The usual deduction in favor of Kewamen and Agents

All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of

The South.

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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."

Katracta from Mr. Russell's last Letter. WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.—As no one can say what a day or night may bring forth, particularly noise of marching men, rolling of wagons and general life and activity in the streets, to write

some remarks on the action at Managas or Bull

Of its general effects abroad, and on the North and South, a larger and perhaps a better view can be be taken from Europe than on this side of the Atlantic. There is a natural and intense anxiety to learn what impression will be made abroad by the battle-for, netwithstanding the rulgar and insodent arrogance of the least reputable portion of the press in the United States, generally conducted by aliens or persons who have left Great Britain from cause-it is felt that the result of the action must have very strong influences over the fortunes of the contending parties, particularly in the money market, to which recourse must be had in fear i and trembling. It would be well not to arrive at the defeat on the actual struggle. Those who are persuaded that the North must and will subjugate |the South see in the disaster merely a prolongation of the war, a certain loss of material, or even an increment of hope in the spirit it will arouse, as they think, among the Unionists. Others regard it as an evil omen for the compromise they desire to effect, as it will give the North another insult to avenge, and inspire the South with additional

confidence. The Confederates will accept it as proof demonstrative of their faith that the North cannot con- greatly widened by the action on Sunday. quer them, and may take it into their heads to corroborate it by an attempt to inflict on the North that with which they have been menaced by the Cabinet of Washington and its supporters.

"What will England and France think of it?" is the question which is asked over and over again. The news must go forth in its most unfavorable form, and it will be weeks, if ever, before] the North can set a great victory to the credit side of the books against the Confederates.

In thirty days or so the question will be answered not hastily or angrily, in spite of prorocation and offence, but in the spirit of bonorable neutrality. In the States one thing is certain—the Cabinet will resist the pressure of the mob or be hurled out of office. If they yield to the fanatics and tight battles against the advice of | in which some officers speak of being "whipped" their officers they must be beaten; and the tone of is almost boastful and exultant. Last night I New York indicates that the second defeat would heard one declaring he thought it was a good cost them their political existence. They can re-bist pressure in future as has been brought on the fighting; "he was quite sure none of his men Press. sist pressure in future as has been brought on them hitherto by pointing to Bull Run, and by saying:-"See the result of forcing General Scott against his wishes." Of the Cabinet, Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, is perhaps the only man who bore up against the disheartening intelligence of Monday morning; but Mr. Seward and others are recovering their spirits as they find that their army was more frightened than hurt. and that the Confederates did not advance on the Capital immediately after their success. It was a sad rude sweep of the broom to the cobweb spinners-to the spider politicians, who have been lay- of proper esprit militaire, and it should be repreing out warjet in all directions, and are now lying in froway heaps among the ruins of their curious of the volunteer army. artifices. Nothing can restore them to their places ! in the popular estimation; nothing could have i kept them there but the rapid and complete suc- publish them, and columns of letters from the solcess of their policy and the speedy fulfilment of diers, and pages of incedents of the battle, which their prophecies.

The great question to be decided just now is the value of the Union sentiment in the North.-Will the men and the money be forthcoming, and that soon enough to continue the war of aggreesion or recuperation against the Seceded States? The troops bern complain of want of money, and say they are not paid. If that he so, there is clamations which implied that for the moment he i proof of want of funds, which, if it lasts, will pre- recognized the Southern Confederacy as highly vent the reorganization of another army, and think it would not be safe to rely on the present army, or to depend on many of the regiments till they have been thoroughly reorganized. It must be remembered that the United States is about lose the services of some 80,000 men, many whom have already gone home. These are the "three months' men," called out under the Presiton that steps were taken long ago to supply the about "charges" and "masked batteries" are places of the retiring battalions, and that there made up. about to leave were sent into the field at all is to see what is said about them in the papers, and River Pass, but that they will make a raid upon

and penalties, confiscating Rebel property, and read of "Black Horse Rangers," "Prodigious such is the design. To come through the Pass amending sundry laches in the penal code, as well | Slaughter," "Fire Zouaves," Captain Meagher on | would result in a great sacrifice of life without an as filling up rat holes, through which conquered a white charger, with a green flag, rushing into adequate advantage. To come by French Creek and runaway Secessionists might escape, in the | the midst of maccessible and impregnable masked | and get between the supply depots and the forces | laws and body of the Constitution, the conquest | batteries, and persuade themselves it is all true, | beyond that section, would be far more advantais suddenly deferred, and cotton stands king on adding to their subsequent narratives such inci- geous to a hostile force, and is probably not lost the battle field. "We are glad of it," cry the dents of life and color as may be within their sight of by the Confederate Generals in command. extreme Abolitionists, "actually delighted, be- knowledge or imagination. Excitement has a cause now slavery is doomed." The extreme ex- | wonderful influence on their perceptive faculties. ceive egregious per centage.

North is thrown into this struggle, there can be beaten troops towards their prisoners, and there numbers eleven or twelve thousand men. Capt. but one hope for the Confederates-brilliant vic- have been strange scenes in consequence. "Gen- Henderson's Home Guards alone remain in Jeftories on the battle field, which must lead to eral," said one man, "had I known this, I would ferson county. recognition from foreign Powers. The fight can- | have died a hundred times before I fell into these | not go on forever, and if the Confederate States | wretches' hands. Let me go free, and let any meet with reverses-if their Capital is occupied, two or four of them venture to insult me then! their Congress dispersed, their territory (that which they claim as theirs) occupied, they must | The General (McDowell) was kind enough to | submit to the consequences of defeat. Is not that | go over the plans of the attack with me, and to equality true of their opponents? On what ground | acquaint me with the dispositions he had made for | can the United States, which were founded on carrying out the orders he had received to make successful rebellion, claim exemption from the it, and to my poor judgment they were judicious

there can be no doubt that the reverse at Manas- sive measures to the disastrous advance upon Masas caused deep mortification and despondency in massas. It was evident that the Confederate Genultimate success of the United States troops, who, at Fairfax Court House, and to lose another day | the bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff. DYE FLOURunder his own immediate orders, had never met In occupying the positions which ought to have Davis. The dispatches are in his trunk, seized a K Baters and families can always and an assertment of with a reverse. The President, the Secretary of been taken when he first advanced. War, and other members of the Government, were By moving out to attack or meet him, the ene- lieft with their prisoner for Washington.

assembled in the room where the telegraph opera- | my obliged him to abandon the design of turning | tor was at work far into the night, and as the ora- them and getting round their left below Managemen, cles of fate uncoiled from the wires gloom gather- and when once they did so it became obvious that ed on their faces, and at last, grave and silent, be had not much chance of succeeding, unless be they retired, leaving hope behind them. But the could actually push back the enemy and "keep | raw levies are not likely to be fit for much for them moving" with such rapidity that they would months to come, and it is difficult to see how they fly into and out of their lines just as his own will be fit for anything unless they get proper of troops did from the field. The officers who were ficers. Some of the so-called regiments which present were all agreed that the Federalists had have recently come in are mere mobs, without pro- advanced steadily on the right and centre, and per equipments, uniforms or arms; others are in | that they had driven back the Confederates with those respects much better, marching well and | considerable loss for a mile and a balf when the looking like soldiers, but still no better than the panic took place in the regiments on the flank of troops that were beaten. It is not courage (need | the right, which necessitated the issue of an order it be said?) which is wanting—it is officers; and | for the retirement of the whole force, and the adwithout them men are worth little or nothing .- | vance of the recerves to cover it. The volunteers |

The men of some regiments fought well; others | who had broken could not be rallied, the movedid not. There was little or no difference be- ment, always dangerous with such materials, unbuble quiet, such as it is, amid the rolling of tween the privates of the one and those of the der such circumstances, was misunderstood by drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the other; there was probably a marked distinction the wagon drivers and by other regiments, and between the officers. The West Point cadets will the retreat became finally the shameful rout, all be used up by the increase of the regular army | which was only not utterly disastrous because of of the United States to 400,000, just agreed upon | the ignorance and inactivity or the weakness of by Congress, after some disputes between the the enemy. Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Mr. Beroal, the British Consul, came over tobulk of the officers with military experience and | day to consult with Lord Lyons on certain matters education are provided for already.

> that it may be believed by those who have not and of its determination to put down rebellion the army and of its chief, and of the pretensions | those who believed it to such conclusions. of the regular officers. The schism which must always exist between professionals and quacks,

between regular soldiers and volunteers, has been The volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commander; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the volunteer officers.

courage of the men, inveigh against those who | suitable vessel for the purpose indicated. It will directed their regiments on the field; and the vol- | require that the master shall be approved by a unteer privates are glad to add their testimony board specified for that purpose. The law gives against many of the officers, whose pride in uni- half the prize money to the captors when the forms and gold lace did not permit them to soil prize is inferior force, and half to the Government. them in the smoke of gunpowder. It is remarkable | This Department will recommend that the balf that so much hankering after military reputation | which shall accrue to the Government, in any should be accompanied, in some instances, at least, | capture, such as suggested by you, shall also be by an absence of any military spirit. The tone given to the captors. I am respectfully, &c. would ever face the Confederates again." Another was of the opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they could not have escaped so well. And so on. would be, I am certain, as unjust to the bulk of the officers to suppose they entertain such sentiments as these it would be in the last degree un-I true to say that their men were destitute of courlage and were not ready to fight any enemy. fairly disciplined and properly led; but the expression of these things is indicative of the wan hended by those who wish to establish the loyalty

No doubt the papers will furnish detailed lists of killed and wounded, if you have any tancy to b may be consulted by the curious; but there is a concurrence of testimony to the good conduct of Blenker's Germans, the Sixty-ninth (Irish) and the Seventy-ninth (Scotch). Captain Meagher, indeed. I am told, yielded to the universal panic, and was seen on foot at Centreville making the lest of his way towards Fort Corcoran, with ex-

Mr. Russell then goes into an analysis of the buttle and speculations as to why the Confederates I did not pursue which have lost their interest as we have since been better informed upon these points.

In another letter dated the 24th, he says: One man dressed in uniform had the impudence dent's proclamation. Whether they will enlist to come into my room to-day, and, after a serice l for the term of three years, now proposed, cannot of anerdotes, which would turnish a stupendous be determined; but judging from their words, they | sequel to Munchausen, as to his valor, "masked will not do so if their present officers are contined | butteries," charges of cavalry, &c., to ask me for | gence. Captain Sprague commanded company E, or recommissioned. At all events they will near- | the loan of \$5, on the ground that he was a waiter | ly all go home to be "mustered out of the ser- in the hotel at which I had stopped in New York. vice," as it is called, in regiments, at the expense I could perceive by his talk and by that of some of the Government. It is reported in Washing- other soldiers the mode in which these stories to belong to Ex-Gov. Wise's command.

were also offers of eighty-three battalions, which | A newspaper reporter is made the victim of | have been succepted by the Government, sent in as some glorious myths by a frightened, intoxicated, sion as the news of the disister at Bull Run was or needy warrior, and these are duly made im- that neither General Lee nor any other force from communicated to the North. How the regiments | mortal in type. Then hundreds of men, anxious | the east will attempt to march through Cheat one of the mysteries of the War Department. | ignorant as soldiers generally are of the incidents | that section of the State. The squads of men who While Congress has been passing bills of pain | of the affair in which they have been engaged, | are ranging through that country indicate that

pression which followed after the joy and delight | Great exertions were requisite yesterday to precaused by the erroneous statements of victory, vent the mob of disorganized soldiers and the Harper's Ferry state that our troops under Col. complete and brilliant, has been gradually disap- rabble from maltreating or murdering the Confed- Gordon secured a large quantity of flour and unpearing in proportion to the inactivity of the erate prisoners, and it was necessary to rescue ground wheat, including 500 bushels belonging enemy or to their insbility to take advantage of them by patrols of dragoons. In one instance a to Secession army, at the mill of Mesars. Herr & their success by immediate action. The funds | Senator informed General McDowell that he had | Welsh. He also disabled the mill from grinding | have recovered, and men are saying, "Well it's | seen the mob with his own eyes hanging a pris- | for several months to come. not so bad as it might have been. The eye of oner, and that gallant and generous officer at once . There were no rebel troops at the Ferry, but faith is turned on the future, the eye of specula- rushed off, if he could not rescue at least to avenge | their pickets frequently came in. There were | tion is directed on the hoards of capital, and there the "Rebel," but on arriving at the place he was is a firm belief that some clever person or another happy to find he was in time to shield the man. The latest intelligence from the other side of the is a firm belief that some clever person or another happy to find he was in time to shield the man. The latest intelligence from the other side of the will succeed in inducing John Bull to part with a from the violence of the crowd, and that the Potomac shows that the rebels have drawn to little of his surplus cash, for which he will re- Senator had mistaken an "effigy" for a human Leesburg all their regular forces from Charlesbeing. General McDowell has been much dis- town, Winchester and other points above, and If the bulk of the capital and population of the | tressed by the dastardly conduct of some of the | concentrated them at Leesburg, where their army

