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The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 72. — Baltimore, Tuesday Evening, July 16, 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."

Speech of Mr. Kennedy of Maryland.

We find in the *Congressional Globe* the following full report of the remarks of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, upon the acts of Mr. Lincoln and upon the condition of affairs in the city of Baltimore:

Mr. President, I desire to say one word before the vote is taken upon this extraordinary measure. I did not come here with any expectation on my part to interpose any factious opposition to the course of legislation; but sir, like my friend behind me, [Mr. Latham,] I think there are very grave considerations involved in this resolution, that I am not prepared to indorse. While I am prepared to sustain the Administration in all just and constitutional measures for the maintenance of the Union and for the restoration of peace, I cannot go quite so far as to indorse all the propositions laid down in this joint resolution. I think that one or two of the propositions in it are calculated to establish a precedent that may result very disastrously, and seriously affect the future interests of the country. To say the least of it, they are establishing a precedent that may be seized upon hereafter, under the plea of necessity, for gross and palpable aggressions upon the Constitution of the country itself.

I am not now disposed to go into a discussion of the subject further than to enter my protest against the adoption of these propositions. I allude especially to the fourth proposition in regard to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the State of Maryland. As one of the Representatives of that State, I desire to say in all sincerity to the Senate that, to-day, I am not informed of the reasons upon which this writ has been suspended in any particular case in the State of Maryland. In my judgment, there was no immediate necessity for it. The State of Maryland is to-day, and was before the military occupation of the State, entirely within the control of the civil authorities of the State. We are here to-day with a representation in Congress for the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of peace, elected by a larger majority than has ever been given heretofore in that State. Six Representatives in the other House have been elected by a vote very nearly approaching to twenty thousand majority out of seventy thousand votes cast. The Executive of that State, holding the power of the State entirely in his hands, was fully able at all times to suppress any insurrectionary movement without the aid of the military power of the Government; and yet all this was done without his ever being called upon. I now say to the Senate and the country, in entering my protest against the action of the Executive of the nation in that particular point, that I conceive it to have been without any necessity whatever, and without the warrant of law itself.

In regard to the increase of the standing Army, I have yet, in my humble comprehension, to find anywhere the authority that has been given to the President to exercise a power which, to say the least of it, is so dangerous in its results. I am not prepared, therefore, to vote for this resolution in all its parts. I am free to say, again, that I am prepared to support the Administration in all legal and constitutional measures for the reconstruction of the Union. I desire to say again that no Senator on this floor more justly appreciate the value of this Union than I do; none will go further to maintain it; but we must look at one naked fact, that the Government is already dissolved; and, without going back to the causes that have produced this state of things, we must look to some means by which a republican representative free Government may either be maintained or reconstructed upon the basis of the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, sir, holding these opinions; opposed as I was at the last Congress to all coercive measures; regarding the doctrine of coercion as tending more effectually to the disunion of this great Confederacy than any other that was brought before it, I cannot now carry out all these excessive or the extraordinary exigencies of the times. If we are to maintain the Government intact; if we are to maintain the principles of the Government which has carried us so far on the highway of greatness and of national renown, we must take care not to violate the Constitution when we claim to maintain the Constitution and to enforce the laws. In enforcing the laws we must have a scrupulous regard to the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts. Therefore, sir, acting upon that principle, I, for one, cannot consent to indorse all the acts of the President, and especially the fourth and fifth propositions contained in this joint resolution. I trust it may lie over until to-morrow.

* * * * I did allude, Mr. President, to my distaste for the doctrine of coercion; and, notwithstanding the lofty panegyric that the honorable Senator from Kansas has paid to the glory, the greatness, and the grandeur of this country—all of which I endorse—I am more persuaded now than I have been before, that force applied by armies of hundreds of thousands upon either side is not the way to secure and to maintain the Union of these States. I have held that opinion since the very beginning of our troubles. I coincided with able and distinguished Senators upon this floor, who, at the last session of Congress, raised their voices against the adoption of a measure and policy of that sort. I am as persuaded now as I am of anything on the face of the earth, that you may fight for 20 years and you cannot restore this country to the position in which it was before the rebellion, as you call it, broke out. I call it a revolution. Whether it is right or wrong, I do not now mean to discuss; but it is my solemn conviction that you will never reconstruct the Union by the sword. There was a time, I admit, when peace could have been restored to the country without a compromise of honor upon the part of the majority portion of this Senate. I think now that things have gone so far that little is left to the country to hope for from this course of coercion which is now being pursued. I should be glad, to-day, to accept any measure of conciliation. I am willing to make any concession to bring this country back to the point where we stood one year ago; but I do not believe we shall ever get back to it by the force of arms.

