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The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 70. Baltimore, Saturday Evening, July 13, 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 closing portions of yesterday's Congressional proceedings:

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler moved to take up the House bill No. 16—a bill to provide for the collection of duties on imports, etc. This is the bill which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Upon the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were ordered, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Browning, Chandler, Clarke, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pearce, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot and Wilson—35.

Nays—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Polk and Powell—4.

The remaining proceedings were unimportant.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some discussion the resolution of Mr. Vallandigham instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire whether certain gentlemen were entitled to seats, was laid on the table by yeas 92, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Dawes, of Mass., in the chair), and restricted the debate to one minute after its commencement.

The bill making additional appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th, 1862, and appropriations for the year ending June 30th, 1861, and the bill making additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, were taken up and passed without discussion.

The aggregate of the appropriations in the first mentioned is $258,554 90; the aggregate appropriations of the second bill $548,125. Total $806,679 90.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the House a second time resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Dawes in the chair,) and entered upon the consideration of Bill No. 28, authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the government of the United States.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, proposed an amendment limiting the term of service of the volunteers to one year. He held that the effect of the employment of so vast a force for three years argued a distrust of the ability of the government to put a speedy termination to the rebellion.

Mr. Blair, chairman of the committee on military affairs, briefly defended the bill, after which the proposed amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the clause of the bill appropriating $500,000,000 was stricken out.

During the debate which ensued on the bill,

Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, expressed the determination of those he represented to give the government all the men and money requisite for its maintainance, but it was the understanding of the Union men of Kentucky that this would not be a war of subjugation upon the seceded States. Let it but appear that this war was to be one of subjugation, and his constituents would withhold men and money from the government for its enforcement.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to reducing the amount of men or money appropriated. He had from the first thought that 100,000 men would be amply sufficient for the work in hand, but the greater the number of men the quicker would be the work. He did not know whether there existed any intention of subjugating the South, but this he did know, that the North intended to force the South into submission to the laws of the government. It intended to educate the people of the South into obedience to the government, and if it should become necessary to force them into abject submission, the fault would be their own. The army of the Union should precede the laws of the Union from the lakes to the gulf, and it may be necessary to leave its track so deep into Southern soil that centuries shall not efface it. It was necessary that rebellion should receive a terrible rebuke.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, obtaining the floor, thanked the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hickman) for the candor with which himself and his colleague (Mr. Campbell) had disclosed their policy and the policy of the administration in this war. He avows that it is the purpose of the eighteen Northern States to reduce the South to abject submission.

Mr. Hickman corrected the gentleman from Kentucky, contending he had remarked that the South should be reduced to obedience to its obligations, and whether the Government should go further than that rested with the people of the South themselves.

Mr. Burnett insisted that he had quoted the gentleman literally. He had taken down his words, and so had others around him. How, after all that had transpired on the floor of this House, intelligent gentlemen here could still be blind to the objects to which these vast appropriations of hundreds of millions, and this grand army of hundreds of thousands, were to be devoted, was to him most strange. A half million of men—one hundred thousand more than the President asked—is proposed to be granted, and $726,000,000. Nothing like this has been seen in modern times. If it was not the intention of the Administration to hold the South in subjection, then the purpose of the war was to him incomprehensible.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a proviso, which he moved to insert after the first section, the purport of which was that—provided before the President shall have the right to call out an additional number of volunteers, he appoint five commissioners to accompany the army, whose duty it shall be to consider any proposition which the people of the Confederate States may make to return to their allegiance and renew their fealty to the Union.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to the proviso; it would be holding out a reward to treason.

Mr. Vallandigham inquired whether the gentleman was opposed, then, to the return of the seceded States.

Mr. Wright replied that he was not.

Mr. Vallandigham wished to know then, whether even should the seceded States be willing to resume their position in the Union, the gentleman would still insist upon shedding their blood.

Mr. Wright responded, that when these rebels shall lay down their arms, shall humbly sue for peace, and shall give up their leaders for punishment, then, and *not till then*, was he in favor of peace.

The proviso was rejected the yeas being only 21.

