Price of Subscription.

IN THE CITY, single copy, TWO CENTS; served by Carriers for Twelve Cents per week, payable to the carriers.

OUT OF THE CITY, single copy, THREE CENTS; one month, Fifty Cents; two months, One Dollar; four months, Two Dollars; six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY.

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.

One Square	one insertion		50
"	"	twice	75
"	"	three times	1.00
"	"	one week	1.50
"	"	two weeks	2.00
"	"	one month	4.00
"	"	three months	10.00
"	"	six months	15.00
"	"	one year	30.00

Six lines or less make a square. Contracts to be subject of special agreement. Marriage and Obituary notices, 25 cents.

Advertisements will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 81. Baltimore, Friday Evening, July 26, 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."

REBEL POETRY.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

TUNE—*Yankee Doodle.*

Butler and I went out from camp,
At Bethel to make battle,
And then the Southrons whipt us back,
Just like a drove of cattle.
Come throw your swords and muskets down,
You do not find them handy;
Although the Yankees cannot fight,
At running they're the dandy.

And then we got a monster gun,
Which gives us satisfaction;
For seven miles are just the space
That Yankees like in action.
Come throw your swords, &c.

Whenever we go out to fight
The Southrons give us lickings,
But then we strive to get revenge
By stealing all their chickens.
Come throw your swords, &c.

Old Butler stays in Fort Monroe
And listens to the firing,
And when his men have met defeat
He then goes out enquiring.
Come throw your swords, &c.

To say that Butler will not fight
Is certainly no scandal,
For not a trophy he has gained
Except an old pump-handle.
Come throw your swords, &c.

CHARGE OF THE NIGHT BRIGADE.

[*Republished by special request.*]

At three o'clock—three o'clock—
Three o'clock, onward!
All in the silent street,
Strode the twelve hundred.
"Forward the Night Brigade,"
"March to Kane's house," he said.
On through the silent streets,
Strode the twelve hundred.

"Forward the Night Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the Yankees knew
Some one had blundered;
Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to go and try,
To catch *one* man, on the sly:
Gallant twelve hundred!

Houses to the right of them,
Houses to the left of them;
(Some were "to let" of them,)
While the men wondered,
Whether if shot and shell
From the roofs of them fell,
Some would not go to —— well
Where there'd be hot work a spell,
For the twelve hundred.

Flashed all their bay'nets bare,
Flashed in the gas-lit air,
Whom did they hope to scare
Marching at dead of night?
All the town slumbered,
Plunged in the depths of sleep
None did a vigil keep;
All the poor Pelicans
Grabbed ere they had a peep,
Over-powered, outnumbered—
Straight up St. Paul street
Strode the twelve hundred.

Houses to the right of them,
Houses to the left of them,
(Law books in some of them,)
Still they marched onward;
Straight to the house of Kane,
Straight on, (the way was plain,)
Seized him with might and main,
As if the "mark of Cain"
Was on him—so back again
Strode the twelve hundred.

When can their glory fade?
Oh! the wild charge they made!
All the town wondered,
Honor the charge they made?
No, sir! for I'm afraid
They can't *prove* the charge they made:
"Took in" twelve hundred.

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

Mr. Foster, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for the suppression of rebellion and resistance against the laws of the United States, reported it back without amendment.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported (House bill 69) an act to indemnify the States against expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States.

Mr. Simmons, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the House bill to provide increased revenue to pay the interest on public debts, and for other purposes, reported a substitute.

Mr. Simmons charged upon the press of the North the cause of the precipitancy of the engagement at Bull Run.

Mr. Hale said he was entirely independent of the newspapers, that they might control the army, but they could not control the Congress, and he objected that newspapers should name the time of adjournment.

The bill and substitute were postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Grimes moved that the Senate reconsider the bill in relation to the construction of iron-clad vessels or batteries, which had been previously laid upon the table.

The Senate refused to reconsider.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, asked that the resolution offered by him yesterday be taken up.

Mr. Polk offered the following: That the resolution be amended so that it will read—"the present civil war has been brought upon the country by the disunionists of the Northern and Southern States."

Mr. Polk called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Collamer asked whether the Senator from Missouri knew of any disunionists in the Northern States.

Mr. Polk answered that he believed that there were, as was shown by the meetings of those men on the 4th of July last.

Mr. Rice, when his name was called, said he hoped the Senate would not ask him to vote on the question.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Johnson, of Mo, Kennedy, Polk, Saulsbury—4.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Clarke, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, of Tennessee, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson—33.

Absent, 11. Not voting, 1.

Mr. Trumbull said he wanted to allude to the phraseology of the resolution. He said he did not want it placed on the record of the country that the rebels "are in arms around the Capital." He said he hoped that portion of the resolution which stated that the war was "not for the subjugation of States" would be stricken out. *He said the war was for their entire subjugation.*

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., hoped the resolution would not be altered.

Mr. Collamer said he would like to substitute "in arms against the Government," and not "around the Capital."

Mr. Johnson accepted the amendment.

Mr. Harris said he was in favor of the resolution as originally reported. He hoped the Southerners would be conquered and subjugated, though it was not the purpose of the war. If slavery should in the end be abolished, he would not shed a tear; but it was not the object of the war.

Mr. Fessenden asked that words, "in revolt against the constitutional government" be used instead of those incorporated already in the resolution.

Mr. Kennedy said that the war was caused by the refusal of the majority party, who refuse to accept conciliatory measures. If they had adopted a different course the present deplorable condition of the country would not exist. He said he would vote for the resolution, but protested against the words which attributed the cause of the war to the disunionists of the South.

Mr. Trumbull said, as the resolution was untrue, he should vote in the negative.

Mr. Breckinridge said he could not vote for the resolution; that he did not agree with the sentiments incorporated in it. He said there had been errors on both sides, but it might have been settled last winter; that the majority of the national Legislature had refused to listen to any peace propositions, and that their course had done more to bring about civil war than any thing else; that the firing on the *Star of the West* and the capture of Sumter did not justify the President in throwing the whole coutry into this nefarous war. That after the primary movement of South Carolina they were willing to listen to honorable mediation. He thought the gentlemen in the majority at the last session of Congress were deeply responsible for the war, that the President of the United States was as much responsible; that the Senate is influenced by passions of resentment; that the legislature of the country was in favor of subjugation, and unless the South threw down their arms there will be no talk of peace. But it was useless to speak to them of mediation as it would be to speak to the wind. That the war was being carried on not only with the intent of subjugation, but in the spirit of extermination.

He said that quinine and other medical stores were cut off from loyalists and disunionists in the South alike; and that the proposition to liberate slaves "aiding or promoting the rebellion" applied, by the act of Executive usurpation, to those employed in raising the produce of the South.—That the constitution had been deliberately trampled under foot and flagrantly violated; that the war, in its inception, was in derogation of the constitution.

If, said Mr. B., the war continues twelve months, the equality, dignity and rights of States and individuals will be destroyed, and constitutional liberty will cease to exist on this continent. The result will be, that one portion or the other must be conquered, with loss on one side as great as the other.

Mr. B. said that he was aware that he stood almost alone in his opinions, but they were his opinions, and in his place he had a right to utter them.

The day is not yet, but is nigh, when a terrible accountability must be given to the people for the results of this unnecessary, cruel and vindictive war. Peace is what we want, and all we want. I will not continue further, I merely arose to give a few reasons why I could not vote for the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he thanked God that the honorable Senator of Kentucky did not speak the sentiments of his State. That Kentucky and Ohio were side by side—were friends; that if the Senator from Kentucky was the voice of his State, Ohio and Kentucky would be enemies, whereas they are not. He alluded to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, a day or two ago, concerning the emancipation of slaves promoting the rebellion. He said those only were intended who were engaged actively in erecting barricades, etc. He said the constitution was the only compromise. *That the South must be subjugated;* when it is accomplished the war will cease.

Mr. Breckinridge announced that the Senator from Ohio had only alluded to one of the points he had set forth—that of the liberation of slaves—and that inasmuch as the President had prevented, by usurpation of power, the sending of food and medicine—necessaries to the old, feeble, sick women and children, loyal and disloyal alike—the slaves who worked to raise food and procure necessaries were included in the amendment of Mr. Trumbull. He said that his arguments are answered by the Senators on the other side by rhetoric and declamation. That he (Mr. B.) stood as firmly on the constitution as any one, and he had given his reasons why many official acts were unconstitutional—he had thrown down the gauntlet, but no one had dared take it up. The Senator from Ohio says I do not represent the sentiments of the people of Kentucky. I think I do. I express my opinion as my conscience dictates, and as the people of Kentucky, I think, believe. If the people of Kentucky choose to support the government in this unnatural war—if they choose to go into this terrible strife with all their energies—I will acquiesce in sadness and in tears, but will not consent to occupy a seat on this floor. The Senator from Ohio is for war. I, as a Kentuckian and philanthropist, am opposed to the war.

Mr. Doolittle charged upon the friends of the Senator of Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) that the breaking up of the Charleston convention was done with the intention of carrying out the ideas of secession.

Mr. Breckinridge said similar personal allusions had been made by the opposite party since the commencement of the session; but they never attempt to meet argument with argument. It is, said he, to say the least of it, a poor sally to try to make a weak point by alluding in a personal manner to an individual. Those who know me best, know that ever since I knew what the constitution and the country was, that I never did utter a word or cherish a thought in opposition to that constitution or that country.

The vote was taken on the resolution, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clarke, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Mo., Polk, Powell, Saulsbury and Trumbull—6.

Absent or not voting—15.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens from the committee on ways and means, reported back the bill authorizing a national loan, with Senate amendments.

Mr. Stevens, in explanation of the bill as presented, said that the amendment of the Senate was to remove the restriction in the original bill limiting the minimum issue of treasury notes to ten dollars, and to leave it within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes below that sum, and to increase the rates of interest upon such notes to 9 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This amendment, Mr. Stevens contended, was rendered absolutely necessary by the pressing necessities of the Government. The demands upon the treasury amounted to nearly $1,000,000 a day and at the present rate of interest loans could not be negotiated with sufficient promptitude to meet these wants.

After several amendments looking to a diminution of the rate of interest had been rejected, the amendment proposed by the Senate was adopted by the close vote of yeas 61, nays 60.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to call up the House bill, adopted yesterday, appropriating $100,000 for the payment of the federal police force of Baltimore, and returned from the Senate with an amendment appropriating $40,000 to facilitate the coinage of $1 gold pieces, and $5,000 for the purchase of flag signals.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to the introduction of the bill at this period; when,

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the amendment being favorably reported upon was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Colfax in the chair,) and entered upon the consideration of the bill for laying an annual direct tax of $30,000,000, and for internal duties, and limited the debate to five minutes.

Mr. Stevens offered to amend the sixth section so as to lay a direct tax "on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, and dwelling houses *and slaves*, which several articles *and slaves, &c., &c.*

Mr. Lovejoy was opposed to the use of the word "slaves" in the amendment, and expressed the utmost surprise at its introduction in connection with a tax by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It was in fact urging upon this House the recognition of slaves as property.

Mr. Stevens contended that the effect of the amendment would not be as stated by Mr. Lovejoy. The proposed tax upon slaves was in fact a capitation tax upon persons.

Mr. Lovejoy desired to know why it was, then, they had been called "slaves" instead of "persons." He was opposed to taxing them at all; but if taxed as property they must be protected as property. He would not, therefore, vote for the amendment.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, favored the amendment, not only because the tax upon slaves was authorized by the constitution, but because they were the chief articles of taxation in the rebel States.

Mr. Lovejoy renewed his objections to the amendment, and expressed his surprise that his friends should tolerate for an instant the idea of property in human beings.

Mr. Stevens argued that the introduction of the word "and" in the amendment sufficiently distinguished slaves from property.

Mr. Lovejoy.—Suppose you say "and horses," will that distinguish horses from property? No. They are human beings, and sha'n't, with my consent, be taxed as property.

Mr. Burnett.—The gentleman says he is opposed to taxing negroes as property. Will he explain how he would tax them, then?

Mr. Lovejoy.—Why, if taxed at all, they should be taxed as all other persons may be. But I'm opposed to taxing them at all.

Mr. Burnett.—Then I understand the gentleman to deny that they are property anywhere, or that they can be taxed as such?

Mr. Lovejoy.—Yes. I know they are held as property, but I recognize the fact just as I recognize the existence of any crime.

Mr. Burnett.—If he denies they are to be regarded as property, does he hold that they should be represented here as persons upon terms of equality with citizens?

Mr. Lovejoy said the constitution provided for representation here, and that under its provisions slaves could not be represented in Congress.

Mr. Morrill, interposing, moved that further debate on the bill be limited to one *minute.*

The motion was not adopted.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, moved, as a substitute for the amendment, that the tax be laid upon "all property and estates." Negatived.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, moved to amend the amendment by adding "and horses," and said if a tax must be imposed, let it be laid upon that species of property for which the South is responsible. This bill, according to its terms, will not go into operation until January next. What need this indecorous haste, then? Why not leave to the next Congress the task of dealing with a subject the most intricate and delicate which has ever commanded the attention of legislators? Let this important act be fully matured and carefully dealt with, instead of forcing it upon the House under the operation of the "previous question," and a limit of five minutes to the debate.

Mr. Wickliffe's time having expired, Mr. Burnett rose to obtain the floor, when the former said he would yield to his colleague, who has had so few opportunities of addressing the House.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Burnett replied that he thought his venerable colleague would live to regret that he had not better improved his opportunities of counseling this House.

He expressed some surprise that gentlemen, members of this House, who were loudest in expression of a determination to prosecute this war to a successful termination, should be so extremely sensitive to every allusion to the only means by which the war could be carried on.

It was of no use for the advocates of the war to be tender-footed upon the subject of direct taxation. It was the only means by which the administration could be sustained in its policy and the credit of the country upheld.

Mr. Roscoe Conklin, of New York, was opposed to the principles of the bill, which he termed a gigantic and onerous scheme of taxation, which would fall with heaviest effect upon the agricultural districts, and pronounced it to be replete with grave errors. He proposed, as a substitute, a tax upon incomes. Negatived.

Mr. Calvert, of Md., agreed with the gentleman who preceded him, that the object of the bill was to tax heaviest the agricultural interests of the country! He was willing for anything to carry on to a successful termination this war; but he desired the tax to fall alike upon every species of property. He held that the issue of Treasury notes would be found insufficient for the purposes of the government, and that a direct tax was necessary. Such a measure would not be half as odious as the present rebellion, nor did he think it all odious. On the contrary, it was by far the most just system of taxation. Under this system the little State of Maryland had nearly paid off an enormous State debt, and had not felt it to be either odious or onerous. He offered an amendment, which was negatived.

After further debate, the amendment proposed by Mr. Stevens was adopted—yeas 60, nays 25, when the committee arose, without coming to any conclusion on the bill.

Mr. Blair, from the committee of conference, reported back the bill providing for the increase of the military establishment of the United States, recommending that the House recede from its amendment, and adopt that of the Senate, which was to attach the proposed 11 new regiments to the regular service, instead of filling them up with volunteers. The bill was passed.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The two branches of Congress have compromised their disagreeing amendments to the bill for the increase of the military establishment. The Senate had provided for an augmentation to the extent of eleven regiments, of 23,000 men, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive. This the House altered to a volunteer force, but through the joint committee of conference receded from its amendment and agreed to the Senate bill, with a proviso that the army which is thus made to consist of 40,000, shall be reduced to 25,000 men at the end of the war, without further legislation. All the officers of the regular army who may be assigned to duty in the new regiments, are, on the latter being disbanded, to return to their former regiments, with the pay and promotion to which they shall be entitled. Both Houses have finally concurred in the report of the Conference Committee. From what can be ascertained, it is by no means certain that the Senate will consent to all the appointments for these new regiments.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.
Manufacturers of

Horsepowers	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
Thrashers,	Corn Stalk Cutters,	Lime Spreaders,
Wheat Fans,	Corn Shellers	Wheel Barrows,
Corn and Cob Mills,	Ploughs,	Canal Barrows,
Hay Presses,	Cultivators,	
Clod Crushers,	Cotton Planters,	

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 11th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.
my 15 t23 WM. T. MARKLAND, President

FOR ROTTERDAM—The line 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,
je 29 No. 20 South Charles st., up stairs.

