. / i 'Price of Advertisements.

Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, June

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

> REBEL POETRY. "LONG MAY IT WAVE!"

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

Uver Yankeedom free, and old Maryland dave; Let Butler enstamp it on the niggers be's stealing And Seward employ It his dispatches in scaling; Let "Abe" take the Stere to button his coat with, And Davis the Stripes to make tickets to role with-'Twill please his Dutch "allies," for, as we all know, They felt the same stripes, when, bare three years

The "Plage" gave the Dutch (now their "chums" at "Hellerne" The choice of endorsing the "Red White and Blue," Or to rate (if venturing on voting at all) Through "billies" and bullets, at the point of the

Though its folds be all recking with blood of the ; And poor murdered bodies of true men and brave:-Still-up with THE FLAC! long, "long may it wave!"

A malle FLAU, Madam; the badge of the FREE! But-I really don't wish it to wave over me; Unce banner of Liberty, and emblem of Right. Tis now but the symbol of tyrannous Might; And though round its fame cluster numberless

It lately has waved but in villancus places. So, I'll leave it to Butler-the great "Picayane"- 1 For Stripes are fit garb for the clown and buffoon;-

I'll leave it to others, our Rulers and Betters,-

(Since Stripes should at all times accompany Fet-To Yobe, for instance, who pries into letters; To the slavers of Rench, and to Wilson's Zouces; The vile scum of cities, the filth of Bridewells, And sending them forward with weapons in hand, To slaughter our citizens-to ravage our land-In the name of TEE FLAG to rob and to murder, And strengthen the Union with battle's red girder I'll leave it to Greely, that mild sage and teacher. To James Watson Webb, and to "Sharpe's Rife"

Let it lend the mad war on Southern Secresion; Let it wave o'er the camp of Frank Blair, the bear.

Whose Atheist hordes, with murder and riot, Rave over Missouri, to keep the State "quiet f" Let it flaunt from its staff, to sper up the real Of the troops in McHenry, that modern Bastile; Let it ware o'er the fortress, where cannon and

Somehow took down into such wee little bits That 'tis wholly non car to Judge Taney's write.

So, "long may it wave?"-but I pray it may be Well washed of these stains, ere it wares over me ! Raltimore County, June 10. Harper's Perry to Baltimore.

Chains in your city! gloom in your air! Come to the hills, free breezes are there! Free from the touch of the craven who cowers, Come to our rocks, where Freedom bath towers!

Come from old Maryland, changed so in tone; Come where the streams no bondage have known! Wildly and proudly, white foaming, they leap, Singing of Freedom, from steep unto steep!

Come from your Monuments; - in their proud shade The tyrants' battalions encamp and parade; Chains in your highways, shame in your bowers,-

Come! for the rock and the rife are ours!

Court of the Confederate States for the District of received from a gentleman asks: "Is it nothing to the present proceedings. Mr. Seward has not Alabama, Hon. William G. Jones, presiding, gives | that a British officer," the captain of a merchant | given a general notification of a blockade, but | irritability and anger against England, and ala rigid exposition of the law of treason, as appli- | vessel, "has been tarred and feathered?" [Laugh- has left it to the naval officers commanding on | ludes to the tone of the Northern press saying that cable to that part of the country. After deliver- ter.] It is all very well for honorable gentlemen each station to declare the several ports blockaded; the Unionists appear to be enraged, because Enging the opinion that the government of the Confederate States is a legitimate and rightful govern
to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions and when the blockade has been instituted it is to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions are laughted in the laughted it is to laughted federate States is a legitimate and rightful govern- [Hear, hear.] "Is it nothing," this gentleman questions that may have to be argued and decided giving offence to either belligerents. ciples which should govern offences committed feathered; nothing that free men of color, British | regularity of the blockade. No doubt the Gov- | horse, "Kettle Drum."

the Confederate States. He says: ment established, they were abrogated and an- i altered by the new government."

