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IN THE CITY, single copy, Two CENTS; served by Carriers for Twelve Cents per week, payable to the carriers.

OUT OF THE CITY, single copy, THREE CENTS; one month, Fifty Cents; two months, One Dollar; four months, Two Dollars; six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY.

The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

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

The South.

Price of Advertisements.

One Square—one insertion		$0
" "	twice	75
" "	three times	1.00
" "	one week	1.50
" "	two weeks	2.00
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" "	one year	20.00

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

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 109. Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, August 28, 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."

The Next Move in the American War.

From the London Herald.

General Beauregard, the Confederate States general, has now three courses open to him, and the next American mail is likely to inform us which of the alternatives he has chosen. He may remain on the defensive, occupy his present quarters, do all he can to perfect the drill and discipline of the force under his command, and be ready at short notice to dispute the southern march of the Federal troops by Harper's Ferry, Richmond, or Manassas Junction. Such a course of action would not only be justifiable on military grounds, but it possesses the equally strong recommendation of being likely to achieve the end which General Beauregard has in view, without an extraordinary expenditure of stores and *material*, and a sacrifice of men which the secessionists at the present moment are ill prepared to spare. Nothing is more notorious than that the Confederate leaders have great difficulty in keeping together the force they now do, and one of the well-known calculations of the secession movement was the certainty of the Southern ports remaining open under the dictation of France and England. Contrary, however, to anticipation, the Southern ports have been closed, and the secessionists cast on their own previously untried resources for everything which the Federal arsenals have not supplied. Powder has been manufactured, cartridges prepared, shot moulded, and cannon forged by Georgian negroes under the direction of West Point officers; and at the moment it is a blessing that the Virginian summer is hot enough to interfere with any general indulgence in excessive eating or superfluous clothing. To husband and make the most of the resources of such a force seems therefore only prudent, while immoveable forbearance on the part of Confederate generals can hardly fail eventually to render odious, among Americans themselves, the enterprise in which the Federal executive, rightly or wrongly, has engaged. To hold the strong position of Manassas Junction, which now, we may presume, can be carried only by an overwhelming force, and to rest content with driving back the Northern invaders from the seceded Virginian soil, would be to give dignity to the daring enterprise in which President Davis and General Beauregard have engaged, and to appeal, perhaps successfully, to the humanity and the freedom of other nations. The second course open to General Beauregard is, for other reasons, justifiable also on military grounds, and to the minds of many, if not to the general himself, it holds out the prospect of a speedy, brilliant, and successful termination to the present war. It is for the Confederate general to assume the offensive, follow closely the retreating and disordered columns of the Federal army, and threaten their communications across the Potomac. Nothing now is more probable than that the military enthusiasm of the South, and particularly of Virginia proper, has been thoroughly aroused, and that for a short dashing campaign any number of ordinarily well-trained Virginians, who would maintain themselves, might have been at once enrolled. Reaction in Western Virginia is likely to have arisen from the success attending the Confederate arms, while Maryland must be offered all sorts of inducements for the occupation of Washington itself. Possibly the day after the defeat of the Federal forces General Beauregard may have found himself at the head of twice his original force, and if further success seemed certain, while hesitation involved certain and speedy retribution, he would have been to blame had he failed to continue the pursuit, and assume offensive operations. Another decisive battle, followed by the evacuation of the heights which overlook and command Washington, from the other side of the Potomac, and by Maryland throwing its weight into the seceding scale, and its contingent into the Confederate camp, will, if achieved, have no doubt paved the way to some extent for the preliminaries of peace, and for the independence of the Confederate States being recognized by the Federal Government. For another defeat, and for the safety of the Capital, fear was entertained when the last steamer left New York. The third course, and it is the least probable of the three, is, that General Beauregard, at the instance of President Davis, has sent overtures of peace to Washington, and is at the moment resting quietly on his laurels. The leaders of the secession movement must know the temper of the North better than to believe that peace is now possible on their proposal without deeper humiliation and more widely spread and keenly felt disaster, and they are, of course, too weak to deem it politic to be insulting. The breach between North and South is now too wide and the wounds too recent and deep, and rankling to be healed, unless under the pressure of stern necessity. Washington, we fear, must not only be occupied, but Philadelphia and New York and Boston threatened, or the hopelessness and worthlessness of the cause demonstrated by reverse on reverse, and loss on loss, before the populous and enterprising North, at the suggestion of the South, consents to give up the struggle. So it would be also were victory to smile suddenly on the other side. The honor and interests of the South, as the honor and interests of the North now are, would then be at stake, and to consent to terms before every sacrifice was made, every effort put forth, and every stratagem proved to be abortive, would not for an instant be entertained. If an armistice and peace have been proposed by General Beauregard he must assuredly have had no hope of the bearer of his white flag even being received. At the moment, so far as we can perceive, peace, and possibly Southern independence, is more likely to be brought about speedily, and with the fewest heart-burnings, by the defensive attitude of the South being scrupulously maintained. So long as the North is fairly beaten off when it becomes aggressive there will be the conviction in the North that the South is not absolutely without reason on its side; while, were General Beauregard to cross the Potomac, and carry fire and sword into Pennsylvania and New York, all sympathy for the South in the Northern States would be extinguished, and comparatively little would be felt in Europe. The thickest skin would then stand longest out; and when the wealth, resources, and population of the North are contrasted with the wealth, resources, and population of the South, it is easy to predict which eventfully would gain the upper hand. The true policy of the South is, therefore, calm and resolute resistance, if independence is seriously desired. In that attitude, it would be reasonable and proper for the South to ask the good offices of other nations; and when the interest which this country and France have at stake in the speedy restoration of peace is considered, it is only reasonable to suppose that an attempt at accommodation on our part, at least, will not be long withheld. In two or three months at most the stock of cotton in this country will be reduced to an inconvenient and unprecedentedly low point, and it will then, in fact, become necessary to put the question fairly to President Lincoln's Cabinet whether cotton, in common with other commodities at present licensed, will be permitted to pass the vessels which maintain the blockade. Nor is it to be forgotten that before the American winter sets in, grievous suffering will prevail among the operatives of the Eastern States, whom the war has already for a length of time left unemployed. That domestic American influence, together with our own, which may in turn be backed up by France, cannot but prevail, if only in the meantime forbearance has been exercised by the Confederate general. The South can never hope to subjugate the North, but the more just and unembittered the Southern cause remains, the less will be the sacrifice which the North in the end will be called upon to make.

The Insolence and Intolerence of the North.

The following article which appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday in relation to a journal in Reading, which had the audacity to differ with the Administration, is a sample of the intolerable insolence and oppression to which Northern Democrats are now subjected by the abolitionists:

When a man's position needs explanation he must not be surprised if his attitude is misunderstood, and so when Mr. J. Lawrence Getz complains at the Press for ranking his Reading newspaper with the Secession journals, he forgets that the fault is his own, and none of ours. The very fact that Mr. Getz elaborates his opinion so carefully gives us cause to suspect their soundness, for any citizen who cannot testify his fealty to the Union at this time in a sentence, must justly submit to have that fealty questioned.

We accept the repentance of Mr. Getz, however, and while it is not too late, the fact that Hodgson's newspaper was suppressed the week before, leads us to suppose *that his contrition is the result of circumstances over which he has no control.* It is not many days since our Reading editor was busily employed at other matters than writing penitential epistles. He had an opportunity of proving his position which would have rendered letter-writing unnecessary, which, had he been really with us, he is too shrewd a man to have overlooked. When Mr. