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The South.

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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.

The Great Battle.

It is almost impossible from the immense mass of detail and the conflicting statements of writers to extricate at this time a connected narrative of the battle of Manassas, in which the Grand Army of the United States experienced so total an overthrow, as to render its reorganization necessary. We find in the New York papers, accounts of the earlier operations of the day which we give in their order. The correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

All the batteries moved forward at dusk. The main body of infantry started at 2:30 A. M., and were four hours and a half passing a given point at Centreville. Col. Heintzelman moved with 5,000 men to the left of the road, as a feint to draw the enemy to that point. Col. Hunter with his division, 5,000 more, moved to the right. The Central Column, of 30,000 men, was to commence the conflict on the road to Manassas Junction—Gen. McDowell started an hour after from Centerville in a carriage with Dr. Armsby of Albany, Henry Bergan, Gen. McDowell's father-in-law, and Caleb Lyon of Lyondale.

After mounting the hill, two miles from Centreville, some obstructions delayed the center column for a short time. It marched on until about at the Run, when the bridge over it, which had been mined and covered with tar, blew up and burst into flames as our troops approached. Here Gen. McDowell mounted his horse and joined his staff. Cannonading had commenced on the left at 8 o'clock, and gradually extended along the whole line, and continued from 2 to 10 o'clock almost without intermission. During this the head of the column almost reached the Run, but the bridge having been destroyed, did not attempt to cross, but turned to the right and appeared to be entirely stationary, the head being a quarter to a half of a mile from the bridge, from 10 to 12 o'clock, while the cannonading continued very briskly.

From 12 to 1 o'clock the cannonading was intermittent. The center column moved about this time to the right, was joined by the right wing, and crossed at the turnpike bridge. This was held by a body of our troops that crossed last night over a bridge which they had taken with them, ready constructed, to throw across the stream above. Having flanked and captured the batteries which protected the turnpike bridge, they had taken possession of it and held it till our center approached. The left column of Colonel Heintzelman kept up the feint, by occasional cannonading, while 1,000 of his men, with axes, were cutting their way through the very dense woods, making a road and marching to cut off the communication by rail to Richmond. Col. Heintzelman had carried the heights, which they had neglected to fortify and was doing terrible execution among the rebels at Manassas Junction itself. An observer judged that it would ordinarily take three months to do what these lumbermen did in half a day.

At 1 o'clock six points were strongly attacked by our forces, and heavy cannonading at all was going on. During the whole of the engagement, the rebels were retreating, but stubbornly and with determined resistance. At times volleys of musketry were heard, lasting for 70 minutes.—Our artillery bore the brunt of the battle, and our gunners suffered severely.

Mr. Raymond, of the *Times*, sends the following account:

Bull's Run Bridge, Sunday, July 21—2 P. M.—The great battle occurred to-day, and the result is not certain at the moment I write. Both sides have fought with terrible tenacity. The battle has been hot and steady for three hours, and the loss must be very heavy—certainly not under one thousand on each side. The Union Army advanced from Centreville in three columns at 3 o'clock this morning. Col. Richardson commanded the column by the road to Bull's Run, where the action of Thursday took place, and Col. Miles lay on the road and at Centreville to support him. Gen. Tyler commanded the centre division, which took the Warrenton Road—General Schenck and Col. Sherman being in advance. He had the three Connecticut Regiments, two from Michigan, two from Wisconsin, and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, from New York. General McDowell, with Colonel Hunter and a very powerful division, went out on this road, which leads directly forward to Manassas, crossing Bull's Run by a stone bridge, which had been mined.

