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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.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 91. Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, August 7, 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."

Suspension of Specie Payments.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We noticed briefly on Friday the act which hastily passed both Houses of Congress, virtually abandoning the sub-treasury system, which has worked so beneficently for both the people and the government, and returning to the old system of depositing the public money in private banks. This is a step backwards for which no friend of a sound currency seems to be prepared, although the influences which brought it about may easily be discovered. When we sounded the note of alarm several months ago, and charged the dominant party with a design to return to the issue of paper money, and to break down the sub-treasury system, we were denounced for our "suspicions" in good round terms, by the defenders of the new regime. A paragraph from our editorial of February 22d went the rounds of the republican papers, with the addition of exclamation points, and encircled with denunciatory adjectives, charging us with conjuring up horrors that could never be realized. We reproduce it here, as every letter of its predictions will soon be a matter of history.

"Let those who have the power do what they can to give us peace and restore confidence, instead of stirring up further strife. A government applying its energies to such a noble work would find itself in the midst of ample means for its support. But if ours be madly bent upon civil war, and determined to risk the substance for the shadow, *paper dollars and other irredeemable promises will soon be two common to excite remark*, and the golden tide of prosperity will be dried up at its very fountain."

It is probably known to most of our readers that an immense volume of paper money, in five, ten, twenty, and fifty-dollar notes, is now prepared to issue from the Treasury Department, and that the country will soon be flooded with this representative money. Already notices have been issued to pay no more salaries in gold and silver, and government contractors are to be paid wholly or in part in this paper currency.

The object of this issue is not simply to furnish means to carry on the war. It is well known that the addition of a large amount to the circulating medium produces a sudden and rapid inflation in prices, and multiplies the apparent evidences of prosperity. It is proposed to break in upon the general discontent, everywhere prevailing throughout the country, with this universal specific. Trade is depressed, and industry clamors in vain for employment; but here is a remedy. The stimulus will be immediate and irresistible. Capital will be abundant, for it can be made by the bushel, and these paper promises, sown broadcast over the country, will spring up in a rank growth, that will cover the present desolation even if it yield no harvests. But what a mockery of hope will be found in this green promise of abundance! What a depth of disappointment is hidden under all such seeming luxuriance! Apples of Sodom, and grapes of Gomorrah! Have we not tested this paper money—this "expanded currency" theory—and known something of its bitter fruits? Do we not know how surely its promised luciousness turns to ashes on the lips? Are we never to learn anything by experience, but go on cheating ourselves with these old lies, even after their specious falsehood has passed into a proverb? We may obtain, it is true, a temporary respite by the experiment; but even while the unthinking are clapping their hands and rejoicing over the exhilarating prospect, the shadows will be gathering about us, and the day of reckoning drawing to its close.

We do not regard the depreciation likely to take place in such a currency as its chief evil. It will drive the gold steadily out of our reach, and leave us nothing but the hollow semblance of a grand capital, swelling like an air bubble larger and thinner every hour, and ready to collapse at the slightest touch.

As a fitting accompanient to this paper money scheme, Congress has, in a few brief words, enacted a statute to break down the sub-treasury system, which has been strengthening each year of its existence in the public esteem. It is provided that "instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the treasury, as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in solvent banks until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law." Of course, all banks in which these large amounts shall be deposited, will be solvent, until the money is drawn for, when they may not be able to respond.

But it is not of this we propose to speak. The risk of loss would be reckoned by many to be of small account. Nor do we care to dwell upon the demoralizing effect of such a provision; the scrambling among a variety of hungry institutions for their share of the deposit, or the greedy partisanship clamorous for reward out of the public funds. The very thought of such a scene is too sickening for comfort. But we may look for a moment at the object of this disposition of the loan. It is doubtless to provide for a reserve fund as a basis for the immense paper superstructure of which we have spoken. The banks may subscribe to this loan, take their bonds in payment, draw interest on the same, and still retain the money for their own use, as a Government deposit. Of course it will not lie idle. The inflation once begun, they will be besieged by borrowers, and the capital soon be let out to their customers. The Government will not want it until the pressure comes, and that will be the very moment when the banks cannot pay it. Then look out for the bitter end.

