News by Telegraph.

publication of sufficient information to disclose its

purposes to the public South as well as North.—

be done, and yet it is unwilling to exclude the

understanding, which will relieve the Government

I above it will be recollected that the late order of

delivery and the person addressed offers to pay

it may be obtained upon payment of postage.

to the Postmaster at Louisville the following:

The Volunteer Battalion near the Chain Bridge,

Sr. Louis, June 14.—The steamers Jenuary and

Swan, of the Missouri river expedition, passed

Hermann, about 80 miles above here, at 4 o'clock.

and the steamer Louisians, also belonging to the

expedition, passed Washu, 30 miles this side of

llermann, about the same hour. The 2d regiment,

under Col. Boernstein, went out the Pacific Rail-

road this afternoon, fully provided with camp

Vote of Tennessee for Secretaion.

No doubt exists that the people of Tennessee !

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS. &c.

CHEMICALS, &c.

36 S. Charles Street.

T. C. S. PERGESON.

MANUFACTURED

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ET COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE.

From the Nashville Union and American, 11th

Secoded States to be immediately forwarded to the

Vol. 1. No. 48.

## The South.

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

Proclamation of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. Than a child, and his incompetency caused us to We give below the proclamation, in full, of (jor. Jackson, of Missouri, stating the grounds | point, our repulse was what I call a palpable defor his recent action, the telegraphic reports being \ much garbled.

JEFFERMON CITY, Mo., June 12, 1861. To the l'emple of Missouri: - A series of unprotoked and unparalleled outrages have been indicted upon the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of fessing to act under the authority of the United States Government. The solemn ensetments your legislature have been nullified, your volunterry have been taken prisoners, your commercial with your eister States has been suspended, your trade with your own fellow-citizens has been and is subjected to the increasing control of an armed mildiers, jenceful citizens have been imprisoned without the warrant of law, unoffending, defenceless men, women and children have been ruthleasty shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities have been benjed upon your State and yourselves. To all these outrages and indignities, you have submitted with patriotic forhearance, which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these grievous wrongs to attempt still

holder and more daring usurpation. It has been my earnest endeavor, under all these embarrassing circumstances, to maintain the peace ders the devolating effects of civil war. With that | several weeks ago, to arrange with General Harney, commanding the Federal forces in this State, terms of agreement by which the peace of the State might be preserved. On the 21st of May they came to an understanding which was made public. The State authorities have faithfully labored to carry out the terms of that agreement. The Federal (jovernment, on the other hand, has not only manifested a strong disapprobation of it, by the instant dismissal of the distinguished officer, who, on its part, entered into it, but at once began, and has unremittingly carried out a system of hostile operations, in utter contempt of that agreement and

in reckless disregard of its own pledged faith. The acts have latterly portended civil war and | ing letter from Fortrum Mouroe, written by one of revolution so unmistakably, that I resolved to the Zouaves: make one further effort to avert these dangers from you. I therefore solicited an interview with Brigadier General Lyon, commanding the Federal ermy in Missouri. It was granted, and waiting went to St. Louis, accompanied by Major General

them this proposition: That I would disland the State Guard and break up its organization; that I would disarm all companies which had been armed by the State; I that I would pledge myself not to attempt to organize the militia under the Military bill; that no arms or munitions of war should be brought into the State; that I would protect all citizens equally in all their rights, regardless of their political opinions; that I would suppress all insurrectionary movements within the State: that I would renel all attempts to invade it from whatever quarter and by whomsoever made, and that I would thus maintain a strict neutrality in the present unbappy contest and preserve the peace of the

And I further proposed that I would, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the United States troops to carry out these pledges. All this I proposed to do upon condition that the Federal Government would undertake to disarm the Home Guard, which it has illevally armed throughout the State, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State not occupied by

them at this time. Nothing but the most earnest desire to avert the borrors of a civil war from our beloved State would . bare tempted me to propose these humiliating terms. They were rejected by the Federal officers. They demanded, not only the disorganization and disarming of the State militia, and the nullification of the military bill, but they refused to disarm their Home Guard, and insisted that the Federal Government should enjoy an unrestricted right to move and station its troops throughout the State, whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary, either for Government or for repelling invasion. And they | version of the late severe engagement at Great | take a leaf in this present emergency out of the | home of Andrew Jackson, where his remains rethe protection of the loyal subjects of the Pederal plainly announced that it was the intention of the Bethel. One of its correspondents thus writes books of the Southern Confederacy. Who com- pose to guard the soil from description, has given Administration to take military occupation, under these pretexts, of the whole State, and reduce it,

as arowed by General Lyon himself, to the exact condition of Maryland. The acceptance by me of these degrading terms would not only have sullied the honor of Missouri, but would have aroused the indignation of every brave citizen, and precipitated the very conflict which it has been my aim to prevent. We refused to accede to them, and the conference broke up.

Fellow citizens-All my efforts toward conciliation have failed, and we can hope for nothing from the justice or moderation of the agents of the Federal Government in this State. They are energetically hastening the execution of their bloody and revolutionary schemes for the inauguration of a civil war in your State, by armed bands of lawless invaders, for the overthrow of your State i Government and for the subversion of those liberties which that Government has thought to protect, and they intend to exert their whole power to subjugate you, if possible, to the military des- ble party-and both tally so nearly that their potism which has usurped the powers of the Fed-

eral Government. Now, therefore, I, Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri, do, in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested the same facts, and still another says: in me by the Constitution and laws of this State. issue this my proclamation, calling the Militia of panies, just from the field of battle, reports a heavy the active service of the State, for the purpose of known. We had one of our picket guards taken repelled a French squadron of two 74 gun ships, Used by Woolen, Course, State, for the purpose of known. We had one of our picket guards taken repelled a French squadron of two 74 gun ships, Used by Woolen, Course, State, for the purpose of known. reselling said invasion, and for the protection of and one man killed; several wounded. The ene- a frigate and brig. the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of my took one of our batteries, but were soon routthis State. And I carneetly exhort all good citie ed by a charge from the North Carolina Regiment. Fort Trinidad, drove off an English 74 gun ship gens of Missouri to rally under the flag of their State for the protection of their endangered homes and firesides, and for the defense of their most sa- !

cred rights and dearest liberties. arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation. tion, which will, at the proper time, express your sovereign will, and that, in the meantime, it your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government.

your first allegiance is due to your own State, and Gregory, cried out, "I know you are friends! and that you are under no obligation whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military dessway of its wicked ministers in this State. No my prisoner!" at the same time calling upon his or rigging may be damaged so as to render her potism which has inaugurated itself at Washingbrave and true-hearted Missourian will ober the inen to fire. out ignominiously the invaders who have dared gnard, and twenty-five of Capt. Dowell's comto invade the soil which your labors have made | mand, some eighty steps in the rear, also fired. fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes.

CLAIBORKE F. JACKSON. (Signed) so that with the ordinary expenses of the Govern- borseback, and the balls whizzed far above his were considered almost insurmountable difficulment, we may safely put down our national ez- head. In their retreat the Northerners carried ties. He is confident that when he attempts to peners at this time at the rate of \$365,000,000 a their dead and wounded in two carts and a buggy take Fort Pickens the effort will be secressful.—
year, or \$1,000,000 a day.—[N. F. Times.] to Hampton. The prisoner was sent to Yorktown. Richmend Enquirer, June 8th.

Battle of Great Bethel-Account by a Volunteer Rugaged in it. [Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

CAMP DIX, FORTRESS MONROR, June 10, 1861.-I have at last some interesting though not very good news to communicate to you. Yesterday morning the camp was called to arms by beat of drum lut four o'clock, to march, where, we knew not. We were supported by the Second, Third, Fisth and Seventh regiments, but no artillery: Colone Duryae's Zouaves were sent in advance about two hours ahead: but the General who had command of our brigade knew no more about his business suffer the way we did without gaining one single leat. We marched about ten miles through a road closed on each side, with thickly-set trees, when auddenly the enemy's latteries opened upon us. Good God! what a fire. One lieutenant and one orderly sergeant was killed at the first discharge. I They used rifled cannon, and their rifle balls came crashing through the trees, scattering the branches and stumps among us. Our men perer flinched its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, pro- ther marched steadily on, under a broiling sun. can perer forget the sight. It was terrific. Here and there we would meet some of Duryen's men lying. some dead and some dying. We passed one leg and one hand which had been torn to pieces by those rifled cappon. We marched up a lane directly opposite the Southern batteries, and there—shame to our General—he exposed us to a most raking i fire of shot and shell for some time. We halted immediately in front of a picket fence, which we were ordered to tear down: we did so, and were PAYS: of the State, and avert, if possible, from our bot- in our men's eves. To have taken that battery Washington's cavalry at the battle of Eutaw and there is great activity at the shops in preparobject in view, I authorized Major General Price, tillery; but we had only one single six-pounder, lina troops have departed within three days for

A Zonave Account of the Fight at Great

good order, leaving about forty on the field.

accounts and false statements, made by some of tion, who raised the famous "Hampton Legion" as these jupers state, we were repulsed with but a inerrice in the war of 1812, and the example is im-Price. We had an interview with General Lyon loss of 30 or 40 killed, every thinking man must itsked to the letter by the third generation.

and Col. F. P. Blair, jr., at which I submitted to have that we were the most arrant cowards on earth. Such was not the case. We fought bravely, and did not leave the field until after the numher of killed and wounded proved to us that further attempts would be destructive. We had some 4.500 men. The number of the enemy is not known, as they fought behind some earthworks .---Their number could not have been great, for the

works were of no extent. Their batteries were so well served, as to render it impossible for us to ernes the stream, which was some 50 or 60 feet wide. We were exposed to a galling fire for some 2 or 3 hours, and only left the field when our men were falling in numbers from the deadly shots licans proclaim that Pierce must be shot! They to believe that a considerable number of Confedpoured upon us. The defeat was a disgraceful but a complete was and no anidier wishes to mince the matter, for the officers are to blame for the it competent manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Our loss has been severe, and it is an insult to tell us that we were repulsed with but 100 killed and wounded. We have suffered too ! much from the incompetency of our officers, and do not wish to be insulted by lies of the press reference to our want of courage. We stood a killed and wounded some 300 of our men.

murderous fire for three hours, and were driven ; lack by an enemy we could not see, but who was then time for us to retreat, and if that retreat our officers were incompetent to perform their of Mass., is pushing them on. duties. Lieut. Greble and his regulars behaved gallantly, but the fire of the rebels was too well directed to make any impression. One thing is certain-their pieces must have been served by good men, for, though few in number, they were fired with great rapidity.

A Southern Account. The Richmond Dispatch has a brief Southern from Jamestown Island, June 10th:

We have just received at this post intelligence to this effect: that Col. Magruder's command, 2,200 strong, stationed at the Bethel, on the line letween York and Elizabeth City counties, was attacked to-day by from 3,000 to 4,000 federal troops, who were repulsed with a loss of 300 men . in killed and wounded, while we only lost five on . our side. Our loss was from the Nottaway Cavalry alone, whose horses, it seemed, mired in attempting to pass from the attack of an overwhelming force to the rear of Magruder's redoubt. The

object of the federal forces seems to have been to fall upon the force at Yorktown, and in their route were compelled to pass Magruder's lines .-The battle lasted several hours, and the discharges of cannon were heard at this place very distinctly. Our brave hors were following up the victory when dispatches were sent out. We have pretty i much the same report from two sources—one direct from the mene of action by a perfectly relia- Martello, in the island of Corsica. truth, with some slight modifications, may be re-

crived with perfect confidence. Another correspondent, at Grove's Island, states

Dr. Vaughan, first lieutenant of one of the com-

The Disputch has also the following account of | and a bomb vessel. a skirmish two days previous to the engagement: On Saturday afternoon, Capt. McDowell's com-In issuing this, my proclamation, I hold it to pany from Asheville, N. C., 100 strong, were out be my solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is on a reconnoitering expedition, with Lieutenant still one of the United States, and that the Execu- Gregory and ten men some distance in advance. tive Department of the State Government does not | Coming within a mile and three-quarters of Hampton, they encountered 200 of the enemy on a simi-That power has been wisely rested in the Conven- lar expedition, who also had an advance guard in front. Lieut. G. and his guard of ten men approached within thirty-five steps of the enemy, when a parley took place between them, each party endeavoring to quiz the other. Finally, But it is equally my duty to advise you that large man of the enemy, who stood near Lieut. belong to the Second New York Regiment!". whereupon Lieut, G. placed his pistol near the New Yorker's head and exclaimed, "Drop your

The order was obeyed by Lieut. Gregory's The Northerners returned the fire, but none of our nen were injured. From twelve to fiften of the that post on the 1st inst., and arrived in Richmond II F. ALBERTI & CO., Northerners were killed and wounded by this dis-Cost of the WAR .- According to the verbal charge, and Lieut. Gregory secured the prisoner. statement of Gen. Scott last week, there are now Captain McDowell, observing the retreat of the and spirits, and the army as well supplied, and in under arms and in the pay of the United States Northern party, thought it prudent to withdraw admirable condition. 220,000 men. To maintain this army after its his command, as a large body of federal troops equipment, will require \$1,000,000 annually to were within half a mile, and our little handful Bragg, the distinguished officer in command at each regiment, or \$220,000,000 a year. The Navy would have fallen an easy prey. The Northern Pensacola. General Bragg has the entire confiwill require, in addition, at least half that sum, soldiers fired very badly. Lieut. Gregory was on dence of officers and men, and has overcome what

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Adjourned Special Session. Franceick, June 14. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Scott reported a bill repealing the 783d section of article 4th of the code, and substituting therefor another, authorizing mortgagees, their | Portions of its plans for the movement of the assignees, &c., to make the affidavit of their mort- | troops have thus been made known, and enabled gage claim before the judges mentioned in the sec- | the rebels to frustrate the successful execution of tion, or any justice of the peace for the county or | them. This it is no longer disposed to allow to

Mr. Scott also reported a bill authorizing the | press from the advantages afforded by the telegraph sheriff of Baltimore, clerks of the courts, &c., to | and therefore is reluctant absolutely to prohibit | Wrightenile Relived; as Heritaburg with Francy Ivanta Rail send out their fees on execution at any time dur- | the transmission of desputches for publication. view of this state of things it is suggested that the ing the year. Passed. Also, a bill relating to the collection of the fees due the clerks of the editors of the leading journals in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities, immediately courts, register of wills, &c. Passed.

Mr. McClearly, from the joint special committee | meet at Washington and come to some mitafactory on mileage, reported in favor of allowing a per from further embarrassment, and yet afford the diem to the members and officers of both Houses press all the facilities it can reasonably desire un during the recess. The report was opposed Messrs. Kessler, Ford and Briscon. Mr. Maxwell, from the same committee, substituted a minority report, allowing for mileage

spoke on the Dennis resolutions. SENATE. The Senate, after the passage of several bills, adjourned until Monday.

From South Carolina.

The order of the day being taken up. Mr. Fiers

only, which was upanimously adopted.

