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The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 68. Baltimore, Thursday Evening, July 11, 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."

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
Extra Session.

We give below the interesting portions of the closing proceedings in Congress yesterday

SENATE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md.—I think, Mr. President, that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by the President without necessity and without warrant. He has exercised a dangerous power which never belonged to him. It is useless to attempt to coerce the seceded States; force can never unite the Union. I ask that the 4th and 5th sections of the bill be allowed to lie over for the present.

Mr. Baker said that he would never sanction peace, would never be willing to lose a single acre of United States territory; the rebellion ought to be fought to the death; that he would never be willing that peace should be proclaimed until the United States army can march freely wherever it chooses, and whenever it may be necessary; that the death to be apportioned to all the leaders of the rebellion should be death by the halter. If the South was willing to abandon their present designs and lay down their arms, the matter would be there at an end. He was not in favor of compromises. The constitution was the only compromise which he would submit to.

Mr. Kennedy.—The honorable Senator has used bitter language in reply to my remarks. He (Mr. Kennedy) was opposed to any endeavor to obtain peace by force. That hundreds of thousands of men on either side could never force a peace. The measure of war now being debated, if carried out, could never reconstruct the Union. They might fight for twenty years, and the breach would be as wide as ever. The Union can never be reconstructed by the sword. The time was when honorable compromises could have been made, but that time is now past. There is little to hope for in any compromising proposition.

He for one would be willing to make any concessions that would place national affairs on the footing they were one year ago. He was not then prepared for any discussion, but he would ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts what reason there was to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Wilson.—The action of the armed band of conspirators in Baltimore; the murderers who shot down the Massachusetts volunteers while on their way to protect the national capital; the existence of a band of traitors; this was why Gen. Scott was authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. There is no blacker spot in the country than Baltimore, where there are traitors who are ready to commit murder or any other crime.—There has been no worse place at any time than Baltimore during the last few weeks.

Mr. Kennedy.—I regret to say that there have been in Baltimore such secret societies, but all danger from them has been long since over—a fact attributable only to the excellent police force which formerly belonged to the city. They arrested those of the mob who were known to be concerned in the affray of the 19th of April, and they were duly punished. When the unauthorized mob sprang up, none were more zealous to put it down than the police authorities. The outbreaks of the populace were known in every large city. No one had done more for the good of the city than a certain gentleman who is now imprisoned by the military authorities in a fort of the United States—Marshal Kane. No one had more freely exposed his life on the 19th of April to protect the soldiers than Marshal Kane. He was well aware of the sentiments of Marshal Kane, that his affiliations were with the South; but he was in duty bound to stand up and defend him from the aspersions that had been cast upon his character. The Board of Police, Mr. Kennedy remarked, were opposed to him politically; he had done all in his power to prevent their appointment, but he believed they had fully done their duty in every instance. He was willing to leave it to the Massachusetts volunteers whether Marshal Kane had not eminently risked his life in endeavoring to protect them.

After some remarks by Mr. Baker and Mr. Polk in which the former avowed himself in favor of a despotism, the bill legalizing the acts of the President was laid aside, and the Senate took up the House bill, entitled "an act to collect the revenue on imports," &c. [This is the force bill, which had just been rushed through the House.]

In debating the bill, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that there were but few secessionists in his State, but the people were in favor of peace measures. His instructions were of that purport, and he moved that 200,000 be inserted instead of 500,000 men. This number, he said, was sufficient to protect the capital and all the loyal States from invasion, and if more than this number was required they could easily be obtained.

The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was amended by increasing the number of the army to 500,000 men, and by authorizing a loan to the amount of $500,000,000, instead of $400,000,000. After some other minor amendments the bill was passed.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr Washburne reported from the Committee of Commerce the bill to further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, commonly known as the Force Bill, which was passed by yeas 125 nays 10.

The National Loan bill coming up, Mr Vallandigham addressed the House as follows:

He said that in the constitution which we have sworn to support, and under which we are assembled here to-day, it is written that Congress, to which all legislative power is granted, shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, and that no Representative or Senator shall be questioned for any speech made in Congress. Holding up this shield of the constitution, and standing in the place and manhood of a representative of the people, he proposed to discuss the direct questions of this war, though with more decency of discussion, he trusted, than has sometimes been exhibited here.

