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All communications should be addressed to the *Publisher of The South*.

The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 59. Baltimore, Friday Evening, June 28, 1861.

The South.

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

From Virginia.

Richmond papers of Wednesday have been received, from which we make the following extracts:

President Davis has conferred a commission of Major General on Bishop Polk, of the diocese of Louisiana. Bishop Polk is a graduate of West Point, and was a cotemporary of Gens. Lee, Johnston and other eminent military characters in command of our armies. We hear that President Davis has also bestowed a commission of Brigadier General on Col. Magruder. Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, of the provisional army of Virginia, (late of Maryland,) was yesterday assigned to duty as inspector general of the several camps in the vicinity, and entered on the immediate discharge of the duties of his office.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says

From an officer in one of the companies stationed at Manassas Junction, who arrived here on Monday, we have obtained the following particulars of matters at that point.

Troops are arriving in large numbers every day, which are being thrown forward, and for miles around every point is occupied by them—many of them almost within the enemy's line. Col. Gregg's command has advanced to Fall's Church, seven miles this side of Alexandria. The federal troops vacated the position a short while before the South Carolinians reached it. Latham's Battery and the Richmond Howitzers are now at a point about six miles below the Junction.

The Jeff. Davis Guards, of this city, and the Clifton Grays, of Campbell, have been transferred from Col. Preston's regiment to that of Col. Garland's. Col. Preston's regiment has been ordered to Occoquan. Nothing was definitely known of the intended movements of Gen. Beauregard.

Three companies of Natchez Howitzers left the city yesterday by the early train for the entrenched camp on the top of the Blue Ridge. They have nine rifled cannon, which added to those already at the camp, make the total of 23. Two regiments arrived yesterday from Georgia, one infantry and one rifles—1,900 men—and camped at Buchanan's Springs. They go to-morrow to Camp Steuben, ready to meet the enemy—though they are only armed with old flint muskets.

The 23d Regiment of Louisiana infantry were yesterday despatched in great haste to Weldon to meet the enemy. This company is very handsomely equipped, and will perform first rate service.

Thirteen Columbiads were shipped yesterday for Warwick, and forthwith put in position.

The President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has taken $40,000 of Confederate bonds and $17,000 of Treasury notes at par.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

On Tuesday the ordinance interdicting the payment of interest on the bonds of the State held by the public enemies of the Commonwealth was taken up, and further discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The passage of the ordinance was earnestly advocated by Messrs. Barbour, of Culpeper; Conrad, of Frederick, and Treadway, upon the ground mainly that the payment of the interest at the time would be a contribution of means to Lincoln to prosecute his war against the South. Messrs. Montague, Macfarland, Garrison, Scott and others, urged that the credit of the State would be ruined, and that any refusal on the part of a government to pay its indebtedness to an enemy was in violation of international law.

Mr. Fisher submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee on the constitution be directed to inquire whether George W. Thompson, a judge of the twentieth circuit court in this State, has been guilty of treasonable conduct, or other conduct such as will justify his removal from office.

The cargo of sugar and molasses which was captured by the *Savannah*, in the Maine brig *Joseph*, was taken from Georgetown, S. C., to Charleston, and sold for $40,000.

Fifty hhds. tobacco were offered at the Exchange yesterday morning, and sold at high figures, ranging in prices from $4.50 to $9.50 per hundred. We are assured, by a gentleman in the trade, that there is a demand for about from 40 to 50 hhds. a day, for which as high prices are being paid as at this time last year. Good English shipping tobacco is in the best demand. There is little or none in market. A "glut" would of course bring down prices.

A fatal case of Asiatic cholera occurred at Camp Lee last Tuesday. The victim was a Texan. He was buried yesterday with military honors in Shockoe Hill Cemetery.

FROM PENSACOLA.

We heard yesterday (says the New Orleans *Delta* of the 18th) from Bragg's camp. The army is in a good state of health and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and Bragg's resources and means of assault largely augmented. The enemy, too, has not been inactive. Two new batteries have been thrown up on the island near the fort. The rumor of a large increase of the enemy's force is not confirmed. There were arrivals of new troops, but they were to supply the places of those who had served out their enlistments or who had to be discharged on account of sickness. Gen. Bragg has been largely reinforced by the accession to his staff of Gen. Walker, of Georgia, one of the most gallant and capable officers in the army of the late United States, who is second in command of the army at Pensacola.

A spy was taken in the Pensacola navy yard a few nights since, in the act of exchanging signals with Pickens by means of lanterns. He was put in irons, but obstinately refused to give any account of himself.

Maryland.

Maryland is in a bad case. She lagged behind when wisdom and patriotism upbraided her hesitation and delay, pointed out the path of safety and urged and besought her to walk therein, and while she lingered in doubt and fear, disgrace and suffering overtook her, and betrayed, subjugated and silenced, she is now the object of pity and prayer. No more sad and painful spectacle ever drew tears from the eyes of patriotism. A sovereign State, with as glorious a history as any that delights and inspires the heart of the proudest and most honored of her sisters, whose deeds on fields of blood, where our first independence was achieved, will be celebrated so long as the spirit of liberty shall live, whose sons are worthy of their lineage, this sovereign State is under the heel of a vulgar and bloody despot. She is bound hand and foot, and only a tongue here and there dare denounce and curse the power which delights to wrong and injure her brave and high minded sons.

Poor Maryland! Trusting to the plighted word and pretended honor of her highest functionary—deceived by the soft assurances of cunning and corrupt demagogues, she has been betrayed, and then humiliated. Her high spirit writhes under the weight and infamy of the mean bondage, as she staggers beneath the burden, and calls up the memory of those days when she poured out her blood like water to purchase the blessings which have been ruthlessly taken away from her. But what can she do? The arm with which she would strike is bound; the ground she would make a bloody battle field is in the possession of the agents of the mean and base despot. Her sons are powerless to wipe the stain from her honor, and to avenge her insulted majesty. They can only suffer. While they were giving willing ear to the plausible assurances of those to whom she had committed the maintainance of her sovereignty, the enemy poured in upon her commercial capital by thousands, and established on her sacred soil the most revolting and galling of all forms of despotism.

But though now powerless to resist the overwhelming power, and forced for a while to seem to submit, that gallant people can never learn to be slaves. They cannot get accustomed to their chains. They are freemen; their fathers fought and died for these blessings the vulgar despot has deprived them of; they know their rights, and set a just value upon their inestimable blessings; and never has liberty appeared so sweet as it has done since the glorious gift was taken away by the armed horde. They are freemen still. There are no fetters on their souls. The spirit of freedom is as fresh and strong, and resolute, and defiant, and unconquerable, as before the hated soldiers of the despot polluted the soil of the glorious State. And though forced to bear the great calamity they are now groaning under; forced to see the majesty of law insulted and trampled upon; forced to submit to untold indignities and wrongs, they are nursing thoughts of vengeance which their own strong arms shall execute when the fitting hour arrives. Those acts of tyranny have been burnt into the soul, and on the day of vengeance those who have despised her threats and warnings, and turned a deaf ear to her entreaties, and betrayed her to the foe, will pay the penalty of their enormous crimes.

That day and hour are not far distant. The chalice is already mixed, and traitor sons and hireling soldiers shall drink it to the dregs.

Every hour she is under the heel of the tyrant increases the number of her wrongs and heightens the sense of her disgrace. The fire burns with too great fierceness to be much longer confined. But the longer the uprising of that brave people be deferred, the more terrible will be the punishment they will inflict upon their deceivers and oppressors. The sword will sever the ties that bind them to the infamous despotism and they will write the separation in the blood of their enemies. —*Charleston Courier.*

War Movements.

Yesterday was another quiet day in Washington. From the *Star* of last evening we make up the following:—

From Manassas Junction.

Alexandria, June 27.—We have another arrival here from Manassas Junction. Through this person, I learn that about the strongest fortifications of the Confederates are at Bull Run, where the railroad crosses it, and also where the road between Fairfax Court House and Manasses Junction crosses it. On Sunday night last most of the Confederate troops that were at those two points moved forward in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, and others took their places, coming from Manassas Junction.

The Affair at Mathias' Point.

