The negal deduction in favor of Newspap and Agenta.

All communications should be addressed to the Publisher a

The South.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of bram, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; Hut 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 free, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

THE THIRTY-REVENTH CONCRESS. Katra Scotion. WARRINGTON, Aug. 2d, 1861. SENATE.

President. ate would first proceed to consider the bill to sup- business of the great supply departments of the

press insurrection, &c. The year and mays were called for by Mr. Trumbull on Mr. Wilson's motion, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Breck. inridge, Bright, Browning, Clark, Dixon, Foot, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Me | thousands who are actually suffering for want | Dougall, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sherman, of it. Sumper, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Wilkinson, Wil-

mot, Wilson-28. bull, Wade-11.

order that it might be amended. made. The resolution was plain in its terms, con- operations will be gone. tained no ambiguous propositions, and was as

against referring to the committee. Mr. Doolittle said the bill had never been referred yet to any committee.

on military affairs.

lution contained propositions which should be secure the public. fully considered before they were voted upon. Mr. Breckinridge said he should not vote to re- the public service. fer to the committee. The resolution had been before a committee, and had been open for discussion and amendment for weeks. He thought there was a disposition on the part of the Senate to evade familiar with the provisions of the resolution and discriminate against thieving speculators, and the tory the provision last quoted, and the door would a direct vote on the resolution. The Senate was

it they would do so at this time. Mr. Morrill, of Me., opposed the motion to consider the resolution, holding the opinion that the measures taken by the President were necessarily legal, and therefore required no further endorse made. ment of Congress.

Morrill's idea of consistency.

Year-Mesers. Anthony, Browning, Collamer. Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howe, King, Latham, Morrill, Thomson,

Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot-23. Navs - Mesers. Baker, Breckinridge, Bright, Carlife, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Foot Freier, Johnson of Missours, Rennetty, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, others.

Wilkinson, Wilson-23. The next question in order being upon the passage of the resolutions,

"Mr. Sherman said he would heartily vote for the three first propositions of the resolutions. did not believe the President had a right to susnend the writ of Asbess corpus. He could not, as h a Senator, in his place, under oath, vote for the Rejected. 4th, 5th and 6th resolutions.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, said he would rate for the resolutions on the asusmption that the acts) were illegal; that he would vote to legalize them. His approval of the measures was to the same mathematical extent that the measures adopted by the President were violations of the law and the

constitution. Mr. Thompson, of N. J., could not vote for the 4th and 6th propositions relating to the writ of habeas corpus. He did not rise to make a speech, but merely to state who he should vote against the resolutions.

By a vote it was agreed that all consideration of prior orders be dispensed with, and the Senate considered a report of the committee of conference reported by Mr. Simmons on the tariff bill. The bill is essentially the same as the House bill. The ten per cent. addition to the present law is stricken) out, and duties advanced on teas, silks and spirituous liquors. The rate of income tax is fixed at 3 per centum on all incomes amounting to \$800 and upwards per annum.

Mr. P3well, of Ky., said he had steadily voted against the national loan bill and all other bills providing for the continuation of a war which in its results effected but an irreparable separation of the States. He should vote against the bill. Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, said he could not

vote for the bill, as he considered it a war measure and his State was opposed to war, believing the results to be disunion. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, said he should vote for

the bill, as he was instructed by his Legislature to vote for all measures of men and money for the

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., said he should vote for the bill because it was a matter of sustaining the

government. Mr. Latham said he would give his vote to the bill if it alone could alter its destiny, but as it was, he should vote against it, as he thought it, would require an army of 100,000 men to collect the revenue under the bill. The year and mays were

called, and the report of the committee adopted i by the following vote: Yeas 34. Nays-Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Powell, Saulsbury, 6. Bayard, Pearce and five others

On motion of Mr. Latham the House resolution , expressing sympathy with the relatives of the deceased soldiers who were killed in the present war i

was taken up and passed. Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the bill making further appropriations for the naval ser-

. The bill appropriates the sum of \$200,000,) \$30,000 of which is to be appropriated for the purchase of a patent for the manufacture of signal i

fairs, moved to amend by adding \$20,000,000 for blood go with it. But he would rote against this the collection and organization of the volunteer

forces. Agreed to. Mr. Sherman moved to strike out all that portion of the bill relating to appropriations for night signals. The proposition was rejected: yeas

16; nays 24. No further amendments being offered, the bill was panied. On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate agreed to

print 2,000 extra copies of the tax bill. Mr. Fereenden moved to reconsider the vote on ! the bill to protect the government against frauds of contractors, and to recall the bill from the

House of Representatives. The following letter was sent to the Secretary's desk by Senator Wilson, chairman of the committre on military affairs, and was read:

WARHINGTON, 2d August, 1861. Ilon. Henry Wilson, United States Benate:

ment officer who rentures to argue egulast a bill | laid waste, so be it; be hed no objection, so that | form, but as it now stands, my acceptance would | whose object is stated as the prevention of frauds; | the free Union was preserved. but it is my duty to say to you, that if the conditions in regard to contracts imposed by this bill | the committee, when the year and mays were et-

yield to the Southern rebels all they ask ... prompt, strong, determined, hold. They are not i reported on the disagreeing votes of the two distracted by divided counsels; are not restrained lilouses on the tariff and direct tax bill. He exby rules, regulations, laws, customs, precedents, plained that the committee took up the librate revall the paraphernalia which the good sense of the cone bill as the basis of the conference. They people has designated as red tape. Just such re- | have reduced the duty on coffee from five to four gulations as this bill imposes starved the British | cents a pound; cocos from five to three; sugar | CABINET FURNITURE, army with cold and hunger, while ship loads of from two and a half to two; chicory from four to stores and provisions lay till they periabed in two. The report of the committee was then adop-Balaklava bay. Every purchase, every order to ted-yeas 89, nays 39.

purchase or deliver, if accepted, is a contact. These orders are sent by telegraph. Contracta | ported a bill to punish certain crimes. It propo-Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to take up Senate are thus made with persons a thousand miles ses that recruiting in any State or Territory for resolution No. 1, endorsing all the acts of the away. If we are to trammel every purchase with service against the United States, he regarded as a new conditions, of writing, of record, of affidavit, | high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and impris-Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, hoped that the Sen- no human brain will be capable of conducting the cament from one to five years. Passed.

The Quartermester's Department contains many | Protect of the Democratic Members of the officers who are in this time of public extremity taxed to the limit of their energies in providing the means of moving the army, wagons, borses. Foster, Harris, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, mules, forage, tools, tents and clothing, for the

If, in addition to these duties, they are called sent from the passage of the bill on the following i upon to record in writing every verbal contract, grounds:--Nays-Messers. Chandler, Cowan, Doolittle, Fes- to put it upon a certain piece of printed paper, of senden, Grimes, Hale, Howe, King, Norrill, Trum- a certain shape, to go before a magistrate and ernment of specially delegated powers, and though take, in every case, a certain oath-delay, irreso- treason is one of the highest crimes known to the Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, moved to refer the Intion, inefficiency, will take the place of prompt- law, it is a political offence. resolution to the committee on the judiciary in pess and energy. Suffering, discontent, and defeat will attend your armies. All expeditions high excitement had, in the History of England, Mr. Wilson said he did not like to resist the which should be secret, will be made known to previous to the Revolution of 1668, too often sacmotion to commit, but was surprised that it was | the public, and the life and strength of military | rificed able, virtuous and innocent men on the

As a protection against fraud, he who will steal | panied by acts, the Constitution of the United simple as anything could be. He should vote will not hesitate to shield himself from detection States expressly defines the trime of treason in the by an oath made as a custom-bouse oath. Some confidence must be reposed in human.

Mr. Wilson stated it came from the committee to do their duty. If a dishonest man finds a them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them place among them, no mere forms and certificates | aid and comfort." Mr. Doolittle replied that the resolution came of record will prevent his stealing. The greater from Mr. Wilson; that the committee on military the fraud the more perfect the papers. The law victed of treason, unless on the testimony of two affairs at all events was not the committee to de- of 1861, chap. 84, sec. 10, in regard to public witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession) cide questions of constitutionality; that the reso- contracts, contains all that is really needed to in open court."

More legislation will merely embarramand delay I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,

M. C. Mries, Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A. Mr. Powell, of Ky., bound the vote would not be reconsidered. He said the bill was intended to tion alone, without overt act, would render nuga-

quired the pussage of the bill. Mr. Fewenden contended that contractors would the put to much inconvenience if they were re- world. quired to subscribe to an oath at every contract

Mr. Polk, of Mo., said the Senator from Maine for an act to protect the Treasury of the United same overt act, to justify the conviction of the ac-(Mr. Morrill) had at an early day of the session | States, and the people of the country would hail refused to vote to pustpone the consideration of the passage of the bill with exclamations of joythe resolution for a single day. He ridiculed Mr. | that any officer of the government who would defraud the government should receive the wither-The question on referring being in order, the ing scorn of the country, and he placed in the treason. reas and mays were colled by Mr. Polk, as fol- penitentiary for life—that he should be punished as certainly as the veriest rebel in the land.

The year and nays, on the motion to reconsider. were called for by Mr. Breckinridge and resulted Yes -- 30.

Nays-Messes. Breckinridge, Harlan, Powell, Sanlabury Trumbull and Wadonibs, nemero, Pearce, Polk, Johnson of Missouri, and seven

Mr. Feseenden moved that the bill lie on the table. Agreed to. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bingham, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a subtitute to the Senate bill providing for the forfeiture of all claims to labor and ervices employed for insurrectionary purposes .--

Mr. Bingham then offered an amendment to the original bill, subjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States to capture and forfeiture wherever found, and that it the duty of the President to cause the same to

captured, confiscated and condemned. Mr. Crittenden said it had long been conceded that the Federal government has no right or power to interfere with State legislation on the subject of slavery; and the absence of such right and power in time of prace must equally prevail in time of war. Constitutional power certainly does however said and believed to be of importance. not come and go with changes of circumstances. Mr. McClernand would ask the gentleman

enemy could not be confiscated. Mr. Crittenden .-- Grant that; but bere you are making a positive, an imperative law affecting property in slaves.

Mr. Kellogg reminded the gentleman that the amendment disclaimed any intention of attacking unteers now being mustered into the service. the institution of slavery. But horses, mules, bill for that purpose will probably be passed tohouses, lands and the ownership of one man in morrow. the labor of another may be confiscated when used to the advantage of rebellion.

one now proposed, would be a flagrant violation lion of men into the field, although that extent o of the dearest principles of the constitution, and authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is he repeated, if slaves may be emancipated in time not thought, therefore, that more than five hunof war on a pretext of circumstances, the same | dred thousand will be accepted. pretext will serve in time of peace. Why, then, i trace a bill which could but serve to irritate those who are already in resistance to the law. He was not here to plend for slavery, but for his country in full sincerity of heart, and in the name of his country he appealed to gentlemen to pause and reflect. It was not by such measures as these that a peace was to be conquered.

The rote was then taken to lay the whole question on the table, with the following result: Years !

The question then recurred on the passage of Mr. Bingham's amendment, which was lost. Mr. Pendleton thought that the vote just taken indicated the temper of the House, and showed that twenty thousand persons witnessed the execution, the House was predetermined to insist upon the principles embraced in the bill. He thought the ment. whole policy of the bill was utterly wrong. It The culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady must be determined whether the people now in rebellion against this Government are public eac- ed upon his friends to sustain his family in their mies, and are to be treated rigorously as such, or \ are they still citizens, who, while subject to all the penalties which attach to treason, shall always | Regiment, stationed at Fort Ellsworth, was shot enjoy the privileges and charities of the constution, dead on Wednesday evening, by Captain Stone of however criminal they may be. He concluded by

shall be made except by warrant of law, and for devotion to the Union. He had no desire to out burned resterday afternoon. The cause of the live it. When it goes down in blood, may his fire is not known. bill, even though he approved of every means ! know to ('hristian and civilized warfare to subdue the insurrection. Such a law as this would stir | having been appointed a member of the Union the heart of every Southernor to the last bitter, State Central Committee, has addressed a letter to

are men, and they had better, a thousand times the Hon. James B. Ricaud, in which he declines die on fields of fiercest hattle, than rot at their the honor in the following terms: own firesides. If gentlemen meant this to be a | DEAR SIR :-- I see by the papers that you have i

laws of war alone should govern us. Those who taken by the majority of the Convention over apply such doctrines here as those that have just which you presided, is one which I cannot apbeen heard, are the legal advocates of rebels. He prove. They have sanctioned and pledged themcontended that it was a constitutional right, and selves to support the war policy of Lincoln's adin accordance with the laws of nations, in time of ministration, and have gone so far as to thank the war to confinate both the property and the rights | Executive for its delicate regard and forbearance of rebels. All the world is agreed that a nation towards the South. In these respects they differ Sir: I perceive by the morning papers that bill has the right to strip its enemy of every dollar- so materially from the views entertained by me, No. 43, styled a bill to prevent frauds by officers to do all things to disable him, even to putting that I fear I could not be a very useful member of entrusted with making contracts, has passed the him to death. When these slaves of the South are your Committee. It is true that many of the Senate, certain amendments not specified by the confiscated and set free, God forbid that they counties were not represented in the Convention, House of Representatives having been concurred should ever be returned to their master. He did and mature reflection and the fuller developments not mean to say that the war was inaugurated we have had of the purposes of the Republican I know the responsibility attaching to any gov. with this object, but if the whole South should be party, may lead to a modification of your plating at the party of the party

Mr. Pendleton moved to recommit the bill to which I atterly condemn. become law, the country may as well at ouce | dered, resulting in year 71, nays 61. So the ball

was recommitted They are directed by one mind and will, Mr. Stevens, from the committee of conference,

Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, re-

Senate Against the Conspiracy Bill. Protest of the minority of the Senate of the United States against the passage of House Bill No. 45, entitled "An Act to define and Punish certain. Conspiracies.

The undersigned, members of the Senate, dis-The Government of the United States is a gov-

To guard against the abuses which in times of Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles,

Art. 3, sec. 3 .- "Treason against the United sales. agents. The officers of the government endeavor States shall consist only in levying war against

> It further provides that "no person shall be con-The intent to restrict Congress in the creation

of crimes of the nature created by this bill seems obvious, for in treason all are principles, and in any conspiracy of the kind stated in the bill, an overtact in pursuance of it, proved by two witnesses, would be treason against the United States. Thus the creation of an offence resting in inten-

he hoped that if they ever intended to vote upon letter just read showed a state of affairs that re- be open for those similar oppressions and cruelties have so often disgraced the past history of the The undersigned can conceive no possible object in defining the crime of treason by our ances-Mr. Wilson said the Senators ought all to vote tors, and requiring proof by two witnesses to the

> gress in the creation of a political crime kindred to treason, and charged as resting in intent, which would, if accompanied by an overt act, be It matters not that the punishment prescribed in the law is not death, but imprisonment, for the NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS. passage of the bill, though it might not affect the life of an innocent man, would give, from the uncertainty of the offence charged, and the proof ne-

cessary to sustain it, the utmost latitude to prosecutions founded on personal enmity and political animonite, and the sugicions of the interior J. D. Briant, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, W. SACLEBURY, TRUTTIN POLE, L. W. Powella J. A. PEARCE, WALDO P. JOHNSON.

