The Books.

Baltimore, Monday Evening, August 19, 1861.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of bram, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Dorla'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 rese! Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun. Even in destruction's depth, her foreign focu, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose

The Revolt of the Highlanders. The following correspondence details the circumstances connected with the revolt of the Highlanders. This regiment fought bravely at Manassas, and its disaffection is significant:

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861. For the past day or two symptoms of disaffee- the reading a mormur passed through the line tion have been manifested by the New York Sev- | the mutineers, and when that portion of the orhibited its nationality by wearing a sort of half rode up the line to where the voice was heard. ing material, and on parade always presented a worth, had he been discovered at the moment, military and rather picturesque appearance. Not- pistol range, by any of the officers. When the withstanding it has been the recipient of many reading was concluded, a voice cried out "fire!" marks of attention, and always a favorite regi- and a number of spectators in the rear of the inment with those in authority, its members have fantry, supposing the work of death about to combeen exceedingly intractable, and it was found very difficult to preserve discipline among them. Colonel Cameron enforced obedience, and although he was a strict disciplinarian, and exceedingly popular as an officer, he was frequently annoyed by the exhibition of a disorderly and mutinous

This last disturbance was of a more serious nature, however, than any which has yet taken place. I have heard a number of statements in relation to it, and the most contradictory and ridiculous storice told in extenuation of the breach of discipline. brigade of General Sickles, to which they had been 1 assigned. Another story was that they did not i he permitted to go home at the expiration of three | while the remainder of the regiment was escorted | months, even as the Sixty-ninth were permitted had enlisted for three mouths only, they had been feeling of grief among the friends of the Seventy- faithful to rally to its defence. The Associated

enlisted and accepted for the war. Another story-and this was the one most generally believed-was that immediately after the battle of Managas they had been promised permission to return to New York to "see their wives ! and children," and after recruiting for a week or . two to come back again to Washington. That such h a promise was given to the regiment seems to be | ninth regiment-who, with the other surgeons of \ probable, as nearly every soldier with whom I the federal army made prisoners, has been reconverged asserted that it had been made by the leased on his purole of honor by the Confederate on high authority, however, that the Secretary gave no such promise, and that if any of the offiters so informed the men, they did it without his knowledge. Whatever the reason may have been, it is very certain that there was a general spirit of discatisfaction among the troops, amounting to mutiny. They were encomped on Meredian Hill a rather attractive spot, in the suburbs of Washington. I went out to the camp in the course a yesterday, and found the men more like a mob than a regiment of soldiers. Many of them were intoxicated, having just been paid off, and those i who had drank the most were the most turbulent use had gone far towards demoralizing the men Some of the soldiers were sleeping near fences, un der the influence of liquor, and others were gathered in squads, violently disclaiming against the wrongs under which they supposed they were suffering. They had been ordered to march into Virginia in the morning, and positively refused to ! obey. The general cry was that sooner than obey they would die; that they would be shot, but no imposed upon; that they would have their rights or fight, and so on. Col. Stevens had been with them during the day endeavoring to restore peace, but his exertions was of no avail. Gen. Sickles ! was also present for the same purpose. At one time a demonstration was made upon Gen. Sickles, \ but he coolly rode through the mutineers, and, h although unarmed, his demeanor prevented them \ from assaulting him. Colonel Stevens was also threatened, I am told, but no demonstration was

A large part of the regiment were disarmed by Dr. Norval. The editor of a journal in this city, fort. General Sickles, and the remainder, whom considered trustworthy, were placed over the l encampment as a guard. No persuasion could induce the men to return to their duty, and it was found that nothing but the severest measures would be of any avail. General McClellan directed General Porter, the Provost Marshal, to see I that discpline was enforced. General Porter ordered out the buttalion of the Third regular infantry, commanded by Major George Sykes, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of some six or eight pieces. At about four o'clock the infantry formed in line on New York avenue, and procreded up Fourteenth street, preceded by the artillery and cavalry, and accompanied by General Porter and his staff. The mutineers were encamped on the side of a hill, which was rather sparsely wooded. The cavalry first came on the ground, and one of the companies formed on the hill top. The infantry marched past, and were drawn up on the side of the hill, the line extend- h ing to the base, and at an angle with the horsemen. The command was then given by Colonel i Stevens to the Seventy-ninth to fall in, and was ! obesed with some reluctance. The line was formed on the road at the bottom of the hill, and i the regiment marched up towards Fourteenth street, with colors flying and band playing. few were so intoxicated that they could not obey the orders, and they were left on the field to be arrested by the patrol. The regiment marched up the road in tolerably good order, although the soldiers manifested a defiant and disagreeable spir-Some were shouting and cheering, especially as the cavalry passed, while others, who did not have arms, were carrying sticks on their shoulders. The cavalry and infantry followed them unt. they arrived on Fourteenth street, when the order was given to halt. They halted on a part of the street sparsely inhabited, and about the distance of a furlong from their encampment. On each i side of the road were large meadows, soft, marshy, low lands, and in some parts rendered impassable by the recent rains. After the Seventy-ninth had a halted, the caralry rode over into the meadow) about fifty paces from the road, and formed in a Came up, and formed in line at right angles with the privateers, the Confederate government gave ed a great victory. the road parallel with the cavalry. The regular battalion was then marched up the road and formed on the other side of the street, immediately

cavalry retired to a more distant part of the meadow. and his staff, accompanied by Colonel Stevens and Major Sykes, rode up to the centre. After a moment or two of delay, an aid of General Porter ened times. read the orders of General McClellan in a remarkably clear and distinct tone of voice. The orders could only come from the basest motives which | babitants of the county, and \$5,000 on the citi- sent to co-operate for the preservation of the peace on the preservation of the peace of t could actuate the soldier, and would lead to the zens of Palmyra, as a penalty for this outrage. In any contingency that may arise.

belief that their conduct was prompted by cowardice. As a punishment, he ordered that the regiment should be deprived of its colors until, by with no offence, but closely immured prisoners in future good behavior and honorable service on the | Fort Lafayette, are denied access to their friends, field of battle, its soldiers showed themselves worthy to bear them. The ringleaders of the mutiny were to be placed in arrest, and the regiment was to be ordered to fall in by company and march to of the Federal prisoners in Richmond, will show the quarters assigned them in Virginia, and if they | upon which side civilization lies in this contest. refused to obey this order they were to be fired | The writer mys, addressing his brother: upon. The scene during the reading was exceedingly impressive. The sun was just going down, and in the hazy, uncertain twilight the features and forms of officers and men could scarcely be distinguished. Immediately behind his aid was Gen. l'orter, firm and self-possessed. Colonel Stevens quiet his rather nervous horse. In the rear of the our party go out to market every morning. By this regulars, and a little distance spart, Gen. Sickles sat carelessly on horseback, coolly smoking a segar, and conversing with a friend. At one time during euty-niuth regiment. You will recollect this as der directing the regiment to surrender its colors the Highlander or Scotch regiment, recruited in was read, a private in one of the rear companies New York city, and commanded by the late la- cried out in broad Scotch tones-"Let's keep the mented Colonel Cameron. It was the only dis- colors, boys!" No response was made by the retinctively Scotch regiment in the service, and ex- mainder of the regiment. Major Sykes at once plaid uniform. It is composed of excellent fight- would have been more than that soldier's life was

mence, ran a little distance to escape the balls. After the order had been read, General Porter said to Colonel Stevens, "Point out the leaders." A squad of men were detailed from the battalion to accompany the Colonel, who went from company to company and designated the obnoxious members. They were marched to the rear to the number of forty or fifty, and placed under arrest. This operation took some time, and it was dark before the arrest was completed. The final order was then given to wheel by company into column and march to the quarters in Virginia. This tine alleges that the men do not wish to join the was the order which they had disobeyed in the morning, and which, if again disobeyed, would want ex-Governor I. I. Stevens, of Oregon, as fantry. There seemed to be a moment's delay, their Colonel, not because he was not considered | but the mutinous volunteers, evidently seeing that \ a competent officer, but because he was not a citi- resistance was useless, reluctantly obeyed, and zen of New York. Others stated that it was a | took up the line of march to their quarters. The New York militia regiment, and therefore should arrested leaders were taken to the guard house,

| by the caralry and the battery. The news of this disaffection has created a deep

Exchange of Prisoners.

From the New York Herald of Saturday. The interesting letter which we published yesterday from Dr. Norval, of the New York Seventy mond-is well deserving of the attention of the government. He ways be has left upwards of thirteen hundred wounded and prisoners of our troops behind him. Dr. Norval bears the most decided testimony to the humanity and kindness of the enemy-which is but the uniform testimony of all the wounded and prisoners-but he says these men have the most bitter feeling against our government on account of its refusal to exchange prisoners and to recognise the Confederates as I

