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The South.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 73. Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, July 17, 1861.

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."

REBEL POETRY.

CHARGE OF THE NIGHT BRIGADE.

—:o:—

At three o'clock—three o'clock—
Three o'clock, onward!
All in the silent street,
Strode the twelve hundred.
"Forward the Night Brigade,"
"March to Kane's house," he said.
On through the silent streets,
Strode the twelve hundred.

"Forward the Night Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the Yankees knew
Some one had blundered;
Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to go and try,
To catch one man, on the sly:
Gallant twelve hundred!

Houses to the right of them,
Houses to the left of them:
(Some were "to let" of them,)
While the men wondered,
Whether if shot and shell
From the roofs of them fell,
Some would not go to —— well
Where there'd be hot work a spell,
For the twelve hundred.

Flashed all their bay'nets bare,
Flashed in the gas lit air,
Whom did they hope to scare
Marching at dead of night?
All the town slumbered.
Plunged in the depths of sleep
None did a vigil keep;
All the poor Pelicans
Grabbed ere they had a peep,
Over-powered, outnumbered—
Straight up St. Paul street
Strode the twelve hundred.

Houses to the right of them,
Houses to the left of them,
(Law books in some of them,)
Still they marched onward;
Straight to the house of Kane,
Straight on, (the way was plain,)
Seized him with might and main,
As if the "mark of Cain"
Was on him—so back again
Strode the twelve hundred.

When can their glory fade?
Oh! the wild charge they made!
All the town wondered.
Honor the charge they made?
No, sir! for I'm afraid
They can't *prove* the charge they made:
"Took in" twelve hundred.

Baltimore, July 13, 1861.

A Great Race—Flora Temple against a Double Team.

From the New York Tribune of yesterday.

The match race of yesterday, between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and his running-mate Socks, has been looked forward to in sporting circles with the greatest interest. This arose partly from the fact that the double-team was backed to a very heavy amount by John Morrissey and a few others, and in part from the splendid condition of Ethan, and the great performances of himself and mate in their exercising trots recently. On Sunday afternoon the double-team made 2.23¼ in exercising gait on the Union Course; and on Thursday last they showed the astonishing time of 2.22¼ together, so that very few of the knowing ones felt safe in taking every offer of the Flora Temple party, especially at the long odds which were confidently offered. Not less than 3,000 persons were attracted to the Union Course yesterday, and the greatest excitement prevailed before and during the race. The match was for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. Flora's best time to wagons previously was 2.25, and Ethan Allen and mate's best time in public to their wagons, 2.24½—which they made when they trotted the famous double-team race against Lantern and his mate. The odds yesterday were heavily in Flora's favor, a great deal of money having been invested at 100 to 60, 50, 40 and even 30, against the double-team. McMann's known determination, never to let the bay mare be beaten if he could prevent it, gave Flora's friends every assurance that Ethan would not win the match unless he made better time than was ever heard of before. And yet it was only apparently a safe thing for the mare, for in reality she was contending at fearful odds. The running mate of Ethan really pulled all the weight, and left him free to do his best; whereas Flora had the whole weight of her wagon and driver to drag.

Ethan never looked better in his life than he did yesterday, and his mate, Socks, showed splendid condition. Flora, too, was everything that could be desired, except that McMann had pricked a foot in shoeing her, and made her show a trifling lameness. Socks is a fine 8 years old bay, well ribbed up, and has a very powerful arm and a pretty head.

First heat.—The double team drew the inside, and after one score the horses got off very nicely together. Sam McLaughlin, who drove the team, commenced his old game of getting at Flora, and got her off her feet at the first turn; but his own team became excited, and Flora broke badly as they neared the quarter. Flora now got a length ahead, and was working steadily in front when Sam made Ethan break up, and by running him about thirty yards rushed to the lead, in the twinkling of an eye. After passing the half mile, Ethan broke again but caught nicely and made a brush, keeping well ahead of Flora who was going at a towering pace. The advantage was kept by Sam who urged his horse to a most terrific speed, and shouted to Flora like a will Indian. As the horses wheeled into the home stretch every eye was strained to see the race, and the utmost excitement prevailed in the crowd. There was a great cloud of dust: looking like gold-powder in the slanting sun-shine, and out of it loomed the forms of the three splendid horses rushing down the course as if swept along by a whirlwind. As they reached the stand the wildest cries were uttered, and short nervous cheers given by those who saw their favorites ahead. Then in an instant the horses came up with the pickets, passed the score, and in a second had swept by like a dream. As they rushed past the stand and the flag fell, the multitude cheered to the echo, and many a hat was flung into the air. Everybody knew that great time had been made, and those who had bet that nothing better than 2:33 and 2:27 would be made, looked chop-fallen enough. There was a rush of the crowd toward the judge's stand, a moment of breathless silence, and then a great outbreak of applause as it was announced that the double team won the heat in 2.22½. Then there was a buzz of excitement, and every tongue seemed going at once; for the time *was two seconds better than was ever made to wagons before.*

Second and Third Heats.—The horses did not get off for the second heat for nearly an hour, since Sam. McLaughlin perversely prevented a send-off by not keeping his team in hand for Flora to get a fair start with him. At last they got the word, and went off well together, the team a trifle ahead if anything. Sam went at his old trick again, and made Flora break at the turn, and whether McMann could not catch her up in time or not we do not know, but the team got two lengths ahead at the quarter post. An advantage was kept until they reached the home-stretch, but Flora made one of her fine bursts as they neared the three-quarter post, and gained about half the distance back. The trotting throughout the heat was as magnificent as in the previous one, especially down the stretch, where the horses went in a style that we never saw equalled. Ethan's gait was really splendid; more even, easy, and unchanging than any horse ever showed before, we think. Sam yelled at Flora all the way down the stretch as if he had escaped from Bedlam, but she did not break until just as she neared the score, when, his purpose being accomplished, Sam turned complacently to rein in his own flying team. The half mile of this heat made in 1:11¼; *the mile in 2:22*—still better than the preceding one. The team won this heat by about a length, and it was as clear as could be that Flora had no chance of saving the race. So apparent was it that the betting virtually ceased: although there were a very few investments at more reasonable rates than before the commencement of the race.

There was no scoring for the third heat, the horses getting off at the first attempt. Flora broke at the turn, as before, but caught soon, and the double team gained an advantage which they kept throughout. The quarter was made in 37 seconds, the half in 1:12¼, and the mile in 2:22¼. Ethan Allen and his mate Socks winning the race, after a contest which will be memorable in sporting circles for all time, not only as the fastest of the kind thus far made, but one of the most prettily conducted throughout. No one who has not seen a Russian droschky drawn by its triple team of two running horses and one trotter yoked together, can imagine how exciting it is to see such a race as that of yesterday. Socks the runner, flew over the ground like a thorough-bred in the Derby, stretching his head out in front, and leaping like a greyhound; while Ethan Allen, undisturbed by his companion's gait, kept up his magnificent trot from score to score, his legs moving squarely, under him and his long tail and mane streaming like black banners in the air. Since his great double team race with Lantern Ethan has done nothing, and his fame was in a fair way of being forgotten, while Patchen has been taken the cream of the stud business at high prices. But yesterday's race has redeemed the past, and made him for the time the most celebrated trotting horse in America. It is said that the preliminaries of another match between Flora to harness, and Ethan and his mate as before have been arranged, and that the race will be trotted on Union Course next Monday. In case it should be announced we advise all interested in trotting-horses to attend, for undoubtedly it will be the most remarkable trotting-match on record.

RECAPITULATION.

Union Course, L. I., July 15, 1861.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

Sam. McLaughlin names b. s. Ethan Allen, and running mate Socks	1	1	1
Jas. McMann names b. m. Flora Temple	2	2	2

Time—2:22¼, 2:22, 2:22¼.

Foreign Details.

The Comet in Europe.

[*From the London Chronicle, July 2.*]

On Sunday evening, June 30, astronomers and casual observers were startled by observing a large and brilliant comet in the heavens, near Ursa Major, and directly beneath the pole star. This unexpected stranger has considerably perplexed scientific men, but already numerous letters have been written endeavoring to describe and account for the phenomenon. From these observations we collect a few passages.

Mr. Burder, of Clifton, seems to have had a presentiment that a comet was near. He says:—At ten minutes to three, Sunday morning, while gazing at a remarkably clear sky, and looking towards the northeast horizon, with a faint impression on my mind that I might possibly see a comet, I was gratified, singularly enough, by finding one almost instantly—and a remarkably brilliant one—which was plainly visible to the naked eye, notwithstanding the strong light from the approach of day. The rapidly increasing daylight made me unwilling to lose any time by getting instruments ready for measurement. I therefore made the best use I could of some rough observations of the comet's altitude and azimuth by comparing its position in relation to some neighboring chimney stacks, the bearing of which I afterwards ascertained instrumentally. The result gave the comet's altitude at 3;10 A. M. 10 degrees, and its azimuth 39 degrees east of north. It is, therefore, in the constellation Auriga, and, unless its motion is very rapid, it will no doubt be visible this evening in the northwest horizon between nine and ten P. M. The nucleus must be fully equal to that of Donati's comet at its brightest.

Mr. Snell writes that the nucleus of the comet is of "great dimensions, much larger and brighter than a star of the first dimension, and its tail, which extends many degrees in the heavens, is of the form, and will probably equal in extent, the comet which visited this country in 1858. At the moment I write it is not so bright as the comet of 1858 in its brightest periods, but it is only second to that in relation to any comet which has appeared within my memory."

Another observer suggests that the rapidity with which it appears to be pursuing its course may account for its not having been previously noticed by astronomers.

Mr. Thurston, writing from Ashford, in Kent, says:—The night was perfectly clear and calm, rendering the sight unusually interesting; the tail gradually diverged to the west, as the sun, which was among our antipodes, was pursuing its course to the east. The nucleus appeared to the naked eye about one-third the size of the moon, but on applying a three-inch telescope it was reduced to about twice the size of Jupiter. Having attentively considered these wonders of nature for half a century I am the more convinced that comets are transparent bodies, or the nucleus is surrounded by a transparent body either of water or air, which refracts the rays of the sun which pass through it, and by its agency gives that luminous appearance to the heavens, beyond extending for many millions of miles; and as nature does not admit of a vacuum, there probably exists sufficient vapor to embody these rays and render them visible to the human eye. The tail, as it is called, is always opposite to the sun, and therefore owes its existence to that luminary.

The Dominican Annexation Question.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st of July, Lord Brougham, in moving a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State from Jamaica respecting the annexation of St. Domingo, took occasion to call the attention of their lordships to the bad faith of Spain in failing to carry out those treaties by which she is bound to assist this country in the suppression of the slave trade. The question was one, he said, of the greatest importance, not only to our West Indian colonies, but to humanity at large. The inhabitants of Jamaica felt that the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain would lead to the increase of slave grown sugar, and of slavery itself; and therefore, in a public meeting lately held at Kingston, they agreed to a petition, signed by 3,700 persons, praying her Majesty's government not to agree to any such annexation. Owing to there not being a differential duty charged upon slave grown sugar, which was admitted without stint from Cuba into the British market, our West India colonists had already greatly suffered, and they apprehended that, with St. Domingo annexed to Spain they would have to encounter a still greater competition. The petition proceeded on the supposition that slavery would be reintroduced into St. Domingo. True, they had the declaration of Spain that it would not be restored, on the ground that the soil of St. Domingo was so superior to that of Cuba that it did not require slave labor. He confessed he looked upon that declaration with a good deal of suspicion, for the soil of Cuba was far more rich than that of St. Domingo, beside which the Spanish government had, in permitting the continuance of slavery at Cuba, broke through first, the treaty of 1817, and, secondly, that of 1835, both of which she had, in the most solemn manner, contracted, pledging herself in the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity to aid us in the fullest manner in putting down the nefarious traffic to which he alluded.—Nay, more, the money equivalent she received from this country to compensate her for any loss she might sustain, she dishonestly appropriated, and now refused to fulfil her engagements. In these particulars she contrasted most unfavorably with both the Portuguese and Brazilian governments, who had most faithfully carried out their engagements, and what was the result to humanity? Why that at Loando, on the west coast of Africa, where so long as the slave traffic flourished, the people used to be warring between themselves, and either killing or selling each other for slaves, civilization was now making fast way, and the exports of the place, the fair commercial exports, had risen from comparatively nothing to £290,000 a year in value. With respect to the wish of the inhabitants of St. Domingo to be annexed to Spain, the noble lord was understood to doubt if that in itself legalized the annexation. *At all events, no country in Europe would, sua voluntate, be allowed to annex itself to another State, as it would lead to a disturbance of the balance of power.* He trusted her Majesty's government would comply with the prayer of the petitioners, and refuse to sanction the annexation.

The Duke of Newcastle felt some reluctance in entering upon a question which lay rather within the domain of the Foreign than that of the Colonial office, but he had to regret that the noble lord should be continually, both in season and out of season, forcing the subject upon the attention of the House, accusing the Spanish government of duplicity, bad faith and dishonesty in keeping the money she had received from this country. He should not regret the course taken by the noble lord if it led to the suppression of the traffic complained of, but in his mind it was not the mode most likely to be successful. On the contrary, acting on the feelings of a proud people like the Spaniards, it was more calculated to aggravate the evil than to allay it. (Hear, hear.) He therefore thought it better that the settlement of the question should be left in the hands of the executive government. He found that the planters at Kingston deprecated the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain on the same grounds as those urged by the noble and learned lord, but the declaration of Spain was most emphatic that she would not restore slavery in St. Domingo, not only on the ground of self-interest, but also because she felt her doing so would be at variance with the faith of treaties, and the interests of civilization. There was no objection, however, to the production of the petition called for by the noble and learned lord.

Lord Brougham said the declaration of the Spanish government that to permit slavery in St. Domingo would be against the language of treaties, and the interests of humanity sounded well, but he thought it was no more at variance for the Spanish government to do so than it was for them to carry on the slave trade at all, after having entered into a treaty for its entire abolition. The only part of the treaty they had fairly carried out was to receive the money.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said he had heard much to confirm the statement made by the noble and learned lord, and he felt rejoiced that there was one member, at least, of their lordship's House who did not hesitate to bring the subject under the consideration of her Majesty's government. It might be a trivial matter that Spain retained the pecuniary assistance afforded to her by the mercantile interests in this country, but the question assumed a graver aspect when it amounted to a forfeiture of good faith in the observance of treaties, which was here the case; for they had it on the solemn information of their own consuls that not only was the treaty of 1835 violated, but that the violators of it were well known and rewarded. Wherever there was a question connected with humanity and religious sentiment there, the Spanish government was sure to act with intolerance and inhumanity, and those of her Majesty's subjects who were then residing in Spain were denied every indulgence, as there was a continuous system of oppression exercised in regard to everything from this country. Even the religious service conducted in the chapel of our Ambassador at Madrid was a matter of privacy, and any stranger attending it was liable to be punished by the Correctional Police.

Lord Brougham remarked that the captain generalship of Cuba was generally bestowed upon some ruined noble, who there enriched himself by receiving bribes as the reward of his connivance at the continuance of the slave trade. General Valdez had done a good deal to put down the trade, but his successor had raised the premium for the importation of each slave from one and a half to three doubloons.

The motion was then agreed to.

The London Times on American Affairs.

Lord John Russell's declaration that the vessels of the two belligerent Republics of America would not be allowed to bring prizes into British harbors had been received in a characteristic manner by the Northern States.

One would have thought that after inveighing against us for weeks on the ground that we were about to share the piratical gains of the Southern privateers, the politicians of Washington and New York, when they found they were wholly in the wrong, and that the British crown had made an extreme use of its prerogative to avoid complicity with either party, would have had the grace to own that their suspicions on that point were unjust, and that though the Old Country might be unfriendly to the cause of the Union, it was not because she was tempted by the prospect of receiving stolen goods.

But even this small measure of candor and generosity is not to be expected, it seems, from the American character. The people have been so long accustomed to decry others and to glorify themselves, the habit of interpreting every occurrence so as to feed their own jealousy and vanity is so inveterate, that that even now with their Constitution in ruins, with a hostile army within a few miles of their capital, and with several millions of their former fellow citizens declaring their bitter hatred of the Union and their resolution not to return to it—even now the Northerners cannot help boasting and exulting to one another, at their imagined victory over England.

It would be a provoking, if it were not a pitiable spectacle. The ruling passion must indeed be strong when a community which is rent in sunder by international animosities cannot even in the hour of agony forbear from vaunting how it has frightened the most powerful, the richest, the most united, and the best armed empire on the globe.

"There can be no doubt," says one authority, "that this effect (the issuing of the proclamation) was produced partly by the dispatch of Mr. Seward, warning the European Powers that our Government would hold no further diplomatic intercourse with them if they recognized the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy."

This is the key here of a thousand themes. The continued hostility of England, the duplicity of the Cabinet, the persistence of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in their "blackleg and Puritan policy," whatever that may mean, are taken for granted, and it is believed that the only way to frustrate our malevolent schemes is to convince us that the North is ready at any time to declare war against us, and that her privateers will sweep our merchantmen from the seas as they did in 1812. The latest newspapers are filled with ravings of this kind, which, it seems, are responded to by political men, and even by Ministers of State.

If this abuse were confined to one or two journals, or a single party at the North, we should be inclined to treat it as a political maneuver. As it is, we can hardly read the New York *Herald* without a secret feeling that it is the purpose of that journal to embroil the North with England, in order to serve interests which are not those of the North.

There is an ingenuity in searching out and presenting, in the most glaring colors, everything which is likely to inflame the Northern States against England, or England against the Northern States. Some of the articles are written for Americans, and some, we cannot help feeling, for the people of this country.

But if it be the wish of the *Herald* to help those the open advocacy of whose cause it was obliged to give up in April, certainly its designs are aided by the temper of the American people. Even Mr. Dallas, a gentleman who has just left our shores, and who, if he represented the policy of his superiors, must have been in favor of abandoning the South to its own devices, now comes forward to add to the delusions of his countrymen. We are told that he "believes the British Ministry to be hostile to us," and that Lord John Russell's recognition of the belligerents "was not a premature declaration, to be repented of hereafter, but a deliberate policy, to be adhered to as far as it goes." "He is disposed to believe that the great arbitrator is cotton."

The British Ministry, according to this statesmanlike account, are vacillating between Exeter Hall and Manchester—fearful of offending the opponents of slavery, and yet dreading the anger of the cotton lords, who are anxious about the future supply for their mills. The popular notion seems to be that England is burning with desire to help the South, and that about next November there will be an attempt to break the blockade. Only the fear of the punishment which the North is ready to inflict upon us will be able to check us in our hostile schemes. These are the opinions which are now being expressed in every class of American society. To Englishmen they are of little concern so far as relates to the American estimate of our national prowess.

Even with thousands of flatterers declaring that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have been frightened by Mr. Seward, the American people are not likely to allow their self-esteem to hurry them into a causeless war with a fully armed European Power. But for the sake of the American character we must regret these absurd displays. The conduct of England justifies itself to every thinking man, and in a few weeks the present outcry against us will have passed away. But it will not be forgotten here that in America we have to deal with a people who will ascribe every act whatever of our Government either to jealousy of their transcendant merits or fear of their superior strength.

The war against the Confederate States is now taking proportions which, if this country were indeed ill-disposed toward the Union, might tempt us to interfere. From the shores of the Atlantic to the far off regions where the Missouri and the Kansas roll through the wilderness, the two sections of the late Republic are arrayed against each other. The west of the State of Missouri is reported to be in the power of the State militia, who have been driven from Jefferson City by the advance of the Federal forces. What may be the ultimate destiny of this great and powerful State, it is hard to foretell. We should be disposed to think that it would remain with the old Union, for it lies north of the probable boundary, and has comparatively a small number of slaves.

But the slave owners and the pioneers who formed the "Border Ruffians" of Kansas are not likely to yield without a fierce struggle. From Virginia there is nothing new, but one feature of the war is becoming very remarkable, and that is the little knowledge the Northerners are able to gain respecting the Southern army. It is plain that the President of the Confederate States, whether he is doing much or little is doing it with a secrecy which the commanders of the North cannot penetrate. The accounts given in the New York papers are clearly quite worthless.

One day the Southerners have only a few wretched hands which are rapidly melting away through hunger and want of shelter; the next day they have a splendid army of 147,000 men, which may at any time endanger the capital itself.

We are disposed to think that the Confederate forces do not equal in numbers those of the Union, and that in rifles and ammunition they are defective; but, on the other hand, it is known that they took a great number of guns at Norfolk, and that the foundry at Richmond has been at work for the last two months. They will probably remain on the defensive and await the attack of Gen. Scott and the invading army. Whether the stand will be made in the present position of the Confederate forces, or in the intrenchments which they are said to have made further South, is a question which we have no data for determining.

The London *Times* of the 3d says:

"Yesterday the Government Emigration Commissioners at Liverpool issued their usual monthly report of the emigration from that port.

"From this report we glean an important fact, viz: That of the almost entire suspension of emigration to the United States, at least so far as compared with the same period of former years.

"Our Liverpool correspondents also learnt from one of the officials that 'passage remittances' from America had nearly ceased, and that many of those who were desirous that their friends should join them in the States are themselves leaving the scenes of discord and internecine strife behind them to return to their old homes."

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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 Survey; 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.
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JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

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On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 3.30 A. M.; Express daily at 8.45 P. M.

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Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

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

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 4.45 and 8.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.30 A. M., and 2.00 and 8.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.00 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.30 A. M., and 2.05 and 8.45 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. F. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 15th Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains (except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.30 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 9.46 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 responsable white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent. ap 22

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 5 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.

THE VIRGINIA

Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under 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. 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.

jy 4 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. 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 8 o'clock, direct for Baltimore.

P. S.—For Annapolis 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, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have form ed 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

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of

Horsepowers,	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
Threshers,	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
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 00
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 ALCHEYMIST, 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.

ap 20 tf

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

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

jy 9 e6t

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 the time.

WM. T. MARKLAND, President.

m 13 12t

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

GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS.

ap 22

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.

P. C. MARTIN. E. F. BELT.

MARTIN, BELT & CO.

DISTILLERS.

PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT

WHISKIES,

108 *North Howard Street,*

BALTIMORE.

Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co. ap 22 3m

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.

FLAGS.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO BROTHERS,

95 *BALTIMORE STREET,*

OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.

je 7 1y

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS,