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The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 67. Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, July 10, 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.

News of the Battle of Bethel in England.

[*From the London Telegraph, June 25.*]

The news from America reports the first blood drawn, with an immediate result disastrous to the federal troops. This first little "victory" is more important as a repulse for one side than as a success for the other; and its greatest effect is likely to be an exasperation of angry feelings, with some increase to the confidence in the South, and undoubtedly rather a powerful impulse to the confusion in the North.

Indeed, many of the incidents in this first conflict sufficiently confirm our own anticipations.—We fully expected that the first aggressive movements of the federal troops would meet with a disappointment, for the very reason we have just indicated—that the strength and capacity of the enemy were undervalued. We also shared the opinion, which is entertained very generally in New York, that in this civil war there would be far greater difficulty than usual in discriminating between the two sides; so that we looked for attacks made by one party on its own associates. This has been the case, and, it appears, the first example is set by the North. The Confederate troops have, for many reasons, not been so well "got up" as those of the Unionists. There was not the same ready supply of cash; the newly mustered volunteers were not furnished with their clothing in the great commercial and manufacturing cities; and, in short, there were not the same resources.—But the descriptions given by most disinterested writers, as well as in private communications, lead us to suppose that upon the whole the costume of the Southern troops is more uniform and more distinctive than it is on the other side.

It would obviously be an act of gross injustice to assume the correctness of the report that the commanding officer at Great Bethel had "lost his presence of mind." Should he be brought to a court martial, we can imagine many grounds of defence; should he not be brought to a court martial, the random criticisms which will be showered upon every unsuccessful officer would render it an act of moral duty to look out for the excuses by which individuals must be shielded, and such excuses are only too abundant. In the first place, the captain of troops who have been very hastily brought together, who are unacquainted with each other or with their duties, who are not disciplined to military obedience, and who have been for years trained in the overdeveloped individualism of the modern republic, has a task to perform such as few military men are competent to encounter. In the second place, it is well known that a vast proportion of the officers by whom any commander must be mainly assisted have been drawn suddenly from the counter, the warehouse, the lawyer's desk—from every school save that of military discipline and observation. In the third place, we have to learn under what orders and instructions General Pierce advanced.—And, fourthly, one of the latest reports states that General Butler himself requires more men, which implies an admission of not having sufficient means to act aggressively with effect. We are far from assuming any conclusion on these scanty and uncertain data, but they are quite sufficient to show that it would be unfair to pass judgment on the conduct of any man in General Pierce's position until we have information much more full and precise.

[*From the London Standard, June 25.*]

It must not be forgotten that the South possesses this advantage—it is fighting on its own soil, in defence of what it believes to be its most sacred rights, against invasion. The Virginians are a fighting race, proud of the Old Dominion, and looking with somewhat of contempt upon the Northern levies. With their knowledge of the country and their choice of position, it must be a very powerful army that will dislodge the 50,000 or 60,000 men who may by this time be supposed to be awaiting attack at Manassas Junction. The difficulties with which both sides are contending, but which must tell with double effect upon the invading army, have received a remarkable illustration near Fort Monroe. General Butler, carried away by the panegyrics that were showered on his advance on Baltimore, determined to take the initiative in the neighborhood of the fortress which he commands, and make an attack upon the Confederate position, distant a few miles. A night attack was planned and executed. But in the darkness of the night two of the Federal regiments fired into each other, and on their advancing against the enemy's position at daybreak, they came upon masked batteries of heavy rifled cannon. Their commander, we are informed, lost his head, figuratively speaking; and the result was that they were compelled to retire with the loss of many killed and wounded. The first venture of the Federalists has thus proved unsuccessful; and the result will hardly fail to embolden the South.

Lord Palmerston's Defence of the Reinforcement.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th of June, Sir J. Ferguson called attention to the recent augmentation of the military forces in Canada. He expressed a hope that the present unhappy disputes in the United States had had nothing to do with influencing the decision of the government in this respect. The House of Commons had wisely decided not to enter into any discussion on the state of affairs in America, but the course adopted by the government would *have the effect of putting an end to that feeling of neutrality which such a decision had created.* The manner in which the troops had been, or were about to be, despatched was likely to cause increased importance to be attached to such a step. The troops were to be sent off in hot haste, in the largest and fastest vessel at the disposal of the government, and not in the ordinary mode, by transports or vessels of war. *It would be known all over Europe that the government of this country had thought it necessary to send out troops by the Great Eastern, and the movement would appear to possess more of the character of an expedition than an ordinary relief of troops.* A step so decided and so conspicuous ought not to be taken unless there was some great object to be obtained, or some great danger to be guarded against. He wished, therefore, to know upon what ground so large a despatch of troops had been decided upon. In the present state of affairs in Canada, and, so far as they were known to the House, of the United States, there was nothing to justify this remarkable step taken by the government. There was no doubt, in the present condition of affairs in the United States, very great excitement, and there could be no wonder that expressions in speech and in writing, in a free country, should have been used towards this country, and which might be alarming if used in any other country and at any other time. (Hear.) At a time like the present we should consider ourselves too strong to think it worth our while to notice such intemperate language as appeared in many public documents in America. We should feel ourselves able to discard such documents, and to take our stand upon absolute neutrality. Anything that would precipitate alarm would be symptomatic of weakness. An army in a neighboring State might excite the most serious considerations, because it partook more of the nature of a challenge than of a precaution. When three thousand men, complete in arms, were going out, the question might naturally be asked whether we actually feared invasion in Canada from the United States. If so, surely to guard a frontier like that of Canada, the force would be absolutely useless. The proper protection for that frontier would be gunboats on the lakes, and not men scattered in different parts of the land. There was a feeling in that House with regard to the proper course to be pursued with respect to colonial military establishments, which would be fully expressed at the proper time, and that general feeling was, that beyond the garrisoning of the great fortresses of Canada, we should not be called upon to contribute to the military expenses of the country. If these men now about to embark were merely going out to garrison the fortresses, why should the military force entrusted with the guardianship of the frontier of Canada have fallen so low that it was necessary to send out a force to such an extent that it would more than double the troops already in the colony. (Hear, hear.) The responsibility which rested upon the government of aiding such fortresses as those of Quebec and Montreal, should induce them to explain why the garrisons had become so much reduced, and what existed to induce the reinforcement of them so largely at the present time? There was no likelihood of internal disturbances. There were distinct and separate races in Canada, but he did not expect that at the present moment discords were so rife among them, or that there was such probability of a feeling not the most loyal towards this country springing up, as to induce the government to send out so considerable a force from any anticipations of that kind. On the contrary, the conspicuous loyalty expressed towards England on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales ought to show us that we might fully depend on Canada. [Hear, hear.] It was not by force of arms, still less by so small a force as this, that we could expect to retain the loyalty of that country. The ties of kindred, the consciousness of self-government, the public growth of the free institutions of this government transplanted to a kindly soil—all these gave assurances of the loyalty of Canada. [Hear, hear.] He could not believe there could be any expectation on the part of the government of an attack from the United States upon Canada. It might be that rash partisans might make an impression upon America against Canada, but surely there were militia in Canada sufficient for the present, at least, to render efficient service. At this time of the year Quebec was easy of access. It might not be prudent next winter to allow Quebec to remain not reinforced, but now, when it was easy of access, why send out 3,000 men? He wished to speak with delicacy and reserve on another point. *Every one knew how great were the temptations to which British soldiers were exposed in Canada.* If in times of peace there were temptations held out to British soldiers to become unfaithful to their colors, much more must be the danger in a time *when every tried soldier must, as it were, be worth his weight in gold,* and when he had only a small pittance left to him out of his pay. The British soldier was sensible of kindness, and he (Sir J. Ferguson) would suggest that while our regiments were in Canada they ought to have free rations, and, when not on duty, they ought to be allowed to work at their trades. This would enable them to have more than a small pittance in their pockets at such a crisis, and he suggested the point for the consideration of the government. [Hear, hear.]

LORD PALMERSTON.—I must say that I am somewhat surprised at some of the arguments used by the honorable and gallant member, especially considering his military experience, I should not have expected those insinuations against the army which have come from the mouth of the honorable and gallant member. (Hear.) I entertain no such apprehensions, and think those imputations on the British soldier are entirely undeserved. (Cheers.) The honorable member has asked questions which he has answered in a subsequent part of his speech. In one part of his speech he spoke of the large expedition of these men, and in another part he treated the force as small, utterly insignificant, and wholly insufficient. Which of the two statements does he intend to abide by? Does he consider the force momentous, or very small, insignificant, and insufficient for its purpose? (Hear, hear.) He also says there are two motives for which this force is despatched—either to guard against attack from the Americans, or interfere in the suppression of disturbances in Canada. He has given a reply to all these suppositions. He has told us there is no apprehension of an attack from the Americans; that the government have pledged the country to neutrality; and he has paid an eloquent and well deserved panegyric to the loyalty which obtains through every part of the North American colonies. I concur in all those assertions. *Undoubtedly we have no reason to suppose that the Northern States of America would commit such an act of folly as to add another contest to that in which they are at present engaged.* (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's government have professed, in the most solemn manner, their determination to abstain from taking any part in the contest now going on between the Northern and Southern States. (Hear, hear.) We rely on the people of Canada, on the loyalty of all the races there—a loyalty manifested in the most striking manner during the visit of the Prince of Wales—and, therefore, none of these are the occasions for sending out a large force. But it is the ordinary practice of all governments, *in all parts of the world, when war breaks out, to strengthen in some degree the military force in that part of the territory which is proximate and near.* This is a laudable precaution, the neglect of which would be blameable on our parts, and that we have not gone beyond that ordinary degree of precaution is proved by the manner in which the honorable and gallant officer designated this force as a small one. For a military man to talk of three thousand men as being a large force, as he did in another part of his speech, was an exaggeration which I should not have expected from an officer of the honorable and gallant members' experience. If, then, we have only sent out a small force, which, according to his statement only, was necessary, because he complained that the garrisons of Quebec and Montreal were brought down too low; and, therefore, we have only sent out what was necessary to reinforce these garrisons, the question is, were they sent out at the proper time and in the proper manner. The honorable and gallant member said it was necessary to send them out, that you cannot leave the garrisons in winter as they have been, that the troops cannot be sent out in winter, that they must be sent out in summer. But we are sending them out in summer (hear, hear.) I have heard on former occasions complaints made that troops are sent out in insufficient transports, and that they have been detained long on the passage, and that therefore the government were blameable. But the complaint of the honorable and gallant member is, that we are sending them out in one of the fastest vessels, and with perfect comfort, and without any of the inconveniences that are the result of going in small and numerous vessels, and, therefore, we have abridged the time of passage as much as we possibly could to enable them to arrive at their destination with the least possible inconvenience. I really should have thought that a military officer would have given us credit instead of censure under such circumstances.—(Hear, hear.) *I have only to say that what we have done indicates no intention of our taking any part whatever in the war between those whom I may call our relatives in the United States.* (Hear, hear.) We have no suspicion whatever of the undoubted and true loyalty of her Majesty's subjects in the North American provinces. We send out the troops merely for this precautionary movement in a country bordering on the disturbances of a neighboring one, and we trust that when they get there they will manifest that loyalty for which the gallant and honorable member gives them credit. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Ferguson explained. What he said was, that the force was too small for guarding the frontier, though large enough for reinforcing the garrisons.

Italy and France.

In the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, on the 25th of June, Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council of Ministers, made the following statement:—The government is happy to announce to the Chamber an event which will be received with great satisfaction by the Italian people. *The Emperor of the French has recognized Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.* The right of our nationality, which until now has only been graven in the conscience of the people of Italy, will soon become a right recognized by all Europe. The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France and England definitively determines our position in Europe. Italy is now placed among the other sisterly nations, and occupies the place which has long been denied her. The recognition of the Italian kingdom is the fulfilment and the seal of the memorable words pronounced by the Emperor of the French in July, 1859. In replying to the congratulations of the constitutional bodies of State of France, shortly after his return from the glorious campaign in Italy, he said, "the future will show the results of this peace for the happiness of Italy." The Chamber will certainly acknowledge as a fresh proof of the Emperor's good will the moment itself which he has chosen for making this solemn manifestation. It is certainly his intention to render less painful to Italy the great misfortune by which she has been overtaken. Italy will see in this, fresh cause for being grateful to the generous nation whose genius and noble instincts the imperial government so well represents. I do not consider that I am lowering the dignity of Italy in declaring that she ought to be thankful to France. (Cheers.) *Do not fear that our gratitude towards France can demand of us the least sacrifice of our rights or of our interests.* (Cheers.) Between France and Italy there cannot be any conflict of interests. Liberty, progress and humanity will henceforth be the sole, common aims of civilized peoples. *Italy and France will go hand in hand to this noble result.* Such is the new basis of the policy of the Emperor of the French inaugurated by the war in Italy, a policy which will form the best title of his glory, and which will give to the world that which it is most in need of—namely, peace founded on justice. (Cheers.) Let us rejoice at this new success, but do not let us forget that our work is not yet completed. We owe this success principally to wisdom, constancy, concord, magnanimous emulation, efforts and sacrifices.—We still require these virtues, the effect of which cannot be compensated by any friendship or foreign support. These virtues are the true motives of the past and the most sure token of the future. (Prolonged cheering.)

Signor Musonino, member of the Left, said, "I find a deficiency in the communication of Baron Ricasoli, *in his silence with regard to Rome, our capital by right.*" He asked for explanations.

Baron Ricasoli replied, "There is at present no ambassador of Italy at Paris, nor any French ambassador at Turin. This part of our relations has not been settled, but will be so very shortly. As regards Rome I can assure you that the government *has no intention of allowing the question to rest.* It is too important for the government not to incessantly occupy themselves with it. The Chamber will, however, understand the gravity of the question, the difficulties of which must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with Napoleon which are continually going on. I flatter myself that in time, the period of which I certainly cannot fix, we shall arrive at such a result as will meet the best wishes of the nation. In the meantime I can assure you that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy does not involve any condition nor any insult to our national rights.

[*Paris (June 25) correspondence of London Times.*]

M. Vimercati, who has brought despatches from the Turin Cabinet in answer to M. Thouvenel's note on the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, has seen the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but has not yet had his audience of the Emperor. It is said nothing will be definitively announced before the arrival of M. Arese, who is the bearer of an autograph letter from Victor Emanuel, and who will not be here before Wednesday. At the end of this week, or beginning of next, the *Moniteur* will, it is expected, say something formal and conclusive on the subject; in other words, it will announce the recognition of the kingdom of Italy (without Rome) by France.

War Movements.

As might have been expected after the order of Gen. Scott, closing the telegraph against all reports save those approved by the Government, our information as to the progress of the war is exceeding meagre. The following are the latest Government accounts doctored to suit its taste:

From the Upper Potomac.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

MARTINSBURG, July 7.—Two deserters escaped yesterday from Gen. Johnston's command, which has been moved forward to within seven miles of this point from Bunker's Hill. The enemy's camp at Big Springs, three miles from here, consists only of Colonel Stewart's cavalry regiment. It is this regiment which, from its superior knowledge of the topography of the country, keep our quarters beaten up constantly and captures our pickets. These deserters were members of the Berkeley County Home Guards, and estimate General Johnson's force at 15,000 strong, and 22 cannon, including eight six-pounders, four twelve-pounders, and one ten-inch howitzer.