And in regard to the legal consequences of a state of war, more especially as applicable to cases of treason, he charges as follows :--

claration of war, is the absolute interdiction of wish to do so. I have received letters from men mand of Admiral Milne. With regard to the law all commercial correspondence, intercourse and on whom I can depend, and they all state that of the United States and of the Southern Confeddealing between the people of the two countries. occurrences such as I have adverted to have al- | eracy as to persons serving in the militia, such The execution of contracts, entered into before the ready taken place, and more will undoubtedly laws vary in the different States of Europe, and and eight hours. war, with a person who is now an alien enemy, follow, unless England adopts a more decided they vary also in the different States of America. and the collection of debts due such an enemy, are | tone. We have no right to sit down and occupy | No doubt the powers of these laws will be exersuspended during the war. All contracts made ourselves exclusively in quarrelling about the cised at the discretion of the several Govern- Monday 10,000 bales, closing quiet. Manchester with an enemy during the war are utterly void. paper duties [laughter] while our fellow-subjects ments, according to the law of nations. I still advices are favorable. Breadstuffs are quiet, closed It is unlawful to draw or purchase a bill of ex- are suffering by hundreds and thousands in the hope that this conflict will be of short duration, | dull. Flour closed dull, and buyers demand a change on an alien enemy, or to remit funds to hands of these savages. him in money or bills, for any purpose, without Mr. B. Osborne-I must, at this early stage, exposed to all the evils of a civil war, I hope no quotations unchanged. The market closed with the express permission of our own Government. protest against the language made use of and the language will be used with regard to it, that will a declining tendency. Provisions are quiet. Beef On a superficial view of the subject, it might seem sentiments expressed by my honorable friend the tend to create exasperation either on one side or is steady. Pork is steady and almost unsaleable. that justice and honesty required the payment of member for Finsbury (hear, bear,) who has alto- the other. a debt due an enemy, notwithstanding the war. gether prejudged this question. He talks of relia-But further reflection must satisfy you that it ble information which he has received from certain Opinions of the French Press on the duce-Sugar is quiet and steady. Coffee is quiet. would be wrong to do so. You do not repudiate | friends of his; but I am also in possession of reliathe debt; at the close of the war you would be | ble information which gives the direct lie to the legally and morally bound to pay it. As good | statements made by the hon, gentleman. (Laughand loyal citizens, you are bound to consider the ter.) I am not only in a position to deny that slavery movement at the North in times gone by, war a just one on our part, and it is your high- any of those outrages have been committed in the and a leaven of ancient prejudice against the South est duty to do all you lawfully can to support | Southern States, but, if this were the proper time, on account of the "peculiar institution." the your own country in such a war. You are I could point to outrages committed by the militia French press has advanced gradually to a more equally bound to do nothing that could aid of New York in one of the Southern States occuthe enemy, or contribute to his resources or | pied by them, where the general commanding, on means of prosecuting the war. By paying a debt | the prefext that one of his men had been poisoned government, or its troops, to enable them to wage | the general order issued by Gen. Butler. Therethe war against your country."

law, all citizens of the United States) improper | and a laugh.)

intelligence. We quote:

telligence is conveyed." Important Debate in the House of Commons on American Affairs.

House or Connous, Tuesday, May 28. Lord John Russell brought up copies of a correspondence with the Government of the United States of America. The noble lord mid: moving that this correspondence should lie upon the table, it may be convenient to the liouse, especially so to the commercial interests in this country, that I should state the substance of the correspondence which has lately taken place with the Covernment of the United States of America with regard to the blockade. On the 19th April. ceded; and on the 27th of April, another notification was issued, announcing that it was intended notification of the establishment and commencement of the blockade, he was told by the Secre-