A letter from Charleston to the N. Y. Ilay Book

then ordered to charge the battery. One single | Troops are continually leaving for Virginia. are. regiment to charge 20 rifled cannon in line, and The Washington Light Infantry went off to the Francis W. Rice, a correspondent of the newswould not be a man left to tell the tale. We were try was formed in 1807 by the illustrious states | wall. and there for one hour and forty minutes we were figured in the war of 1812, went through the Minister to Austria was to-day changed to that of exposed to that awful fire; the balls sang 'Dixie,' Florida war, was on Sullivan's Island during Minister to China. and ploughed up the ground in front and behind the battle of Fort Sumter. The company is the There have been no arrivals or departures at the us. The shells tore up the sand and scattered it custodian of the flag borne by Colonel William | Navy Yard to-day. Six steamers are at the wharf, | the real we ought to have had two latteries of flying at- Springs. Three more regiments of South Caro- ing guns and ammunition. served by eight regulars and one lieutement, who, theseat of war. The South Carolinians in Vir two miles above Georgetown, are making fine proby a cannon ball, which carried away the back sand usen, viz: Gregg's, Kershaw's, Jenkins', part of his head, scattering his brains over our dector's cont, who was helping to carry a wound
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decto dector's cont, who was belying to carry a wound- start, Col. Rion's, 1,000 strong, and the Hampton case of necessity. From what is known of the ed man off the field. As soon as the regulars saw Legion, 1400 strong. By the end of next week movements of Col. Stone's command, they are to when one of our companies took it home. We troops from this little State in Virginia. The Second Ohio Regiments broke camp to-night and kersburg, take the 2.13 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. train from Baltitheir lieutenant killed, they deserted their gun, there will be 10,000 well drilled and equipped protect the line of the Potomac. The First and were obliged to bear a retreat, which we did in other regiments raised by the State will probably passed into Virginia. The New York Seventy- THE PREDERICK TRAIN leaves Balumere at 130 F. M. remain here for the present, as the War Depart- First Regiment to-day arrested a spy at the Navy and Frederick at 140 A. M. ment has no use for them just now. The Hamp- | Yard. The letters on his cap indicate that he is a ton Legion, which I have mentioned, consists of member of the Piscataway (Maryland Rifles. The New York Day Book publishes the follow- several companies of heavy and light infantry, flying artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. commander is Col. Wade Hampton, of Columbia, one of the wealthiest planters in the State. It is As a soldier ready to serve my country, I feel a curious fact, that the grandfather of this gentleinyself constrained to protest against the garbled man was the Col. Wade Hampton of the Revoluthe northern papers concerning the fight at Big of those days. His father, also a Col. Wade all questions of personal and official dignity, Bethel. Such reports do us great injustice. If, Hampton, raised another "Hampton Legion" for

> Discutisfaction in the Camp. We take the following letter from the New York

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Pierce, of Massachusetts, is I regiments of Iowa Volunteers are encamped at Governor Andrew. He is a Republican, and halls | have been concentrated at Hannibal, No., by orfrom North Bridgewater, in the county of Ply- I der of General Lyon, for the purpose of holding mouth. General Butler is censured here for en- | North Missouri and checking Gov. Jackson's trusting the command of 5,000 men to such a movements in that region. It is said that a nor-General. Everybody asks why did not Butler I tion of this force will be sent to Lexington and St. head the detachment himself? The ultra Repub- | Joseph. The News also says there is good reason | ly in the war. The ultra wing of the Republicatin Indian country, and in Northern Texas, for an party are moving beaven and earth to effect a Newtown Lead Alles and Missouri to seize the ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER. change in the Cabinet. They desire to replace af Gov. Jackson the moment he invites them. Mr. Seward by Charles Sumner, Mr. Cameron by Montgomery Blair. A large force is now here for this express purpose, comprising a large corps of fanatics from several States. They avail them-

selves of the unfortunate affair at Great Bethef with avidity to support their attack upon the Secretary of War. It behoves the friends of Seward and Cameron to be on their guard against the machinations of these men. Governor Andrew. enemy from concentrating. The affair at Great Bethel causes, of course, much conversation in all circles. The appointment of politicians, without military experience, to command armies, is now found to be a great

