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

The South.

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Baltimore, Monday Evening, July 22, 1861.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 77.

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 WAR.

From the Grand Army.

The First Battle at Bull's Run.

The Washington papers contain some further accounts of the first conflict at Bull's Run. The Washington morning *Chronicle* of yesterday says that a Connecticut man who had been taken prisoner by the Confederates but escaped at Bull's Run, gives a very intelligent account of himself and his experience. He says the enemy continued to be reinforced all day yesterday by every train that arrived. Among the arrivals was General Johnson with 17,000 men. He says that the strength of the army yesterday, including arrivals during the day, was not less than 70,000 to 80,000 men, and that more arrivals were expected.

When our troops were attacked on Thursday, he says the Massachusetts First were extended around to the left, and came upon the entrenchments of the enemy before either party discovered the other. The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, hold! The rebels inquired, "who *are* you?" "The Massachusetts First." "D—n you, you are just the men we want to shoot;" with which they fired. One man received a number of balls, and, falling dead, rolled into their entrenchments, where they cut him up with sabres. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butt of their muskets, and we have now in hospital one poor fellow whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way.

He says that one of the shells fired by our men exploded near Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers and men. A retreat was proposed, but overruled by Lee. They then brought a rifled cannon to bear upon our ranks. Lieut. Tompkins, with seven cavalry, went round to-day, until, with his glass, he counted 27 cavalry companies, 80 men each, with splendid matched horses.

Another correspondent says:

A very intelligent gentleman, who left the scene at Bull's Run late yesterday afternoon, who took pains to inform himself, says he saw twenty-eight dead bodies of the federal soldiers, which he believed constituted the whole number of killed, and was told of thirty to forty wounded and missing, many of whom he saw. Some were terribly mangled. One man had his thigh shattered awfully by a grape shot, others were pierced through the arms, legs, &c., with musket balls.—The waddings of a cannon ball had so chaffed the head and face of one young man as to deprive him of sight. The lamentations of the wounded were painful, though a few not seriously injured, were eager to give battle again, and in high spirits.

From all accounts it seems quite certain that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction with Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas.

The Second Battle at Bull's Run.

We have from Government sources an account of a second battle at Bull's Run, yesterday morning, in which it is claimed that the batteries at that point were taken after an obstinate combat lasting from 7 A. M., to 1 P. M., the Confederates retiring upon Manassas. This information is given in an official despatch from Gen. McDowell to the War Department received in Washington at 5 P. M. *This is the latest date to which any of the published accounts run*, but we are informed privately that the War Department had received last night later intelligence to the effect that the Confederates had retaken the batteries at the Run, a statement which derives plausibility from the fact that the firing which was said to have ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was resumed at 7 P. M., and from the further circumstance narrated in the Washington *Republican* of this morning, that a panic seized the reserve at Centreville last evening, and they fled with haste towards Fairfax, abandoning wagons, provisions, camp equipage, &c., in their flight.

Whatever has been the result at Bull's Run, it is quite certain that the difficulties of the Federal troops have but just commenced, and that the result gained has been disproportionate to the sacrifice of life. It seems quite certain that Colonel Cameron, of the New York 79th (Highlanders), and Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island, have been killed, and it was also reported that Burnside, Corcoran and Heintzleman, had shared the same fate. Col. Hunter, of the U. S. Cavalry, was said to be mortally wounded.

We now annex the details of the battle as telegraphed by the Associated Press, the first in order being the official despatches as furnished by Couriers who are hourly despatched from Fairfax Court House to the scene of action. We again call attention to the fact, that though Fairfax is in direct telegraphic communication with Washington, and despatches were being regularly received every half hour during the day, *the last despatch is no later than 5.40 P. M.*, though the telegraph office was kept open here nearly all night:—

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 3.50 P. M.—Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the 2d regiment of Michigan, has just passed and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas Junction, and that our troops had driven and forced the Confederate lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every minute.

CENTREVILLE, July 19—P. M.—General McDowell has ordered the reserves, now here under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull Run on the Manassas road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

FAIRFAX, 4.45 P. M.—Two of our couriers have returned, but they were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5.20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confederates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

WASHINGTON, July 21—11 P. M.—The most intense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded, to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. A number of members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of these members reports that Colonel Hunter, of the 3d Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It is stated in all quarters, that the news is generally credited, that Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment were killed in the action.

Next in order is an attempted description of the contest by a correspondent of the *Associated Press* stationed at Centreville. His account seems to be made up to 3 P. M. and is as follows:

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last battle (the Bull Run battle.)

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch. Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonel Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Colonel Key's Brigade remained at Centreville, as a reserve. Information was received by General Tyler's command, of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding that road. Our troops were then formed in battle array: The 2d New York and 2d Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 2d Wisconsin and 79th, 13th, and 99th New York on the right. Col. Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning. The Confederates did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened upon by several of Carlile's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

[The reason, we understand, why Colonel Hunter's success was not complete was because he was mortally wounded, and his division badly cut up.]

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which were opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage. The 2d Ohio and the 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear.—Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work. This battery then opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of company G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others. Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in *retiring* in regular order with their battery.

[From this it is evident that the Federalists here had to retreat, and did not succeed in taking this battery of eight pieces.]

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New 69th, 79th and 13th regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect *elan*, attacking it with the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them. They found that the Confederates had *abandoned* the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment *suffered most severely*, and it is reported that the Lieut-Colonel was among those killed. Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of the bayonet, *but it is feared that their loss is immense.* Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Hentzleman's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

Admitting this last statement to be true, is it not strange that confirmation of it should be lacking? Gen. McDowell in his official report of 5 P. M., only claims to have taken the batteries at the Run.

The *Associated Press* report concludes as follows:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbroke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbroke: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbroke. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbroke. From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the Confederates, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms the previous reports of negro troops in the Confederate forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array. The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

The special correspondent of the *Sun* states that 8,000 troops went forward during the day to reinforce the "Grand Army."

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—A spy who is just in from Great Bethel reports that Captains Jenkins and Shurtliff were wounded yesterday and carried off as prisoners. The rebels had two killed. A company of Massachusetts men made a scout last night to Great Bethel. They report only fifty light horse at that point, but say that the Confederates will make a stand at Cookietown, eight miles this side Yorktown, where a considerable force is now assembled. Near Great Bethel eight of the party captured three officers' horses. The officers escaped into the woods. Formidable preparations are being made for an advance in the direction of Yorktown. The Government, it is stated, is about to furnish the means of offensive operations.

Gen. Butler is making a vigorous effort to prevent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the several camps. Much of the insubordination and want of discipline (to say nothing of illness) may be attributed to the vile whiskey which has been introduced in large quantities. Gen. Butler is to-day at Newport News.

The body of Rawling has been brought to the Fortress, and will be sent to New York for burial. The *Minnesota* has steam up every night, in anticipation of a descent of the steamer *Yorktown* from Richmond. She is said to be armed with several 68-pounders. Several persons arrested at Hampton for selling liquor will be sent to Baltimore to-night.

RETREAT OF THE GRAND ARMY

This morning's *National Republican*, (official paper,) in addition to the particulars of the battle which are furnished by the *Associated Press*, gives as the *very latest* intelligence received last night from the scene of action, that the "Grand Army" *was in full retreat*, in the wildest state of disorder—regulars sharing in the universal panic, which *The Republican* says was started by the teamsters, and the wounded being left uncared for, to die by the roadside.

The *National Intelligencer* (semi-official) also announces the retreat of the "Grand Army" from Bull's Run. It says that at 4½ P. M. "our troops finding their progress obstructed by masked batteries, which large reserves of the enemy prevented them from flanking, withdrew in good order to Centreville. The 2d Rhode Island Regiment and a battalion of United States Marines held their ground, and with a powerful division of reserve will hold Centreville." The *Intelligencer* further says that the Confederates far outnumber the Federal troops, and that General McDowell cannot resume the offensive until he is largely reinforced. *The Intelligencer* states positively that Cols. Cameron and Slocum, and Lt. Col. Nugent were killed, and Col. Hunter, who was wounded in two places, had been brought to Washington. Among the killed was Capt. Thomas F. Meagher, the "Irish Patriot."

The Republican admits the loss of two Colonels (Cameron and Slocum) *killed* and *five Generals*, Heintzelman, Hunter, Burnside, Tyler, and Schenck "badly wounded." All reports concur in stating the slaughter to have been immense.—The *Republican* places it as high as ten thousand. Passengers by the morning's train report that the Federal army will hardly pause in its retreat until it reaches Arlington Heights.

The following is the *Republican's* account:

All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. Alexander was erecting a pontoon bridge across Bull Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians, who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down, to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians.

Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great, that numbers were passed by. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered necessary the retirement of our artillery, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step, in the following order.—Colonel Einstein's twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards, and Blenker's first rifle regiment, with its batteries, followed, at several miles distance, by the DeKalb regiment. When our courier left, at half past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement.

Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had had its lines broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside, directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

On his arrival at Fairfax Court House, he was overtaken by Government messengers, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centreville.

They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances, to the regulars, and the lines were broken; and that a retirement of our forces across Bull Run was rendered necessary.—Colonel Hunter passed at the same time, in a vehicle, wounded. Ayer's Battery (better known as Sherman's) was also reported as lost.

Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated all along the road to Washington.

The *Republican* commenting on the news, adds:

But this state of affairs is apparently without sufficient cause for agitating the public mind. The movement was truly a grand one, and could only have succeeded by a desperate struggle.—The heavy loss of life, which is shared by the rebels, only tends to show the brilliancy of the movement, and, with the immense reinforcements sent forward from Washington, will doubtless only succeed. The unfounded alarm will probably prevent a continuance of visitors to the scene of conflict, as their conduct on this occasion tended greatly to inflame it among the teamsters.

Rumor says that Heintzelman's division, late yesterday afternoon, made a circuitous march of seven miles, turned the enemys flank, and at last accounts was shelling them in the rear. The head of the charger of Gov. Sprague, which he rode during the engagement, was shot off from his body while the horse of General Burnside was shot from under him.

By the train which left Washington city at 7.10 A. M. we learn that the panic has extended to Washington, where the greatest apprehension exists of an attack upon that city. Order is said to have been measurably restored in the flying "Army of the Union," which is now reported to be slowly falling back upon Washington—Beauregard in close pursuit with an army estimated at 100,000 men, and pronounced by this morning's *Intelligencer* to be superior to the "Grand Army" in "*every respect.*"

Since writing the above, we learn by a telegraphic despatch addressed to a lady in this city by her son, a member of one of the New York regiments, that the "Grand Army" has reached Alexandria—what is left of it—in safety.

From the West.

The War in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 19.—The Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 13th, furnishes the following items:

Gen. Lyon, who is marching South toward Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major Sturgess' command. He has also 24 pieces of field artillery, of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage wagons.

McCullough and Jackson have retreated across the Arkansas line for the purpose of drilling their troops. Their available force is estimated at 17,500 men, including the Texan Rangers and a Mississippi regiment. General Lyon's strength will be between ten thousand and twelve thousand.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The Republican's Santa Fe correspondent says it is probable that Colonel Canby will soon send a force to recapture Fort Bliss, Texas, where there is a large amount of army stores belonging to the general government.

Another Confederate Prize Retaken.

The schooner *S. J. Waring*, one of the prizes captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, arrived at New York. On the night of the 16th inst., when 50 miles south of Charleston, the steward, Wm. Pilman, killed 3 of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other 2 were released on promising to assist in working the vessel. Their names are James Wilmer and James Dawcett, formerly of N. J. The negro Tilman, with the aid of the rest of the crew, except one named Donald M. Cloud, who refused to assist in the recapture of the vessel brought her to this port.

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

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TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 6.00 P. M.

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

The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 6 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

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Mail at 6.10 P. M.
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my 21 d JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

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THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

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

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

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train, between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M., and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 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.

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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,
144 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

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.

Now ready and for sale by

HENRY TAYLOR,
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SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE,
By the author of Adam Bede ...... [illegible]
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER,
A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble ...... $1 [illegible]
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS,
By Oliver Wendell Holmes ...... 1 [illegible]
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE
By Winthrop Sargeant ...... [illegible]
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
SEVERAL EDITIONS.
Cheap edition—5 vols., complete in one ...... 1 [illegible]
do do 5 vols., 12mo ...... 2 [illegible]
Large edition, fine paper and large type, 5 vols ...... 5 [illegible]
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

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ap 1 tf

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 24, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months the following gentlemen were elected:

GEORGE BARTLETT,	NATHAN PUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. DOBBIN,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ASA NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN,
WILLIAM DEVRIES,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	HENRY RIEMAN,
JOHN CUSHING,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
AARON FENTON,	HENRY R. LOUDERMAN,
JOHN COATES,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
FRANCIS BURNS,	ALEXANDER KIRKLAND,
JOHN W. WALKER,	ALFRED JENKINS,

J. ROBERT ISRAEL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. je 24

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

m 13 t23 WM. T. MARKLAND, President

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Importer and Manufacturer of

DYE WOODS,

DYEING DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, &c.

Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinists and Dyers.

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Table Tops, Tiles for Floors,

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DRESS SILKS, all kinds 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.

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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 solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 22