telligerents. We quote his words: There is one thing I cannot refrain from adverting to—the feelings of the wounded and prisoners | Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and contowards our government. If the passive treatsurreptitiously introduced into the camp, and its ment they are now receiving is continued, and warfare, there will be such a howl from those dungeons and hospitals as will be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, and would do more to damage our cause than two such buttles as at Manassas; besides, it will bring down upon the administration the condemnation of other Powers-in short, the whole civilized world It would be injudicious to say more on this sub ject at present. "You may bear from me in a fa ture communication. I had a petition to his Excellency, the President, from the imprisoned officers. I showed it to Gen. Winder, of the Confederate forces. He said he could not allow it to peas without showing it to the War Department, and if they passed on it, it was to be sent by Adams' Express. The prisoners auxiously await the result of this petition before giving vent to

their feelings. We must confess that we entirely concur with who frequents battle fields, but always makes too good use of his heels to be made a prisoner, advocates the inhuman and brutal policy of leaving confer with and aid all the officers of independent our troops taken prisoners at Bull Run to rot in Southern jails. But had "the little villian" been captured himself, like Congressman Ely, he would now, like that gentleman, advocate a very different course. We hold that there ought to be an exchange of prisoners at once, including the crews of the privateers, who, after all, are only enemies at sea, as the Confederate troops are enemies on Many of the latter have been released by General McClellan, in Western Virginia, on their promise not to take up arms again against the United States government; and some cavalry of the enemy, prisoners in Washington, under the very eye of the government, have been set free on the same condition, together with an oath of allegiance, which is of very small consequence. Why, then, besitate to apply the same rule to the priva-Hanging is the worst use to which men can be put. That the Confederates are entitled to be recognized as belligerents they have themselves . proved at Manassas; and the best way is to candidly admit the fact, instead of standing upon a | tle of Springfield, Col. Lewis Wallace issued the point of etiquette which is impracticable. The following address to the 11th Indiana volunteers: British government, when it waged war against A battle has been fought near Springfield, Misject colonies, proposed to hang the prisoners who | retreat. General Fremont has telegraphed for all ton, in a brief letter, convinced them that this was | Zouaves! Return to camp. I will give you back not for their own interest, and they alandoned the your old ritles, your old officers, and the ever glothis matter is, as Dr Norval observes, "hostile to try calls you louder than ever. Give her once idea of hanging men for political offences is now make a new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. obsolete, and when we have succeeded in putting | Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you down the rebellion the Union will be restored tomorrow. more by our humanity than even by our arms. In the present case the disadvantage of refusing

to exchange is clearly on our side. If our Government hang as traitors or privateers the prisoners they hold, the Southern confederacy may reers held by the United States are few: the Confed-) Crate States have a large number. Until the action | of our Government became decided in reference to press would have us believe that Siegel had achieve the cavalry, and extending across the road into the prisoners they had taken from us every inthe meadow on each side. The mutinous regi- dulgence. Now they hold them in close confinement was directed to form in line on the side of ment. The effect on enlistment will be exceedingly had. Thousands will shrink from engaging in a war in which, if they are taken prisoners, they affection among the citizens of St. Louis towards are liable to be hanged; and if they are already the Federal Government induced the proclamation Topposite and facing the Seventy-ninth, while the enlisted the reflection that they may meet so igno- of Martial law: minious a fate is not likely to add to their coolness or courage on the day of battle. It cannot The lines having been formed, General Porter improve the Union cause or contribute to the success of our arms to signalize the war by needless cruelties or revive the barbarities of less enlight-

The Wor in Missouri.

A Contrast. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore, charged and even the privilege of reading the newspapers. The following letter from Edmund Connelly, one

I have not much news of importance to communicate to you, as I have no opportunity of going out of this establishment, and I can learn but little inside. It is true that the authorities bert are kind enough to allow us to buy and read the papers, and also the privilege of having one of means we can have plenty of reguables, fc., every morning. We take turns at this business, which is quite egrecable to us all, although always accompanied by a guard. When I go home I will h be quite posted in domestic affairs in general. There are a dozen of us in our mess, and about four such messes in this room, which is about as large as half the first floor of our new barrel shop, and just such a building in appearance, and la well adapted to the putpose for which it is now used. There are several such buildings bere. They were originally built and used as tobacco factories; but since the war set in they have been closed, until now that they are used as temporary prisons. There are in all about forty-two officers of us on this floor; this is the number that has been arrested, so far, from the last battle, and amongst them are some doctors. We are now quite comfortable here. . The kitchen work is done by us all in turn, and to see Colonels and mem-

hers of Congress washing dishes is really amusing. Why, then, should I complain when I wit- out Menoushole Bye Whisties. new all this. Why sir, I had a member of Congrees take his turn with me in drying those things. His name is Mr. Ely, from Rochester, New York. Tell Major Maber that all his boys will recover; one was shot through the arm, which was broken; the same ball entered his side and came out again bear his stomach. I brought him a chicken yesterday, which was sent to the Colonel by a friend, with some peaches, grapes, &c. I would give everything to recive a few lines from home. Many have been followed by a fire from the regular in- letters go from this place, but it's a rare thing to hear of an answer to any of them. EDUCAD CORRELLY.

The Capital Again in Danger.

Finding that the enlistments are going on slow-, the administration again raises the cry that "the Capital is in danger," and calls upon the

Washington, August 18 .- The statement made in this correspondence several days ago that the Consederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurances of its truth, and with such evidenotes as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencommanding officer, Lieut. Col. Elliott, under the Generals, and is now just returned from Rich- cies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which it is not doubted will be given, thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and, at the same time, affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1861. All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Mamachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, form promptly to the general order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named. which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ----By direction of the President of the United | TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY States you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately, to the city of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under your immediate control or by acceptance issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed.

equipped, or uniformed, or not. The officers of each regimental organisation that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest dates possible. All officers of volunteer regiments on their arrival will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their com-

To insure the movement of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view."

All clothing and supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding Gene-SIMON CAMEBON. Secretary of War. All the military departments composed of the

States of Delaware and Maryland, and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department under | U Major General McClellan. As a consequence, Major General Dix and General Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement. The Effect of the Battle of Springfield. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal says that immediately upon the receipt of the news of the hatthese States, at the time that they were its sub- souri. Gen. Lyon is slain. Our army is in full fell into the hands of its Generals; but Washing- | the available forces of Indiana. Now or never, idea. The course our Government is pursuing in | rious flags. The Eleventh waits you-your coun-

> LEWIS WALLACE, Colonel Eleventh regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Fremont also telegraphed to Michigan and Illitaliate, and hang ten for every one. The prison- nois, for all the troops that could be procured, to be hurried forward at once-yet the Federal

Why Martial Law was Proclaimed in St.

The St. Louis Democrat thus confesses that dis-The fiendish exultation of traitorous citizens

over the tall of Lyon, and in view of the advantages they hoped had been gained in the cause of trenson was so palpable, that apprehensions of disorder were excited, and it was judged expedient to take steps towards declaring martial law. Still other urgent considerations, such as the | known antecedents and sympathics of certain pohave not yet been published, and what I write of Sr. Lovus, August 17.—Dispatches reached lice officials, suggested the propriety of such a them is merely from recollection. He stated that bere to-day, stating that a train conveying troops | course. By authority of Major General Fremont, | will be made. Patrons are carnestly requested to have the he had beard with pain and sorrow of the disaf- on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was Major McKinstry notified Police Chief McDonough abudies presented prempty at that time fection which existed among the members of the fired into by secessionists, near Palmyra, and one at 3 P. M., that the city would be substantially Seventy-ninth regiment; that he had listened at- soldier killed and several wounded. General placed in charge of the United States military, untentively to their alleged grievances, and after Pope immediately sent orders to General Hurlburt der regulations to be published by proclamation. The Board of Managers have the day declared a DIVIDEND examining them with care was compelled to say to take such force as he deemed necessary to Ma- At 5 P. M., Major McKinstry had an interview of 180 PER CERT, payable at the Chempeake Bank, on Jolly CUSHING. that they were of the most frivolous character. rion county, and quarter them on the people, and with the Police Commissioners, the precise results is some At a time like this, when the country needed the levy a contribution of horses, mules and pro- of which will doubtless transpire this morning. parvices of her children, the exhibition of such a visious and such other things as may be useful to We understand that an arrangement was made spirit as that manifested by the Seventy-ninth the soldiers, to the amount of \$10,000 on the in- by which the police and military are for the pre-

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\$2 (Y) MMRRCR ST., BALTIMORE VARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTI-MORE, June 27, 1861 .- The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PERCENT on the capital sunk. Transfer broke closed until the lot July TRYING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL I COUNTY, MD -The Remark Massion of this Institution will commence on THURKDAY, May 25d, instead of May 18th,

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE

No. 41 South Howard st., Bear Lombard. | surer.

MORTHERN CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALTERY STATION, BALTIMORE, MAY 18, LIST.

The trains on the NORTHERN CRATEAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH. Mast ot & IS A. M.