blunder, as has been all along predicted. There | clared her independence of the federal government are at least one hundred majors and captains of by a most overwhelming and decisive majority. the United States army better qualified to be Gen- | The indications, as judged by the returns received erals than almost any of the recent appoint- here, are that the majority will not fall below ments. Since, fas est ab hoste deceri-we may 70,000 to 80,000. The Hermitage District, the mands their armies? Not inexperienced politi- a unanimous vote for separating from the despocians "who pever set a squadron in the field," tism of the Black Republicans. but accomplished officers who have seen service in Mexico, Texas and Oregon.-There must be a change of policy, in this respect, on the part of moreans have laid out that intense doughface, our government, or the unfortunate affair at Great | Henry Winter Davis, cold-intensely cold. Even Bethel will be repeated, ad municum, to the end of the Federal bayonets in Maryland could not save

Attack of Florts Upon Land Batteries. An attack by water upon a land battery has fate is a brilliant warning for those who on the rarely succeeded; never, indeed, when the land | soil of Maryland, may be disposed to imitate his batteries have been properly manned and effect- career .- N. Y. Day Book. ually used. The following are instances: In 1792, a large French squadron attacked the small and dilapidated fortification at Cagliari, and

were defeated. In 1794, two English ships, with 106 guns, were repelled by one gun in harbette and a garriron of 30 men, at a little village in the bay of

In 1797, Nelson's whole fleet was repelled by the few guns in the buttery of Santa Cruz, in In 1798, the French flotilla of 52 dwigs and gun boats and 7,000 men was repelled by an English TV

redoubt on the island of Marcoa, with 250 men In 1803, the English garrison of Diamond Rock. the State, to the number of fifty thousand, into loss on the side of the enemy-number not exactly | near Port Royal Bay, with 100 men and 15 guns,

> in 1808, a French land battery of 3 guns, near In 1814, Fort Frederick, upon the Scheldt, with

one howitzer, successfully resisted the attack of a French 80 gun ship. In 1776, Fort Moultrie, with only 26 guns, rerelled the British fleet of 270 guns. In 1814, a barbette battery of one 4 pounder and

two 18 pounder guns, at Stonington, repelled a British fleet of 134 guns. In a battery, the guns are fired from an immovable platform, and can be accurately simed. The earth or stone wall is impenetrable and incombine

tible. The men are protected. In a ressel the guns and men are concentrated. and hence much expresed. The guus are fired from an oscillating deck, in consequence of the inotion of the water, and hence lose their range. The sides are but frail bulwarks, whose splinters musket, or I'll blow your brains out! You are more destructive than shot, while her rudder

> Affairs at Pensacola. Cot. W. B. Starke, who has been connected with

the army at Pensacola for three months past, left yesterday. He reports Gen. Bragg in good bealth

Col. Starke speaks in the highest terms of Gen.

Wassington, June 14.—The Government finds SUPERINTREDEXT'S OFFICE. itself seriously embarrassed in the management of CALTERY STATION, MALTINOGE, May 18, 1861. the present military campaign by the premature

nections with New York.

ar-to and after RUXDAY, May 18th, trains on the MORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depurt, until further notice, from CALVERY STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH. MAR ALRIS A. M. Express at 3 39 P. M. Harrisburg Accommedation at \$40 P. M. on the Western Maryland Railrend; at Hanever Jearthus with

and Greet about Rallroads; at York with York and read for all parts of the West, also with Lebuson Valley Hallroad to Kaw York presert at Korthumberhard with L. & B. Rak road for Kingston and all warts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Eric Ratirond for all parts of Northern Hamptor Ratiouse, Wrightstille Relivent, and the Lobance Valley Ratirood. The S P. M. train makes connections with the

Mail at 6.30 P. M Express at 7.6 A. M. der the circumstances. As explanatory of the Harrisburg Accommedation at 1 F. M. For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF he Postmaster General required letters from the JAS. C. CLARKE, Pereriorentes slead letter office, but this is not intended to cover

cases where the letter has arrived at its place of PHILADELPHIA United States the postage due them. In such cases SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPUT daily Postmaster General Blair has to-day despatched ezerat Kandut) at follotta, tid : EXPRESS TRAIN M & BA. M. WAY MAIL M. M. M. EYRKIKU MAIL M 4 45 P. M. "The order requiring mail matter coming from ON SUNDAYS at \$45 P. M. only. All trains connect with disloyal States to be held for postage was not in-New York Trains except 4,45 P. M., on Buturdays. A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at \$ 60 P. M., stopping at all Muthoss between Bultimore and Harre de tended to prevent delivery upon payment of post-

Free PHILADRIPHIA to BALTIMORR at & B. A. M. IL.S. an unknown force! If we had ever charged there North last week. The Washington Light Infan- paper press, has been appointed consul at Aspin- DELAWARE RAILEGAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTER-MEDIATE POINTS. then ordered to lie on our faces on the hot sand, man, William Lowndes, its first Captain. It The appointment of Hon. Anson Burlingame as 2.66 A. M. train will except Mandey) for Mulbert, Salubary and them for one home and force or instance. And intermediate stations.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether hand or free, will be required to bring some responsible white personal, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a braid

> FOR THE THE BALTINURS AND ORIO RAILKOAD.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Master of Transportation.

THE ELLICATT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Beltimore at 1 FOR WARHINGTON AND THE SOUTH M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 5.25 and 7:30 A. M., and 245 and 245 P. M. On Sundays at 245 P. J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Cambon Station, or at the Ticket

I. M. CULE, General Ticket Agent.

cquipage and munitions of war. It is conjectured ! NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS TO that this regiment will embark on the steamer Each THE PATUXENT RIVER. City of Louisians at Hermann, and follow the The meners GEORGE WREEN and MARY WARRINGexpedition under Gen. Lyon. Under a guarantee ing days: protection from the Federal Government the inturday, Tuesday and Thoroday, commenting Saturday Pacific Railroad Company are taking energetic morateg, June 1st, 1881, at 6 o'clock, for Ilill's Landing direct, measures immediately to repair the bridges on | Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The that road. The Evening News learns that two | mattering little Landing on Menday and Wednesday will be The Resurday beat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for one of the unfortunate political appointments of Keokuk, and that 400 lilinois troops from Quincy | Resetted, leaving Benedict Haturday morning at 6 o'clock for Freights received up as \$ o'clock on the days previous to the Panuage to Patezret River ..

Fair Haven. are excessively indignant that one of their own erate troops are assembled in Arkansas, in the FOR FEEDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNISS, of Cooling, all the Political lestes Fredericksburg EVERT TURSUAT MORNING, at 3 ALEXANDRIA, June 14 .- A slave belonging i a'clork, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars Maryland, who fled here and took up his abode from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular among the Zouaves, was delivered up to his owner. had and receive freight and passengers.
this afternoon, on producing proper proofs. The this afternoon, on producing proper proofs. The

Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredemilitary railroads are being pushed forward with great rapidity. Active military movements here | chasts and farmers residing in the countre bredering on the are predicted on the strength of the news received from Harper's Ferry, in order to prevent the besteen enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses heard and carried under deck without taking of the wheels. medium, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a powerger and freight bust she has no superior on the waters of the Through freight received to Beltimore, and charges paid by the highest sovereign act of her people, have de-L.J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf. 67- Preight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agenta,

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on the houthwestern Railrands with great expedition, at fates For race and other information apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON. him, nor the presence of his old friend "Union | Slide" Banks. Davis is a brilliant example of a Since Banks. Davis is a prilliant example of a fort class toady to Abolition fanaticism, and his Extensed south RIVERS -theorem CECIL beaves Light outert what on every WEDNERDAY and BATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Mondayleaving Houth River at I o'clobb and West River at 9 o'clork, direct for Baltimore. P. S .- For Sumairas River every Tuesday and Pristay more.

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