The attack by these two points was intended mainly as a feint. The real attack was by Hunter, who took a narrow road two miles out leading to the right, having Hunt's and the Rhode Island batteries, and leaving Col. Keyes on the centre at the crossing of the roads as a reserve. His orders were to proceed high up the stream, cut himself a path through the woods, cross over, and turn the position of the Confederates on the north. I went out with the centre column. At ten minutes before six we halted about a mile this side of the position of the Confederates. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth regiments of New York were thrown to the right, in the woods, and the First and Second Ohio and the Second New York to the left in advance. The thirty-three pound Parrott gun was planted in the middle of the road, and at ten minutes past six it threw two shells into the battery of the enemy, but without eliciting any response. Ten minutes after, we heard firing on our left from Richardson's column, which was continued at intervals for two hours, but without eliciting any reply. Our column remained silent, firing now and then a gun and at twenty minutes to eight, Ayres' Battery, formerly Sherman's, fired five or six rounds into the enemy, but without response. At a quarter before nine, shots were rapidly exchanged between the opposing skirmishers, and Gardiner, of Lacrosse, belonging to the Rhode Island Regiment, was reported killed.

At about 10 o'clock heavy clouds of dust showed that reinforcements were coming up to the Confederates from Manassas, and was continued through the next 3 or 4 hours. At 11 o'clock Ayres' Battery went to the front, the 69th. (New York,) was ordered to deploy into the field in front, and firing was heard from Hunter's Division, on the extreme right, far in advance. The Ohio regiments were pushed forward with the 2d New York, and ran upon a masked battery of 4 guns, which killed and wounded quite a number of both. Of the latter, Michael McCarty, Sergeant of Company H, was wounded, and afterwards was reported dead. Lieut. Denney received a slight wound. Some 20 or 30 of the Ohio regiment broke and run, but the rest stood firm, as did the 2d New York. Carlisle's Battery was brought in front on the right, and soon drove the Confederates out of the masked battery. It was 11½ o'clock, when Hunter's column appeared across the run, advancing on the flank of the Confederates, and the engagement soon became very active in his position. He kept steadily advancing—pouring in a steady fire of artillery and musketry.

The whole brigade under Tyler was ordered forward to his support. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York, the First, Second, and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin were sent in. A constant roll of musketry marked Hunter's advance, and the artillery from our column played incessantly on the flank of the confederates. So far as I could see, the latter were pushed backward a considerable distance to the road directly in front of where I stood, across which they charged twice with the bayonet upon our troops, but were repulsed each time. Our men crossed the road and poured in upon them a terrible fire of artillery and musketry. I write this at 2½ o'clock, and am compelled to close in order to avail myself of a special messenger to Washington. The fight is still going on with great energy. The confederates batteries have again commenced firing upon us, and their balls and shells fall thick upon the road and in the field which I had selected as my observatory.

Gen. Schenck and two batteries are ordered up to repulse an attempt of cavalry to outflank us. I shall try to send the result in a later despatch.

Washington, July 21—Midnight.—I have just come from Centreville expressly to give you the latest news. I left there at half-past five. The battle has been one of the severest ever fought on this continent. Up to two o'clock our troops had driven the enemy through a distance of nearly two miles, and were in actual possession of that part of the field. As the enemy fell back from one position, it was only upon another equally strong, and at every point fresh reinforcements were poured in, almost without limit as to number.

A Washington letter writer thus describes the flight of the Federals:

Enough has been gathered, however, and from reliable sources, to render it certain that the battle was most bloody, not in its general result, but in the character of its individual conflicts. In some instances the contest is said to have been carried on with hand-to-hand desperation, entrenchments being lost and won again at the point of the bayonet, and in one instance, at least, at the point of the knife. Thus the Second Michigan Regiment are said to have been driven out of a small battery which they had entered by a desperate charge by a regiment—of Mississippians it is supposed—armed with rifles without bayonets, and with bowie knives, one of which, captured by a member of the Second Michigan, and triumphantly exhibited by its captor, was in size and weight not much unlike a sabre-bayonet. An officer of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment states in illustration of the desperate character of the attack and of the repulse, that the third battery attacked during the day by them, and defended, as was ascertained from two youthful prisoners, by a regiment of South Carolinians, was taken and retaken at the point of the bayonet *eight times in succession*, the Carolinians at last retaining possession of the work by the aid of a fourth battery which was unmasked at the critical period of the fight. A confederate soldier and a member of a Wisconsin regiment were found upon the field locked in a deadly embrace, the former clutching the hair of his antagonist, in whose breast a bowie knife was found buried to its hilt, he himself having died apparently from a ghastly wound in his breast.

The batteries of the Confederates, it is generally conceded, were planned with consummate skill, and so closely concealed or masked that not until they opened fire could their deadly neighborhood be detected. They were so arranged as to entirely command each other, and the Federal troops found that the deadliest portion of their gallantry and enterprise was that which gained them entrance into a masked battery. They were also covered with rifle pits so contrived as to afford a swift retreat by the rear, and from these a deadly fire was poured upon the advancing columns. It was from these shelters that the Confederate riflemen inflicted the heaviest losses upon the Fire Zouaves.

In the effort during the early part of the day to outflank the enemy the Federal officers found paths leading as they supposed to the desired position in the rear of the batteries, and these were followed with zeal and daring, but in more than one instance they are said to have proven mere traps, deliberately devised for the destruction of those who should attempt it, and from which, once entered, egress was prohibited by the splendid cavalry which formed a conspicuous feature of the Southern force, and the strength of which has been estimated in round numbers at from 3,000 to 15,000.

The crisis of the day was reached about four o'clock, when the Confederates, suddenly emerging from the batteries behind which they had previously sheltered, dashed upon the Federal lines, and the assault being followed by an irresistible shower of leaden hail, two regiments, acting, it is said, under a misunderstanding of a general order, commenced a retrograde movement, which was quickly followed by the remainder of those in action, until soon the entire column was in retreat. The movement at first began with deliberation, and might have been continued in good order, but for an unfortunate alarm which, commencing on the left of the column, spread rapidly over the field until the entire army, with a few honorable exceptions, broke into a flight which became a general stampede.—When at a portion of Bull Run where a small bridge was placed, they encountered the unexpected opposition of an apparently newly erected battery, supported by a strong column of infantry.

A brief but ineffective stand was endeavored to be made at this point by the Rhode Islanders, together with a Michigan, and, it is said, an Ohio regiment, but they were swept along with the onward current of the retreat, and the Confederate cavalry charging furiously at that moment the retreat degenerated into a rout. It was at this bridge that Burnside's splendid battery of six James rifled cannon, and Sherman's celebrated battery, were captured, with the exception of one piece from each battery, which were saved. The Confederates had previously taken Ayres' battery and the rifled 32-pounders, the latter capture rendering total the loss of all the artillery and siege guns of the army.

From Bull Run to Centreville, and even beyond, it is said the cavalry of the Confederates harassed the rear of the retreating army. These frequent charges were, however, very gallantly met, and their loss is stated to have been considerable: one entire company of Black Horse is said to have been destroyed before the fire of the retreating Zouaves.

The rear of the army was skilfully covered by Gen. McDowell, who, aided by the reserve of Col. Dixon H. Miles and several fresh regiments from New York and New Jersey, which were hurried across the river during the evening of Sunday, a total force of about 20,000, it is estimated, protected the retreat, first to Fairfax, and from thence to Arlington Heights, where the remnant of the army entrenched. 10,000 additional men, it is reported, were despatched across the Potomac yesterday, to reinforce the forces on Arlington Heights. During the day the draw of the long bridge was kept open, and the steamers forbidden to run to Alexandria, thus interrupting all communication between that city and Washington. Two Federal steamers are kept within easy range of the former city, to act as necessity might require.

Owen Lovejoy, whose morbid hatred of the Southerners appears to frequently tempt him into dangers his fanaticism cannot appreciate, narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. Twice he had loaned the horses with which he had been provided to officers of the Federal army requesting their use, and when at last the retreat was began Lovejoy found his attempt to rejoin the retiring army frustrated by a column of the enemy, which intercepted his progress in that direction. He then boldly struck for the woods, and his flight quickened by a proper estimation of the dangers which would attend his capture he succeeded in safely traversing seven miles of intervening woods and reaching Centreville, where he was supplied with means of retreating to Washington.

The loss on the Federal side is estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000 killed and wounded, including an unusually large proportion of field officers. That of the Confederates is conjectured to be quite as heavy. The official reports alone can determine the correctness of these excited estimates.

The following accounts of the reverse and the retreat are made up from other sources. An officer of the regular army, who was in the fight, makes the following statement:

The Federal troops coming into battle were much fatigued from want of sleep and severe marching. They came up well at first and did good service, generally speaking, at the outset. The attack upon Bull's Run battery was vigorous, and, after much hard fighting, successful. It was carried with heavy loss. The field artillery did good service, as also the siege guns. This being taken, the enemy retreated, apparently a short distance, assuming another position. He was pursued with spirit by the advance troops and again attacked. This, however, was replied to by another masked battery pouring its deadly vollies into the Federal ranks, causing terrible slaughter. Efforts were made to deploy and out flank, but in so doing another concealed battery gave notice only of its secret location by a blaze of fire and iron hail. When it was suppressed, Bull Run and two other similar, but even more formidable batteries were secured and the Confederates retiring, they only retreated in decor, drawing our troops after them, to deal out death from another unseen battery. By this time some of the regiments, several charges having been made with comparative success gave signs of faltering. They seemed confused and panic stricken. Their commanders partook of the same feeling, and either from want of military experience or proper control over their men, could not keep them in line. Officers, however, of other divisions were seen and heard urging their men onward, whilst the enemy appeared greatly disabled. Disorder, however, became apparent, and this quickly manifested itself in some regiments giving way. Others soon after followed, which, doubtless, being observed by the Confederates, animated them with renewed courage.

A turning point here took place. Reinforcements came up, cavalry and infantry, with strong artillery, when the Federal troops were drawn back until all they had gained in taking Bull's Run was lost. From this time the assault grew more vigorous. The alarm gained greater intensity, and the falling back and consternation of the Federals increased. Whole regiments now broke and fled, some one way, some another, in irregular, confused retreat. The pursuit and fighting was kept up until demoralization became so patent and unconquerable that divisions under command of gallant, experienced officers, ready and willing to contest every inch of ground, seeing nothing else remained for them save unconditional surrender or utter annihilation, were obliged to retire.

Thus the whole army become a moving, confused mass, indescribable, towards Centreville.—Baggage wagons, ambulances, horses, artillery, cavalry, infantry—everything was in motion, and in such disorder as to challenge all power of controlling it. The field batteries, owing to unfavorable ground, could with difficulty be moved, though the officers and some of the men remained by until hope vanquished, nobly performing their duty. The six large size guns, which had done great execution, were also abandoned and became a prize of the rebels.

On the retreat, men could be seen running in terrible disorder, throwing away their guns, knapsacks and other cumbersome trappings. Some of the regiments, however, behaved better, and retired in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances. The road or track of this retrograde movement presented a scene beggaring description. It was filled with baggage wagons, drivers frightened and flying at full speed.—Wagons were here and there turned over, blocking up the road, whilst teams were left unprotected, destitute of drivers. Ambulances were likewise in a similar condition, with boxes and stores of every description at all points. Teamsters were frightened terribly, and to the noise occasioned by them, whether true or not, is attributed the first cause of the panic. Many soldiers certainly put the blame on their shoulders. All along the route, from the scene of action to Alexandria, was but a repetition of what is above described.

Unfortunately the dead were, to a great extent, left upon the field, untouched, and the wounded and dying without a kindly hand to care for them. The scene of distress and the groans of the wounded, were truly awful. Dead horses, dead and disabled men of both sides lay strewn upon the same field together. Retreating, for some distance, the Federal army was followed by the Confederate cavalry and artillery, who as they fled mowed them down in great numbers. The artillery would move onward in the rear to a convenient range, unlimber their guns, discharge volley after volley, whilst cavalry would rush upon the troops with deadly effect. This was continued for several miles. In the meantime large numbers of prisoners could have been, and it is supposed were, captured. If the Federals were not thus taken prisoners, it was only because they were not wanted.

