Advertisements should be sent in early 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 waver, and shun, Eren in destruction's depth, ber foreign foes, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. A despatch from Chicago of yesterday says: Judge Douglas died here this morning at nine o'clock. Those in attendance were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cutts and J. Madison Cutts, Jr. of Washington. His remains will be taken to Washington on Wednesday for interment. The following Order relative to the death of

Senator Douglas has been issued from the War. Department

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1861. The death of a great statesman in this hour peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. Stephen A. Douglas expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morn- | verts to their wretched delusion. ing, at nine o'clock. A representative of the overpowering centiment enlisted in the cause in , which we were engaged. A man who nobly dis- question. He probably did believe in the rightcarded party for his country. A Senator who fulness of the subordinate position of the negro forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve | in the social scale, but he had no confidence that | the Republic. A statesman who lately received Northern people would generally endorse it. for the Chief Magistracy of the Union a vote sec- | suppose he clearly saw the right and refused to and only to that by which the President was follow it, would be to charge him with gross diselected, and who had every reason to look forward | honesty. We will, therefore, ascribe it to that to a long career of usefulness and honor.

ability the Constitution as it came to us from our | truths. The great, unseen warfare, which underfathers, and whose last mission upon earth was lies outward struggles, he never saw. The grand that of rallying the people of his own State of moral elements, which only are discerned by minds Illinois, as one man, around the glorious flag of illumined, as it were, with divine intelligence, he the Union, has been called from the scene of life | did not comprehend. Hence he never was a safe

and the field of his labor. This Department, recognizing in the loss one was a host in himself. Let some great mind lay common to the whole country, and profoundly sen- | the foundation of a political party, and we know gilde of the grief it will excite among millions of of no man who would have proved so great an acmen, hereby advises the Colonels of the different | quisition, or so dangerous an enemy, to it, as | regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their | Stephen A. Pouglas. His blows were like sledge ! respective commands, and suggests that the colors | hammers when he had right on his side. They of the Republic be draged in mourning inhonor of were even dangerous when he was wrong. the illustrious dead.

SINON CAMERON, [Signed] Secretary of War.

The following is a brief sketch of Mr. Douglas'

Stephen A. Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1913, and was consequently in the 48th year of his age at the time of his death. His father was a native of New York, and a physician of prominence, who died suddenly of apoplexy when Stephen was but two months old. His mother, Mrs. Douglas, who still lives in western New York, after her husband's death, took her infant son and daughter about 18 years old, to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with her unmarried brother.

Young Douglas received such a common scho education as accorded with his mother's means and the advantages of the period and section in which he lived afforded. At 15, he was ambitious of entering college. Neither his mother not his uncle could afford the expense, but determined to accomplish the proud hope of his life, he k the farm and apprenticed himself to a cabinet maker, at which trade he worked, partly at Mid diebury and partly at Brandon, for 18 months.

The continued application at the cabinet maker's trade impaired the health of the undaunted young man, and with some regret he was obliged to abanden the occupation. He soon after entered the academy at Brandon, where he pursued studious and profitable career for twelve months. In 1829, after a widowhood of sixteen years, his mother was married a second time to Mr. Granger, of Ontario county, whose son had previously wedded her daughter. The family short-

ly afterwards removed to Canandaigus, whither Stephen accompanied them. He remained here until 1833, studying law with the Messrs. Hubbell of that place. During the above year he determined to try h fortunes in the West. Oh his way he was taken

ill at Cleveland, where he was compelled to remain for the summer. After his recovery. visited Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, bu in neither city was he tempted to settle down .-At Jacksonville, Illinois, he was no better pleased but as his finances had dwindled down to the extremely small sum of 374 cents, he found that could not travel much further, but that he mu commence doing something, and that very quick-His first effort was to walk from Jacksonville to Winchester, a distance of sixteen miles, where I he hoped to obtain a situation as school teacher. Upon reaching the town an auctioneer was selling a off the stock in trade of a deceased resident, and wanting a clerk, Pouglas offered his services, which were accepted. He served in this capacity three days, by which he earned six dollars, wi which capital he started a school and obtained forty scholars, whom he taught three months at three dollars at each.

