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The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

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

The South.

Price of Advertisements.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 79. Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, July 24, 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 following verses were written during the war in the Crimea, and finding them so beautifully suited to our own South, a lady of this city has taken the liberty to alter them slightly, trusting that, if they ever meet the eye of the author, he will pardon her for adapting them to present circumstances, and regard her doing so as a sincere compliment to him:

What will they say down South, when the story there is told,
Of deeds of might for Southern right, done by the brave and bold;
Of Lincoln, proud in Spring time, humbled ere Summer's sun?
They'll say 'twas like our noble South—they'll say 'twas bravely done!

What will they say down South, when hush'd in awe and dread,
Fond hearts thro' all our happy homes, think of the mighty dead;
And muse in speechless anguish, on father, brother, son?
They'll say in our gallant South: God's holy will be done.

What will they say down South, the matron and the maid,
When wither'd, widow'd hearts, have found the price that each has paid:
The gladness that their homes have lost, for all the glory won?
They'll say in our dear noble South: God's holy will be done.

What will they say down South? our names both night and day,
Are in their hearts, or on their lips, when they laugh, or weep, or pray:
They watch on earth, they plead with heav'n, then forward to the fight!
Who droops or fears when Davis cheers, and God defends the right?

THE WAR.

From Washington.

The *Associated Press* telegrams contain the following intelligence from Washington, under date of July 23:

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful army. Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh troops, with a number of batteries of artillery, have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived here, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the National Capital. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore by this evening. The Federal losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of *one thousand*. The Secession troops did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run. Col. Einstein, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth Regiment, returned to the battle-field about eleven o'clock on Sunday night and brought off six pieces of cannon, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening. The Colonel reports that the field was clear, and not an enemy in sight.

This afternoon Dr. Belt, of Prince George's county, Md., was arrested in Washington on the charge of treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hung by the mob but for the active interference of some army cavalry, a squad of whom assisted in taking him to jail. Henry Barron and J. D. Cattlin, of Georgetown, D. C., were also arrested and committed to jail on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

Ten prisoners of war were brought in to-day by our cavalry, among whom is Lieut. Col. Boone. They are Georgians, North Carolinians, South Carolinians and Virginians.

Col. A. Schimmelfenning, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day and offered the services of his regiment of one thousand and forty men, a large portion of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians who distinguished themselves in the service. The regiment has been accepted by the Government.

General McClellan is expected here to-morrow. His presence is awaited with much anxiety. The appointment is highly popular, both among the troops the distinguished civilians here congregated.

But fifty men of Company E, Captain Leveride, of the Fire Zouaves have returned out of ninety-seven members. The loss of the Seventy-first New York Regiment will not be more than fifty killed. One hundred of their wounded were mustered out of service to-day, their term having expired on Sunday.

On the battle field balls were found of the pattern used in the English army, showing that the Confederates use arms of English manufacture.—Dr. B. Buckstine, of the Fifth Maine Regiment, Dr. Allen, of the Third, and Dr. A. A. C. Williams, of the First Maine, whose regiment was not in the action, but volunteered to go with the Fire Zouaves, were taken prisoners; the two first at the hospital, and the latter on the battle field after being wounded.

The following letter was received this morning by Capt. Tyler, at Alexandria, which seems to indicate that some of the Federal troops must have stood their ground at Centreville, and that the Confederates could not have advanced immediately, if at all:

"HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CENTREVILLE, July 22.
Capt. Tyler, Assistant Commissary General, Alex.
"For God's sake send me some forage. I have three hundred and twenty-five horses, and nothing for them to eat.
(Signed) "CAPTAIN GIBSON,
of Franklin's Brigade."

The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than that before the march commenced. No persons are allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to be within four or five miles. So stringent is this regulation that a lady in the perils of child-birth was refused a pass this afternoon to go to her home in Fairfax county, where she had left her children.

The utmost excitement continues to prevail in Alexandria. The citizens generally seem to anticipate an advance of the Confederates within forty-eight hours. It is known, however, that the Manassas Railroad is not obstructed as far as Springfield, and the Loudoun Road as far as Camp Upton.

The following is a later despatch than the foregoing:—

WASHINGTON, July 24—2 A. M.—General Tyler is in the city to-night. He says he knows nothing about the Federal troops throwing up entrenchments at Centreville. He cannot explain Captain Gibson's letter. All the hotels are crowded with guests. Many soldiers from the battle field, not being able to find out their rendezvous, are lying about the streets, on door steps, etc.

The war steamers *Pawnee* and *Perry* are lying opposite Alexandria.

Private intelligence from Washington altogether discredits the idea that any portion of the Federal forces have been able to make a stand at Centreville, or at any point beyond Fairfax C. H. The best opinion seems to be that except stragglers who have been unable to make good their escape, and are hiding in the woods to avoid capture, there are no Federal troops outside of the Alexandria lines which are not extended more than four or five miles from that city. Most of the regiments are within the intrenchments on Arlington Heights. The condition of those who remain in Washington is deplorable in the extreme—many of them hatless, coatless, shoeless, and in some instances without pantaloons—mostly unarmed, having flung away everything in their flight—standing, limping, lying or sitting upon the corners of streets, or the stoops of houses, and appealing to the charity of passengers for means to buy food and tobacco. Much blame is attached to their officers for not making greater efforts to collect these disorganized wrecks of the "Grand Army," but the difficulty in many cases is that the officers themselves are among the missing.

Army Officers of capacity and intelligence do not hesitate to pronounce the present army demoralized beyond the possibility of successful reorganization, and express the conviction that the attempt to supply its place with another, will prove an utter failure. The rank and file of the new army, they say, will be worse than that of the old one, which comprised nearly all the uniformed volunteer corps of the Northern cities, and was consequently of the best material, so far as intelligence and some previous knowledge of tactics went, that the country could afford—and as for the officers, they ask, how does the Government expect to find better? To fill the new regiments with the same class of incapables, who received commissions before, is to incur the certainty of similar defeat, while, if Government proposes to appoint none but educated military men to positions in its new army, it will have to wait for a few years until West Point can furnish them; for at present, there is not a sufficient number of such in the country to officer properly an army of 100,000 men. The old army was but 12,000 or 18,000 strong, and many of its best officers are now in the Confederate ranks—those who were tried in the late battle were the best that Government had to oppose to these—and the result is seen. Such, at least, is the talk in military circles.

A very bitter feeling against secessionists is said to exist at present in Washington, which has been inflamed by the accounts which have been disseminated in regard to barbarities alleged to have been committed by the Confederate troops. To such an extent has this feeling arisen, especially among the Federal soldiers, that apprehensions were felt that the few Confederate prisoners who were in the city would be massacred. A violent assault was yesterday made by a mob upon a party of four prisoners, who were brought into the city under an escort of soldiers, and after a hearing before Gen. Mansfield, were being taken to the old Capitol building, which is now used as a guard-house. The crowd threatened to hang them and attempted to take them from the hands of the soldiers. "In front of Willard's," says this morning's *Republican*, "the excitement was very great: one gentleman (*sic*) pushed his way through the crowd, and dealt one of the prisoners a powerful blow, nearly knocking him down; at other places on the route there was great trouble in getting them through the crowd." In like manner a Dr. Belt, a citizen of Prince George's county, Md., who was arrested for uttering "seditious language," only escaped being lynched by the mob, through the active interference of some U. S. cavalry who charged upon the crowd with drawn sabres.

Beyond additional lists of the killed and wounded, and Munchausen-like stories of the feats of valor performed by individuals during the battle, the Washington papers of this morning contain absolutely nothing; in regard to the present and future plans of the Administration, they are ominously silent. As an illustration of the means which are used to inflame the popular passions, and create another war-fever at the North, we may quote the statement of the official paper, *The Republican*, that the Confederates, in the late battle, used balls coated with a substance, "supposed to be of a poisonous nature," of which large numbers were found. In like manner the *Associated Press* lends itself to the same infamous purpose, by giving currency to the story of a Zouave about the cruelties practised upon his comrades—whom he pretended to have seen tied to trees, as the Indians used to serve their captives, and tortured with bayonets in lieu of arrows.

A deception of a different kind and of a less revolting nature is that attempted to be practised on the people in regard to the amount of the Federal loss in the late battle. It having been found that the capture of Sherman's battery, on account of the *prestige* which has always attached, in this country, to that particular arm of the service, was having a peculiarly depressing effect, six pieces of artillery, which had not been in the battle at all, were produced and are now exhibited on Capitol Hill, as Sherman's guns, to satisfy the people that they have not been taken. It is impossible for such a paltry piece of deception to countervail the concurrent statement of every correspondent who witnessed the battle, or has been at any pains to ascertain the facts, that the guns were among the first that fell into the hands of the enemy. In addition to the foregoing, gleaned chiefly from private but altogether reliable sources, we subjoin the following, which appeared in part of our last edition yesterday evening, not having been received in time to appear in the entire edition, part of which had already been worked off:

An officer of the army who arrived from Washington at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon states that not less than 1,000 wounded were brought into the various hospitals in Washington to-day. He further states that during the retreat from Bull's Run, a rumor having gained currency that all the Fire Zouaves taken by the Confederates were put to death, a party of Zouaves broke into the hospital at Centreville, and killed the few wounded Confederate prisoners who were there.

A letter from a gentleman in high position in Washington, to a friend in this city, after characterizing the defeat of the Federal army as a complete rout, says that Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, gives the following account of the engagement. He says that the Confederate forces completely deceived the Federal Generals. They had thrown up works at Centreville which they never intended to use, and as soon as the army arrived, they would retreat leaving baggage and provisions, &c., to indicate a hasty retreat. This course was pursued up to Bull's Run, when masked batteries without number played upon the Federal right, left and centre. If a battery was taken, another opened upon its flank, and the captured battery was soon retaken by the Confederates. The fight continued thus for nine hours, when the Confederate forces charged upon the left wing of the Federalists, and the whole were routed. Mr. Russell says that the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners on the Federal side must be at least 12,000. He calls it a disastrous defeat.

The same writer says that at the muster of the Fire Zouaves last night, only 103 answered to their names. The 69th brought home 256 out of 1,000, and the 71st, 329 out of 1,100. Col. Gorman, of the Minnesota Regiment, says that the Federal forces actually engaged were 40,000, with heavy reserves at Centreville.

It is positively stated that the army moved not only against the advice but the wish of General Scott. The writer adds: "It is acknowledged that the defeat must have a most damaging effect in Europe, as those governments were only waiting to see the result between the centre of the army and the main division of the Confederates."

EUROPE.

The telegraph reports the arrival of the steamer *Washington* at New York yesterday, with Liverpool advices to the 13th inst., and of the *Arabia* at Halifax with advices *via* to Queenstown, to the 14th. The *Arabia* brings £117,000 in specie.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston denied the rumor that the English minister at Vienna had recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet, unless it recognized his sovereignty as King of Hungary. Lord Elgin is spoken of as the successor of Lord Herbert as Secretary of War.

Baron de Videl, a well known foreign nobleman, attempted to murder his son in the streets of London. The latter is said to be entitled to a large fortune on coming of age, which the Baron was unable to pay him.

The Indian four million loan bill was taken at above the fixed minimum price.

Prince Napoleon was to leave London for New York on the 8th.

The *Siecle* says that the Emperor, by advocating processes which lead to liberty against those which directly or indirectly favors slavery, very clearly shows the sympathies of the French Government in the conflict now raging in the American Union.

Judgment had been rendered in the affair of Mires, the French banker, declaring Count Simon responsible for the losses of the depositors.

The Marquis Lavalette has been nominated to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Advices from Italy assert that the Dutch Government has resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Cardinal Vannicello, Archbishop of Ferrara, is said to be likely to succeed to the Papal chair in case of the Pope's death.

The army of Denmark is to be reduced to the peace footing.

The Sultan has dismissed the seraglio and retained only one wife!

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet but steady.

Flour closed quiet. Wheat firm. The weather continued wet. Corn was firm at extreme rates. Provisions closed steady.