The letter below gives some interesting particulars of the skirmish at Matthias' Point:—

U. S. steamer Pawnee, June 25, 1861.
Matthias' Point, Va.

A detachment of 50 sailors and marines, in charge of Lieutenants Chaplain and Blue, landed from this vessel this morning to assist Captains Woodsbury and Palmer, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in making a recognoissance of Matthias' Point. Several vessels have been fired upon here since the *Pawnee's* visit on June 5th: and, although only muskets have been used, it was thought batteries were being erected. Before the party landed, a number o Confederates in grey jackets, armed with muskets, were seen on the bank, which rises abruptly from the water. A few shells from the *Pawnee* dispersed them in great haste on the hills beyond Grimes' house, which has been previously reported as a rendezvous for Confederate scouts.

The party, in following around the shore, protected by the ship's guns, came upon a scouting party, led by two mounted officers. Our men charged upon them vigorously. The cavaliers dismounted, and took to the bushes and the sailors.

Beyond this heavy undergrowth the engineers discovered the secession camp in a meadow, about a mile inland. They estimate their number at about 600, of which about 150 are mounted. A negro man came to the beach, and reported that 100 or 200 men constantly patrol this point and fire upon all vessels that come within musket range. No signs of batteries were found.

A few shells were thrown into Grimes' house, now deserted, and into the ravines and thickets beyond, unearthing the scouting parties, who scampered through the fields and skulked along the fences very actively. Some 15 second shells were thrown on the bank, in the direction of the camp, but we could not see with what effect.

Only one man was hurt on our side—Thomas Williams, seamen, struck on the left wrist with a shot from one of the horsemen's revolvers—slight wound.

From Alexandria.

Alexandria, June 27.—This evening intelligence was received that private Murphy, of company E, 2d United States cavalry, while on picket outside of Cloud's Mills, was surprised by a party of secession cavalry and taken prisoner.

Lieutenant Harrison, United States Navy, of the steamer *Pocahontas*, who has been in charge of a field piece from that vessel, was riding out in company with a captain of the Zouaves, and as they were several miles outside the pickets during the afternoon, it is feared they were captured by the same party.

One informant says that the last seen of Murphy was that he had fired on his captors and taken to the woods. Another says the two officers were assisting him in unloosing his horse. Lieutenant Sweet's company of cavalry have been sent in pursuit of them.

It being understood that the flag-staff erected by the Bell and Everett party during the last campaign, in the lower portion of this city, was about to be used at Fort Ellsworth, it was taken down and chopped to pieces last night by the parties who erected it.

The roads leading out of the town are strictly guarded, and the utmost vigilance is practiced to guard against the holding of communication with the enemy.

An Englishman who was travelling to his farm in Fairfax county was detained while on the road, and returned to Washington to have his passport from the British consul at Baltimore *viséd* by Secretary Seward. The French Vice-Consul for Richmond arrived here this afternoon en route to that city.

From the Upper Potomac.

Hagerstown, June 26.—Three deserters, Germans, from Luzerne county—Geo. Natchler, Conrad Vollmer and John Jauter, of Col. Oakford's 4th regiment, Pennsylvania, were brought back here to-day by Charles W. Rossler, chief of police at Scranton. Fifteen had deserted from that regiment alone, and as it was deemed necessary to make an example, these will doubtless be shot—Nearly all the other deserters have been caught, and are on their way hither.

Two supposed secessionists, by the name of Thomas Wilson and Jacob C. Grove, were arrested yesterday by private John Drew, assisted by Wm. Murphy, of McMullen's Independent Rangers.

The 6th, 31st and 23d Pennsylvania regiments marched to Falling Waters last night from Williamsport. Col. Thomas' cavalry, including the First City Troop, is with them.

Capt. Parker's light battery has moved from the fair grounds two miles below, to Falling Waters.

Another battery of heavy artillery and a second of light artillery are expected at this point within a few days.

I have received an intimation from a high official source, that a forward movement of this column may be confidently expected as soon as sufficient transportation and artillery are forwarded.

House Burning Officers.

A man named Stephens, Adjutant of one of the Vermont Regiments, thus speaks of his exploits while on the road to Great Bethel:

On reaching the bend of the road, I took a survey of the rear, to "see what I might see," and discovered a single soldier coming toward me, and waited for him to come up. I found it was Clark, of the Bradford company. Before he reached me, I observed a horseman coming at full speed towards me. On reaching the house he turned in, which induced me to think him a Secessionist. I ordered Clark to cover him with his rifle, and, revolver in hand, ordered him to dismount and surrender. He cried out "Who are you?" answer, "Vermont!" "Then raise your piece, Vermont; I am Colonel Duryee, of the Zouaves;" and so it was. His gay looking red boys just appeared turning the corner of the road, coming towards us. He asked me the cause of the firing in the rear, and whose premises we were on. I told him he knew the first as well as I did, but as to the last could give full information: that the house belonged to one Adjutant Whiting, who, just before, had sent a bullet whizzing by me, and shot one of my boys, and that my greatest pleasure would be to burn the rascal's house in payment. "Your wish will be gratified at once," said the Colonel. "I am ordered by Gen. Butler to burn every house whose occupant or owner fires upon our troops. Burn it." He leaped from his horse, and I upon the steps, and by that time three Zouaves were with me. I ordered them to try the door with the buts of their guns; down went the door, and in went we. A well-packed traveling-bag lay upon a mahogany table. I tore it open with the hopes of finding a revolver, but did not. The first thing I took out was a white linen coat; I laid it on the table, and Col. Duryee put a lighted match to it. Other clothing was added to the pile, and soon we had a rousing fire. Before leaving I went into the large parlor in the right wing of the house; it was perfectly splendid. A large room with a tapestry carpet, a nice piano, a fine library of miscellaneous books, rich sofas, elegant chairs, with superior needle-work wrought bottoms, what-nots in the corners, loaded with articles of luxury, taste, and refinement, and upon a mahogany centre-table lay a Bible and a lady's portrait. The last two articles I took, and have them now in my possession. I also took a decanter of most excellent old brandy from the sideboard, and left the burning house.

The Republicans Opposed to Peace.

The New York Central Republican Club met on Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute, when a Mr. E. Webster offered several resolutions, of which the following are specimens:—

Resolved, That we will accept of no compromise but the unconditional surrender of every traitor now in arms against the Government, and the confiscation of all his property, to meet the heavy expenses of the war, and to compensate those who have heroically perilled their lives and their fortunes to sustain the Government.

Resolved, That the war, under all circumstances, should be conducted in the interests of freedom, and not in the interests of that ancient and modern system of barbarism called the institution of slavery.

Some debate followed.

Dr. Kenneday said that slavery was at the bottom of the war, and in order to wipe out the ridiculous idea of "first families," etc., lands should be confiscated.

The resolution was adopted.

The Last Illness of Count Cavour.

Turin, Friday.—I have learnt, on the testimony of persons who sat with Cavour in these last days, that during the intervals of fever, though a slight cerebral congestion had attacked him, it was so far relieved that his intellect kept perfectly clear, and up to Wednesday afternoon he was rather in a cheerful mood, saying many sportive things to those around him. Yet on the Tuesday evening, it is reported, he said to his niece, "To-morrow it will be all over with me." The Capuchin, for whom he sent on Wednesday morning, several hours before the medical advisers had declared him to be in imminent peril of death, was Fra Jem, who is at the end of the street. This Fra Giacomo, who had been intimately known to Cavour for years past, is an upright, liberal man, as I am told; one of thoroughly loyal and Italian sentiments, whose resolution and vigor of mind had been proven in a secret mission to Venice during the late war. He hastened to assure the dying patriot, whose thoughts and motives were familiar to him from many previous interviews, that he could at once and safely, without more ado, grant the form of absolution. Ah, you believe me then to be an upright man; is it not true, Giacomo? replied Cavour, with his old smile of calm expansive satisfaction—that smile perhaps which I saw upon his face last week in the Chamber, when I saw him for the last time.

It was the time, when speaking in answer to those who accuse him of being indifferent to the claims of the defenders of Rome and Venice, his countenance lighted up with the joyful consciousness of his duty, well performed, as he remarked, "After all we have said, and after all we have done, I think nobody can suppose we are deterred by diplomatic fears or scruples from acknowledging those claims."

I must not, however, indulge in these recollections, but simply record of his last moments what has yet to be told. The *Armonia* of this morning, while speaking very fairly of the illustrious man, and noticing his vast ability, his kindness of heart, his private charities, and that noble spirit of fair play which even his enemies acknowledge, goes on to remark that by his mother's side (she was a lady named Adelaide Sellen, of Geneva) he was related to St. Francis de Sales, and that a lively religious faith rivived in his bosom towards the end of his life. Another organ of the clerical party, the *Campanile*, which also dwells without rancor for to-day upon his name, asserts that he said to those about him, "Tell my friends, and tell the newspapers, that I die a Christian." On these solemn statements I will offer no remark, except that I am told by one who knew him long and well, in the heyday of health and power, that he had never expressed any sentiments inconsistent with such a declaration, which may or may not have been made, the authority of the *Campanile* being doubtful in the extreme for an assertion on any subject whatsoever.

Some of the phrases which he uttered in his last night are beyond doubt authentic; they very latest words that came distinctly from his lips are these: "State tranquilli; tutto e salvato." I can positively assure you of this, his final expression of confidence, and his parting counsel—"Be tranquil, and all is saved. A little while before he was confusedly recalling the late events of Italy, and was repeating, over and over again, "Oh, ma la cosa va; state sicuri che ormai la cosa va." And we shall take this for a watchword, exclaims the *Gazzetta del Popolo*: "the thing is going on," and it shall go on until the whole freedom of Italy is gained. In the delirium which seized him afterwards his mind seemed to be reverting to Bourbonist troubles, of brigandage in the Abruzzi, and to a suggestion which was discussed, or at at least proposed by somebody a month or two ago (before Count Ponza di San Martino went to Naples,) that those districts should be placed in a state of siege: for he was heard to say: "No, no, non voglio stato d'assedio: chichessia e capace di governare senzo lo stato d'assedio."

By his will, Cavour, who as you know was never married, has left the bulk of his property to Einardo di Cavour, his brother's son, and there is a bequest of 50,000 livre to his native city of Turin, for an infant school. The corpse has been lying in state this day, and visited by hundreds, if not thousands of his fellow-townsmen. The funeral ceremony takes place this evening at seven o'clock; that is, a procession through the streets from his house, returning to the church close by. The municipality has requested his family to allow his coffin to be interred in a reserved portion of the Campo Santo, or Cemetery, and the King has offered it a place in the vaults of his royal ancestors beneath the dome of Superga; but it was Cavour's own wish to be buried near his father's house at Santena, beyond Moncaliari, some twelve miles from this city. The procession, which is now going on, comprises the surviving Minister and Council of State, the Senate and Chamber, the grand officials of courts, the adjutants of the King and Princes, the magistracy, the clergy, the university professors, the trades' unions and working men's societies, the officers of the Army and Navy, and all the National Guard. In spite of a heavy rain, the streets are crowded for this sad parade, which is followed surely by a nation's grieving heart.

News by Telegraph.

Louisville, June 27.—The suit testing the legality of the blockade of the Nashville railroad has been withdrawn by the shippers prosecuting it. It is understood that Mr. Guthrie, the president of the road, will assume the responsibility to decline receiving freight unless the collector's permit accompanies it. Large quantities of contraband goods are still said to be going over the road to the inland Kentucky towns, and thence find their way into Tennessee. Two fugitive slaves caught near Coryndon, Indiana, were returned to Kentucky yesterday. There was no excitement at the arrest. General Pillow issues two proclamations, one of which states that *all debts due to parties in the North are now by law due to the State*, and declared seized and secured as reprisals for illegal seizure by the people and the government of the North. All banks are required to state what amounts of stock are owned by the enemies of the State, and merchants, brokers and bankers also indebted are required to report to an Adjutant General, and meantime ordered to pay the indebtedness to the State only. The reports are returnable on the 10th of July.

Milwaukie, June 26.—The city has been very quiet since Monday until this afternoon, when some excitement was manifested in the upper wards, but with no serious result. Committees from the riotous wards are said to be appointed to demand the banks to make good all the money they now hold. 800 troops are ready, at all times and at a moment's notice, to quell any disturbance. The Governor was here yesterday, and arrangements are on foot to make the securities of the solvent banks par by substituting State bonds for depreciated Southern stocks.

Bedford, Pa., June 26.—Col. Chas. J. Biddle's fine brigade of Pennsylvania State troops left here early this morning for Cumberland, Maryland, having received orders to move only a few hours previous to their departure. The troops will march to-day in the direction of Cumberland, expecting to make a vigorous movement from that point for the purpose of dislodging the Confederates stationed at Romney. A spirited engagement is anticipated, as it is understood a large secession force is concentrated at or near that place.

Syracuse, June 26.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from the South says that he met Gov. Jackson, with Mr. M Parsons and some one hundred and twenty soldiers, at Pommade ferry bridge, eleven miles south of Warsaw, Mo., on Sunday morning last, at 10 o'clock. The Governor was moving southward. They had four cannon and about twenty-five baggage wagons, some of which were stage coaches.

New Orleans, June 25.—Advices from Texas regarding the superior condition of the crops in that State continue to come from all sections. The crops of sugar and cotton promise to be excellent. Beeves are being driven from Western Texas to New Orleans. The United States troops who were prisoners at San Antonio will soon be moved ten miles out of town.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Calvert Station, Baltimore, May 18, 1861.
On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY will arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:
TRAINS NORTH.
Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 5.00 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York Junction, at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley, at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 5 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.
TRAINS ARRIVE
Mail at 6.30 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
my 21 d JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:
EXPRESS 8 MAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.30 A. M., and 10 30 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.00 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.
NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.
WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.
ap 22

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train, between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M., and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. trains from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 8.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.00 A. M., and 8.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.
For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.
The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days:
Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season.
Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Baltimore.
The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.
The above steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point going and returning.
Passage to Patuxent River ..... $1 00 Meals extra
Do Plum Point ..... 1 00 Do
Do Fair Haven ..... 50 Do
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OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore from her berth, at Navy Dock, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.
THE VIRGINIA
Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a safe and speedy conveyance for freight and passengers. This boat has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.
Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Rowe's wharf.
☞ Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.
For further information and Bill of Lading apply on board of the Company, or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 97 Rowe's wharf, Baltimore.
F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.
Drafts, when to be by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Jas. Harper, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.
Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.
ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.
For rates and other information apply to
CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Commerce street Wharf.
ap 22

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL, leaves Cecil street wharf, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday, leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore.
P. S.—For Rappahannock River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same days, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock.
WM. T. RIPPE, Captain.
ap 22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDINGS ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new Steamer LOGAN, W. B. Kirwan, Captain, leaves Rowe's wharf, foot of South street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
☞ For information, freight or passage, apply to
JOS. WHITE, Agent,
Foot of South street, Baltimore, or
ADAMS & FRENCH,
Agents at Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamboat VIRGINIA, Capt. Noah Fairbank, leaves Baltimore from her wharf on LIGHT STREET, foot of Barre street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock.
ap 22

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS.
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, OF VA.
Criticised by our civilized foreign friends as "the ablest book ever published on the resources of the South."
Four Hundred Copies subscribed for by Southern Members of Congress.
READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and severely just in truth, critical sketches that are as just as the revelations are startling and certain we never had occasion to peruse. How spirited, how telling, how tender and sympathetic the author will be discovered as we let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
Such an impeachment of their way—black by the subject, but full of truth, characters, etc. It is the same tale of promised disappointment.—*New York News.*
Rabid Abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*
Defending the institution more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.—*The Day's Doings.*
Must have effected much good in free labor regions. It will be read with interest at the South also.—*Mobile Register.*
The author is sometimes a plaintiff here, sometimes a poet, and in every character readable.—*New Yorker.*
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unassumed style.—*Baltimore News.*
☞ The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at 30 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.
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IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer Session of this Institute will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 16th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.
WM. T. MARKLAND, Pres'dent.
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TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE.
ap 25 tf

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
Importers and Dealers in
HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC
SEGARS,
No. 70 *EXCHANGE PLACE,*
BALTIMORE.
ap 22 3m

F. S. CLAIBORNE. T. C. S. FERGUSON.
CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ap 24 3m BALTIMORE, MD.

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF
TOBACCO,
No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.
Davis. J. Warwick.
Frank Frick.
Philip A. Ball.
ap 22 43m

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.
THOS. J. CARSON,
BANKER,
No. 204 Baltimore Street,
WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY WANTED.
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