Price of Subscription.

In the City, single copy, Two Cents; served by Carriers for Twelve Cents per week, payable to the carriers.

Out of the City, single copy, Three Cents; one month, Fifty Cents; two months, One Dollar; four months, Two Dollars; six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be directed at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of The South.

The South.

Price of Advertisements.

One Square	one insertion	$0
" "	twice	75
" "	three times	1 00
" "	one week	1.50
" "	two weeks	2.00
" "	one month	4.00
" "	three months	10.00
" "	six months	15.00
" "	one year	20.00

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

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

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 96. Baltimore, Tuesday Evening, August 13, 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."

Another Official Report.

We gave on yesterday the official report of Col. Heintzelman, commanding one of the divisions of the Federal army at the battle of Manassas. We follow it to-day with Col. Sherman's bulletin, which narrates the performances of the 69th and 79th New York Regiments (the Irish and the Highlanders) and of the 2nd Wisconsin and 13th New York. From this it will be seen that these crack corps, although they fought handsomely, were repulsed in *open field fight* by the Confederates and became utterly demoralized in their retreat:

Headquarters Third Brigade, 1st Division, Fort Corcoran, July 25, 1861.

To Capt. A. Baird, Ass't. Adj. Gen., 1st Division:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit this my report of the operations of my brigade during the action of the 21st instant. The brigade was composed of the 13th New York Volunteers, Colonel Quimby; 69th New York, Col. Corcoran; 79th New York, Col. Cameron; 2d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Peck; and Company F, 3d artillery, under command of Capt. R. E. Ayers, 5th artillery.—We left our camp near Centreville, pursuant to orders, at 2½ A. M., taking place in your column next to the brigade of Gen. Schenck, and proceeded as far as the halt before the enemy's position, near the stone bridge at Bull Run. Here the brigade was deployed in line along the skirt of timber, and remained quietly in position till after ten A. M. The enemy remained very quiet, but about that time we saw a regiment leave its cover in our front, and proceeded in double quick time on the road toward Sudley Springs by which we knew the column of Col.'s Hunter and Heintzelman was approaching.

About the same time we observed in motion a large force of the enemy below the stone bridge. I directed Captaip Ayres to take position with his battery near our right, and opened fire on this mass, but you had previously directed the two rifle guns belonging to this battery, and, finding the smooth bore guns did not reach the enemy's position, we ceased firing, and I sent a request that you should send to me the 30-pounder rifled gun attached to Captain Carlisle's battery. At the same time I shifted the New York 69th to the extreme right of the brigade. There we remained till we heard the musketry fire across Bull Run, showing that the head of Col. Hunters's column was engaged. The firing was brisk, and showed that Hunter was driving before him the enemy, till about noon, when it became certain the enemy had come to a stand, and that our force on the other side of Bull Run was all engaged, artillery and infantry. Here you sent me the order to cross over with the whole brigade to the assistance of Col. Hunter. Early in the day, when reconnoitering the ground, I had seen a horseman descend from a bluff, to a point, cross the stream, and show himself in the open field. And, inferring we could cross over at the same point, I sent forward a company as skirmishers, and followed with the whole brigade, the New York 69th leading. We found no difficulty in crossing over, and met no opposition in ascending the steep bluff opposite with our infantry, but it was impassible to the artillery, and I sent word back to Captain Ayres to follow if possible, otherwise to use his discretion. *Capt. Ayres did not cross Bull Run,* but remained with the remainder of your division. His report herewith describes his operations during the remainder of the day. Advancing slowly and cautiously with the head of the column, to give time for the regiment in succession to close up their ranks, we first encountered a part of the enemy retreating along a cluster of pines. Lieut. Col. Haggerty, of the 69th regiment, without orders, rode over and endeavored to intercept their retreat. One of the enemy, in full view and short range, shot Haggerty, and he fell dead from his horse.

The Sixty-ninth opened fire on this party, which was returned; but, determined to effect our junction with Hunter's division, I ordered this fire to cease, and we proceeded with caution towards the field, when we then plainly saw our forces engaged. Displaying our colors conspicuously at the head of our column, we succeeded in attracting the attention of our friends, and soon formed the brigade in rear of Col. Porter's. Here I learned that Col. Hunter was disabled by a severe wound, and that Gen. McDowell was on the field. I sought him out and received his orders to join in the pursuit of the enemy, who were falling back by the left of the road by which the army had approached from Sudley Springs. Placing Col. Quimby's regiment of rifles in front, in column by division, I directed the other regiments to follow in line of battle in the order of the Wisconsin Second, New York Seventy-ninth and New York Sixty-ninth. Quimby's regiment advanced steadily down the hill and up the ridge, from which he opened fire upon the enemy, who had made another stand on ground very favorable to him, and the regiment continued advancing as the enemy gave gave way till the head of the column reached the point near which Ricketts' battery was so severely cut up. The other regiments descended the hill in line of battle, under a severe cannonading, and the ground affording comparative shelter against the enemy's artillery, they changed directions by the right flank and followed the road before mentioned. At the point where this road crossed the bridge to our left point the ground was swept by a most severe fire by artillery, rifle and musketry, *and we saw in succession several regiments driven from it, among them the Zouaves, and battalions of marines.* Before reaching the crest of the hill the roadway was worn deep enough to afford shelter, and I kept the several regiments in it as long as possible; but when the Wisconsin Second was abreast of the enemy, by order of Major Wadsworth, of General McDowell's staff, I ordered it to leave the roadway by the left flank and to attack the enemy. This regiment ascended to the brow of the hill steadily, received the severe fire of the enemy, returned it with spirit, and advanced delivering its fire.

This regiment is uniformed in gray cloth, almost identical with that of the great bulk of the secession army, *and when the regiment fled in confusion and retreated towards the road,* there was a universal cry that they were being fired upon by our own men. The regiment rallied again, passed the brow of the hill a second time, *and was again repulsed in disorder.* By this time the New York Seventy-ninth had closed up, and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the ground. In it there was one battery of artillery, which poured an incessant fire upon our advancing column, and the ground was irregular, with small clusters of pines, affording shelter, of which the enemy took good advantage. The fire of rifles and musketry was very severe. The Seventy-ninth, headed by its Colonel (Cameron) charged across the hill, and for a short time the contest was severe. They rallied several times under fire, *but finally broke and gained the cover of the hill. This left the field open* to the New York Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran, who, in his turn, led his regiment over the crest, and had *in full open view* the ground so severely contested. The firing was very severe, and the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles incessant. It was manifest the enemy was here in great force, far superior to us at that point. The Sixty-ninth held the ground for some time, *but finally fell back in disorder.*

All this time Quimby's regiment occupied another ridge to our left, overlooking the same field of action, and similarly engaged. Here (about half-past three P. M.) began *the scene of disorder and confusion that characterized the remainder of the day.* Up to that time all had kept their places, and seemed perfectly cool and used to the shell and shot that fell comparatively harmless.

Our loss was heavy and all around us, but the short exposure to an intense fire of small arms at close range, had killed many, wounded more, and had produced disorder in all the battalions that had attempted to destroy it. Men fell away talking and in great confusion. Colonel Cameron had been mortally wounded, carried on an ambulance and reported dying. Many other officers were reported dead or missing, and many of the wounded were making their way, with more or less assistance, to the buildings or hospitals. On the ridge to the west we succeeded in partially reforming the regiments, *but it was manifest they would not stand,* and I directed Colonel Corcoran to move along the ridge to the rear, near the position where we had first formed the brigade. General McDowell was there in person, and used all possible efforts to reassure the men. By the active exertions of Colonel Corcoran we formed an irregular square against the cavalry, which was then seen to issue from the position from which we had been driven, and we began our retreat towards that ford of Bull Run, by which we had approached the field of battle. There was no possible order to retreat, *although for an hour it had been going on by the operations of the men themselves.* The ranks were thin and irregular, and we found a stream of people stirring from the hospital across Bull Run, and far toward Centreville.

