The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8, 1861.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

WHAT CAN WE DO?

There would have been no need of asking this question, if this community had followed the counsels of men of sagacity and courage. An united South would have commanded guarantees for Southern rights, and a momentary throwing of the "government" upon its haunches, would have kept the war-horse from over-leaping the palisades of the Constitution. A reconstructed Union would have revived commerce and stilled fanaticism for half a century.

Men of Maryland—you have chosen to heed those weak men who cover their pusillanimity under the pretense of "conservatism," and whose conceit cannot realize that they are mentally too near-sighted, to see political consequences before they happen in fact, or are too imminent for prevention, and then they ask, as if their submission was evidence of a peaceful, virtuous disposition—"what can we do?" Some put the emphasis on "what"—some on "can"—some on "we"—and some on "do." There are a few who chuckle as they see their simple co-interrogators, asking a question which these few *planned* should be asked, believing in the general pusillanimity and confusion, which were expected to answer—"Nothing."

The State of Maryland is a Sovereignty. She has been invaded and subjected unconstitutionally to martial law in portions of her territory, and her commerce to an inland restriction, without even proclamation, equivalent to marine blockade. Is a sovereignty to defend itself by missions which but provoke greater activity of outrage? By digesting a Police bill, a *posse* of watchmen and special constables? Is there no dignity even for surprise or defeat? Can we not capitulate to numbers, and, like Major Anderson, be conquered without loss of honor?

But these are suggestions looking to extremities. We are in no such condition. No sensible person would think of proposing measures which would uselessly involve bloodshed and commotion.—Liberty requires even such sacrifices at times. But we have the constitutional right to enrol volunteers for State defence, and to provide as every *Northern* State is doing for *home defence*. We have the right to ascertain the dispositions and forces of the respective members of the former Union, and to see what can be done to avert war, and what can be done to preserve our material interests from ruin. Mobs, dictating to grey-haired statesmen, with daughters on their arms, driven from home, to be hunted yet farther by "brethren," constitute no standard for the action or control of Maryland. We must be *free*, or we should be conquered, retaining that dignity which has elevated even savage warriors. The ensnared Osceola was respected in his prison.

Take counsel—Men of Maryland, of the brave. They are as prudent as the timid, and their drama ends with dignity.

In 1814, a meeting of Merchants was held in this city, counselling submission to the British army, and that, in order to save the city from conflagration, the enemy should be quietly allowed to take possession. The soul of John Eager Howard rushed to the rescue. He told these craven men:—"There is all my property—I devote it to "the defence of the city. I have four sons—their "lives shall be given to defend our honor." The majesty of courage dispersed the money-changers. The enemy was met, and North Point and the Battle-Monument are the records of a brave man's counsels.

Every period must produce its men for the emergency. The American name of Howard arose out of plain and humble lineage by the heroic qualities of that man, whom no life of luxury and indulgence had corrupted. We shall see the natural soil of a brave people throw up in time, men like Morgan, Putnam, Marion, Sumpter and Howard. "What can we do," will then be answered. In the mean time, plainer and less commanding minds can counsel the dignity of preparing the masses for their leadership.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

If Mr. Johnson is correctly reported, in his speech at Frederick, he has done himself no credit. He has had the temerity to impeach the motives of Southern statesmen, whose characters have hitherto been considered irreproachable, and whom Mr. Johnson himself would never have dared to asperse, except at a safe and convenient distance. No matter what difference of opinion may have hitherto prevailed, or may now exist, as to the soundness of their constitutional views or the policy of their measures, nobody has ever ventured to call in question, either the honor, the sincerity or the manly frankness—of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens. Yet Mr. Johnson, according to the report, does not scruple to charge, that "the leaders of the rebellion were, "in fact, actuated by an unholy thirst for official "power. The fact is evidenced in the elevation "to place of all who had desecrated their official "positions in plotting treason." The audacious insolence of such vituperation followed by the complacent prediction that "their efforts to dis-"honor the government from which many of these "leaders had borrowed their renown, would fail," and that "defeat was certain to the rebellion," has no parallel, unless in the similar language of Hutchinson, the Tory Governor of Massachusetts, who reviled in like manner, Samuel and John Adams, Hancock and Warren, and whose soul overflowed with like confidence, that those leaders of a weak people, "actuated by an unholy thirst "for power," would speedily be netted and their heads wrung off like captured kites, forgetting that you must first catch the kite, with the strategy that ensnares the simple quail.

At one time, Mr. Johnson's opinions were deserving of respect—never, on political subjects, as his unsteady career demonstrates—but on questions of law. He had authority even to be deemed right in the Galphin case. But when we find him, in effect, sanctioning the unconstitutional and illegal action of the President—rejoicing at the Northern uprising against the South, and the spirit which it has manifested—and playing the part of an emissary and go-between for Black Republicans—we see evidences of an unscrupulous desire to accomplish selfish ends, no matter at what sacrifice of Constitutional principles. Since Mr. Johnson has assumed to impugn the motives of others, and sought in mere considerations of sordid interest the explanation of their conduct, it may be fairly asked—whether his own motives are altogether beyond suspicion? Whether he has any large investments in real estate within the District of Columbia? Whether the bulk of his professional practice is not in the Supreme Court of the United States? Whether there is any "unholy thirst" for the retention of that practice, which can only be preserved, by the subjugation of the South, and at the expense of Southern rights—influencing his action and counsels? We know no reason why Mr. Johnson's motives are less liable to suspicion than those of Mr. Davis, of Mr. Stephens, and of Gov. Wise.

Tennessee Moving.

Tennessee has always been remarkable for the alacrity with which her people have sprung to arms at the first signal of danger. Though she has only embarked in the Southern movement during the last two or three weeks, we learn that in West Tennessee alone, the smallest of the three divisions of the State, forty-four companies of volunteers have been mustered into service at Memphis—thirty-nine of infantry, two of cavalry, two of artillery, and one of sappers and miners, making in all a force of about five thousand men, which was expected to be largely increased.

More Tokens of Brotherly Love.

The Philadelphia correspondent of *The Tribune* thus describes the amiable feelings which are felt in the city of Penn towards Baltimore:

"Through Baltimore to Washington!" Never has *The Tribune* so struck the chord of an impetuous public sentiment all over Pennsylvania, as when it uttered this terrible invocation. Never has it been more oracular, never has it more clearly foreshadowed the imperative duty of any of the great crises in which it has led us onward, and through all which, by God's especial blessing, it has carried us to triumph. It will yet go through the greatest crisis to the greatest victory of all. No man here talks or thinks otherwise than that this Government must open up the great highway to Washington through Baltimore, and if not through it peaceably, then over the spot where it once stood. The nation would be eternally disgraced by any other course, and if the Administration fails to respond to the demand, the people will do it themselves. I cannot describe to you the intense feeling in this city on this question. *On its own merits we are unanimous—the Baltimore mob must be wiped out.* "Through Baltimore to Washington" is in every man's mouth—peaceably, if they will consent, but through Baltimore anyhow. The man who counsels anything short of this is false to the honor of his country.

And *The Tribune*, after denouncing all sorts of horrible things against the South in general, thus uncorks a fresh vial of its wrath to be poured out on defenceless Baltimore:

The first fruits of this ripening harvest of events, which the North hungrily and fiercely demands, is the opening of Maryland, and especially of Baltimore, to the free passage of armies and of individuals without molestation. Our troops must march first through the streets of Baltimore at high noon, with banners flying, with tuck of drum and blare of trumpet, and with not so much as a pebble-stone cast at them, and then the safety of every citizen of whatever opinion must be guaranteed and perfect. If the passage of our armies be disputed over our own highways, and if Senators of the United States have to steal away privily to escape being torn in pieces by the inhabitants of Baltimore, *the sooner that city be burned with fire and leveled to the earth, and made an abode for owls and satyrs, and a place for fishermen to dry their nets, the better. And all the people will say, Amen!*

Intentions of the Administration.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* makes the following statement:

"I have been informed by one of the officers in command of the blockading squadron that it is the intention of the Government to enforce the most vigorous blockade. *He says all the vessels will have a large body of troops on board, and in many instances will land them at various points.* It has been decided to retake the Navy Yard at Gosport, the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and hold Norfolk. Also, to take possession of Alexandria, and establish their headquarters at Richmond. *It is the intention of the Administration not to go farther South than this for the present.* To insure the safety of the capital, troops will also probably be sent to Western Virginia, where the people are anxious for their arrival."

The same sort of warfare is indicated here that was waged by Admiral Cockburn in the waters of the Chesapeake and elsewhere—the robbing of hen-roosts, the burning of unprotected villages, and outrages upon women and defenceless persons.

