The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 7, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article* 2.

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art.* 3.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art.* 4.

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July* 4, 1776.

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That *in all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.*—*Art.* 27.

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or dissezied of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art.* 21.

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

PLAYED OUT.

In the expressive slang of the times, there is no phrase so expressive as the above, in its application to the present war. Dating from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, on the 12th of April, it is just one hundred and seventeen days since the actual commencement of hostilities, and already the popular interest in the war is beginning to subside. It is a striking commentary alike upon the hollow and fictitious character of the excitement with which the war began, and the mercurial temperament of a people, so soon hot and so soon cold. Many an indifferent piece—*Our American Cousin* or *The Seven Sisters*—has had a longer "run" upon the boards, in the theatrical parlance from which the catch-word in question is borrowed. Before the actors have had time to learn their parts, or the machinery has begun to work smoothly upon its hinges—the war has ceased to "draw," at least, they find it so in the recruiting-shops and enlistment-booths at the North. On the very last day of the session, Congress found it necessary to increase the pay of volunteers by an addition of two dollars a month—some wished to make it four—for the purpose of giving a fresh start to the business. Patriotism—the defence of the Capital—the preservation of the Union—the honor of the flag—could no longer be depended upon to supply the Federal army with recruits, and so a recourse is had to *bounties* and an increase of pay! We shall see how the experiment works; if there were no fighting to be done, we doubt not it would succeed admirably; it is a question whether the difference between $11 and $13 per month will reconcile the unemployed operatives of the North, to the prospect of a winding-sheet of sod and a burial-trench on a Virginia battle-field.

After the battle of Manassas, it was announced from high quarters in Washington, and re-echoed by the whole body of the Northern press, that no volunteers would think of returning home until the disgrace of that defeat had been expunged. Every regiment whose term of enlistment has expired, has since returned home, and one regiment, the Fire Zouaves, enlisted for the war, has had to be disbanded on account of the number of desertions and the utter demoralization of the few who remained behind. So soon as the Administration could recover breath enough after its defeat, to fashion any excuses to the country for the past or coin any promises for the future, it was announced upon official authority, that *eighty* regiments, for the most part already raised and ready for service, had been tendered to the Government, had been accepted, and would be immediately forwarded to the seat of War. Where are they? The New York *Times* has been compelled to admit what this journal charged to be the case at the time, that those regiments had no existence except on paper, that they were mere contracts taken by individuals—would-be Colonels of regiments—to furnish so many men in consideration of receiving such and such military promotion; and that the greater part of these regiments have not been raised, and never will be raised. What has become of the army of 100,000 men, which, according to the Washington *Republican* and the *Associated Press*, was to come on in ten days after the battle of Manassas at the rate of ten thousand a day? The fact is that to-day there is a smaller number of regiments mustered into service on both sides of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, than Gen. McDowell led into Virginia on the Monday before the battle, while the number of desertions, as just mentioned, has been so great that the Government has appealed to the Railroad Companies to adopt some means to prevent deserters from obtaining passage by their trains. The number of these "fugitives from service" who within the last ten days, have been helped over the "under-ground railroad," the route invented for another species of fugitives, and furnished with change of clothing, food, lodging and passage money, to enable them to reach their homes, if the facts could be ascertained, would probably exceed the most extravagant computation. This is exclusive of the deserters who have taken the opposite direction and gone over into the camp and service of the enemy.

While the army of the Potomac has been undergoing a steady drain from these causes, the fresh material which is being supplied to fill the places made vacant by the enemy's cannon, by the refusal of regiments to re-enlist for the war, and by the desertion of individuals, is of the most trifling and worthless description. With few exceptions, the new regiments that have passed through this city on their way to the capital, are regiments the formation of which was commenced soon after the 19th of April, but which—through wants of means, the incompetency of their officers, or the disreputable auspices under which they were started—languished, never reached their proper complement of members, or were rejected by the Union Defence Committee or the Government. For the rest the Government has been compelled to draw upon Gen. Butler for the means of keeping up the army in Washington to anything like its former numbers, and replacing in Baltimore the regiments which have gone home. The forces under Butler's command, by consequence, are reduced to less than 2,500 men, and that portion of the Government's plan of conquest and subjugation, which contemplated an advance upon Richmond from Yorktown, will have to be "indefinitely "postponed." From similar causes "General "Banks' column"—so called, probably, from the fact that the General is always in marching order, prepared to flit at a moment's notice from Johnston—has been so reduced as to compel the evacuation of Virginia by the "Army "of the Shenandoah," and a retreat into the *loyal* precincts of Frederick county. All this, it will be confessed, does not look much like an early capture of Richmond, or the speedy subjugation of the South.

We have purposely refrained from alluding in this connexion to the state of the Government's credit at home or abroad, or the prospect of a complete failure to obtain the money as well as the men, for putting another army into the field. Inability to negotiate a loan simply indicates a want of faith on the part of capitalists in the ability of the Government to effect its purposes, or in the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union.—Unwillingness to enlist in the armies of the Union indicates a decay of popular interest in the war, which is the topic we are at present concerned with. Next to the slow progress of enlistments—Governor Morgan, of New York, having only obtained 1,800 men, we understand, towards the twenty-five regiments which he promised to supply—the tone of the Republican papers, particularly of those which were most belligerent and rampant for the war, is the strongest evidence of the dullness and apathy which are creeping over the senses of the people of the North. *The Tribune*, erst so warlike, that its leaders ought to have been printed with ink of the color of blood, has an editorial of three columns and a half on the culture and preparation of "Indian Corn," or forces a dreary joke about the superior comforts of town over country in weather like this. Nay, in an editorial article, part of which we print elsewhere, it ventures to admit the possibility of defeat in the present contest—a suggestion, which had it appeared in one of its contemporaries two months ago, *The Tribune* would have pounced upon as evidence of treason of the direst and blackest dye. *The Tribune* admits that the South may prove victorious, and bids its readers look the contingency squarely in the face! Can anything be more significant? It is as when the doctor, in the last stages of a hopeless illness, breaks upon the patient's ear the intelligence that his case *may* have a fatal termination, and bids him prepare for the worst.

Another consideration suggested by the subdued and altered tone of the war-journals of New York, is the probable effect of the new treaty concluded between General McClellan and the representatives of the "loyal" press, in regard to the character of their correspondence, editorials, &c., on the subject of the war. Doubtless the arrangement, if carried out in good faith, would promote the efficiency of General McClellan's military operations and deprive the enemy of much valuable information, by which he has hitherto shown that he has had the sense to profit. But will the popular interest in the war survive the loss of the *pabulum* which has been its life and support? Will New York stand being put upon short commons of news, and continue to furnish regiments and money? When the people of the North are no longer permitted to hear and know everything about the war—to share the confidence of the President and of General Scott, and to know before hand every movement that is in contemplation—how much will the people care about the war? Then the newspapers themselves—did they not get up the war—is it not their child,—their pet—how will they relish having their bantling put out to nurse in strange hands? To restrict them from reporting all the incidents of the war, speculating about the plans of generals, and criticising the movements of the campaign—is it not like puncturing the bellows which is needed to blow the smouldering embers into flame? We have compared the war to a piece which has outlived its popularity, and is, in theatrical phrase, "played out;"—what would be said of a manager who at such a stage in his business, when his receipts are dwindling nightly, and additional efforts are required to fill his house—while persisting in keeping up the piece for representation, should withdraw his advertisements from the newspapers and his posters from the walls?

The Federal Forces at Manassas and Their Loss.

There has been much dispute as to the number of the Federal forces engaged in the battle of Manassas and their loss. By reference to the account published by George Wilkes, of New York, and the official enumeration of regiments, and the disposition made of them before the battle, we gather that the right and central attacking columns consisted of 30 regiments and 14 batteries, while the left wing under Col. Richardson, which was also engaged, consisted of 4 regiments and 1 battery, making a total of 34 regiments and 15 batteries actually in the fight, equivalent to from 35,000 to 40,000 men. Besides this force actively engaged nearly the whole of which was concentrated against the left and the left centre of the Confederates, the Federalists had in reserve under Col. Miles, 9 regiments and 2 batteries, and under Gen. Runyon, 7 regiments, making a total of 16 regiments, or about 15,000 men in reserve.

The Federal loss is more difficult of computation as the lists of casualties are stubbornly withheld by the Government. This is in striking contrast with the conduct of the Confederates, who publish in their journals the names in full of the sufferers as rapidly as they can be obtained. Some Federal Regimental officers have, however, made returns and the mortuary statistics of 17 regiments show a loss in them 2,460. In this list none of the casualties among the regular troops, which were heavy, is included, nor does it embrace the loss in some of the volunteer Regiments which suffered most severely. The total Federal loss cannot be computed at less than 5,000

Drought in New York.

There appears to be quite a severe drought at the North. The New York *Commercial* says:

The products of the gardens in this locality are placed in peril by the long drought to which we have been exposed. Almost every thing in the realms of vegetation, scarcely even Indian corn excepted, is suffering from the lack of moisture. In some localities the potato vines are withered and dead, and everywhere the crop will be but one-third or perhaps half of the average, unless fertile showers are vouchsafed at an early day, if even then they can recover their growth. How far this calamitous parching of the earth extends we know not, and we can but hope that it is partial. Otherwise it is to be feared there will be a scarcity of food both for man and beast.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Georgeanna*, Capt. Pearson, arrived this morning from Old Point. Everything was quiet at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Butler has now under his command but 2500 men exclusive of the garrison of the Fortress, which is entirely too small for offensive operations.

The *Georgeanna* brought up this morning the Captains and crews of the schooner *B. F. Martin*, of Boston, captured by the Confederates and afterwards burnt; of the ship *N. Chase*, captured by the Confederates, and of the bark *Linwood*, from Rio Janeiro, and brig *Lydia Frances*, wrecked off Hatteras. The officers and crews, as well as the cargoes of these vessels, fell into the hands of the Confederates, who kindly treated them and they were allowed to return home *via* Norfolk. The *Linwood* had on board 6500 bags of coffee, of which, it is said, only 300 bags were saved; and the *Lydia Frances* had about 300 hhds. of sugar, from Cienfuegos, of which only 30 hhds. were saved.

The bark *Linwood* was owned in New York.

[*From the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 6.—General Butler returned to Old Point this morning. Nothing has yet transpired as to his remaining here, but it is understood that the Federal army at Fortress Monroe is to be greatly increased.

The General has spent the afternoon at Newport News, experimenting with Hotchkiss' shells.

Hampton will be reoccupied on the arrival of the first regiment from the North.

Lieut. Crosby, who conducted the expedition to Accomac and Northampton, on the Eastern Shore, will leave Old Point in the morning with an effective force for a similar purpose.

The sailing frigate *Savannah* is being towed up the Roads, and will proceed to Newport News to relieve the *Dale*, now ordered to sea.

The crew of the bark *Linwood*, of New York, thirteen in number, have just arrived on the *Quaker City*. The bark was wrecked on Cape Hatteras. They were picked up off Cape Henry.

The *Quaker City* picked up this morning, near the Capes, a small boat containing ten shipmasters and seamen, who had escaped from Fort Oregon, North Carolina.

They give some startling intelligence of the doings on the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet there are three steamers and a pilot-boat privateering. One of them, the *Gordon*, ran the blockade at Charleston and off the whole coast up to Hatteras Inlet ten days ago, since which time she has captured brig, *Wm. H. McGilvery*, of Bangor, from Cardenas, with molasses, and schooner *Protector*, from Cuba with fruit.

The names of the privateers are the *Gordon*, the *Coffee*, side-wheel steamer formerly running between Old Point and Norfolk; steamer *Marion*, formerly a Wilmington tug-boat; and schooner *York*, a Norfolk pilot-boat. All of them are armed with rifled cannon. Those from Norfolk were taken down the canal to Albemarle Sound. Newbern, N. C., is the headquarters.

Ten gun-boats are being collected and mounted at Norfolk to be taken down the canal; crews for them are now being shipped at Newbern. The bark *Glen*, of Portland, with Government coal, was captured a week ago and taken into Beaufort, N. C.

The refugees state that the Confederates scarcely regard the coast as blockaded at all, and consider the *Quaker City* the only vessel doing any efficient service against them. During all this time several gun-boats have been quietly anchored at Old Point.

The frigate *Wabash* has arrived from off Charleston, for coal and water, having been relieved by the *Roanoke*. She recaptured the schooner *Mary Alice*, of New York, which had been taken by the schooner *Dixie*. The prize crew are now prisoners on the *Wabash*. She also took the brig *Sarah Star*, bound from Wilmington to Liverpool with turpentine and rosin, and sailing under English colors.

The Pokomoke Expedition.

The Old Point correspondent of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer* who accompanied the Federal expedition to Pocomoke river, admits that they were driven off three times by the Confederates and finally compelled to retreat to Fortress Monroe. The *Fanny Cadwallader*, one of the gunboats, got aground and narrowly escaped capture.

Short and Easy Method with Secessionists.

A Mr. L. A. Sawyer, of Burlington, Vermont, ventilates through the columns of the *Tribune* the following plan for the suppression of the rebellion. He makes three proposals:

Proposal I.

1. Let all the property of Rebel citizens of the Rebel States which consists in slaves be confiscated, and the slaves emancipated and allowed to leave their masters, but not authorized to injure them or their families.

2. Let the Government extend its protection to the emancipated slaves as fast and as far as possible, and punish all invasion of their newly acquired rights.

I propose this as a war measure.

Proposal II.

1. Let all competent, able slaves be invited to join the United States Army, and be emancipated on condition of their wishing to do so.

2. Let measures be taken to muster these men into the army, and drill them for effective service.

Proposal III.

If neither of these methods is deemed practicable, let the subject be considered, and some practical method devised, by which the rebellion may be punished and suppressed in a way that shall serve the cause of liberty and sweep away that enormous system of oppression, which has been the principal occasion of it.

To make this war for our national existence equally conservative of slavery and liberty, is the *greatest folly*: and if it should be done, would excite the disgust of the civilized world. But to make it conservative of liberty, which is endeavored to be crushed, and destructive of slavery, which it is designed to support and glorify, will be an achievement for our eternal glory and for our indefinitely increased prosperity and happiness in future years.

The Tribune also publishes, approvingly, the following "way to treat secessionists at home," as being adapted to any locality. Although designed for the latitude of Illinois, it may be made to answer the circumstances of Maryland as well, by substituting the word Virginia for Missouri. We commend it to the consideration of our Unionists, who, though malignant enough to do anything, have not the ingenuity to devise a plan for effectually converting this State into a *loyal* and submissive province.

"First, however, a measure of precaution should be adopted at our own homes. That is, to organize Committees of Safety in every village and hamlet—*to hunt out and hang or drive out every man against whom there exists a reasonable ground for suspicion of disloyalty—who even refuses to take the usual oath of allegiance to the Government.* A man who refuses that, at such a time as this, needs watching, to say the least, and is an unsafe person in communities of loyal men. It is known that there are numbers in this vicinity, who have openly expressed sympathy for the rebellion, and who have frequent mysterious errands to and from Missouri. (read "Virginia.") They have been acting the spy upon us, and every movement for our own defense or otherwise, has been reported immediately to our enemies, and we are placed at a corresponding disadvantage. These spies, although in our own vicinity, may not be considered in a state of war, and therefore not amenable to the rules of war, but are nevertheless *spies*, and morally as worthy of death as though found in the enemy's camp."

Another Lying Government Bulletin from Missouri.

The *Associated Press*, prolific source of canards, furnishes the following:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—A battle has occurred to-day at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Mo., between the Federal forces under Gen. Lyons and the rebel troops under Ben McCulloch. Eight of the Federal troops were killed and thirty wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed and 44 wounded. General Lyons took 80 stand of arms and 15 horses and wagons. A body of U. S. cavalry, 270 in number, made a charge on the rebel infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong, and cut their way through them, and returned with a loss of only five men. Several of the rebels were found with their heads cloven entirely through by the swords of our dragoons. The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. Lyons took possession of the field. Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield.

From Western Virginia.

From passengers by the Western train we learn that at last accounts, Gen. Rosencranz was still at Clarksburg, Va., awaiting the arrival of horses and wagons. He was fully aware of the fact that Wise had escaped him, and made good his retreat to Lewisburg. Col. Stevens had re-occupied Martinsburg, and the whole of that section was again in the hands of the Confederates, close up to Harper's Ferry. There was a large Confederate force at Romney, as also at Moorefield and Monterey.

The Sunday Morning News.

We have heretofore neglected to notice the advent of a new weekly, the *Sunday Morning News*, the second number of which appeared on Sunday last. The object of the proprietors, as we learn, is to furnish the latest news up to their date of publication, and thus supply our citizens with all important information reaching here after the issue of the Saturday evening papers. Its columns are also well filled with literary, scientific and other interesting matter.

Loss of the Second Mississippi Regiment.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: Lieut. W. E. Rodgers, of Col. Falkner's old company, in the Second Mississippi Regiment, has returned to his home direct from the battle-field of Manassas. The regiment numbered 526 when it went into action, and the loss was twenty-five killed and seventy-nine wounded.

Future Movements of the Confederates.

Mr. M. W. Cluskey, correspondent of the Memphis *Argus*, writes the following to his paper under date, Richmond, July 27th:

There is an ominous silence the past few days in Richmond in respect to military matters. It is ominous, because it precedes and foreshadows important movements—the carrying out of the legitimate military consequences of our great victory at Manassas, or rather Stone Bridge—a few miles west of the Junction. Those legitimate ends are the expulsion of the enemy from Alexandria and Washington, and the liberation of Maryland from the thraldom of Yankee oppression and intolerable alien insolence. I am well informed when I say to your readers that these are the ends which our victorious army shall, under a kind Providence attain before they wreathe their brows with the laurels so nobly won near Manassas on Thursday, the 18th, and Sunday, 21st July.

Gen. Beauregard has issued an order prohibiting any person, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of War, from passing beyond his lines towards the lines of the enemy. The reason of this precaution is obvious and suggestive. In the first place, men, or rather scamps, after tarrying a few weeks in Richmond, easily procure a pass to rescue their trembling families from the Hessians at Washington. They pass through our lines with impunity, and after they have reached Washington in safety, and received their "thirty pieces of silver," we find out that they were spies. And, again, the order evinces the caution that important movements inspire. Gen. Beauregard is now advancing upon Alexandria, in small columns and short marches, and must continue to do so until all his extensive preparations are complete. Hence the absolute necessity of excluding strangers from our lines.

Gen. McClellan and the Press.

On Thursday night, Gen. McClellan had an interview at his quarters with the members of the press—editors, reporters, and correspondents, now here—at which he asked them to come to some satisfactory agreement among themselves, by which the publication of army information likely to be of benefit to the enemy shall be avoided.

Among those present were:—Mr. Sanford, President of the Telegraph Company; Mr. Gobright, of the *Associated Press*; Mr. Shaw, of the New York *Herald*; Mr. Adams, of the *World*; Mr. Erastus Brooks, of the *Express*; Mr. Bartlett, of the *Post*; Mr. Mortimer Thompson, ("Doesticks,") and Mr. Hill of the *Tribune*; Dr. Pulesston, of the Philadelphia *North American*; Messrs. Harding and Painter, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Mr. Flint, of the Chicago *Times*; Mr. Pangborn, of the Boston *Traveller*; Colonel Whitely, of the Baltimore *Clipper*; Mr. Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*; Mr. Spofford, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Mr. Glenn, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; and various representatives of the city press.

At this interview all were ready to co-operate to the desired end, but it was represented to Gen. McClellan that information was undoubtedly received by the enemy more directly than through the medium of the loyal press, and various channels for such information were designated.

To this General McClellan gave an attentive ear and it is not unlikely that means will be found to cut off some of the Confederate news supplies.

A committee of five was appointed on the part of the press to take measures for the furtherance of the desire of the military authority.

The committee has addressed to the conductors of the Union newspapers an appeal to eschew printing any news or gossip likely to aid the enemy in comprehending the movements, etc., of the "Army of the Potomac."

The Presbytery of Charleston held a meeting in Columbia on the 25th of July, and passed sundry declarations and resolutions looking to a separate organization of the Presbyterian Church within the bounds of the Confederate States. They declare the adoption of the paper presented to the General Assembly by Dr. Spring as disregarding the rights and privileges of the citizens of the Southern States, and breaking the covenant entered into "by their fathers and ours," and that, approving the action of the people of the Confederate States, they resolve:—First, that the ecclesiastical relations heretofore subsisting between the Charleston Presbytery and the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America are divided. Second, the Presbytery recommend that all the Churches in the Confederate States separate from the said General Assembly. Third, approves of calling a Convention of all the Presbyteries. Fourth, the appointment of delegates to such a Convention. Fifth, recommends that the Convention be held on the 15th August, at Atlanta, Georgia, or at such place as the majority of the Presbyteries appointing delegates may agree upon.

