The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 24, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That in *all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

A gentleman who arrived in this city this morning from Virginia, and who was detained at Manassas Junction on Sunday during the battle, thinks that the Confederate loss will probably *not exceed six hundred*—that of the Grand Army, he says, must be immense, as the ground occupied by the different regiments during the fight, and wherever the Confederate batteries opened upon them, was strewn with corpses, piled one upon the other, two and three deep. From 7,000 to 10,000 he thinks a moderate estimate of their loss upon the field. The report of Gen. Johnston's death is entirely unfounded. The Army of the Shenandoah was moving to attack Patterson at latest accounts.

MANASSAS.

It will be remembered that some two months ago, immediately after the first occupation of Alexandria by the Federal troops, the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, made a speech at Atlanta, Georgia, which was reported in the newspapers. The people wished to know why Alexandria had been left undefended, and Mr. Rives explained that it had been done designedly, and that if ever the Federal army left Alexandria it would find a trap set for it, into which it would surely fall. The remark at the time was thought highly imprudent, and would undoubtedly have been so, if it could have been supposed that Mr. Rives was in possession of the plans of the Southern Generals, or was capable of betraying their confidence. It is more likely that Mr. Rives spoke entirely fro his own head, and that them remark was prompted solely by the desire to offer a satisfactory excuse for the failure to provide for the defence of Alexandria, and suffering the enemy to obtain a footing upon Virginia soil. If we remember aright, at the time Mr. Rives spoke, General Beauregard had not assumed the command at Manassas Junction, and the seat of government had not been transferred from Montgomery to Richmond. It is very certain that the plans which have resulted so triumphantly in the total discomfiture of the Federal army, must have been the fruit of long deliberation, careful study and thorough knowledge of the ground and all its capabilities of attack and defence. They were necessarily the growth of time and circumstance, and it is difficult to imagin either that they were so far matured or had been so freely communicated, at the time Mr. Rives alluded to the "trap" into which the Federal army was destined to fall, as to justify the inference that he spoke by authority. Be this as it may—the hint, prophetic as it has turned out to be, given by Mr. Rives, appears to have been entirely unheeded by the Government at Washington, and it is literally a "trap" into which its army has fallen.

We have seen ducks tolled within range of gunners lying hidden behind "masked batteries," by the scampering of a dog, trained for the purpose, along the shore, and turkeys baited with a little corn scattered in a trench: the "Grand Army" has been lured to its destruction by means equally simple and almost identical. A few pickets hastily scrambling out of the way of the army, riding off in plain view of its advancing columns—a mess of hot rice left smoking upon a table, a broiled chicken or two, three quarters of fresh beef—sufficed to delude the Federal Generals into the notion that the "Rebels" were not going to fight—that they were retreating, and that they would make no stand this side of Richmond, if they made one there. Not even the lesson received at Bull's Run on Thursday evening, was sufficient to dissipate this illusion. They thought—McDowell in his carriage, and Scott in his chamber—that this was but a feint to cover the retreat of the Confederate army to Richmond, and consequently the latter were enabled to repeat the artifice on Sunday, with precisely the same effect as if they had never tried it before. A few guns left purposely in an exposed position, inviting attack, served repeatedly to draw the Federal troops within range of the batteries, which were "masked," and whose unmasking cost them so dear—a gradual slackening or cessation of fire, the sudden abandonment of a position which a few moments before had been obstinately contested, a simple movement of baggage-wagons to the rear, inviting pursuit, time and again lured them within that deadly *entourage* of rifles and cannon, from which so few came out alive, and into the track of that splendid cavalry, whose path through the Federal ranks carried death and destruction with it. Winding paths had been cut through the woods, which tempted the Federal commanders to follow them, under the impression that they led to the rear or by the flank of the Confederate batteries—and were found enfiladed by artillery and musketry, and terminating at the mouths of cannon and before breastworks and rifle-pits filled with riflemen. The rapidity and frequency with which the Confederate batteries changed their position, and the suddenness with which they opened fire from points where the Federal soldiers were willing to swear that none existed twenty minutes before, added to the perplexity of the "Grand Army," the bewilderment of its officers, and the apprehensions of the men. After fighting nine hours in a labyrinth of masked batteries and rifle pits, and manifesting a degree of steadiness under fire and against cavalry, which none but veteran troops could have been expected to exhibit—the "Grand Army," out-generalled and out-manœuvered, fairly beaten and routed, commenced a retreat under circumstances which soon changed it into a flight. The particulars of that night of horrors, following upon a day of carnage are already partially known. Whenever they come to be fully disclosed, they will prove two things—first, that the retreat of the Grand Army was occasioned not by a senseless panic, but its complete defeat and discomfiture,—and secondly, that the loss sustained in the battle and in the rout which followed, in killed, wounded and prisoners, and in material of war, arms, equipage, accoutrements, provisions and baggage, exceeds anything of which the public has yet received positive information.

There is another circumstance, which in reviewing the results of the battle ought not to be left out of consideration; we do not think that there is any occasion to detract from the glory of the victory which the Confederate army has won, by accusing the soldiers of Northern cowardice. The length of time that the action lasted, and the number of the killed and wounded, sufficiently indicate the contrary; no doubt, had the troops been under better discipline, or their officers been better qualified for their position, many of the mistakes upon the field, and much of the confusion and disaster in the retreat would have been prevented; no doubt also, that many of the stories of individual acts of gallantry, of hair-breadth escapes, and desperate encounters with the bayonet and the knife, are sheer fabrications, the result of the soldier's natural desire to exaggerate the dangers through which he has passed, and so diminish what he feels to be the disgrace of his defeat. But we prefer to attribute the victory rather to the *superior* courage and discipline of the Southern troops, and above all, to the superior generalship displayed by their commanders, than to any absolute want of courage on the part of the Northern troops. We believe this conclusion to be not only more strictly in accordance with the actual facts, but it is a more artisfactory foundation upon which to base our expectations for the future. Now that the quality of the two armies has been fairly tested, we can await with tranquil hearts the issue of any future battle—if the Government shall insanely insist upon such another trial of its ability to conquer the South.

What price the Confederates have paid for their victory, we are yet without the means of stating. By comparison with the loss sustained at Bull's Run, where it is now definitely ascertained that the number killed on the Confederate side did not exceed *three*, and the wounded *thirty*, the Confederate loss at Manassas must have been in proportion exceedingly light. Bull's Run, although a much smaller affair, was fought in precisely the same manner—the Southern troops being chiefly under cover and screened from the fire of the enemy, who was even in ignorance of their exact position. A gentleman of this city—represented to be a highly intelligent and perfectly truthful man—and who has just arrived, states that he was at Manassas Junction the whole of Sunday, during the battle, and that the Confederate loss *will not exceed six hundred*. That of the Grand Army, he estimates at from seven to ten thousand. Private information from Washington of the most reliable character, based upon the statements of Federal officers who were in the battle, and upon the condition of the army as it presents itself to the eye of the observer, put the entire Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing, at double the above figures. As the Confederates were left to bury the Federal dead, and for the most part to take care of the wounded, our first definite account of the Government's loss, as well as of their own, will come from the Southern papers.

The disparity which will undoubtedly be found to exist between the loss of the two armies will be owing chiefly, if not altogether, to the peculiar strategy adopted by Beauregard, and especially to his employment of masked batteries, for inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy without greatly exposing his own men in return. The use made of "masked batteries" at Manassas was greater than in any battle of like magnitude which has ever been fought—the reason probably being that the sparsely inhabited thickly-wooded character of our country offers greater facilities for their successful employment than has been the case in Europe, at any time since the introduction of light artillery.

What the effect of the battle will be upon the continuance of the war, it is as yet premature to determine. In spite of all its parade about organizing another army—the helpless, uncared for condition of the one which is now in Washington, as described elsewhere in to-day's paper, seems to justify the assertion that the Government is stunned by the magnitude of its disaster, and has not recovered sufficiently to know what it means to do—while the Northern papers are too busy in settling who is to blame for this Waterloo defeat, to be able to afford anything like a correct indication of the state of feeling which the news has awakened at the North.

Among the Confederate prisoners at Beverly, Va., is said to be the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, President of Hampden College, Prince William county. He was Captain in a company in Pegram's command.

Mr. Atkinson is, we believe, a Presbyterian clergyman, Hampden College belonging to that denomination, and a brother of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina.

POSITION OF SENATOR PEARCE.—The *Kent Conservator* denies that Senator Pearce voted for the Administration war measures, as reported by the Washington Republican papers. It says he did not vote at all upon the Force Bills, for the reason that he was sick and confined to his room. It says the same reason has thus far prevented him from speaking against the usurpations of the President, but that as soon as his health will permit, his voice will be heard in the Senate, rebuking the violators of the Constitution.

GEN. DIX HAS A COMMAND.—The people of Baltimore have gotten rid of Banks, "the Union slider," and Gen. John A. Dix is now Lincoln's "Governor General of Maryland." General Dix is personally a gentleman—Banks is simply a Yankee dancing master, of no education, and with just sense enough to conceal his deficiencies. We predict for him a miserable career as a soldier. Gen. Dix is somewhat of the latter, but we think must feel deeply humiliated in being used by this abolition administration for their wicked purposes. We should not like to live in history as one of "Lincoln's Generals."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23d.—An important military movement from Old Point was to have taken place to-day, but has been deferred in consequence of the unfortunate news from Washington. A feeling of gloom pervaded the camps on the receipt of the news from Washington, but there is no despondency, however, or any doubt as to the result of the war.

The gun boat *Penguin*, stationed at Newport News, yesterday allowed a heavily ladened schooner from Norfolk pass up the James River. She was probably ladened with cannon for Richmond. Only 6 shots were fired at her.

La Mountain is at Old Point, and will make an ascension day after to-morrow to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. Capt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, had arrived from Washington.

Abolition Congressmen in Battle.

A correspondent of the New York *Daily Times* has the following:

"Congress adjourned Friday until Monday expressly to allow the members to see the show. Neither Congress nor the Union wish to see another such a sight. At the grand stampede civilians were awfully scared, and I think several of them were taken prisoners. I witnessed some terrific feats of running among them. Many lost their carriages, and for aught I know are skulking about the woods now. One very fat Congressman offered an artilleryman $20 for a horse, but after he had the horse, he found it so hard to mount that he turned pale all over. He John Gilpined along, near my legs, until his horse threw him, when his agony was fearful. Three of us boosted him up, and he cut again as though the d—l was after him. That M. C. will never go to the wars again."

Despatch from the Secretary of War.

The following despatch from the Secretary of War was received by the Union Defence Committee of New York yesterday:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.—*Moses H. Grinnell, S. Draper and Alexander Hamilton:*—In reply to telegram will say—Cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our fortune of yesterday. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving, and many have left for the Capital, and our works on the South bank of the Potomac are being well manned with reinforcements. *The Capital is safe.* SIMON CAMERON, Sec. of War.

The Feeling in New York.

The New York *Day Book* of yesterday afternoon contains the following items:

A man was at the barracks in the Park yesterday, charged with desertion. When asked why he deserted he replied: "I learned that since I left for the war, that my two children had been sent to the Almshouse, and my wife turned a beggar in the street. I deserted to rescue them. Do your worst with me."

A hard working mechanic of this city recently asked a prominent Republican politician—"What have we working men got by voting for Lincoln! We are totally ruined, and there is nothing left for us, but to leave our families to starve, and go to the war to be shot like dogs."

How Near the Grand Army Came to Being Surrounded.

The following account of the battle of Manassas, taken from the correspondence of a Philadelphia paper, proves conlusively that the retreat of the Grand Army was *not* the result of a panic, but that it was the only means of saving Gen. Schenck's brigade from being surrounded and cut to pieces—the Southern cavalry having partially succeeded in getting in his rear:

Taking a short cut through the woods, I reached the rear of Gen. Tyler's division. On my way I came upon Club Creek, a small stream with steep banks. There the rebels had cut trees for a long distance, to impede the progress of the troops. Subsequent events indicate that the plan of the battle had been long considered, and that it was one of the suppositions of the enemy that the attack would be made by Gen. McDowell as it was made.

Reaching the left wing of Gen. Tyler's division, I found four pieces of Sherman's battery at rest, having been engaged all the morning, with the loss of three men. At a small house a hospital had been established. Many civilians were here in carriages. Further on was General Schenck's brigade, which had also been engaged, but had been withdrawn after severe loss.

Passing to an elevation in the rear of Schenck's Brigade, a wide view was obtained. A mile or two in rear of Burnside I could see a cloud of dust. What could it mean? Inquiries gave no satisfaction. Also, in the same direction a mass of infantry were in view. Not liking the appearance of things, I returned to the left flank.