universal law which they did so much to estabe and clear. With the maps laid out on the table before his tent he traced the movements of the Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, | various columns from the commencement of offen-

Washington. Gen. Scott, whether he disapprove erals either were informed or divined the general axes, clubs and stones were freely used, but no ed, as it is said. the movement onwards or not, object of his plan, which was, in fact, to effect a was certain that the Confederates would be desturning movement of his centre and right, while present. The Peace flag is still flying and much feated. Every bour messengers were hurried off his left menaced their right on Bull Run, and to from the field to the end of the wire some miles get round their left altogether; for they had, soon away, with reports of the progress made by the lafter be moved, advanced their columns to meet | Boston, August 24.—The following officers of troops, and every hour the telegrams brought him, and brought on an engagement which he the United States frigate Congress have resigned good tidings up to four o'clock or so, when the was obliged to accept on ground and at a time ('aptain of Marines Fausett, of Virginia; Second victory seemed decided in favor of the Federalists; where and when he had not contemplated fight- Lieutenant Wilson, of Missouri; Midshipmen Claiat least the impression was that they had gained | ing. The initial failure of the movement took | horne and Cass, of New Orleans. the day by driving the enemy before them. Then place several days earlier, when his columns were came the news of the necessary retirement of the late on the march, though ample time had been Cunykland, Aug. 24.—Daniel L. Sewlet of New troops; nevertheless, it is affirmed that up to eight allowed to them, so that, instead of getting to Orleans, was arrested at Creetline last night by o clock in the evening Gen. Scott believed in the Centreville and to the Run, he was obliged to halt the Government agents and acknowledged himself

connected with our interests in the city of Balti-The President is not exempt from the fate of the more. As the truth is developed the Secessionists unfortunate in all republics, but he has reta good in Washington become radiant with joy, and candeal of the future to draw upon, and the people not conceal their exultation wherever it is safe to are amused by changes among the military com- indulge it. Their ears are erect for the sound of manders, and by threats and promises, for which | the cannon which is to herald the entrance of the they will have to pay before the quarrel is adjust- enemy into the Capital of the United States. The ed. It is so generally asserted that Gen. Scott Unionists, on the other hand, speak of the past did not approve the advance, for which his plans | hopes of the enemy, of the great reinforcements | were not matured (and it is so probable, too,) arriving, of the renewed efforts of the North, and the greatest faith in the firmness of his character. There must be an infatuation which amounts to a hasty conclusions in reference to the bearing of and who think he might be induced to give orders | kind of national insanity in a portion of the North, for the execution of ill conceived and hasty pro- or is it possible that they believe what the journals jects, or, at all events, to precipitate operations tell them: that they are the strongest, bravest, without the necessary conditions of success. It is | richest, mightiest people in the world, and that certain the country was becoming fretful and im- | they have only to will it, and the world-includmtient, and that men like Mr. Wilson, Chairman ing the Confederate States-is prostrate before of the Military Committee of the Senate, were loud | them? The exaggerations and misstatements of in their complaints of the delays and inactivity of part of the American press would certainly lead

> The Offer of the Fishermen. Secretary Welles has addressed the following reply to the patriotic offer of the fishermen:

NATY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1861. Sir-Your letter of the 17th, to the Navy Agent The former talk learnedly of the art of war, and at New York has been referred to this Departof the cruelty of being led like sheep to the slaugh- ment. The Department will commission any reter. The latter, without detracting from the sponsible parties who may fit out and sail any

E. W. Hinman, New York.

The work of suppressing by Federal authority and by abolition mobs, the press which does not It adulate the Administration, still goes on. We find the following telegrams among the Associated

Press despatches: Wilmingrow, Del., August 24th.—Great excitement was occasioned here this evening. The Gazette, a Southern Rights' paper, having made unjust strictures on the First Delaware Regiment, was threatened with violence. The Mayor and police came on the ground and endeavored to quiet the disturbance. The Mayor addressed the peo-

ple, but with little effect seemingly. TRENTON, N. J., August 24.-The True American suspended this morning, alleging that the Government had virtually interdicted the publication of all papers except those supporting the Administration. New York, August 24.—The Postmaster Gen-

eral has directed that none of the New York papers presented by the Grand Jury for disloyalty I shall be carried in the mails.

Capture of a Federal Officer in Western Vir-

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that on Wedneeday last Captain Sprague, of the Ohio 7th, was on his way home, on furlough, with a guard of four dragoons. When some fifteen miles beyond Sutton, they were fired upon by a party of rebel cavalry, and one of the guard, named John Debolt, from Fayette county, Pa., was killed .-Another, Henry Brooks, was wounded. The attacking party was in too strong force to be resisted, and Capt. Sprague, with two others were captured. One man escaped and brought the intelliof the seventh, and is well known throughout I northern Obio. The cavalry company who attacked and took prisoner Capt. Sprague, are said

Designs of General Lee. The Wheeling Intelligencer of Friday, says: Well-posted military men are of the opinion

From Gen. Banks' Column. HTATTSTOWN, August 24.-Gentlemen from

The rebels have taken to pieces at Martinsburg fire locomotives belong to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were to make the attempt yesterday to transport them to Strasburg, or some other

point on the Manassas. Disturbance in Danbury, Conn. DANBURY, Conn., August 24.-At the raising I of a Peace thag at New Fairfax to-day about four undred persons were present. The attempt to run up the Stars and Stripes was successfully resisted and resulted in a fight. Two peace men named Wildman and Gorham were seriously

More Resignations.

few days since at New York. The officers have fresh and pure WHITE RYEFLOUR, for sale on reasonable

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK BITER. WILLIAM HARRIS, GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

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required to bring some responsible white person, permeally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a boad Brandies, Rum, Gin; Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon Claret and White Wines,

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber L bath obtained from the Orphana' Court of Relitivore on letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSILANE late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said. entate, are bereby warned to exhibit the some, with the southers ; thereof, properly authenticated, to the aubequiter, on or left the 19th day of January. LANS; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said cause. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 19ed BARRIET ANN DUBHAND. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SU I scriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Balti

more city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the COLAR OF JUNETH MADERABACKER, late of mild city, decrared. All persons having claims against said Estate, are bereby warned to exhibit the mone, with the somehers, to the aphaeriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1963. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said Estate. All persons indeffied to said Estate are requested make immediate payment. thisen under my hand this 11th day of July, 1961. HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r.

No 41 South Howard street.

lerms, by

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT FOR PERDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS The Resease FIRGINIA, Captain N. FAIRBARE, Marce Balti-more, from her berth, at Nordham's pier, Light street wharf, RVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MURKING, at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Eichmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahanner's river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passempers. THE TIRGINIA le comparatively new, and was built by morchants of Fredericksburg and faitimers, interested in the trade, and by mer-chants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the

Rappahagment, for the express purpose of keeping a first class stramer on the runte. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affecting complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all store can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking of the wheels Her staternoon and berth acrommedations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passen ger and freight beat she has no superior on the waters of the Chemprake.
Through freight received in Bultimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wherf. BJ Preight received on hunrd of the Bleamer Wednesdays

and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 weiert, P. M. For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on brand, or to . J. CAPRON & CO., Agenta No. 27 Bowly's mbart, Baltimore. P. RLAUGHTER, Procident, Fredericksburg, Va.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. the and after MUNDAY, April Lith, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRENIDENT STREET DEPUT daily (except Austral) as follows, vis: KYKNING MAIL at 4.45 P. N ON HUNDAYS at 4 to P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4,65 P. M., on Saturdays.

A Freight Trum, with Fomenger Car attached, leaves at 5.08 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Bultimore and Havre de From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE SIRIS A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10 50 P. M. DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR BALISBURT AND INTER MEDIATE POINTS. By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will consecre at Wilmington with 9.46 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations. NOTICE.-All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be

to the Community before they will be taken over any portion of WW. CRAWFORD, Agent mp 22 BAILWAY, RUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICK, CALVERY STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL BAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALTERT STATION AS POLLOWS. TRAINS NORTH. Mall at 5.15 A. M.

Express at 4 35 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.15 P. M. The S.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railrund; at Hanever Junction with Hanover and thettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pransylvania Rail read for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railrend to NEW YORK DIRECT: at Northumberland with L. & B. Rallrend for Kingston and all purts of Wyoming Valley, at Numbers with Philadelphia and Eric Kalirond for all purts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York. The 4 25 P. M. train makes all the above manertions except Hamprey Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebence Valley Railroad. The is 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Penasylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct rencetions with New York. TRAINS ARRIVE Mall at 6.10 P. M.

Express at 7.45 A. M Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.43 P. M. For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF FICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore. JAR. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

WEST AND SOUTH. On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: Leure CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore-Mail (except Sunday at 5 30 A. M.; Kapress dully at 245 F. M. Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST FOR WAY PASSENGERS. Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train; between Predmint and Wheeling take Accommudation train leaving Predmissit at & 40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkernicurg, take the # 15 A. M. and 8 30 P. M. train from Baltiand Frederick at 4 80 A. M THE PLLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at I

A. M., and 1 45 and 5 to P. M., and Eliteutt's Mills, at 7:40 A. M. and 4:00 and 7:00 P. M. PUR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Learns Baltimore at 400 and 810 A. M., and 310 and 400 P. M. Ou Numbers at 4 10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6 25 and 7.10 A. M., and 245 and 545 F. M. Om Soudays at 245 F. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Haltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with traine For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket W. P. KMITII. Master of Transportation.

NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS TO The MEASURES GEORGE WERMS AND MARY WASHING TilN will irave Rallimore for the Patuzent River on the follow-Naturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The lead leaving Hill's Landing on Bonday and Wednesday will be The Naturals beat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Henedart, leaving Benedict baturday morning at 6 o'clock for The above steamers will call at all the usual landings on the tiver, also at Fair Haren and Plum Potat, going and recurning. Preights received up to \$ 0 clock on the days previous to the

KNOXVILLE. MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have form d a compection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHEURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Mouthwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rairs as low as any other route. For rates and other totormation apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Alleginie ree atreet Whatf

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FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXAN-MAC RIVER LANDINGS. The Steamer CollUMBIA, Captain James Harrin, will leave Commerce street wharf on NATUKDAY AFTERNISMS at four clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomice Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock o witurday ap22 CHAR WORTHINGTON, Agent. } FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

The Richmer CKCIL leaves Light street wharf to BLACK BAREGES, ING, at 7 o'clock, returning came day. Excursion Tickets FOR ANNAPOLIS .- Every WEDNESDAY MORNING, M. To obselve returning leaves Anumicaliant 12 o'clock. Captain. YEW BOOKS-NEW BOOKS-NEW BOOKS. Non-ready and for sale by

Hun Iron Building. HILAN WARNER, OF THE WEAVER OF RAVELOR. By the author of Adam Bede, Dought last week at auction in New York at large sarriaces to AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER, A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble \$1 M. importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS, By Oliver Wendell Holmes ... THE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE. By Winthrop Sargeant. NACAULAT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. SEVERAL EDITIONS,

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THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. - STOLEN from my stable, on the might of the 15th Instant, a bobind BAX FAMILY HORSE, full stateen bands high, about eight expended, with both hind teet white, handwime above, large med and arroughs built. The above reward will be said for his elivery to me, at my rest tence, Kirby a lane, near the corner r West Frankith and Fulton streets, or at 484 West Beitimore FRANKLIN WILSON. COTICE,--CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, RESTRORM, July 13, 1961 - An no action has been taken by the City Course il to the case of the opening of Payette atreet nd in order to prevent any missipprehension as to the result. a the is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the ex-

cring ordinances I shalf be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain notate, for sale, on WEDNES. DAY, July 17th, 1961 JOHN J GRAFES Collector AFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE F DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, JOLD NA 1961 -The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on GEO, II. WILLIAMS NOO'T

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