounced against the South—which her people have applauded, and her men of wealth and substance have furnished means and equipped regiments to execute—although not yet put into execution, and by God's grace destined never to be—will live in the memory of the Southern people, and upon the pages of history, for all time to come. The South will escape the fate intended for her, but she will remember that it is because the ability, not the will, is lacking on the part of the North.

Nor is this all. The report of these atrocities, ay, and the proof of them too, contained in the columns of the New York press, will go abroad—to London, to Paris, to Berlin, to St. Petersburg; and to comprehend the effect which will be there produced, let us divest ourselves for a moment of all personal interest, and place ourselves in the same relative position. Suppose we were to learn by the next steamer that Mr. Gladstone had offered an annuity of £1,000, in the name of Parliament, for the scalp of Louis Napoleon, or that claiming the Rhine as her natural boundary, France had determined to punish the unwillingness of the dwellers upon its banks to surrender their German nationality, by a complete extermination of the inhabitants, and parcelling out the soil anew among the rabble of Paris. The sympathies of all Europe have been lately awakened by the occurrence of an inundation in Holland, and the destruction of a few villages in consequence of the sea overflowing the dykes,—suppose that France, in order to avoid the risk of a protracted resistance on the part of the Dutch—such a resistance as they once offered to the Spaniard, and which Motley has immortalized in his history—were to cut all the dykes, and drown the whole population at once, men, women and children, as it is proposed to drown New Orleans and the inhabitants of the Delta of the Mississippi.—Suppose—but it is impossible for the imagination to go farther or as far. We can suppose nothing of the sort. History furnishes no parallel; in all her experience of blood and battle, Europe will be able to find no precedent for the barbarities meditated by the Christian, civilized North. The capitals of Europe have all of them, many of them more than once, been in the possession of a foreign foe, or have risen in rebellion against the Government and been subsequently reduced to submission, yet not one of them has ever had the experience which, we are told, is in reserve for Baltimore, for Richmond, for Charleston, for Savannah and for New Orleans. It has been the privilege of New York to add a new chapter to the history of human crimes—to give to the world a new revelation of the depths and extent of human wickedness. But in doing this, New York has destroyed herself—not only her trade, but her credit and position, financially, socially, and morally. Europe will regard her with loathing and detestation, as one regards a den of wild beasts—shun her, and avoid all contact and intercourse with her people, as with a congregation of lepers. Her people have resolved themselves into a vast society of thieves, incendiaries and murderers, if not in deed at least in intention and in will, and must accept the consequences which attach to the character which they have assumed. The mere expression, if only on paper, of such sentiments as have found utterance during the past week among the people of New York, in a thousand ways—in the newspapers, from the pulpit and at public meetings—from the brazen lungs of the populace, and from the lips of lawyers, bankers, merchants, editors and divines,—is, of itself, a crime against humanity, an offence against the moral sense of Christendom and of the world—which history will suffer never to be forgotten, and which being remembered never will be forgiven. Unharmed and unmenaced by any foreign or domestic enemy, New York has destroyed herself. Hers, at least, is a case of *felo-de-se*.

ANOTHER LABOR OF HERCULES.

Mr. Lincoln has called his Congress together for the 4th of July. Judging from the accounts which reach us of the condition of the Capitol, since it has become a barrack of soldiers, and a *depot* for the storage of flour, rice, molasses, and bacon, it will require a second Hercules to cleanse it and put it in order for the reception of the Senate and House of Representatives. It may be, however, that Lincoln desires the Houses to meet in the midst of his bayonets, and to conduct their deliberations in a barrack; in order that the country may more fully and speedily comprehend the change which the government has undergone at his hands, and its transformation into a military despotism, pure and simple.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Frederick, May 2.

SENATE.

The Senate met in executive session and adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The resolutions from the House appointing Messrs. Scott, McLane and Ross commissioners to Washington were concurred in.