SYMPTOMS OF INSUBORDINATION.—We have heard a number of men attached to Kane's Rifle Regiment, declare positively that they would never leave this place unless they were furnished with rifles. We learn that three of the "Bucktails" are to be courtmartialed at Camp Curtain to-day, for insubordination, arising no doubt from a determined resistance to the use of the musket. These men enlisted as riflemen, and it was expressly understood that they should have rifles, yet it is intimated that they march to-day with the muskets in their possession.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—The Troy *Budget* says that Gen. Wool will shortly be ordered into active service.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber hath 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 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, Exr.
jy 20 law4w

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 thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 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 11th day of July, 1861.
HIRAM GREENSTREET, Adm'r.
E. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.
jy 11 law4w

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Mc
Manufacturers of
Horse-powers, Thrashers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Cheb Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c
ap 22-43m

OFFICE DEEP RIVER MINING COMPANY, No. 2 North street.—The last instalment of assessment of FIVE CENTS on each share of the stock of this Company will be due August 1st. Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates with them
WILLIAM T. HOUGH, Secretary.
jy 31 lt

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 13, 1861.
The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:
TRAINS NORTH.
Mail at 8.10 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 market; 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 12.5 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.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
ap 6 d

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 15th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 6.30 A. M., and 2.10 and 5.00 P. M. (on Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.30 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 4.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.00 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, who are boarded 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.
WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.
ap 22

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.
THE VIRGINIA
is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first-class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and secured under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.
Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.
Freight received on board of the steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.
For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents, No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore
F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.
The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days:
Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season.
Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Baltimore.
The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.
The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.
Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.
Passage to Patuxent River ..... $1 00 Meals extra
Do Plum Point ..... 1 00 Do.
Do. Fair Haven ..... 50 Do.
jy 11

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 consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO
Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL, leaves light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore.
WM. T. RICE, Captain.
P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock.
ap 22

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Harper, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.
Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday.
ap22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS.
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.
Criticized by conservative presses, North and South, as "the best book" ever published on the society of the South.
Four Hundred Copies subscribed for by southern Members of Congress.
READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and severity, and, in truth, contains sketches that are amongst the most catholic and tolerant, and genial we ever had occasion to peruse. * * * * How appreciative, how loving, how tender and sympathetic the author is in delineations we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
So many jewels in their way—black, by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little none but of promised diamonds.—*New York News.*
Rabid abolitionists will find much to learn from the book.—*New York Herald.*
Defending the institution more than all arguments from the Scriptures, or the dictates of reason or prejudice.—*St. Louis Democrat.*
Must have sold well in the South, for it has taken its place in the first rank of the Southern books.—*Mobile Register.*
The author is sometimes a philosopher, sometimes a poet, and in every character is able.—*New Yorker.*
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected style.—*Baltimore Sun.*
The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly on the South, has been received by the undersigned, and will be sold in Baltimore and vicinity at the publisher's price, viz: $1 50 each, or sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 75 each. Address
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.
je 6 eod6t

A CARD.—E. SZEMELEMYI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC [illegible] SEPTEMBER [illegible]
[illegible]
E. SZEMELEMYI.
jy 2 2w

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 29th, 1861.—NOTICE—[illegible] THURSDAY, August 1st, A. D. 1861, [illegible] JOHN J. GRAVES, City Collector.
jy 29

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. [illegible] GEO. W. NAVY [illegible] EDWARD HYATT [illegible]
K. M. FEATHERSTON,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
EDWARD HYATT,
THOS. H. TRENT.
July 1, 1861—jy 12-3

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, comprising the following celebrated brands:—
FAMILY—Welsh, Eureka, Pure Hearth, Meadow, Inglescib, New London and Newark.
SUPER—Walnut Bottom, Newark, Mechanic, etc.
RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye.
For sale by manufacturers agents,
C. D. HINES & CO.,
No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard
je 24

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 8th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.
T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.
je 27 eod6t

TO THE PUBLIC.
J. W. HARPER & CO.
BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS,
No. 12 North street, Basement
je 13

CHAS. SPILKER. CHS. BOSCH.
CHARLES SPILKER & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
No. 10 Hanover Street,
BALTIMORE.
ap22

LEONARD PASSANO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GERMAN ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FANCY