the correspondence that the blockade is to be noti-Bed in that manner, and that one blockade has already been so notified-viz., that of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina by flag officer Pende- | down. [Hear, hear.[Yes, here's to Tuz File, our banner, star-spangled! gast, who has declared that he is in a situation to make an efficient blockade of those ports. There not to be led away by stories and by letters which Though our Rights are observed, our dear Freedom has been no notification of a similar kind with re- one gentleman has received from another gentle- sentative, has no right to place any obstacle in gard to the ports of the other States which it was man, on whom he places the most implicit reliance, declared were also to be blockaded. The rules, so but who very probably knows nothing more of far as Lord Lyons has been able to ascertain them, | the matter than the gentleman who reads the comand of which be has given an account to Admiral munication with such perfect faith in the accuracy Milne, commanding the squadron in those waters, of its contents. As to the nonsensical trash of \$20 | tion, the chief executive, paralyzed in his moveare, first, that the notification is in each place to being offered by the Confederated States for every be made by the naval officer commanding the man put to death on board an American ship, the equadron or the ships which institute the block- House knows perfectly well that neither letters, ade; and, in the next place, that afteen days are | newspapers, nor accredited information of any kind to be allowed, after the establishment of the block- can at present be received from the South, but is as well as of war." ade, for vessels to come out of the ports. It ap- stopped on the borders. Anything which does pears that whether they were loaded or not at the | see the light is cut into slips and published in the time the blockade was established, provided they New-York papers. Very few communications of come out within fifteen days, their passage is to be | the kind have reached this country, and they are allowed. On the other hand, it is not permitted | principally the State documents which have been by the United States Government that vessels | put forward by the South. I cannot better evi-

when the blockade was instituted. It results from

the purpose of bringing away the property of by referring to the late address of President Davis: British subjects, or the vessels or property of other and I will ask the llouse whether it breather a nations. An application for such permission was | single one of those bloodthirsty, wicked, terrible To those who are mustering thieves from their cells, | made, to which the Secretary of State replied that | opinions (bear, bear,) which my hon friend is if such a facility were granted it would be used anxious to impress on the House as being the docby American citizens wishing to bring away pro- trine of the Southern States. I beg to take this perty. Lord Lyons ends his communication to opportunity of saying that I shall certainly bring Admiral Nilne very properly. He says that if the forward my motion on the subject of the recogniblockade is carried into effect according to the tion of the Southern Confederacy on the 7th of same causes of conflict. The Journal concludes rules established by the law of nations we must | June, when I trust the matter will be fairly discusof course conform to it; and that we can only see | sed, and in the meantime that we shall not throw

Mr. T. I)uncombe—I think that the noble lord ought to inform the liouse what means he has ta- | blockade to which reference has been made, a matken to give protection to British subjects and ter which is very important for the commercial in-British property in the Slave States of America. | terests of the country is involved. The rule, I becommitted upon British subjects in those States. the State of which a neutral who seeks to violate ces complained of by the South; we believe them I understand that the greatest outrages are being | lieve, is this; Public notification must be given to The noble ford may have no information upon a blockade is a member, before he can be held to In charge of the poor Constitution he's swallowed | the subject, but I have this morning received let- have subjected himself to forfeiture of his vessel) ters from persons upon whom I can depend, and | and goods; or actual notice must have been given who have requested me to ask what the Govern- | to the neutral himself. The House will see that ment are doing or intend to do in this matter .- | this is a most important question, because the it There is not the least complaint made against the | tent to sail to a blockaded nort, as to which | Government of the Free States. But in the Con- | neutral merchant has received a notice of blockade, | federated States neither life nor property is safe, | is considered as a violation of neutrality, and t and British subjects who went there with wholly ship will, be accordingly conderaned in the prix sons engaged in this war under such circumstan- | tral ships arriving off those ports would be given ces will be treated as pirates. The mercantile ma- to them when they got there. rine of America, particularly of the Southern | Lord John Russell, who was very indistinctly States, is chiefly manned by Irishmen and Eng- | heard, was understood to say: I cannot give any lishmen, and others from our own colonies, who | further information to my right honorable friend will now be compelled to remain and to enter the with regard to the blockade; but the papers ranks of the belligerents, and if taken, though | the subject will shortly be laid on the table, and they may be loyal subjects of the Queen who when they are submitted the House will be in poswanted to get away, but had not the mount of session of the exact state of the case. But my doing so, under the noble lord's proclamation | right honorable friend will understand that, what-The charge to the Grand Jury of the District they will be treated as pirates. We talk of our ever the form of notification of the blockade may neutrality; we boast of it. A letter which I have | be, there is no former precedent that applies fully |

ment, Judge Jones first proceeds to state the prin- asks, "that a British subject has been tarred and | bereafter in the Prize Courts with regard to the against the laws of the United States, before the subjects, are imprisoned; nothing that men of colo- ernment of the United States has fully considered nial birth are forced to sea in an open boat; others | existing precedents before it took the course it has | despatches say that he is recovering. The Italian secession of Alabama, or in the interval between beld as prisoners, and that Englishmen should be done. With respect to the question of the honorthe secession of Alabama and the ratification of compelled to fight in Pro-Slavery ranks?" At able member for Finsbury, I must say it is found- splendor. Victor Emanuel distributed the new the Constitution for the Provisional Government of this moment there is an advertisement in the news- | ed on rather a vague statement. The particular papers of the Slave States, offering, on the part of case to which he referred is one on which no pro-"At the time of the secession of Alabama, the | the Confederate States, twenty dollars for every | ceedings can be taken. He alluded to the case of criminal laws of the United States were in force in person killed aboard an American vessel.— the master of a merchant ship who was tarred this State-were in fact part of our laws. So far | What a set of savages they must be! Who would | and feathered. It occurred some months ago, as these laws were of a political character, and in- care for going to war with such a people? Do and some weeks before any state of civil war exconsistent with the principles of the new govern- you suppose the people of Canada will submit to isted, when the whole country was at peace. have their fellow-subjects dragged away, and am not sure there was not then some intention of nulled by the change of government. So far as | compelled to fight for Slavery? They will stand | seceding; but no secresion had then taken place, | they were of a general municipal character, and no nonsense and after a time your very neutrality | though there were rumors of it. The master of camped in the suburbs. not inconsistent with the new government, they will lead you into war. The question which I the merchant ship was, in fact, ill-treated by have continued, and will continue, in force, until | have been requested to ask is, whether it is not in- | mob; but the authorities endeavored to arrest the | tended immediately to increase the British squad- | rioters, and our consul stated that the authorities | ron on the Southern coast and to have every ver- | had done everything it was possible to effect. sel examined, so that Englishmen, Irishmen, and | to the steps Her Majesty's Government have taken subjects of our colonial empire, who may be serv- in consequence of the blockade, orders have been ing compulsorily on board American vessels, shall given by the Admiralty to send out some ships of "One of the immediate consequences of a de- have an opportunity of getting away in case they war to atrengthen the squadron under the com- Good firsts 6,000 to 6,200 reis. The shipment

telligence of a trivial and purely private nature, private letters accounts of purucular outrages said question of the earth began to roll over them. This caused the the earth began to roll over them. This caused the committed in America. We know, before there are not be treason. But to give an enemy intellinot be treason. But to give an en gence of the acts, plans or preparations of our will be outrages enough; but of this I think we New York papers are looked into for a reason, and have baried the fortress. government or its officers, or of the movements may be quite assured, that in the North as well as those Sybilline leaves inform the philosophic and disposition of our troops, or ships of war, In the South, and in the South quite as much as Frenchman that "the war is a social necessity;" it | 'Alocmynus, June 11th.—Two small vessels are

continue on good terms with us. In the policy evils, he concludes we must be fools. which the noble Lord has announced—that ot |. The Journal des Debats equally deplores the strict neutrality-I agree as cordially as any other | war, which it considers entirely nacless, though

cation that it was intended to institute a blockade population more extensively educated, probably, have, it is true, the satisfaction of seeing American of the ports of the seven States which had se- than the population of any other country in the vanity receive a severe lesson: but I would like to world, it may jet be possible to surmount the know how that rather unchristian satisfaction MILITARY TEXT BOOK, by L. D. Williams, Illustrated. vast difficulties which have arisen in that country | would give bread to millions of famishing Eurowithout those extensive cruelties which always ac- peans, and how it would contribute to restore ginia. When Lord Lyons applied for an official company a civil war. With that expression of public peace. opinion I wish to make a request—and the House I am sure, will feel that I am only asking what is zation of the confederacy of the United States, reasonable and prudent—that we should avoid, as | discusses the rights of the various States and the

learn to his cost that money—that is to my. a should be sent to ports which are blocksded for | dence the spirit by which they are animated than

that the blockade is sufficient and regular. [Hear, | imputations on one party or the other. (Hear, Mr. Bouverie-In the question of notification t different objects, and under very different circum- | court of the capturing Power. He wished the nostances are compelled to take up arms and fight in | ble lord would state distinctly whether or not the the Pro-Slavery ranks. The noble lord took great | mercantile interests of this country were to undertredit to himself for having issued a proclamation, I stand that a public notification of blockade of the and for declaring that the Foreign Enlistment act | ports to which he had referred would be given; or will be put in force. But, if that be so, all per- | that merely an intimation of the blockade to neu-

and while a great and free State like America is | reduction. Wheat is quiet; prices are easier and

American Crisis. From an expression of sympathy with the anti-

be treason. It is quite immaterial how such in- Nothing could be more unfortunate for the South, dangered, and recalls what Franklin told him in Charleston Mercury of the 6th reports that a prinothing could be more unfortunate for the North, the infancy of our independence—that govern- vateer had captured a Portland brig. The Mobile whatever quarrels there may be between the two ments rest on the consent of the governed. He is and New Orleans boats stopped running on the sections of the American Republic, than that the told further that the war is not for the subjugation 5th. Gen. Twiggs occupies the Martello tower, quarrel should extend to this country. I sel of the Bouth, or the emancipation of the negro, near Bienville bay. confident that we are not more anxious to remain | and in despair at his inability to find a good resat peace with both the sections than they are to son for our plunging into the most terrible of

> member of this House; and I think it would be the entire blame is thrown on the Southern section. well if that policy were not confined merely to the It draws a picture of the distress that will be in-Government, but if individual members of the evitably caused in Europe, not only in England, House were as far as possible to adopt the same but in all or most of the principal manufacturing line of action. [Hear, hear.] It is an unhappy continental towns. The tone of this journal is thing that these dissensions should have arisen; strongly Northern. One extract is worth giving. ', but let us hope, and I hope still, that among a Speaking of cotton, the writer says:-"We would

La Patrie goes over the question of the organia notification, but that it would be made by the much as possible, discussions on matters which I extent of the authority of the central government; different naval commanders at the several ports believe we cannot influence for good [bear, hear], discovers that Mr. Lincoln must rely for the sineway but with regard to which we may create a state of war upon the spontaneous offerings of the peoof feeling, either in the North or South, that will ple, who will soon tire, it is predicted, of parting add to the difficulties of the Government in pre- with their money for such a purpose, and conerving the line of action which they have laid cludes: "If, then, the South, wounded in its terests by the selfish policy of the North, desires Mr. Gregory said—I really must warn the House to constitute itself a distinct confederation, the republican party, of which Mr. Lincoln is the repreto act, has not the means. Without finances. without armies, without administrative concentrapeal to the good angels of the Union,' and be will

> good financial organization-is the sinew of order The Gazette des Tribuneux confines itself to a discussion of the privateering question, in relation to which it takes occasion to remark :- We only feel bound to state that the delivery of letters of ap 22 u marque by the belligerent States of America is i quite lawful, and that the various Powers should recognise the validity of the commissions which |

those States will furnish to their cruisers." The Journal of Havre, a paper of some influence among business men, does not believe the reconstruction of the Union possible, and quotes M. Gaillardet's article in La Presse of a late date, where he speaks of Mr. Seward's declaration to preserve "the same republic, the same constitutional Union," as a declaration to continue the

possible nor desirable. The Courrier du Heure laughs at what it calls the "nnusual and even completely absurd preisnsion" of the United States government, when it declares that it will hold no intercourse with any government which may recognise the independence of the Southern confederacy. The Courrier says :-- "We are not going to discuss the grievanany that from the moment that several sovereign States of the American confederation believed 34 BLACE BARBUES, themselves aggrieved by the federal contract, they had a right to demand the revision or the annulling of the contract, &c. The pretensions of the North are nothing less than the invoking the principle of Divine right; but Divine right is too sick Therepe for us to consent to recognize it in good

LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamer Adriatic. Only Six Days from Port to Port! St. Jonn, June 11.—The steamer Adristic, from

health on the other side of the Atlantic."

Galway on the 5th, has arrived here. The steamer Great Eastern had arrived out. The British Government has decided not to allow the entry of privateers into any of their ports. This was announced by Lord Russell in Parliament on the 3d, saying that government had determined to probabit privateers from bringing prizes into any British port.

It is also stated that France intended adhering . to its law which probibits privateers remaining in port over twenty-four hours to dispose of prizes. The London Times charges the speakers of the late American meeting in Paris with groundless. The Derby stakes had been won by an unknown

national fete was celebrated on the 3d with great Italian colors to the army. The ex-King of Naples has addressed the agents abroad, protecting against the projected Italian loan.

A stormy discussion still continued in the Hungarian Diet at Pesth, on the proposition relative to the address to the Emperor. Accounts from Poland say that a large procession took place at Warsaw on the 3d, but there was no disturbance. The troops were still en-

Accounts from Turkey state that the International Conference have decided to establish in Le-| banon a Christian Government, the chief to be of the religion of the majority of the inhabitants. The Brazil mail had reached Lisbon with dates | NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS. and to be directly dependent on the Porte. from Rio to May 6th. Coffee is quoted as follows:

since last mail have been 159,000 bags, stock RENCY WANTED. The time made by the Adriatic was five days

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL-Tuesday evening .- Cotton-Sales Cheese of all qualities has slightly declined. Lard closed duli at 52a53s. 6d. Tallow is dull. Pro-Rice is steady. Pot Ashes dull at 39s. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow slow of sale. MONEY MARKET .- Consuls closed at 90 a90 ex

Burying a Port. Quite an original method of taking a fort is described in the last number of Blackwood's Magapractical examination of the American question, | rine. In 1696, a large Russian army besieged the with the causes and consequences of the civil war Turkish fort at Arof, which was situated on a to an alien enemy, in time of war, you would be by strychnine, issued an order of the day threat- which has just begun. We have the authority of plain, strongly fortified, and had a small but well manifestly giving him aid and comfort, and place ening to put a slave into every man's house to in- Opinione Nationale for saying that the greater be made to it, and the Turkish cannon swept the it in his power to lend or contribute money to his cite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was part of the French press, including the Mondeur, level with from hail. In this case, the engineering the government organ, have rather succeed at the skill of the Russians was baffled, but Gen. Patrick war against your own country. That such an fore, don't let us be led away by old wives tales government of the Northern section of the United and the only one for whose death it is said he ever and comfort to the enemy, is two plain to admit of dangerous element in this House-I mean the Ex- States, and incline towards the Southern confed- shed a tear, being determined to take the place at doubt. I will not say that it is necessarily and eter Hall feeling. (Hear, hear.) I do hope the eracy. Be this as it may, the tone of the French any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the french and the first by gradual to be a superior of the first by g in all cases criminal. But it would be criminal if feeling of the House will be strongly expressed press is very much like that of the leading English light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, to the leading English light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to you knew, or had good reason to believe, that the against anything like a debate upon this subject money so paid would be used towards prosecuting at the present moment (general cries "Hear, journals, whose leaning is unmistakeably hostile work with spades, throwing up a high circumvallahear;") and the hon, gentleman will not be to Mr. Lincoln's war policy. We have already tion of earth, and advancing nearer and nearer the war against your country.

Correspondents and editors are also reminded tempted to follow my hon, friend, but will rather spoken of the Mondeur, on the authority of one earth wall before them in advance. The men were of the responsibilities they are liable to incur by imitate the judicious silence which the noble lord of the bitterest and most uncompromising enemies | kept in gange, working day and night, the earth furnishing to the enemy (i. e., in the eye of the has always maintained on this point. ("Hear," of the South in France. Let us pass on to the being threws from one to another like the steps of consideration of others less distinguished in posi- a stair, the top gang taking the lowest place every Mr. Bright-I think nothing could be more in- tion, though, it may be, not less formidable in half hour in succession. In five weeks the huge rates. "I say improper intelligence, because giving in- Judicious or more unfortunate than to read from point of ability. Le Constitutionnel takes up the earth wall was carried forward nearly one mile, telligence of a trivial and purely private nature, private letters accounts of particular outrages said question of the war, and after reviewing its ne until it rose to and above the highest ramparts, and

whether public ships or privateers, or any such in the North, there will be the greatest possible clears the atmosphere like a thunder storm." The reported to have appeared on the 6th at the mouth intelligence which might, from its nature, have disposition to avoid anything which can bring Frenchman fails to see a good reason in this, re- of Bienville bay, ten miles from New Orleans,

an influence on the prosecution of the war, would | about a quarrel with this country. [Hear, Hear.] | flects that the liberties of the North are not en- | where the British landed in the war of 1812. The

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ORGANDIES, SHAWLE, Bremeinched and Embruidered Laws HANDERCHIEFS, French CHINTERS. All these let, "ere

bought last week at auctionin New York at large services to the importers, all are new and destrable styles, and will opened on our retail Score MUNDAY MORNING.

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CABINET FURNITURE. No. 47 SOUTH STREET, BALTINORE,

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WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EX-VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CUR-

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

SUPERIXTREDEST'S OFFICE.

CALTERY STATION, BALTINOGE, May 18, 1961. GF Un and after SUNDAY, May 13th, trains on the ROBTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and deputt, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH.

Mall at B.U A. M. Express at 3 30 P. M Harrisburg Accommodation at \$40 P. M. The S.I.S.A. M. truin conserves at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Rullrand; at Hanover Justina WK Hanover and Gengaburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsetile Radrund; at Harrichurg with Pennsylvania Rall read for all murto of the West; also with Lebeson Valley Railrian to New York Denter: at Northumberhad with L. & B. Hall read for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Hunbur; with Philodelphin and Eric Railroad for all parts of Northern Hanner Raffrond. Wrightertile Railmed, and the Lebason Valley Railrand. The S P. M. train makes connections with the Promotivasis Rational for all puris of the West, and direct con-

TRAINS ARRIVE. Mail at 6.30 P. M Express 64 7.45 A. M. Harrisburg Acrommodation of I P. M. For TICKETS and betermetten, apply at the TICKET OF FICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin

nections with New York.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Seperintendent. WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MUNDAY, April 18th, Property Trains for a Philadelphia will leave PRENIDENT STREET DEPUT daily (except femday) as follows, vis:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9 45 A. M., TYKKING MAIL of 445 P. M. ON SUNDAYB at 4.45 F. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Haturdays. A Preight Train, with Passenger Car atterbot, leaves at 5 G M. and 10.50 P. M. MEDIATE POINTS.

. M., stopping at all Stations between Bultimore and Harry de From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 815 A. M., 11.35 PELAWARE MAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTEN-By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.46 A. M. train, dally (except hunday) for Millord, hallebury MUTICE.-All colored persons, whether bonder free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be utiling to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion o WM, CRAWFURD, Agent FOR THE

WEST AND MUTII THE BALTINGRE AND ONIO MAILROAD. On and other April 16th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CANDEN STATION, Malthores-Mall (except Sunday MANA M.; Kapross daily at \$45 P. M.
Note trains go directly for Al.I. PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST. FOR WAT PASSENGERS. Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the \$-37 A. M. train; between Predment and Wheeling take Accommissions train leaving Piedmont at & 10 A. M ; and between tiraften and Parbersburg, take the R.I. A. M. and S.D. P. M. tram from Balti THE PREDERICE TRAIN leaves Bultimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M THE ELLICHTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at II and 4.40 and 7.00 P. M.

A. M., and 1.45 and 2 to P. M., and Ellerott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., FUR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH Leaves Baltimore at 4 00 and 9 10 A. M. and 3 10 and 3:00 P. M. (In Sundays at 4 to A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 243 and 5.45 P. M. Un Hunday 6 at 245 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Maltimore and the arread and third from Washington contact with trains on the Assessalis road. For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. RNGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket W. P. KXITII.

Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT FOR PREDERICKSBURG, TIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RITER. The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. PAIRBARE, leaves Builtmore, from her besth, at heedbam's pier, light street what h ETERY PRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'chat, and returned leaves Fredericksburg KVERT TUESDAY MORNING, at 1 o'clock, or immediately after the atrical of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Storping at all the regular

Landings on the Kappuhannink river guing and returning, to

had and receive freight and juneragers. THE VIRGINIA I to comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Haltimorn, interested in the trade, and by merchants and tarmers realiting in the country burdering on the Rappahanuck, for the express purpose of Leeping & Brat class manuer on the route. During the utator the formant deck has been enclosed, thus attording complete protection for borses and other live stock. Curringes of all sizes can be taken on board and curried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her stateroom and berth accommoniations are large and commodium, and ber capacity for treight extendire. As a summerger and freight bout she has no superior on the waters of the Through freight received to Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf. By Freight received on board of the Riesmer Wednesdays and Theredoys, and on Fridays up to 3 a rivel. F. M. For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on beard, or to M. J. CAPRON & Co., Agenta, No. 27 Boule's what Selimore.

P. SLACUHTER, Procident, Fredrickshing, Va.

Plum Point,

departure of the Bosts.

Panage to Patrisent River ...

Fair Haven.

NOTICE-CHANGE OF DAYS TO The sectors GEORGE WEEKS and MARY WARHING-TON will leave Beltimore for the l'attagent Kiver on the follow-Baturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1961, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing duert, and continue during the eraum. Returning every Monday Wednesday and Ratnesday. The bent leaving Hill's Landing on Municip and Wednesday will be The Materday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedick leaving Benedict Saturday naturing at 6 o'clock for The above Stramers will call at all the world landings on the River, also at Pair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning. Freights received up to 50 clock on the days pretions to the

T- FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXAN-DRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTO MAC RIVER LANDINGS. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Hauren, will leave Commerce street wharfou SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'cleck, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Putomac Freight received from Friday morning until three n'cluck on CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent. FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS - Steamer CECH, leaves Lacht ourset wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Mondayleaving Bouth River at To'clobk and West River at So'clock, WM. T. BICE, Captala. P. S .- For Sanatiras River every Tuesday and Fralis more ing at To'clock, returning same day, leaving theorgetown at

164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay 4a Involves, aworn to by consignors, must accommon all Golds THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. Baltimore, March 20, 1861

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Baltiman and Fredericksburg Steambant Company's dem-Iron Steamer LANIAN, W. B. Kirman, Captalo, leaves Raltimore from her whath foot of fouth street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clink, P. M. BPFor information, freight or passage, apply to Font of South street, Bullimore, or ADAMS & FRENCH

ENGRYPHEN MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALL XANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILEDAD, by which George will be formarried to all people on the Southwestern Railronds with great expedition, at races as fow as any other route. For rates and other intermetion and if to CHARLES WORTHINGTON.

d'ammerce street Wharf TORUCLAMATION. STATE OF MARYLAND, EXPOUNTE CHAMPER & Frederick City, May 2, 1961. WHEREAR. The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 15th day of Arril, 14th, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the Fourth day of July, eighteen bundred and eints one, And whereas, by section 76, of atticles 35, of the Code of Pub He General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to l order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Con-

grees for this State, to fill vacancies how existing. Now, therefore, I, Thomas Hothinar Bicks, Governor of Maryland do by this, my proclamation, designate and ap-POLITHURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1961, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States --- tilren under my hand and the theat Seal of the SEAL. Mate of Mary land, at the cay of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and well-one. DEAD THE SOUTHERN SPY!

READ THE SOUTHERN SPY ! READ THE SOUTHERN SPY READ THE SOUTHERN SPY READ THE SOUTHERN SPY! READ THE SOUTHERN BPY

M. H. UMBAUGH

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