Mr. Yellott reported a bill to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland, as follows:

Whereas the present extraordinary state of the country and the distracted condition of the people demand that prompt and efficient measures should be adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland to secure the safety and peace of the people, and to avoid the evils and horrors of civil war; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent county; John V. L. McMahon and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore city; Thomas G. Pratt, of Anne Arundel county; Enoch Louis Lowe, of Frederick county, and Walter Mitchell, of Charles county, together with the Governor of the State of Maryland for the time being, or whoever may be lawfully acting in the capacity, be and they are hereby appointed a Board of Public Safety in and for the State of Maryland, a majority of whom may act in any case wherein said board may be authorized to act under the provisions of this or any supplemental act; and

Be it enacted, That the Board of Public Safety so constituted and appointed shall have full power and authority to provide for the better organization, arming and regulation of the militia of this State, and may remove and appoint any officer of the militia above the rank of captain, and may commission any such appointee in the name and under the great seal of the State of Maryland; and the said Board of Public Safety shall have full power to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State; and be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall occur in the said board, it may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of said board, and the person or persons so appointed shall hold office until one month after the commencement of the next regular session of the General Assembly of Maryland; provided, nevertheless, in the event of a sovereign convention being elected by the voters of Maryland, in pursuance of a call of the present or any succeeding General Assembly, said Board of Public Safety shall be subject to such sovereign convention, which convention shall have power to remove any or all of the members of said Board of Public Safety; and

Be it enacted, That the said Board of Public Safety shall report any or all of their acts and proceedings to the General Assembly of Maryland, whenever required so to do by order or resolution, adopted by a majority of all the members of each branch thereof; and the members of said Board of Public Safety, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

That in any and every appointment or removal to be made by the Board of Public Safety, under the authority given them by law, I will in no case and under no pretext appoint or remove any officer of the militia or other person for or on account of his political opinions, or for any other cause or reason than the fitness or unfitness of such person in my best judgment for the place to which he shall be appointed, or from which he shall be removed; and

Be it enacted, That the members of said board, except the Governor of this State, shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of—— dollars per month, payable monthly; and

Be it enacted, That the sum of—— dollars, as a contingent fund, be and it is hereby appointed to carry out the provisions of this law, and that all orders drawn by the Board of Public Safety on the treasurer of Maryland shall be paid out of said appropriation, such orders so drawn to be attested by the signatures of at least two members of said board; and

Be it enacted, That this law shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

And be it enacted, That section 1, 2, 12 and 13 of article 42 relating to the Governor, of the code of public general laws, and sections 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 55, 61, 71, 96, 97, 99, 103, 107, and 111 of article 63, relating to the militia, of the code of general laws, in so far as the same are in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The bill was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Smith and Kimmell, but was finally ordered to a second reading by yeas 14, nays 8, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Brooke, Blackiston, Duvall, Franklin, Dashiell, Graham, Gardner, Heckert, Lynch, McKaig, Townsend, Watkins, Whittaker, and Yellott.

Nays.—Messrs. Bradley, Goldsborough of Talbot, Goldsborough of Dorchester, Miles, Nuttle, Smith, Stone, Kimmell.

The Senate then adjourned till 8 o'clock, when the bill, as indicated by the above vote, will probably pass the Senate.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, is speaking in opposition to the bill to appoint a committee of safety.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker presented a number of communications of an apparently trifling character, which were referred, without being read, to the committee on federal relations.

Leave was granted to different members to report sundry bills to pay sundry persons for delivering copies of the Governor's proclamation calling the extra session to members of the Legislature, all of which were referred to the committee on claims.

Also to pay the owners of the steamer Pioneer for their services.