But may be asked, what is the Government to do? It must have a large amount of means, and if it cannot grasp the substance, why blame it for making shift with the shadow?—We answer, because the illusion is worse than a vanity—it is absolute ruin. Who says that we cannot secure the substance? If the States remaining in the Union were called upon in plain terms to pay into the treasury a tax of thirty to fifty million of dollars, the sum of three hundred millions could be borrowed here and in Europe, not in paper promises, but in hard cash, which would go as far as five hundred millions of representative capital, even though the latter were nominally at par. The fear to levy such a tax, which has been manifested at Washington, has done more to weaken the confidence of capitalists in our cause than could have been done by a dozen defeats of our army. Who will believe that the people are willing to be taxed for the war, if their own representatives dare not meet them upon such an issue.

And it the people will not bear their just proportion of the expense of the war, they cannot desire its continuance. This is the inevitable conclusion of the argument; and Congress has deliberately sanctioned it by its evasion of the policy recommended. It has nominally passed a direct tax bill, but, like the money it proposes to issue, the measure is only a *shadow* of what it professes to be, and lays its burden only upon those who are supposed to be incapable of resenting it. It now remains for the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out these measures, and all that we can hope is, that this will be done in a way to disturb as little as possible the financial relations of the country. After the best has been done, consistent with the radical changes proposed, we see no way of avoiding the ultimate disaster.

A Noted Anniversary.—The date of the reverse at Bull Run is the anniversary of the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, between Henry IV and Henry Percy (Hotspur.) Upwards of eight thousand persons were slain in the conflict. The renowned battle of the Pyramids was fought in Egypt, July 21, 1798. Bonaparte defeated Murad and the other Beys, Cairo surrendered to the French, and the whole of Lower Egypt submitted to the Corsican.

Fighting for Terms of Peace.

From the New York Day Book.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes: The President is very firm. To all who despair of putting down the rebellion he says, "Remember that it is just as necessary to conquer the rebels *to dictate decent terms of separation* as it is for the purpose of preserving the Union. If we were to stop fighting now *the rebels would dictate just such terms as they shall see fit.* There would be no living with them in peace."

The above comes from a well informed source, and we have no doubt is substantially true. The idea of conquering the South never could have been entertained by any sane, sensible persons, certainly not by men like President Lincoln and his Cabinet, who must have more accurate knowledge of southern strength and resources than the mass of the people. The above confession implies that the war is now conducted for the sole purpose of gaining favorable terms of peace and adjusting "decent terms of separation." This exactly corresponds with our ideas of the causes of the commencement of this war from its very beginning. The ultra faction of the Republican party, Greeley, Blair, Lovejoy, Wilson & Co., were just as responsible for the inauguration of the war as they were for the urging of the "On to Richmond" movement. There never would have been any war had it not been for their machinations and for their terrorism over the Cabinet. Now, what was their object? Why, plainly and clearly this. They have preached for years that disunion was preferable to the continuance of so-called Slavery. Mr. Lincoln, at heart, doubtless feels and thinks with them, for he has said that "this country could not endure half slave and half free." The argument that these men used amongst themselves, as we have reason to know, was this: "We will conquer the South if we can, but if we fail in this, we shall at least get rid of her, we will divide the Union and have a government in which we can enjoy the offices and emoluments, for the South gone, the Democratic party is broken down, and we can have things in the North our own way." Such was the cool and diabolical spirit in which the ultra Republicans contemplated a war. The conquering of the South they never really regarded as possible, though they said so, and veiled their plans for dissolving the Union under the most energetic and determined opposition to its overthrow. The "*terms* of separation," as Lincoln remarks, they were anxious about. Our information in regard to the plans of these conspirators leads us to believe that they wish to secure the Potomac as the boundary, with Western Virginia to the Blue Ridge and the States of Kentucky and Missouri. And this, we have little doubt, is now what Lincoln means by "decent terms of separation." It is pitiful to think that any American citizen should deliberately plan such a hellish scheme, but we should remember that these men are not Americans at heart. Their minds are poisoned with a foreign delusion about negroes, which, added to their erroneous conceptions of government, make them fit tools for European monarchists to use to effect the overthrow of our Republican institutions. The great designs of Providence, however, cannot be frustrated, and these Abolition disunionists may plot and counter-plot, but Truth *will* come out uppermost, and the Rights of the People, though trampled in the dust, will yet be vindicated, and the Union of these States, at the worst, doubtless, only temporarily prostrated by their infernal conspiracy.

One of the Fire Zouaves, who had been in the battle of Bull Run and vamosed very soon thereafter, was recognized near Washington Market, in this city, a day or two ago. "What the devil are you doing here?" asked the acquaintance when he recognized him. "Got leave of absence?" "No!" thundered the Zouave. "I got the word to 'fall back' at Bull Run, and nobody has told me to halt! so I have kept on retreatin' ever since, and got away here!" Who says *that* Fire Zouave is not under thorough discipline.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE—Extra Session.

FREDERICK CITY, Aug. 6.

SENATE.

The Senate, after a tiresome debate, which consumed the entire forenoon, concurred in the message of the House proposing an adjournment tomorrow until September 17th, to meet in Frederick.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the Memorial of the Police Commissioners was adopted—ayes 12, nays 6.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Joint Special Committee on the Adjournment submitted a report proposing that when the General Assembly adjourns on Wednesday, the 7th instant, it adjourn to meet at Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 17th of September.

After a long and tedious discussion, Frederick was substituted for Annapolis as the place of meeting, and the report as amended was then adopted.

No other business of interest was transacted. Adjourned.

From Washington.

Washington, August 6th.—The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Commander Goldsboro, of the United States steamer *Union*, dated Hampton Roads, yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the *B. F. Martin*, of Boston, which had been in possession of the Confederates. Commander Goldsborough adds:—The men were unloading her, when he sent a party, who, after shelling the place, set fire to the vessel and effectually destroyed her cargo.

It appears by other official advices from the Gulf Squadron, that on the 4th of July, off Galveston, the United States steamer *South Carolina* captured 6 schooners; on the 5th, 2, and ran 1 ashore; on the 6th, 1; and on the 7th, 1; making in all 11 sail destroyed or captured.

The names of the captured vessels are the *Shark, Cuna, Ann Ryan, M. Caulfield, Louisa, Dart, Ceralia, Falcon, Geo. Baker, and Sam. Houston.* A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber. Among other things captured were 13 mail bags and 31 bags containing express matter.

On the 5th of July, off St. Marks, Florida, the *Mohawk* captured the ship *Geo. B. Stout* whilst attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board the wife and 3 children and servants of Adjutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the Confederate flag as her private property and secured it to her person. As the Captain could not obtain possession of it without doing violence to a lady who was in a delicate situation, he desisted from taking the prize.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

Sandy Hook, August 6.—There were several alarms in camp last night, all arising from the discharge of musketry by a freshly arrived regiment, the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth. General Banks was in the saddle at 3 o'clock this morning, scouting around the country.

The Secessionists captured by the New York Twenty-eighth are at General Thomas' quarters. They will be detained as hostages.

A private in the Indiana Sixteenth Regiment was shot by a sentry last night, failing to answer a challenge.

——Some Congressmen were taken who had come out to see the fun. One of them seeing our representative, the Hon. W. Porcher Miles, accosted him with "Hallo, Miles, my dear fellow; how do you do? Miles looked for moment surprised, and replied: "Sir, I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance. What is your name?" To which he quickly replied: "I am Mr. ——— of New York. Dont you remember me, old fellow? We were in Congress together. I only came out to see the fun." To which Mr. Miles replied, drawing himself up with dignity: "Sir, I don't know you. I can't recognize any one who comes out to witness the subjugation of my country as an amusement;" and turned on his heel, leaving the New Yorker to enjoy the fun of bare floors and rations not such as he has been accustomed to at Willard's or Barnum's, and from which, no doubt, he will come a wiser, if not a better, man.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Direct Tax Bill and the New Tariff.

The New York *Express* publishes the Direct Tax Bill in full, from which it appears that the proposed tax on watches and carriages, and an excise upon domestic liquors contained in the original bill, were stricken out by the committee of conference of the two Houses. The bill as passed, taxes the incomes of residents of the United States, where said incomes are over $800, *three per cent.*, and the incomes of non-residents, when over $800, and accruing from property, &c., owned in the United States, *five per cent.* The total levy of $20,000,000 is upon real property and incomes. Every resident is entitled to exemption in the property upon which he resides as far as $500, and on incomes of less than $800 per year no tax is levied. The bill will go into effect on the 1st of May, 1862. The following is the apportionment of taxes among the several States and Territories:

Maine	$420,826	Indiana	$904,875
N. Hampshire	218,406	Illinois	1,146,551
Vermont	211,068	Missouri	761,127
Massachusetts	824,581	Kansas	71,743
Rhode Island	116,963	Arkansas	261,886
Connecticut	308,214	Michigan	501,763
New York	2,603,918	Florida	77,522
New Jersey	459,134	Texas	355,103
Pennsylvania	1,946,719	Iowa	452,088
Delaware	74,681	Wisconsin	519,688
Maryland	436,823	California	254,538
Virginia	937,550	Minnesota	108,524
N. Carolina	576,194	Oregon	35,140
S. Carolina	303,570	New Mexico	62,642
Georgia	584,367	Utah	26,981
Alabama	529,313	Washington	7,755
Mississippi	413,084	Nebraska	19,321
Louisiana	385,886	Nevada	4,592
Ohio	1,567,089	Colorado	22,965
Kentucky	713,695	Dakota	3,241
Tennessee	669,498	Dis. Columbia	49,437

The new Tariff increases the duty upon brandy to $1.25 per gallon, and levies a duty of 4 cents per pound on coffee, 2 cents per pound on molasses, 2½ a 4 cents per pound on sugar, and 15 cents per pound on teas. Almands, cocoa, chocolate, cloves, dates, figs, pepper, raisins, salt, &c., are all heavily taxed.

Proclamation of the New Governor of Missouri.

Jefferson City, August 5.—Governor Gamble has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, the principal features of which are as follows:

I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin upon all sheriffs, and other magistrates who are conservators of the peace, to use all the powers conferred upon them by law in arresting and bringing to punishment all persons who disturb the public peace by using violence against any of their fellow-citizens; and especially are you charged to bring to justice all who combine to practice violence against other persons on account of their political opinions; and if force should be employed to resist you in the discharge of your duties to an extent that you cannot overcome by the means provided by law, you are charged to make known that fact to this department, that proper measures may be taken in such cases. It is enjoined on all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposite of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State without being captured by the troops of the United States.

It is further enjoined on all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations, that they may take part in the defence of the State. All citizens who are embodied under the act of the last Assembly, commonly called the Military law, are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded, and the act of the same session, for the appointment of a major general has been annulled, and all soldiers are enjoined to cease acting in a military capacity. If those citizens who at the call of the late Governor, have taken up arms, choose to return voluntarily to their homes, to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive a determination to afford them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested. The officers and their troops of the Confederate States, who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue on the soil of the State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our State the horrors of war, which Missouri wishes to avoid. They are, therefore, notified to depart at once from the State. Hamilton R. Gamble.

Since the Governor's proclamation was written, the following despatch has been received:

Washington, August 3, 1861.

To His Excellency H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri:

In reply to your message addressed to the President I am directed to say that if by a proclamation you promise security to persons in arms, who voluntarily return to their allegiance and become peaceable and loyal, this Government will cause the promise to be respected.

Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

How Johnston Outwitted Patterson.

The Washington *Republican* of this morning says:

Gen. Johnston's movement to Manassas, which was commenced on Thursday, was known on Friday at Williamsport, but was not known to General Patterson, at Harper's Ferry, until Sunday morning. On Saturday evening, Gen. Patterson telegraphed to Gen. Scott for more troops, and that Gen. Johnston was still at Winchester. At ten o'clock on Saturday evening a life-long friend of Gen. Scott called at his quarters, but deterred by the expression of the General's face from opening the subject of his visit. Inquiring of one of the aids what the matter was, he received the answer, that the General had a telegram from Harper's Ferry, which displeased him.