The *Star* furnishes the following:

Between Fairfax Court House and Centreville we began to meet carriage loads of civilians, newspaper men, Congressmen and others, just from the scene of conflict, and who, in elated terms shouted to us the news of a glorious victory as they whirled past on their way to Washington with the joyful tidings. "Three batteries taken," "The enemy driven back upon Manassas Junction," was heard in a continuous buzz for miles, and until we arrived at the singular spur or elevation which shoots up so commandingly, and known as Centreville. Climbing to the earth-work erected here we could see clouds of smoke and dust to the left, to the centre, and to the right, indicating active infantry and cavalry movements going on, but the artillery was quiet for the time. This was about 4 P. M., or shortly before. A singular lull as to information of what was going on below and beyond was noticeable for a few minutes. Then the perturbed faces of some sweaty new comers from nearer the scene of conflict showed that something was going wrong. The army wagons that had advanced beyond Centreville began to make a retrograde movement towards Fairfax C. H., "to get them out of the way," it was said: but as squads of dust-begrimmed, exhausted, spiritless-looking soldiers, began to arrive from the battle-field and hurry forward in the same direction, an uneasy feeling began to pervade the gathering of spectators. Our reserve columns, however, commenced to form steadily on the right of the Centreville height, indicating that a stand would be made there, however the odds might go in the valley below. A battery of our artillery now opened fire from the crown of the height to the left, apparently to make a diversion in favor of some of our broken columns. Pretty soon, however, this battery crossed the road to the right, to where our reserves were forming for a stand. The streams of demoralized soldiers who filled the roads and overflowed into the fields on the way towards Fairfax C. H. began to look like a stampede, especially as many civilians, from Washington and elsewhere, who had come out in private carriages to see the fight, began to turn their horses' heads homewards, putting whip to their horses with such activity that not a few were wrecked by the way, from coming in contact with the heavy army wagons. Senators Chandler, Wilson, Wade, and other members of Congress, somewhat later set their faces Washingtonwards with gloomy faces. Some desultory artillery firing was occasionally heard, but it was evident that the day's work was over.

Passing along the road towards Fairfax Court House, we saw the carriage-way completely strewn with different articles thrown away by soldiers and teamsters. The panic among the teamsters was increased by an accidental explosion of some cartridges, and they apparently thinking the enemy was upon them, hastened to throw away bags of grain, blankets, barrels of provisions, knapsacks, spades, &c., which were broken by the heavy wheels, and presented the most singular medley imaginable. It is estimated that not less than $5,000 worth of grain was thus thrown away within a distance of four or five miles. In many instances the drivers cut the horses loose from the vehicles when there was a block, and hurried on. Some of them actually pricked their horses with bowie knives to accelerate their speed.

The squads of demoralized soldiers were meantime adding their quota to the panic, by throwing away guns, knapsacks, canteens, &c., and by trying to mount upon and into private carriages, as a means of escape. Half way to Fairfax Court House a dragoon met the line of fugitives and ordered all to go back, that large reinforcements were hurrying up, and that all who attempted flight would be shot.

The First and Second New Jersey Regiments now approached from the direction of the Court House, turning the heads of the teams, setting the stream of fugitives back upon Centreville at the point of the bayonet. Later in the evening this check upon the fugitives seems to have been relaxed, for about ten o'clock a body, perhaps two or three thousand strong of them, reached Fairfax Court House from Centreville way, and proceeded on in the direction of Washington. This body, which stretched out its straggling length for a long distance, making it appear much more numerous than it really was, doubtless caused the report that our whole forces were in rapid retreat from Centreville, which was not at all the case. This party of stragglers was composed of broken-up, officerless, or otherwise disorganized regiments, who had done some of the hardest fighting of the day.

There were many of the Sixty-ninth who sustained themselves bravely through the day, and who mourned the loss of their Lieutenant Colonel, Haggerty; the Fire Zouaves, who, according to general testimony, performed the prodigies of valor, and who made five distinct charges in the course of the action; a few of the Second Maine Regiment, who distinguished themselves by their dash upon the Rebel batteries, and who lost their brave Colonel, Kimball; the Seventy-ninth, who also mourn the lamented Cameron; the Eighth New York, Connecticut and Ohio regiments, &c.

Their passing down towards Falls Church was much impeded by barricades of trees, some of them newly felled, and from the freshness of the leaves, late last evening. Much caution was exercised by the troops in passing these points, for fear of an ambuscade, and Captain Thomas F. Meagher, who accompanied the Sixty-ninth detachment, caused scouts to be sent out to reconnoitre the neighborhood of these suspicious-looking traps. The probability is, however, that the newly felled trees were designed only to impede a retreat of the Federal forces, and were felled by Secessionists residing in those localities.

