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The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 65. Baltimore, Monday Evening, July 8, 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."

REBEL POETRY.

THE FEDERAL VENDUE.

(Abraham auctionarius loquitur.)

"And going—going! Step up, friends,
I've lots of lumber here to sell,
Kickshaws and notions, odds and ends—
'Without reserve.' (Bob, swing the bell,)
Wall street's 'suspended,' Cameron's 'broke.'
And we, you know, *must* have the cash,
Or else our wheel will lose a spoke,
And fly into 'eternal smash!'

"*Lot One*:—a famous old Scotch cap.
Also, an army cloak to match;
Who bids? The cap is scant in nap,
The cloak displays a liberal patch,
But they have rendered service true,
In times when greater friends did fail—
They saved me from some blackguards, who
Wanted to ride me on a rail.

"*Lot Two*:—I name Eleven Stars,
Which poor old Uncle Samuel offers:
His business suffers so from wars
That there's no money in his coffers.
Bid high, my friends, a man's around
To buy them, and that man a knave is;
'Twill give old Sam his mortal wound
If they're knocked down to 'traitor' Davis.

"*Lot Three*:—A table service is,
In handsome *Gold and Solferino*;
'Tis new, was bought at Tiffany's,
And is 'dirt cheap' at cost—as we know:
But we *must* have the war, since peace
Gives time to folks to waken up
From sleep; and then, our reign will cease;—
So here they go, plate, dish and cup.

"*Lot Four*:—I name John W. Forney—
(This lot's been bought and sold before,)
Conveyed to me by power of attorney;
The purchaser must not be *poor*,
For John, although he's wondrous handy—
Indeed, at *kitchen-work*, he's 'prime'—
Needs pay, and constant watching, and he
'S a dangerous nag to trot 'on time.'

"*Lot Five*—A hero! (step up, Butler,)—
Now here's a bargain for you all!
Rebellion-throttler, whiskey-guttler,
Contraband, Strychnineous Butler!—
A '*Picayune*'—shall the hammer fall?
No; pardon me, he's sold and gone,
And for a price that's fully five, or
Six times your bid; a Cuban Don
Buys him in as his—nigger-driver.

"*Lot Six*:—Our empty Public Purse;
Lot Seven:—Some reams of Hick's twaddle;
Lot Eight:—The *courage* of 'Bethel Pierce,'
(Our smallest lot, in a well-corked bottle:—
You'd better buy—not offered *often*;)
Lot Nine:—What's written on the plate
Of Beauregard's metallic coffin—
And Greeley's moral from his fate.

"*Lot Ten*:—This splendid Photograph—
'Scott *gulping breakfast* and The Oath;'
Our mighty chieftain and his staff—
Who bids? Two copies—one, or both.
Next Lot:—Some Army Coffee—prime—
From the New York 'Union Committee;'
And Army Cloth, sold us 'on time,'
By that honest old 'Quaker City.'

"*Lot Twelve*:—Is one of Greeley's lies—
Not often seen; I'll warrant it;
Next:—Mister Seward's 'Prophecies'—
(His right to make them's patented;)
They're bound in calf, with notes by Beecher,
And correspondence with H. G.;
And teach how 'Sixty Days' may reach a
Full Lustrum or a Jubilee.

"*Last Lot*:—Cost me but little, and
I'll sell my interest *very* cheap:
The poor old State of Maryland—
(Takes thirty thousand men to keep;)
I bought it low of Hicks & Co.,
The deeds were drawn by Winter Davis.
It shall now for a mere song go,
For the State our humble slave is.

"Who bids? who bids?—'without reserve'
I'll sell you all these things for cash, sirs;
Who bids? who bids?—Come, have the nerve,
Plank down, and save us from the crash, sirs.
Who bids? who bids? Quick! one—two—three:
(They're going cheap as dirt, consarn 'em!)
Three! going—gone! Who may you be?
(Good Lord!—its—P. T. Barnum!)"

E. S.

Baltimore Co., June 25.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Great Eastern Off Father Point.

Father Point, July 6—Noon.—The steamship *Great Eastern* reached here to-day on her way to Quebec, with English troops for Canada. The dates per the *Great Eastern* are to the 27th of June, at noon, four days later than those already received by the *Persia*. Lord Chancellor Campbell was found dead in his bed-room on the morning of the 23d of June. He had retired to bed in good health. His death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel. Sir Richard Bethel, the Solicitor General, succeeds to the Chancellorship. The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th ult. He is succeeded by his brother, Abdul Azzis Khan. All quiet in Constantinople. The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of June. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th of June. The steamships *Arago* and *Edinburg* sailed for New York on the 26th of June. The latter has £203,000 in specie. The Cunard steamer *Scotia* had been successfully launched.

Sir J. Ferguson, in the House of Commons, condemned the sending of reinforcements to Canada. Mr. Disraeli also thought the government was incurring a serious responsibility. Lord Palmerston defended the act of the government as the usual precautionary measure of all governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States, and betrayed no want of confidence in the Canadians. The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the summer.

The London *Times* continues to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation. It says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover.

Sir Archibald Alison, in a letter to Cassius M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution *is a failure, and recommends a national church and monarchy as the remedy.*

The Spanish proclamation relative to the American war says the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South. With this view, it is prohibited to arm, build, or fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any Spanish port.

Shipowners and captains of Spain are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from contributing in any way to the armament and fitting out of privateers. Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining over 24 hours in any Spanish port save in case of great necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and ammunition. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold. The carriage of goods to none of the blockaded ports is guaranteed, except war material and letters, which are prohibited. Offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service on either side, and must abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality. Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain. The decree is dated June 17, countersigned by Senor Collant and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The conflagration in London, briefly telegraphed by the Persia, was the most disastrous for generations. Immense piles of warehouses on the Surry side of London bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. Loss exceeded £2,000,000 sterling. Some estimate the extent from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000. Nearly all insured. The great fire was still burning in some vaults, but was becoming gradually subdued, and all danger of further explosion was considered over.

The probable sales of consols by the Insurance Companies caused a decline on the Stock Exchange Some articles of produce advanced in consequence of the great quantities consumed. The proceedings of Parliament on the 26th ult., were wholly unimportant. The great seal of Lord Chancellor was formally conferred by the Queen on Sir R. Bethel, vice Lord Campbell deceased. The Prince and Princess Frederick of Prussia has arrived in England on a visit to the Queen. The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ult. to the camp at Curragh, Ireland, to take the round of military duties.

Mr. Cobden addressed his constituents at Rochdale on the 26th ultimo. He eulogized the French government and the commercial treaty with France, denounced the volunteer movement in England, and ridiculed as a ridiculous bugbear the idea of a French invasion.

France.

Politics unimportant. The Bourse was improving. On the 26th ult., rentes were quoted at 67., 65c. The new treaty of commerce between France and Brazil is confirmed. It will involve a general remodeling of tariff duties. The recognition of Italy by France had been formally announced in the *Moniteur*, and by Baron Ricasoli in the Italian Parliament. The latter said that diplomatic relations between the two countries would soon be re-established. The Roman question was still pending, and it was hoped that there would be a favorable solution of it. The appeal in the case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte commenced in the Special Court of France on the 24th ultimo.

Italy.

A party of Bourbonists landed near Syracuse and were arrested by the troops on the 23d ult. *They were subsequently shot.* The Italian Chamber had adopted the bill in relation to the national armament. The Pope was ill, but improving at the last accounts. The Chamber of Deputies, on the 26th ult., debated the bill relating to the loan of 500,000,000 francs. Verrau opposed the bill and attacked the whole system of government. Dessauelts replied and demonstrated that the government was following Count Cavour's system. The debate was adjourned.

The official *Gazette* contradicts the report of the landing of the Bourbonists and disturbers of public order in Sicily, and says that only three Bourbon brigades had landed there.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that Ricasoli's note in reply to French recognition is firm and uncompromising. He does not admit of reservation, and declines entering into any engagement as to the future which would interfere with the completeness of the new kingdom.

Hungary.

Agitation in Hungary was reported to be increasing. The funeral services at Pesth in honor of Count Cavour were interdicted by a telegraphic order from Vienna. It is reported that additional troops are under orders for Hungary. Reports had been current that the English Ambassador at Vienna had insisted on a solution of the Hungarian question, but semi-official journals give a denial. The [illegible] of the Empress of Austria are true.

Spain.

A royal decree admits cotton at much lower dues in Spain from September until January. The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to satisfy the claims of Spain agreeably to the proposition of France. The Bank of Madrid has altered its rate of discount to seven per cent.

India and China.

The mails from Bombay to the 27th of May, from Calcutta to the 22d of May, and from Shanghae to May 4, had arrived at Marseilles.—A panic prevailed at Calcutta owing to the opium speculations. The Chinese rebels had taken Hankow. Mr. Lainy, the Indian Finance Minister, had taken a sea voyage, and partially recovered from his severe illness.

Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, is dead. The famine had been effectually relieved.

There were slight disturbances in the south-western provinces of the Indigo districts. The Calcutta produce markets were more active. Imports were affected by embarrassments occasioned by opium speculations. Freights languid.

Hong Kong, May 12, 1861.—The British Minister at Pekin has declined for the present to grant passports to British subjects to visit the capital. The capture of Hankow by the rebels is not confirmed, but the insurrection is spreading. Trade is very inanimate at all Southern ports, but a good business is done in cotton goods at Shanghae for new ports. New teas were appearing.

Markets.

London Money Market.—Funds on the 26th were firmer, the late fall having induced purchases. Consols advanced ⅛. Money in moderate demand, 6 per cent. generally demanded. Increased ease was anticipated. The Board of Trade returns for May show increased exports over May of last year, notwithstanding the American crisis. Consols were quoted 89⅞a89¼. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 40a39 discount: Erie shares 21a 22; New York Central Shares, 69.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of cotton for the three days, including Wednesday, were 32,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at rates showing no change since the departure of the *Persia*.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.—The market was quiet and quotations barely maintained.

The weather was favorable for the crops; rather showery.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour quiet at 24s. 6d.a27s. 6d. for American. Wheat steady, with a better tone and more inquiry, red 10s. 6d.a12s., white 12s.a13s. 6d. Corn steady, mixed 28s., yellow 28s.a28s. 6d., white 30s.a31s. 6d.

Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow in but little inquiry and prices weak: North American 49s.a50s.

Rosin dull; common 6s. 3d.a6s. 4d. Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal at 43s.a43s. 6d.—Potashes quiet at 34s.; Pearls quiet Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs declining.—Wheat dull, and 1s.a2s. lower for inferior new, closing steadier. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Rice firm. Tallow quiet. at 52s.a53s.

Abdul-Medjid-Khan, Sultan of Turkey.

The *Great Eastern* reports the death of the Sultan of Turkey, in Constantinople, on the 25th of June. The reign of this potentate will be celebrated in history, on account of the great changes which were made in the religious, financial and governmental systems of Turkey, during its continuance; in consequence of Russian intrigues, the war in the Crimea, and the pressure of many European monarchs, they were all anxious of late to administer to the effects of the "sick man." Physically speaking, his Majesty was, in reality, sick for many years past, for he made no effort to control his sensual appetites, and this induced a state of health which caused his more immediate attendants and friends to expect his dissolution at any moment. The telegraph does not mention by what form of disease he was carried off; but it is fair to presume that he died of an utter prostration, corporeal and mental, brought on by indulgence in every-day vice both in palaces and seraglio on the Bosphorus.

The late Sultan was born on the 23d of April, 1823, and was thus in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was the thirty-fourth sovereign of the famous house of Osman, and the twenty-eighth in order since the fall of Constantinople. Abdul-Medjid-Khan ascended the throne on the 2d of July, in the year 1839, claiming the sceptre as the son of the Sultan Mahomed Khan, and, although he was of late years a mere cypher in the affairs of State, his death may herald in the most important changes in the national rule and very life of the empire, if not a complete revolution in the relations of all the Christian Powers of Europe towards the governments of the East. The Sultan has one brother, who has succeeded him, Abdul Azzis, born on the 9th of February, 1830, and one sister, Sultane Adile, born on the 23d of May, in the year of 1826. The deceased monarch had fourteen children, viz:—Sultan Mehemed Mourd, born September 21, 1840; Sultane Fatime, November, 1840; Sultane Refige, February 6, 1842; Abdul Hammid, September 22, 1842; Sultan Djemile, March 18, 1843; Mehemed Peched, November 2, 1844; Sultane Munire, December 9, 1844; Ahmed Kemaleddin, December 3, 1847; Sultane Behige, July 16, 1848; Mehemed Buhran Uddin, May 23, 1849; Nour Eddin, April 14, 1851; Sultane Lenibe, November 21, 1851, Sultane Fehime, January 26, 1855, and Sultane Chehime, March 1, 1855.

For the information of our readers we may here state that these titled Sultane are the daughters of of his Majesty, and that they were born of different mothers. Of the personal appearance and character of the late Sultan Miss Frederika Bremer wrote the following graphic and lively sketch some few years since. She said:

Abdul Medjid has the Turkish family features—the oval countenance with somewhat prominent cheek bones; the nose broad at the nostrils and arched; the dark brown, well cut but not large eyes, and the finely pencilled eye-brows. They struck me as finest when contracted with their threatening expression, and the countenance then appeared most significant. If they could contract with a grave earnestness, Abdul Medjid would be a man of high character. Naturally mild of disposition, a good son, good brother, unwilling, although a despot, to sign a death warrant—Abdul Medjid is not wanting in the softer feelings. That which he wants is real earnestness, real strength. So, at least, it seems to me. He does not throw himself seriously into any thing, but lets all go as it may and will. "Allah Kerim!" God is great, and does that which He will. Let us enjoy the day and the hour. And enjoyments for the day and the hour are not yet wanting to the Sultan.

I have seen may crowned heads, but none who seem to me so devoid of dignity, so devoid of anything remarkable as this "Shadow of God on Earth." Nevertheless, the throne must produce an effect either for good or for evil. Travellers who see Abdul Medjud only at public audiences usually observe merely the lifeless, automatic character of his exterior. I now saw him under other circumstances. He was lively, and his countenance, although pale, indicated more youthful strength and health than I had been led to expect. "That is," I was told, "because within the last few years he has drunk something stronger than champagne, and this has given him strength. Besides, he was to-day in a good humor. But he generally looks very gloomy."

And again she writes:—In his gilded caique, attended by the white flotilla, the Sultan crosses to the opposite shore of the Bosphorus, where a a little stream forms a valley, called by the Europeans the Sweet Waters of Asia. Here are the "Champs Elysee" of Constantinople—more especially of the Turkish Constantinople—where its great world promenades every festival day; and now, on the shores of the Bosphorous, has Abdul Medjid built him an elegant kiosk, where he is accustomed to spend hours with his Sultanas.

The Sultan passes by his caique, on his way to his devotions: and now the imperial flotilla approaches. Now it is on a line with us; first, a large white caique, with upwards of twenty rowers, all of whom with every stroke of the oar rise if otherwise they could not keep the true course. He sits upon his throne of velvet and gold, with his canopy over his head, a little man, in a dark coat and dark red fez. He is in lively coversation with a couple of gentlemen who attend him, and uses much action of the hand. The imperial caique now lies at the shore, empty. The Sultan is in the mosque, which is a small one, with its minaret hidden amongst the trees. We land and place ourselves on the shore at the entrance of the mosque. A military officer points out a place to us very politely and keeps back the people who press too close to the steps. Guards are stationed between them and the shore. A stout lady, in a European dress and straw hat, will not, however, be kept back by any one. She is well dressed in half mourning, and she holds a little boy and girl by either hand. She places herself close to the steps of the mosque, nor will she be thrust aside by the guards, who wish her to take a lower place; and they at length leave her where she is. Who is she? The wife, we are informed, of one of the directors of the Sultan's chapel. "He was an Italian," continued our informant, "who, having made a present to one of the ladies of the Sultan's harem, has not since been seen in the place. Two weeks are now past, during which his wife has inquired after him everywhere, has him advertised in the daily paper, and is now here to ask the Sultan to what place her husband has been removed.

And now all the glances of the noble gentlemen on the steps are raised, and their heads bow down. A little man in a dark coat, a dark red cap, with a long black tassel, on his head, and a pale, unpleasing countenance, comes down the steps, with as little dignity as a shopman. Can that really be the Sultan? Yes; it must be the Sultan, because the elderly military personages by his side reply with an expression of deep reverence to some remarks of the little man, and the stout lady, with the children, steps hastily forward into his path, as if she would stop his farther advance. He starts, makes a half step backward, and contracts the eyebrows most threateningly. Yet he listens to what she has to say, but listens with a gloomy expression, and then casts an inquiring glance on his brother-in-law, the High Admiral. He utters a few words of explanation, shrugging his shoulders, and then another word or two, which seem to say, "What do I know about your husband?"—motions the stout lady out of the way, and walks on to the shore, talking gaily with the gentleman who attend him. He steps into the caique, from which the canopy has been removed; puts on his gloves, distorts his face in looking up at the sun, and so doing exhibits his tobacco stained teeth, while his plain, uninteresting countenance assumes a most disagreeable expression. This, then, is the man who is called "God's Shadow on the Earth," and who rules with absolute sway over the lives and happiness of thirty-five millions of human beings.

Such was about the daily routine of the Sultan's life, and by a debasing observance of such routine did he shorten his days. The most glorious event of his reign was the issue of the decree of toleration for Christianity in Turkey; the cross now towering as the emblem of man's salvation, even above the crescent on many spires in Constantinople, and the late monarch himself having frequently saluted the Sisters of Charity of France, located by the French troops in his very capital.

War Movements.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday thus sums up the progress of military events:

The forward movement of the Union army continues to go on steadily. Ten of the regiments stationed at Washington received orders yesterday to join Gen. Patterson's division at Martinsburg. It was supposed that this order was issued upon information received at headquarter that the Confederates were more numerous in that vicinity than was at first believed. Generals Patterson and McClellan are pushing their column forward to make a junction at a point south of Winchester, so as to be able to cut out General Johnston's force, and it is thought with a view to co-operate with a column which is to be moved from the Potomac line near Washington to meet them in the vicinity of Richmond. General McClellan's forces are now at Buckhannon, and it was said that the Confederates were assembled in considerable force very close to them at a point a few miles west of Beverly, but that the main body, under Governor Wise, was at Laurel Hill.

Information reached Gen. Scott yesterday that the Confederates were extending their lines in the direction of the outposts of the Union army, near Falls' Church, and that those stationed at Fairfax Court House were making active preparations to resist the advance of the Union forces, which they expected to take place at any moment.

The army of General Lyon, in Missouri, is steadily advancing southwards, while the Confederates from Arkansas and Tennessee are reported to be moving up to meet them. Colonel Montgomery, with his Union troops from Kansas, crossed the line into Missouri on the 27th ult. No further collision has occurred in that quarter, though the rapid concentration of troops on both sides would indicate the probability of an engagement in the southwestern portion of the State before long.

The following are the dispatches which have reached us since our last. In Alexandria, by their own accounts, the Federal troops close Churches and in Western Virginia they devote themselves to the stealing of horses and cattle.

Washington, July 7th.—Indications of active military operations of a decisive character are apparent here, in the departure to-day of the N. Y. 5th and 12th Militia Regiments by rail in the direction of Martinsburg. Also the departure of the N. Y. 38th, and Green's U. S. Light Artillery Battery into Virginia. The N. Y. 23d (Elmira county) Regiment, which arrived here at twelve o'clock last night, is under orders to move into Virginia early to-morrow morning. The Second Rhode Island Regiment are also expected to leave here to-night. Upwards of 30 rifled cannon have been sent into Virginia since Friday. Reports are current here this evening that the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac will very soon be additionally and largely reinforced. Col. Lamon reached Washington this afternoon in a special train, and drove immediately to the President's House. Subsequently he had an interview with the military authorities. He came direct from Hainesville and Martinsburg. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Johnston has been reinforced, which has induced the Government to strengthen Gen. Patterson's column. Extravagant reports have been prevalent here of a great battle between Gen. Johnston and Gen. Patterson, but they lack confirmation. A skirmish between the outposts, to which little importance is attached, is probably the origin of the rumor. It is certain the Government has no information on the subject.

Alexandria, July 7.—Mr. Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio, visited the camps of the Ohio regiments to-day. Whilst in the camp of the First Regiment a disposition was shown by many of the soldiers to oust him, and notwithstanding the nerve and courage shown by Vallandigham, it is probable they would have succeeded but for the protection afforded him by the Dayton Company and the pass he had from General Scott. He finally retired to the camp of the Second Regiment, after declaring himself as good a Union man as any of them, and expressing his scorn for the mob spirit shown by his fellow-citizens. Both General Schenck and Col. McCook were temporarily absent during the scene.—General Tyler departed from Camp McDowell last evening, handing his command over to Colonel E. D. Keys, of the Eleventh Infantry. It is understood the change has been made to advance Gen. Tyler in command. Three of the Secession cavalry appeared to the view of the pickets, one mile and a half beyond Cloud Mills, last night, but disappeared during the alarm made by the pickets.

It being ascertained that a farmer, named Captain Mason, in the vicinity of Falls Church, beyond our pibkets, was about to remove his stock to the enemy's country, General Tyler took the precaution to seize them en route, which was done this morning at daybreak by a party of the First Connecticut Regiment. Five horses, five mules and considerable baggage was captured. A later [illegible] Mason not [illegible] ascertained.

The Rev. Mr. Leftwinch, of the Second Presbyterian Church, opposited Headquarters in this city, in his sermon to-day, took strong Southern grounds in treating of the present state of affairs, and offered a prayer expressly for the State troops. Colonel Heintzleman, after conversation with the minister, decided that the Church should be closed, and accordingly this evening sentinels were placed around it. At special request, however, Colonel H. subsequently withdrew the order, being of the opinion that nothing the reverend gentleman could say would hurt the Union cause. The affair created considerable feeling among the religious community, and affords quite a relief in the way of excitement.—The Church is not open this evening, it being understood that the Elders think it injudicious to allow Mr. Leftwinch to preach this evening under the circumstances.

From Western Virginia.

Cincinnati, July 7.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Col. Martin, with one hundred and fifty men, has just returned from an expedition into Virginia, having captured four horses, and sixteen head of cattle, and two mules from the Secessionists.

Buckhannon, Va., July 7.—Forty-five men belonging to the Third Ohio Regiment, whilst on a scouting expedition last night, fell in with an ambuscade of seven hundred Secessionists at Middle Fork bridge, twelve miles east of this place, and were surrounded. After a desperate fight they cut their way through, having one killed and five wounded. The loss of the enemy is not fully known, but five of their dead were found to-day. Col. McCook, with the Fourth and Seventh Ohio Regiments, and the Tenth Indiana Regiment under Col. Morris with Loomis' battery and Burdsill's, company took possession of Middle Fork bridge early this morning. General Morris has advanced from Phillippa to within one mile of Laurel Hill. ExCongressman Garnett commands the Confederate force there. General McClellan, with a large force, marches toward Laurel Hill tomorrow morning early. A battle is anticipated within forty-eight hours. The Tenth Ohio Regiment arrived at Buckhannon to-day.

A special despatch to the Nashville *Union*, of the 5th inst., from Richmond, reports General Patterson's loss in the skirmish with Col. Jackson, at eight. Colonel Jackson's force is set down at 4,500 men, of whom six were killed and twenty wounded.

From the South and West.

Louisville, July 6th.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 2d inst. says that 5,000 Federal troops are on Santa Rosa Island.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d inst. says the Confederate ship-of-war "*Sumter*" ran the blockade on Saturday, putting to sea. She has a crew of sixty-five men and twenty marines.

A despatch dated New Orleans, 2d instant, says: "The enemy have seized the telegraphic instruments at Pass L'Outre. The United States steamer left the bar yesterday."

A collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Trenton, Tennessee, wherein two soldiers were killed and twenty-five badly wounded.

On the 4th the morning down train from Louisville was stopped at Richland, Tennessee, ostensibly to await the up train. The train was then ordered to Camp Ironsdale, and there a file of soldiers, under Major Howard, surrounded the train with loaded arms, and further on at Fountain Head, Tennessee, the up train was met and both trains, together with the freight train, were sent back to Nashville.

Military Movements in Missouri.

St. Louis, July 7.—The Twentieth Illinois Regiment, Col. Marsh, arrived here on Saturday, and is quartered at the Arsenal, from where it will probably proceed South, via the Iron Mountain Railroad. The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. Williams, left for Rome yesterday, fully equipped for a long march.

Gen. Lyon's command was two days' march (thirty one miles) south of Booneville on the 4th. Several officers of Lieutenant Blood's Battalion, the Sixth Missouri Regiment, which went to New Mountain on a scouting expedition, returned on Tuesday. They report the killing of one captain and three privates, on the 4th, of a Secession party near Valley Forge.

The Union troops surrounded Farmington on the night of the 3d, and the next morning thoroughly searched the town and administered the oath to some fifty citizens. The troops then marched to Pilate Nob, where they encamped, waiting for the balance of the Sixth Regiment of Illinois, when it is thought they will march South.

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain E. 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. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore

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

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 2.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 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 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 2.30 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 7.45 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 21-4 JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

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 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 6:00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4:00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1:45 and 8.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7:00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7:00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

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 6.20 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

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 [illegible] 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 5.00 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 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.46 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.

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	1.00	Do.
Do.	Fair Haven	50.	Do.

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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

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 20, 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.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 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

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS,
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.

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So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.—*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 in 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 38 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)

For sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.

je6 eoh*

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md.
Manufacturers of

Horsepowers,	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
Threshers,	Corn Stalk Cutters,	Lime Spreaders,
Wheat Fans,	Corn Shellers,	Wheel Barrows,
Corn and Cob Mills,	Ploughs,	Canal Barrows.
Hay Presses,	Cultivators,	
Clod Crushers,	Cotton Planters,	

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22-d3m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB-scriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1861 my10 law4w* JOHN P. CLARK, Executor.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
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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. L. CLAIBORNE. F. C. S. FERGUSON.
CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
No. 30 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.*
Dan'l J. Warwick.
Frank Frick.
Philip A. Ball. ap 22-d3m

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

F. C. HARTIE, [illegible]
DISTILLERS.
PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT
WHISKIES,
108 *North Howard Street,*
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Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co. ap 22 3m

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.
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J. H. & Co. are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies. ap 22-d3m

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WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,
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&c. &c.
Corner South and Exchange Place,
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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. my 17 d3m*

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OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.
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