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The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 80. — Baltimore, Thursday Evening, July 25, 1861. — Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not *bridled?* Venice, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose!
Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose."

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

The following is the conclusion of yesterday's report:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the committee of 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, provided that it be disbursed through the commanding officer at Baltimore, and that not more than $10,000 a month be so disbursed.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said the bill in question was one of the extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the present administration, who, acting through a military officer, in violation of the laws of Maryland, in derogation of her State sovereignty, and without a shadow of authority derived either under color of the Constitution or of Congress, have established in Baltimore a military police, and have followed up the act with another of high-handed aggression—the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which citizens of Maryland have been seized by the military power and imprisoned, without the slightest color of law, in a fortress of the United States. Yet by this bill Congress is not only asked to endorse these acts, but to vote $100,000 to pay men put in power in violation of every constitutional right.

Where, he asked, is all this to end? Gentlemen on the other side are accustomed to declare that the country is in the midst of revolution. But the revolution is not only in the South against the authority of the general government, but also in the government itself.

The President has set at defiance every constitutional limitation of executive power, and boldly confesses the transgressions in his message, justifying it upon the ground of necessity. Congress, instead of endorsing such a dangerous usurpation, should, as the representatives of the people, rise in their dignity and rebuke it. As one representative of the people, and acting upon his responsibility to them and to the country, he denounced such proceedings. He maintained briefly that the regular police of Baltimore, who have been superseded, performed their duty according to reports which had reached him, fully and fairly.

Again be would warn the republican majority that there was a sleeping public opinion at the North, which would yet hold them to a rigid accountability for their acts here. Let them beware that the saddest pages of our history do not record the results of these unconstitutional measures.

Mr. Richardson, Douglas Democrat, of Illinois, rose under evident excitement, and vehemently denounced Mr. Burnett as one of a party who had deliberately plotted the destruction of the Union through the destruction of the Democratic party at Charleston. He asserted that the gentleman from Kentucky was more than any member of this House responsible for the present condition of the country, and should here be told of it. He thought that those who had deliberately plotted the ruin of the country should be the last to claim the protection of the laws.

Mr. Burnett, interrupting Mr. Richardson, remarked that he believed the gentleman from Illinois would not wilfully do him an injustice, and in stating that he was in any manner, directly or indirectly, responsible for the breaking up the Democratic party at Charleston, he stated that of which he knew nothing. So far from being responsible for that result, he was the only member of the Charleston convention who had repaired to the hall of the seceders and entreated them to return to the convention.

Mr. Richardson rejoined that he had neither misunderstood nor misrepresented the gentleman's position. He was there, he acted with his party and he (Burnett) had forced gentlemen to support their section. He stood here to tell him so, and he (Richardson) was responsible for what he said.

Mr. Burnett replied that so far as any question of responsibility was concerned, he was always very willing to meet those devolving upon him.

Mr. Richardson—And so help me God, so am I; here and elsewhere. (Sensation and applause.)

Mr. Burnett—(with significance)—so am I, sir.

Mr. Richardson reiterated with increased warmth his assertion that the gentleman from Kentucky was responsible for the present condition of the country.

[There was every prospect of a "lively" time, and the republican members flocked over to the opposition side to observe the episode.]

Mr. Burnett, again interrupting, said the members, he was convinced, would bear him out in his assertion, that no man here was more desirous or careful of avoiding personal controversies upon this floor. If, therefore, the gentleman sought to provoke a personal controversy with him, he could not have it here, but he could readily have it elsewhere.

Mr. Richardson replied that if the gentleman desired any personal controversy with *him*, he could have it elsewhere. He had no fear of any man who walked upon the face of God Almighty's earth.

Mr. Vallandigham rose to a point of order. He thought the proceedings in derogation of the dignity of the House. (Suppressed hisses from the republican side.)

Mr. Richardson, resuming, said it was just such men as the member from Kentucky who had sought, and, it may be, succeeded in disrupting the Union.