——The Rev. J. M. Willey, the fighting Chaplain of the 3d Connecticut Regiment, thinking the great battle of Manassas would be fought on Monday, determined to improve the Sabbath day to "stir up" the soldiers by preaching a sermon from the text in Psalm ix and 7th verse—"And Manassah is mine." As the battle commenced early Sunday morning, continued all day, and somebody retreated precipitately, Mr. Willey did not preach his sermon from the above text that day.

——The statement that Col. Miles was drunk during the battle of July 21st, is contradicted by many witnesses.

——A manufactory of oil cloth has been established in Atlanta, Georgia.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSHANE, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of January, 1862, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1861.
HARRIET ANN DUSHANE, Executrix.
jy 20 law4t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city and state of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADEKSBACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1861.
HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r.
E. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.
jy 11 law4t*

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At much less than usual prices.
Many at half cost of importation.
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m21-e1m*

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 13, 1861.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the existing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.
JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
jy 13 2t

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.
The 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 4.35 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.15 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 4.35 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 12.00 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 2.45 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
ap 6 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 5.30 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 5.30 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 3.30 P. M. trains from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 4.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.00 A. M., and 6.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 6.00 and 8.00 A. M., and 3.00 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.00 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.00 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 4.00 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 3.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 6.15 A. M., 11.30 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.00 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. Fauntleroy, 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 8 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 load 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 berths 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., Bonly'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. 27 Bonly'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 8 o'clock for Baltimore.
The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.
Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.

Passage to Patuxent River		$1 00	Meals extra.
Do.	Plum Point	1 00	Do.
Do.	Fair Haven	50	Do.

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NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.
The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.
For rates and other information apply to
CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Commerce street Wharf.
ap 22

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.
Invoices, sworn to by our agents, must accompany all goods and be kept
Baltimore, March 20, 1861. THOS. ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS—Steamer CECIL, leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. RICE, Captain.
P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12 o'clock. ap 22

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain John Harris, 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.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS.
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, OF VA.
Compared 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 bitterness, and, in truth, contains, when it is thought of the occasion, the most candid and generous view we have seen to peruse. * * * *
How attractive, how loving, how tender and sympathetic the author is in delineating as we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
So much jewelry in the way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little more than of promised diamonds.—*New York News.*
Rabid abolitionists and Europeanized foreigners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*
Defending the institution more than all arguments from the assumed ignorance or prejudice of the foreigner.—*Richmond Enquirer.*
Must have been written by good authority in every respect. It will be read with interest at the South also.—*Mobile Register.*
The author is an accomplished writer, and the book is a perfect gem in every characteristic readable.—*New Yorker.*
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in the vein and that peculiar 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 direct sale of the author, at Seventy-five cents (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.
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A CARD.—E. SZEMELEMYI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, will return to this City from Europe on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and will give his usual lessons on the Pianoforte, Cabinet Organ, Violin, Guitar, Harp, Flute, Clarionet, Cornet, Bass Viol, Bass Horn, Trombone, Flute Mellow, Bass Drum, Cymbals, Tambourine, Castanets, Triangle, Bells, Drum and Fife, Bugle, Flageolet, Flute Flageolet, Flute Flageolet and Bass Drum, Chorus Singing, Vocal Music, Harmony, Composition, &c. Pupils can be boarded in the family of the Professor. Terms moderate. Apply at his residence, No. 228 Eutaw street. ap 22 2m

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29th, 1861.—NOTICE.—The discount allowed for the prompt payment of City Taxes will cease (under present arrangement) on THURSDAY, August the 1st. All persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the discount, are respectfully called on to make payment before that date.
jy 29 3t JOHN J. GRAVES, City Collector.

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVY and EDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in winding up the affairs of the same.
R. M. FEATHERSTON, GEORGE W. NAVY, EDWARD HYATT, THOS. H. TRENT.
July 1, 1861—jy 12 3t

C. H. MYERS. A. J. MYERS
CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Rum, Gin;
Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon
Claret and White Wines,
Cordials, &c.
WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,
Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,
&c. &c.
*Cor