The present war he knew to be a foregone conclusion; but there are questions connected with it about which he felt impelled to speak. The President, in his recent message, demands the enormous loan of $400,000,000; an amount nearly ten times greater than the entire public debt, State and federal, at the close of the revolution in 1783, and four times as much as the total indebtedness during the three years' war with Great Britain in 1812.

The Constitution—to which he gave his whole heart and utmost loyalty—gave to Congress alone the power to call for money and to fix the purposes to which it shall be applied, and it expressly limits appropriations to the term of two years. Each Senator and member, therefore, must judge for himself upon his conscience and oath, and before God and the country, of the wisdom and justice and policy of the President s demand. Whenever this House shall become a mere machine wherewith to register the decrees of the Executive, it will be high time to abolish it.

He believes he has the right to say, that so far as the gentlemen upon this side of the House are concerned, that however they might suffer in other things, they are firm and united in the determination that their own rights as the representatives of the people shall be preserved in the spirit and the letter, and some are here present who are resolved to assert and exercise these rights with becoming decency and moderation, but at the same time fully and regardless of consequences.

It is a wise and ancient practice of the English Commons to precede all votes of supplies by an inquiry into the abuses and grievances, and especially of any infraction of the law by the Executive. Let us follow this wise precedent.—Availing himself of his right and duty, he would proceed to consider the state of the Union, and to supply some few omissions from the President's message.

The President had undertaken to give us his opinion of the state of the nation, and it was his duty as an honorable Executive to make that information full, impartial and complete, instead of spreading before us a labored vindication of his own course of policy, which has precipitated us into a bloody and terrible revolution. He admits the fact. He admits now we are in the midst of a general civil war; not a mere petty insurrection to be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation, the *posse comitatus* and three months' militia.

It has been the misfortune of the President from the beginning that he partially and wholly underestimated the magnitude and character of this revolution, for surely he never would have ventured the hazardous experiment of plunging thirty millions of people into war without the authority of Congress. But at last, when he found himself hemmed in by a revolution, which threatened the capital, he woke up—as his proclamation shows him to have done. Why did he not forthwith assemble Congress and throw himself upon the wisdom of the representatives of the people, instead of assuming the powers which the constitution expressly conferred upon Congress—powers which Congress repeatedly at the last session refused to exercise or permit him to exercise?

The President in his message has undertaken to give a summary of the causes which led to this revolution; but he has unfortunately utterly ignored the stronger causes contributed by the abolitionists and disunionists of the North. How could he have forgotten that the South, with one single exception, chose first to come here and demand its solemn constitutional guarantees for their protection against the abuse of the tremendous powers of the federal government before resorting to secession? Did he not know that at the last session of Congress every substantial proposition for compromise, except the one offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois—and all know how that was received—came from the South?

The committee of thirty-three was moved for by a gentleman from Virginia, and received the vote of every Southern representative, except one from South Carolina, who declined to vote. In the Senate this committee of thirty-three was moved for by the Senator from Kentucky, and received the silent acquiescence of every Southern Senator present.

The Crittenden proposition, too, was moved by another Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) a man venerable for his years, loved for his virtues, revered for his patriotism, which for forty-four years of public life he has devoted to the Union, and who, though he himself proved his courage fifty years ago upon the field of battle against a foreign foe, is still, thank God, for compromise.

The border States propositions were projected by a gentleman from Maryland, and presented by a member from Tennessee, and, with Mr. Crittenden's propositions, were repeatedly and severally rejected in this House by the almost unanimous vote of the Republicans.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise, which received the vote of every Southern member upon this floor, excepting one from Arkansas, never on any one occasion received one solitary vote from the Republicans in the Senate or House.

The so-called Adams amendment, moderate as it was, was carried through this chamber by the bare majority of one, after a severe struggle.—Sixty-five Republicans voted to the last against it.

Up to twelve o'clock on the 4th of March peace seemed to be the policy of all parties, when Mr. Lincoln delivered his inaugural, in doubt whether it meant peace or war. Under this confidence in the restoration of peace, the prosperity of the country revived, secession in the past languished, and secession in the future was arrested by the course of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, all of which declared for the old Union.

