Vol. 1. No. 84.

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 Southern Project in Paris. Appeal from their Commissioners to the French Government.

was declared dissolved, the official warrant of Mr. King, as Commissioner to Great Britain, France

are to far misinterpreted as to place in doubt the | that the producing countries will consume a quan-South."

to make it their master, but only their representa- of the South, the writer says: tive. They conferred upon it certain fully specified powers, and delegated it to discharge certain thanks to the prohibitory system and the fiscal sonal hostility to slavery, rejoices at England's clearly defined functions. There the delegation ends. When the thirteen English colonies of North America declared their independence, to the commercial and manufacturing countries says it sets at rest the question of compromise, depence they were governed by the Articles of all intercourse? respect modified this state of things. In 1787, every effort to prove that the Southern Confed- sage, and say it is very uneatisfactory. In this assembly, in which each State had one voice, the constitution of 1787 was adopted, and afterwards ratified, successively, by the and specified powers, leaving and admitting to cach State all the powers not specified in the text

other questions of a still more vital importance have arisen, which the Northern States have craftly employed to ensure the triumph of their projects.

and impose a customs legislation, based upon tariffs protective and often prohibitory. Turning to the commercial aspect of the subject, Mr. King says: European nations, long accustomed to consider the city of New York as the great commercial mart of the United States, still believe that the prosperity of the American Union depend exclusively upon the wealth and commercial prosperity of the Northern States. Nothing is more false; and present political circumstances require from us, not only in the interest of the South, but still more is that of the great commercial and manutacturing Powers of Europe, to clearly point out the cases which have produced this accumulation of riches, and to distinctly establish the origin of this marvellous prosperity of the Northern States.

Foreign shipping, completely excluded (from the coasting trade, was saddled with tonage duties. The development of the marine of the Northern States constantly demanded more sailors, and high premiums were given to those en-

tariffs voted by successive Congresses, down to ! 1828, the fiscal law of which year "so outrageously violated the principles of taxation fixed by the constitution, and the justice due the Southern States, and the latter offered a resistance whose a vigor threatened the existence of the government , itself. This resistance gave birth to the tariff of) 1833, so well known under the name of the "Compromise tariff," which the States of the North were obliged to concede to the South, to a indeed, satisfy the South, but it excited in the be revenged, and have sought a return to the of economy is at the bottom of every agitation. It has never ceased to occupy a first position, and has, at last, ended in that separation which it was on the point of causing thirty years ago.

tariff was passed the moment the cotton States had left the Union. 1840, when they were to be reduced to twenty lation, to be executed, if necessary, by force.-

Evening, July 30, 1861.

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TRAINS NORTH. Mail of E.M. A. M. Kaprene at 3.30 P. M. The 2.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trainon the Western Maryland Railread; at Hanever Junction with Hanover and Orseyoburg Railroads; M York with York and Wrighteville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Fennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Labourn Valley Railroad to NEW YORK DIRECT: at Northumberland with L. & B. Rall read for Eingere and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Eric Ratirons for all parts of Northern Propertyante and New York. The 3.20 P. M. train makes all the above connections except lianever Hallmad, Wrightertlie Railmad, and the Lebance Valley Eastrond. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the

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leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Gration and Parkersburg, take the P.LS A. M. and S.W P. M. train from Balti-THE PREDERICE TRAIN leaves Baltimore at AMP. M. and Fraderick at 4 W A. M. THE PLLICUTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at A. M., and I:45 and \$40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7:40 A. M., and 4 (0) and 7.00 P. M. FUR WARRINGTON AND THE SOUTH Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.36 A. M., and 2.10 and 2:00 P. M. On Sandays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 4.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 8.45 F. M. On Sandays at 2.45 F. and the second and third from Washington connect with trains

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Chandra Station, or at the Ticket W. P. RXITH, Master of Transportation. L. M. (70LE, General Ticket Agent. WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE

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EXPERSE TRAIN at 415 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.65 A. M.; ETRNING MAIL M 4.45 P. X ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays. A Freight Trate, with Passrager Car attached, leaves at \$.00 P. M., stopping at all Mattons between Baltimore and Havre do From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at & L. A. M. II.M DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR BALISBURY AND INTRE-MEDIATE POINTS. By leaving to 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9 66 A. M. train, daily (except Number) for Milford, Halisbery

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Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Haltimore, interested in the trade, and by mer-Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck and other live stock. Curriages of all sizes can be taken on Her staterousen and herch accommodations are large and commodiors, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight built she has no superior on the waters of the Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by E J CAPRON & ('O., Bowly's wasrt. and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M. For further information and Elant Remigt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to R. J. CAPRON & CU., Agents,

No. 97 Bowly's mhart, Baltmore. F. RLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va. NOTICE—CHANGE OF DAYS TO RODEWALD & SINDALL, The summers GEORGE WEEKS and MART WASHING-TUN will beave Baltimore for the Patezent River on the follow-Maturday, 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 Haturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Hallimore. The Salurday best will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Bruedict, leaving Benedict beturds; morning at 6 o'clock for The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the

departure of the Bunta. ..\$1.00. Meals extra-Passage to Patuzent River ... Pair Haven. SOUTH RIVERS - Stramer CECIL leaves Light suret wharf on every WEDNERDAY and NATURDAY MURNING, at 9 o'clock, reteraing Thursday and Mondayleaving South River at I o'cloth and West River at 90'cloth WM. T. RICK, Capula. P. S .- For Samufras River every Tuesday and Friday moraing at In clock, returning same thy, leaving theorgetown w

River, also at Fair Haven and Plam Point, going and returning.

Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXAN-MAC RIVER LANDINGS. The Stramer COLUMBIA, Captus James Harren, will leave Commerce acreet what on NATUNDAY AFTERNOON at fout o'clock, supposing at her accustomed Landings on the Potomar Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock or CHAS WORTHINGTON, Agent.

KNOWLLE. MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD. The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have form ed a consection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Gonza will be forwarded to all points on the double course Railrouds with great expedition, at raise as low as any other route For rates and other information apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS 164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. CHOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay du ties after this date. Throkes, sworn to by consumors, must accompany all Good THE ADAMS KAPEKSSON and Purkages. Baltimore, March 30, 1-61.

TUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June Us 241, 1-61 -At an election held on Tuesday, ISch instant, for Twenty five Directors to manage the afatrs of the Bank for the howing gentlemen were elected enauing twelve mouths, the NATHAN PUSEY. GEORGE BARTLETT ROBERT A DOBBIN. CHARLES M. KEYFER. WILLIAM HOOPER. JESSE HUNT. ASA NKKUHAM. "JAMES BARVET. WILIJAM R PENNIMAN WILLIAM A HACK J. MASON CAMPBRUL. WILLIAM DRVRIKS CHARLES D SLINGLUFF HENRY RIEMAN. Velisha H. Perkins. ious cusiiiso HENRY K LOUDERMAN AARON FENTON. JOSEPH TAYLOR JOHN COATES LALEXANDER KIRKLAND FRANCIS BURNS. ALFRED JENKINS.

TOBN W. WALKER. J. ROBERT ISHARL At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Keq. was recliered President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Trea-THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber L bath obtained from the Orthans Court of Bultimore elty.

letters tentamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSHANE, late said city, decement. All persons having claims against the said. entate, are hereon wartied to exhibit the same, with the some bern ; thereof, properly authenticated, to the aubwriter, on or before the 19th day of January, 1862, they may other wise, by law, excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indeliced to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. this en under my band this 19th day of July, Bell HARRIET ANN DUNHANG. 33 20 Lands

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB, writher has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city and State of Maryland letters testamentary upon the COLUMN OF JUNETH MADERNHAULER, late of said city. persons having claims against said Estate, are bereby warned to exhibit the mine, with the nouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FERRUARY 1wil They may otherwise by Law he excluded from all hencius of said Ketate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested. i to make immediate cas ment Given under my hand this lith day of July, 1861

HIRAM GREENTREE, Admir. E R. APRAGUE, AMOTHEY. Jy 11 law41* WHITMAN A CU. No. 63 KECHANGE PLACE, PALTIMORE, MP. Hanufariurers of i filtum Culbert, Corn Stalk Cutters. Lime Spreaders, Thrankett Corp Marilers Wheat fans, Camil Barriers. Caluraura. Coulos Planters,

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RECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA. Criticized by conservative presses, North and Houth, as "the best book" ever published on the horsety of the Houth. Four Hundred Copies subscribed for by Southern Members of READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and acceptity, and, in ruth, contains sketches that are amongst the most catholic, and tolerant and genial we ever had occasion to peruse. How approximite, how loving, how tender and sympathetic th author to in delineations we will let a few extracts show - New No many jewels in their way-black by the subject, but belllimitly lighteness in h. It is a fittle mine full of promised dismanda .- New York News. Rabid abilitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this buck - New York H-ruld Defending "the institution" more than all argument from the name alts of ignorance or prejudice -- De Bose's Review.

Must have effected much good in free latur regions. It will be read with interest at the Fouth also - Modele Register The author is sometimes a chilosopher, sometimes a poet, and in every character rendable .- New Yorker. An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffeeted style .- Buildinger Sun a.F.The remainder of the very large edition of this remarks. the book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the Boath, by direction of the author, at 35 cents a volume, (the Dublisher's price in New York being 15 cents) HENRY TATIOR. Nan Iron Building.

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. In this day dissolved by mutual consent. Gho. W. NAVY and KDWARD HTATT are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in winding up the afairs of the same E M. FEATHERSTON. GEORGE W. NATT. ROWARD HYATT July 1, 4%1-jy 133:

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No. 41 Mouth Howard street, near Louistand. LARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTI-MORE, Jens 27, 140 -The President and Directors bave declared a dividend of FOUR PERCENT on the capital strek, I for the last six months, payable on and after the inh July -Transfer tembs closed until the lat July

ATTELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR-We have on hand a small for of WELCHES FAMILY FIANCE, of unsurpassed quality, for sale at manufacturer's pri - C. D. HINKS & CO. ly 15 mawn. No. 41 South Howard et., near Lombard I RVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL I COUNTY, MU.—The SCHREER SEPTION Of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, Instead of May 16th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are extractly requested to have the

rhildren presented promptly at that time. VOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE L'V BALTINORE, July 13, 1961,-As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Payette street. and in order to prevent any manapprehension as to the result. notice is hereby given to all implies interested, that under the exbeing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the accessments remain impaid, for sale, on WEDNES-DAY, July 17th, 1961. UTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALLINORS, July Takh, 1961 SOTICE -The discount allowed for the reconcil mayment of ("ty Taxes will come (under present rates) after THURSDAY, August the let. All persons withing to avail the sunstream the advantages of the ordinances, are respectfully

called on to make payment before that date. W. BENNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

28 AFP 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET FUR RUTTERDAN-The fine fast sailing A. I British bert CITY OF PRIERRBOROGUH, Cap als Jack, will have quick dequateh for the above purt. For reight of passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, at Corner's Wharf, F. P., or to BROTHERS BOXINGER

No. 20 South Charles st., up stairs.

Advertiser. King, Commissioner of the State of Georgia, to) which brief allusion was made in my letter of Tuesday last. I learn, moreover, that this important pamphlet has been in print nearly a month, and though its circulation ecems to have been confined to the high functionaries of the French government, the members of the corps diplomatique, and individuals favorable to the Confederate cause it is at least probable that some knowledge of its publication has hitherto reached the United States. in this latter fact, however. I am by no means certain; and, pursuing the course which appears most proper under the circumstances, I translate the salient features of the letter, which, in the ardor and great enthusiasm when President Line adjustment of the existing national difficulties. French covers twenty-six pumphlet pages, and is followed by a series of considerations on the "neecceity of cetablishing, at as early a period as possible, a direct line of transatlantic steamers letween France and the Confederate States of America"—the whole terminating with an appengia joined the Union, the law by which the connection between Georgia and the federal Union

and Belgium, and the Commissioner's instructions from Governor Brown.

The States created the federal government, not

of the Constitution itself. Some of the States waited three years before entering the Union. Georgia berrelf allowed a certain period to elapse before accepting the federal government." When Georgia finally did ratify the Constitution, January 2, 1788, Mr. King maintains that her people did not abrogate the right which it then possessed and has never lost, "to leave the Union as it entered it, by a vote of the people legally expressed in the exercise of its sovereignty." Such is the law. How has it been l interpreted? The Northern States have persistently attempted to give to the Constitution an illegal extension, and to the executive power the character, in some sort, of an unlimited power. In thus acting for the benefit of their commerce and manufactures, they did not hesitate to wittingly exaggerate the meaning of the Constitution, to the detriment of the Southern States, a producing and agricultural country, which they has been going on for thirty years, during which

sacrificed to their selfish policy. This struggle l'assed.

These causes, plainly indicated, will prove to European nations how easy it would be for them to assume towards the agricultural States of the South the commercial and financial position of which the North has been in possession up to the presen A soil infertile in its nature, and an unfa vorable climate, limiting the agricultural production to the necessities of local consumption, first urged the Northern States to seek fortune in commerce and industry. They started, in the very beginning, by seeking the protection of the gov-

gaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries, under the prefert that it was necessary to create a reserve ; portance, and renewed his objection. for the coast defence. Mr. King then gives an account of the rise of ! manufactures in New England, with the first |

calm the irritation. The compromise of 1833 did.) Northern States a resentment which has never been extinguished. They have always desired to age. system of high protective duties. This question Fessenden, but they were ordered to be printed. prior were needed to establish that the financial question dominates all others, it would suffice to point out the precipitation with which the Morrill [passed.

"The compromise of 1833 provided that the ton's bill levying a direct tax for the support of custom duties should annually decrease until the war, per cent. ad valorem. But in 1842 the protective of a free Government depended upon the vigorous system was again restored; the duties diminished prosecution of this war, and that the war could to thirty per cent, ad valorem in 1846, to descend only be continued by the adoption of such meato twenty-four per cent. in 1857. From that time sures as this bill, one which would meet the neforward the protectionists sought to ally them- ressities of the Government. selves with all the factions of the country. To obtain possession of the government they offered than a just proportion of the expenses of the Gove sire to be rightly informed. farms to the German and Irish emigrants, and ernment; that it was by the tariff rendered tribuproposed to give to everybody. The election of tary to the East; yet the present was not the time Mr. Lincoln finally demonstrated to the South for the former section to assert its power, and unthat an understanding existed between the North- til then he was willing, by his support of the bill, ern States to carry on against the South a war of to aid the Government in this critical period of opinion, soon to be followed by oppressive legis- its existence.

of the struggle, the Southern States withdrew | rill, of Vermont, who thought the increase of revefrom the Union." Mr King next examines the resources of the North and South at length, drawing conclusions favorable to the latter, and adds:

An attentive examination of the different official an aye and pay rote; ayes 77, nays 60. The bill as census returns proves that the Northern States | amended was then passed. owe their commercial and industrial prosperity to Mr. Stevens reported from the Committee on the agriculture of the South. In 1790, the total | Ways and Means a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 exportations of the United States only amounted | for the purchase of arms for the use of the Governto \$19,666,101. In 1859 they were \$278,392,080, | ment, which was passed. in which cotton, tobacco and rice figured for Also Senate bill for the appointment of a Board \$255,716,100. • • • The secession of the | to reduce and equalize the compensation of all of-Southern States destroyed at one blow the com- | ficers in the service of the Government, and to remercial and financial relations, as well as the po- | port at the next session. Passed. litical connection which bound them to the States | Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution declaring

Paris Correspondence (July 12) of the Newark of the North. The manufacturers of the North, that although certain States of the Confederacy hitherto protected by a high tariff, will, bereafter, were violently resisting the authority of the Gov-I have obtained a copy of the "Letter to the if admitted to the Southern market, be obliged to ernment, yet in accordance with the rules of civil-Minister of Commerce, by the Hon. T. Butler pay the same duties as European goods. Hereaf- ized warfare, and with the spirit of our instituter, the North, unprotected by high tonnage du- tions, the door should be left open for the peacesties, will no longer enjoy the exclusive monopoly | the return of such States as should manifest a deof the Southern coasting trade. The intercourse sire to resume their allegiance, and proposing the of the Southern States with Europe, beretofore appointment of a Peace Commission of one from obliged to take the way of New York, will be ac- | each State to report such amendments to the Concomplished directly. Commerce will be incressed stitution of the United States as should tend to erto monopolized by the States of the North, Hons. Edward Everett, Franklin Pierce, Millard they have clearly comprehended that the secression | and Reverdy Johnson, a Commission, to meet at | of the Southern States would deprive them of the | Louisville in September next an equal number of

> coln's proposed war measures. Mr. King devotes some space to the examination

of the question of the cotton supply, from which I cite the following paragraph: The slave population increases 4 per cent. per annum, or 100 per cent, in tweney-five years, or dix, containing copies of the law by which Geor- 10 per cent. in ten years; which, on the total populat-on, will give us an increase of 1,166,013, or 774,328 working hands: that is to ray, an excess |

of 211,828 laborers over the number necessary for | the harvest of 1859-4,500,000 bales. Mr. King says that the "planters of the cotton States look without uncasiness upon the efforts | In his letter to the Minister of Commerce, Mr. | which are being made to introduce and develope King begins by offering some explanations rela- the culture of cotton in Asia, Africa, Australia tive to the fundamental bases of the Union, its and South America. If the attempts of the Manformation and the mode of action, "which he chester Cotton Supply Association should by says, do not seem to be understood in Europe, and crowned with auccess, the simple result will be

right of separation possessed by the States of the tity of manufactured goods equal to the value o the cotton grown and exported.'