After putting in motion the irregular square, I pushed forward to find Captain Ayres' battery—Crossing Bull Run, I sought it at its position before the Brigadier crossed, but it was not there, then passing through the wood where in the morning we had first formed line, we approached the blacksmith's shop, but there found a detachment of rebel cavalry; then made a circuit, avoiding Cub Run bridge, into Centreville, where I found General McDowell. From him I understood that it was his purpose to rally the forces and make a stand at Centreville.

But about nine o'clock at night I received from General Tyler, in person, the order to continue the retreat to the Potomac. The retreat was by night, *and disorderly in the extreme.* The men of different regiments mingled together, and some reached the river at Arlington, some at the Long Bridge, and the greater part returned to their former camps, at or near Fort Corcoran. I reached this point at noon next day and found a miscellaneous crowd crossing over the aqueduct and ferries. Conceiving this to be demoralizing, I at once commanded the guard to be increased and all persons attempting to be pass over to be stopped. This soon produced its effect. Men sought their proper companies and regiments, comparative order was restored, and all now posted to the best advantage.

I herewith enclose the official report of Captain Kelly, the commanding officer of the New York York Sixty-ninth; also full lists of the killed and wounded and missing.

Lieutenant Colonel Haggerty was killed about noon, before we effected a junction with Colonel Hunter's division. Colonel Cameron was mortally wounded leading his regiment in the charge, and Colonel Corcoran has been missing since the cavalry charge near the building used a hospital.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Ayre's Battery	6	3	—	9
New York Thirteenth	11	27	20	58
New York Sixty-ninth	34	59	95	192
New York Seventy-ninth	32	51	115	198
Wisconsin Second	24	65	63	152
Total	111	205	293	609

For names of rank, &c., of the above I refer to the lists herewith. Lieutenants Piper and McQuesten, of my personal staff, were under fire all day, and carried orders to and fro with as much coolness as on parade. Lieutenant Bagley, of the New York Sixty-ninth, a volunteer aid, asked leave to serve with his company during the action, and is among those reported missing. I have intelligence that he is a prisoner and slightly wounded. Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, a volunteer aid, also rendered good service during the day.—I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T SHERMAN,
Colonel, commanding brigade.

Captain Griffin of the Fifth United States Artillery, thus describes the fate of his battery. He was attached to Hunter's Division. He says that he was charged by a Regiment of Confederate Infantry and continues:

In this charge of the enemy *every cannonier was cut down,* and a large number of horses killed, leaving the battery (which was without support except in name) perfectly helpless. Owing to the loss of men and horses, it was impossible to take more than three pieces from the field. Two of these were afterwards lost in the retreat, by the blocking up of the road by our own forces, and the complete exhaustion of the few horses dragging them. The same thing happened with reference to the battery wagon, forge and one caison. All that is left of the battery is one of Parrott's rifle guns, and 12 pound howitzer. Of the ninety-five men who went into action, twenty-eight are killed, wounded and missing; and of one hundred and one horses fifty-five are missing.

From these reports from official sources it is clear that the batteries of the Federalists were carried at the point of the bayonet, and that their best troops were beaten in fair and open encounter.

The New Loan.

