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The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

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

The South.

Price of Advertisements.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 60. Baltimore, Saturday Evening, June 29, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

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

War Movements.

The news this morning is interesting.

The Affair at Mathias Point.

The following is the Washington *Star's* version of the affair at Mathias Point:

It appears that the *Freeborn* was off the Point reconnoitering, and discovered indications of a movement for the erection of a battery at that Point by the Confederate soldiers encamped near there, and on the night before last Capt. Ward sent up to the *Pawnee*, at Acquia Creek, for Capt. Owens to send him a reinforcement of two boat's crews to assist in effecting a landing. Two small cutter's crews were sent down to the *Freeborn*, under Lieut. Chaplain, and with them and a boat's crew from the *Freeborn*, numbering from thirty to forty men in all, Lieut. Chaplain yesterday morning effected a landing, and succeeded in driving in the Confederate pickets.

Finding preparations for the erection of a rebel battery there, it was determined to throw up breastworks and mount guns thereon, to give the enemy a warm reception should they attack the crews. Accordingly the men were set to work under cover of the *Freeborn's* guns at throwing up a sand bag breastwork, and succeeded in working four hours and a half, and got their works completed about five in the evening. They then went to the boats, to go on board for guns to mount on the work, when just as they were embarking they were surprised by the enemy, estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred strong, who poured in a heavy and continuous fire of musketry upon them from the bushes near by.

Under cover of the guns of the *Freeborn*, the crews precipitately made for the steamer, leaving a few men on shore, the guns of the *Freeborn* meanwhile opening with activity and precision apparently upon the enemy, who were concealed by the underbrush. Some ten shells were thrown among them, with what effect could not be seen, owing to the position of the enemy, as above explained.

Captain Ward behaved with great coolness, standing by the guns and directing the fire.—When his gunner received a wound in the thigh, which disabled him, Captain Ward immediately took his place, and was sighting the gun when he received a Minie musket ball full in the breast, which killed him almost instantly.

The men left on the shore by the boats in their retreat, swam out to the *Freeborn*—one of the men carrying on his back a wounded comrade, named Bess, who had four musket balls shot into him, and is thought to be mortally wounded.—Jack Williams, coxswain of the third cutter, received a flesh wound in the leg while waving the stars and stripes, which he carried in his hand the whole time, behaving most gallantly under the hottest kind of a fire.

The American ensign, which he never ceased to wave, was pierced with nineteen musket balls.—Only three men of the boat were wounded, and the only life lost was that of the gallant Captain Ward, who, the moment the enemy was discovered, blew the signal for the crews to come aboard, and instantly opened on the foe with his heavy guns.

While the crews were engaged on the breastworks, a slave, belonging to Dr. Hooe, approached the shore with a white shirt on a pole, and got aboard the *Freeborn*, and informed Captain Ward that the enemy were in the underbrush near by one thousand strong. Still the work was continued and made ready, as the event has turned, for the enemy to occupy with guns which they have probably mounted there ere this time.

The body of Captain Ward was placed on board the *Reliance*, and conveyed up to Aquia Creek and transferred to the *Pawnee*. On the arrival of the latter at the Navy Yard, several companies of the Seventy-first Regiment were ordered out to receive the remains, and escorted them to the yard engine-house, (which was draped with the habiliaments of mourning,) where they were laid out in State, wrapped in the American ensign. The body was followed to the engine-house by the officers of the *Pawnee*, the officers of the yard, and the boats crew which had participated in the engagement, the band of the Seventy-first playing a solemn dirge. The remain were conveyed to New York this evening.

The Washington *Republican*, in its account of the affair, states that besides William J. Bess, the gunner, and Jack Williams, the coxswain, two other sailors were wounded. Captain Ward, it states, lived an hour after he received his wound. It further states when the Confederates made the attack, the Federal party had not finished the battery, as only two hundred sand bags had been filled out of two hundred and fifty, the number intended to be used.

Capt. Ward was fifty-five years old, or more.—He was born in Connecticut, where he has resided while on shore. In 1823, he entered the navy.—In rank he was near the head of the list of commanders.

Capt. Ward was brave to a fault. He knew not the word fear, and hardly saw danger. Fond of his profession, he had written several works which are text-books in naval matters. His most considerable work is entitled "Naval Gunnery." He has also written a popular treatise on steam.

A dispatch from Washington says:

The object of Captain Ward in throwing up the breastwork at Matthias Point was that his boat's crew might be able to hold the place with the aid of a small howitzer battery and covered by the 32 pounder guns of the *Freeborn* until his force should be reinforced by the New York Seventy-first regiment, which he had sent for to come to his support. It was thought that the regiment once there, could fortify themselves and hold the place against any force short of vastly superior numbers. The steamer *Pawnee*, however, arrived at the Navy Yard with Capt. Ward's corpse before the dispatch reached the Seventy-first regiment.

The remains of Captain Ward will go to New York under a marine escort to-morrow morning.

Colonel Stone's Command.

A letter to the *Star*, dated Seneca, Md., June 27, says:

Col. Everett's battalion is yet stationed here.—All are in good health and spirits, and ready for a brush with the enemy whenever they show themselves. On Wednesday we had a little tilt with about 100 Virginia cavalry on the opposite shore, who fired at us from a cabin which had loop-holes pierced for that purpose.

The Fight Near Cumberland.

We have the official report of Col. Wallace of the combat near Cumberland, which he, with great truth, says sounds like fiction. He admits that his "fellows" were "driven off" and scattered in every direction abandoning their horses in their flight, and yet he pretends to state accurately the number of Virginians killed. This rather strongly taxes our credulity.

Cumberland, June 27.—To General McClellan: I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets of thirteen men in all the different parts along the several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible to get reliable information of the enemy, yesterday I mounted the thirteen and directed them if possible to get to Frankfort, a town midway between this place and Romney, to see if there were rebel troops there. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry.

Returning they overtook a party of forty-one horsemen, and at once charged them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seventeen horses. Corporal Hayes, in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets. In taking him back my men hauled about an hour, and were then attacked by the enemy, who were reinforced to about seventy-five men.

The attack was so sudden that *they abandoned the horses* and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson creek. The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet twenty-three fell under the fire of my pickets, close about and on the island. *My fellows were finally driven off, and scattering each one for himself*, they are all in camp now. One of them, Corporal Hayes, is wounded, but recovering. Another of the party, John C. Hollins Crook, is dead. He was taken prisoner, and brutally murdered.

Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my picket, except a few of their horses. The enemy were engaged all night in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed, and they laid out twenty-three on the porch of a neighboring farm house! I will bury my poor fellow to-morrow. I have positive information, gained to-day, that there are four regiments of Confederates in and about Romney, under Col. McDonald. What their particular object is, I cannot learn. The two Pennsylvania regiments are encamped at the State line, nine miles from here, waiting further orders. They have not yet reported to me. *They hesitate about invading Maryland.*

The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record and abounds with instances of wonderful daring and coolness.

[Signed,] Lewis Wallace,
Col. 11th Regiment Indiana Vol.

Wallace should be at once detailed to write bulletins for the now reticent Butler. His services in describing the Big Bethel fight would have been invaluable, and would have put an entirely different face upon that encounter. He is Colonel of an Indiana Regiment, and is one of those sworn to remember *Buena Vista*, and not to run.

From Alexandria.

Alexandria, June 28.—A private of the South Carolina volunteers was captured at Camp Tyler to-day, having stumbled over our pickets, which now extend two miles outside of Falls church. Information was derived from this source that there were only some two thousand Confederates troops at Fairfax Court House. The prisoner was taken to Washington.

Since the Cloud's Mills affair two companies of the Fire Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry have been sent out to scout.

The Fire Zouaves feel very indignant at the frequent loss of their men by surprise and capture.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, June 28.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* says that hundreds of Missourians from different parts of the State are concentrating on the Arkansas borders, where they receive arms from the South, and expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, to overrun the State. Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two regiments and a battalion of flying artillery, fully capable of resisting an attack from the Confederates.

From Virginia.

Richmond papers of Thursday contain the following items:

In the State Convention on Thursday last (twelfth day) the ordinance in regard to the payment of the interest of, and State debt to, citizens of the Northern States, came up, and after considerable discussion was passed in the following form:

Be it Ordained, That the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State, now the property of the United States, or held by it in trust, or which are now the property of a citizen or corporation of said Government, or of any State adhering thereto, shall be suspended during the existing war; and for the purpose of ascertaining the bonds so owned, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall cause such interrogations as they may prescribe to be answered under oath.—The interest on said bonds, except those held as aforesaid, and the sterling bonds payable in London, shall be paid in at the Treasury, and not elsewhere, in currency.

The vote stood upon the adoption of the ordinance as amended—ayes 58, noes 27.

A public meeting was held on the 18th of June at Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., to make arrangements for the defence of the Commonwealth against invasion. Mr. Brown, the Union delegate to the Legislature, and formerly a secessionist, addressed the meeting. He denounced the Wheeling Convention and opposed any division of the Old State. Other addresses followed. The County Court appropriated $15,000 towards arming and equipping volunteers, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That as the county of Kanawha gave a large majority in the recent election against the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of Virginia, separating the State from the late United States, it is due to the people of the country to publish to the world the position they now occupy, and which is, that recognizing the great principle which pervades the Declaration of Independence, framed by the immortal Jefferson, and which is the basis of Republican government, we cheerfully submit to the will of the majority, pronounced with unparalled unanimity by the State at large ratifying that Ordinance.

We further proclaim to the world, that although we differed in opinion upon the adoption of that Ordinance, we are now united, to a man, and firmly resolved to stand by Virginia, one and entire, and to defend her soil against all invasion of United States troops, whatever may be the pretext with which such invasion may be made.

We also find the following order from General Beauregard, forbidding any person to enter the lines of the Potomac after to-morrow, (Sunday,) 30th:

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Manassas Junction, June 25, 1861.

General Orders No. 27.—On and after
Sunday, the 30th inst.,

No person whatsoever,
with or without passports,
(Except from the War Department,) will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the Army of the Potomac, with intention to pass thence, or thereafter, into the United States, or the lines of the enemy. By order of
Brig. General Beauregard.
Thos. Jordan, A. A. Adj't General.

Dr. John Richards, the physician of Lincoln, who was arrested as a *spy* at Manassas Gap, has been placed, by order of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, under the charge of Capt. Thomas W. Welch, of Caroline, to be conveyed, as a prisoner, beyond the borders of the Confederate States.

Colonel Lewis T. Wigfall left this city yesterday for Manassas Junction, where his counsel and assistance will be of material service in advancing our interest.

The 9th Georgia regiment reached Richmond on Thursday.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives the following account of the skirmish on the Rappahannock, in Lancaster county, Va., heretofore briefly mentioned:

At about the hour of four o'clock P. M., on the 24th, the Federal steamer called the *Star* passed up the Rappahannock river as far as Towles' Point, just below Urbanna, and returning immediately, stopped opposite the residence of Jas. W. Gresham, Esq., and within about 600 yards of the house. A large barge, armed with two swivels, and a small rowboat, containing together about 50 men, put off for the shore, and the men landed. Some ten or twelve men, armed with muskets and side arms, came up the bank to the house, professing to be in pursuit of fowls, which Mr. Gresham informed them they could not get of him.

Whilst in the house, the company of Captain Isaac Currell, at the time under the command of Adjutant H. S. Hathaway, having had notice, made their appearance and commenced a warm fire upon the men as they rapidly retreated to the barge, wading up to the waist in water, which fire was continued with some 10 or 15 rounds, until the barge reached the steamer. What execution was done is not known, but it is very evident that a number were killed. As soon as the barge left the shore the steamer commenced a heavy fire of cannon and bombs upon the men and the dwelling-house, which fire was kept up for an hour, and the house of Mr. G., struck with about 17 balls, weighing from 2 to 36 lbs., and also by several bomb shells. Eighty shots were counted, and although the shells bursted all around the men, but one was killed or wounded. And what is most remarkable and providential, none of Mr. Gresham's family were touched, though all remained in the house most of the time. Mr. G.'s mother, an old lady of over eighty years of age, was in her bed, and whilst lying there a ball passed over her head through the house, within four inches of her head; another passed under her bed, tearing the mattress upon which she lay very much, without injuring her. She was then removed to the kitchen, and soon after a bomb shell or ball entered the room and tore up the brick floor within three feet of her, and yet she remained unhurt. The very large and handsome house of Mr. G., is literally riddled, and some of the furniture destroyed. I write from his parlor, which is much torn to pieces.

Pastoral Letter of the Catholic Bishop of Mobile.

Beloved Brethren of the Clergy and Children of the Laity.—You will remember that, on last New Year's day, we addressed you a Pastoral, in which we deplored the unhappy secular condition of this our common country, and besought heaven to avert the calamities which, to all human seeming, were impending over it. We mourn over threatened dismemberment of the grandest constitutional government in the world—the bulwark of just, popular rights and the hope of oppressed nationalities. Gloomy upon our soul fell the shadows that were dimming its glory and many and warm were the tears we shed at the anticipation of its future overthrow. We hoped and prayed that the tempest might cease, or pass without harm on its course away. But, alas! by God's inscrutable providence, its fury appears to rage in the skies above us, and brother stands arrayed against brother, to drench in blood the soil which their fathers had fought together and died to redeem!

The sun has never witnessed a sadder spectacle; and, if the passions of men are not allayed and wiser counsels allowed to rule, God only knows the sorrows that shall fill the way and line the path that leads to the *bitter end*.

It is not within our sphere, my brethren, to discuss the unhappy causes that have brought this crisis upon us; our thoughts and occupations confine us to the sanctuary. And when we allude at all to events occurring in the political world, it is not to mingle in the struggle of parties, but to counsel forbearance, preach charity, cultivate a spirit of reconciliation, and establish, if possible, the reign of peace; in this spirit we now address you.

It appears to us, my brethren, that mutual recriminations based on former political issues, are entirely out of place at the present time. They serve rather to embitter than allay the feelings that are already too excited among us, and to give to war, if war we *must* have, those atrocious features which characterize the savage and degrade the dignity of the civilized man. The stern logic of *facts* is before us, and with these we must deal.—It is hardly to be doubted that the North and South, in their separate capacity, are united. We fear that there no longer exists in the North, a Southern sympathy of any magnitude; the defection of hitherto well known advocates of Southern interests proves this beyond a reasonable doubt. It is equally true of the South, if incontestable facts and everybody's experience prove anything, that sympathy for the North, or, as it is called, a *Union feeling*, whatever may have been its extent heretofore, does not now abide in the seceded States.

We mention these facts for the information of our brethren in the North, who appear not to know them.

How President Davis came into power, or what were the incipient steps which conduced to the inauguration of his government, it is not for us to say. Being a matter of mere politics which our ecclesiastical position did not require us to analyse or discuss, we have not studied it particularly. But to call the Southern Confederacy, *as now established*, an Oligarchy—the rule of the few against the wishes of the many—is, to say the least, a grave mistake. The Cabinet of Montgomery, now, perhaps, of Richmond, has every evidence of popular approbation, in the seceded States. The laws in the great city and the village town, were never better observed; and not a single municipal officer in the South, I believe, has had reason to publish a word of counsel, or threat against violence or excitement of any kind, showing a mobocratic or anti-social movement. A few individuals, by imprudence and indiscretion, may have provoked ill-treatment at times, as happens in the North and, indeed, everywhere; but, beyond this, social harmony is undisturbed.

Planters giving their hundreds of thousands, and enlisting in the ranks to defend the Confederacy—military companies organizing at will, urging their services upon the Government, and taking it to heart when refused—the fingers of ladies most wealthy and delicate, plying the needle in the manufacture of military goods, from material purchased in many instances by their own cash—the generous hospitality everywhere given to the volunteers along their march to the seat of war—the liberal contributions for the support of those whose absent fathers, and husbands, and sons, and brothers have created family needs:—add to these, the readiness with which the Confederate Loan has been taken; and who can, for a moment, hesitate to acknowledge that the present movement, in the South is a popular movement? No; call it what you please, brethren of the North,—a rebellion, an uprising against authority, if you choose. But, at least, admit the *popularity* of its character, and do not call the Government it sustains an *oligarchy*.

God forbid, my brethren, that we should define, or dogmatically decide upon political questions: we would be recreant to our sacred obligations if we did. Apart from the interest we necessarily feel in the welfare and happiness of the South, the present affair at issue between the two sections, as far as we are concerned, stands on its own intrinsic merits, and these, for obvious reasons, we leave it to others to discuss. As we could not, for our life, see the South dishonored; neither do we require of the North the sacrifice of a single principle of justice. A true knowledge of the *actual* state of things conduces to their speedy settlement: this is why we mention the forgoing facts.

And now, my brethren, war—civil war, is already proclaimed; and what is the good that can result? Brothers' blood shall flow, and wealth untold be lavished, commerce crippled, trade interrupted, industry paralized, lands laid waste and homes made desolate, and then—the end must come at last. And with sorrowing hearts we shall be forced upon the ruins we have made, to sign terms of agreement which, without risk of honor, we could as well have signed before. Take, for instance, the future issue of the present unhappy conflict. The North shall conquer or be repulsed: in either case, the Union is at an end. Independence shall follow the triumphs of the South; but if the South is beaten, the bitter memories of defeat will outlive the conflict, and the wounds she has suffered will rankle in hearts and bleed for centuries. The South may be coerced and a Union of some sort be effected. But it shall be a Union, whose bond is the manacle of restraint, not the silken chord of a willing heart: it will not be that tie of brotherhood, known in history as the *American* Union. Why then, my brethren, must we go to war? As yet the breach is comparatively small and we may repair it. Hereafter it may become a mighty chasm, dark and wide, which no ray of hope can penetrate and the sighs of millions cannot span. If the course of events preclude the possibility of the North and South remaining sisters, is it not better that they be allies, than aliens? Is it not better that we of the North and South shake hands over the bonds that divide us, and start our new relations in friendship together, than live in suspicion and hate, estranged from each other? Any honorable compromise at all is preferable, beyond measure to war; and above all, to *civil* war.

Let us pray, my brethren, that God may never allow this red pestilence to lay waste the land He has thus far so signally blessed; that He may arrest the uplifted hands of brother against brother, and reconcile hearts that now beat in anger towards each other. President Davis, in a spirit of true reliance on God's providence, and in harmony with Catholic doctrine and practice, has recommended the observance of a day of fast and humiliation, and appointed the 13th of this month for that purpose. It is our desire,—which we have already manifested by Circular to the several Pastors of churches,—that this day be kept, by the Catholics of our Diocese of Mobile, in a penitential and prayerful manner—that they approach, in fervent supplication, the altar of the Most High, in behalf of their afflicted country; and beg that justice and truth may triumph, and an honorable peace speedily succeed to the clash of arms and the cry of war!

May the God of all peace visit your hearts, my brethren, and keep them in his holy love!

† John, Bishop of Mobile.

Octave of Corpus Christi, 1861.

From Washington.

Washington, June 28th.—J. McQuitlan, of Charleston, S. C., whom it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South, and has also been to or was about to depart for Europe as an agent for the procurement of warlike supplies in the employ of the Confederate States, called this morning at the State Department, with the passport of a British consul, for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the new regulation of the department. He was requested to make an affidavit of his loyalty to the government and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call again at two o'clock, when, on making his appearance, he was arrested at the instance of the Secretary of State by Captain Starr and two orderlies, who meantime had been sent for and were present for that purpose. He is in prison awaiting further orders of the government.

Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared. Senator Wilson, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as high officers of the government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress will, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, introduce a series of bills, proposing first to legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations. Secondly, giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for the permanent increase of the army. Thirdly, retiring infirm and disabled army officers. Fourthly, to organize from the militia one hundred regiments, as a National Guard, to be clothed and armed alike. Fifthly, to increase the number of cadets at West Point to the extent of sixty-eight, or the number of Senators, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in that institution. Besides these measures, it is designed to recommend the appropriation of $200,000,000 to carry the operations of the government into effect.

The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

The Adams Express Company were notified by the War Department late in May that it was intended to stop letter communication with the seceded States, and orders were immediately given at all their offices to cease receiving letters. It was soon apparent that the only result of this event was to start up numerous letter expresses, of a character not easily reached by the authorities, and it was considered preferable to permit private and business letters to be forwarded through a responsible channel, which could be supervised by the government.

A Legal Point in the Air.—A balloon ascent was made in Bristol, when the aeronaut was accompanied by two gentlemen of the city; one a Mr. R. Saunders, Solicitor, better known amongst his friends as "Bob Saunders," and Mr. West, a merchant. The Attorney was a queer, humorous fellow, and when the party had got up to their greatest elevation, he pulled a pistol from his pocket, and, presenting it to his companion, said: "Supposing I should shoot you now, in what country would they lay the indictment for murder?" This and similar freaks made his companion so nervous, that as soon as they touched terra firma and threw out grappling irons, but before they could lay firm hold of the ground, Mr. West jumped out, and, as he was a large man, his act had the effect of so suddenly lightening the balloon, that it shot up again into the firmament. Mr. West, however, walked home, and, on inquiry being made of his friend and the balloon, said, "They were gone up towards the moon once more, and, for his part, he never wanted to see Bob Saunders again." However, the latter got subsequently safe to the earth and his clients.

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8-4 BLACK CREPE MARETZ	importation
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DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING.

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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 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 3.00 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 direct, at Northumberland, with L. & B. Railroad the 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 3 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.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
my 21-d

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 TRAIN 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 3.50 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.50 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 8.45 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 24th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 2.45 P. M.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.25 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.30 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 6.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 9.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 6.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.20 and 7.30 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.

Freight received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.

Passage to Patuxent River	$1.50.	Meals extra.
Do. Plum Point	1.00.	Do.
Do. Fair Haven	50.	Do.

je4-tf

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 Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 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 first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on 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., Bowly'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 Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to

R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 9 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on 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. WM. T. RICE, Captain.

P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

NOTICE.

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

164 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.

Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Baltimore, March 30, 1861.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James 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. ap22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN 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.
ap22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDINGS on RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new Steamer LOGAN, W. B. Kirwan, Captain, leaves Baltimore from her 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. ap22

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—BLACK DIAMONDS.

SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.

Criticized by conservative presses, North and South, as "the best book" ever published on the Society 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 acerbity, and, in truth, contains sketches that are amongst the most enticing, tolerant, and genial we ever had occasion to peruse. * * * How appreciative, how loving, how tender and sympathetic the author is in delineations we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*

So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little tome full of premiated dia monds.—*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.—*De Bow's Review.*

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 philosopher, sometimes a poet, and is every character readable.—*New Yorker.*

An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected style.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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 25 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)

For sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.
je6-eod

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have their children presented promptly at that time.

WM. T. MARKLAND, President.
ap 13-dtf

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,

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SEGARS,

No. 70 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE.

ap 22-3m

F. L. Claiborne. T. C. S. Ferguson.

CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,

Agents for the sale of

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ap 24-3m

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,

Agents for the sale of

MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

TOBACCO,

No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

Dan'l J. Warwick,
Frank Frick,
Philip A. Ball. ap 22-6m

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP..........$500,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860..........$1,264,445.43

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SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully solicits applications for insurance in this desirable office.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
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14 Spear's wharf.
ap 22

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INSURANCE AGENCY,

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Marine—

The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.

Fire—

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

ap 22-d

LICENSED AGENCY.

SOLE AGENT OF THE

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

CAPITAL SURPLUS..........$335,000.

Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.

CASH CAPITAL..........$100,000.

INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.

Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.

SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
Wm. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.

Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. C. Mackenzie.

J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,
38 Second street, Baltimore.

Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel O. Wyman, John F. Pleasants & Son, Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 25-3m

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

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GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

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ap22 1m

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INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP, STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB. SODA,

and Grocers' Drugs Generally,

ap22-3m 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore.