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In the City, single copy, Two Cents; served by Carriers for Twelve Cents per week, payable to the carriers.

Out of the City, single copy, Three Cents; one month, Fifty Cents; two months, One Dollar; four months, Two Dollars; six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

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

The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 69. Baltimore, Friday Evening, July 12, 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.

The following are the conclusion of yesterday's Congressional proceedings:

SENATE.

Mr. Clarke moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution, read yesterday, relating to the expulsion of Senators belonging to the seceded States, now absent from the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said there was no conspiracy on the part of the absent Senators.—They were not to be held accountable for the acts of their States. There was, as he saw, no necessity to depart from the same plan that had been adopted towards those Senators at the last Congress. He should vote against the resolution—that he was not thus willing to adjudge the acts of private individuals.

Mr. Clarke demanded the yeas and nays on his resolution. He said there were great conspiracies against the government.

If the Senators acted openly, expel them openly. They are hostile to the government, and we want the Senate to declare that we will not have them in our councils. The Senator from Delaware has said they were allowed to withdraw at the last session; but since that time they have seized the arms of the government, and arrayed them against the constituted authorities; they have attacked our forts, and even now their guns are within sound of the capitol. I say let the action of the Senate be summary.

Mr. Bayard said be was opposed to such action. The constitution declared the Senate to be the judge of its own members, and could expel a member by a vote of two-thirds; but such action could only be taken where there was some gross immorality—some gross act of the individual.

Mr. Latham said the resolution was cruel and unjust, and reflected on the personal characters of the gentlemen. It would be more proper and more dignified to declare their seats vacant.

[Cries of Question.]

Mr. Latham moved to amend by striking out "expelled," and inserting "their names be stricken from the roll and their seats be declared vacant."

Mr. McDougall was in favor of expulsion.

Mr. Clarke called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment, and they were ordered:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of New Jersey, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Rice—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Chandler, Clarke, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—32.

The question referring to the original resolution, the yeas and nays were called and the resolution was adopted—yeas 32, nays 11. The vote of the Senators being the same as tested by the vote on the amendment.

Mr. Foote called up the consideration of the Senate joint resolution No. 1—an act to approve and confirm certain acts of the President in relation to suppressing the present rebellion.

Messrs. Polk and Powell opposed it, and without action, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having gone into Committee of the Whole on the Army Bill, a long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, in response to the expression of peace sentiments by Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said that be went for the largest expenditures necessary, because he was in favor of employing the largest number of troops. If, as asserted by the gentleman from Kentucky, 500,000 men were not enough to sustain the government, then he was for employing twice that number, and the 18 States of the North were of his opinion. They intend to sustain the Constitution and the Union of the United States, no matter by whom or how many opposed—they intend that treason and traitors should be punished. He trusted in God that the gentleman from Kentucky did not speak the sentiments of any respectable portion of the people of that State. Let the gentleman speak as much as be may about the horror and havoc of civil war, but he would tell him, and frankly, that the laws shall be sustained, and the gallows perform its legitimate duty. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Burnett made a brief reply, when Mr. Lovejoy said he thought the issue of the debate had been lost sight of. It was not whether the flag of the Union should be borne wherever it had the right to go, but who should carry it thither. Gentlemen on the other side may prate about "peace," but there should be no peace for rebels and scoundrels. The North is terribly in earnest and meant to put down rebellion, either through the Government or over it. He was, however, opposed to increasing the regular army, and desired to leave the work to the patriotic volunteers.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, in reply to his colleague [Burnett] denied that the gentleman represented the sentiments of Kentucky. It was evident his colleague, while denying the right of secession, justified the revolution, and in that was opposed by an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. He himself held that the allegiance due the State was subordinate to that due to the Union, and he believed he spoke the sentiments of the Union men of Kentucky in saying that under no circumstances would they raise their hands against the Federal flag.

Mr. Hickman said he had not then misapprehended the gentleman from Kentucky, [Burnett.] His fortunes are identified as his sympathies are enlisted with his State. Should she rebel, be would act with her in rebellion; but should the Union men there be sufficiently strong to counteract all the rebellious tendencies, then he would be on the side of loyalty. This, to say the least, was an equivocal position. The gentleman spoke of the calamities of civil war. Let him see to it that he does not aid in bringing about those very calamities which he deplores. It is no longer a question as to the power or the intention of the North to put down rebellion. *It shall be done.* At length the courage of the North was admitted. Let the gentleman beware that the bosom of destruction does not sweep over him.

Mr. Burnett rose, evidently much excited, when Mr. Vallandigham, rising to a point of order, asked that the debate, which was taking an acrimonious turn, might be restricted to its proper limits.

Mr. Burnett appealed to him to withdraw the motion.

The Chair said that as a matter of fairness Mr. Burnett would be allowed to reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but that after that the order of the House should be strictly enforced.

Mr. Burnett said that the older members would bear him out in the assertion that in his six years' service in this House his course had ever been marked with courtesy and respect. He had never permitted himself to stoop to the impugning of the motives of those who differed from him, and be did not recognize the right of any to question his motives or his acts. This had better be understood at the outset.

To the gentleman from Pennsylvania he desired to say that his record of efforts for the maintenance of the Union, and of its honor, and its peace, was here made up, and it would bear a most favorable comparison with his, (Hickman's.) It is covered all over with endeavors, however humble, to remove from the council chambers of the nation all causes of agitation and of sectional bitterness. Let that gentleman look to his own record and answer to his own conscience and to the country how much be has done to promote this sectional strife and to bring about our present calamities.

He said again that no man than himself would go farther to reconstruct the Union—none would endure greater sacrifices for such an end. The gentleman had extended to him a word of warning; it fell on heedless ears. Between himself and Mr. Hickman no question of brute courage was involved. Possibly in that respect the gentleman might be his superior; but he would say to him that he had all the moral courage to do his duty here, fully and freely, and in utter disregard of any consequences which might fall upon him personally.

Mr. Stevens, in order to cut short the debate, moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to. The debate being thus terminated, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Cox whether or not the new regiments asked for by the bill had not already been officered, and the officers paid in part, Mr. Stevens said that to a considerable extent such was the case.

Mr. Lovejoy's amendment being rejected, the previous question was called and the bill was passed.

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Burnett, but not sustained.

The bill appropriates the sum of $167,385,613-89, including the sum of $25,000 for Fort Carroll, Baltimore.

Bill No. 18, making additional appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1862, and appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, was taken up and passed.

The bill appropriates the aggregate sum of $30,-952,186 29.

The House, after the further transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Branch.—*Thursday, July 11, 1861.*—Mr. Myers offered the petition of Samuel C. Ayres to extend a sign, &c.; referred. The president offered a communication from the city counsellor in relation to Battery Square and the title of James Polk thereto; referred to the committee on city property. The resolution directing the city counsellor to take steps to enforce the claims of the city against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the non-payment of the interest on the $1,500,000 mortgage bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company endorsed by the city, also empowering him to submit all matters in controversy between the city and company to arbitration, was adopted. The ordinance to authorize the city register, with the consent of the mayor, to use the credit of the city to the amount of uncollected taxes, not to exceed $500,000 was passed. The president announced a special message from the mayor, which was read and referred, with accompanying documents, to a select committee of three from each branch. The president appointed Messrs. Blanchard, Nicholas and Drakely on the part of the first branch. The branch adjourned to Friday, at three o'clock.

Second Branch.—Branch met. Present Chas. J. Baker, Esq., President, and all the members except Mr. Miller. Mr. Wilson presented the petition of John Gray asking for a repair of the wall of Jones' falls, in the rear of his lot, corner of Buren and Monument streets, referred. Mr. Swindell offered a resolution, directed to the committee of ways and means, asking them to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of all the officers and employees of the city, in consequence of the present disturbed state of affairs; which was adopted. A message was received from the first branch enclosing a communication from the mayor, which was read. The message proposed the appointment of a joint select committee, to whom the communication and accompanying documents should be referred, which was concurred in, and Messrs. Dean, Alricks and Higgins were appointed on the part of the branch. Adjourned.

Condition of Eli Thayer's Colony in Virginia.

A letter from Ceredo, Wayne county, Virginia, written by one of Eli Thayer's colonists, appears in the Boston papers. It says:

"We are in a misserably confused condition here. The 'reign of terror' has not yet commenced in this county, but the traitors are trying it, and would, if they dared, begin to arrest and drive off Union men. At the voting on the ordinance of secession, the county gave five hundred and eighty-six majority against the ordinance. But many of votes against it were obtained by careful and *discreet management,* (altogether different from the mode of managing such matters in your state,) *and the votes cannot be relied upon. We cannot depend upon more than half the number in an emergency.*

"The excitement has been intense here for three weeks. The camp of the rebels on the Kanawha is fifty miles from here, and is designed to 'straighten up things' in the six or eight refractory counties in this part of the State. The rebels are constantly drumming up recruits here for that camp, and the leaders and all prominent tories do nothing else but operate upon undecided and timid men, to induce them to either join the wrong party or refuse to countenance the loyal men. They do turn many. And this is why the panics are so frequent and so distressing.

"We have hopes that government will send in a few troops. But there are very many places in Western Virginia where troops are needed as much or more than here. So we mean to do all we can to protect ourselves, and a good many will resist to the death. It is a very bad condition of things however. Nearly half the crops of the country are totally neglected, and while there is so much excitement no one can properly attend to his business."

Of Gov. Wise's movements in that section of the State, the N. Y. *Post* says:

There is no doubt, from advices recently received here, that Governor Wise is at Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, with a small force of armed rebels. This is an exceedingly important strategic point, and the hot blooded ex-Governor will be able to harass the Union men of that vicinity with impunity. There is no question but the rebels beat us in bold, quick military movements. Charleston might have been occupied by our troops three weeks ago, as we have water communication with it, but at present Wise has command of that region.

The Three Months Volunteers.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Quite an effort is making by experienced military men to induce the three months volunteers, at the expiration of their term, to re-enlist for the war. These troops have been admirably disciplined, and will constitute splendid material for new regiments. Many will doubtless return to their homes; but it is confidently believed that a majority are ready to remain in the service under new commanders.

The New York Sixty-ninth, the Irish regiment, under command of the gallant Colonel Corcoran, closes its three months' service on the 23d of July. Quite a number of army appointments have been made from the ranks of this regiment. A few days ago captains' commissions in the regular army were tendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent and Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq.

The first to go out of service will be the "advance" or Twenty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania, Colonel Cake commanding.

Pious Warriors.

A New York paper says:

Among the orders for soldiers' hymn-books received by the Christian Association's Army Committee is one for 10,000 copies to supply General Anderson's Kentucky brigade. The chaplain of the brigade is Rev. Mr. Chidlow, well-known as connected with school labors in the West.

Gen. Scott's Dinner Party to Mr. Russell.—General Scott gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening to Mr. Russell, of the London *Times.*—Among the guests present were Secretary Seward, General McDowell, General King, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident to Rome, and other distinguished personages.

Foreign Details.

The English Premier on the Battle of Bethel.

[*From the London Post (gov. organ) June 26.*]

It is, however, believed that the Northern army, under command of General Scott, amounts to sixty thousand men, and that the enemy has in the field a force which is supposed to range from seventy to ninety thousand men. The former, if we can judge from the recent affair near Fort Monroe, appeared to be undisciplined and inefficiently commanded. The regiments which were despatched, under the command of General Pierce, to attack the intrenched camp at Great Bethel were speedily repulsed, and in the darkness of the night fired upon each other. This disaster is attributed to the mismanagement of General Pierce, who, it is stated "lost his head," or to the disinclination of raw Northern levies, to face masked batteries and to stand the "galling fire of rifled cannon." The military operations which hitherto have taken place in America seem to European nations to be utterly inexplicable. In this country we know comparatively little or nothing of the organization of the Southern forces. We are obliged to form our conclusions from the not very trustworthy accounts with the New York papers favor the world. It is, however, very clear that both in the attack upon Fort Sumter and in the recent affair at Great Bethel, the secessionists were well provided with artillery, and their troops were sufficiently well handled to secure success. We suspect that the delay and hesitation which have marked the policy of the federal government are to be attributed mainly to the circumstance that General Scott, an able and experienced officer, knows that militia regiments cannot, in the short space of two months, be converted into well trained and efficient soldiers. General Butler, who directed the disastrous movement from Fort Monroe, was the other day a practising lawyer, who of course cannot be expected to become a general by inspiration. The Northern army appears to be in great want of officers, owing to the circumstance that the great majority of the officers of the regular army have thrown up their commissions to take service with the Southern insurgents. In a few days we may expect to hear that Manassas Gap has been the scene of a great struggle, upon the issue of which the fate of the federal capital must depend. *Hitherto the prestige of success has been altogether on the side of the South—a matter of the greatest importance at the commencement of a campaign. Mr. Jefferson Davis appears to have a well supplied, well officered and well organized army; whilst Mr. Lincoln and General Scott have under their command raw levies, more formidable on paper than they are to an enemy in the field.* Actual warfare, however, is a sharp and quick instructor, and the Northern population have only to imitate the energy and activity of the Southern insurgents, to learn those habits of discipline and to collect those resources upon which success depends quite as much as upon enduring courage and a good and righteous cause. The two armies were approaching each other, and the fight which seemed imminent at Manassas Gap will in all probability decide not the fate of the campaign, but whether the North or the South is to become the invading party.

Colonial Cotton Supply in England.

To the Editor of the London Post:

It has been stated in several newspapers that 40,000 "bales" of cotton have been received from fifty-eight new or revived sources. These statements are erroneous.

A bale of cotton is about four hundred pounds weight, but a large proportion of the so-called bales are only small sample bags containing a few pounds of cotton. Of the remainder, 18,924 bales are from Tuticorin, the shipping port for the Tinnevelly district; and, inasmuch as Tinnevelly cotton has been well known to the London and Liverpool cotton merchants during many years, it is false to describe that district as a new source of supply. Down to the present time, notwithstanding the assertions of the Cotton Supply Association, *there has not been received as much cotton from new sources as would find employment for one moderate sized cotton mill during the space of six months;* and I believe I am quite within the mark when I assert that the several cotton procuring companies which have been advertised in Lancashire are not in possession of a much paid up capital as would purchase a twelvemonth's supply of cotton for one cotton mill of moderate dimensions.

The daily bread of the whole population of Lancashire is dependent to this moment on slavery and republicanism in a state of civil war for a supply of that staple, a short supply of which (to borrow the language of a prominent member of the Cotton Supply Association who, even, more than his comrades, has taught the spinners that they ought not to become cotton producers,) "would convert the manufacturing districts into twenty or thirty Coventrys, as Coventry was not yet twelve months ago." There is only one power in the State that can settle the cotton supply question within a reasonable time. *That power is the public press.* Had I the public writers of the metropolis in a room where the whole cotton supply question could be freely and fairly discussed, I believe they would be able to give such direction to the public mind as would result in fewer misrepresentations by unpatriotic parties, and more practical action by those who have at heart the true welfare of Old England. I am, sir, your obedient servant, William Crow.

Farnwarn, near Manchester, June 21.

Heenan once more to Enter the Ring.

Mace, the conqueror of the loutish Hurst, claiming to be Champion of England, by virtue of his easy victory, will have to defend his title against John C. Heenan. *Wilkes' Spirit* says:—

"We hear from a quarter which should be well informed, that Mace and his backer want to make a match with Heenan. The *Sporting Life,* too, says that 'Mace was the spice wanted to give the finishing flavor to "Heenan's American hash,"' and the editor of *Bell's Life,* who is still of the opinion that Sayers could have 'pulled through,' declares Mace '*a bigger man than Sayers, and, in appearance, a formidable antagonist to any one*' he knows. He is said to be the most scientific and accomplished boxer of modern times; he has undergone nothing like the wear and tear that Sayers has, and above all, he calls himself 'champion.' Now, if there is a grain of truth in all this, they will back him against Heenan for an adequate sum, and the backers of the latter are ready to meet any proposition looking to a contest for such an amount as will make it worth while, and under such circumstances as may prevent the bystanders from taking an active part in the battle at its critical moment.

"Heenan himself has placed himself in the hands of one of his nearest friends in this matter; a gentleman and sportsman widely known, and, wherever known, truly respected. The latter thinks that it is a duty Heenan owes to his friends in the former contest; to those impartial and candid Englishmen who pronounced against the former outrage; to himself; and last, not least, perhaps, to Tom Sayers, that he should, like the last of the Barons, stand forth once against to test the quality of these 'new men.' This, then, is the aspect of the case, as authoritatively presented through us. Neither Mace nor King can be champion until one of them has defeated Heenan in a fair contest. They may have the mere insignia, just as Hurst has had it; but there were champions before there were belts; and will be belts, it seems, long after there are champions. In fact, a little while ago, almost every pugilist had a cup or a belt, some two or three, except Nat Langham, the best man in the Island, in view of his having defeated Tom Sayers. The question now is, shall the championship be defended by an Englishman or pass by default, with or without the belt to this American?"

Mr. Russell.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says:

The barrister correspondent of the London *Times* is here, and receiving better treatment than he had any reason to expect. At a breakfast party on Sunday morning he spoke kindly of the North, but avoided the expression of an opinion as to the justice of its position. He thinks the power and preparation of the South under-estimated, and professes surprise at the vast armament of the North. He has visited the camps in Washington, and will go carefully through those across the Potomac. There is no disposition to prevent his acquainting himself with every movement of the loyal army, notwithstanding his toadying to the rebels and the reprehensible course of his government in its *quasi* recognition of the Confederate States.

The Brotherly Love of a Pious Hoosier.

We find the following illustration of Christian benevolence in a letter to the St. Louis *Christian Advocate:*

Bro. Marlin: I send you a five dollar bill on a Missouri Bank, which you will credit to my account. *Alas! for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets.* You should have had all I owe you, *but the rags died on my hands.* If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expenses to me, but to the Secessionists. *I hope Gen. Lyon will catch Tory Jackson, and hang him on the first tree he comes to!* Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, *and shoot down every traitor they come to.* If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that our glorious Government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of tories. The army worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. *If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois.* We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. *Rivers of blood will flow,* but this Union must stand, though the heavens fall.

Peter Cartwright.

Pleasant Plains, Monday, June 17, 1861.

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Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.
ap 23 d3m

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FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Reedham'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.
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For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to
E. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 27 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 5 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 5 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.
TRAINS ARRIVE.
Mail at 6 30 P. M.
Express at 7 45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
my 21-d 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 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 2.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7 00 P. M.
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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 4.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3.00 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 4.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.00 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 .... 80. Do.
je 4-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,
ap 22 Commerce street Wharf.

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

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
Now ready and for sale by
HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.
SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE,
By the author of Adam Bede .... 6[illegible]
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER.
A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble .... $1 [illegible]
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By Mrs. Yonge 80
THE ALCHEMIST.
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TRUMPS.
By Curtis, author of Potiphar Papers 150
ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND.
HENRY TAYLOR,
ap 30 tf Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, Baltimore, June 23d, 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,	NATHAN PUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. DOBBIN,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ASA NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN,
WILLIAM DEVRIES,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	HENRY RIKMAN,
JOHN CUSHING,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
AARON FENTON,	HENRY R. LOUDERMAN,
JOHN COATES,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
FRANCIS BURNS,	ALEXANDER KIRKLAND,
JOHN W. WALKER,	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

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.
my 13 tf WM. T. MARKLAND, President.

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS.

J. J. & F. TURNER,
No. 42 Pratt Street, Baltimore,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
GUANO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
"EXCELSIOR,"
(No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO
AND
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES.)
DEALERS IN
ap 22 *GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS.*

LEONARD PASSANO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GERMAN ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
32 Centre Market Space,
ap 22 3m BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

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*

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

F. C. MARTIN. B. H. BELT.
MARTIN, BELT & CO.
DISTILLERS.
PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT
WHISKIES,
108 North Howard Street,
BALTIMORE.
Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co. ap 22 3m

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.
JAMES HAZLITT & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, GINS, WINES,
WHISKIES, &c.
Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay Street,
BALTIMORE.
J. H. & Co are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies. ap 22-d3m

C. H. MYERS. A. J. MYERS.
CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Rum, Gin;
Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon
Claret and White Wines,
Cordials, &c.
WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,
Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,
&c. &c.
Corner South and Exchange Place,
ap 24 tf *BALTIMORE.*

LICENSED AGENCY.
SOLE AGENT OF THE
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
CAPITAL SURPLUS .... $135,000.
Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000
INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.
Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.
SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
Wm. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.
Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. C. Mackenzie.
J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,
28 Second street, Baltimore.
Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel O. Wyman, John P. Pleasants & Son, Hopkins Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 25 3m

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS, &c.

R. J. BAKER,
Importer and Manufacturer of
DYE WOODS,
DYEING DRUGS,
CHEMICALS, &c.
Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinists and Dyers.
36 S. Charles Street.
ap 22 d3m