The national heart beat high with hope—the elections in Rhode Island, in New York and in the Western States gave abundant evidence that the people were resolved on the most ample, satisfactory, constitutional guarantees as the price of the restoration of the Union—then it was that a long and agonized howl came up from defeated and disappointed politicians. The newspaper press teemed with appeals and threats to the President; the mails groaned under the weight of letters demanding a change of policy, while a secret conclave of the Governors of the States of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States convened in this city, and promised men and money to carry on the irrepressible conflict, and thus it was that a party in the pangs of dissolution, in the very hour and article of death, demanded vigorous measures which could restore it life, but at the expense of civil war, and nothing else.

But there was yet another cause—the passage of the ill-digested and unstatesmanlike tariff bill, (Morrill's.) About the same time the Confederate Congress adopted our tariff act of 1857—the result was inevitable. The trade and commerce of the West began to look to the South, from which it had been directed years ago by the canals and railroads of Pennsylvania and New York at a heavy cost to the West. They threatened to resume their ancient and accustomed channels—the water courses of the Ohio and Mississippi, and political association and union, it is well known, must soon follow the direction of trade.

The city of New York began then to clamor loudly for the repeal of the tariff act: threatened this with the loss of both political power and wealth. New England and Pennsylvania—that land of peace—began now, too, to demand coercion and civil war as the price of the preservation of their wealth, began to demand the subjugation of the South—aye, the subjugation of the South. He spoke not to children, and not a man in sound of his voice but knew that the South could not be restored to obedience to the constitution except through subjugation.

The subjugation of the South and the closing up of her ports, first by force and then by law, was resolved upon, and when this policy was once established the selfish one motive of warning commerce and of threatened trade impelled the city of New York to place herself first in the ranks of the uprising which swept over the North and West.

He would not now assert, what subsequent acts of the administration may make apparent, that its frequent infractions of the constitution—its high-handed usurpations of power, formed part of a conspiracy to overturn republican institutions and establish a strong consolidated government, but rather that in the beginning they rushed needlessly into acts which were designed to revive the fallen fortunes of a party, and the woeful consequences of which were not then foreseen.

Whatever may have been the purpose, he now asserted that every principal act of the administration has been a glaring usurpation of power and a palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution, and every one of which acts might well have been postponed until the assembling of Congress.

The whole responsibility of the war has been boldly assumed by the Executive, and all the power deemed necessary for his purposes are boldly usurped, either from the States, the people, or Congress, while the judiciary, that last refuge of hope and liberty, was turned away from with contempt. Now he comes and asks Congress to support the army he has raised in plain violation of the constitution, and to ratify his usurpation by a law *ex post facto*, and thus to make ourselves parties to our own degradation, and to his infractions of the supreme law of the land.

Beginning with these wide breaches of the constitution—these enormous usurpations of the most dangerous of all powers—the power of the sword, the sanctity of the telegraph was invaded, though it turns out significantly enough that the only traitor discovered so far is one of the appointees and special pets of the administration. One step more will bring upon us search and seizure of the public mails, and finally, as in the days of the Russell's and Sydneys, of English martyrdom, the drawers and secretaries of the private citizen. Though even these tyrants had the grace to look to the forms of the law, and the execution was then judicial murder, not military slaughter.

Rights of property having been wantonly violated, it needed but little stretch of usurpation to violate the sanctity of the person, and a victim was not wanting. A private citizen of Maryland, not subject to the rules and articles of war, not in a case arising in the land and naval forces, is seized in his own house—not by process of law, but by the arbitrary grasp of military power—and torn from the side of his family, is borne to Fort McHenry, over which it had been invoked by Key that the flag of the free forever should wave.