The New York *Day-Book* of yesterday says:—

Mr. Chase is still in town, and has had three meetings with bank Presidents, but no plan of operations has yet been agreed upon. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

His plan is to start a subscription for the seven 3.10 per cent. Treasury notes at once; for all amounts subscribed the Treasury to issue certificates *not negotiable,* but bearing interest from date, the money to be drawn for only as wanted by the Government. When thus drawn for, the Treasury notes to be issued, and endorsed on the certificate. Thus the banks would be receiving full interest for their subscription, while they would have the use of the money until the Government should pay it out, without any risk to the latter. This, he thinks, should draw out a very large subscription from the banks, and be an inducement to them to further the taking of the loan. There was some intimation also that when needed the money would be drawn pro rata, so as to deal fairly with all the subscribers. The Secretary also proposed to issue the small notes as soon as they could be made ready, and has great hopes of keeping a large amount in circulation. He does not propose at present to authorize the banks to redeem these notes, but intends to redeem them only at the Sub-Treasury.

One of the strongest, most logical, and masterly speeches made at either of these interviews was delivered by Geo. S. Coe, Esq., President of the American Exchange Bank. He went over the whole ground, showing thorough acquaintance with the whole subject, and objected positively to any issue of demand notes by the Government. He was listened to attentively, not only on account of the ability with which he handled the questions at issue, but also because he is well known as a strong Republican, and has been very active in procuring ways and means to support the Government, and urge a vigorous prosecution of the war; but his arguments against the paper money system and its attendant measures seemed to fall upon unwilling ears, and few others present appeared to share his apprehensions from that source.

The last meeting of the Bank Presidents, resulted in the appointment of a committee of ten to report on Wednesday. Mr. Chase objected to the delay, but finally gave his consent.

New York, August 12.—The schooner *Mary Adelaue,* which has arrived here, reports having been spoken in Tangier Sound by a privateer hailing from Deal's Island. Three hours after a United States war vessel passed up the Sound, and heavy firing was subsequently heard. It is supposed that the privateer was captured. She was a pungy of about thirty tons.

——The Cincinnati tradesmen give notice through the papers that they will not receive treasury notes at par.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Quebec, August 12.—The steamer *Nova Scotia* has arrived from Liverpool with advices to the 3d instant. She brings £140,000 in specie. The *North Briton* arrived out on the 31st ult., and the steamer *Edinburg* on the 2d instant.

The American horse Starke won the Goodwood cup. The Wizard ran second, and the Optimist the third.

The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount to 5 per cent.

The various London journals are engaged in speculations on the probable fate of the American loan. The *Herald* discountenances negotiating it. The *Times'* city article says it would be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

The *Times* announces that Lord Elgin succeeds Canning as Governor General of India.

The weather in England has been fine.

A new treaty of commerce is being negotiated between Belgium and France.

It is believed that the solution of the Roman question is near at hand. It is stated that Government really supplied arms to the insurgents of Naples, and this fact has determined Napoleon to delay the solution no longer. It is expected that the Roman territory will be evacuated by the French and occupied immediately by Italian troops.

It is reported that several French officers in the service of the Pope, and a Roman priest, have been arrested.

At London the funds closed dull.

A Paris correspondent of the *London Post* states that the British Government is in correspondence with the French Government, in order that united action may be observed towards America by sea and land. As a real conflict is now to be expected, a perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at. Rumors of a probable compromise in America were current in England.

Mr. Gregory asked in Parliament if the Government had received information of goods contraband of war being taken to America by the steamer *Kangaroo* and other steamers?

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Flour is steady; sales at 24sa28s; market closing inactive. Wheat—Sales at 9s 6d for white Western and Southern; market closing firm. Corn—Yellow 28s 6da29s 6d, white 31s 6da32s 6d; market firm. The steamer's news caused an advancing tendency.

Provisions—Beef—The market has a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined. Pork very dull at 38sa39s. Bacon is unsettled, with a declining tendency. Lard is dull; sales at 48sa49s.

Produce—Rosin—Common 45s 9da47s. Spirits Turpentine steady. Sugar is inactive. Coffee is firmer. Rice has an upward tendency at 30sa33s. Ashes—Pots and Pearls quiet at 31s 6d. Linseed Oil closed steady. Tea closed firm. Rice closed steady. Tallow closed firm at 32s.

From California.

Fort Kearney, August 11.—The pony express passed here at 9 P. M. yesterday, with the following news for the agent of the *Associated Press:*

San Francisco, July 31.—The annual season of fires has arrived, with the usual ravages in the mountain passes.

A fire at Da Porter, Necora County, on the 27th, destroyed the entire business portion of the town, excepting only a few buildings. Estimated loss $168,000, of which $30,000 is insured.

At Columbia, on the 24th, the theatre and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood were burned. Loss $27,000.

There have been two fires at San Francisco, but they were of no great importance. The largest one, on Davis street, between Clay and Commercial streets, destroyed a number of wooden buildings. Loss $10,000 to $12,000.

The overland telegraph has been extended 25 miles further eastward. The end of the wire is now 125 miles east of Carson Valley, and progressing at the rate of 25 miles per week.

The pony express news is telegraphed to San Francisco two days before it arrives.

Later.

[*By Telegraph to the Outer Station.*]

San Francisco, August 2.—The Breckinridge Democrats held a ratification meeting in San Francisco on the night of the 21st; 10,000 men crowded Music Hall, and created so much uproar that the meeting could not proceed.

Among the cabin passengers by the *Golden Gate* are the following:—Captain Porter, Maj. de Courtney, Capt. Hart and servant, Capt. Harding and family, J. H. McPherson and servant, Captain Hodges, Capt. Crooks, Lieut. Conner, Captain Jones, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Wilson, all of the U. S. Army.

From Alexandria.

Alexandria, August 15th.—The Fire Zouaves struck their tents and left for New York this afternoon, where they will be disbanded.

A prominent resident of White House Point, named Burke, was arrested to-day by our pickets about 6 miles out of Alexandria. He is charged with being a spy and a Confederate messenger. He is at present confined in the jail, awaiting orders from Washington.

A party of officers, while out scouting to-day, visited Mount Vernon. They were also 3 miles beyond there. They report that no Confederate troops have been seen in that locality for the past two weeks.

Arrest of Charles J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France.

Washington, August 12.—Charles J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France, was arrested to-day by order of the Government. His arrest was effected by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who for that purpose repaired to his hotel. He was conveyed to jail under orders from the military authorities through the War Department. He is not permitted to hold correpondence or conversation with any of his friends at present as to the specific charges under which he is held. They are, so far as the public is concerned, mere matters of speculation, but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited the day after his arrival in Washington on that business, as well as to call on Secretary Seward, in accordance with the courtesy governing Ministers returning from abroad.

From Western Virginia.

[*Dispatch to the Washington Star.*]

Wheeling, August 10.—Our latest information from General Rosencranz's command is that he is in the immediate vicinity of Cheat Mountain pass—about Beverly and Huttonville—preparing to give General Lee a warm reception, if he attempts to force his way over the Alleghanies. Lee has arrived within striking distance of the east side of the pass. Anderson was at Staunton on the 29th ultimo, pushing on to join Lee in front of the pass, and Wise's retreat for Lewisburg was doubtless to form a junction with Lee at or about the same point.

The Case of the Police Commissioners.

New York, August 12th.—In the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners a writ of attachment was issued to-day against Col. Burke for his appearance to show cause why he should not be held for contempt of court in refusing to deliver the said prisoner on the writ of *habeas corpus.*

——The Savannah *Republican* of the 20th ult., states that a large manufactory of cotton and agricultural implements is now in course of erection in that city. The manufactory will give employment to two hundred operatives, and will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

——General Watkins, a commander of the Southern forces in Missouri, is a half-brother of Henry Clay. He is said to bear a close resemblance to the deceased statesman.

LEONARD PASSANO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GERMAN ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
32 *Centre Market Space,*
ap22 3m Baltimore, Maryland.

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL
MANUFACTURER,
No. 116 *Pratt Street,*
1 door from South Street, Baltimore.
ap22 1m

MERRILL'S RIFLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 239 *Baltimore Street,*
BALTIMORE.
jp 23-eo1m

FLAGS.
FOR SALE BY
SISCO BROTHERS,
95 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.
je 7 1y

CORTLAN & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,
BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,
DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES.
Family and Fancy Hardware,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,
MARBLE BUILDING.
je25 1m

MARBLE WORKS.

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

SAWED & SPLIT WOOD,
ONLY $5 *PER CORD.*
DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.
COOKING COAL.
ONLY $4 PER TON OF 2240 LBS.
FOR SALE BY
W. F. H. ONION,
jy27-tf corner Canal and Lombard streets.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
Now ready and for sale by
HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.
SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE, By the author of Adam Bede. 60
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER, A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble $1 50
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS, By Oliver Wendell Holmes 1 25
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE, By Winthrop Sargeant 1 50
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, SEVERAL EDITIONS.
Cheap edition—5 vols., complete in one 1 25
do do 5 vols., 12mo 2 00
Large edition, fine paper and large type, 5 vols 5 00
HOPES AND FEARS, By Mrs. Young 50
THE ALCHEMIST, By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances 1 00
TRUMPS, By Curtis, author of Potiphar Papers 150
☞ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND.
HENRY TAYLOR,
ap 10 tf Sun Iron Building, Baltimore

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 9th day of July, 1861.
HARRIET ANN DUSHANE,
Executrix.
jy 20 1aw4t

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 MADEBACKER, 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 FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862. They may otherwise by law be excluded from a dividend 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.
jy 11-law4t* E. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.

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 lotteries which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.
JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
jy 13 3t

FOR ROTTERDAM—The fine fast sailing A. 1 British bark CITY OF PETERSBOROUGH, Captain Jegg, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, at Corner's market, F. P. of to
BROTHERS BONINGER,
je 20 No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving at 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.45 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.
NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.
WM CRAWFORD, Agent.
ap 22

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 15 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 30 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 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.15 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 4.30 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 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 8.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.20 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.
For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.
THE VIRGINIA
is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.
Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.
☞Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.
For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 37 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.
je4 tf

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.
N. B.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

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

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.
Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

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. ap 22 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 in his delineations we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.—*New York News.*
Rabid abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*
Defending "the institution" more than all argument from the assumed dignities of prejudice.—*De Bow's Review.*
Must have effected much good in free labor regions. It will be read with interest at the South also.—*Mobile Register.*
The author is sometimes a philosopher, sometimes a poet, and in every character readable.—*New Yorker.*
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unattempted style.—*Baltimore Sun.*
☞The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present pressed excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at 50 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
je6 eo1m* Sun Iron Building

ACARD.—E. SZEMELEMYI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC will return to the City from Europe on the 1st of SEPTEMBER and will resume his usual instructions.—Communications left at the music stores of Messrs. Willig, and Messrs. Ilwes & Pond, on Charles street, or at the Piano Warerooms of Wm Knabe & Co. will reach him and receive attention. ap 2 2m

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 late firm in winding up the affairs of the same.
E. M. FEATHERSTON,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
EDWARD HYATT,
THOS. H. TRENT.
July 1, 1861—3t 12 R

WELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR—
We have on hand a small lot of WELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR, of unsurpassed quality, for sale at manufacturer's prices. C. D. HINKS & CO.
jy 15 m&w2* No. 41 South Howard st., near Lombard

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 9th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.
T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.
jo 27-eo2t

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL PAID UP $500,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860 ..... $1,264,443.49
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
SAMUEL H MOORE, Secretary.
The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.
HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
ap 22 16 Spear's wharf.

GILMOR MEREDITH,
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 49 *Exchange Place,*
BALTIMORE.
MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.
FIRE—
The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.
ap 22 d

LICENSED AGENCY.
SOLE AGENT OF THE
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
CAPITAL SURPLUS ..... $338,000.
Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
CASH CAPITAL ..... $100,000.
INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.
Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children