Mr. Burnett, interrupting, remarked, with some excitement, that once for all he would tell the gentleman that when he makes such an assertion he says what is - - -

Mr. Richardson, (interrupting.)* What is false, eh, well I'll not hear you—I'll not yield the floor again to any such man. Continuing his remarks he said four Generals had now been appointed from that party which had been organized expressly to aid in breaking up the Government; Butler, Cadwallader, Patterson, Schenck, and though they had aided in placing the republican party in power, he would ask the gentlemen on that side, "Do you sympathize with them in their purpose?" If not, then they must select Generals from other parties, who would not lead our troops to disaster. He felt deeply on this subject, and therefore spoke freely, and would warn gentlemen of the majority that unless they were more attentive to the wishes of the great democratic army of the North, the latter would not support them. He regarded Gen. Scott as the greatest military man of modern times, yet his genius had been called in question, and he (Scott) no doubt been forced against his will into the fight which has resulted so disastrously to the Government.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, desired to know who on his side of the House had impeached.

Mr. Richardson instanced "General Horace Greeley" as one, and added that if he (Greeley) were placed at the head of a regiment we should hear less clamor about the march to Richmond. That was his opinion, and he charged the House nothing for it. [Laughter.] He warned the majority that only by rallying around Gen. Scott could the government be saved. If Scott can't save the government from defeat, no other man in the country could do it.

In reference to the bill now pending, he held that the call upon the Executive of any State for troops was a matter of mere courtesy. The government had the right to call directly for soldiers and to get them where it could and when they wanted them. There was no such thing as State sovereignty; the Federal authority was supreme.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, vindicated the Administration against the attack of Mr. Richardson for appointing four generals from the Breckinridge party. The President did appoint two of the generals named, but General Patterson was so appointed at the recommendation of General Scott. General Butler came to Washington a Brigadier-General under the authority of the State of Massachusetts, and was made a Major-General for the tact and executive talent he had shown in putting down the mob of Baltimore.

In reply to the allegation of Mr. R. that Gen. Scott had been forced into battle by the clamor of the republicans, he said that nothing half so derogatory to the character of Gen. Scott had been uttered on this side of the house as that just spoken by the gentleman from Illinois. If Gen. Scott had permitted himself to be driven into a battle against his will and judgment, then he is not fit to be the Lieutenant General of the American army.

Mr. Richardson—Well, I don't see it in that light, so I'll take it back. [General laughter.]

Mr. Richardson, in justification of his remark, said that during the interview yesterday, at which he was present, between Gen. Scott on the one side, and the President, the Secretary of War and several members of Congress, the former remarked in substance: "Mr. President, I am the greatest coward in America. I have fought this battle against my judgment, and I think you ought to remove me to-day for doing it. I deserve removal for letting my army fight when I well knew it was not ready to fight."

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said the gentleman, having reported the remarks of Gen. Scott, should also relate the President's reply.

Mr. Richardson, in compliance with this suggestion, said the President replied to Gen. Scott, "General, your conversation seems to imply that I had forced you to fight this fight." General Scott, immediately replied, "Oh no, Mr. President, *you* have always sustained me, and no one could do so more kindly." General Scott did not exonerate the cabinet. Mr. Richardson said he knew Abe Lincoln well. He had known him since boyhood's hour, and he would say here that he (Lincoln) was an honest man if you let him alone, but he was afraid the President had'nt sufficient strength of mind to withstand the influences of the wily politicians surrounding him.

Mr. Richardson resumed his seat, when Mr. Stevens rose and renewed his call for the previous question.

Mr. Burnett earnestly appealed to the gentleman to suspend the call for but two minutes. He asked it as a matter of but ordinary justice.

Mr. Stevens refused, saying his good nature in yielding the floor had led to a scene which all must regret.

Mr. Burnett said none could regret it more than himself, but that he had been in no manner responsible.

Mr. May, of Baltimore, endeavored to obtain the floor, appealing to Mr. Stevens for that purpose.

Mr. Stevens persisting in his refusal,

Mr. May said he desired to make but one observation.

Mr. Stevens—I never yield the floor for gentlemen to make observations.

Mr. May, amid several calls to order, again appealed to Mr. Stevens, saying he stood here one of the representatives of the people most interested in the bill.

Mr. Stevens declined, and was about to renew his motion, when

Mr. May said that as he was denied the right to speak, he could only enter his solemn protest against the bill, which was, he continued, a bill to provide the wages of oppression. [Cries of "order," "order."]

The Chair sharply reminded the gentleman that he was out of order.

Mr. Stevens remarked that he had expected the gentleman from Kentucky to denounce the bill. Every criminal, however great, would find some advocate, and just such advocates as had most taste for such business; but the bill was a proper one, the chief of the superseded police was a traitor, and the police themselves cognizant of the concealment by them, or commissioners, of arms which were doubtless designed to be employed against loyal men.

It was no great objection to the bill that the sanction of the Legislature of Maryland had not been applied for. Every one must surely be aware that the Legislature is composed of traitors deeply imbued at heart with those sentiments which had placed the South in rebellion. How, then, could gentlemen complain of the exercise of military power in such a nest of traitors? None would object to the bill, he was confident, but such as sympathized with rebellion.

Mr. Upton, of Virginia, appealed to Mr. Stevens to be permitted to offer an amendment.

Mr. Stevens declined to reopen the pandora box of discussion, and demanded the previous question upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Burnett asked the republicans to let the opposition have the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill. Mr. Stevens had said no one would or could vote against the bill but a sympathizer with rebellion, why not then give the country the record?

The yeas and nays not being ordered, Mr. Burnett demanded a division, which resulted in a vote of yeas 97, nays 5—(Messrs. Burnett, Vallandigham, May and Reed, and Norton, of Missouri.) The balance of the Maryland delegation voted in the affirmative, except Mr. Thomas, who was absent, and Mr. Crisfield, who did not vote.

Upon motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government by a direct tax and internal duties. Debate on the bill was limited to fifteen minutes. Numerous amendments were proposed, and an animated discussion upon the bill, after which the bill was recommitted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson's bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer corps was taken up, and Mr. Wilson said it was absolutely necessary to commence the reorganization of the army by the appointment of competent field and company officers. That the rout the other day was owing to the incapacity of the officers in charge. The time had come to weed these men out of the army, and it could not be done by court-martial. That the President ought to have the power to let the officers know that the privates are to be cared for.

Mr. Doolittle interrupted Mr. Wilson by stating that he understood a question of constitutional law was involved in the bill before the Senate, and if so he objected to its present consideration. He should like to see it referred to some committee of investigation.

Mr. Grimes warmly opposed the passage of the bill, and was interrupted by a message from the House of Representatives stating that the House had passed a bill providing for the payment of the police officers of Baltimore in the service of the United States.

The consideration of the volunteer bill was resumed, when

Mr. King moved to refer the bill to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Fessenden moved that by unanimous consent House bill No. 76—an act to provide for the police organization of Baltimore, employed by the United States—be taken up.

Mr. Fessenden said that the police now on duty would not be paid by the city authorities.

Mr. Pearce said that he wanted it understood that he objected to the bill because he held that the United States had no right to supersede the State or city authorities of Maryland or Baltimore, and the passage of the present* bill would cause additional irritation to the people of Baltimore.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

When Mr. Kennedy's name was called he said he saw no necessity for superseding the former police board, and thus explained why he voted "no."

The bill appropriates $100,000 for the payment of the military police, and species that not more than $30,000 shall be used for any one month, and is to be disbursed under the direction of the military officers having command of the Department of Maryland.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot—39.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Saulsbury—6.

Absent or not voting—13.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., offered the following resolution, on which Mr. Polk called for the yeas and nays, but Mr. Johnson agreed to the suggestion of Mr. Sumner to let the bill lie on the table.

Resolved, That the present civil war is forced on the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the constitutional government. In this emergency Congress, banishing all passion and all resentment, will only recollect their duty to the whole country. This war is not waged in any spirit of suppression or subjugation, or with any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the institutions of those States, but simply to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, leaving unimpaired the institutions of the States. So soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—*Wednesday, July 24th*, 1861. Mr. Brown offered the petition of William Schnauffer, for indemnity for damages done to his property on North Frederick street, by a mob on the 20th of April, amounting to $250—referred to the committee on claims. The ordinance to authorize the mayor and register to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000, to enable the water board to complete the water works, was passed. A message was received from the second branch proposing that when the council adjourns this evening, it adjourn *sine die*. The branch refused to concur therein. On motion of Mr. Yeisley, a message was sent to the second branch proposing that when the council adjourns to-morrow evening, it adjourn to the second Monday in September. The second branch refused to concur in the above. Mr. Bouldin called up the ordinance providing for the suspension of proceedings for the widening of Fayette street, until January 1, 1862, upon condition that the persons applying for said extension shall pay a sufficient amount upon their respective assessments to pay the commissioners and other expenses of the said opening, amounting to $1,500. The ordinance was amended by providing that the damages already paid shall be refunded to the parties paying them, or that they shall be allowed six per cent. interest on said payments, until January 1st, 1863—passed. The resolution from the second branch appropriating $1,000, to be expended under the direction of the mayor for the destruction of dogs in the city, was amended by reducing the appropriation to $500, and passed. Mr. Bouldin offered the petition of George Suter, janitor of the city hall, asking an increase of salary from $360 to $420 per year. Referred to the committee of ways and means.—The ordinance from the second branch providing for taking the sense of the voters of the city at the ensuing election for members of the first branch of the city council, upon the subject of granting permission to the City Passenger Railway Association to run their cars on the Sabbath day, was indefinitely postponed. The branch adjourned to meet on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Present Chas. J. Baker, Esq., president, and all the members.—On motion of Mr. Robb, a message was sent to the first branch proposing that the council when it adjourns this evening, it adjourn *sine die*. A report from the joint special committee, to which was referred the message of the mayor in relation to the condition of the city, with a memorial to the government of the United States, was received from the first branch and read. Mr. Robb opposed the adoption of the memorial for numerous reasons, the principal of which was that they ought not to go where derision has already been bestowed upon similar memorials. Mr. George also spoke against the sending of the memorial, although he said that he approved of every word in it; he thought that Congress was not the proper place to send it. Mr. Miller advocated the memorial, and spoke earnestly in favor of its passage. Mr. Baker, president, Mr. Dean in the chair, advocated the adoption of the memorial, as asking nothing but justice and right. The memorial was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Dean, Marden, Wilson, Alricks, Miller, Swindell and Higgins—8.

Nays—Messrs. George and Robb—2.

The proposition from this branch to adjourn *sine die* was returned from the first branch, non-concurred in; but with a proposition that on to-morrow evening, when they adjourned, they adjourn to the second of September at three o'clock. The message was rejected. An ordinance to authorize the mayor and register of the city to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000, for the use of the water board, was received from the first branch, read and passed. Adjourned.

Additional by the Arabia.

HALIFAX, July 24.—The *Arabia* sailed for Boston last evening.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on the 15th, the Duke of Newcastle said that no information had been received respecting the operations of the Morrill tariff, recently enforced, in reference to goods shipped to Portland for Canada.

On motion of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, all correspondence relative to reforms in Turkey, &c., was ordered to be produced.

In the House of Commons the Danish question was debated.

Lord John Russell said that Denmark was to make new propositions, which he hoped would have a satisfactory result.

France.

Judgment was given on the 11th in the affair of Mires and Solar. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. The other members of the Council of Caisse des Chemins de Fer were acquitted, but Count Simon was declared responsible for the losses of depositors.

