Vol. 1. No. 41.

Baltimore, Friday

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass. Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Doris'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.

Foreign Details.

The mails by the Australasian bring English, papers with interesting articles upon American) affairs from which we make the following extracts: Secretary Seward's Letter to Mr. Dayton.

[From the London Times, May 23.] War to the knift-war, if necessary, pushed to absolute extermination, to the destruction of cities, the desolation of provinces, the letting loose of which the people and Government of the United selves with assessment the account of the United selves with assessment the selves with a s States appear to have arrived. Respective lenity is delegated to Heaven, and Government and people alike breathe the language of marcacre and destruction. No potentate against whose sway the ancestral vassels of his house, who followed his revolt, can feel more acutely the outrage to his not always to the swift, nor the battle to the supports to the Southern reports to the contrary, it standing the Southern reports to the contrary, it standing the Southern reports to the contrary, it showing precisely the chieft, nor always to the swift, nor the battle to the support of sovereign rights than the imperious democracy of America, founded on the declaration that all men are free and equal, and that every man has a right to seek his well-being and happiness under whatever government he pleasers. The term "secresion" is objected to, though, after all, it is probably the most suitable to describe the action of a Sunderbund, or a portion of a federation withdrawing itself from the remainder, because "secession," "federation." expresses an absolute equality and correlation of rights which, in their present moud. the Northern States are not prepared to concede. The spirit of George III, seems to have entered into) the descendants of his revolted subjects. "Before I will hear," writes George III. in 1779, "of any man's readings to come into office, I will expect to see it signed under his own hand that he is determined to keep the empire entire and that no troops shall consequently be withdrawn from America, nor independence ever allowed." "The thought of a dissolution of the Union, peaceably or by torce," writes Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, "has never entered into the mind of any candic here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe." We profess that we think the language of the King the more moderate and reasonable of the two, for George III. only refused to admit to his councils any one not sign a declaration against himself three years afterwards, while Mr. Seward | Seward ought not to confound the plastic channot only refuses to admit the possibility of that i object for which one half of the Union is in arms against the other, but issues an inhibition to all consequences of European statesmen to allow such a thought to cross their minds. This is, indeed, a high strain of pre- and it will never be rehabilitated except on the besides, he had the assurance of the Captain Genrogative, and one to which none of the antiquated despotisms of Europe could for a moment aspire. The truth is American statesmen do at last know their own minds. After six months of the most pitiable vacillation and uncertainty they have at last heard the voice to which they pay implicit obedience. State after State went on seceding, Senator after Senator took a long farewell of the capitol, a government was formed, a constitution l drawn up, a President elected, the arsenals of the United States were neized, and batteries thrown up for the attack of Forts Sumter and Pickens,) yet the people of the North made no sign; they went about their business as usual, and less the Southern States to do exactly as they pleased. As | long as this lasted the government of Mr. Lincoln) had really no policy-at least none to which it, dared to give any practical effect. But the cannon) which singed the defenders of Fort Sumter awoke the people of the North from their lethargy. to permit the secression of the South without a really more than human nature can endure to be l struggle. The will of a democracy, as unused to) and as imputient of contradiction as any eastern tered the mind of any candid statesman "in themselves, after an uneasy slumber of six weeks,) with the most rigorous preparations for a campaign in Maryland and Virginia. In all this there is nothing to complain of. The voice of the Ameri-

covered what that popular will is. teach Mr. Seward a little more charity and tole- seek to extricate themselves. One of them, the ration for the doubts and difficulties of European Tribune, finds no remedy but to braten the mattainties till within the last two or three weeks, writ of habeas corpus, "the people's writ of right," of habeas corpus issued by the judge of that court nor let him altogether forget that, if we have not | may be suspended by President, General, Colonel, the same confidence that he has, neither have we or in fact by a Sergeant or a Corporal, if he hapthe advantage of the same unerring Mentor to guide | pens to be the only officer in a neighborhood | which arrived vesterday brought more of Whitus. The voice of the American people is, after all, where soldiers are on duty. We shall not further worth's rifled cannon for the government. only the voice of a local divinity, school oracles do discuss the Tribune's notions of law. not pass current on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. | Other papers seek to show themselves and their