Several petitions of a private and local character were, according to the practice of the House, referred to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Pitts obtained leave to report a bill to create an additional volunteer division in Baltimore city, to be called the Guard Division. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing the following communication, dated April 30th:

"The undersigned, citizens of Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland, pray that your Excellency will not be influenced to official action by a memorial that will be presented to your Excellency by a committee appointed at an informal meeting held at Weverton, April 29th, 1861.—Your petitioners assure you that it was a meeting swayed by passion and prejudice, led by a republican, who, to further excite the element he had before him, used against Virginians such expletives as plunderers, rapscallions, cowardly rebels, thieves, &c. The memorial did not receive more than twenty votes, many of the undersigned refusing to vote, and opposing it from disgust of the proceedings. We assure your Excellency that as far as our experience goes, and most of us have farms near Harper's Ferry, and would have every knowledge of depredations committed by troops, that their demeanor towards Marylanders has been generally very courteous. The grievances complained of in the memorial were not authorized by the commanding officers of the forces at Harper's Ferry, and a formas assurance was sent by the commander-in-chief at Harper's Ferry to the citizens of Weverton, assuring them that no authority had been given to troops to search houses in Maryland, and that no such authority would be given to them. The evidence before the meeting proved that only one house was entered by them, and that peaceably; and that they returned to Harper's Ferry as soon as requested by our citizens to discontinue the search."

Signed by James H. Elgin and eighteen others.

The paper was referred.

It was entered upon the journal that James M. Dennis, of Somerset county, is absent from domestic affliction.

Mr. Brining offered a resolution that a committee, to consist of one from each county of the State, and two from the city of Baltimore, be elected as delegates to the convention to be held in Frankfort, Kentucky, in response to her call, to consider the present crisis in our country, and, in connection with Kentucky and the other slaveholding States in convention, endeavor to work out an adjustment of our national troubles; referred to committee on federal relations.

Mr. Gordon reported that the committee on the judiciary, having had no evidence before them of the disqualification of Mr. Wilson, of Cecil county, they could take no action upon the petition, asking the House to instruct the Speaker to issue his warrant for a new election, and asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Adopted.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported the bill to exempt from execution the property of a debtor to the amount of $300, with an amendment exempting $100, instead of $300, which was adopted by yeas 27, nays 22.

Yeas—Messrs. Kilbourn, speaker; Maccubbin, Briscoe, Jones of Talbot, Chaplain, Long, Lawson, Holland, Miller, Jacobs, Landing, Kessler, Clagett, Routzahn, Salmon, Naill, Brune, Winans, Pitts, Harrison, Thomas, Wallis, Sangston, Morfit, Scott, Bayless, Gordon, Barnard, Roop, Gorsuch—30.

Nays—Messrs. Morgan, Raisin, Medders, Welch, Parran, Compton, Burgess, Dennison, Quinlan, Renshaw, Bryan, Wootten, Jones of P. George's, Legg, Starkey, Dennis of Worcester, Straughn, Goldsborough, McCoy, Coudy, Eakle, Brining, Griffith, Harding, McCleary, Turner, Brown—27.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 50.

Nays—Messrs. Durant, Burgess, Renshaw, Lawson, Jacobs, Landing, Dennis of Worcester, and Goldsborough.

The bill, if passed by the Senate, will take effect on the 1st of June.

Mr. Wallis offered the following:

"The committee on federal relations ask leave respectfully to report that they have duly and carefully considered the communication from his Honor the Mayor of Baltimore, which was referred to them, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the two branches of the City Council of said city, in the following words:

Resolved by both Branches of the City Council of Baltimore, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to communicate with the General Assembly of Maryland, now in session, for the purpose of procuring such action of that body as may, in their judgment, be most advisable to bring about as early a restoration of the communications by the different railroads and other means, between the city of Baltimore and other parts of the country, as may be entirely consistent with the safety and welfare of the city and State."

It is impossible to overrate the importance of the subject to which the attention of the General Assembly is thus directed. The almost total interruption of direct communication between Baltimore and the North by the destruction of the bridges upon the Northern Central and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, is an evil of very aggravated character, not only in itself, but in its manifest bearings upon the prosperity of the State and the commercial metropolis. On the other hand, in the face of the danger which would seem inevitable, if facilities for invasion were offered to the fanatical and excited multitudes of northern cities—whose animosity to Baltimore and Maryland is measured by no standard known to Christian civilization, and who publicly threaten our destruction, without subordination even to the federal authority—it could hardly be consistent with the commonest prudence to re-open the avenues which would bring them to our very doors.