I did not, however, sir, intend to discuss this branch of the subject. I am not now prepared to go into the general discussion of the questions involved in this issue; but there was one remark made by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who reported this joint resolution, that makes it necessary for me to ask him a question. The honorable Senator said that he could not conceive how any Senator upon this floor could not fully endorse every proposition laid down in this resolution. May I ask the honorable Senator if he is apprised of any necessity for, or of any reasons that require or justify the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the State of Maryland? If so, I should like to know them.

MR. WILSON. If the Senator wishes an answer, I will say that I think the existence of a band of conspirators in the city of Baltimore, men who organized murder and shot down in the streets of that city brave men who were rallying at the call of their country to defend the capital of the nation and uphold the cause of the Republic, is a full, complete justification of the President in authorizing General Scott to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in and about that city. There is no spot on this continent, none whatever, where there have been blacker traitors than in and about the city of Baltimore—men ready for murder, for any crime—men who were organizing rebellion in that city, secreting arms that have since been discovered and taken from the men who have been arrested. If there ever was in any portion of the Republic any spot of earth, or any time, where and when the writ of *habeas corpus* ought to be suspended, the city of Baltimore was the spot, and the last few weeks the time, for its suspension.

MR. KENNEDY—I am glad that the Senator has given me an opportunity to make a statement in reference to the unfortunate occurrence of the 19th of April, in Baltimore. I fully concur with him that there have existed in Baltimore many dangerous secret organizations. No man laments more sincerely and truly than I do the deplorable occurrence of the 19th of April; but it is due to truth to say here, that the police and the city government of Baltimore resisted and put down that mob, and gave protection to the regiment from the State of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. No body of men were ever more zealous to perform their duty, and did it more daringly and openly, than the mayor, city authorities, and police of Baltimore, on that day. It is true, a mob did suddenly spring up. No one knew anything of it. It was unorganized, not led, whatever may have been the impressions regarding its organization throughout the country. I, a resident of that city, upon my honor state here, that I had never heard of any such organization before. It was one of those sudden outbreaks that have been of frequent occurrence, not only in Baltimore, but in all the large cities of this country. It was without head apparently; and no one did more to suppress that mob, and to protect the troops from Massachusetts marching through, than one of the persons now suffering under this very suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—I allude to Marshal Kane. I am perfectly aware that Marshal Kane's opinions and sentiments were favorable to southern views. I do not have, and never have had, political affiliation or co-operation with the secession party in Maryland. To the formation of that police I was originally opposed. I opposed the manner in which it was created. I belong to a party opposed to that which inaugurated it. I hold no political affinity with those gentlemen, and have never received favors from them; but it is due to truth to say—and I would appeal to the Massachusetts regiment itself to say whether this very man, Marshal Kane, did not interpose his fire between them and the mob, fighting gallantly to conduct the troops through the city? The mayor of the city himself went in front of the troops, in the face of the most deadly assault, amidst a shower of stones and missiles of all kinds.

Notwithstanding the firing of guns, and every attack that could made on them, the mayor and the marshal placed themselves at the head of the troops with their police, and marched them through the city, and got them out of it at the earliest possible moment, at the imminent risk of their own lives, which were endangered at every point. Now, the marshal of police, because he has entertained certain opinions, on a mere suspicion that he has been aiding and abetting secret organizations, has been taken out of the hands of the civil authority and incarcerated in a fortress, without the means of vindicating himself from these charges before the country. But, sir, notwithstanding he and I have ever been politically opposed, I will do him the justice to say, that no police force in this country ever exerted itself more nobly and more daringly than did the police force of Baltimore on the 19th of April, to maintain and enforce the dignity of the laws. That is the truth, sir; and let me here say to Senators, that there has been much of misrepresentation about Baltimore. I will say further, that I believe information has been imparted to the Government for the purpose of misleading the Administration, and creating a military authority in that city for local political purposes, solely and wholly, and for nothing else.

Now, Mr. President and Senators, I am not here to vindicate the secession wing of the State of Maryland. They regard me as in utter opposition to their leading principles. My views do not coincide at all with theirs; but I have the honor of my State to vindicate, and I should be recreant to my trust if I did not stand here and endeavor to vindicate the State from so foul and general a calumny as public rumor seems to have fastened upon her. I am glad that the Senator has alluded to the mob of the 19th of April; a mob that was suppressed; a mob that could have been held at any time afterwards by the city authorities, without any foreign intervention, as the only pretext for the action to which I have called attention.

Before I take my seat, let me say a word in regard to the secretion of arms in the city of Baltimore, about which we have heard so much. Let me tell the Senator and the Senate, that the whole aggregate of the arms discovered has been three hundred and twenty-one. Sixty-five of these were pistols that were taken from a mob in former days in a contest between the Governor of Maryland and Mayor Swann of the city of Baltimore. Many of these old guns were taken from the armories on the requisition of Governor Ligon, when he sought to take the authority of the city out of the hands of the Mayor. Many of the troops reported to the Mayor instead of the Governor, and their arms were taken from the armories, and secreted in all sorts of hiding places, wherever they they could be put. The whole story of eight thousand arms is a fabrication. The official return which I now read from the *Clipper*, a paper more fully sustaining the Administration than any other in Baltimore, shows that the whole number is three hundred and twenty-one. In the list are to be found worthless arms of all sorts and kinds. There was a very considerable amount of powder, of cartridges, of other munitions of war that had been lying secreted in these places for one or two years past. The following is the official inventory of the war material seized:

"2 six-pound iron guns; 2 four-pound iron guns; ¼ ton assorted shot; ½ keg shot for steam gun; 120 flint muskets; 2 Hall's carbines; 46 rifles; 3 double-barreled shot guns; 8 single-barreled shot guns; 9 horse pistols; 65 small pistols; 112 bullet moulds; 4 cwt. balls; 8 dirk knives; 5 swords; 8 kettle drums; 1 lot screw-drivers; 1 box musket cartridges; 33 gum coats; 44 copper flasks; 20 small flasks; 18 muskets; 117 canisters; 1 lot flannel bags; 12 old muskets; 25 Minie muskets; 47 Hall's carbines; 1 lot of slow matches; 48,000 percussion caps; 2 kegs ball cartridges; 1,000 rifle ball cartridges; 735 Hall's rifle cartridges; 3,162 round ball cartridges; 6,520 long ball Minie cartridges; 8 canister shot; 1 ball, 12-pounder, labeled 'from Fort Sumter to Col. Kane.'"

I observe by the Baltimore papers of to-day, that a late discovery at the western police station, of which so much has been heard, turns out to be a portion of some ammunition sent to a gentleman in Virginia during the John Brown affair at Harper's Ferry. The party to whom it was directed not claiming it, it was sent by the officer of the railroad who held it to the western police station for safe-keeping, in order that it might not be exposed or get into improper hands. A part of it was powder, which was stored away in a loft in the station house, where it has been for some considerable time past.

Mr. President, I am bound in frankness to make these statements in vindication of my city. I have no doubt that extreme political partisans will deny these statements, and seek to asperse my motives. I have no ambition to gratify or motives to subserve beyond the duty I owe as a faithful and fearless representative; and whether distasteful or not to parties whose interest it is to keep up factious issues and violent partisan excitement for local political advantages, yet I dare, in the discharge of a conscientious duty, to state to the Senate what I believe to be the true history of all the sedition and unlawful movements that has caused the military occupation of Baltimore.

This is the whole story of the terrible secret organization in the city of Baltimore, of which so much has been heard. I am free to say here, sir, that I do not believe to-day the armed secession fighting force of Maryland is five thousand men. Out of a vote of seventy-five thousand at the recent election in the State of Maryland, the Union majority approximated to nearly twenty thousand, and of the remaining twenty thousand, there were certainly ten thousand men who were for peaceable separation, who would not to-day take up arms against the Government of the United States. Yet, on account of the clamor that has been made about the dangers of a secret association—a terrible combination that was to hurl Maryland out of the Union—there has been an exercise of arbitrary power over the State of Maryland, as we say and think, without the slightest necessity, and, indeed, without the authority of law. Mr. President, I will take another occasion to present my views more fully to the Senate.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

The following are the concluding portions of yesterday's proceedings:

SENATE.

House bill No. 18, providing for the support of the army, was taken up and passed.

House bill No. 23, making additional appropriations for the army, was referred to the committee on military affairs.

House bill No. 27, to provide for the efficiency of the army, was referred to the same committee.

Various amendments were proposed to the bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteers in the service of the United States government.

A bill for the benefit of the officers and soldiers employed in defending Fort Sumter was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the Senate take up the resolution No. 1, and make it the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the Senate take up the national loan bill; which was agreed to. The bill was passed.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hickman, of Penn., introduced and asked to have put upon its passage, a bill to define and punish certain conspiracies.

[The bill provides, in substance, that if two or more persons shall conspire to overthrow or to levy war against the government; or shall oppose by force or prevent by hindrance the enforcement of any law of the United States; or who shall prevent by force or intimidation any person from accepting any place of trust under the authority of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction be punished with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than six years; or by both fine and imprisonment.]

Upon objection of Mr. Burnett, the bill was withdrawn temporarily.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution that whenever the seceded States shall manifest or express a desire to resume their allegiance to the government, military operations against such States shall be suspended. And that it is no part of the object of this government to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Blake, of Ohio, moved to amend the first resolution by adding a proviso that the military operations shall only be suspended when the seceded States surrender their leaders to be hung. [Laughter.]

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. They were finally excluded on a point of order raised by Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a series of resolutions declaring that the President of the United States had usurped powers granted by the constitution, and violated the constitution severally: in calling out the militia of the United States, and in declaring war as in his proclamation of April 15; in blockading and closing Southern ports; in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*; in drawing from the treasury money not specifically appropriated by Congress; in the search of telegraph offices, and the seizures of telegraphic dispatches; in the suppression of certain newspapers, and in the arrest and imprisonment of certain persons not subject to the articles of war.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Vallandigham demanded the yeas and nays, which were not ordered.

Mr. Burnett then demanded a division, when [illegible]

Mr. Vallandigham remarked, *sotto voce*, upon the announcement of the negative vote, "Just three more than the apostles." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hickman again introduced the bill previously submitted by him to define and punish certain conspiracies.

Mr. Burnett withheld objection to the introduction of the bill upon condition that the opposition should be allowed the yeas and nays, which being assented to the bill was passed by the following vote: yeas 123, nays 7—(Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky, Diven of New York, Goodwin of Maine, Ashley and Egerton of Ohio, and Pomeroy and Benjamin Wood of New York.

Mr. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, under a suspension of the rules, instructing the committee on elections to inquire and report whether the Hon. Henry May, the representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, has not held criminal correspondence and intercourse with persons in arms against this government, and empowering the committee to send for persons and papers. The resolution was amended to substitute the committee on the judiciary for that on elections.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved as an amendment that Mr. May be notified of the passage of the resolution before any further action be taken upon it. Accepted.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, contended that the question involved in the resolution was not one of privilege. The House by a *viva voce* vote decided that it was.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, saw in this case a difficulty similar to that which presented itself in the case of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, expelled on Saturday. Neither Mr. May nor Mr. Clark had taken their seats here, nor had they yet taken the oath of office; how could they, then, be regarded as within the jurisdiction of this House.

Mr. Potter replied that it was well known Mr. May was a member elect of this House; that the charge that he was in communication with rebels had been publicly made through the newspapers, and, in justice to Mr. May himself, the charge should be investigated.

Mr. Vallandigham asserted on the highest authority that Mr. May visited Richmond under the authority of the administration, and with the consent of Gen. Scott.

Mr Washburne, of Illinois, denied entirely the assertion that Mr. May's visit was undertaken under the authority of the administration.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that he had gone there under a passport which could not have been issued without the authority of the administration.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, had ample reasons for believing that Mr. May did receive a special passport to visit, but what was the object of his visit or what he did in Richmond, he was unable to say. He had always, however, regarded Mr. May as a loyal and patriotic citizen.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said that he had this morning been informed by Dr. May that his brother was now detained by illness at Baltimore, and had been detained at Richmond through the same cause. He was confident his brother would be able to vindicate himself from all suspicion. Under these circumstances Mr. R. contended the adoption of the resolution would be highly improper.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, thought the fact that Mr. May received a passport ought not to imply that he acted under the authority of the administration.

Mr. Vallandigham repeated again that Mr. May went to Richmond on a political mission with the consent and acquiescence of the administration, and by the authority of General Scott, and that this consent was given after the object of his mission had been disclosed.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that upon this statement of the friends of Mr. May, he desired the investigation to be based. He wanted to know whether in this war the administration would hazard any negotiation or any truce, except to bury the dead, until every rebel shall have laid down his arms.

Mr. Washburne repeated his denial that Mr. May had either the authority or the consent of the administration to visit Richmond.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, said that Mr. May did go to Richmond under the authority of the government. Mr. Lincoln had himself told him that Mr. May asked for a passport, declaring it was his purpose to visit Virginia simply as a private citizen, and in that understanding Mr. Lincoln not only gave his consent, but induced Gen. Scott to furnish a special passport.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, endorsed the views of Mr. Dawes in respect to the jurisdiction of this House, but as the friends of Mr. May boldly asserted that gentleman had undertaken a political mission to Richmond with the consent and sanction of the administration, and the friends of the latter denied the assertion, a different aspect was put upon the case. Under these circumstances an investigation into the subject was not only the right but the duty of the House to institute. It was important that the country should know whether at a time when the gallant soldiers of the Union were rushing to the defence of the nation the administration were holding secret conferences with the rebel leaders or instigating a compromise. The inquiry was an important one to the nation, and he called upon the friends of Mr. May to permit the investigation to be held.

Mr. Vallandigham said it was evident from this colloquy that the cause of justice would be best served by delaying the investigation until Mr. May's recovery, and he renewed his motion to lay upon the table, calling the previous question on it.

The vote being taken by yeas and nays upon the demand of Mr. Burnett, resulted as follows: Yeas 56, nays 82.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

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ap-22 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

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

The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. FAMBASE, 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. [illegible]ger 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

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.

je4 tf

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HARPER, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.

Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 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 FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.

For rates and other information apply to

CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Commerce street Wharf.

ap22

NOTICE. OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.

Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD
Manufacturers of

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

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

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 5[illegible]
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS, By Oliver Wendell Holmes.......... 1 2[illegible]
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE, By Winthrop Sargeant .... 1 [illegible]
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, SEVERAL EDITIONS,
Cheap edition—5 vols., complete in one.......... 1 2[illegible]
do do 5 vols., 12mo .... 2 0[illegible]
Large edition, fine paper and large type, 5 vols .... 5 0[illegible]
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

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the existing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.

jy 13 2t JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, JULY 9th, 1861.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on demand

jy 9 eo4t GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

FURNITURE, &c.

JOHN T. WATKINS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

No. 47 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE,

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

ap 22 d3m

DRY GOODS.

5,000 LOTS NEW YORK

AUCTION BARGAINS.

MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.

One Thousand Pieces Dress Goods

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

In Paris BAREGES, plain and printed Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.

8-4 BLACK BAREGES,	
4-4 WHITE BAREGES,	At much less than
3-4 BLACK BAREGES,	usual prices.
3-4 BLACK CREPE MARETZ	Many at half cost of
3-4 and 6-4 BLACK MOUFILINES,	importation.

DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

ap 22 6m 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

FLAGS.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO BROTHERS,

95 BALTIMORE STREET,

je 7 ly OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.

UMBAUGH'S

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

4 AND 5 JARVIS' BUILDINGS,

CORNER NORTH AND BALTIMORE STS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT

FOR ALL THE LEADING

DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Subscriptions and orders received for one or one thousand copies of "THE SOUTH," and sent to any part of the city and country by reliable carriers and agents. ap 24

F. W. RODEWALD. G. W. SINDALL.

RODEWALD & SINDALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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

STARCH, SAL SODA, BI CARB. SODA,

AND GROCERS' DRUGS GENERALLY,

ap23 3m 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

HENRY F. ALBERTI. HENRY AD. BEINS.

H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

FANCY GOODS.

Nos. 6 and 8 SOUTH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORE ST.

ap 22 d3m

P. MALCOM & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

WAREHOUSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF,

ap 22 dlm OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE, BALTIMORE.

A CARD.

A. C. MATTHEWS,

GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,

Will give his PERSONAL attention as AUCTIONEER, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicit from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage ap 22

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

28 AND 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET

ap 22 tf SALT

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ap 22 d3m 52 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE

LAMBERT GITTINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

my 21 eolm* No. 5[illegible] *BUCHANAN'S WHARF*

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 K. 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

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

FAMILY—"Welch," "Eureka," "Pine Hill," "Monrovia," and "Newark."

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

SUPER—"Walnut Bottom," "Newark," "Millville," etc.

RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye.

For sale by manufacturers' agents,

C. D. HINKS & CO.,

je 24 No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard

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 their children presented promptly at that time.

my 13 12t WM. T. MARKLAND, President