Mr. Diven, of New York, proposed an amendment providing for the appointment to the new regiments of officers educated at West Point, or who had served in the regular army for not less than five years. In the course of his remarks he contended earnestly against anything looking to a subjugation of the South. Only by fully observing the constitution and the laws could this Union be preserved. Any other course would result in the overthrow of free institutions upon this continent.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, desired to thank the gentleman for his proposed amendment and for the sentiment he had uttered. Only by observing the constitution can disunion be prevented.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, offered a proviso, to be appended to the last section of the bill, prohibiting the Executive from using any part of the volunteers, to be raised, in the subjugation of the South, or in holding any State in subjugation.

Upon this Mr. Burnett demanded the yeas and nays, but the call was not ordered, and the proviso was then rejected.

Mr. Vallandigham moved in another form his proposition for the appointment of commissioners to accompany the army, and asked for the yeas and nays on the question.

They were not ordered, and the vote being taken, the motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the committee rose to terminate the debate.

The proceedings upon the bill were tedious, though active, numberless amendments being offered and rejected, with two or three exceptions.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Branch.—*Friday, July* 12, 1861.—Mr. Meyers offered the petition of E. S. Landin to enlarge a frame building; referred. Mr. Staylor offered the petition of Jacob Green, asking payment of damages for the destruction by water of a wall, &c., on Jones' falls, and the rebuilding of said wall by the city; referred. Also, from M. J. & W. A. Brown, for permission to erect a shed, &c.; referred. Mr. Drakely offered the petition of Thos. Baggs and others for permission to erect a steam engine in the rear of his building; referred. Mr. Thomas offered the petition of Wm. P. Wright, asking compensation for property destroyed in his store, 41 Eutaw street, on the 20th of April, by a mob, amounting to $219.48, and for time lost $200, making $419.48; referred. The President presented a communication from the Register of the city, asking an appropriation of $5,400 for the State elections of 1861; which was referred to committee of ways and means. A message was received from the Second Branch proposing that the Council adjourn to Tuesday next, and on that day to adjourn *sine die;* in which the Branch refused to concur. A message was sent to the Second Branch proposing that the City Council adjourn to Thursday next at three o'clock; in which the Second Branch concurred. Mr. Brown offered a resolution authorizing a fire-plug, with hose attached, and two gas lamps to be placed on the jail premises; which was adopted. Adjourned.

Second Branch.—Branch met. Present Chas. J. Baker, Esq., President, and all the members, except Mr. Miller.—On motion of Mr. Robb, a message was sent to the first branch, proposing that when the Councils adjourns this evening, they stand adjourned to Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock, and then adjourn *sine die*. The message was returned non-concurred in, but proposing to adjourn to Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., which was agreed to. An 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 received from the first branch, read, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Dean, Marden, Wilson, Alricks, Swindell and Higgins—7.

Nays—Messrs. George and Robb—2.

A 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 received from the first branch, read and passed. A resolution to place a fire-plug and two gas lamps on the premises of the new jail, was received from the first branch, read and passed. Adj'd.

Letter from a Converted Soldier.

In Camp, near Poolesville,
Montgomery Co., Md., July 1st.

To the Editors of the Day-Book:

Several of my friends have written letters to the Republican press of your city, giving their views and opinions upon passing events, as well as descriptions of the country through which they have traveled; but so far, not one of them has appeared in print. I pen this desultory epistle to you, with the hope that it may share a different fate, though little can be expected from a man whose escritoire is the head of an empty barrel.

I will begin with the humiliating confession that, at the last Presidential election, I voted the Black Republican ticket. Like St. Paul, "after the straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee," and though my conversion may not have been so miraculous as his, it is not the less complete. For all time to come I eschew Black Republicanism, and all other *isms* that for some years past have disgraced a large portion of our once happy country. I fear nothing can atone for my folly in aiding to elect our present Chief Magistrate, and my rashness in enlisting for this unholy war. I fear if my full measure of punishment were meted out to me,

"——I should herd the buckskin kye
For't in Virginia."

which fate, if not a harder one, I have every reason to apprehend will be ours, if unhappily we should be ordered across the Potomac before the expiration of our term of enlistment. If the Scottish poet could imagine such punishment due to the comparatively slight crime of poaching, what ought we not to expect who are "on murd'ring errands toil'd" against our own kith and kin? This is a reflection that always gives me pain. Why, then, it may be asked, am I here? I often ask the question, but I have not yet been able to invent a satisfactory answer. The fact is I am here, and it is equally true that here I will not be after the fifteenth of this month. "Defend the Capital" has been Lincoln's *open sesame*, to collect his hosts, for he has had the shrewdness to discover that it will open to no other word. It is needless to say that it is a mere *ruse*, and I feel confident that when it shall become generally known to be such, his myrmidons will cease to flock to Washington. I, like the rest, was ensnared by the magic word, and discovered the deception only when we had received orders to march up the river, for the purpose, I believe, of crossing into Virginia. It is now universally conceded that no attack upon the Federal Capital is contemplated.

It seems to me that the present war is the most unnatural one that ever was waged. War, as the late Mr. Douglas said, is disunion. The idea of fighting for the sake of Union is preposterous. Give to every section of our country an equal right with the remainder; even though it be an abstraction; adhere strictly to the spirit and to the letter of the Constitution, and all may yet be well. By pursuing any other course, the breach between the two sections will only be widened.

I am pleased to find from the letters and papers I receive from home, that the masses are becoming clamorous for peace. This is as it should be. I am proud of the Empire State, proud of her material greatness, proud of her struggles for independence, and I regret only her political heresy. The country seems to be disgusted with Black Republicanism, and I believe the day is not far distant when it will cease to hold sway over my native State.

The approaching session of Congress is looked forward to with unparalleled interest. Should a peace policy be proclaimed, I believe it would be hailed with joy throughout the length and breadth of the land. God grant that we may never see these fair fields trodden by the heel of War! This is truly a beautiful section of country. In climate, natural scenery, fertility, and neat and successful farming, I have seen very few portions of the North that can be compared with it. The farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest, and are cheered by the prospect, nay certainty, of an abundant yield of that cereal. Corn, oats, grass and potatoes are looking well, notwithstanding the late continued drought. Farming operations are here carried on upon a large scale, and most of the work is performed by negro slaves, who are well clothed, well fed, and exhibit every evidence of humane treatment. Upon a careful examination and study of what has come under my own observation, I do not hesitate to declare, what Southern gentlemen have often been derided at the North for saying, that *slavery is the normal condition of the African*. His servitude here is infinitely more productive of happiness to himself than his nominal freedom in the North. Our boys frequently go to the farmhouses in the neighborhood for the ostensible purpose of getting poultry, vegetables, milk, &c.; they are generally successful in getting what they ask for, but they have never been invited to join the family circle in the drawing-room or piazza. We do not wonder at this, for the fact is we did not come properly accredited, and I believe we are looked upon as cutthroats and kidnappers. If the heart of at least one of them could be seen, I am sure he would stand acquitted of any such imputation.

Submarine Cables.

The report of the joint committee appointed by the British Board of Trade to inquire into the best form of covering for submarine telegraph cables, has just been issued. Up to the present time 11,364 miles have been laid, but only about 3,000 are actually working. The lines not working include the Atlantic, 2,200 miles; the Red Sea and India, 3,499 miles; the Sardinia, Malta and Corfu, 700 miles; and the Singapore and Batavia, 550 miles. The committee give a succinct history of these as well as of all the others, and state their conclusions. The failure of the Atlantic is attributed to "the cable having been faulty, owing to the absence of experimental data, to the manufacture having been conducted without proper supervision, and to the cable not having been handled after manufacture with sufficient care;" and they add that "practical men ought to have known that the cable was defective, and to have been aware of the locality of the defects before it was laid." The Red Sea and India failure is considered to the cable having been designed "without regard to the conditions of the climate or the character of the bottom of the sea over which it had to be laid, and to the insufficiency of the agreement with the contractor for securing effectual supervision during manufacture and control of the manner of laying."

Looking at these circumstances, and similar ones in connection with other lines, the committee point out that the failures in every case are assignable to defined causes which might have been guarded against. They next detail the various methods hitherto employed for the construction and laying of submarine cables, and state the result of experiments in demonstrating the superiority of caout-chouc to gutta-percha for the insulating covering. They likewise express their opinion as to the best method of external protection, and the plans for laying and maintenance, and recommend the construction of a vessel specially for the purpose, which they believe, when not employed in laying cables, would be found extremely useful for the ordinary purposes of commerce. In conclusion, they repeat their belief that the exercise of due care might have prevented all the unsatisfactory results that have thus far attended this branch of enterprise, and that if proper regard be henceforth bestowed upon the question the results will prove as successful as they have hitherto been disastrous. The evidence appended is extremely voluminous and occupies 520 pages.

The Church Militant.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Richmond under date of June 25, says:

Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, was to-day commissioned Major General in the Army of the Confederate States. The appointment has been urged upon Bishop Polk for several weeks, but he has some hesitation in accepting it. A few days since he paid a visit to the venerable Bishop Meade, at his home near Winchester, to consult with him about it. The result was that he declined to accept it.

Bishop Meade told him truly that he already held a commission in a very different army, to which he held allegiance "till life's journey ends."

"I know that very well," replied Bishop Polk, "and I do not intend to resign it. On the contrary, I shall only prove the more faithful to it by doing all that in me lies to bring this unhallowed and unnatural war to a speedy and happy close. We, of the Confederate States, are the last bulwarks of civil and religious liberty; we fight for our hearthstones and our altars; above all, we fight for a race that has been, by Divine Providence, entrusted to our most sacred keeping.—When I accept a commission in the Confederate army, therefore, I need not only perform the duties of a good citizen, but contend for the principles which lie at the foundation of our social, political and religious polity."

The command of Major General Polk extends from the south of the Arkansas river, on both sides of the Mississippi, to the northernmost limits of the Confederate States. It takes in the encampment at Corinth, Mississippi, where there are about fifteen thousand men assembled, the northern portion of the State of Alabama, and the State of Tennessee. On the west, it comprehends that portion of the State of Arkansas, bordering the Mississippi north of White river, as far north as the boundaries of the Confederate States may extend. That portion of the State of Arkansas south and west of the White river is consigned to Colonel Hardee, now in command of Fort Morgan, near Mobile. His headquarters will be Memphis.

Hounding Them On.

The New York *Tribune*, which has not contributed a man, nor, as far as we are informed, a dollar to the war, thus shrieks out for an immediate advance to Richmond:

The House of Representatives, with only five opposing voices, and one of those a lottery dealer, has voted the great loan to preserve the Integrity of the Republic. That loan will soon be offered, in its various forms, to the public; and do you wish to know how to insure its being taken promptly and at par? The means of thus restoring to the Government its rightful credit is very simple. *It is the immediate occupation of Richmond.* That done, you can have all the money you want at your own terms.

* * * * * * *

Business is everywhere languid, and merchants are ruined. Do you wish to restore confidence and revive trade? *Occupy Richmond!* and prove that you mean to lose no unnecessary time in occupying Charleston, Memphis, and New Orleans. Then the currents of commercial life will begin to move again; as if by magic.

There are four places where it is specially necessary that the Stars and Stripes should be flung to the breeze in triumph. These are Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, and New Orleans; perhaps we may add a fifth, Montgomery. But of them all, Richmond is the first and most important. Forward the converging columns!

The Cataline Swindle.

The *Tribune* says:

We are told that one of the virtuous speculators concerned in buying and chartering the *Cataline*, exclaimed to a friend when the contract was concluded: "Ten thousand dollars for three months—X* promises it—and fifty thousand dollars if she is lost: and by G— she *will* be lost."

—What a surprising accuracy this virtuous spectator had in foretelling future events. He ought to be engaged as a special prophet by some of the "sensation journals."

*X here represents the name of an eminent politician, who of course had nothing to do with the *Cataline*. What a slanderous world this is.

Col. Siegel.—This officer, who led the U. S. troops against the Missourians at Carthage, is but thirty-seven years of age, and a German by birth. He is a graduate of the military school at Carlsruhe. He entered the regular army of Baden, and was advanced to the post of chief adjutant in 1847. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his commission. He was appointed general-in-chief in the beginning of the second revolution, May, 1848, and led the forlorn hope of the liberal party with great energy and zeal. He came to America in 1850; was a professor in Dr. Dulon's academy, and married Dr. Dulon's daughter.

Breech-loading guns are not, as is erroneously supposed, a modern invention. The Venetians in the seventeenth century had many such. There is one to be seen in the United Service Museum, bearing the date of 1545, recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, sunk at Spithead. Also one of the time of Henry VIII. Sir Howard Douglas mentions a small brass 4-pounder, with a detached chamber for breech-loading, bearing the cipher of the Dutch East India Company, and another piece of brass ordnance of Dutch make, bearing date 1650.

The English Government on the Law of Blockade.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

As far back as the 18th of May last the Consul of New Granada at Liverpool, acting under the instructions of the Minister from that republic, published a notification of the blockade of several of its ports, maintained by the vessels-of-war belonging to the confederation, and warning all parties against its violation under the penalties of fine and seizure. This attracted no attention and provoked no remark at the time on the part of the British government; but by the Canada's mails we learn that a member of the House of Commons recently asked whether the government recognized the right of the Granadian confederation to blockade any of its ports, to which question Lord John Russell replied by saying that in the case of rebellion the government had a right to close the ports; but if, in case of civil war, the ports were *de facto* occupied by the insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law, and as a consequence the British naval commander would not recognize the right of closing of ports. This, it will be seen, is a decided refusal to admit the right of New Granada to maintain a blockade; and of course the argument that would apply to that republic *would apply also to the United States*. The course of the British government would appear to be directed according to the interpretation placed upon the terms rebellion and civil war respectively. The question may therefore arise in the British Cabinet, is it rebellion or is it civil war with which we are dealing in the United States? And upon the solution of that question will the conduct of the English government depend.

What strikes us as most singular in this particular instance, is that a modification which was published so long ago, and at which the government have been winking up to the present time, should have been suddenly brought under the consideration of Parliament. We can entertain no doubt whatever that it was introduced to establish a precedent in dealing with the affairs of this country, and that but for the circumstance of our blockade occupying so large a share of public attention in England, *the question concerning the ports of New Grenada would never have been asked*. Lord John Russell's interpretation of the law of blockade is important, because new, and on account of the question to which it may give rise with regard to our own ports. It foreshadows a dubious policy, the probable result of which it is as yet impossible to calculate.

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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.
Express at 2.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 6.00 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 2.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 6 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.

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

my 21-4 JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 2.45 P. M.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train, between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 8.15 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 6.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7:00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 2.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.30 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 3.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.25 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.45 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.

ap 22 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

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 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.

THE VIRGINIA

Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.

Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.

Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to

R. J. CAPRON & Co., Agents, No. 27 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.

ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.

The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days:

Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season.

Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Baltimore.

The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.

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

Passage to Patuxent River	$1.00.	Meals extra.	
Do.	Plum Point	1 00.	Do.
Do.	Fair Haven	50.	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, 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

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	60
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER, A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble	$1 25
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS, By Oliver Wendell Holmes	1 25
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE, By Winthrop Sargeant	1 50
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, SEVERAL EDITIONS, Cheap edition—5 vols., complete in one	1 25
do do 5 vols., 12mo	2 00
Large edition, fine paper and large type, 5 vols	5 00
HOPES AND FEARS, By Mrs Young	50
THE ALCHEMIST, By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances	1 00
TRUMPS, By Curtis, author of Potiphar Papers	150

ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND

HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

a30 tf

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 RIEMAN,
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.

m 13-tf WM. T. MARKLAND, President.

FANCY GOODS.

LEONARD PASSANO,

No. 52 *Centre Market Space,*

BALTIMORE

Offers to cash buyers a stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of as great variety as can be found in any other house in the city, at prices to suit the times.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY, HOSIERY,
STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PISTOLS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

ap 22-41m

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

MANUFACTURER,

No. 116 *Pratt Street,*

1 door from South Street, Baltimore.

ap22 1m

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

No. 239 *Baltimore Street,*

BALTIMORE.

ap 23-eolm

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 57 *EXCHANGE PLACE,*

BALTIMORE.

ap 26-tf

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

Importers and Dealers in

HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC

SEGARS,

No. 70 *EXCHANGE PLACE,*

BALTIMORE.

ap 22 3m

F. L. CLAIBORNE. T. C. S. FERGUSON.

CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

ap 24 3m BALTIMORE, MD

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

TOBACCO,

No. 60 *SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.*

Dan'l. J. Warwick
Frank Frick.
Philip A. Ball. ap 22 43m

CHAS. SPILKER. CHR. ROGGE.

CHARLES SPILKER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

No. 10 *Hanover Street,*

BALTIMORE.

ap22

F. W. RODEWALD. S. W. SINDALL.

RODEWALD & SINDALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP,

STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB. SODA,

AND GROCERS' DRUGS GENERALLY,

ap22-3m 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore.

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

28 AND 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET

ap 19-tf BALTIMORE