While teaching others he was himself a devoted student. From Jacksonville he borrowed works treating of the law, and in a short time he began. of Saturday afternoons, in Winchester, to dis-1 play his learning and eloquence in practising pett cases before the Justice of the Peace of the town. After an examination, Mr. Douglas obtained license from the Judges of the Supreme Court, and in March, 1834, opened an office and commenced

practice in the higher Courts. His rise was constant and rapid, and at the first grasp he achieved distinction at the bar. When not twenty two years old, and not eighteen month a resident of Illinois, the Legislature elected him lature of 1781, from which the following is an Attorney-General of the State. Subsequently. he was elected to the Legislature in 1835, and in extract:-1837 he was appointed Register of the Land Office : at Springfield, Ill., by President Van Buren. which position he held until 1839, when he resigned. He ran for Congress in 1838, but in a ring almost every progressive stride it made poll of 36,000 votes, was defeated by fire. At this period Mr. Douglas took a very active part in politics. For his services in the election of Martin Van Buren, President, he was in December 1840, made Secretary of State for Illinois, and in t the February following was elected by the Legis- Point. We almost stood alone at Trenton and lature a Jud; e of the Supreme Court. In 1843, Princeton, and during the winter campaign which

again became a candidate for Congress. He was came to look for our northern allies, after we had pated. elected by a unifority of 400, and re-elected in 1844 | thus exhausted our powers in their defence, they by a majority of 1900, and again in 1846 by a were not to be found. We felt that they were alemajority of nearly 3000. He did not take his seat | sent at Stono, at Savannah, at Charleston, at under the last election, having in the meantime | Monk's Corner, at Buford's defeat, at Lanneau's been chosen to a scat in the U.S. Senate, a posi- Ferry, at Camden. at King's Mountain, at Cowtion which he continued to fill.

and familiar. His speeches on the Missouri Com- | ing the fact that we are prompt enough now !-promise, on the admission of Nebraska and Kan- | And the partisan leaders of Massachusetts are sas, his contest for United States Senator with Mr. | dancing with glee at the idea that her soldiers

mind to need recapitulation here. wife was Miss Martin of Mississippi, by whom he gentleman who said in our hearing the other day. had several children. She died some ten years "I have sent two sons away in our volunteer ago, leaving to her children a large property, in army-I have sent them as to a funeral: and lands and slaves, in her native State. About while this war lasts I shall remain as a mourner." three years ago Senator Douglas married a second | But, for the wretch who can rejoice to see our

becoming his wife. She survives him.

characteristics: be said to have been the acknowledged leader of fight, we need not be savages. A minister in the Northern Democracy ever since the repeal of Concord, N. H., in addressing a regiment of volthe Missouri Restriction in 1854. His personal unteers the other day, said, "Whenever you get qualities secured him many warm and self-sacri- vour eyes on a slaveholder, aim at his heart.' ficing friends, while his sympathy with the people | Such a man would, of course, shoot Washington gained him the popularity which is always accord- if he were alive. Into what a gulf of moral, poed to a public man, who is instinctively a Demo- litteal and religious depravity have we plunged crat. Bold, dushing and energetic in all he undertook, with almost superhuman powers of physical endurance, he even forced the admiration of spirit of wrong and violence? men who did not agree with his opinions. As a speaker few could cope with his ready powers as

stump' and produce such a marked effect. "Yet, notwithstanding all that we cordially accord to Mr. Douglas, we cannot write him down a statesman. He had not a philosophical mind. He never grasped elementary truths. He did not see the moral forces that undertie political and social action. He aspired to and was conceded the position of a political leader, yet he was mentally disqualified for filling it. His mind was practical rather than metaphysical. A leader of a great upon which to stand. And this principle must not be a mere political issue; if it be a political isface. Since the days of Thomas Jefferson the de-

country who could go before the public on 'the

political party must have a philosophical principle sue it must have its root in some great and fertile field of philosophical truth far below the mere sur mogratic party has had no such leader. The great principles be taught have been the foundation of the great democratic party, up to the time when the anti-slaveryites began to torture them to suit their purposes. But Mr. Douglas did not have the analytical mind that could tear away the veil deception which curered their false philosophy In fact he too often, with hundreds of others at the North, studiously denied the sincerity of the antislavery party. All this time there men were con stantly growing in twwer, and adding new con