A. KENNEDT. From Washington and Alexandria. The Washington Star of yesterday evening con-

tains the following: Last evening, at eight o'clock, a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston came within our lines at | Bailey's Cross Roads, bearing dispatches from Johnston (borne by Lieut. Hanger, of the Sixth Georgia Regiment,) addressed to Gen. McDowell. The flag bearer was at once conducted to the tent of Acting Brigadier General McGann, who caused the package borne to be sent to Gen. McDowell, keeping the bearer and his attendants in his camp. Last night Gen. McDowell sent duplicates of the dispatches in question to Gen. McClellan, and this

morning they were duly laid before the President Their contents, of which we know nothing, are The Associated Press despatches may the flag whether the horses found in the services of the only related to an exchange of prisoners, and contains the following additional items: The appropriations thus far made by Congress i amount to about two hundred and forty millions

of dollars. The Secretary of War has, however, asked for twenty millions more on account of vol-

It appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, one being supplemental to the other, Mr. Crittenden declared that such a law as the | that the President has the power to call one mil-

Congress will probably adjourn on Monday, the public business having been nearly all transacted. A number of members will leave for home to-

ALEXANDRIA, August 2.—The execution of private William Murray, of company F, Second New Hampshire Regiment, for the murder of Mary Butler, took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In order that his fate might be a warning to all evil-disposed soldiers, the scaffold was erected upon the walls of Fort Ellsworth, affording an unobstructed view to all.

All the regiments encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria were present, and notwithstanding

gait. He made no allusion to his guilt, but call-

Private Keeth, of Company E, 17th New York the same regiment. He was riotous, and comoffering an amendment that no seizure of property mitted an assault on the Captain. The private residence of a man named John-

son, a lieutenant in the Confederate army, lo-Mr. Diven said he would yield to no man in lated on the upper side of Hunting Creek, was

> Declines the Honor. Henry W. Archer, Esq., of Harford county,

war of vindictiveness and red-handed revenge, nominated me as one of the State Central Comwhy, then let us slay and burn, ravage, riot and mittee, and beg leave through the same channel to notify you that I must decline the appointment.-Mr. Stevens thought that in times like these the My reason for so doing is, because the position

probably be construed as an approval of a policy

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. SUPERINTREDEST'S OFFICE, GFOR and after SUNDAY, May 18th, trains on the

KORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further motion, from CALVERY STATION AS POLLOWS TRAINS FORTH.

> Madd at S.M. A. M. Kaproon at 3.30 P. M. Harrisburg Accommendation at 6 00 P. M. The S. 15 A. M. train connects at the Roley House with trains on the Western Maryland Rallroad; at Hanever Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Rattrouds; of Tork with York and Wrighter the Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Rallto NEW York METET: at Northumberland with L. & B. Ball read for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Numberry with Philadelphia and Eric Rallered for all parts of Northern Prancylrania and New York.

The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanever Railroad. Wrighteville Railroad, and the Laboner Valley Ratirond. The S P. M. train makes commercious with the Pennsylvania Raffront for all parts of the Wood, and direct toonections with New York. TRAINS ARRIVE Matiet CM P. M. Express at 7.48 A. M. Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M. For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF-

FICE, Calvert Station, M. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets Baltimore. JAR. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH THE BALTIMORE AND ONIO RAILEDAD.

On and other April 14th, 1861, the trains will run so follows: Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except founday But trains go directly for Al.L PARTH OF THE WEST. EWORKS MUTHWEST AND NUMBERS. POR WAT PASSERGERS. Between Raltimore and Fiedmont take the \$.30 A. M. train; between Fiedment and Wheeling take Assommedation train leaving Piedmont at 6 at A. M.; and between Grafton and Par-Lersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. train from Balti-THE PERDERICK TRAIN leaves Bultimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4 40 A. M.
THE FLLICATT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 1 A. M., and 1.45 and & 40 P. M., and Killsott's Mills, at 7:40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WARRINGTON AND THE BOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 400 and 810 A. M. and 3 10 and 200 P

L. M. (3)LR, General Ticket Agent.

M. On Sundays at \$10 A. M. only. Leave Washington of \$25 and 7.10 A. M., and 246 and 5.45 F. M. On Sundays at 246 F. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington evenert with trains on the Annapolis read. For further information, tirkets of every blad, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Master of Transportation.

WILMINGTON AND BALTINORE SPRING AND SUMBER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, April 18th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPUT daily (except headay) as follows, vis:
EXPRESS TRAIN at \$15 A. M., WAY MAIL at \$45 A. M., ETREING MAIL at 445 P. M. ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Heturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at \$.15 A. M., 11.35 DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR RALISBURY AND INTER-MEDIATE 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 MOTICE.-All colored persons, whether bonder 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 ever any portion of OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER. The Research VIRGINIA, Christin N. Painnann, leaves Buitl-PROFF, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERN(H)N, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MURNING, at \$ o'ckerk, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Respitag at all the regular Landings on the Kappuhanauck river going and returning, to hand and receive freight and paintingers.

is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Frede ricksburg and Haltimore, interested in the trade, and by marchants and farmers residing in the counties burdering on the Rappehennurk, for the express purpose of herping a first class stramer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been exclused, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live work. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on hunrd and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by E. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's whatf. #2- Freight received on taued of the Stramer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clork, P. M. For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the ('menpany, stoply on buard, or to R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agenta,

No. 27 Bowly's abort, Baltimore. F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va. NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS TO The stratures GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WARHING. TON will leave Baltimore for the Patuzent River on the follow-Saturday, Turniay 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 Westerning and Saturday. The best leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be The Saturday lant will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'click for The almire Stemmers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plato Point, going and returning. Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boots. Plum Point...... 1 00.

Fair Haven 50. NEW FREIGHT ROUTE ENGAVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS OF THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD. The STRAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILEGAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Bouthwestern Ratironds with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route. For rates and other information apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY 164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTISORE, MD. GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay du-Invokva, sworm to by consignors, must accompany all Goods THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. Baltimore, March 37, 1461. FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND

Light sures wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at P o'clock, returning Thursday and Mondayleaving bouth River at 7 o'clobk and West River at 9 o'clock, WM T. RICE, Captain. P. B .- For Hessafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown wi FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXAN. DRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE PUTO MAC RIVER LANDINGS. The Steamer (V)LUMBIA, Chotain James Hangan, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'che's, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomar. Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on CHAS, WORTHINGTON, Agent. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber L. bath obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city.

SOUTH RIVERS .- Steamer CRCIL leaves

betters testamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSHANE, late of and city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said. wetate, are hereby married to exhibit the same, with the root bern ; thermal projectly authenticated, to the authoritier, on or before ; the 19th day of January, 1962, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are respected to make immediate payment. Given under my band this 19 h day of July, 186 THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB acriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Balti more city and mate of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the

hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the your here, to the

enterpiter, on or before the FIRST DAT OF FERRUARY, I'm! They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said Estate All persons indebted to said Estate are requested Given under my hand this this day of July, 1981.
HIRAM GREENTERE, Admir. R B. SPRAGUE, Attorney. LIUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June I'd 231, 1461 -At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty are Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following sentlemen were elected.

OFORGE BARTLEIT. INATHAN PURET. GEORGE BARTLEIT. ROBERT A DOBRIN. CHARLES M. KEYSER. WILLIAM HOOPEK. JESSE HUNT. ASA SEEDHAM JAMES HARVEY. WILLIAM R. PENDIMAN. WILLIAM A HACK. J. MASON CAMPBELL. WILLIAM DEVELES. THENRY RIEMAN. CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF. ELISHA H. PERKINS. JOHN CUSHING. HENRY R. LOUDERMAN. AARON FENTON. LIOSEPH TAYLOR. JOHN COATES. ALEXANDER KIRKLAND. FRANCIS BURNS. ALFRED JENKING.

At a authorquent meeting of the Board, JERRE HUNT, Ret . was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Tree WHITMAN & CO., No. 62 KXCHANGE PLACE, BALTMORE, MD. Hannfarturers of Wheat Driffs. BLIEW CHIEFE. Corn Stalk Cutters. Lime Spreaders, Corn Shelters. Wheel Barrows, Corn Shellers Wheel Fand Corn and Cob Mills, Aim, dealers in Houses, Shorels, Rakes, May and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Gar-Course Planters. den Breds, Usano, &c. The complete and the complete sections where the complete section is a section of the complete section of the complete section is a section of the complete section of the complete section is a section of the complete section of the complete section is a section of the complete section of the c

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