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

The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 63. Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, July 3, 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 whom submission wrings an infamous repose."

Foreign Details.

Political Articles from the European Press.

[*From the London Times, June 19.*]

We have had of late little to remark upon in the news of the American campaign. Probably there never was a war in which the impatience of the world did not outstrip the marches of the General. When Napoleon overthrew the armies of Prussia, in a three weeks' campaign, we have no doubt that there were found many to complain of pedantic strategy and the long delay of news. In the present case, though only two months have elapsed since the people of the Northern States were roused to activity by the attack on Fort Sumter, curiosity is apt to get the better of judgment, and to make us inquire what the North intends to do, and why it has not yet done it. The satisfaction of hasty critics has, however, not yet arrived. Fighting there has been on Virginia ground, and during the next few weeks it is probable there will be more. Two armies are almost within sight of each other, each consisting mainly of volunteers and recruits, who will be able to bring on many an unnecessary encounter. Americans are in the field against Americans over a long line of country. Every collision which a common language, similar uniforms, and unskilled and impetuous officers can cause, will fall to the lot of the outposts of the two armies. It is possible that many excesses may be perpetrated on either side. Wherever the Northern regiments come we may presume that the secessionist inhabitants will take flight, choosing rather to trust themselves to the precarious hospitality of their more Southern neighbors than to remain under the authority of commanders who have denounced them as rebels, and even meditated the confiscation of their property. On the other hand, the flight of the slaves in the invaded parts of Virginia is spoken of as likely to become a "stampede"—a word which the Americans have borrowed from their prairies, and applied most expressively to a general rush of negroes from slavery.

But all this, though important to the result, is not war as the military man understands it.—Great political or social changes may be in progress while the two parties stand face to face preparing for the fight. The event of a conflict may be decided before a shot is fired, and in Virginia it is quite probable that the disposition of the Federal troops, their number, and the rapidity of their movements, may have decided the struggle, although only a colonel and a few rank and file have as yet been killed. *And the campaign has not yet begun, and it is difficult to say when it will begin.* * * * *

In the meantime the Confederate States, it is evident, are not sleeping. Everything betokens that the conflict which is to decide the fate of Virginia will be fierce, if not prolonged. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine that the secessionists would have carried matters with so high a hand if they had not been able to bring a large force into the field. Our New York correspondent says that President Davis has probably under him not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and that he is thought to be desirous of outnumbering Gen. Scott and gaining the prestige of an early victory. But it is plain that such estimates cannot be depended upon. Indeed, the very ignorance of the Northerners respecting the strength of the South are being vigorously and skilfully handled. It seems to us that if the South were as weak as the New York press represents, it would be more easy to obtain information of the numbers and disposition of the army. With whichever side victory may rest, the battle is likely to be a hard one, and, though the main effort of the Washington Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of the Old State, which is now to be the battle-field of democratic civil war.

From the London Times, June 17.

We are about to send a small army to Canada. This is just one of those steps upon which it is most difficult to pronounce an opinion, because we cannot suppose we have all the facts before us. In the present disturbed state of America, *reasons may exist for such a step which we cannot even guess,* and we therefore approach the subject with hesitation and uncertainty. We do not deny that there may be excellent reasons for sending three thousand men to Canada which we do not know; but we certainly can point to no reasons arising out of the existing state of things, so far as we are acquainted with them, which would lead us to such a conclusion. There is no doubt that America is in arms from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; that the authority of the State and federal Executive, never very strong, is shaken, and in many places suspended; that the passions of a democracy which can ill brook the slightest contradiction have stung almost to frenzy by open revolt, and that for some unknown reason it has pleased the Northern States to empty all the vials of their wrath on the English nation. It is also certain that, in accordance with their habit of blustering against an unoffending neighbor, England is threatened with undying hatred and condign punishment, because, in obedience to the first law of humanity and justice, we have declined to treat the people of the Southern States, carrying on war with the people of the Northern States—as pirates. This, according to the headlong logic of democracy, is equivalent to a recognition of their independence, and, *although the Northern States themselves must be compelled in a very few weeks to make this very same admission, it is an offence never to be forgotten or forgiven.* We are, besides, fully aware that Canada has a long and a very vulnerable frontier, and that threats have been uttered which point not obscurely to an invasion, not of sympathizers, as in 1837, but of free and enlightened citizens, who would come to punish us for not sufficiently sympathizing in their internal brawls. Nor are we ignorant that it is an old and often tried policy in America to seek to heal internal discord by exciting popular hatred against England. *In Canada itself affairs are by no means satisfactory.* The relations between the English majority and the French minority cannot long continue as they are. Public confidence is shaken by the ill success of the Grand Trunk Railway, by the vast amount of debt accumulated for municipal purposes, or, as it is said, in order to bribe majorities, and by the return to the antiquated practices of protection. In all these things, the force of which we by no means wish to extenuate, many may see a sufficient justification for the despatch of three thousand men to Canada, but, for our part, if there are no better reasons than these, we regret that the step has been taken.

A despatch from Cowes of the 17th June says the *Peter Marcy*, Milton, from New Orleans, is the first ship arrived at this port under the new Confederate flag. A despatch from London of the 20th of June says the American ship *Peter Marcy*, from New Orleans, passed Spithead yesterday, and stood out to the southward for Havre, with the flag of the Confederate States flying from the peak.

[*From the London Post (Government organ) June 18th.*]

It is said that the reinforcement of three thousand men about to sail for Canada will be considered by the Americans as a menace, whilst it is unnecessary to preserve the peace or to protect the neutrality of the province. We do not doubt the loyalty of the Canadian people, who, invested with self government, enjoy an amount of freedom which is only augmented and secured by the connection of the province with the mother country. The truth is the troops which are to be despatched in the *Great Eastern* and *Golden Fleece* have not been ordered off to defend the extended and exposed frontier of Canada—not to coerce a loyal and contented people, but to supply the necessary garrison for Quebec and Kingston. The reinforcement has been demanded by Sir Fenwick Williams, the commander-in-chief in Canada, simply as a measure of precaution. It is neither a menace to the people of the United States nor an insult to the people of Canada. It is an ordinary matter of routine which we believe would altogether have escaped observation if the *Great Eastern* had not, for the first time, been most properly converted to the best purpose for which she is fitted—that of a troop ship. The object of the General is not to offend, *but to give additional security to a colony which, by an unfortunate accident, may be possibly brought into close contact with the dangers and horrors of civil war.*

Napoleon's Coming Recognition of the C. S. A.

Paris (June 15) Correspondence of London Times.

La Patrie has the following important statement, *which has since been repeated in the Moniteur:*

It is stated that negotiations will shortly be opened to effect the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Court of Turin. Should those negotiations take place the result *will be the recognition de facto of the Italian kingdom,* composed of the provinces and of the States which have been placed under the sceptre of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel consequent upon events on which France has now no opinion to express, but which have been accomplished *under favor of the principle of non-intervention* recognized by Europe. The renewal of diplomatic relations with Turin would not imply, on the part of France, as regards the policy of the Italian kingdom, and judgment on the past, or any responsibility for the future. It would show that the *de facto* government of this new State *is sufficiently established for it to be possible to entertain international relations with it,* which the interest of the two countries imperiously demand. France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. *It would set towards it as one day the great European Powers will set in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States,* when that republic shall have constituted a government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests.

Effect of the American War on the Industrial Pursuits of England.

[*Bradford (June 15) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

All departments of the woollen trade remain much depressed. English wools, particularly bright haired sorts, have receded in value to the extent of from 4d. to 5d. per lb. within the last two months, and the tendency of our market is still downwards. Holders are evidently pressing sales where possible. At the same time the consumption of wool is very considerably reduced by reason of the spinners stopping machinery and further curtailing the production of yarns. In piece goods rather more business has been done on the whole, especially for the home trade. There is no resumption of operations on American account, nor is any prospect held out of an early revival. *This has diminished the usual trade done here to the extent of at least one-third, an event which has scarcely a parallel in the history of the worsted manufacture.*

[*Nottingham (June 15) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

There is no favorable change to report in the lace trade, business remaining exceedingly dull. All descriptions of cotton goods are a slow sale. In the silk branch Spanish laces continue in request. Stocks on hand of all sorts of goods are light, and a great deal of valuable machinery is unemployed, many of the lacemakers being entirely out of work. There have been some buyers in the market for South America, and manufacturers for the American fall trade, and manufacturers have been somewhat better employed the last fortnight than for some time past.

[*Sheffield (June 15) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

There has been no mitigation of the depression felt in the state of trade here; on the whole, orders grow more and more scarce, though a few of the best established houses in our staple trade are moderately well off. From the continental and other markets a few orders continue to be received, but considerably below the average. Fortunately, the large orders on hand *for iron plates for ships and iron for Armstrong guns continue to find employment for large numbers of workmen in these branches. The demand for crinoline steel also continues unabated,* and one or two houses in the cutlery trade are doing rather more for India in common goods. *The weekly returns show a continual increase of pauperism.*

[*Wolverhampton (June 15) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

Dullness continues in the iron trade without any mitigation. There are rather more orders for plates for ships and bridge building, but for bars and sheets there is scarcely and demand. A reduction in the price of coals for the ensuing quarter was also agreed upon. The earthenware trade in North Staffordshire is extremely flat. It depends largely upon the United States.

[*Ulster Province (June 15) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

A very small business has been done for some days past in the linen trade. American buyers, recently in the market, made light purchases, and those only in select lines of goods. The transactions for French houses, though not so extensive as sanguine bleachers had anticipated, are still moderately large, with the promise of improvement. Home demand is rather more active, but the total extent of sales since the beginning of the month fall below the average of any season for the last four. Bleaching operations continue brisk as usual.

The Fight for the Championship of England.

[*From the London Times, July 19.*]

It is, perhaps, no information even for those least acquainted with the dirty arcana of the prize ring to be told that the champion's belt, for the possession of which Heenan and Sayers struggled with such cruel obstinacy, was eventually awarded to neither. The trophy was left open to public competition, though, as the belt happens to be one of those peculiar gifts of fortune which are not to be had for the asking, and as its possession entails some personal responsibility, in the way of having to fight all comers, no matter how many or how big, the number of candidates for the dangerous honor was, on the whole, decidedly limited. The first claimants were Hurst and Paddock. Hurst is the champion wrestler of Lancashire, a man of gigantic frame and almost superhuman strength, but perhaps the most unskillful boxer that ever entered the prize ring. In his contest with Paddock he was dreadfully punished, but almost by accident contrived at the close of the fight to hit his adversary one blow, and one blow from such a Goliah was quite sufficient, for Paddock was all but killed by it. Hurst therefore came into full possession of the turbulent honors of the belt, to which a boxer named Mace at once laid claim. Mace is a very small man, though possessed of wonderful strength and activity, almost a harder hitter than Sayers himself, and reputed to be the most scientific pugilist alive. Yet, even with these advantages, it seemed almost monstrous to suppose that he could contend for an instant, with any chance of success, against an adversary so overpowering in strength, and size and weight as Hurst.

Nevertheless, a match was made for the championship, and yesterday it was brought to an issue on an island in the Medway, and resulted in Mace punishing his gigantic antagonist so fearfully that he may literally be said to have almost killed him without receiving a single blow in return. The contrast between the two men as they entered the ring was even more startlingly disproportionate than that between Heenan and Sayers. Hurst stood nearly six feet three inches in height, and weighed sixteen stone, while his gigantic swarthy chest and limbs, in which the muscles stood out in great folds and knots like bosses of bronze, made his figure look even larger and more formidable, if possible, than it was in reality. In looking at his massive proportions, and the evidences of tremendous strength as the thews and sinews crept and rolled with every movement, one felt a kind of fascinating terror, which changed to almost sickening apprehension for the fate of the man who had dared such a Colossus to a combat. Among ordinary men Mace would have seemed a terrible antagonist for any to cope with, but, dwarfed and almost overshadowed by the giant he had challenged, his venture seemed little short of sheer madness. His height is barely over 5 feet 8 inches, his weight only ten stone and a half; yet, as he prepared himself for the contest yesterday, there was an easy air of nonchalance about him which coupled with his compact, fair frame, and lithe and active figure, on which the small, but hard and well developed muscles, showed out in startling relief, made his venture appear less desperate than it was to those acquainted with his skill and strength.

Hurst, to his other advantages, added that of winning the choice of corners, and of course took that with his back to the sun, leaving its fierce rays full in the face of his antagonist. When at last, after shaking hands, the men stood alone in the centre of the ring, it seemed almost like conniving at a murder to permit a contest between two men so disproportioned in size, height, strength and weight. Yet Mace, as he stood up almost in the shadow of his great assailant, seemed confident, though, of course, very cautious. Lightly Mace moved in and out, feinting and smiling, as, with a noiseless bound, like a cat, he sprang just out of distance of the ponderous arm that seemed only required to move to crush him. Gradually they drew nearer and nearer, the giant waiting for his chance, which the other now and then appeared to give him, though, in reality, he ventured nothing. At last Mace carefully ventured in and struck his opponent slightly three or four times in the face. They were only little blows, but enough to show him that he could reach the slow, unwieldy boxer when he choose, and get out of all danger of a return with perfect certainty. Apparently satisfied with this knowledge Mace began the fight with a terrible blow, which completely closed Hurst's eye, and seemed to make his bulky frame tremble to his very feet. Before the first round, which lasted nearly twelve minutes, was over, Hurst was half smothered in his own blood, and his face so gashed that so far as appearances went, Mace might have been assaulting him with a razor. Still, as it was known that Hurst had but to give one blow to win the day, no one seemed inclined to back Mace, who might at any moment get a stroke that would annihilate him. Yet the tremendous blow that seemed always impending never came.

Hurst knew evidently nothing of boxing, and his antagonist, therefore, merely drew aside, with the most perfect *sang froid* from the slow, awkward movements of the ponderous arms, delivering his own strokes full on the head and face of the giant with a force and rapidity that was terrible. In vain, like a blind Cyclops, Hurst threw his arms abroad, and strove to grasp, to strike, even to touch his lithe wiry foe—in vain he strove to hem him into a corner. Mace would simply inflict his tremendous blows full on the smashed face of his opponent, pass under his arm, and be gone almost before the eye could follow his movements. Hurst was literally deluged with blood, which poured over his huge figure such streams that Mace himself was covered with it, and the clothes of Hurst's two seconds almost saturated. Nothing showed the enormous strength of the man more than that he could sustain this fearful punishment and loss of blood with apparently little diminution of his colossal power. He still pursued Mace with unabated determination, but never once even touched him, while on the other hand, Mace's blows sounded all over the ring, till from a sharp crashing smash they *gradually deadened down to a splashing sound like striking raw meat, that was sickening to hear.* At last the one sided contest became disgusting and horrible beyond all description.

After there had been ten rounds, and the fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, Hurst's seconds and backers saw that his chance was hopeless, and urgently strove to make him discontinue. But though now utterly blind, his features smashed out of all recognition almost as a human being, and reeling from his fearful loss of blood, the gory disfigured giant still tottered from his corner, only to be sent staggering back by an antagonist that he seemed capable of annihilating. Mace now no longer fought cautiously, but hit when and where he pleased, and even closed with the great wrestler and threw him heavily.

It was all over. Hercules himself would have succumbed to such fearful blows, and the alarming hemorrage which followed them, and which now began to soak all the grass of the ring. Brettle, Hurst's chief backer, at last rushed into the arena and insisted on his fighting no more; but the maimed giant seemed incapable of understanding his defeat from such a little man, and groped and staggered out again. Blind and fainting, it only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the infliction of those on the helpless heap of flesh was horrible and sickening beyond all description.

His seconds and backers gave in for him without his knowledge, and kept Hurst in his corner till he gradually became almost insensible, and all the restorative arts of the ring were exhausted in efforts to keep him from fainting, which, in the absence of a surgeon, and in his then fast falling power, might have been a most serious affair. The spectacle which he presented is too horrible for description. Even the oldest champions of the ring were aghast at the fearful punishment inflicted in fifty minutes. Mace had not a single mark on him. The dockyard police were despatched in a steamer from Chatham to prevent the fight, and arrived just as it was over—quite official that. It is a kind of set off to this revolting business to say that poor Hurst's comrades on both sides were most solicitous in their care of him after his defeat, and Mace went about amongst them and raised a subscription for him amounting to £35. Such facts, though undoubtedly praiseworthy, but poorly counterbalance the horrible nature of the whole contest. Yet pugilists think that in a few years the ring will again glow with all the brutal magnificence of the days of the Regency. Revive the ring! It would be easier to restore the Heptarchy.

From Virginia and the South.

We have files of the Richmond *Despatch* and *Whig* of Monday, from which we make the following extracts:

The Fredericksburg *Herald*, alluding to the destruction of the house of Dr. Abraham Hoge, below Matthias Point, by the Federal scoundrels, says:

This residence has been in the possession of the Hoge family for many generations. It was respected by the enemy during the revolution, and during the war of 1812. Although the British had it in their power to burn it down, yet they proved their magnanimity by allowing it to stand unharmed. It was left for these brethren of ours—these members, until a recent period, of a common Government, to turn their vandal hands upon private property.

The contract for excavating the Saint John's and Indian River Canal in Florida has just been awarded to a citizen of Charleston, Mr. George W. Morris, who has been extensively engaged in railroads and other public works; and, from his well known experience, energy and ability, we have no doubt the work will be speedily and satisfactorily completed.

The contract amounts to nearly one million dollars, and when completed will bring into market several millions of acres of the finest lands in Florida, where the most important tropical fruits can be grown, an endless supply of vegetables the year round, and a climate that has no superior.

The Court of County Commissioners of Limestone county, Ala., have resolved to levy a tax of fifty per cent. upon the amount of the State tax of each tax-payer, to raise a fund to equip troops going from the county and provide for their families. At a meeting of the citizens of Madison county, 2,115 bales of cotton, 4,000 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of wheat were subscribed to the Confederate loan. It is said 2,500 more bales will be subscribed.

The Vicksburg *Whig* says:—"We have seen as fine and rich lead ore from the State of Arkansas as was ever produced in Illinois. If we need the article, it can be had there."

Eight citizens of West Baton Rouge Parish, La., have agreed to deliver to the Government of the Confederate States, by Jan. 1st, 1862, 1,050 hhds. sugar, and 1,500 bbls. molasses.

The Cotton loan is encouraged by the most liberal subscriptions. The Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* of Wednesday states that the subscription in Madison county amounted for the week to 83,000 bales.

After the Vienna battle last week, a South Carolina soldier, who had been out on a scout, was arrested by three of the retreating Yankees, who, after disarming him, set out for the Federal camp, "calculating" largely, no doubt, on the welcome plaudits that awaited them for their heroic exploit. But all things fair are doomed to fade. After marching some distance the party came to a halt—stacked arms, which were topped with the sword bayonet, and two of them went in pursuit of water, leaving the Carolina captive in charge of the Yankee captor. The former watched his time, and when the watering party was out of sight, seized a bayonet, and at a single stroke almost severed the head from the body of his companion; after which he quietly took possession of the arms and marched to the camp of his friends.

THE PATENT OFFICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

This branch of the Southern new Government is about going into operation, and, we are glad to observe, under the most favorable auspices. Commissioner Rhodes has arrived from Montgomery, opened his department at Goddin's building, and in a very short time will be ready to proceed to business. No less than 120 applications for new patents, 40 applications to revive old ones, 40 caveats, filed for future action, and numerous assignments for record, await the action of the Commissioner.

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jo 13

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 3.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.

The 3.15 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 for Elmira 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 8 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 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.05 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 TRAIN at 4.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.00 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4.00 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.00 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 6.15 A. M., 11.30 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving at 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.05 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.

ap 22 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 15th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.30 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 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.45 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT 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 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.30 A. M., and 3.15 and 5.00 P. M. (on Sundays at 4.00 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.30 A. M., and 2.45 and 4.45 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

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 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, who have accommodations for ladies and families, 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 5 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. 27 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.
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.

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

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

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
144 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date

Paid bills, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages.

Baltimore, March 20, 1861 THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

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

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HAYES, 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.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDING ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new Steamer LOGAN, W. B. Ryan, 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. NEAL FAIRBANK, leaves Baltimore from her wharf on LIGHT STREET, foot of Barre street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock. ap22

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.

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

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The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which these lines will be forwarded to all points on the South Western Railroads with great expedition at rates as low as any other route.

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IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The SUMMER SESSION of this Institution 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
m 13-t25

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