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The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 75. Baltimore, Friday Evening, July 19, 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.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the bill for the better organization of the military establishment.

The amendments offered were debated and incorporated in the bill.

When in order, Mr. Powell, of Ky., moved the following amendment:

"That no part of the army or navy be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces, States, or in way to interfere with African slavery."

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said he would like to add "except to suppress rebellion and hang traitors."

Mr. Sherman denied that the doctrine of exterminating slavery and overthrowing the constitution was that of the administration. He said that the present war was not one of subjugation, but merely intended to maintain the integrity of the Union. He was astonished at the amendment offered by the Honorable Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Powell said he was glad to hear the conservative sentiments of the Senator from Ohio. But in his turn, he was astonished that the amendment should cause him any surprise. Senators had advocated the doctrine that the purpose of the war was to extinguish slavery, that a bill for that purpose had been introduced, and that the Senator from Oregon proposed to hold the seceded States, should they be taken, as provinces. If the war is not for the purpose I state, why not say so in the law?

Mr. Dixon said that in his remarks the Senator from Kentucky had probably alluded to remarks which he (Mr. Dixon) had made. He had never said that this war was intended to abolish slavery; but that, should the war be resisted by the South, and in the course of the progress of the war the issue is presented whether we shall allow the rule of the government or of slavery, then would he be in favor of crushing slavery and adhering to the government.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said the war was only attributable to the slave oligarchy of the country; that acts of cruel barbarism have been perpetrated on the people of his State by this slave power. An attempt has been made by the slave power to destroy the Union. They have brought the issue upon themselves, and should slavery perish in the contest, we will thank God for it. The institution of slavery will not survive the march of the Union army. The slaves will revolt, and if they do not join the invading army, they will march out of the States by the same road by which the army came in. He alluded to the Missourians in the Kansas war, and stated that free State men were tied to trees and their fingers cut off, and if they did not recant their sentiments they were riddled with bullets. It is the amusement, said he, of the slaveholders of Louisiana, Georgia, Missouri and Alabama to stuff ballot boxes to force their favorite institution upon us; it is their constant practice to commit murder and tear from the head of the yet living body the bloody scalp. The government has formerly used the army and trampled on the constitution to force their accursed institution upon us.

Mr. Browning said that he approved of the action of the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus;* that it was done under the great law of self-preservation; that although he was willing to admit that there was no written authority to justify the President, yet had he not taken the action he had, he would have been recreant to his trust, and not met the necessity of the moment. In referring to the amendment under consideration, he said that should the issue come, whether we were to support the government or support slavery, he was for rendering all aid to the government.

Mr. Carlile (of Virginia) said that the rebellion was not necessarily caused by slavery in the States, and it was doing injustice to the cause by attempting to war against the domestic institutions of the South, and regretted to hear such remarks, and with such warmth delivered, as came from the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Lane.)

Mr. Pomeroy replied that the loyal citizens of the Southern States should be willing to sacrifice their property for the cause.

Mr. Willey said it was an unconstitutional measure, and if the war was to be a sectional one it could never succeed.

Mr. Wilson rose to a privileged question, and presented the report of the committee of conference on the bill authoring the employment of volunteers.

The house agreeing to take up the Senate amendment on which they disagreed, the report was accepted.

Mr. Sherman read for information a substitute for Mr. Powell's amendment, that the military be employed to preserve the Union and protect the public property.

Mr. Powell called for the yeas and nays on his amendment. They were ordered.

Yeas—Messrs. Breckinridge, Powell, Polk, Johnson of Mo.

Mr. Breckinridge offered to amend the last amendment, by adding that the army and navy shall not be used to subjugate States or erect therein provinces, nor to remove slavery.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Breckinridge, Latham, Saulsbury, Powell, Polk, Johnson.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to punish conspiracy and kindred offenses against the United States. Referred to judiciary.

At the time our report closed, Mr. Saulsbury was speaking on the amendment of Mr. Powell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred, directing them to inquire as to whether Hon. Henry May, of Maryland, had been or is now holding criminal intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, etc., reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the committee, but had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only. The committee having no evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessary on the part of this House.

The committee further say that the investigation entirely relieves the President and General Scott from any suspicion of a correspondence, or attempted correspondence through Mr. May.

On motion of Mr. Hickman the report was laid on the table.

Mr. May, by permission of the House, made a personal explanation. He was more than gratified that the Committee on the Judiciary had, in this decisive way, condemned an unparalled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that on investigation those who were called upon to adduce proof had to admit there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but that it was based on mere newspaper rumors—the idle gossip of the hour; and on that a representative of the people was charged with a heinous offence. He had no words in which he could pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding. Before he came hither he had under consideration whether he could enter upon his duties as a representative, because of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents now bound in chains, absolutely without the rights of a free people. All their precious rights under our Constitution prostrated and trampled in the dust; private citizens arrested at the dead hour of night and dragged from their homes, and the precious right of the *habeas corpus*, for the maintenance of which the best men of all time have zealously struggled, stricken down at the dictation of a military officer. Is it possible that here in this hall, consecrated to the service of the people, there is a single representative of the people who does not feel indignant at these outrages upon civil liberty? It will be the duty of this House to redress these wrongs, and he would wait with anxiety to see whether they would improve the opportunity of doing so. He appealed to them to strike the fetters from his constituents, to restore them their sacred rights.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, rose to a point of order. He contended that the gentleman obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and had abused the privilege extended to him to denounce the course of the administration.

The Speaker said the House having granted Mr. May permission to enter into a personal explanation, all restrictions upon his remarks had been thus placed beyond the control of the Chair.

Mr. May, continuing, said he had spoken only in relation to his own position as a representative of the people. Had he acted upon his sense of the true dignity of that relation, or upon his own judgment, he would have declined absolutely to take the oath of office. But his hopes of peace and the desire to see whether the House would not, out of respect to its own dignity, strike from the citizens of Baltimore the galling chains which now fettered their rights as freemen, had brought him here. He said his attitude was one which merited the kindest consideration from this House. He was one who from the first had resolutely fought against the monstrous heresy of secession. He had from the first and should to the last stand by the glorious Union—the constitutional government secured to us by our fathers, and recognized in his duty to that government higher obligations than his duty to his constituents could impose; but yet, notwithstanding his own loyalty and the loyalty of the people he represented, their dearest rights had been needlessly invaded, and he was here to complain, and to denounce this action of the administration as a usurpation and a tyranny unparalleled in the history of a free people.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, and stated that the gentleman had abused the privilege extended to him by the House.

The Chair decided that he had no control over the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Stevens appealed from the decision of the Chair; and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, moved to lay the appeal on the table, demanding the yeas and nays on the vote, and with the following result: Yeas 53, nays 82.

Mr. Vallandigham thought the decision of the Speaker correct, but appealed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) to withdraw his appeal from the decision of the Chair, not doubting, he said, that Mr. May would suspend his remarks.

Mr. May replied that if his consent was necessary to such an arrangement, he absolutely refused to give it. He would not accept the freedom of speech with any limitation. [Cries of "order," order."]

The appeal from the Chair was then submitted to the House, and the decision overruled.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved that the gentleman be permitted to proceed in order, which was agreed to.

Mr. May said it was extremely difficult to know when he was in order. If the sentiment of the dominent party was to be the criterion, how could he judge? He thought the position he occupied here was one which would secure to him the largest indulgence, not only with regard to the explanations due his own position, but with regard to the position of his constituents, as a preliminary to that explanation. He absolutely declined now to proceed, but would trust to his chances of health to come here when the field of debate shall be wider and vindicate himself and his constituents. He would but ask leave now to present a memorial having reference to the present condition of the city of Baltimore. It was couched in respectful terms, and its review of the facts upon which it is based does ample justice to both sides. Its language, though candid, was respectful and independent. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Colfax, Mr. May said he referred to the memorial of the police commissioners of Baltimore, and which he sent to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Colfax said he was for the largest liberty of speech, and if the gentleman from Maryland had at the outset stated that he desired to denounce the administration, he would have stood by him. As it was, the gentleman, under color of making a personal explanation, had indulged in an earnest denunciation of the military authorities of the government. He called the attention of Mr. May to a published letter he had read in the Baltimore *Sun*, where it was credited to the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which it was stated upon the authority of the gentleman himself that Maryland was groaning under the oppression of the government, and that 30,000 men but waited an opportunity to rise and resist the military authority now exercised over them.

A Member.—I move they be afforded the opportunity.

Mr. Colfax continuing, said if he understood the gentleman's explanation, the letter did him great injustice.

Mr. May rose to reply, when Mr. Stevens objected.

The Chair.—Does the member object to the memorial?

Mr. Stevens.—Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. May.—Do I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania as objecting to my replying to the inquiry of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Voices.—"Oh, no; let him reply." "That's fair; let him reply."

Mr. Stevens finally yielded to the numerous appeals addressed to him, and withdrew his objection.

Mr. May said his first intimation of any such statement having been made, was received from the explanation of the gentleman.

[Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, handed Mr. May a newspaper slip containing the letter in question, and, which the latter proceeded to read in part.]

Mr. May said he was unable to see wherein the letter bore out the statement of the gentleman from Indiana.

[Voices—"Read the rest of it."]

Mr. Thomas asked his colleague to read the residue of the letter. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. May replied that he thought he had read all which applied to him, but he would read the whole.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, here rising to a point of order, moved that the floor be cleared of all who were not members.

At Mr. May's request the Clerk read the article referred to by Mr. Colfax, and which was a lengthy letter written by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. The reading was received by derisive laughter by the Republican side, and at its conclusion a member from New York moved that the Clerk read Gen. McDowell's report to the War Department yesterday. Withdrawn.

Mr. May, resuming the floor, repeated his declaration that he had not before seen or read the letter. It was absolutely untrue from first to last, both in reference to himself, and in its statements of facts.

It is true that there were thirty thousand freemen—aye! twice that number, in Maryland, ready to rise at the first opportunity to assert and vindicate their constitutional rights, and he here declared himself to be one of the number. But that there existed in that State any conspiracy against the general government, or against its legitimate military authority, was most preposterous. It never did exist, and its assertion was the original work of base and false informers. It was because this military domination had been entirely based upon information of spies—that detestable, corrupt class, who, almost from the commencement of the world down to the present hour, had been regarded with infamous contempt and scorn—that the people of a brave and loyal, yes, most loyal State, protested against the subversion of their rights. He had nothing to conceal from his fellow-citizens; he invited their closest scrutiny into his actions, and had no fear of the result. He was elected by a prodigious majority on the express grounds of peace, compromise and conciliation; to measures tending to such ends he stood there committed; for their attainment he should labor, if need be, at the sacrifice of his life; would go anywhere. He was for peace. The sentiment of conciliation was fixed in his heart, and not all the powers of government or of party can ever root it from thence. Consecrated to the service of the people, he should have felt himself derelict in duty had he abstained from going in their behalf anywhere in this country, where he would be recognized as a countryman or a kinsman, especially had he neglected to go to that "Mother of States," which held the ashes of those most dear to him.

He went there on a mission of peace. To accomplish that great and holy end he presented himself to the heads of that government under which Virginia now lived, and the capital of which was established at Richmond, and though his mission proved a fruitless one, it was still a sacred one to him. In going thither he did not feel at liberty to cross over the Potomac without the consent of the President. He had no wish to embarrass an administration upon the favor of which he had no claim, but he felt it his duty to obtain such permission, and it was granted. It was granted after a frank exposition of his objects, and after expressly disclaiming all intention of desiring to act under the authority of the President. It was distinctly understood between himself and the President that his journey was undertaken without any claim upon the sanction of the latter. The President then not only gave his permission, but authorized him to ask the consent of General Scott, and to procure from the latter the necessary passport, and in which it was expressly stated that he went as a private citizen.

Mr. Colfax said the first paragraph of the letter to which he called attention was, in its terms, identical with the gentleman's statement of the condition of affairs in Baltimore; but he had no wish, after the gentleman's explanation, to press the matter in that respect further. But he desired to say, that if the gentleman's mediatorial appeal to the rebel government, which he says is established at Richmond—but which is no more established there than the rebel army was yesterday established at Fairfax—if his interposition was couched in language or in tone similar to that of his speech here, he (the speaker) would not wonder if the gentleman was regarded rather as a sympathizer than as a mediator.

Mr. May responded that so far as the letter gave a statement of facts, it was absolutely true, and there was nothing surprising in the similarity of ideas on that subject suggested by the gentleman. The stationing of Federal troops in the city, the searching of private houses, the seizures of private property, and the illegal arrests of private citizens, were all matters of history, and not to be here controverted. In respect to his communication with what the gentleman was pleased to term "the rebel government," he did not recognize his right to question him. Its object, he would say, was peace—the termination of this horrid war. It was no novelty for him to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States. He had sworn fealty to it from the Atlantic to the Pacific—in twenty States of this Union.

Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, desired to say a few words in vindication of the opinions he entertained upon the questions at issue.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, did not understand what the gentleman proposed to say.

Mr. Thomas replied that he would explain himself. There is a state of affairs in Maryland, he would acknowledge, painful to every citizen within her boundary, and his colleague (Mr. May) having, with characteristic eloquence, reverted to what he termed the humiliated position of the State, his (Thomas') constituents would be amazed if he did not, in response to the challenge, vindicate their views.

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, objected to the continuance of this discussion: time was too valuable to be wasted in stump speeches.

Mr. Thomas said he never made stump speeches in Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham thought there would [illegible] objection to the gentleman's continuing [illegible] limits imposed upon his colleague.

Mr. Thomas assented to the understanding, and continuing his remarks, said that the position of Maryland was a painful one, and that unless the tendencies of affairs in her midst were checked, the result would certainly be the worst of the horrors of civil war. He contended that Maryland, speaking from her heart of hearts, and through the voice of the vast majority by which himself and his colleagues had been sent here, fully approved of the discretion to suspend the laws vested with the Lieutenant General, and fully approved of the manner, and of the measures by which that power had been exercised in Baltimore. [Applause.]

The Chair threatened to cause the arrest of any who should repeat such a violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. Thomas, resuming, expressed the hope that the demonstration would not be repeated. He held that the people of Maryland had declared their will in this crisis with an emphasis not easily to be misunderstood. They had declared it in sending hither himself and those of his colleagues who are known to approve of the military measures of the administration. Though a portion of the citizens of Maryland were placed in an unenviable position by these measures, yet the people of the State not only approved them, but had declared themselves satisfied with their position. This position he held and would here maintain, as the people would maintain it, if necessary upon the battle-field. Nor was there anything astounding in the position of Maryland. Because the constitution has ignored martial law, it does not follow that it is thus prohibited. Our fathers well knew of the existence of martial law, and the exercise of it may well be implied from the very silence of the constitution.

Mr. May, he said, had asserted that 30,000 men stood ready to rise against the government in a certain contingency, and had frankly proclaimed that he was one of them. If this was so, then from his heart he thanked the President for having invested Gen. Banks with power to resist the evil tendencies of the times, and he thanked General Banks for the sound discretion with which he had exercised that power in the vicinage of Baltimore. He denounced in the strongest terms the murderous outrage of the 19th of April, when the patriotic and unarmed citizens of Massachusetts, hastening to the defense of the Capital, had been basely assassinated, and charged that Marshal Kane, instead of seeking to win back the mad populace to their proper allegiance, had, by his dispatch to Bradley T. Johnson, which Mr. Thomas read, stirred up to their very depth their evil passions. The police commissioners, knowing of this act of Mr. Kane, had nevertheless retained him in office, and were responsible for the consequences. They had been proved incompetent by the occurrence of the 19th to preserve the city, and it needed a stronger hand to keep Baltimore from civil war. If Gen. Banks had overstepped the bounds of constitutional law, he thought the end would justify the excess, and would say to him, go on with the good work until you shall receive the laudation of all true men.

Mr. May appealed to Mr. Thomas, since he had impeached the fidelity of Marshal Kane, to permit the reading of that officer's report, which was, he said, a complete vindication of his conduct on that day.

Mr. Thomas said he was aware that Marshal Kane and the Police Commissioners had written many apologetic letters and reports, but that Marshal Kane could apologize until doomsday without altering his opinion of the fitness of that gentleman for his position.

Mr. May again asked that Marshal Kane's report should be read, and said that gentleman had time and again risked his life on that day to protect the Massachusetts soldiers, and pronounced him as faithful and honest an officer as the country could produce. [Derisive laughter.]

Mr. Thomas replied that he would not impugn the motives of any one, but that respecting the effect of Marshal Kane's actions there existed a wide difference of opinion, and that difference was not very favorable to Mr. Kane. He contended that the police commissioners, by retaining Mr. Kane in office, were equally as guilty as the latter. He held that Governor Hicks expressed the true sentiments of the people, and that the Legislature was in fact disloyal to the people of the State and to the general government: particularly specifying as confirmatory of the latter statement their passage of an act to restore the arms collected by the Governor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' speech Mr. Stevens moved to take up the naval appropriation bill, which was done and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Campbell, of Pa., in the chair.

Mr. Stevens then called up the tariff bill, as originally reported, and which he offered as a substitute for the bill as amended yesterday. The committee were determined, he said, to present the naked question, whether or not this House was disposed to consider them in meeting the necessities of the government.

Numerous amendments to the bill were then proposed and rejected, among them a proposition to levy a tax of ten per cent. on the pay of members of Congress. The proposition to reduce the duty on coffee was negatived—ayes 63, nays 71; when the bill itself was put upon its final passage, and adopted.

The House, after the reception and references of several bills, adjourned at five o'clock.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—*Thursday, July* 18, 1861.—Mr. Meyers presented the petition of the Shields Guards for the annual appropriation of $100 for 1860; referred. Mr. Meyers presented the petition of Oliver H. Cromwell for $37.50 damages sustained for arms taken from him on the 21st and 22d of April last; referred. Mr. Dixon presented the petition of Jacob Vogelstein to be paid $20 for damages sustained by a mob under the administration of Thomas Swann, Nov. 1859; referred. Mr. Tegmyer presented the petition of Messrs. Patterson and Woolford for the appointment of a committee to investigate the damages sustained by them from a mob on the 19th of April last; referred. Mr. Brown offered an unfavorable report on the petition of certain citizens for the removal of a pump on Pearl street, near Lexington; which was adopted. A message was received from the Mayor enclosing a communication from G. M. Gill, Esq., city counsellor, in reference to the occurrences of the 19th of April. Mr. Bouldin offered a report unfavorable to the petition of Captain Thomas A. Dunnigan relative to the steamboat wharf at Fell's Point; which was adopted. Mr. Bouldin offered an ordinance suspending the proceedings for the widening of Fayette street until January, 1863, providing that the expenses already incurred be paid by the parties applying for the extension; laid on the table. The President offered the remonstrance of Ramsay McHenry and other against the suspension of proceedings for the widening of Fayette street; laid on the table. The President offered a communication from the city commissioners stating that the jail yard requires grading and paving, &c., which will cost about $1,500; referred to committee on police and jail. A message was received from the Second Branch proposing that when the Council adjourn it adjourn to Monday next; which was concurred in. Mr. Staylor offered a resolution granting permision to M. J. & W. Brown to erect a shed on the corner of Pratt and Concord streets; adopted. Also, a resolution authorizing Messrs. Thomas & Boggs to erect a steam engine on their premises, 452 and 454 W. Baltimore street; adopted. Mr. Crout presented a preamble and resolutions extending the thanks of the City Council to Mrs. George Brown and Thomas Winans, Esq., for their active benevolence in establishing extensive soup houses for the benefit of the poor—which were adopted. Mr. Crout, in advocating the resolutions, stated that the expense to Mrs. Brown was about $40 per day, and the expense incurred by Thos. Winans, Esq., was about $130 per day. Mr. Bouldin offered a report unfavorable to the petition of John Gray, for compensation for damages for the falling of a wall on Jones' Falls—which was adopted. Mr. Nicholas offered [illegible] issue the bonds of the city to the amount of $150,000, to enable the water board to complete the works now in progress—laid over. The Branch adjourned to Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Present Chas. J. Baker, Esq., President, and all the members. Mr. Robb, from the committee on the fire department, reported adverse to any present change of the organization of the department. They state that the board of fire commissioners are now engaged in reducing the number of men, which will decrease the expenses some $3,000 per annum.—The committee pay a high compliment to the efficiency of the department, and argue that it would be impolitic to interfere with it. The report was accepted. Mr. George, from the committee on the fire department, reported a resolution authorizing Edward T. Lauben to enlarge his summer kitchen, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Bank streets; adopted. On motion of Mr. Alrichs, a message was sent to the first branch, proposing that when the council adjourns this evening it stand adjourned until Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. The message was returned concurred in. Mr. Swindell offered a resolution proposing to refer the question of allowing the City Passenger Railway Association to run their cars on Sunday to the voters of the city at the next election of members of the first branch of the city council; which was read. Mr. Miller moved to lay it on the table; determined in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, George, Alricks and Miller—4.

Nays—Messrs. Dean, Marden, Wilson, Robb, Swindell and Higgins—6.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Dean, Marden, Wilson, Robb, Swindell and Higgins—6.

Nays—Messrs. President, George, Alricks and Miller—4.

Adjourned.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.

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

The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.00 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.

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

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

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

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

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.

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

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 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 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

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

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.50 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. FAIRBANKS, 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 [illegible] and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her stateroom and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.

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

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

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

R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.

ap 22

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

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. RICK, 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

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For rates and other information apply to

CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Commerce street Wharf

ap 22

NOTICE.
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Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

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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 FUSEY,
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

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 5th July—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.

T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.

je 27 eo6t

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