After further details relative to the productions operations of the federal government, has hither- | neutrality. to been monopolized by the North, is now offered | The Daily News eulogizes the message, and

contains 1,284,000 men, between the ages of terminate the alliance between England and eighteen and forty-five years, capable of bearing | France. He did not believe that the Italian govdifferent States. It contains only certain limited arms. These figures suffice to prove to European ernment contemplates such an act. Powers that the Confederacy of the South is able

to maintain its independence against all the armies which the North can send to attack it. Mr. King's letter concludes with a request to the Minister to submit it to the Emperor. in London in the original language. The portions above given I have translated from the i

French pamphlet.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONCRESS. Katra Bessiem. SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Mr. Ten Eyck, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill | Juli

to all employees of the Government. Mr. King objected to its consideration. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores. Mr. Saulabury offered a resolution that the Sec-

retary of War be required to inform the Senate whether any arms or munition of war have been sent into the State of Delaware since the 1st inst., and upon whose application. Mr. King withdrawing his objection to the bill

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of the Board of Police of Baltimore, and also a memorial of the Mayor and citizens in relation to the same subject, reported that the committee desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the Mr. Trumbull said they deemed that Congressional legislation was not practicable in the matter.

Mr. Bayard submitted an amendment to the motion of Mr. Trumbull, in the shape of a resolution granting to the memorialists all their State rights, and requiring Marshal Kane to be either delivered up to the civil authorities or be discharged from custody. Mr. Bayard said he used no language of censure to the majority of the committee, but said in the tendency; quotations barely maintained. Provi-

He said that the law of Maryland in relation to the police ought to be respected, and the Marshal close at 894a891 for money and 894a891 for ought to be delivered to the civil authorities where | account a charge could be made against him, or be re-Mr. Trumbull .- am not familiar with parlia-

mentary rules, but think it questionable that my motion may be amended. Mr. Fessenden moved that the question be laid Mr. Bayard hoped the Senate would give the Mr. Fessenden said it was of no practicable in-

Mr. Bayard called for the aves and nays upon the question to lay upon the table. When the roll was being called, Mr. Fessenden agreed to withdraw his objection and postpone the matter until to-morrow. Mr. Fessenden moved that the Senate proceed to consider the tariff bill entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debts and for other purposes." Mr. Powell gave notice of a preamble and resolution which he intended to offer in relation to

the memorial of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, which he asked to be read, printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with Instructions that they report in favor of its passe Objection to their being read was raised by Mr. Mr. Wilson moved that the bill making appro-

printions for the purchase of arms for the volunteer and regular troops of the army be taken up It was so ordered and passed. The tariff bill was now resumed, and after coninderation the bill was put upon its passage, an

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having under consideration Mr. Hor-Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said that the question i

He held it to be true that the West paid more DESCRIPTION AND RCHMIDT, Captala Schmidt, will have

Mr. A. Conklin, of New York, opposed the bill, Under these circumstances, seeing the uselessness and was followed in that opposition by Mr. Mor-

nue from the duty upon the free list would be but

small. The question being then taken upon the

substitute offered by Mr. Colfaz, it was negatived.

proposed by Mr. Horton, and it was adopted by

The question then recurred upon the substitute

by the vast quantity of products of exchange bith- secure that end; and that Congress appoint the thanks to their protective system. It is because | Fillmore, Martin Van Buren, T. Ewing, J. Guthrie advantages assured by their protective system. Commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate that the Northern States manifested marvellous States, in order to determine upon an amicable

> The resolution was negatived. The House then adjourned. LATEST YROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

St. Jonx's, July 29 .- The steamer Africa passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon. The news by this arrival is unimportant. The President's message is variously received by the press, and an obstinate struggle predicted. The Times thinks that Southern independence will be the issue. The English journals all criticise the message of President Lincoln. The Times says it altogether confirms the impression produced by his first message. He has outweighed all the chances | of internecine war, and as a bystander, the editor thinks that the recognition of Southern indepen-

dence is the issue, in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result. The London Pilot says:-"At this date it is I dle to argue on the question of legal rights, it is CABINET for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible." It predicts "an obstinate and san-This immense commercial movement, which, guinary struggle," and while professing per-

George III, recognized them as "free, sovereign of Europe. Will they accept the offer, or will and that the Government is now in a position to and independent States." During the war of in- they permit Mr. Lincoln's squadrons to prevent secure, by energetic action, the sympathy of for-Confederation. The peace of 1783 to 1787 in no The administration of Mr. Lincoln is making. The Telegraph and Star quarrel with the meathe States appointed delegates to meet in an as eract cannot resist the power and the attack of During a debate in the House of Commons on sembly charged to draw up a project of a consti-the North. The census of 1860 establishes that tution for the purpose of forming "a more perfect the Southern Confederacy, including Kentucky. Sardinia to France. Lord John Russell said that the Southern Confederacy, including Kentucky, Sardinia to France, Lord John Russell said that and omitting Missouri, Delaware and Marylaud, | such a scheme could not be permitted, and would

Continental politics are uninteresting.