"We have reason to believe that Mr. Douglas' instincts were altogether right on the 'slavery' inherent defect in his mental organization which A patriot who defended with equal zeal and rendered it impossible for him to grasp abstract leader. As a gallant general in a campaign, be

> "The principal mistakes of Mr. Douglas' life I have been two. His Freeport speech, in which The took ground against the Dred Scott decision was his first. He did it to save his seat in the Senate. If he had had the moral courage to have been defeated by boldly standing on that decision, Abraham Lincoln to-day would have been Senator from Illinois, and Stephen A. Douglas Presilent of the United States if alive."

> > -----[From the N. Y. Day Book.]

Old Virginia and Massachucetts. gratifying to the pride of Massachusetts than to amusing to the seamen. It did not seem advisable ed another to Commander Porter at San Francisco, know that her troops were the first to tread the to permit so feeble a fire to wear out my men, there- to expedite the repairs on the St. Mary's, and soil of Virginia in this righteous war." Alus, fore I discontinued the engagement. Several shots when in readiness for sea to repair at once to Mansir, you poorly remember how much this Repub- | came on board of us, causing the ressel to leak badly | zanilla and co-operate with Capt. Bissell in affordlie on en to Virginia, when you rejoice to see her and, besides other injuries, clipping the port wheel, ing protection to the mail steamers on the most exsoil invaded, her sovereignty menaced, and her the urought iron shaft being gonged by a shot which I would line of coast." people threatened with fire and sword by the would have shattered it if of cast fron-a point con- | Frederick, June 3.-The States Rights Congressoldiers of another State. You forget, if indeed sidered by me in selecting this vessel for purchase. sional Convention met here to-day. There was your blinding bigotry and hate ever permitted | Fortunately 1 have again neither killed nor | but a slim attendance. Allegany was represented you to know it, that it was to Virginia, more | wounded, though the shot at times fell thick about | by one delegate, Washington by two, Frederick by cratic form of our government. At the close of | ple, which I consider of standard proof for any | Schley, of Hagerstown, for Congress. the Revolution, the Massachusetts statesmen were i emergency. for establishing a government here that should | I proceeded to Washington to repair damages | tion here to-day not much more than one-third |

stipulated that all States formed out of that terri- whole five hours cannonade. Consequently nearly tory should be free. So Virginia was the first to the whole pier is destroyed, leaving only the charthe first in exterminating the "slave" trade, and former position.

of men and money to aid the North. Her soldiers engaged, by giving them confidence that if diswere quick to fly to Boston at the first tap of the abled in the machinery, assistance was at hand to war-drum-they were at White Plains, at Harlem, | drag them out. and wherever else the foe to our country was to be found. And we blush to think that when afterwards the tide of battle rolled South, and Virginia needed our sid, we did not as promptly respond. as she had flown to aid us. During the winter and spring of 1781, she was suddenly invaded by two hostile armaments, one led by Cornwallis from the South, and the other by Phillips and Arnold from the North. Virginia had expended her resources on the battle fields of the Northher magazines, her arsenals, her coffers, and military stations were exhausted. She called upon us for aid which we did not give her, and how bitterly she felt the disappointment, may be seen by reference to a remonstrance of the Virginia Legis-

"Ere the war began, we heard the cries of our brethren at Boston, and paid the tax due to distress. We accompanied our northern allies duwhere danger seemed to solicit our ardor. We I bled with them at Quebec. at Boston, at Harlem. at White Plains, at Fort Washington, at Brandywine, at Germantown, at Mud Island, at White i | Marsh, at Saratoga, at Monmouth, and at Stony at the solicitation of his friends, he resigned, and [followed." But when, adds the Legislature, "we

pens, and at Georgetown." His record since he has been a Senator is full | But we are not absent now. There is no denv-Lincoln in Hinois, and the more recent race for were the first to put a hostile foot upon the soil the Presidency, are all too fresh in the public of Virginia, the real mother not only of States and of Presidents, but of the Republic itself! Senator Douglas was twice married. His first | We have profound respect for the feelings of a time-Miss Cutts, a celebrated belle of the Capital. | whole country plunging into blood, and feel pride in the thought that the soldiers of his State shall The New York Day Book thus speaks of his burn and plunder and murder the people of a sister State, and that State, too, old Virginia, we have feelings of contempt and sorrow which no "Mr. Douglas has occupied no small share of language can describe. If we must have war, we public attention for several years past, and may need not also cease to be human. If we must

" ___Over 3,000 bombebells were transported a debater, and perhaps no man ever lived in this from Mobile to Pensacola last week.

Despatches from Cincinnati and Washington state that on Sunday night, two columns of Federal troops under Col. Kelly and Col. Crittenden, lef Grafton, and after marching about twenty miles through a drenching rain surprised a camp of two thousand Confederate troops at Philippi, Virginia, town in Barbour county, on Tigart Valley river.

The surprise was complete, the Confederates fleeing and leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field. The Union troops captured a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions and camp

Colonel Kelley was mortally wounded, and has

since died. Several other of the Federal troops were slightly wounded. Gen. Scott last evening received a despatch from Gen. McClellan confirming this intelligence .-Philippi, is the county town of Barbour county, and was one of the places appointed by Governor Letcher as a rendezvous of troops. The number of men there is probably exaggerated in the Govexument despatches. They were nothing but raw levies, and were probably armed only with fowl ing pieces.

The Second Engagement at Aquia Creek. We give below the official report of Capt. Ward of the eccond engagement at Aquia, full as it is of the most absurd inconsistencies. He in one breath To | represents the gunners of the Confederates as fleeing and in the next tells us that they fired 1,000 bots, that his vessel was rendered leaky and that | B he had to draw off to repair damages. The Rail- C road Depot it appears was destroyed by the Confederates and not by the fire of the United States | try, at Queenstown. vessels as heretofore represented. The following

FLOTILLA STEAMER FREEWRN, Potomac River, June 1, 1861.

than to any other. State, that we lowe the Demo- | us, testing the gallantry and steadiness of my peo- | about twelve. The Convention nominated George

be almost absolute in in its powers, that should | and refill my exhausted magazine. The Pawnee be monarchical in everything but its name; and remains, meantime, below to supply my place in they were prevented from doing so mainly by the the blockade. Captain Rowan, of that ship, superior wisdom, energy and patriotism of the joined me last night, replenishing my exhausted statesmen of Virginia. It is not undervaluing any stores, and most gallantly opened the fire this other State to say that no State in this Union has morning, having followed my lead in shore todone so much for the general welfare of the nation | wards the batteries. His ship received numerous as Virginia. When the young Confederation had | wounds both below and aloft, inflicted by the enemy's completeted the model of self-government drawn shot. On account of her size, she being more easily by the statesmen of Virginia, it found itself in hit, she appeared to be their favorite mark, and was debt, and knew not how to meet the expenses of herself often a sheet of flame, owing to the rapidity its first being. Virginia was the first to respond to of her repeated charges. I have instructed Cap its pressing demands, and magnanimously ceded | Rowan to report circumstantially direct to the the whole of her immense domain beyond the department. The enemy set fire to the large passbio, out of which the great States of the enger and freight depot on the end of the long North-west have been formed. And that its lands | pier, as we were approaching, probably to remove might be brought into market, and their sale made | it as an obstruction to their aim, but were not a profit to government as soon as possible, she permitted to extinguish the flames during the establish non-slaveholding States, as it was also red piles remaining above the water to mark its

that, too, while the people of New England overe | We have had more than a thousand shots discharge in favor of continuing it. How was it in the war | ed at us within range, and have ourselves fired of 1812? That war was fought as much for the Jupwards of three hundred shot and shell, wit protection of the commerce of New England as seventeen hundred pounds of powder. What anything else, and Virginia was the first in the damage we have inflicted remains to be seen. field, freely spending her blood and treasure, while That we have received none not easily repaired is the people of New England themselves refused to | truly remarkable. The Anacostia and Reliance contribute a dollar or a man to the war! In the present permitted to come under domaging fire, their war of the Revolution Virginia stript herself both support having been necessary to embolden those

> I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, J. H. WARD, Senior Officer on the Potomac. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

> War Movements about Washington. The following are the despatches from Washington and Alexandria relative to the war movements

The government has taken into its possession; two cars at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, containing a quantity of musket stocks and two boxes of highly-finished tools for the construction of implements of war, each valued 182,000. Captain F. B. Medler, of the Pennsy. vania 5th regiment, has been appointed provost marshal, vice Captain Whittlesey, relieved at his own request. The Orange and Alexandria railroad, which is made the continuation of a military line, is rapidly being repaired by the Federal torces, under charge of competent engineers.-There is at the depot here one good locomotive, two old cast-aways, one passenger car, fifteen bag-

gage and five gondola cars. Another regiment is expected here to-day. The Zounves are picketed at Fairfax road. Women and children who fled from the town last week) are gradually returning to their homes. Quiet | ARMSTRONG GUNS AND ENFIELD RILLIS.-We seems to reign, but important events are antici- have seen it stated in several papers that an Arm-

be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. The take: Armstrong guns are manfactured exclusives steam propeller Resolute left the navy yard at six | Iv for the British government, and cannot be sold o'clock this afternoon for Aquia Creek, having on I to private parties. It was an English (Blakely) board a distinguished surveying officer. It is un- rifled cannon imported from Liverpool that was derstood that the point is to be carefully surveyed | used at Charleston. We have also seen it stated with a riew to further operations. The Garibaldi | in several papers that Enfield rifles, purchased in branch of the Potomac, near the navy yard. - | teers. This is also a mistake. The rifles made at Everything has been exceedingly quiet here to-day. Enfield are all for the British army, because the

Washington, June 3-11.30.-The 12th New Jupon any account from England. The British York regiment have been ordered to sleep on their | rifled muskets that have been imported are equally arms to-night, and reports are prevalent of addi- | as good as those made at Enfield, because they are tional troops soon to be dispatched to Virginia. | similar in pattern, though they are manufactured ALEXANDRIA, June 3, P. M.—Your reporter re- by private gunsmiths.—Scientific American. turned to-night at 10 o'clock from a visit to the camps at Sutor's Hill. All was quiet there. In some quarters an opinion prevails that a movement of some kind is on foot, but it seems to arise from mere conjecture. An advance of the Confederates is probable, but not in this immediate direction. There are now 3,000 Confederate troops i in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and it is thought their forces are much underrated.

THE CONTLY DRY DOCK AT PENHACOLA has been | the public generally, a share of their patronage. sunk, the Mobile Tribune says, in the channel between the Navy Yard and Fort Pickens. The object in sinking it, that paper says, was to preserve it from the fire of the enemy. The harbor was already protected from the ingress of the fleet. The Horsepowers, object, according to other Southern papers, was to Wheat Faba prevent war vessels entering the harbor. The Corn and Cob Mills. dock cost the United States Government a million of dollars, and it was nearly as large as a firstclass hotel.

LATER FROM EUBOPE. Arrival of Steamer Prince Albert.

New York, June 3 .- The steamer Prince Albert , arrived at St. John's on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st. Political news unimportant. The Queen of Spain has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo. An amendment to the budget will be moved on the 23d to the effect that the Committee he in structed to divide the customs and revenues bill

that each may be treated separately. Mr. Clay, American Minister to Russia, writes to the Times on the American struggle in brief and decisive terms. He says the revolted States can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down rebel citizens. England's interest, he says, is to stand by the Union; and he inquires if England can afford to offend the United States? If England is so secure in the future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to venture to sow the seed of revenge! He concludes by saying that England is the na-

tural ally of the United States. The Independence Belge states that Lord Cowley has protested against the right of isolated intervention in Syria, as claimed by the French Ministry. A fleet was expected to sail on the 22d for Beyrout

to being the French artey in Syria home. reactionary lands, and a large depot of plunder. had been seized in a Neapolitan province. Negotiations are still pending respecting the Holstein dispute. Denmark, though preparing for

war, retains hopes of a peaceful arrangement. The Empress of Austria had arrived at Trieste. The Cotton market closed steady with more tone. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed steady. Consols closed at 914a91f for money.

Arrived from Baltimore on the 20th ship Indus-

News by Telegraph.

Washington, June 3.—The seven steam sloops of war authorized by the last Congress are to be Six:-I have the honor to report a renewal of named as follows: Those to be built at l'ortthe bombardment at Aquia Creek, commencing at | mouth, N. H., the Rearrage and Ossiyee, the two eleven o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon at Boston, Housatonic and Wachusett; the one at this day, and terminating, from fatigue of the New York, Adironduck, and those at Philadelphia, men (the day being very warm and the firing on Juniata and Turcarora. The Navy Department our side increseant,) at four thirty in the after- has increased its working hours. There are officen the importers, all are new and destrable system and will noon, being a duration of five bours. The firing | vessels of war now in the Gulf of Mexico; twelve on shore was scarcely as spirited at any time as on the Atlantic coast, and ten in the Chesapeake vesterday. The heights were abandoned, the guns | and Potomac. Every exertion is being made to apparently having been transferred to the earth- add to this list with the least possible delay. The works at the railway terminus, in replacement of Navy Department has received dispatches from the batteries there silenced by us yesterday. | Capt. Ritchie, of the U. S. steamer Strange, dated During the last hour of the engagement only Bay of Panama, May 22d, in which he says, after two or three shots were thrown from the shore, acknowledging the receipt of the President's proby a few individuals seen stealthily now and then | clamation in regard to letters of marque, "having | to emerge from concealment, and who hastily been notified by the Pacific Mail Steamship Comloaded and fired a single gun. The bulk of the pany of the supposed presence of privateers in the party had left half, an hour before, and squads Pacific, I had partly anticipated the order of the were observed from time to time taking to their | department by directing Commander Bissell, now beels along the beach, with a speed and bottom at Acapulco, to cruise with the Cyane between I A Boston paper says, "nothing can be more | teuly commendable for its prudence, and highly | that port and Manzanilla, and have also dispatch-

Washington, June 3 .- At the municipal electhe usual rote was polled, there being but little

general interest in the result. St. Louis, June 3.-Dr. George B. Auderson. stabbed by Judge Buckner on the night of May , during a discussion relative to the capture of

Camp Jackson, died Friday night.

German Secessionist Hung in East New [HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTICA most diabolical outrage was committed upon

a German, named Timmis, residing at the corner of Stagg and Ewen streets, New York, Long Island, on Friday evening. It appears that in the course of the evening Timmis entered a larger bier saloon in the place, where a number of Germans were discussing politics and canvassing the acts of President Lincoln, General Scott, Carl Schurz an others. He soon joined in the conversation, and began abusing the President and condemning his whole course. The Germans at this became greatly enraged, and raised the cry of "Hang him, hang the d-d secessionist," and seizing the man, quickv tied a rope about his neck and suspended hin to the nearest tree. One of their number, however. concluded that this course was not justifiable, and persuaded the crowd to cut him down and give i

him a severe castigation. This was accordingly done, and after being lashed and otherwise beaten he was allowed to depart. The following morning a self-constituted committee of Germans, consisting of three, called at his house for the purpose I of compelling him to retract his language of the previous evening, but their approach was observed by Timmis, who effected his escape through a rear window. As the committee entered the premises they were met by the wife of the fugitive, who was armed with a broom, with which she quickly drove them into the street, they declining to make any resistance. He has not been heard from since.

but was lucky to escape with an unbroken neck. The Fate of the British Volunteers. We find the following in the Montreal Commer-

"Colonel Austin, of the much talked of British Regiment of New York, has returned to Canada. a poorer and no doubt a wiser man. It appears from his statement that there never was any British regiment; the whole thing was a monstrous lie and fraud, not eighty men having offered for I it. Nor was there any pay forthcoming; and the Colonel after proceeding to Washington, and vainly supplicating the authorities there for his expenses, concluded to secede from a service which promised neither profit nor honor. Some of his companions who were without means of their own, are unable to return, being kept in pawn by inexorable hotel keepers. So ends the firee of the

British regiment. Companies and the companies of the second companies of strong rifled gun, imported from England, was InVI It is understood that Col. Robert Anderson will | used against Fort Sumter. Now, this is a mis-Guards went into camp to-day on the Eastern | England, have arrived here for arming our volun-A gentleman just from Arlington reports all quiet books, belong to the government. Such ritles there up to two o'clock this afternoon. | cannot be sold to private parties, nor obtained

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CALVERY STATION, BALTIMORE, May 13, 1861. SJOD and after HUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH. Mail at & LS A. M. Express at 3.30 P. M

Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M The S. IS A. M. train conspects at the Relay House, with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hamover Junetion with Hammer and Genyaburg Kailroads; at York with York and Wrighterille Railrand, at Harmburg with Pennsylvania Rail read for all particul the West, also with Letmann Valley Railroad to NEW YORK SHEET; at Northumberland with L. & B. Rail read for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Tailey; at Runbury with Philadelphia and Erse Ratirond for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York, The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above engagerious excep-Hanover Ratifood. Wrightsville Retiroud, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 5 P. M. train makes connections with the

Pennsylvania Ballroad for all parts of the West, and direct con-

pertions with New York. TRAINS ARRIVE. Mail at 6 10 P. X Ethress at 7 45 A. M Harrisburg Acromometation at I P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF FICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin ·JAN. C. CLARKE, Seperminadent

WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, vis-EXPLESS TRAIN & 6 IS A. M., WAY MAIL & 9.45 A. M. EVENING MAIL at 4 th P. M ON BUNDAYS at 4 to P. M. only. All trains compert with New York Trains except 4,45 P. M., on Naturdays. A Freight Train, with l'amenger t'ar attached, leaves at 3.40 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Bultimore and Havre de-From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at \$ 15 A. M., 11.36 N. M. acut 1050 P. M. DELÁWARK KAILROAD FOR BALISBURT AND INTER MEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.13 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 2 66 A. M. train, daily (except hunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate statistics. NOTICE.—Alterdored persons, whether bonder free, will be equired to bring name responsible white person, personally known to the understaned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion o

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT FOR PREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER. The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fainnann, leaves Bulti more, from her berth, at Northau, a pier, light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning learns Fredericksburg KVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 of clock, or immediately after the arrival of the track of care from Kichmond and Washington. Mostyring at all the regular Landings on the Rappahanneck river going and returning, to

land and receive freight and passergers.

the Company, apply on board, or to

at 5.3) A. M., Express datis at 3.45 P. M.

THE VIRGINIA a comparatively new, and was built by merchania of Frederickaburg and Haltimore, interested in the trade, and by men hanta and farmers residing in the consider burdering on the Rappubannock, for the express purpose of keeping a trut class atenties 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 inard and carried uniter deck without taking off the wheels Her stater men and herth accommodations are large and commoderus, and her estuarity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight bout she has no superior on the waters of the Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's what! By Freight received ou leard of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M. Porturiber information and Blank Receipt of form used by

P. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va. WEST AND MOUTH THE BALTINGRE AND OHIO KAILKOAD. the and silver April 14th, 14th, the trains will run as follows

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Nail (except bunday

R. J. CAPRON & CO., Azento,

No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Bidamore.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST. FOR WAY PASSENGERS Between Bultimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train. hetween Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommissation trainleaving Pasimont at 6 W.A. M., and Letween Graiton and Par Reraberg, take the 9 15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Basti-THE PREDERICK TRAIN haves Baltmare at 4 30 P. W. and Frederick at 4 OF A. N THE KLLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN lower Bultimore at II A. M., and I. 45 and 5 40 P. M., and Elizabett's Milia, at 7 40 A. M. and thoughton P. M FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH

Leaves Baltimore at 440 and 849 A. M. and 340 and 540 f On Sundays at 4 19 A. M. Only . Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7 to A. M., and 2 45 and 5 45 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 For further information, tickets of levery kind, &r , apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden State to color for Ticket

KNOWTHEE MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILKOAD. The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have form ed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all gotate. on the monthwestern Responds with great extendition, at faire and form an any order to take For rates and other in occusion apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON.

Con morce screet Wharf

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXAN-DRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTO MAC RIVER LANDINGS. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Coppain James Hazren, will leave Commerce street whart on SATURDAY APTERNOON at tour melick, stopping at her secusiomen Landings on the Potetine Freight received from Frides mortalize until three o'clock on CHAS WORTHINGTON, Agent FOR THE PATUXENT RIVER. The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will re-Summe her force to the Pattient River, common one WEDNES. DAY, February 6 h, and continue every. Wednesdy, therester, MASON L. WEEKS, Master The steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave ber wharf every SATURDAY MORNING, commenting March 16th, for the THEO WEENS Missist N. R.—Tobacco landed at either No. Lot 2 Tobacco Warehouse

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Book role and Frederickstong Seatideat Company's dew True Steamer Libian, W. B. Kirwan, Captain leaves Battthore from her whark foot of booth street, every TUESPAY, land orctork, 📔 💥 e — has information, freight or passage, upp is to:

a philipers may desire.

All treight must be prejuid.

ADAMS & FRENCH Agenta at Frederick sharg, Ta COMPANY 164 BALTIMORE STEELT BALTIMORE MD GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERALE STAIRS must may do: n Parkan process, was not park take this contraction to the Parkant contract of the cost in the markant THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Foot of South street, Baltimore, or

- Rabinosce, Warch 20, 1861 The beautiful with it is nevery WEDNE 4DAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 2 in clock, retrictly 2. Interestic, and Monday -dealing South Baser at Torrows and West Billion of Secrit etc. P. S. —For Saksatrak River every Tues layer to have the inclusion. lighter at 2 oral old, retaristicse within day locavit a faciliteet with at-

4 UTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. BUSINGS, may 14. It is a local invariant. If every wine, we are to exploit the group representation. A straightform to proper the most of the first of the state of the Alberta of the DAY OF JUNE NEXT, decoupled to the first bulleting to propagation of the entire of the first of the state of the state of the entire of the all organizations are experienced by a continuous with easy of all brodition for a in the first space and the end as a constitution to the factor of the constitution of I was a by application, or fift only persons the februaries for the The influence of the first of the second of the Mile 1995 of the R. P. Miles

The discounts all own to a tractal are before the

Carriel 4 to general eller in a real extreme at a mala and inter-JOHN J. GRANES, COLORE 4 UDITOR'S OFFICE, MAY 14th, 1861. ARREARS OF TAXES Tiggs a resolven in of the Chris (Group Bought and Park & Mash & May 11th the City As the filter directs from a fine see to be happening to the append through the 7, 1455 and 1460. The book is I the degree and the attended program after this section is a section for the content of A mall and the world man the end of all the barriers again. The properties of well the end to

ing appropriate processors from the contract of the contract o I make an investigate the fleet that he will be the formulation of the first transfer that the first magnification. Only the other productions of the little date business in the linear results by tem field that the first of the contribution of the contribution of the first to great earlies between a costs. In the market a visite will will be because we would be This term is a second that major the fo Other Gentrom Fordex & W. C15 of dex P. M. JOHN J. GRAVES And box. DROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARTLAND, PROCETIVE CHANKS & Frederick (Va Mes 2 181 WHEREAS, The President of the United Stores, by his Proclaimation, dated the 15th day of April, 191, has someoned (Congress to meet in special second to the city of Washington on t the Fourth day of July, eighteen had bed nad eithe one. And whereas, he seems in 76, clark cles 35 of the Code of Pub. the theneral Laws, the Govern a telempowered and directed to order, by proclamation a special election in the members of Congreen for this State, to bil vacancies new existing, Now, therefore, I. THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Martiared do by this, my proclemation, designate and ar-THURSDAY, THE THER TEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1961. for the election of Representatives from this biste to serve in the Congress of the United States -- tilven nuder my hand and the Great Heal of the E REAL, S State of Mary Lind, at the city of Frederick, this second

ORAYSON BICHL LEERGER. Secretary of State FOR BREMEN-The new A 1 Bremenship much for the above port. For temage, baring enterior accom-The Steambout VIRGINIA, Cast. Noam Painname, beaven | modatious, apply to the Captain on leard, Corner's wharf, or BROTHERS BONINGER,

No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs.

day of May, eighteen hundred and sixto one

By the Governor