The South.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 30, 1861.

Baltimore is to be "bombarded," "shelled," "burned with fire," "laid in ashes," "laid low," "crushed," "destroyed," "annihilated," "wiped out," "blotted from the map," "razed," "levelled with the ground," "ploughed with cannon-balls," "and sown with gunpowder," "sacked," "pillaged," "swept with fire and sword," "made an abode for owls and satyrs, and a place for fishermen to dry their nets."—*Vide Northern Press passim.*

THE CITY.

Street Fight.—About eleven o'clock to-day, a man named Theodore Arnold was conversing with a friend on the corner of Eden street and Eastern avenue, when a drunken soldier, from Patterson's Park camp, stepped up to him and threatened personal violence, if he said anything in defence of "the traitors." Arnold replied to this insolence by knocking the soldier down, and before they could be separated by the crowd which was attracted to the spot, the soldier got a severe whipping.

Drowned.—Theodore Bechalbe, aged 6 years, was standing on a stage at the ship yard of Messrs. Abrahams & Ashcroft, foot of Thames street, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his hat was blown off into the water. He stooped down to regain it, but in the attempt fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered in ten minutes after falling in, but all efforts to restore life were ineffectual. Coroner Sparklin held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Disorderly Soldiers.—Thos. Lynch, one of Company D, Twenty Second Pennsylvania Regiment, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Glass, for being intoxicated and acting disorderly on Eastern avenue, where he assaulted Frederick Kraft. Peter Callahan, Robert Wallace and Charles M. Riddle, three more of the same Company, were also arrested on the same charge by officers Kerr and McElwee. They were confined in the lock-up last night for an examination before Justice Griffin.

Cases for Court.—Frank S. Jones was arrested on Tuesday night by Sergeant Metzell, charged with having drawn a large horse pistol on a man named Martin Kane, with whom he had an alteration at the corner of South and Baltimore streets. Justice Hiss released him on security for trial. Martin Kane was also arrested yesterday by Policeman Cowman, charged with having assaulted C. F. Cobb on the previous night with a billy or slung shot. He was taken before Justice Bayzard, who committed Kane, but subsequently released him on bail for trial.

Base Ball Match.—A match game of base ball between the Excelsior and Waverly Clubs came off last evening, which resulted in favor of the latter—they scoring 34 runs and the Excelsior 32. Another contest will shortly come off between the same clubs.

Accident to a Soldier.—Christopher Wilson, a private in Col. Lyle's Regiment, was wounded yesterday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a comrade, while they were engaged in target firing at Locust Point. The ball entered his right arm, near the shoulder, causing a painful wound.

Appointments.—The Police Commissioners this morning appointed Robert Irelan and George W. Wilkinson policemen for the middle district, *vice* John Allen and John R. Young, removed for disobedience of orders.

Holliday Street Theatre.—Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear at this house again this evening, and will sustain his favorite characters in three amusing pieces.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

There were no sales at the Board to-day.

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, May 30.

Virginia 6's	45½ sales	N. Carolina 6's	55 sales
Missouri 6's	40½ do	Cleveland & Tol.	22½ do
Tennessee 6's	41½ do	Mich. South. RR.	11¼ do
Canton Co.	8 do	Galena & Chicago	do
Erie Railroad	22½ do	Harlem Railroad	do
N. Y. Central	72⅝ do	Mich. So. Guar.	26 do
Reading	31½ do	Rock Island RR	33¾ do

Market steady.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 30th.

FLOUR.—Sales 450 bbls. Howard street and City Mills super at $5.50, and 600 bbls. Ohio extra at $6.37½@6.50.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain at the Corn Exchange continue light, and to-day reached only 5,500 bushels. For Wheat there is a very good demand, and prices are firm. There were only 1,600 bushels at market, and we quote reds at 130@135c. for good to prime lots, and there was one sample of 1,200 bushels prime red, for which 138c. was asked. Corn in good demand, and prices firm. There were 3,200 bushels at market, and sales were made of good to prime yellow at 57a58c., and of prime lots of white at 62½@63c. Oats are very dull, and but little demand.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the scales to-day were 600 head—300 left over unsold; balance sold at from 4 to 5½c. ℔ lb. Average price, 4¾c.

HOGS.—Sales at 5¼ to 6¼c. ℔ lb. Very dull.

SHEEP.—Market well stocked and dull.

In other articles there is nothing to report.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:

	1860	1860	1861
For the week	$ 855,205	1,717,680	2,632,200
Previously reported	24,949,588	32,227,222	49,821,089
Since January 1	$25,804,863	33,944,853	52,453,289

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday says:

There appears to be very little excitement about the loan, for which the notice to bidders expires to-morrow. It is limited to par, and there will be no offers for stock. What amount will be made in Treasury notes remains to be seen; but it is very likely that subscriptions for these will not be sent on until a later day. Some enthusiastic people still look to Boston for five millions, which will be very handsome for that city—if taken.

We notice an occasional sale of business paper, but these are exceptions to the prevailing rule. The banks are still trying to contract their loans, and as the volume of business is very much reduced, they are partially successful in this course.

Foreign Exchange has been steady, with a moderate business for the mail now closed.

The Stock market is a little uneven, with more activity in State bonds. The upward tendency in many of the fancies is occasioned by the scarcity of floating stock. These prices are not likely to draw out a large supply of the shares held for investment, and the bears find great difficulty in picking up sufficient to fill their contracts. This has been especially true in Illinois Central, which has materially advanced within a few days.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, May 30, 1861.

ARRIVED TO DAY

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, Va.—to M. S. Falls.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—to J. A. Shriver.

Sch. Yankee Doodle, Van Cleaf, from Boston—ballast, to W. Rhoads & Son.

CLEARED TO DAY

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, M. S. Falls.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Brig Seraphim, (new, 305 tons) Ramsay, Pernambuco and a market, John J. Abrahams.

Barge Alice, Baker, New York, to J. A. Shriver.

SAILED

Brig Seraphim, Ramsay, for Pernambuco.

MEMORANDA

Ships Catawba Rock, Clark, and Neptune's Bride, Wyman, for China, were at Bangkok, 26th March.

Ship Sunnyside, from Baltimore for Liverpool, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 40.02, long. 30.21.

Bark Talisman, Baldwin, from Rio de Janeiro, remained at Antwerp 17th inst.

ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE

Ship Archer, Schriver, at New York, 29th ult.

Schr. Somerset, Snelling, at New York, 29th inst.

Schr. Southern Belle, Collette, at New York, 29th inst.

CLEARED FOR BALTIMORE

Brig Nerissa, Crosby, at New York, 29th inst.

Schr. Louisiana, Mitchell, at New York, 29th inst.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

ADMISSION ..... 25 AND 15 CENTS

FIFTH NIGHT OF MR. CLARKE

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented the Military Drama entitled

THE MIDNIGHT SENTRY

Corporal Cox ..... Mr. Clarke

To be followed by the Comedy entitled

OUR COUNTRY COUSIN

Joe, the Cousin ..... Mr. Clarke

Margery ..... Mrs. C. Henri

To conclude with the Domestic Comedy of

OLD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Hiram Dodge ..... Mr. Clarke

In preparation, a new farce, written for Mr. Clarke, entitled "TOODLES A FATHER."

HON. HENRY MAY,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

CONGRESS,

FOURTH DISTRICT.

my 25 d&13

LAMBERT GITTINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

my 21 eod&7 No. 16 BUCHANAN'S WHARF.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ap 23 d3m 32 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE.

The Tribune Defends Negro Stealing.