Philadelphia Matches New York.

Philadelphia furnishes a rival to Billy Wilson and his men, recruited from Sing-Sing and the Tombs, in the person of one Bill McMullen, and a similar organization gotten up under his auspices in the "City of Brotherly Love." A correspondent of the *Tribune* thus pleasantly anticipates the outrages and barbarities which such wretches may be expected to commit:

There is a tremendous organization of the hardest kind of roughs under Bill McMullen, called the Rangers. They will go up to a full regiment. Probably every man in the crowd has at some time or other had his head broken, but not without first breaking two or three other heads. They will beat any Kansas boys all hollow. Every man is a walking magazine. They intend to bring back the heads of Jeff. Davis, Wise, Letcher, Bragg and Beauregard, with a sprinkling of other rebels who may come within miles of them, and as they go pretty much an independent regiment, you may expect to hear of various military eccentricities the very first time they get into action. You must remember that these are all picked men.

The South United.

We have never had any doubt that all the Border Slave States would join those of the South. The Northern people are at last beginning to realize this as the following from the New York *Tribune* will show:

Mr. William Appleton, M. C., of Massachusetts, has lately returned from an extensive tour in the South, and expresses the opinion that Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, will before long secede, and unite their forces with those of the rebels.

Colonel Colt.

This gentleman, notwithstanding his liberal offers to support the Government, is viewed, at the North, with great suspicion. A New York letter writer says:

Colonel Colt's offer of a regiment, furnished at his own expense, is considered here as a very necessary practical exhibition of his eleventh-hour repentance. Though his regiment may do the State some service, the belief that it is raised to save his own neck does not inspire us generally with an exalted idea of his patriotism. It is well known that he filled large orders of arms for the South as long as he could do so with impunity; and it is also charged upon him that he put twenty-five per cent. extra upon all arms sold to the North since the inception of the present war movement.

Sickles' Regiment.

A letter from New York to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The regiment, or rather brigade, forming by Hon. D. E. Sickles, is nearly full. The barracks of the brigade are in the City Assembly Room, the largest hall in the country. The supper rooms and side apartments furnish ample sleeping accommodation, and the cooking arrangements are of the best sort—*that*, of course, for *one of the first things Sickles did after securing quarters was to have from Delmonico two of his very best French cooks!* Characteristic!

Southern Troops still Coming.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Advertiser* of last Thursday says:

Twenty-three hundred Southern troops left our city this morning for the seat of war. Kentucky sends a gallant band. These troops will give a good account of themselves in the day of battle. "No Hessian bands and drunken rowdies," but the flower of Southern chivalry. They fight for liberty, and not as mercenaries. Four thousand more, we understand, will pass through the city to-night.

☞ A private citizen of Blount county, East Tennessee, worth $60,000, thus writes:

"The Governor of Tennessee can command my all in defence of the South. We are but one people now, have one common destiny and one duty."

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors was held this morning. The following is the return of the revenue of the Company for the month of April:

Main Stem.

Rev'e from Pass'rs, April, 1861,		$53,230.21	
Do.	Mails,	do.	7,833.34
Do.	Express,	do.	3,798.19
Do.	Tonnage,	do.	231,586.98
			$296,448.82

Washington Branch.

Rev'e from Pass'rs, April, 1861,		$24,174.97	
Do.	Mails,	do.	1,000.00
Do.	Express,	do.	1,000.00
Do.	Tonnage,	do.	4,868.19
			$31,043.16

N. W. Virginia Road.

Rev'e from Pass'rs, April, 1861,		$6,380.60	
Do.	Mails,	do.	666.66
Do.	Tonnage,	do.	19,688.31
			$26,935.77

RECAPITULATION.

Summary of Revenue 1860 *and* 1861.

April.	1860.	1861.
Main Stem	$323,965.41	$296,448.82
Washington Branch	38,768.48	31,043.16
N. W. Va. Railroad.	20,085.79	26,935.96
Total	$382,819.68	$354,427.75

Showing a net decrease of $28,391.93 on the whole road.

This embraces the revenue on the Washington Branch to April 23, at which date the United States took and has since retained possession of the road, and has collected the revenue from passengers between Annapolis Junction and Washington.

Starving the South.

Heretofore large supplies of vegetables, crabs, &c., have been sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, from Norfolk, but the embargo of course now prevents their shipment. The result is that all the products of the earth and water never were cheaper at Norfolk and Portsmouth than at this moment. Hard crabs sell at 6 cents per doz.; soft do. at 20 to 25 cents per doz.; and peas, asparagus, strawberries, &c., are cheap beyond precedent, notwithstanding the presence of 5,000 troops. We like that sort of starving.

Baltimore.

One would suppose from reading the Northern papers, that Baltimore was in a state of insurrection,—that cannon were planted in all our streets, and that the most efficient measures had been taken to resist the Federal forces. Nothing short of this would justify the extraordinary military demonstrations reported to be on foot against us and the caution, which is observed in approaching us. One correspondent says:

Baltimore will be immediately approached on both sides by Federal troops. Their passage through the city unmolested will alone prevent a serious conflict.

And another states that—

It is generally believed here (Washington) that a large force of the Federal troops will be in Baltimore by Thursday, and that active aggressive operations may soon be expected in the direction of Richmond, Va.

And a despatch from Harrisburg of the 6th further says:

Three hundred United States cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle barracks this morning for York. It is said that they will march through Baltimore before the end of the week.

Political Preachers.

The clergy of New York have stopped preaching "Christ crucified," and are seeking to nail Jefferson Davis to the cross, and with him every principle of civil and religious liberty, for the intolerance which would strike down the rights of the States, has already driven out slaveholders from the pale of the church. The Rev. Dr. Osgood, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York, delivered a political oration to his congregation last Sunday, taking for his text Matthew, 23d chapter, 27th verse:

"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

He compared the position of Jerusalem at that time with our own national troubles, and said:

The Jerusalem of this nation was disintegrated. We had to lament, especially, that Virginia, that had once led the council of nations, had proved false. Virginia was to be named with gratitude and love. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, were born on her soil. In her present downfall, do not forget her ancient glory. But nothing could hide from us the downfall of that State, if she persisted in placing herself in the hands of a military despot. Look at the marble majesty of the Father of his Country, in that noble sculpture of him at Washington, and then look Southward to that Chief Conspirator, Jefferson Davis. *The magnates of Virginia had turned from that marble majesty to the South, and said, "Not this man, but Barabbas." Barabbas was a robber. Dr. Osgood would not say that, in his private life, Davis was a thief—but, politically, he was the greatest thief on record. He had robbed us privately of our business. He had robbed us in our family relations, and robbed us of our good name abroad.*

Mr. Osgood proceeded to contrast Massachusetts with Virginia. *In every great crisis of patriotism Massachusetts had made the true choice. In every danger she had given her sons to shed their blood in the defence of the country.* She defends the sanctity of the human soul. She is the leader of literature and science in the New World, while Virginia has not given, since she resigned her proud claim, as the mother of Statesmen and of Freemen, a single name to literature, or even to oratory, that was known across the ocean. "Fallen, fallen, fallen," is the inscription to be recorded for her. *The nation, however, would be preserved. He (Dr. Osgood) believed that it was a Divine institution, and that those who assailed it assailed the providence of Almighty God.*

As the Rev. Dr. likens Jefferson Davis to Barrabbas, we take it for granted that he finds another similitude for Lincoln, which we leave to be inferred. The "*Divine right*" of the Government sounds a little strange on *this* side of the Atlantic, just at the time when "the Divine rights" of Kings is being upsent on the other.

To the Editor of the South:

Mr. Editor: I find in this morning's "*American,*" the following editorial notice:

Resumption of Travel.—*With the authorization of the Government*, Col. Falls has placed upon the line between Baltimore and Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace, the steamers *Georgeana* and *Georgia*, of the Bay line, connecting at Perryville with the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and furnishing a certain and expeditious route to the North, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to ask if the city of Baltimore is in an equal State? Is Maryland still a member of the Federal Union? Will *The American* deny a fact over which it has rejoiced with such exceeding joy for the last six months, and particularly for the last three weeks? Then, the fact being admitted, why is Maryland alone obliged to ask permission of the Federal Government to travel on her own railroads and waters? Have the people of New York and Pennsylvania a better right to the waters of the Hudson and the Delaware, than we have to the noble Chesapeake which Providence has placed in our midst? Is it because the powers that be, feel a secret consciousness that the true place which Maryland should occupy is side by side with her sisters of the South? Or is it because her Governor did not respond to Lincoln's call for troops? And how much longer shall we be compelled to suffer such humiliation?

A Marylander.

Who was once a Union Man.

Baltimore, May 8.

☞ The sudden disappearance of Edwin James, the eminent barrister and M. P. of London, is accounted for by stories of enormous frauds. He was much in debt, and his affairs were in the hands of trustees, who allowed $5,000 a year out of his great professional income. In gambling he won $150,000 from a young nobleman, who gave bills for the amount. The father of this young man gave James the money to take up these bills, but he kept the money and fled.

☞ William Howard Russell, of the London *Times*, left Savannah on Friday last for the Confederate Capital.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICK, May 8.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Brown presented three petitions, containing one hundred and ninety-four names, from Howard county, and Mr. McCleary presented one from Allegheny county, against the Public Safety bill.

The resolutions of a public meeting at Annapolis, of the same character, were also presented, and all referred.

Mr. Scott obtained leave to report a joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to contract for the manufactory, purchase and repairing of arms for this State, to be held subject to the order of the General Assembly.

A bill appropriating $25,000 for the Maryland Penitentiary was passed.

Mr. Morgan proposed a message to the Senate that the two Houses adjourn on Friday next, to meet again in this place on —— day of ——. Laid over.

Western Virginia.

There has been a great deal of talk of the secession of Western Virginia from the rest of the State, and the revolutionary movements in Wheeling, a town which gave Lincoln half of his entire vote in Virginia, have been cited as showing the current sentiment in that portion of the Commonwealth. Even journals here, like the *American*, have endeavored to foster this impression, and it is time that its falsity was exposed. We have put ourselves to some pains to ascertain the true state of affairs in that section, and are able, authoritatively, to say that the defection is confined exclusively to some half a dozen counties in and about what is called *Pan Handle*, a portion of the State lying between Pennsylvania and Ohio.—Even there public sentiment was almost equally divided, and the opponents of disintegration were rapidly gaining ground. The Kanawha Valley region and the populous counties along the Parkersburg Rail Road are entirely sound, and are raising money and troops to resist Northern invasion. The merchants of Triadelphia, a town near Wheeling, utterly repudiate the course of Wheeling, and have promptly paid their licenses into the State Treasury. John Bathbone, known as Prince of the Oil Wells, who is worth between $200,000 and $300,000, has offered his whole fortune to sustain the State, and throughout Wetzel, Lewis, Harrison, Marion, Kanawha, Upshur, and other Western counties, the strongest secession sentiment is predominant.

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PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Frederick City, May 2, 1861.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 15th day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; And whereas, by section 26, of article 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, do by this my proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

THOS. H. HICKS

By the Governor: GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, Secretary of State.
my 4 tf

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No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ap 21 3m BALTIMORE, MD.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 29th, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all LICENSES issued by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore must be RENEWED at this Office on or before the 20th of May next.
SAM'L MACUBBIN,
s 1 29 1m Comptroller.

A CARD.
A. C. MATTHEWS,
GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.
Will give his personal attention as AUCTIONEER, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 22

F. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 6 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Manufacturers of
Horse-powers, Thrashers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Cloth Crushers, Saw Gummers, Corn Sack Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plowshs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Cord Barrows.
Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 d3m

CHAS. SPILKER. CHS. SPILKER.
CHARLES SPILKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
ap 22 No. 10 HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE.

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.
ap 23 eod M10 W. J. HAMILL, Clerk.

☞ FOR ROTTERDAM—The fine A 1 American clipper ship SIMOON, Captain Longley, will positively be despatched for the above port on Saturday, May 4th, and will take a few first class cabin passengers, having superior accommodations. For freight apply to the Captain on board, Reitz's wharf, or to BROTHERS ROENINGER,
my 3 No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs

☞ FOR BREMEN—The fine A 1 Bremen bark SAMARANTH, Capt. A. Heilken, will have quick despatch for the above port. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, or to BROTHERS ROENINGER,
my 3 No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs

☞ FOR PHILADELPAIA.
Connecting with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Havre de Grace.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1st, the STEAMER LANCASTER, Capt. TOMLINSON, will leave the lower end of West Falls Avenue DAILY (Sundays excepted) for HAVRE DE GRACE at 6 15 A. M.
By taking this line passengers will connect with the train that leaves Perryville at 11 30 A. M.
Returning, will leave Havre de Grace at 3 o'clock P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the Philadelphia train.
Passage to Havre de Grace and Port Deposit TWO DOLLARS.
my 4 4t JOS. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

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