either to do the one or the other. adequacy, and even the ignorance of the real na- important that the writ of Aubeas corpus ought | ture of the quarrel, which characterized Mr. Sew- not to interfere with it. The answer to the idea ing the decease of Judge Douglas, thus refers to pearance of salary, destitution of the workmen. The ard's proposition for conciliation, and we have would manifestly be simple, namely, that if this his condition during the closing hours of his wealthy lived on the produce of their estates, or remarked how precious time had been allowed to be so, then the writ does not interfere with it; but h steal by, the loss of which can never be compen- a judge before whom a prisoner is brought by the existence:sated by efforts of the most spasmodic energy. writ, would, on being shown (in the retun to the For a week past the lamented deceased has been We must entirely decline to recognize in Mr. writ) that the prisoner was held by a legal and only semi-conscious. Though recognizing his Seward that gifted seer to whom the future is as proper authority, at once remand him to that au- friends he has been unable to locate them, and his the present, and who has the power of informing thority. The gentlemen who were afraid Judge mind gave out confused fragments of the great us not only of the events of a civil war, between Taney would violate his oath of office and degrade thoughts with which his giant intellect was wont two confederacies, which may possibly shiver to the beach on which he site, by discharging a to grapple. pieces in the very first moment of direct impact, prisoner from a due process of law, might have but who can tell us, in language ill suited to waited till they had some evidence of the noble fears, and as we went to press on Saturday evening the present condition of his country, that in Ameold judge's willingness to soil his ermine, which, more favorable symptoms inspired the belief in his ernment, the same republic and the same consti- The World newspaper labors through a column | would again be spared in this hour when his coun-

pending, the result least likely to occur is the one be arrested, in arms, in the very front of the batso confidently predicted by Mr. Seward. Let us the, but they must be tried by the courts of justice, grant that the South will be conquered—can the convicted by a jury, and regularly sentenced, be- His primary attack was acute rheumatism, which he would present, provided he were allowed to

enjoyment of equal federal rights? Is it conceived. It is therefore the duty of the military officers tinued from the first very unvielding. After some however, received. Dr. Thomas then tendered vanquished States be once more admitted to the fore they can be hung as traitors. that Mr. Davis, for instance, or any of the present making arrests of rebels in arms, to hand them ten or twelve days his attack was complicated by his resignation, at the same time denying the right the nour multions of negroes who would thus be emancipated a voice equal to that of the white in the national councils? Will that antipathy which now burns so farcely, be allayed by the process not in arms. It is sufficient to say that if a New long the sufficient to determine.—N. T. Day Book.

FOR BREMEN—The new A I Bremen ship will not not in arms. Or that or interest and serious antipated a voice equal to that of the white in the national councils? Will that antipathy which now burns so farcely, be allayed by the process not in arms. It is sufficient to say that if a New long finding and in the value of stock.

FOR BREMEN—The new A I Bremen ship will have quick designed in the interest of the legraph of the legraph of the legraph of the shore port. For passage, and all times. We shall not now distinct a new consequence is a great falling off in business and depreciation in the value of stock.

So FOR BREMEN—The new A I Bremen ship will have quick designed in the major is also said to spatches. People will not particular, water of the legraph of the legraph of the shore port. For passage, and the captain on source of the shore port. For passage, and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain on source of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port. For passage and the captain in the strength of the shore port

of human wonder and affection. from the London Morning Chronicis.

We have now to deal with a civil war on the largest possible scale, in which, perhaps, Jears may be wasted in conflict, and during which the industry of every part of America will suffer. A blockade in the Gulf of Mexico must restrict the export of cotton to Europe; and if the naval forces at the command of the Federal Government can also effectually blockade the reaboard of the Southern States, the greatest possible di- from New Orleans. Under the proclamation of easter may arise to European industry.

can statesmen on either side. Mr. Seward, and New Orleans, He offered to clear her for New | Mr. Cassuis M. Clay, one of whom is the natural | subdue what they term the "rebellion" in the steamer Rusk to the parties who seized the Rier and the last in the Reserve—that thorn in the side South, and restore the people of those States to of the West. On the 23d, an order having been of Texas. liberty and reason. It is easy to count up the received from Colonel Brown for troops and stores totals of population, wealth, commerce, shipe, for Fort Pickens, Lieutenant Duncan sailed in the rendezvous on Red river at Preston. "War and and military torces, and argue that victory must Suscannee with seventy soldiers and a full freight of rumors of war's were so rife among us that the not always to the switt, nor the nature to the strong, although there are doubtless advantages appears from Captain Adams' letter to the Navy in favor of the swift and strong men of the North.

| Natural manufacture of the Sukupars of the North of the A very singular correspondence has found its tions had been made for an attack on Fort Picks quarters and marched to the rendezvous. We met P. M., stopping at all Mattons between Baltimere and Harre de way to the papers, in which Mr. Seward instructs | ens, which at that time was bourly expected. | lie on Red river, and then learned Colonel Emory, Mr. Dayton, the new American Minister at Paris. to make representations to the French govern- down troops, and afterwards placed her in posiment, and hearing date so late as the 4th instant. the letter of Mr. Seward contains suggestions of Bragg that the port was strongly blockaded, and The language is somewhat grandiloquent, and | counsel to Europe entirely out of place in a dis- | that ressels would be dealt with according to the mutch addressed to a neutral Power :- "You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making | reply, said be considered this notification a virtual) known to the French government that there i not now, nor has there been, nor will there h (Captain Adams to please consider the harbor closed any-the least-idea existing in this government f suffering a dissolution of this Union to take against all boats and vessels of the United States. place in any way whatever." &c.

We wish we could view this most serious con-

test in the same light as Mr. Seward. It would h The most satisfactory to be able to believe that. in North America, "there will only be one nation and one Government." As Englishmen, it is equally our duty and our interest to hope so: I mastful expressions of Mr. Seward, when he promises that "there will be the same Republic, and survived a dozen national changes, and changes of Government in almost every country." have taken place in Europe with the probable Federal States. The Union de facto is at an end; basis of the triumph of the Slaveholders, or the eral that it will not be permitted. Freeholders' demand being complied with. The Union was based upon and permeated by the institution of slavery; and so long as it was so, and so long as it is so in the future, the Constitution may be a subject of "human wonder." I but never of "human affection." We care not how high rises the spirit of the North to meet the present emergency; the designs of the South evidently will lead to the necessity of its subjugation, \ or to its demands being conceded. In the meanwhile, we can only regret that the pens employed to extended terreione viame por "" themselves in bints, threats and taunts to Europe I and England, which are all certainly undeserved. We are content to be neutral in this vast contest between brothers of our own kin, and we must, we fear, also be content to have injury inflicted upon us by the necessary action of the civil belligerents. All this we will do and bear, but it is l the Union, peaceably or by force, has never en-

Military Arrests.

The war newspapers, which (in their own imshipped under the forms of the American constitu- aginations) are doing all the fighting, all the govtion, and we have no right severely to criticise erning, and pretty much all that is done in the majority of the board of common council to men who have shown themselves ready to give America now, have in their zeal for the cause, embarrass his action as chief executive of the city, But we do think that his own experience might | ed into a terrible hole, out of which they in vain | cepted in executive session last night.

Sourard may believe and tremble, we are not disposed | residers that in the power of the President to sup- | press insurrections, there is involved a necessary We have had occasion to point out the utter in- | right of making arrests, and that this right is so)

tutional Union that have already survived a dozen of troubles on this subject, which it would have try so much needed his strong arm and his expernational changes, and changes of government in avoided by a little knowledge of common princi- | ienced counsels. His physicians, men of experience ples of law. The right of the President to sup- and skill, used every resource of their profession the American Secretary of State sends to the gor- he may make arrests by his military forces. But but in rain. At twelve o'clock, last night, he catala beautiful and the gor- he may make arrests by his military forces. But but in rain. At twelve o'clock, last night, he catala beautiful and the gorcertainly one which sounds very like an insult. errest, must, with all concenient and ressentable became totally uncoscious; at three o'clock he what to a second the research has a second the research by second the research has a second the research by second the research has a second the research by second the research What good purpose can be served by reproaching speed, deliver the prisoner to the civil magiserates, commenced rapidly to fail, and his unwilling phy France with a long and tragical history of her to be dealt with according to law. Thus, when sicians pronounced him beyond hope. Their on, revolution at the moment when America is about pirates are captured at sea, the capturer may de | duty left was the mournful one of easing his dy to plunge into a civil war without one of the ex- tain them as prisoners until he reaches port, when ing hours. He gradually failed, seemingly withcuses which lend so thrilling an interest to the he must hand them over to the civil authorities. out pain, until eleven minutes past nine, when the catastrophes of Lyons, Toulon and La Vendee? making the members affidavits to have them regu- lamp of life was extinguished without a sigh or There is no Duke of Brunswick on the frontier: | larly committed. The same rule prevails in the struggle. His devoted and loving wife remained there is no Coblentz: there is no Pretender to the ordinary cases of penceable times. Citizens who with him to the last moment, solacing him as best Crown-none of those things which make men witness a burglary, may at once arrest the bur- she could, buried under the weight of the deep cruel by appealling to their fears. At any rate, glar, and keep him as their prisoner until they affliction. Madison Cutte, his brother-in-law, we have undergone no violent change since the can hand him over to an officer of the law. No Miss Young, of the Tremont House, B. G. Caul-Declaration of Independence, and have, therefore, man needs be told that the crime of treason is not field, and Dr. Hay were also present. on Mr. Seward's principle, a right to give an to be tried by a court martial or a military court, opinion on the subject on which he pronounces so under the present state of our law. The suppresdogmatically. The opinion which we incline to- sion of treason, in all modern countries and times, the mourning watchers were alone with all that though, we confess with the very greatest regret - has been accomplished by the union of the mili- was earthly of Stephen A. Douglas. is that, whatever be the result of the civil war now tary and judicial authorities. The prisoners may

Southern leaders, can again take their seats in the over to the nearest civil authority for trial. If an ulcerated sore throat, which soon yielded, of the Academy to question him as to his political more and present the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and present the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and present the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of the Academy to question him as to his political more and the contract of Senate, to deliberate with the men of the north on the teneral Cadwallader had made return to the writ Torpor of the liver and constipation of the howels opinions, yet he averred that the charges made Semale, to deliterate with the memoritate me North ever submit again, after the experience of this prostrated his nervous system still more. Consum and the Academy adjourned.—N. Y. Day Book.

Will it place the Army or the Treasury in the Commissioner, we have not the slightest doubt stant wandering and delirium accompanied his athands of a Southern Secretary, after the experience that Judge Taney would have discharged the writ tack from its inception till be died. His utteranit has had of Mr. Floyd and Mr. Cobb? Will the and remanded the prisoner. He unquestionably ances, through broken, gave evidence that he was rictors submit to be outroted by the vanquished? would have done so, unless the return had been conscious of his approaching dissolution.

Is Mr. Seward of the opinion that the institution traversed as false, and the unreasonable delay in

of conquest and subjugation? And, if all these | York Colonel, or a United States General, should things are more than doubtful, what is it that to-day arrest a New York citizen in this city withgives Mr. Seward the confidence to my, at a mo- out a warrant, on the ground of treason, and take ment when the world stands aghast at the horrible him to Governor's Island, or to the camp in the ters from our State confine themselves to what is preparations for a civil, and probably a servile Park, and there bold him as a prisoner, there is taking place in Southern Texas, contenting themwar, that the government of the United States not a judge in New York who would not issue a selves with a simple allusion to the crops of Northwill stand bereafter, as it has hitherto, the object writ of Acords corpus at once, and if the writ were ern Texas. But although we are now preparing resisted; punish severely the offender .- New York to harvest the most luxurious wheat crop ever gathered in the State, we are by no means idle Journal of Commerce.

News by Telegraph. Wassington, June 6.—The Navy Department does not appear to occur to the minds of Ameri- States, he refused to permit her to return to only as to the mode of obtaining those rights.

York, which offer was declined. He therefore detained her for the use of the government, and the Indian Territories, that men were needed for dispatched the Wyandotte to Ker West to bring tion where she could render the most sid. vious to that time, Captain Adams informed Gen. laws against violating blockade, Gen. Bragg, in acknowledgment of national existence, and of the | independence of the Confederate States. | He asked

Adams' dispatch boat, under a white flag. It having been reported that a large number of arms had been stored in Havana, under the protection of the British flag, for the Confederate had been thrown into the stream, Sharpe's rifles States, Consul Shufeldt was directed to inquire inquire into the subject. A letter has just been rebut we date scarcely venture to confide in the ceived from him, in which be says the matter had previously engaged his attention. He had found that all munitions of war brought there as mer-| chandise must be immediately deposited in a gor ternment warehouse, and are sold then on: express permit from the Captain General himselt 't would be impossible to land the number rifles specified-namely, 200,000-without the knowledge of the government, and the authorities. ling to permit the illicit importation of such a Sharpe's rifles. So after having a talk with the large amount of arms to the Island of Cuba; and

as he should permit none to enter except Captain .

A Spanish house had ordered in Belgium 70,000 rifies, with a view to speculation in the present crisis, but as the house has failed, the Consul presumes the order will not be filled. He is under the impression that a few of the rejected muskets. of the Spanish army have been sold there at public auction—say ten thousand—and that these are che only arms which have gone from Havana to our southern ports for the use of the secessionists. The Post office at Memphis has been discontinued. There are now remaining only four secession priheld under the order of General Mansfield. Thirty-five of them, including the Cavalry privates captured at Alexandria, were this morning discharged on their taking the oath of allegiance.- | federacy. still prevalent, but reliable information is unat-

on taking the oath of allegiance.

there was a settled determination on the part of our expedition.

St. Louis, June 6 .- The Republican says that ! McDonald will be produced to-day in the United) Btates District Court, at Springfield, under a writ

NEW YORK, June 6-The City of Washington | martine: LOUISVILLE, June 6.-The Richmond Whig of the 1st says a Virginian will be put in the Confederate cabinet, vice Secretary of War Walker.

The Last Hours of Hon. S. A. Douglas.

The last week was an anxious one of hopes and

called his medical attendant on Thursday, May 2. a written communication to the Academy, which rapidly assumed a typhoid character, and con- read the minutes of the meeting. It was not,

Interesting from Northern Texas. [From the N. O. Piceyune.] COLLING COUNTY, TREAS, MAY 13, 1861.-Wri-

spectators of the stirring events rapidly transpir-West, May 27th. He says:—On the 14th the mance, that Union sentiment, which has been so with Pattadelphia and Eric Raticolation of Northern steamer Surannee, late l'empero, arrived there much misunderstood, gave way for preparations Presservations and New York. for the worst. The men who voted the Union blockade, as also the order of the Secretary of the licket here are, and always have been, staunch Valley Railring. The 8 F. M. train makes connections with the Treasury, for a clearance to ports of the secoded supporters of the rights of the South, and differed

when runners came down from the Red River and

We had but one day's notice to arm, mount and

all the arms and munitions of war for which he ould find transportation, and destroying such as be could not take. We needed the arms sadly and determined to have them if possible. ing on after them we reached Washita, and taking formal possession by hoisting the Confederate flag and saluting it, remained but one night and again took up our march in pursuit, determined to visit Fort Arbuckle, which lay on our route. In two days our troops traveled the sixty-five miles be-

tween Washita and Arbuckle, and there found

| everything in confusion and abandoned, the Indians plundering at will. From here as from Washitz everything had been taken which could be carried. Ammunition and Minnie muskets without locks were fished up (from the Washita river, and all along the road , were evidences of a determination to destroy such stricles as might be useful to us, but which were detaining the United States forces in their forced march. We here counted our forces and concludod that, mounted as we were on grass fed horses, and armed with our common rifles and shot guns. with no artillery, four hundred of us could nothing with 800 or 1000 United States troops. half infantry, half dragoons, with three pieces artillery, and all armed with Minnie muskets and | once. serve tribes and sending a force to Fort Cobb, the most of us fitted ourselves with uniform coats, } dragoon jackets and punts, packed up our plunder

and came home to make better preparations in case we should be called out again. On our way back the roads from different counties of Northern Texas to Washita were literally crowded with men who had started as soon as summons reached them. Had we remained three had and receive freight and passengers. days at Arbuckle we would have had some 1500 or 2000 men. But the U.S. troops were in Kan-| sas. The orders of Col. Emory, as we learned | from our spy company and other sources, were to without collision. Emory and most of the officers under him have sent in their resignations, and are, moreover, well disposed towards our Con-

The Union sentiment is completely obliterated more than usual caution. Rumors of contempla- in Northern Texas. Those who opposed secession ted movements by sederal forces on Fairfax Court | were our leaders in this expedition. We are much) House, Manassas Junction and Harper's Ferry are exposed to raids from Kansas, and terribly in need ficiency in arms is more than balanced by our perfect knowledge of the country and the indomitable GRAFTON, June 6.—Colonel Kelly, who bore so pluck which the Texans have always shown in

most resolute and decided of men. They breathed Europe would gladly do so if they could over- improvement in his condition, though he is not Government will take possession of the forts in ing days. nothing but war and slaughter, and occupied look facts and cease to draw inferences and de- considered out of danger. Major Loring, of the Indian territories and enter into the same stipu-Wheeling, has been arrested on the charge of lations with the Indians that the old United States treason. Sundry secessionists have been released Government did. The Indians are very friendly to the Southern Confederacy, and manifested their St. Louis, June 5.—Mayor Taylor, believing attachment by turning out strongly to join us h.

Our men are willing to fight without pay. We) will have, after harvest, a superabundance of effect to the popular will as soon as they have dist without reference to constitution or law, flounders tendered his resignation yesterday, which was ac-

The Effect of Revolution.

The following dismal picture of society in France, I during the Revolution of 1789, is given by De La-"The government, pressed by necessity, had too __

suddenly multiplied the monetary symbol-a paper currency called assignate. Hence the depreciation of this mymbol, and disappearance of money from to accept. Hence depreciation of commerce, sus-The Chicago Journal of the 3d inst., in record- pension of exchange, cessation of free labor, disapa sparing hand so much as sufficed for their immediate necessities. The fields were ill cultivated; no buildings were erected; the carriages and horms disappeared, and the dress of the populace bespoke] fenr, avarice or want; while the curtailment of) every thing, but the bare necessaries of life, deprived of employment and wages, those numerous artisans who live by the factitious wants of so-

Maryland. A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Journal

Commerce BAYE: There is much uneasiness here in regard to the State of feeling in Maryland. It has been reportrately brought into the State, and especially into Early south RIVERS - Steamer CECIL leaves become rebellious should any important reverses be experienced by the Federal arms. Should this i be so, it is also believed that the State would be a plunged into a social war. It is reported that General Cadwallader is to be assigned to another post, and his place supplied by a more vigilant t and vigorous commander.

MEDICINE.-The regular monthly meeting of the His death was peaceful and tranquil as the Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evemelting away of a summer cloud at evening, and ning, when the time was exclusively occupied in sillas WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE, the South made against Dr. Thomas, the Socretary at the last meeting of the Academy. The debate was very warm, in the Committee of the Judge Douglas returned home quite unwell, and Whole. Dr. Thomas stated that be had prepared

> The New York Day Book of yesterday says: A gentleman informed us yesterday that the asset

NURTHERN CENTRAL BAILWAY. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

CALTERY STATION, BALTIMORE, MAY IS, 1961. 63"On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FULLOWS: TRAIRS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M. Express at 3.30 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation at EOFP, M.
The S.IS A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains There has been, until lately, a strong Union on the Western Maryland Railroad; at House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at York with York and Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and to-day received dispatches from Lieut. Craven, generally against secession. But when the State read for all parts of the West; also with Lebusen Valley Railroad commanding the steamer Crusader, dated Key by an unprecedented majority adopted the ordi- to New York restreet at Northemberhad with L. & B. Rall-

> nections with New York. TRAINS ARRITE. Matt of 6.10 P. M. Elirens at 7.45 A. 3 Marrishurg Accommedation at 1 P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF-PICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin JAS. C. CLARRE, Superintendent.

WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MUNDAY, April 18th, Pourserer Trains for Philadelphia will leave PREDIDENT STREET DEPUT daily be eventually with the North. But the race is stores of various kinds for that Fort. Notwith-

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at \$15 A. M., 11.55 84 BLACK BAREGER, DELLWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTER. | 84 WHITE BARROES, MEDIATE POINTS. By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will consect at Wilmington with | 34 BLACK BARBIES. 1 9.46 A. M. train, daily (except hands;) for Millord, Salisbury MUTICE.-All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be a known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bund to the Company, before they will be taken ever any portion of

FOR THE WEST AND MOUTH. THE BALTINURE AND ORIO MAILROAD. the and after April 14th, 1961, the trains will run as follows: Leave CAMDEN STATION, Eskimoro-Mall (except Sunday Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. SOUTHWEST AND NURTHWEST. FUR WAY PASSENCERS.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

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ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK BIVER. The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. PAIRSARE, leaves Balti-More, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, KTERY PRIDAY AFTERNININ, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 from Kichmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular landings on the Rappahanneck river going and returning, to

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moment Mr. Seward and his fellows became the by the statesmen of Europe." The statesmen of Phillippi, arrived here last night. There is an The general hope here is that the Confederate by the statesmen of Phillippi, arrived here last night. There is an The general hope here is that the Confederate by the statesmen of Phillippi, arrived here last night. There is an The general hope here is that the Confederate by the statesmen of Phillippi, arrived here last night. morning, June Lu, 1961, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The bent leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be | The Naturday beat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Henedict, leaving Benedict Balunday morning at 6 o'clock for The above S'eamers will call at all the u-ual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Print, going and returning. Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the

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