The same correspondent says the Confederate loss at Hainesville could not have exceeded 25 and continues:

John Rutherford, color bearer in company D, in Col. Allan's Virginia regiment, 2d infantry, was arrested here this morning by Capt. McMullin, on the charge of being a spy. Second Lt. Beam and private Marian, of McMullin's Rangers, searched his house and found his sash, parade and fatigue caps, two plumes, a flint lock musket and a splendid silver-mounted double-barreled fowling piece. He has a son in the Confederate army.

Gen. Patterson's Pennsylvania volunteers, the Second New Hampshire, First Pennsylvania and Sixteenth New York Regiments are at Williamsport, advancing to reinforce us.

Col. Stone was at Harper's Ferry on yesterday, with a part of his command. One of the batteries connected with his column is also on its way hither.

These additions to our force here will give us 21 regiments of volunteers, and 1,200 more, inclusive of regular cavalry and artillery and detached corps—a total available force upon our front of not over 16,000 men. Intimations from headquarters say that the column, in its full strength, will be 20,000 available men for battle. There will have to be at least 4,000 at Hagerstown, Williamsport and here, as guards to the camp and stores. Its total strength is then to be 24,000.—You may look for a forward movement from here in my next dispatches.

LATER—Sunday, 6 o'clock P. M.—I learn from headquarters that positive information has been received that Johnston has been reinforced from Manassas Junction. They brought an additional piece of cannon. Its calibre is not known. The number of regiments constituting the reinforcement was five.

The 15th regiment captured 3 men and 5 horses at or near the Winchester turnpike. The 15th lost 2 of its pickets while in search of water this morning. This makes a loss of 4 men within 2 days.

The Federal troops by their own accounts had to retreat from Buckhannon, in Western Virginia, with a loss of one killed and fourteen wounded.

BUCKHANNON, July 9.—It is stated that Col. Tyler has succeeded in throwing one company into Glenville last night, with provisions for the nine companies of the 17th and 19th Ohio regiments, who were represented by a previous dispatch as being besieged there by a superior force of Confederates.

He was only waiting the arrival of the 10th Regiment, which left here last night for that point, to begin attack on Colonel Wise's command.

General McClellan left Middle Ford Bridge early this morning with the evident design of reaching a point twenty-two miles east of here, where the secessionists are represented as in large numbers and strongly entrenched.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9, P. M.—Within the last twenty-four hours the 4th and 5th Maine regiments and 29th New York regiment, have passed into Virginia. The steamer *Pocahontas* has been actively cruising for the past week in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. At the former place, on Saturday, she approached to within about one thousand yards of the Confederate steamer *George Page*, which lay far up the creek, and fired thirteen shells into her, taking her smoke stack as the target. While engaged in this duty the *Pocahontas* was fired at from the upper Confederate battery, but sustained no damage. The disaffected soldiers of the First German New York rifle regiment, who yesterday were placed in jail for refusing the arms allotted to them by the government, have repented and are now willing to render obedience. The rebelling Garibaldians are still under arrest. The bill introduced by Mr Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, to-day, proposes a loan of $250.000.

The Washington *Star* has a long rigmarole about the flag of truce sent by President Davis to Mr. Lincoln. After indulging in much speculation it says:

Although the President has communicated the exact contents of the letter from Davis, brought by Capt. Taylor, to none besides his constitutional advisers and Gen. Scott, from certain signs we are able to assure the public that it amounted to nothing of earthly importance in the present crisis. On the contrary, it was of so little importance in its tenor as to lead to the irresistible conclusion that the real purpose of sending the flag of truce here was but to get an opportunity to communicate surreptitiously with spies in this city.

The impression prevailing around us, that President Lincoln will communicate the contents of the latter to Congress, is doubtless erroneous, though we presume that it will be promptly dispatched to the Governor of Virginia at Wheeling.

Judging from the closing remark of the *Star*, the communication of President Davis has reference to the new government just set up in Western Virginia.

There is great insubordination among the military at Washington of which the *Star* speaks thus:

For some time past there has been a disagreement about rations, pay, duty, &c., between Captain Takatsh and Colonel Utassy, the commander of his regiment, the Garibaldians. Yesterday he and two other captains and eight lieutenants signed a paper asking Colonel Utassy and the Lieut. Colonel to resign, and to leave the Major in command of the regiment. The Lieut. Colonel refused to permit it to be presented to Col. U. The seventh company refused, with the Italian company (first) to drill yesterday afternoon, in consequence. Col. Utassy then ordered Captain Takatsh to give up his sword and go under arrest. He refused, and ordered his men to load and resist his arrest. This they did. Subsequently he marched his company to Washington, crossing the bridge at 10 P. M., and bivouacking in the public grounds near the end of the bridge.

Gen. Mansfield hearing of the affair through a message from Capt. Takatsh, sent a squadron—companies G and H of 2d U. S. cavalry, and a company of United States infantry—to arrest the whole party, which was accomplished at midnight. On the appearance of the United States cavalry and infantry, Capt. Takatsh waked his men, formed them in line, and ordering them to lay down their arms, stepped forward and delivered up his sword, a prisoner. They were immediately marched to the Treasury building, the quarters of the 2d cavalry, where they are now held prisoners, awaiting Gen. Scott's orders.

On Monday the First German Rifles of New York, under command of Col. Blenker, was marched to the arsenal to exchange their arms, and received in place of their old rifles an outfit of improved muskets and equipments. Seventy-one members of the regiment refused to take the musket. It was understood they expected to be equipped with the rifle with the sabre bayonet, but being disappointed, they refused the musket altogether. This insubordination could not be overlooked, and the party was arrested by order of the Colonel, and marched to jail.

From Manassas Junction.

A gentleman, direct from Manassas Junction, arrived at St. Louis, on the 5th inst., and informed the Republican, of that city, that the Confederate troops stationed there, to the number of fifty thousand, were in fine health and spirits, well-armed and eager for a fight. Gen. Beauregard was waiting for five regiments on their way to the Junction. Two of these are from Mississippi, two from Louisiana, and one from Arkansas. Col. Riley, with seven hundred men, was at Bristol, and Col. Power, with six hundred, was expected there. The flying artillery, of sixteen pieces, from New Orleans, were at the Junction. It was reported that a letter had just been received from Ben McCulloch, who was said to be advancing with nine thousand Arkansas troops and nine hundred Indians. Gen. Lee's left wing and Gen. Beauregard's right were expected to join this week.

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EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected:
GEORGE BARTLETT, CHARLES M. KEYSER, JESSE HUNT, JAMES HARVEY, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM DEVRIES, CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF, JOHN CUSHING, AARON FENTON, JOHN COATES, FRANCIS BURNS, JOHN W. WALKER, NATHAN PUSEY, ROBERT A. DOBBIN, WILLIAM HOOPER, ASA NEEDHAM, WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN, J. MASON CAMPBELL, HENRY RIEMAN, ELISHA H. PERKINS, HENRY R. LOUDERMAN, JOSEPH TAYLOR, ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALFRED JENKINS, J. ROBERT ISRAEL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. je 24

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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.
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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 5 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.
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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 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 5.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 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 7.40 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 6.25 and 7.40 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, 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 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.45 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 9.45 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

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.
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 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. ap 22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

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

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 free-soilers 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 50 cents a volume. (The publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.
je 6 eod*

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Horsepowers, Threshers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Clod Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows.
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 SUBscriber 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 15th day of May, 1861. JOHN P. CLARK, Executor.
my 16 law4w*

TO THE PUBLIC.
J. W. HARPER & CO.,
BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS,
No. 12 North street, Basement.
je 13

DRY GOODS.

5,000 LOTS NEW YORK AUCTION BARGAINS.
MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.
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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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CABINET FURNITURE,
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BALTIMORE,
Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.
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VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL, by Col. Baxter, Illustrated containing instructions for the Recruit	25
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APPLETON'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR	25

HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.
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Will give his PERSONAL attention as AUCTIONEER, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 22