Exhausted from heat and thirst, in company with some civilians, we went for water to a spring, a hundred yards to the left. Suddenly there was a commotion, a noise as of men in confusion. A bullet went spinning past, and then there came musket shots, and one or two cannon discharges. Looking in the direction of the Warrenton road, there was a scene of indescribable confusion. Everybody ran. A portion of Sherman's battery thundered by. There were baggage wagons, private carriages, ambulances, artillery wagons, and crowds of men, fleeing in indiscriminate confusion, all crowding across the bridge at Club creek, or passing through it. Half way up the hill, toward Centreville, the troops were forming. A line of skirmishers were thrown out. Behind them were the Garibaldians. Beyond was Miles' reserve.

Richardson's brigade came in from its position, and notwithstanding the confusion, a formidable front was already presented with the batteries which had been saved from the enemy.

Then commenced the retreat of the baggage train, and the unwarranted destruction of property which followed. Soon after, the two New Jersey regiments, which had been stationed at Vienna, came up, and materially aided in the subsequent retreat to Fairfax.

There is reason to believe that we had no pickets thrown out on our right flank, and that to this cause, in connection with others, may be traced the terrible rout. The first intimation Gen. Schenck's brigade had of the cavalry charge was the reception of shots in their backs. It is plain that this flank movement in our rear was a part of a game of strategy elaborately planned and consummately enacted. The abbatis on our creek was doubtless intended as a *cul de sac*.

If the movement of the enemy had been more rapidly made, if the bridge at Club Creek had been seized, Gen. Schenck's entire brigade with all the civilians would have been swept into the woods, where, hemmed in by the deep, rocky ravines, with the abbatis along its banks, they could have been completely cut off.

The Horrors of War.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Times* has the following description of the horrors of war:—

To read of a battle, with its poetry of heroism, is a very fine thing. All men applaud the bold fellow, and all women throw laurels on the gallant soldier who is ready to throw down his life for his country's flag. If one sees it, the thing is different. I was at the defeat of our forces yesterday near Centreville, and as I witnessed the hot shot and the terrible shell tearing through the air; as I saw the horrible grape and shrapnel doing its too certain work all around; as I saw my friend storming, heroically, masked batteries, which the terrible incompetence of their leaders did not allow them to silence, owing to insufficient reinforcements being sent in proper time; when I saw these heroes at 11 dollars a month losing heads, legs and arms, in thick profusion around me; when I witnessed the horrible rout brought about by a masterly flank movement of their picked cavalry and sharp-shooters, and when I saw our artillerymen unlimber their guns, cut loose the traces of their horses and flee, leaving the pieces behind; when I saw, too, our boasted cavalry flying in the same mad haste, with regiment after regiment pushing after them like so many sheep, throwing for three miles guns, bayonets, cartridge-boxes and provisions of every kind away—dragoons riding over infantry in their flight, and the ground absolutely covered for three miles with bodies, then I realized as only those can who see it, the actual horrors of war.

—The U. S. sloop of war *Portsmouth*, Com. Calhoun, arrived at St. Helena, May 18th, from Loando, and sailed again on the 15th for the same port. The U. S. steamer *Lancaster* was at Honolulu, June 8, from Panama, to sail for San Francisco soon.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring an oath of allegiance to be administered to each military, naval officer and employee of the Government.—Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back to the House bill to define and punish conspiracies, recommending that it pass.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he wished to make a minority report against the bill.

Mr. Trumbull objected to his report being received as a report from the Committee when the majority make no report. It was not according to usage. He had no objection to the Senator stealing his news.

The Senate discussed the question at some length, and the motion to print was disagreed to.

The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President was postponed till Friday next.

The bill for the better re-organization of the military establishment was returned from the House with an amendment as a substitute for the bill. The Senate refused to concur.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem advisable, for the preventing of piracy, at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum, their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a Board of three skillful Naval officers, to report on the construction or completion of an iron or steel or iron clad steamship or battery, and if the report be favorable that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million and a half dollars is appropriated to carry the act into effect. The bill was passed.

Mr. Sedgwick also reported the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at $3,000 per annum, and eight additional clerks. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill providing for the increase of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Passed.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was passed, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interests, grounds, reasons and evidence on which the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore have been arrested and detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry.

Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill appropriating $100,000, with which to pay the Police organized by the United States authorities in the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, attacked the bill, and spoke of the President usurping power and trampling on the rights of Maryland, etc.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, accused Mr. Burnett of helping to produce the present disastrous condition of affairs, by aiding to break up the Democratic party.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, denied the charge.—He wished to have no personal controversy with him here, but could have one elsewhere, if he desired it.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, declared himself in similar terms, and great excitement ensued. Mr. Richardson spoke about the recent battle as against the judgment of Gen. Scott, and related a conversation to prove it.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, explained the bill. He spoke of the Maryland Legislature as a "nest of traitors," and the Chief of Police as a traitor.

A long and highly exciting interesting debate ensued, after which the bill was passed.

From the South.

New Orleans papers of the 10th inst. contain a few items of interest, with extracts from other Southern journals, which we subjoin:

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature on the first Wednesday in November next, for the purpose of choosing electors for President and Vice-President, and two Senators in Congress. He has also issued writs of election for members of Congress from the several districts, the election to be held on the same day.

Ninety days ago (says the *Avalanche*) he would have been a dreamer who would then have predicted the casting of cannon, grape and canister shot and shells at Memphis, yet Col. Hunt has, by his large contracts for these implements of warfare, satisfied the community that Memphis has the basis laid for becoming the great foundery and machine shop of the Mississippi valley. She will be to the West what Richmond is to the East.

The editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Post* acknowledges the receipt of an open ball of cotton, taken from the stalk on the 10th inst.

The corporation of New Orleans have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of any person who may be engaged in furnishing provisions to the blockading squadron. The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says that the Confederate troops now in Virginia, and under arms, is estimated at 170,000.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* calls the attention of the Confederate Congress to the immense beds of coal and iron on Deep River, North Carolina, and zealously urges the establishment of a national foundry there. The coal, it is said, is equal to the best Cumberland, and the iron ore, by a cheap process, can be easily rendered equal, for gun and cannon purposes, to the Marshal iron of England, or the importations from Norway, formerly used at Harper's Ferry.

Memphis papers of the 17th quote flour at $7 50 a$8 per bbl.; Pork at $27 per bbl.; butter at 20 a24 cents per lb.; corn in large supply at 55a60 cents, and wheat at $1a$1.15 per bushel.

At Charleston the supply of corn is large, and selling at $1a$1.10 per bushel; flour at $6a$6.75 per bbl., and bacon at 13¼a18 cents per pound.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Tuesday last makes the following report: "At a moderate calculation, ten thousand chickens were received in this city yesterday. The steamer *Kentucky* had four thousand, the *Rose Douglas* five, and the *Kanawha Valley* one thousand." The pot-pie business is not very effectually blockaded.

RECEPTION OF THE REV. DR. HOGE.—This gentleman having resigned his position as associate pastor with Dr. Spring, last evening received his friends previous to his departure. A large crowd of Republicans congregated, it is supposed to insult him, but they contented themselves with placing on the stairway leading to Dr. Hoge's room, the following inscription:—"A live secessionist on exhibition up stairs. Admission free. Walk up." This very "smart" proceeding was all they did. Dr. Hoge saw his friends, and then withdrew.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSHANE, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of January, 1862, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1861.
HARRIET ANN DUSHANE, Executrix.
jy 20 1aw4t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADERSBACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1861.
HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r
E. K. SPRAGUE, Attorney.
jy 11 1aw4t

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 11 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

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.
R. M. FEATHERSTON,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
EDWARD HYATT,
THOS. H. TRENT.
July 1, 1861—jy 12 3t

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, JULY 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 8th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.
T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.
jo 27 eo3t

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 3.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 5 00 P. M.
The 8 15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct; at Northumberland with L. A 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 3.20 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 5 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.
TRAINS ARRIVE
Mail at 6 30 P. M.
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.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
my 21 4

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
VIA BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 3.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train, between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6 00 A. M., and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9 15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 8 00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1 45 and 5 00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7 00 A. M., and 4 00 and 7 00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leave Baltimore at 4 00 and 8 00 A. M., and 3 30 and 8 00 P. M. (On Sundays at 4 00 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6 25 and 7 30 A. M., and 2 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 6.45 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 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 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.
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 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 Bland Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents, No. 27 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.
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FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HARPER, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.
Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday.
ap 22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Eight 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.
P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock.
WM. T. RICE, Captain.
ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE KNOXVILLE 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 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.

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