Kapress at 4.35 P. M Harrisburg Accommendation at 8.35 P. M. The 2 is A. M. train connects at the Ertay House with trains on the Western Maryland Rational; at Hancver Jourtion with Hancver and Gentyshurg Mattenda, of Toth with York and Wrighterille Rational; at Harrisburg with Propayivanta Rational for all parts of the West; also with Labourn Valley Rational to New York PIRRY; at Northumberland with L. & B. Rall read for Eingerin and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Eric Railroad for all parts of Northern

Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railrand. The 15 S P. M. train makes connections with the Fenney Ivania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York. TRAINS ARRIVE. Matt at 6.30 P. M. Express at 7.45 A. M.

Harrisburg Acrommodation at 7 th P. M. For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF FICE, Calvert Station, N. R. onener of Cultert and Franklin streets, Baltimore. JAS. C. CLARER, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SCHEER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, April 18th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will mave PHENIDENT STREET DEPOT delly (PERFECT BUDGLE) ON FALLOWS, THE:
KIPKERS TRAIN OF GUS A. M. WAT MAIL OF G A. M. EVENING MAIL & CAST. ON RUNDAYS at & & P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4,46 P. M., on Feturdays. A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., strating at all Heattons between Baltimore and Havry de

From PHILADRIPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8 15 A. M., 11.35 DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISSONY AND INTER-By leaving in 6 15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9 46 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milliard, Salisbury NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bender free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to man a bond

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Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Tirket Agent OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT FOR PREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCE RIVER. The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. PAIRBANE, leaves Balth

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stemper on the risite. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stark. Carriages of all sizes our b beard and carried under deck without taking of the wheels. mudious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passers Through freight received in Buittmore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's what!. BF Freight received on brand of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, F. M. For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to R J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,

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The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plam Point, going and returning Freights received up to \$0'clinck on the days previous to the Pamage to Patureat River. CROXVILLE. MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

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INC. at I o'clock, returning same day. Excursion Tickets

FOR ANNAPOLIS -Every WEDNESDAY MORNING, M. In chark, returning leaves Annapolis at \$20 chark. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB-A scriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltihereby warned to exhibit the same, with the southers, to the subscriber, on or tefore the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1962. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits. of said Estate. All persons in letted to said Estate are requested. o make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1961 HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r. E R SPRAGUE, Attorbet. 19 11-law4:* THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber L hash obtained from the Orphana Court of Baltimore city. letters tentamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSHANK, late of and the decement. All permits having claims against the said of estate, are hereby warried to exhibit the same, with the roughers ! thereof, a requesty much enthoated, to the authorithes, on or before the 19th day of January, 1stif, they may interwise, by law, be excluded from all tenent of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate just ment. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1861 HARRIET ANN DUSHANE,

35 20 Lank COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 13, 1961 - As no w tion has been taken by the City Contact! In the case of the opening of Engette street, and in order to present any misapprehension as to the result, milice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the exiniting ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on t which the assessments remain unjuid, for sale, on WEDNES. DAY, July 17th, 1861. JOHN J. GRAVES. Collector. THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO.

I fathfalter dissolved by neutral consent. OEO W. NAVI and EDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name tof the firm in winding up the affairs of the same. E M FRATHERSTON. GEORGE W. NAVY. KOWARD HYATT. THOS. H. TRENT.

July 1, 1861-19 12 3.

LIUTAW SAVINGS BANK, BALTIMORE, JURE 1 17 221, 1961 - At an election held on Tuewlay, 19th instant, for Twenty five Directors to manage the allairs of the Bank for the enging twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected. INATHAN PURRY. GEORGE BARTLETT. ROBERT A. DOBBIN. CHARLES M. KEYSER. WILLIAM HOOPEK AS C SEEDBAM. WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN. MANIN CAMPBELL. HENRY RIEMAN. CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF. KLISHA H PERKINS. HENRY R. LOUDERMAN, JOSEPH TAYLOR, ALMEANDER EIRELAND. FRANCIS BURNS. ALPRED JENKING IOHN W. WALKER.

J ROBERT INRAKL

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COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP................ ARSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1890......\$1,264,643.40 B. C. MORRIS, President. THOS. LORD, Vice President. BAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully collects application for insurance s this desirable affice. HENRY M. WARPIELD, Agent. H. M. WARFIELD & CU.

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BALTIMORE.

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The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York. The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

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Corn Malk Cutters, Lime Spreaders, Thrashers, Corn She Hers Wheel Bastows. Wheat Fact, Corn and (his Mills, Canal Barrows, Hay Proceeds, At a suborquest merting of the Heard, JERRE HUNT, Req. was re-elected President, and RDWARD T. OWENN, Tree Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Gar-