Indeed, if it were the pleasure of the General Assembly to provide for such a measure, no security would certainly exist for its permanent enforcement during the continuance of the natural excitement which now disturbs our people. The instinct of self-preservation is far more powerful than any sense of obedience to law; and coupled as it is in the present case with every prompting of resistance to violence and wrong, it would be sure to override all the ordinary restraints which a free government is capable of imposing. It would be of small avail for your committee to discuss the state of facts further than to say that it exists and must be dealt with carefully and wisely. The channels of intercourse with the Northern States cannot be efficiently re-established without a guarantee from some quarter of the safety and peace of Maryland. Your committee are not able to perceive how this result can be attained without some communication with the federal authorities at Washington. And in their judgment it is due to the people of this State, whose lives and property are involved so deeply in the contingencies of the unhappy strife which has sundered the republic, that some such communication should be forthwith opened by the General Assembly. There are other and independent reasons which render such a course indispensable at this time to the dignity and interests of the State.

Two works of internal improvement in which she is largely interested have been seized in whole or in part by the General Government, for military purposes, to the extinction of the rights of the State and her citizens. Upon one of those works—the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—the share of the passage moneys belonging especially to the State, and constituting an important portion of revenue, has been diverted from its legitimate channels by the strong hand of power. A part of the soil of the State has been appropriated to the erection of fortifications without even the form of asking her consent. Her seat of government has been converted into a military depot to the exclusion of the representatives of her people. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the jurisdiction of her courts ousted along the whole line of the road, which has been dedicated to federal purposes through her territory. So far as the committee are advised, she has been dealt with in these regards as a conquered province, without any respect whatever to the relation which she bears to the Union, or to the constitutional and legal rights which that relation confers upon her citizens.

It is therefore the manifest duty of this Legislature to ascertain by direct inquiry, through intelligent and accredited agents, the precise position which the general government has determined to occupy towards this State; and to seek by all means consistent with official and personal self-respect to modify the embarrassments and diminish the perils with which the existing state of things is fraught. The committee would fain persuade themselves that such an application will be received with the respectful consideration it deserves, but at all events it will have placed the responsibilities of the future where they belong. They therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following joint resolution:

J. H. Gordon,
S. T. Wallis,
Edward Long,
G. W. Goldsborough,
James T. Briscoe.

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, (the Senate concurring,) That Otho Scott, Robert M. McLane and William J. Ross be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of the State of Maryland to communicate immediately, in person, with the President of the United States in regard to the present and proposed military use or occupation of the soil and property of the State by the general government; and they are directed to ascertain and report to the General Assembly forthwith, for its consideration, whether any becoming arrangements with the general government are practicable in that connection with the maintenance of the peace and honor of the State and the security of its inhabitants.

The report was adopted, and a message sent to the Senate asking its concurrence in the resolution.

The bill to ratify a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States was taken up, and pending its consideration the House adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The bill to ratify a proposed amendment to the constitution, was ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Denison opposed the passage of the bill, on the ground that it would be an admission on the part of the State of the powers of two-thirds of the States, by the same process, to alter the constitution so as to interfere with domestic slavery in the States.

Mr. Wallis said the proposed amendment of itself prohibited the adoption of any future amendment in interfering with slavery in the States. He was in favor of complying with every constitutional duty as long as Maryland was a part of the Union.

Mr. Gordon advocated the passage of the bill on the same grounds taken by Mr. Wallis.

Mr. Jacobs said that the passage of the bill would be humiliating to our people, besides the amendment offered no guarantee for the perpetuation of the institution of slavery.

Mr. Chaplain opposed the bill, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which was lost—ayes Messrs. Compton, Denison, Chaplain, Bryan, Jones of Prince George's, Wootton, Jacobs, Dennis of Worcester—8. Nays 48.

The bill was then laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Wallis, from the committee on federal relations, to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, enclosing a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Weverton, complaining of the action of Virginia troops in searching a house for arms, reported that they had inquired into the facts of the case to which the said proceedings had reference, and find that a small number of troops of Virginia having reason to believe that considerable quantities of arms taken from the Armory at Harper's Ferry on the night of its destruction by fire were secreted in the vicinity on the Maryland side of the line, took upon themselves, without authority, to cross into Maryland in order to search for and recover the same.

So far as the committee can ascertain their search was confined to a single house, and upon being warned by respectable citizens of the illegitimacy of their course, they proceeded no farther, and retired without inflicting any damage on persons or property.

On the representation being made to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry, this act was immediately disavowed, and strict orders were given to prevent the recurrence of similar disorders in the future. A duplicate of this order was sent to Weverton without delay, by the hands of a prominent citizen of the county, and your committee have reason to believe that all anxiety or excitement on the subject has entirely ceased there.

They are further informed that the troops have been recently placed under the command of regular officers, and that the strictest military discipline will be enforced for the protection of the rights of the citizens of this State, and the maintenance of the respect due to her soil.

The committee accordingly think that no action of this House is necessary in the premises, and they respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The committee feel it to be their duty, however, to add that questions are likely daily to occur, and in fact are occurring, on account of the seizure of grain by the Virginia military authorities for their own supply and to prevent the transmission of supplies to Washington.

These difficulties, unless prevented, or some definite understanding be had in regard to the matter between the two States, are likely to produce serious complications and embarrassments, and to disturb the friendly relations which now, more than ever, ought to exist between their authorities and citizens. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, etc., That —— be and he is hereby appointed a commissioner to proceed at once to Richmond on the part of the State of Maryland to enter into negotiations with the proper authorities of Virginia for the protection of the citizens of Maryland from injury in person and property, by any unadvised acts of any military forces of Virginia; and that any compensation for any already done be provided for, and to join with the said authorities in considering and adopting, subject to the approbation of the General Assembly, such arrangements as may be proper to preserve the harmony between the two States from disturbance by any existing causes whatever.

The report was adopted and the resolution lies over one day under the rule.

The bill providing for a stay of execution on judgments or decrees for the payment of property, published in the House report of yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. Long objected to the bill unless provision was made in the bill requiring the debtor to give security to the author in such cases; and moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on on the Judiciary, which was adopted.

Mr. Jacobs reported a bill to repeal the law relating to negroes attending meeting for religious purposes.

Mr. Mackubbin obtained leave to report a bill to provide for the appointment of a keeper of the furnace of the new record office, and chief and assistant engineers of the heating apparatus of the State House at Annapolis. Referred.

Mr. Quinlan obtained leave to report a bill to pay Samuel Jackson $828 for making a sword presented to Col. Dixon H. Miles, by order of the Legislature.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

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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

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CHANGE OF HOURS.

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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, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghampton, Syracuse, Owego, 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 Emmitsburg, 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. ap22

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 3.00 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 10.30 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.

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 3 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 commodious, 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 Bill Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to

R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 77 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Harper, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.

Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR THE PATUXENT RIVER.

The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will resume her trips 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.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer OCEAN, leaves 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 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. HICE, Captain.

P. S.—For Nanticoke River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. 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 Barre street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock. ap22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDINGS ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new Iron Steamer LOGAN, W. B. Kirwan, Captain, leaves Baltimore from her wharf, foot of South street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For information, freight or passage, apply to

JOS. WHITE, Agent,
Foot of South street, Baltimore, or
ADAMS & FRENCH,
Agents at Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

NOTICE.

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.

Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.

For rates and other information apply to

CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Corner Commerce street Wharf.
ap 22

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.

LEONARD PASSANO,
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.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY, HOSIERY,
STATIONARY, COMBS, BRUSHES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PISTOLS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c

ap 22 d1m

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of

Horsepowers, Thrashers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Clod Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows,

Also, dealers in Seeds, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 d3m

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP $200,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1859 ..... $1,264,443 49

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
16 Spear's wharf.