The aid of the highest privileges which freedom has yet conferred upon the citizen of a free country was sought to vindicate the rights of Mr. Merryman, and the Chief Justice of the United States, the pure-hearted and high-minded Roger B. Taney, issued the writ of *habeas corpus* requiring the prisoner to be brought before him. The result of his interference has already become historical. The officer of the law found the portals of the fortress barred against him. He was denied admission, and it was told that the officer in command *had suspended* the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Vallandigham then entered into a history of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been extorted after 600 years of toil and suffering, from venal judges and tyrant kings; granted to a wronged but spirited people at Runnymede, it was again conceded by Charles Second. It was a right which neither English minister, nor judge, nor English King or Queen, would dare to disregard, and yet that inestimable right, that dear bulwark of the citizen's rights, had been subverted and trampled under foot by an——American President, and only in the 73d year of American Independence; yet it was such acts of usurpation which Congress was called upon to sanction. He earnestly asserted that the cause which demanded such sacrifices could not be a just one.

He recited the usurpations already practiced by the administration. The quartering of troops in private houses without the consent of their owners—the censorship of the telegraph—the subversion of the rights of citizens of certain States to keep or bear arms, and said the next step—and it was but a narrow one—would be the violation of the freedom of the press, and of prayer; the sacred right of petition was even now tottering under the assaults upon it.

Mr. Vallandigham said he spoke freely and fearlessly as an American representative, and an American citizen; one firmly resolved not to lose his own constitutional liberties, in the vain effort to impose these rights upon ten millions of unwilling people. He drew a fine comparison between the meeting of Congress in December last, when it was composed of thirty-four independent States, and the present Congress, from which the representatives of eleven States are absent.

Their places are supplied by 75,000 soldiers, and the armed men crowding the walks and lawns of this beleaguered capital, and the sound of the drum, give frequent evidence that in times of war laws are silent. He hoped that some years—some months hence—the present generation will demand to know the cause of all this, and some ages hence the grand and impartial tribunal of history will make solemn and diligent inquest of the authors of this terrible revolution.

The hour having expired, Mr. Washburne called the "previous question," and the bill was adopted by the following decisive vote: ayes 149, nays 5.

The nays were Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky; Norton, of Missouri; Reid, of Missouri; Wood, of New York, and Vallandigham.

All the Maryland delegation voted in the affirmative except Mr. May, absent.

A number of bills were reported for reference, after which the House adjourned.

Read the Protest.

We hope no one will fail to carefully peruse the very able, patriotic, eloquent and manly protest of the Democratic members of the House against the extraordinary "Million Loan Bill." It is signed by ninety-one members, and a number of others would have signed it if they had had an opportunity, who were absent from the time it was prepared until it was presented. No man whose name is attached to it will ever see cause to regret his signing it, and the day is not far distant when their course will meet the approval of a vast majority of the people of this State.

The Protest.

The undersigned claim their constitutional right of entering upon the Journal of the House this their Protest against the passage of a bill entitled "An act to aid in the defense of the country," with the following, our reasons therefor:

1st.—Because the bill compels us to approve, ratify and confirm "all payments made by the Governor and Council, or by their authority and direction, in order to furnish troops from this State for the defence of the United States, or for enlisting, arming, equipping, disciplining, maintaining or transporting said troops, or in any way connected therewith;" of the nature, extent, validity and equity of which we know so little as to be entirely unable to form any definite judgment relative thereto, and because from any information communicated to this House, we cannot assure ourselves or our constituents that it would be safe and proper for us thus to approve, ratify and confirm.

2d.—Because by the provisions of this bill the power to consider and determine what appropriations are necessary and what dispositions has been and shall be made of the money of the people, how, and by what agents disbursed, and in what manner accounted for, is taken from the representatives of the people, to whom such power belongs, and surrendered to the executive branch of the Government.

3d.—Because we cannot permit transactions of any branch of the Government to be sealed up from the eyes of the people, or to be placed beyond their power to examine, inspect and judge.

4th.—Because we cannot regard the action of this House in the rejection of the amendments proposed to the bill, as other than the assurance that the present war may be waged by unlawful means, for conquest, subjugation, national consolidation and the extinguishment of State sovereignties, and we are unalterably opposed to the attainment, by any means, of such objects.

Disavowing all considerations and motives of a partisan character, we enter our protest against this bill because of its loose, irresponsible, extravagant provisions, and also because we desire to put upon the record our earnest will to protect the State against the exercise of a degree of executive power such as the Constitution never contemplated, and the people never before dreamed of.—When such an extraordinary appropriation was submitted to our sanction, we had a right to know, and the people had a right to know, distinctly and specifically, where their money was to go, for what purpose it had been and was to be applied, and by what suitable checks its disbursement had been, and was to be guarded. We cannot consent to give to the idle catch phrases of the day the weight due alone to reason and argument. The political party to which we belong, has fortunately no occasion for new and extraordinary demonstrations of devotion to the flag of our country. They have never heaped malediction upon it or upon the Constitution. They have not only loved and honored it, but they have upheld and defended it at home and abroad, on sea and land, at all times and in all places. They have striven to maintain the Government as it descended to them and in the spirit which animated their fathers—not a "consolidated" Government such as is now occasionally foreshadowed, but a Government composed of independent sovereign States, *united* for the purposes expressed, and clothed with the powers delegated by the States and the people, and with no other. This Union, which has been our pride and delight, had its birth in the adoption of the Constitution. Upon that instrument, as its firm foundation, warmed and strengthened by glorious memories of the dangers, trials and privations of a seven years conflict for independence, hedged all round by the forces of mutual affection and interest, it stood for the first fifty years in calm dignity, assuring fraternal regard among all its members, safety for the rights of every citizen of every latitude throughout the broad extent of our land, an amount of individual and social freedom and prosperity hitherto unknown, security at home and respect throughout the world. It was only when the provisions of the Constitution itself relating to domestic servitude came to be denounced and boldly repudiated, that all these great interests and precious blessings were seriously imperilled. We are ready to make any appropriation reasonable in itself, and properly guarded, which looks practically to restored respect for constitutional rights, and consequently to restored fraternity, unity, peace and prosperity. Nay, more, for these objects we are ready to pledge, and we do hereby individually pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." But we enter our solemn protest against making this the occasion for inaugurating in New Hampshire legislation like that of which the bill just passed is a type. We will not sanction appropriations of the people's hard earnings, unheard of in amount, without figures, without facts, without sound reasons as a basis. This legislation, in our judgment, does little less that to invite speculation. It is not material that this great debt is to be funded, and that the bonds are not to be redeemed this year, the next, or the year after. They are to be paid some time, by us or by our children. It is vain to remind us of the old Latin maxim so often reproduced of late, that in the midst of arms the laws are silent. If we go back to the origin of that maxim, we shall find that in the midst of arms the best institutions have been overthrown, and upon the tyrant's plea of necessity great liberties have been crushed under the iron heel of military despotism. However important may be other objects contemplated, or be achieved by this war, nothing can be more important than for the people to hold in their own hands, with a firm grasp, all the rights which our fathers delivered to us; among these and above all, the sacred personal security of the *habeas corpus*, the freedom of opinion and the freedom of utterance. We have demanded a specification of the objects for which this unparalleled call upon the industry and income of our constituents is predicated. We have asked whether this war contemplates a reunion, and if so, in what manner arms are to achieve that object. We have asked whether it means the desolation of Southern homes, the overthrow of Southern institutions, and the destruction of our own race there. We have demanded more perfect security for the economical, faithful, legitimate application of this vast amount of money, and the result is that we are turned round upon the privilege which we are thankful is yet reserved to us, of spreading upon the Journals of the House this our respectful, earnest, solemn Protest.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Branch.—*Wednesday, July* 10, 1861.—Mr. Myers presented the petition of Thos. A. Dunnigan, of ferryboat Locust Point, asking protection for the ferry from the competition of small boats—referred to the committee on highways.—Mr. Brown presented the petition of John C. Meyer for compensation for guns taken from his store by the mob on the 19th of April—referred to the committee on claims. Mr. Staylor presented the petition from the commissioners of the jail for the erection of a fire-plug in the back yard, and two gas-lamps in the front of the jail—referred to the committee on water. Mr. Drakely offered the petition of E. B. Dentry and others against the removal of a pump in Pearl street, near Green street—referred to the committee on water.—The President offered the petition of Patrick McLaughlin and Elizabeth Buchanan asking for the removal of a pile of bricks on Fayette street, near North, as a nuisance—referred to the committee on health. Mr. Blanchard offered the petition of George C. Pennimar, secretary of the American Telegraph Company, asking to be indemnified to the extent of $2,500 for the destruction of 2¼ miles of their wires—referred to the committee on claims. Mr. Myers presented the petition of sundry citizens asking an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the repair of the Marine Hospital, &c.: referred to the committee on city property. A message was received from the second branch proposing that the council meet hereafter at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; which was concurred in. During the discussion of the above message it was mentioned that a special message from the mayor to the council might be expected to-morrow, (Thursday.)—A communication was received from the city commissioners stating that the expense of constructing and repairing a dock for scows, &c., would cost $5,000; referred to the committee on harbor. Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution directing the city counsellor to commence proceedings against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in relation to the interest on the $1,500,000 bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, and that he be also empowered to submit the matter in dispute to arbitrators; laid over. Mr. Blanchard offered an ordinance authorizing the register of the city to use the credit of the corporation by issuing its notes to the amount of the uncollected taxes, not exceeding $500,000; laid on the table. Also, an ordinance authorizing the water commissioners to issue water stock to the amount of $150,000; referred to the committee of ways and means. The branch adjourned till Thursday at three o'clock.