The New York *Tribune* for itself and in behalf of the great bulk of the Northern people, heartily approves the stealing of negroes as practised by Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe. Worse than this, this philanthropic organ of "free men" recommends that the slaves thus captured should be *recaptured by the Northern troops* and made their hewers of wood and drawers of water. Here is what it says:

Gen. Butler's doctrine involves two or three obvious consequences, viz: 1. Slaves who escape into the Federal camp or on board Federal ships, in seceded States, are never to be returned to their rebel masters, but are to be treated as contraband of war—as if they really were, in common phrase, what they are in reality, implements or munitions, used by traitors to carry on the war against the loyal States. Like other contraband articles, they may be used by the captors; or, if abandoned, made valueless to the enemy; or they may be sent home as trophies of the captors.

2. They may be used in the camp—subject, of course, to the requirements of justice and fair dealing. We not say how valuable the services of this peculiar kind of contraband would be to our army in the South. In the trenches, in the culinary department, as guides in a strange country and through dangerous passes, as gatherers of provisions and forage, as scouts to scour the plantations and woods and roads in the neighborhood of the camp, and, when hard pressed, to take a hand in the fight in their rude way, they would be very useful. In the sunny clime below the Potomac and along the Mississippi and the Gulf, with the mercury at a fearful pitch, how grateful would be their services to our loyal troops! Then, too, in the long Autumn evenings, when our weary sons were sitting around their camp fires, how these "sable minstrels" would beguile the tedium of hour by their bewitching melody!

3. If they should become troublesome to the camp, or cumbersome because of their numbers, the commanding officer could furnish them with rations, a pass, a guide, or, not having one to spare, could point them to the North star, and tell them to march!

4. Then, too, if the exigencies of the campaign required so summary a proceeding, these contraband chiefs might be destroyed—*as property.* For example, when cannons are about to be abandoned to the enemy, a prudent general causes tham to be spiked—and so thoroughly spiked as to be forever worthless, as *cannon* to the foe. So, as to negroes who had served in the Union camp—if our army were compelled to let them fall into the enemy's hands, they must first spike them, *as property,* so that they would be good for nothing to the foe: and, to make thorough work of it, the negroes must be instructed to tell the rebels, who might try to use them, that they were spiked.

5. Of course, in seizing contraband goods, we take them subject to all inherent risks and resulting contingencies. For example: in seizing a pile of loaded muskets, as contraband of war, some of them, unless carefully handled, might go off.—Precisely so with contraband negroes. However, if they did not go off to the enemy, it would be of no serious consequence to us.

6. When the war is over, these contraband negroes will have to be treated like other articles contraband of war, taken from the enemy. They can never be given up to their former owners, nor ever paid for under any settlement; because everything contraband of war, taken during the contest, is absolutely and hopelessly forfeited. This being the law of nations, such contraband negroes as we might have captured would, so soon as grim-visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front, be compelled to take care of themselves like other people.

Not Much Scared.

The news of the invasion of Virginia has aroused the military ardor of the South and West. The Mobile *Advertiser* says:—

"There need be no apprehensions of the enemy accomplishing much of a march upon Virginia soil. There is now a very powerful force in the various camps in the State, ready to move at a moment's notice—a force which is much underrated in the telegraphic statements, and fifty thousand more from the ten States can be sent to the aid of Virginia in three or four days, and another fifty thousand a few days after. Whatever force Lincoln may rake up to throw into the territory of the Old Dominion, we can meet it with man for man and better men. Those who are marched into Virginia march to defeat and death, for there on our own soil will be the battle ground of the concentrated strength of the South, which is invincible in this fight of right and might against wrong.

The Mobile *Register* makes the following appeal:

To drive these invaders from our soil is our first duty, and to give them war until they are conquered must follow next. It is folly to parley with them, for deception and falsehood will adorn their every act, while falsehood and treachery emblazon their banners. Of the result we have not a shadow of doubt, for that moral courage and true patriotism that ennobles a brave and chivalrous people is not theirs. Then, to arms! to arms! ye sons of the South and strike for all that is hallowed and sacred. Strike for our mothers, sisters and daughters. Strike for our homes and firesides. Strike for our faithful and dependent slaves. Strike until every armed foe is driven from our soil. Strike until our independence shall have been acquired. Strike for victory and for glory. Strike for the future homes of your children. Strike until the stars and bars wave in triumph over all foes and are acknowledged and respected by the world.

From the West.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday, a violent Black Republican sheet, furnishes additional accounts of the advance of Ohio troops into Virginia. At Mannington, they had arrested persons charged with being Secessionists. At Farmington, the inhabitants fled, but two of the fugitives were shot by the troops, one of whom was killed and the other badly wounded:

The two bridges burned were over Buffalo creek, and were common open railroad pier bridges, all iron except the sills and the cross-ties of the track, both of which were consumed. The upper one is about four miles below Mannington, and the other some quarter of a mile below it. It is feared that others are destroyed between there and Grafton.

The Ohio troops at Mannington and Farmington, number about 2,000. They propose to rebuild the bridges as they proceed. All Secessionists are hunted down like game, and will be tried by Court Martial. The soldiers make every one take the oath of allegiance to the United States who is in the least suspected.

The distance from Wheeling to Grafton is 100 miles. From Wheeling to Mannington the distance is 60 miles. Farmington is 7 miles beyond and 15 miles from Grafton. Parkersburg is one hundred miles from Grafton, and Marietta is only twelve miles above Parkersburg. A gentleman from Parkersburg reports that a thousand Union troops left that place on Monday morning for Grafton, over the Northwestern Virginia road. It is said the bridges are also destroyed on this road, so that these troops, like those at Mannington, will be detained.

A despatch from Bellair, May 28, says four hundred more Ohio troops have just left here for Mannington, to join the troops of Col. Kelley's command. The 15th Ohio regiment, Col. Andrews, has just arrived on the other side, and will cross over and leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

This occupation of North Western Virginia is doubtless in consequence of the strong Union vote last Tuesday. Mr. Frederick Duval and Mr. Joseph Fulton, Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are immortalized by the correspondent of the *Intelligencer*, for having run away from Grafton with an Engine belonging to the road. The report that the Ohio troops had reached Grafton seems to be premature. They were not nearer on Tuesday than Farmington a distance of 33 miles. It is not likely the Virginians will offer resistance, until they attempt to ascend the west slope of the Alleganies in the Cheat river region.

TO MARCH UPON MEMPHIS.—A letter received in this city yesterday, dated the 21st inst., by one of our business men, from his brother doing business on the Illinois Central Railroad, says:—"It is currently reported in Central Illinois that some 15,000 or 20,000 federal troops are to be marched from Cairo to Memphis, to protect the Union men of that city. The letter adds that a majority of the citizens of Southern and Central Illinois are in favor of the South, but dare not let it be known.—*Memphis Bulletin, May 24th.*

FOR FREDERICKSBURG,

AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

The Steamboat VIRGINIA, Capt. NEAL FARRAGE, leaves Baltimore from her wharf on LIGHT STREET, foot of Barre street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock. ap22

SECOND EDITION.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From New York.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* from New York, says:—

Letters from Havana by the steamer *Bienville*, arrived this evening with dates to 25th, report utter stagnation in all descriptions of business there, in consequence of the war. The Spanish houses, as well as the American, had pretty much stopped trade. With New Orleans there was no communication whatever. Money very tight Some cases of fever made their appearance, but the port generally was healthy.

New Orleans, to all intents and purposes, is a "sealed book" now, the following dispatch being posted up on the Merchants' Exchange bulletin this afternoon, by Lloyd's agent at this port:—

"NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Our port is blockaded. Report to London."

This news, though not unexpected, creates not a little stir among the merchants, many of whom are still more or less interested in Louisiana commerce. There are but few New York ships within range of the blockade, but trouble may spring up with John Bull, if any of the numerous vessels he has in New Orleans at last dates undertake to run the blockade. And it is this possibility that makes our people anxious.

Private letters from New Orleans received by this morning's mail, complain bitterly of the opening of correspondence from the North by the Government officials here. As the charge is made by different parties, there would seem to be some ground for it.

The city trade report continues of the same discouraging character that has marked them for weeks past. Manufacturers of boots and shoes are engaged almost exclusively upon army contracts. Of other styles of goods very few are being produced. The dry goods dealers are kept moderately busy with military orders. Domestic cottons, of every description, are held with increased firmness, owing to the high price of the raw material, and the curtailment of supplies.

From Washington.

A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes the following information:

There can be but little doubt that in less than one week Federal troops will occupy Manassas Junction and Acquia creek—the latter place being the end of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, a distance of some sixty miles from Richmond, and sixty from Washington—and the former place some twenty-eight miles from Alexandria. The indications to-day point to this advance movement. As preparatory to a contemplated march on Richmond, and to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry, it is absolutely necessary that the places named should be speedily occupied. Richmond can be easily taken by an advance from Fort Monroe and the York river on the south, by the Acquia creek camp on the northeast, and by the Manassas camp on the north. This is undoubtedly the programme to be carried out within the next month.

It is understood that the administration endorses Gen. Butler's course in harboring runaway slaves.

The Cabinet, it is understood, have had under consideration the *habeas corpus* case in Baltimore, but have not yet arrived at no decision. It seems to be the prevailing impression that the Government will respect the civil process of the Court, and allow Merryman to be brought out of Fort McHenry, though this decision has not yet been made.

The Government has official information that the blockade will be in effective operation, by the 15th of June, on the Atlantic and Gulf coast bordering on the Seceded States.

It is reported by a gentleman, who has just arrived from Manassas Junction, that the Federal troops have advanced upon that point from Alexandria, and that their picket guards are within six miles of the Virginia troops.

The Department of Kentucky was this day created. It is to be commanded by Colonel (late Major) Anderson, and the headquarters are to be established at Louisville.

Rumors are quite prevalent to-night of a collision having taken place at Fairfax Court House. Our military are consequently in a ferment of excitement, and among the citizens generally a feverish anxiety to hear the latest news from the *locale* of the alleged conflict everywhere prevails. The rumor lacks confirmation.

A letter from Washington to the *Journal of Commerce*, says:

The number of Federal troops in Alexandria and Fairfax has been increased. There are now thirteen or fourteen Regiments there. The line of intrenchments commenced at Mason's Island, extends along the Virginia heights towards Alexandria. Mason's Island will afford the readiest means of communication for troops from this side when the works designed shall be completed.—These works, when armed and manned, will secure this city from attack at any time. There are about five thousand Virginians in arms at or near the Manassas Junction, 27 miles from Alexandria, and probably five thousand more beyond that point on the Railroad. At Manassas Gap, 70 miles from Alexandria, there is a depot for troops, at which thousands are gathering from the South. The Railroad is broken up, with all the bridges between Alexandria and a station about seven miles this side of the Junction.

Troops from the Southern States are pouring into Virginia daily. There will soon be a hundred thousand men in the different camps in that State, costing a hundred millions the first year.

The Confederates will manage probably to work through the year without much revenue or credit. The United States Government can get along well with the aid of public confidence and credit in the wisdom and integrity, and patriotism, and disinterestedness of the administration of its fiscal affairs. But when the war takes such a turn as to make it apparent that it is *sustained by corrupt combinations of speculators on the public treasury for their own profit, the public mind will revolt from it.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

HALIFAX, May 30.—The steamer *America*, with dates to the 19th, has arrived from Liverpool. Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, late U. S. Minister to England, is a passenger. The *America* has over $1,000,000 in specie. The Galway contract has been annulled, but the ship will continue to run. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New York, had arrived out. The *Hibernian* had put back to Liverpool, with her machinery damaged, and the *North Briton* took her place, sailing on the 18th.

Mr. Adams, the new U. S. Minister, had been presented at court. A debate had taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of the American blockade. The speakers generally opposed the idea of privateers being regarded as pirates.

The sales of cotton for the week at Liverpool amounted to 47,000 bales at a decline of ⅛@¼d.—Breadstuffs were also declining. Provisions were steady. Consols 91½@91¾.

The Latest from Virginia—Arrest of Union Men as Hostages.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the neighborhood of Centreville, Va., about 23 miles from Alexandria, reports that he was informed that about 4,000 Southern troops were in that vicinity. He also confirmed the report that prominent Union men continue to be seized and conveyed further into Virginia, to be held as hostages for the safety of about forty secession soldiers now in Washington, awaiting the orders of the government. The Garibaldi Guard arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer *Bienville* arrived this afternoon from Havana, which she left on the 25th. The money market was stringent at Havana, at 9@14 per cent. Business confidence had not been restored. Exchange on London 4@5 per cent. prem. On New York and Boston 2@4 per cent. discount. There was no exchange for New Orleans. Sugars more active at 5¼@6¼ rials. Stock in port 250,000 boxes. Molasses quiet.—Freights have advanced for foreign flags. The steamer *Columbia* was going into Havana on the 25th.

The Border State Convention.

FRANKFORT, May 29.—The Border State Convention reassembled this morning. Messrs. Gamble, Hall, Guthrie, Wickliffe, Bell, Dixon and Dunlap were chosen a committee to prepare an address.—Messrs. Guthrie, Bell, Dixon, Williams and Richards were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky. In accordance with a resolution which was passed, the members of the Convention were sworn to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States while holding membership.

Virginia Troops Retired from Williamsport to Falling Waters.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 28.—The Confederate Camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters. The Church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital. On Monday about two hundred Virginia troops reached Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the Church as a barrack.

Army Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Three regiments, the 20th, 21st and 24th of Pennsylvania, have left here within the last twenty-four hours for Chambersburg. The First City Troop are also under marching orders, probably for the same direction.

Revolt in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A revolt broke out in the Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, on Monday night, during which four prisoners escaped.

The Ohio Seventh Congressional District.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Richard Harrison, the Union candidate, has been elected to Congress from the seventh Ohio district, in the place of Tom Corwin's vacancy.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Flour is dull; sales of 7,500 bbls; State at $5@5.05; Ohio $5.50@5.60; Southern $5@6.50. Wheat is heavy; sales 40,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.00; Milwaukie club $1.13@1.22. Corn is unsettled; sales of 40,000 bushels at 46@58 cts. Beef and Bacon are dull. Whiskey closed dull at 16½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Flour is quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat is steady; Red 135@138 cts.; white 145@160 cts. Corn is dull; sales of 5,000 bushels at 58 cts. Whiskey is dull at 16½@17c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Cotton is nominal, only 140 bales were sold to-day. There is nothing doing in sugar or molasses. An act was passed by the Confederate Congress previous to adjourning, prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States except through the seaports of the said States.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Flour is unchanged; there is not much doing at $4.50. Whiskey dull at 12c. Nothing doing in Provisions. Exchange on New York dull and declining.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

C. H. MYERS. A. J. MYERS.

CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Rum, Gin;

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon

Claret and White Wines,

Cordials, &c.

WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,

Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,

&c. &c.

Corner South and Exchange Place,

ap 24 tf *BALTIMORE.*

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.

JAMES HAZLITT & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, WINES,

WHISKIES, &c.

Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay Street,

BALTIMORE.

J. H. & Co are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies. ap 23 d3m

P. C. MARTIN. S. S. BELT.

MARTIN, BELT & CO.

DISTILLERS.

PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT

WHISKIES,

108 *North Howard Street,*

BALTIMORE.

Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co. ap 22 3m

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

MANUFACTURER,

No. 116 *Pratt Street,*

1 door from South Street, Baltimore.

ap 22 1m

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

No. 239 *Baltimore Street,*

BALTIMORE.

ap 23 eo1m

FURNITURE, &c.

JOHN T. WATKINS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

No. 47 *SOUTH STREET,*

BALTIMORE,

Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.

ap 22 d3m

P. MALCOM & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

WAREHOUSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF,

ap 22 d1m OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE, BALTIMORE.

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

28 AND 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

ap 23 tf BALTIMORE.

HENRY F. ALBERTI. HENRY AD. ARINE.

H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

FANCY GOODS.

Nos. 6 and 8 SOUTH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORE ST.

ap 23 d3m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1861. my 30 law4w* JOHN F. CLARK, Executor.

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

GILMOR MEREDITH,

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 49 *Exchange Place,*

BALTIMORE.

MARINE—

The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.

FIRE—

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

ap 22 d

COLUMBIAN (MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP $300,000

ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860 ..... $1,284,643 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.,

ap 22 16 Spear's wharf.

LICENSED AGENCY.

SOLE AGENT OF THE

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

CAPITAL SURPLUS ..... $330,000.

Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.

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INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any sole Company in the country.

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THIRD EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Latest News.

Mr. Henry Taylor, with his usual promptitude has put us in possession of New York papers of this morning. To Mr. Umbaugh we are indebted for similar attentions.

The *Herald* thinks that declaring slaves contraband and of war will constitute an element of great strength to the Federal Government. The Washington Correspondent of that paper says:—

"From present appearances we shall have a very sudden decrease of the slave population in many of the slave States. Under this rule, whenever the federal forces march, slavery will disappear. The subject of disposing of the slaves when set free is now before the Cabinet. As the slaves thus liberated suddenly become men, and will be recognized as such by General Butler, the question arises whether they cannot be sent North on their parole of honor.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* thinks the business of the approaching session of Congress can be finished up in two days. He says an Army bill, a Navy bill, and a Loan bill, and, if the project of disposing of the whole in secret session is adopted, as most probably it will be, the members need not be detained here longer than the time specified.

The vessel captured by a Southern privateer and carried into Apalachicola, proves to be the schooner *Atwater*, a late trader between Pensacola and New England ports.

The *Tribune* says:—

80,000 troops are to rendezvous at Cairo for an immediate movement on Memphis.

Major General Fremont is to have command of the Western Division of the Army, and will be ordered to operate in the Mississippi Valley.

The same correspondent says, Frank Blair's Regiment has been ordered from Missouri to Fortress Monroe. Lieutenant Slemmer is in Washington, and thinks Fort Pickens can maintain itself against any attack.

H. K. Brown, who has arrived in Washington from Columbia, S. C., learns that the North underrates Southern strength. Seven thousand soldiers passed through Columbia in one day, whither no one knew. They were everywhere mustering.

The Government in a Quandary.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The Government is becoming embarrassed with the question of how the prisoners captured in this conflict now going on shall be disposed of. Our scouts are daily picking up men proved to have disunion sentiments, and already the number taken exceeds one hundred. The rebels are capturing Union men, assuming that the Government will exchange prisoners, and that by having a sufficient number they will be able to secure the release of the 36 rebels captured at Alexandria.

Here is the embarrassment. If the Government treat these men as rebels taken in arms against the Government, they should be hung. This would not be deemed good policy, even did not humanity revolt against such a sacrifice of human life. On the other side, if the system of exchanges be adopted, there is in the act a recognition of the rebels as belligerents according to all laws of nations. The Cabinet has discussed this point several times without coming to any result, but it is probable that in the end the minor rebels will be discharged on parole, and the leaders only hung.

This same correspondent urges the confiscation of Gen. Lee's estate, worth $250,000 which act he thinks would restore Eastern Virginia to its allegiance!

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, may 11th, 1861.—Tax Payers who wish to avail themselves of the discount allowed by Ordinance approved 4th April, and all persons who are liable to pay City taxes, are hereby notified that the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, are invited to call for their bills in the intermediate time, as by this means much time will be spared them and their convenience materially subserved, the office for the last two or three days of the term being over crowded, as was by experience, and many persons thereby prevented from obtaining their bills.

The office is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.—The discounts allowed on city taxes are 6 per cent. on personal and 4 per cent. on real estate, if paid as above.

my 13 tf JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Frederick City, Mar. 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.

SEAL. THOS. H. HICKS.

By the Governor:

GRAYSON RICHARDSON, Secretary of State.

my 4 tf

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