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, Machinists and Dyers.
36 *S. Charles Street.*
ap 22 d3m

FURNITURE, &c.

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 d3m

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

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 20
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

HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building,
je 4 Baltimore

CORTLAN & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,
BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,
DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,
Family and Fancy Hardware,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,
MARBLE BUILDING.
je 25 1m

MARBLE WORKS.

HUGH SISSON,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
Cor. North and Monument Sts.,
BALTIMORE,
Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Tiles for Floors, Garden Statuary, &c.
Foreign and Domestic MARBLE furnished the trade at low rates. ap 22 tf

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*

F. W. RODEWALD. S. W. SINDALL.
RODEWALD & SINDALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP, STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB. SODA, AND GROCERS' DRUGS GENERALLY.
ap 22 3m 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore.

WELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR—
We have on hand a small lot of WELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR, of unsurpassed quality, for sale at manufacturer's prices.
C. D. HINKS & CO.
jy 15 m&w2t* No. 41 South Howard st., near Lombard.

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 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 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 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 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 5.45 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 10.50 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.

je 4 tf

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Harran, 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 12½ o'clock. ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN 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,
ap 22 Commerce street Wharf.

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

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861. [illegible] the City Council [illegible] of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, [illegible] I shall be compelled to advertise the [illegible] which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.
jy 13 2t JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS,
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.
Criticized by conservative presses, North and South, as the *best book* ever published on the Society of the South.
Four Hundred Copies subscribed for by Southern Members of Congress.
READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and acerbity, and, in truth, contains sketches that are amongst the most catholic, and [illegible] and genial we ever had occasion to peruse. * * * If [illegible] how loving, how tender and sympathetic the author is in delineations we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.—*New York News.*
Rabid abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*
Defending "the institution" more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.—*De Bow's Review.*
Must have effected much good in free labor regions. It will be read with interest at the South also.—*Mobile Register.*
The author is sometimes a philosopher, sometimes a poet, and in every character readable.—*New Yorker.*
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and untested style.—*Baltimore Sun.*
The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at 38 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by
HENRY TAYLOR,
je 6 eo3t* Sun Iron Building.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 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.
je 27 eo6t T. R. RUTTER, Cashier.

HENRY F. ALBERTI. HENRY AD. BRIDGE.
H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
Nos. 6 and 8 SOUTH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORE ST.
ap 22 d3m

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,
22 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.
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 d3m

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

UMBAUGH'S
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
4 AND 5 JARVIS BUILDINGS,
CORNER NORTH AND BALTIMORE STS.,
Baltimore, Maryland.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR ALL THE LEADING
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Subscriptions and orders received for one or one thousand copies of "THE SOUTH," and sent to any part of the city and country by reliable carriers and agents. ap 24

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

P. MALCOM & CO.,
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO.
WAREHOUSES: WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF,
ap 22 d1m Opposite Corn Exchange, Baltimore.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ap 22 d3m 52 COMMERCE ST. BALTIMORE.

LAMBERT GITTINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
my 21 eodm* No. 58 BUCHANAN'S WHARF.

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	[illegible]
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER. A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble	$1 25
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS. By Oliver Wendell Holmes	1 25
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE. By Winthrop Sargeant	1 [illegible]
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. SEVERAL EDITIONS.	
Cheap edition—4 vols, complete in one	1 25
do do 5 vols, 12mo	2 00
Large edition, fine paper and large type, 5 vols	5 00
HOPES AND FEARS. By Mrs Young	80
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,
ap 22 tf Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

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 9 eo6t GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.