The Paris Bourse closed dull-Rentes 67f. 75c. Vienna telegrams confirm the resignation of Baron Vay and Count Esession, and their being accepted. Count Forguch has been appointed I am told that the document is soon to appear | Chancellor of Hungary in the place of Baron Vay. | Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, July 20 .- Cotton-sales of the week 113,000 bales, including 23,000 bales to speculators, and the same amount for export. Inferior grades have advenced laid. Fair and middling are barely ld higher. The sales of Friday amount-

ed to 12,000 bales, the market closing firm. Breadstuffs.—The weather has been favorable for the crops and the market for Breadstuffs closed requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered Messrs. Wakefield & Nash quote the market for flour dull and prices weaker. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., say prices have declined 6d.als. Flour selling at 26a28s.wheat is very dull and inferior qualities are offer-

ed at a considerable decline: Red 99. 3dalls. 6d.; white 10s. 6d.a12s. 9d. Corn is steady-gellow 28s. 6d.a29s.; white 31s. 6d.a32s. Provisions .- Beef is steady. Pork is quiet and uotations are maintained. Bacon is dull and partially declined. Lard is steady at 47s. 6.a5ls. Tallow is firm and steady at 48s. Produce. - Ashes are dull. Pot of all qualities

32s. Roein firm; lower qualities have improved most-sales at 6s. 6d.a6s. 9d., and at 7s. to arrive. Spirits Turpentine steady at 48a49s. Sugar is Coffee is quiet. Rice steady-Carolina RENCY WANTED. Linseed ()il firm at 30s. 9d.a31s. 6d. LORDON MARKETS .- Breadstuffs bave a declining tendency for foreign. Metals-Iron dull. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 51s. Tallow has slight-

ly declined-Sales at 48s. Tea closed quiet but MONKY MARKET.—Consols closed at 891a891 for money, and 891a90 for account. American securities are generally unchanged. The Latest. Queenstown, July 21.—Cotton closed firm at

resolution what he believed to be true and just. sions quiet. LORDON, Saturday Evening July 20.—Consols Arrival of Prince Napoleon. The New York Herald says of the arrival of

Liverpool. Breadstuffs closed with a declining |

Prince Napoleon and suite that it was effected very quietly. So secretly are the Prince's movements that bardly anything could be learned of his intentions or even of the personnel of his suite. Last night, however, we learned that the Imperial party consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: -Prince Napoleon Bonaparte: Princess Clotilde; Duchess d'Abrantes; Colonel Ferri Pisani, Colonel Ragon, Aides de Camp, Captain Dubnisson, com-

manding the Jerome Napoleon; Count de Medun:

Mons. Beequet, Arago, Brunet, Laguerroniere,

Lieutenants in the French Navy.

Count Montholon, the French Consul at New York, waited upon the Prince and took him to the New York Hotel, after which the party returned to the steamer Jerome Napoleon. On Sunday they attended Mass at the St. Stephen's Church. In the atternoon the Prince visited the encampment of the Sickles' Brigade where the Herald cars be made very particular inquiries as to the general organization of troops throughout the republic, and as to the numbers and efficiency of the various regiments. Being satisfied on this head, he next inquired how it was that some of our brigades comprised two or three and others four or five regiments. It was represented

to him that the different States offered their quota-

of men according to the proportion of population. a large State giving a brigade of the highest numher, and a small one giving one of two regiments: but the Prince was also assured that a new regulation had been issued fixing the minimum of all brigades at four regiments. He desired to be informed how it was that a Major General-as in the case of General McDowell-could be removed. and another officer substituted in his place, observing that a General of division belongs to and is a part of the division, and cannot be removed. Some of the suite said that there was no decisive feeling in regard to this struggle on the other side of the Atlantic: that the question was not vel | thoroughly understood, but that there was a de-

It is supposed the Prince will next proceed to !

prompt despatch for the above port. For freight or passage,

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on board, Corner's whatf, F. P., or to

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