France is said to have sent another note to Switzerland, asserting the right of French sovereignty over the Valley of Dappen, but declining to enter into any further discussion of the subject.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly 30,000,000f, and the increase in bills discounted is 45,000,000f. The Bourse is quiet but firm; Rentes 67f.85c.

The *Journal la Gironde*, of Bordeaux, had received first warning.

Advices from Lisbon say that Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clotilde, would sail from there on the 8th inst. for New York.

Denmark.

Rumors had been current that Denmark had issued a circular note, announcing that it had no intention to incorporate Schleswig with Denmark, but an official denial is published.

Russia.

The commercial pressure continues. The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7. Orders have been given for the issue of small silver and copper money to a large amount. Gold is not obtainable.

Accounts from the interior show that there are continued disturbances.

Turkey.

The Sultan had ordered the late Sultan's jewels and ornaments to be sold to pay his liabilities.—It is expected that this will cover all his liabilities.

Hassib Pasha, the Minister of the Civil List, had been dismissed.

The Latest, via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—It is reported that General Cialdini had been appointed Lieutenant of the King of Naples.

The Calcutta and China mails have reached Malta. Calcutta dates are on the 15th of June.

Accounts from the famine districts have improved. Copious rains had fallen.

Auckland advices of May 11, report that the natives are preparing for new hostilities, and a general native insurrection was anticipated.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

FOR ROTTERDAM—The fine fast sailing A 1 British bark CITY OF PETERSBOROUGH, Captain Jagg, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board at Corner's wharf, F. P., or to BROTHERS BONINGER, No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs. je 29

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED
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ap 25 tf

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Importers and Dealers in
HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC
SEGARS,
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ap 22 3m

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
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TOBACCO,
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ap 24 3m

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF
TOBACCO,
No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.
DAN'L J. WARWICK.
FRANK FRICK.
PHILIP A. BALL.
ap 22 d3m

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 d3m*

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

F. C. MARTIN. E. S. 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,
BALTIMORE
ap 24 tf

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE. Wo
Manufacturers of
Horse-powers, Threshers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Clod Crushers; Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters; Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, [illegible].
Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 d3m

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.
WM. T. MARKLAND, President.
m 13 td

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 6 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 6 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 5 30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4 30 P. M. and Frederick at 4 00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1 45 and 6 00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7 00 A. M., and 4 00 and 7 00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leave Baltimore at 4 00 and 8 30 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 00 P. M. On Sundays at 4 10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6 25 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 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 25 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.
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 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 carriages [illegible]. Her accommodations are large and comfortable, [illegible] and freight [illegible] 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:
[illegible]
ap 22

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HARPER, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed landings on the Potomac river.
Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap 22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. RICE, Captain.
P. S.—For Sassafras River 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 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.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—BLACK DIAMONDS.
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.
[illegible]
READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
[illegible]
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.
je 6

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,
	ROBERT ISRAEL.

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

FOR ROTTERDAM—The fine A 1 Bremen ship JOHANN SCHMIDT, Captain Schmidt, will have prompt despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, please apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, F. P., or to BROTHERS BONINGER, No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs. je 29

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL PAID UP $500,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860 .... $1,264,443 49
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.
The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.
HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
ap 22 16 Spear's wharf.

GILMOR MEREDITH,
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 49 Exchange Place,
BALTIMORE.
MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.
FIRE—
The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.
ap 22 d

LICENSED AGENCY.
SOLE AGENT OF THE
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
CAPITAL SURPLUS .... $335,000.
Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000
INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.
Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.
SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
WM. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.
Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. C. Mackenzie.
J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent, 29 Second street, Baltimore.
Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel G. Wyman, John P. Pleasants & Son, Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 25 3m

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.
JAMES HAZLITT & CO.
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BRANDIES, GINS, WINES,
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WAREHOUSES WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF,
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JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ap 22 d3m 32 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE.

LAMBERT GITTINGS & CO.,
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my 21 eolm* No. 58 BUCHANAN'S WHARF.

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OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, JULY 8th, 1861.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on demand.
jy 8 eolt GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.