Second Branch.—Branch met. Present all the members except the President and Mr. Miller. In the absence of the president, Mr. Alricks was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. Robb a message was sent to the first branch, proposing that when the council adjourns this evening it adjourn to meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock—returned concurred in. A resolution was received from the first branch adverse to the petition of Charles Myers and Wm. Ortwine, asking damages for injuries sustained by the overflow of water in Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets—read and concurred in. Adjourned

Independence, Mo., July 9.—Advices from Santa Fe to the 23d ult. have been received.

The forts all along the Texas frontier are to be garrisoned, by order of Col. Van Dorn. Two companies are to be stationed at Fort Davis, one at Fort Quitman and four at Fort Bliss. In Sonora quite an enthusiasm has sprung up on the subject of railroads. The project is to connect the valley of the Rio Grande with the Gulf of California, the termini to be El Paso and Guaymas.

FEDERAL SAVINGS' BANK, Baltimore, June 22, 1861.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, 2d July, 1861, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at which time the following gentlemen were elected:

GEORGE BARTLETT,	NATHAN PUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. TOPPIN,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ASA NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM R. JENNIMAN,
WILLIAM DEVERS,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	HENRY KOEMAN,
JOHN CUSHING,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
AARON PENTON,	HENRY E. COUDERMAN,
JOHN COATES,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
FRANCIS BURNS,	ALEXANDER STRICKLAND,
JOHN M. WALKER,	ALFRED JENKINS.

J. FORREST ISRAEL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq. was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. je 24

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 82 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md
Manufacturers of

Horse-powers	Grain Cradles	Wire Cloths,
Threshers	Corn Cob Crushers	Lever Spreaders,
Wheat Fans	Grain Shovels	Wheel Barrows,
Corn and Cob Mills	Forgings	Hand Barrows.
Hay Presses,	Castings &c.	
Chaff Cutters,	Cotton Planters.	

Also, dealers in Stoves, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes, Axes, Tools of every description, Seed and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 d3m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the estate of JOHN CLACK, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, 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 fifth day of May, 1861. my 10 lawis* JOHN F. CLARK, Executor.

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes comprising the following celebrated brands:

FAMILY—Which is "Eureka," Pilot, Hillside, Monumental and "Newark."

EXTRA—C. L. Wood, Monumental, Ingleside, "New London and "Newark."

SUPER—Wilmot Bottom, "Newark," Monticello.

RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye

For sale by manufacturers' agents,

C. D. HINKS & CO.,
No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard.
je 24

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, July 8th, 1861.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on demand

jy 9 eod3t GEO H WILLIAMS Sec'y

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, 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 cover without taking out of the body. Her stateroom 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 3.30 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 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 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

my 21 d JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

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 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 8.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 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 7.10 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, 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.

By leaving we save—
9.05 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) one hour and a half to all 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, viz:

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

jy 6 tf

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 at this office.
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 Canton wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving Annapolis at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock. Office for Baltimore

WM T RICE, Captain

P. S.—For Susquehanna 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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