Captain Meagher, by the way, had a horse shot under him during the engagement.

A poor little drummer boy was cut completely in two by a canister shot, which struck him just under the arms. A piercing "Oh?" emitted in childish treble, the soldiers who were near him say, was a sound that will ring in their ears for life.

Among the disasters of the day were two very serious ones from the firing into each other by mistake of our own regiments. The Eighth New York Regiment was badly cut up thus by either the Fourteenth or Twenty-fifth Regiments of the same State. The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment had one company destroyed almost to a man by a fire from our own forces.

The *Associated Press* furnish the following, and acknowledge that the Confederates pursued them to Fairfax:

Washington, July 22.—The Rhode Island Battery was taken by the enemy at the bridge across Bull Run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party. The Seventy-first New York lost about half their men.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight: First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments; Second Maine Regiment; one Regiment of Regulars, composed of Second, Third and Eighth Companies; 250 Marines; Eighth and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire; Fifth Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirty-eight New York; the First Maine, Second Maine, Fourth Maine and Fifth Maine Regiments, and Second Vermont, besides several batteries. The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded:

Officers killed—Captain McCook; the Lieutenant Colonel of the New York Zouaves; Captain Gordon, Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts; Captain Foy, Company H, Second Rhode Island; Colonel Slocomb, Second Rhode Island, and Colonel Slocum, of the Twenty-Second New York; Colonel Fowler, of the New York Fourteenth.

Wounded—The Colonel of the New York Second; Colonel Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves; Col. Hunter; Colonel Corcoran, Col. Clark, Eleventh Massachusetts; and Captain Rickets, Artillery; Colonel Lawrence, Fifth Massachusetts; Captain Ellis, seventy-first New York, badly wounded: Major Sezier, of the Fire Zouaves, badly wounded. Colonel Wilcox, who was reported killed, is living, but badly wounded.

Two New York regiments have gone over to Virginia to-day.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified by large numbers who are missing—probably wandering through the woods. The lowest estimate may be placed at four thousand five thousand.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio regiments shared the greatest in the consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officer. It is known that on the day previous to the battle, a large number of them publicly protested against being led by Gen. Schenck, and it was only through the importunities of Colonel McCook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion. The Pennsylvania Fourth was not in the action, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their term of service having expired.

It was known to our troops at time of battle yesterday that Johnston had formed a connection with Beauregard, on the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our troops could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers and in their own position. These facts were further confirmed by the prisoners taken, deserters and spies.

But these facts were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders. General Schenck, as well as the other field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last minute was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centreville. It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers that turned the scale of battle.

The number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing. Six hundred of the Fire Zouaves have returned to camp.

Mr. Russell, of the *London Times*, is said to estimate the Confederate loss at not more than 1,200.

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jy6

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 13, 1861.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the existing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.
JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
jy 13-2t

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 5.40 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 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 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.40 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.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
my 21-d

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 15th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTH WEST AND NORTH WEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train. Between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.45 A. M., and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. trains from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 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 3.30 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.30 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.20 and 7.40 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 8.15 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 8.45 P. M., on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 8.00 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 at 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.
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 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 5 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 box 3 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 WEEKS 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.

Fare to Patuxent River		$1 00	Meals extra
Do	Plum Point	1 00	Do.
Do	Fair Haven	50	Do

jy6-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.
CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.
ap22

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 Steamer Rice every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12 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 South western Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.

For rates or further information apply to
CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Commerce street Wharf.
ap22

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
154 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duty 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.

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HENRY TAYLOR,
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do do 5 vols, 12mo..... 2 00
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HOPES AND FEARS, By Mrs Young..... 50
THE ALCHEMIST, By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances..... 1 00
TRUMPS, By Curtis, author of Prue and her Friends..... 1 00
ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND
HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.
ap22-tf

FUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, Baltimore, June 22d, 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 C. SHING,	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.
jy 24

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY