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Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.
The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.
All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of *The South*.

The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 20. Baltimore, Tuesday Evening, May 14, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr, Editor.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not *bridled?* Venice, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose!
Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICK, May 13.

No concurrent action on the adjournment of the Legislature having been had, a joint special committee of four from each House was appointed to consider the unfinished business, as also the matter of adjournment. Both Houses then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Previous to adjournment, in the House, the resignation of Mr. Wilson, of Cecil county, was received and accepted.

Mr. Wallis reported a bill calling a Sovereign Convention, which was laid on the table.

The joint resolution from the Senate appointing a committee of four from each House to visit President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis and the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, was reported upon unfavorably by Mr. Wallis, chairman of the committee on federal relations, giving certain reasons therefor. The report was adopted.

Mr. Wallis, from the same committee, reported on the Governor's message communicating a petition from the Western Maryland Railroad against the violence of a mob, as heretofore published. The committee report that such conduct called for the action of the local authorities, not legislative. They also reported that the invasion of Maryland and the capture of produce by the Virginia troops has been disapproved of by Gov. Letcher in a letter to Gov. Hicks, who has issued orders forbidding the recurrence of such acts. The report was adopted and the papers ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Horsey, commissioner to Virginia.

Mr. Compton reported in favor of an appropriation to pay the first light division of Baltimore city at the proper time, and to defer it till next session. Adopted.

In the Senate a joint resolution to furnish arms to Washington College was passed.

The bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the extra session was passed.

The Senate occupied the whole day on the subject of adjournment. The committee of conference reported an amendment to Mr. Wallis' resolution that the Legislature adjourn on Thursday at 11 o'clock until June 4th; also, to appoint a committee of four from each house to lay said resolutions before President Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, and ask a cessation of hostilities until after the assembling of Congress.

The Senate adopted Mr. Wallis' resolution, with the above amendments, but the House, at the evening session, refused to adopt the conference committee's report—yeas 15, nays 28. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the report was recommitted, when the House adjourned till half-past 8 o'clock to-morrow, when the committee will again report.

The two Houses are thus at variance. The Senate refuses to adopt Mr. Wallis' resolutions or fix a day for an adjournment, unless the House adopt the Senate resolution appointing eight commissioners, as above mentioned.

The Legislature cannot adjourn before Thursday. If then, the constitution requiring two days more to pass the appropriation bill, and there not being three-fourths of the members present to vote on it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
(ANNUAL SESSION.)

FIRST BRANCH, *Monday, May 13th*, 1861.—Present, John C. Blackburn, Esq., president, and a quorum of members. Mr. Blanchard presented a remonstrance from Robt. S. Hollins, trustee, and others, property holders on Park street, against the condemnation and opening of Park street, from Richmond street to Biddle street—laid on the table. A communication was received from the Mayor signifying his approval of an ordinance to collect licenses from ordinary keepers, &c. A communication was received from the city register stating that he has not received any report from the City Passenger Railway Association, for the quarter ending with April, besides which there is a balance of $4,150 43 due for the payment for January, and $254.51 for the payment of October, which was laid on the table. Mr. Wolfe, of the committee on public schools' accounts, reported them all correct, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject—granted. On motion a message was sent to the second branch proposing that when the council adjourns on Friday next, it stand adjourned until the 10th day of July next. Mr. Bandel, of the committee on police and jail, reported an ordinance providing for the inspection of gas and gas-meters; laid on the table. Mr. Saylor offered an ordinance directing that the streets about Patterson's Park be graded by days' work, instead of by contract; laid on the table. A proposition was received from the second branch to visit Druid Hill Park on Monday afternoon next: concurred in. Mr. Bouldin, of the committee on highways, reported a supplementary ordinance to postpone the widening the north side of Fayette street, between North and Calvert streets, until 1863, if it can be done without any responsibility to the city; laid on the table. Mr. Thomas, of the committee on health, reported adversely to the petition of C. S. Malthy and others, for a repeal of the ordinance which prohibits the bringing of fresh oysters to the city during the summer months, laid on the table. The branch adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Present Charles J. Baker, Esq., president, and all the members.—A communication was received from the Mayor withdrawing his objections to the resolution providing for building a wall, etc., around the jail, and signifying his intention to sign the resolution. A resolution to pay for indexing the journals of the council, was received from the First Branch and adopted. A resolution to repair certain pumps, was received from the First Branch, read and passed. An ordinance to close certain streets and alleys within the limits of Patterson Park, as lately enlarged, was received from the First Branch, read and passed. Mr. Wilson, from the committee on health, reported an ordinance to prohibit the deposit on any premises within the limits of direct taxation, of fish, offal, etc., under certain penalties—read and laid on the table. Mr. Robb proposed a message to the First Branch to accept the invitation of the Park Commissioners to visit Druid Hill Park on Monday next—agreed to. Mr. Swindell offered a resolution that the city commissioner, where it may be necessary to fill up Webster street, take the dirt from the neighborhood of Fort avenue—which was read and passed. A message was received from the First Branch, proposing that when the council adjourn on Friday next, it stand adjourned to Monday, July 10th—which was not concurred in because of informality, Monday not coming on the 10th. Mr. Miller proposed the appointment of a joint committee to consider and determine at what time the council shall adjourn, etc.—agreed to. Adjourned.

War Spirit in North Carolina.

A letter from a clergyman in North Carolina to the Charleston *Christian Advocate* says:

Lincoln's proclamation was like stirring up a hornet's nest; from the mountains to the seaboard the people are rising *en masse* to repel the invaders. I never saw, and never expected to see, anything like it. Even this county (Guilford) which has more of the Quaker influence, and is more tinctured with abolitionism than any county in the State, will, it is said, raise eight hundred men for the Southern Army. My own county, Halifax, has been preparing for over twelve months, and though small, giving a vote of about twelve hundred, I understand has five companies ready for service.

——One of the U. S. soldiers stationed at Cairo, Ill, was shot dead last week for an attempt at rape.

News by Telegraph.

MONTGOMERY, May 11th.—In Congress, to-day, Mr. Ochiltree, of Texas, presented a resolution instituting a committee on Indian affairs. Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, reported a bill establishing a patent office. A message from the President was made public, recognizing Mr. Clingman as commissioner from North Carolina. Mr. Clingman was invited to a seat in the public and secret sessions of the Congress, and to take part in the discussions. A resolution was adopted providing for the payment of the South Carolina troops under General Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, May 11th.—It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, to meet again in July at such place as circumstances may render necessary.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The schooner *D. S. Williams* has arrived from Richmond. Her captain reports that he was stopped several times while coming down the river by the Secessionists. The schooner was delayed several days, and the captain taken back to Richmond, but was subsequently allowed to return. The schooner *George M. Smith*, has also arrived in charge of a prize-master from the frigate *Cumberland*. This vessel was captured with gun carriages on board for the Southern Confederacy.

CAIRO, May 13th.—Several companies of Alabama troops arrived at Memphis, this morning. All boats passing this point, commencing with to-day, will be stopped and no provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

BOSTON, May 12.—An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochituate water from the city, by breaking open the main conduit near Newton lower falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong for the implements used.

HARRISBURG, PA.—There was a grand review at York to-day. Thirty-one freight cars with rough seats for the soldiers, are immediately opposite Harrisburg, on the Northern Central Railroad, and twenty-two at York. They are evidently intended for the immediate transmission of troops in large bodies. An attempt was made to-day to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles this side of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done.

ALBANY, May 11.—The Bank of Albany has suspended. Its affairs are in a very bad condition.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to all collectors, surveyors, and other officers of customs, precisely similar to that recently addressed to those on the northern and northwestern waters, in relation to commerce with the insurrectionary States, and with the following addition: "Among the prohibited supplies are included coals, telegraphic instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraphic material."

The ultimate direction of the troops now here and daily arriving, is entirely a matter of conjecture, the administration in these matters prudently keeping its own counsels. There is, however, no doubt of the fact that among other vigorous measures determined upon by the administration is the construction of from forty to fifty gun boats by contract, for operations in shallow water.

WHEELING, May 13th.—The Western Virginia Convention met in this city to-day, at 11 o'clock, and after appointing a committee on credentials adjourned till 3 o'clock. On reassembling, the committee reported favorably on the admission of delegates from twenty-five counties. Permanent officers were appointed; after which committees were appointed on State and federal relations. A discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson, of Wood county, and John S. Carlisle. The former thought that a division of the State was premature, whilst the latter said they must have immediate and prompt action. "We want," said he, "no paper resolves." The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

On Saturday night speeches were made by Mr. Carlisle and others. The former took ground in favor of separation from Eastern Virginia. He proclaimed that while there should be no coercion to go out, there should be none to prevent remaining in the Union. Virginia, he said, owed forty-nine millions of dollars—a debt incurred without benefit to Western Virginia; and he demanded to know by what right the citizens of this section should not be allowed to have an opinion of their own expressed and recognized in the State councils when the question of allegiance was discussed. Allegiance was first due to the federal government if there was no interference with State rights.

Major Pendleton, of the Confederate States army arrived to-day, and reports five thousand troops ready to be sent to Wheeling and vicinity from Harper's Ferry at his own word. Arrangements have been made to prevent the introduction of the State forces. Should an attempt be made, Camps Harrison and Dennison, and the camp at Zanesville, Ohio, can throw ten thousand troops into Western Virginia when necessity requires.

Further Particulars of the Massacre at St. Louis.

We published yesterday afternoon a despatch announcing the occurrence of another collision between the people and the Federal troops in St. Louis. A telegram from that city says:

The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in the third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. Only one of the soldiers, John Dick, a German, has been recognized. Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds. The State troops were released from the arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the arsenal. General Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

The feeling against the Germans is most intense, the regular volunteers and Home Guards being composed mainly of that class of citizens, and through their acts so many innocent people have been killed. Several persons, charged with firing on the troops and shooting in the streets, have been arrested, and the police are on the alert. At a session of the Legislature, called after midnight, the bill passed both Houses extending the power over the Police Commissioners, giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riot and insurrectionary movements throughout the State. Many citizens hastily left the city yesterday in alarm consequent upon a reported insubordination among the troops, but Gen Harney's proclamation has restored confidence, and it is believed that no further disturbances will occur. Two thousand muskets, supposed to have been sent from Baton Rouge, four large howitzers, and two 10-inch mortars, and a large number of shell, were captured at Camp Jackson by the federal troops.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features of the military bill which had been debated in secret session were materially amended, but when the news came of the capture of Camp Jackson, these amendments were immediately reconsidered, and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities. No secession ordinance has been brought before either house, nor is any such act contemplated. A law has been passed providing a military fund to arm the State, including receipts from taxes, after paying the regular expenses of the government, a loan from banks and individuals, a special tax of 15 cents on the $100, and one million in bonds. It also authorizes the Governor to establish an armory in the penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, &c.

The St. Louis Massacre.

The New York *Times* with great fearlessness denounces as inhuman and illegal the conduct of the Federal troops in St. Louis, it says:

If ever an event has occured, that should call forth general abhorrence and indignation, it is the bloody and infamous catastrophe, on Friday last, near the city of St. Louis. Sincere, patriotic love for the country, and reverence for the Constitution, still prevail in the United States, and the time has come to exhibit both. The times are sadly out of joint. Republican misrule has already reduced the affairs of the nation to inextricable confusion; the passions of men have become unchained; a portion of the Press calls for deeds fit for demons; and irreparable disasters seem to be in prospect, yet we can scarcely believe that the ruthless massacre of women and children, which took place under the orders of Captain Blautowski, will remain unnoticed and unpunished.

The immense armaments preparing in all parts of the Northern States, by order of Mr. Lincoln, are justified by him under that clause of the Constitution which provides that "Congress shall exercise authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;" and that the "President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Many of our best constitutional lawyers consider the recent measures of the Executive to have, already, involved an encroachment upon the prerogatives of Congress, and believe that he will, sooner or later, be called to a severe account for the course he is pursuing. Not one sensible friend of the Administration has been so insane as to attribute to him, or to any federal subordinate, a greater stretch of authority than the mere retaking of seized "places and properties," as pre-signified in his inaugural address, would involve. The right to put down insurrection, within a sovereign State, has never before been dreamed of as allowable, from the days of the Father of his Country until now. The principle that would justify it would lead to immediate military despotism and anarchy, and a residence in the United States would be more intolerable than it ever has been in Mexico, in the most convulsed period of its civil wars.

Art. iv. sec. 4 of the constitution provides that "the United States shall protect each State against invasion; and, *on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.*" The "invasion" refers, exclusively, to the case of hostilities by a foreign Power. The latter clause is so explicit, that no imaginable palliation can be found for any officer or troops so forgetting their duty as to act in violation of it.

The *News* then points out the illegality of Capt. Lyon's action in enforcing the surrender of Gen. Frost's command and remarks:

Capt. Lyon, unauthorized by the Governor of Missouri, or by the Legislature of that State, arrogated to himself dictatorial power, and addressed a communication to Gen. Frost, of so unprecedented a character, that it cannot fail, in sober times, to meet with the unqualified condemnation of every law-abiding citizen. Gen. Frost saw fit to lay down his arms and to surrender; although the summons, as well as his arrest, and that of his troops, was unconstitutional, and unwarranted by any overt act, or legal pretence of act, they had committed. Even had it been so, they were in no ways amenable to Capt. Lyon, whose impertinent interference was an insult to the State of Missouri, and a wanton breach of the peace.

Infamous!

A Washington correspondent of a New York paper, referring to the bloody massacre by Federal troops in St. Louis, says:

"The *gallant* exploit of the St. Louis Union troops has caused great rejoicing here."

Major Mordecai of the Ordinance Corps, who was one of the officers sent by the Government to the seige of Sebastopol, and has lately had charge of the Watervliet Arsenal, has resigned. He is a great loss to the service. In his letter of resignation he says:

"If any one imagines that I could persevere, for an indefinite time, in forwarding preparations which were intended to be used against the homes of my mother, brothers, and numerous relatives in the South, he gives me too much credit for philosophy; other persons will not be surprised that I have taken the only course left me to avoid this issue, by resigning my commission in the army and retiring to private life."

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
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Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel O. Wyman, John P. Plessants & Son, Hopkins, Hall & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 23 3m

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 commanded 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 76, of article 3, 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.
(SEAL.) 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.
may 6 tf

5,000 LOTS *NEW YORK AUCTION BARGAINS.*
MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.
ONE THOUSAND PIECES DRESS GOODS, LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
In Paris BAREGES, plain and printed. Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.
84 BLACK BAREGES,
84 WHITE BAREGES,
84 BLACK BAREGES,
84 BLACK CREPE MARETZ,
84 and 84 BLACK MOUSLINES,
LUPINE BOMBAZINES,
At much less than usual prices. Many at half cost of importation.
DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING.
HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,
136, 138 and 140 Baltimore street.
ap 13 4m

PROCLAMATION.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, May 10, 1861.
The prohibition heretofore laid by me, on the 20th of April, in pursuance of law, for a period of thirty days, on the general display of flags and banners, being no longer necessary, is hereby removed, but all persons are admonished to refrain from the exhibition of flags or banners of a character hostile to the lawful authorities, and thereby calculated to lead to a violation of the public peace.
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE.
BALTIMORE, May 11th, 1861.
COL. GEO. P. KANE,
MARSHAL OF POLICE:
Sir:—The Mayor having given notice to the Police Board that he has repealed his proclamation of April 20th, prohibiting the display of any flags or banners, except upon buildings owned or occupied by the "United States" or its officers, you will please give directions to the Police Force under your command promptly to suppress any riotous or disorderly demonstrations which may possibly arise in consequence of the repeal of said proclamation.
No evidence will be permitted on the part of any of our citizens towards others whose political views or opinions may differ from their own. The public peace must be preserved and maintained, and every authority respected and sustained.
Respectfully, &c.
By order of the Board:
CHARLES HOWARD, President.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, BALTIMORE, May 11, 1861.
The attention of the Department is directed to the foregoing instructions from the Board of Police, which must be faithfully executed.
GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE, BALTIMORE, May 9th, 1861.—Judges of Election are respectfully reminded of the provisions of the 215th section of Article 4 of the Code of "Public Local Laws," which require each of them to appear before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, or to furnish to that body a certificate under oath, in the form present blank for said section. As heavy penalties are imposed upon any Judge failing to comply with the above enactments, it is important to them to give it their immediate attention.
Blank certificates will be supplied at this office to any of the Judges desiring them. They are to be furnished to the Grand Jury directly by the Judges, and not returned to this office.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES HOWARD, President.
may 10 tf

WILLIAM HARRIS,
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TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
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No. 42 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.
Manufacturers of
Horsepowers, Threshers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Cloid Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows,
Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 43m

R. J. BAKER,
Importer and Manufacturer of
DYE WOODS, DYEING DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
Used by Women, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinists and Dyers.
ap 22 43m 36 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 15th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WEST CHESTER.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.30 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M. and 1.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.00 A. M. and 2.00 and 3.00 P. M. (on Sundays at 4.00 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.30 and 7.30 A. M., and 2.45 and 3.40 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.
For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Offices.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 8.15 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 Sundays.
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., 11.30 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 9.00 A. M. train, daily (except Sundays) 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 is willing to sign a bond on the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.
WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.
ap 22

FOR THE NORTH, WEST AND NORTHWEST
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
☞ On and after January 21, Trains leave CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:
The Mail Train daily (except Sundays) at 8.30 A. M. for Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Ogdensburg, Binghamton, Syracuse, Oswego, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal, and all parts of Western New York and Canada, also, for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all parts of the West and Northwest.
For Emmitsburg, Gettysburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Reading, 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 route.
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 Sundays) at 3.00 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.
Travelers from Washington and the South by the 6.20 A. M., and 3.00 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, Asst Superintendent. ap 22

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore, from her pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 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 load 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 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 Blank Receipt of harm used by the Company, apply on board, or to
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