LONDON, Saturday evening.—Consols closed at 90a90¼ for money, and 90¼a90⅜ for account.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour closed dull at 25a 28s. Wheat is dull at a decline of 2a3d. Western Red 9s 6da 11s; Southern 11sa11s 6d; White 12sa12s 6d. Corn is quiet and less firm; mixed 26s 6da29s; yellow 29sa29s 6d; white 31sa32s.—The weather has been unsettled and wet.

Provisions.—Beef closed dull for inferior qualities. Pork is stead. Bacon is dull, but an improved demand at an advance of 1sa2s. Lard steady with more doing at 28s 9da50s. Tallow is dull.

Produce.—Rosin closes firm at 6s 4da6s 6d.—Spirits Turpentine closed firm and all qualities slightly advanced. Coffee quiet. Rice steady.—Carolina has advanced. Philadelphia Bark 10s 6d. Cloverseed 42s for American red.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat steady. Flour dull 26sa28s 6d.

Metals.—Iron is dull; Bars at £5 to £5 2s 8d; Pig Iron 49s.

Coffee closed firm; Rio quiet. Tea generally unchanged. Spirits Turpentine closed firm and active at 5s. Tallow very dull at 49s 6d.

Baring Brothers report generally an improved demand in the Stock market; United States Fives 72¾ extra dividend; Maryland Fives, bonds, 58 to 60.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Ten Eyck introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate under what circumstances Lieutenant John W. Worden, of the United States Navy has been imprisoned at Montgomery, Alabama; whether he is still in prison, and whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken by the Government of the United States for his release. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sumner the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to provide additional revenues to defray the expenses of the Government by the assessment and collection of direct taxes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, reported a bill respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes.—Referred.

Mr. Blair reported back the Senate bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, reported back Senate bill providing for the better organization of the Marine Corps, with amendments. Passed.

The same gentleman also reported back for reference the Senate bills appointing an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; inquiring into the expediency of procuring iron-clad ships and floating batteries, and providing for the increase of the medical staff of the navy.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, reported a bill appropriating a sum not exceeding $8,500 for the payment to Captain McConnell of certain expenses incurred in the organization of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, and asked that the Committee be discharged, and asked the reference of this bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Burnett objected to the discharge of this Committee.

Mr. Eliott, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to increase the consular representation of the United States during the present insurrection. Referred.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—*Tuesday, July 23d*, 1861.—Mr. Dixon offered the petition of Mary E. Seguin, administratix of John F. Seguin, asking compensation for damages sustained by a mob attacking the drug store of the deceased, on Brown street, on the 16th of September, 1859—referred to the committee on claims. Mr. Allen offered a resolution requesting the register to furnish the branch with a detailed statement of the expenses incurred under the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the defense of the city. During the discussion of the resolution, Mr. Nicholas stated that it was understood that about $24,000 had been expended, and that the whole expenditure would probably reach about $50,000. The resolution was adopted by yeas 10, nays 9. Messrs. Nicholas and Hay afterwards changed their votes from affirmative to negative, and Mr. Thomas changed his vote from negative to affirmative, and the resolution was finally rejected by

Yeas—Messrs. Yeisley, Wolfe, Meyers, Thomas, Phelps, Drakeley, Allen, Chase and Phelps—9.

Nays—Messrs. President, Bandel, Bolgiano, Staylor, Brown, Nicholas, Blanchard, Hay, Tegmeyer and Crout—10.

Mr. Blanchard called up the report and resolution from the select committee to which was referred the special message of the mayor in reference to the police authorities of the city, including the memorial of the city council to the Congress of the United States for a redress of existing grievances. The report was discussed at length, and the resolution to memorialize Congress adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Bandel, Bolgiano, Staylor, Brown, Nicholas, Blanchard, Hay, Tegmeyer and Crout—10.

Nays—Messrs. Yeisley, Wolfe, Meyers, Thomas, Phelps, Drakely, Allen, Chase and Dixon—9.

The branch adjourned to Thursday.

SECOND BRANCH.—An ordinance making an appropriation for the expense of State election was received from first branch and passed.

——The Washington *Republican* of this morning says: The statement in yesterday's issue that the railroads between Baltimore and New York had been taken possession of for the transportation of troops, though obtained from the best authority accessible to us, proves to be incorrect.

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS, &c.

R. J. BAKER,
Importer and Manufacturer of
DYE WOODS.
DYEING DRUGS,
CHEMICALS, &c.
Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinests and Dyers.
36 *S. Charles Street.*
ap 22 43m

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JOHN T. WATKINS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
No. 47 *SOUTH STREET,*
BALTIMORE,
Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.
ap 22 43m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

SAMUEL S. MILLS,
BOOK AND
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 122 BALTIMORE STREET,
(1 door from North Street, Up Stairs,)
BALTIMORE.
☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING executed on reasonable terms, neat and expeditious. ap 22

FANCY GOODS.

LEONARD PASSANO,
No. 52 Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE
Offers to cash buyers a stock of
FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of as great variety as can be found in any other house in the city, at prices to suit the times.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY, HOSIERY,
STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PISTOLS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
ap 22 41m

MILITARY BOOKS.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY TAYLOR,
SUN IRON BUILDING.

SOLDIER'S GUIDE TO HEALTH............	$ .25
HARDEE'S RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, 2 vols., illustrated............	1 50
MILITARY TEXT BOOK, by L. D. Williams, illustrated.	75
RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, including the Articles of War and Dictionary of Military Terms	1 25
HANDY BOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER coming into service, illustrated............	25
RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, illustrated by Col. Hardee, an abstract for the Recruit............	25
THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE, a Manual and Drill for the Volunteer............	25
ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL............	25
VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL, by Col. Baxter, illustrated containing instructions for the Recruit............	25
GROSS' MILITARY SURGERY............	50
APPLETON'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR............	25

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CHEAP FUEL.
COOKING COAL.
ONLY $4 PER TON OF 2240 LBS.
FOR SALE BY
W. F. H. ONION,
Corner Lombard and Canal sts.
jy 17-tf

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the existing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.
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 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 10 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 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 2.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 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 3.30 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 6.40 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 3.10 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 10.30 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. 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 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.
THE VIRGINIA
Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.
Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.
☞ Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.
For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents, No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.
F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.
The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days:
Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season.
Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Baltimore.
The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.
The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.
Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.

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

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
ap 22

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.
Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Baltimore, March 20, 1861

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
Now ready and for sale by
HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.

SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE, By the author of Adam Bede............	6
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER. A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble............	[illegible]
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS. By Oliver Wendell Holmes............	[illegible]
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE. By Winthrop Sargeant............	1 [illegible]
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, SEVERAL EDITIONS. Cheap edition—5 vols., complete in one............	1 [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 ALCHEMIST, By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances............	1 00
TRUMPS, By Curtis, author of Potiphar Papers............	150

☞ ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore
a30 tf

EUTAW 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 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 the children presented promptly at that time.
m 13 t23 WM. T. MARKLAND, President.

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS.

J. J. & F. TURNER,
No. 42 Pratt Street, Baltimore,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
GUANO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
"EXCELSIOR,"
(No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES,)
DEALERS IN
GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS.
ap 22

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

THOS. J. CARSON,
BANKER,
No. 204 Baltimore Street,
WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY WANTED.
my 17 43m*

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

F. C. MARTIN. R. H. BELT.
MARTIN, BELT & CO.
DISTILLERS.
PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT
WHISKIES,
108 *North Howard Street,*
BALTIMORE.
Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co. ap 22 3m

C. H. MYERS. A. J. MYERS.
CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Rum, Gin;
Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon Claret and White Wines,
Cordials, &c.
WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,
Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,
&c. &c.
Corner South and Exchange Place,
ap 24 tf *BALTIMORE.*

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.
JAMES HAZLITT & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, WHISKIES, &c.
Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay Street,
BALTIMORE.
J. H. & Co. are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies ap 22 43m

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5,000 LOTS NEW YORK
AUCTION BARGAINS.
MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST
GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.
One Thousand Pieces Dress Goods
LESS THAN HALF PRICE
In Paris BAREGES, plain and printed Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.

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

DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING.
HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
ap 22 6m 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

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

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
28 AND 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET
ap 22 tf DAILY

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVY and EDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in winding up the affairs of the same.
E. M. FEATHERSTON,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
EDWARD HYATT,
THOS. H. TRENT.
July 1, 1861—jy 12 3t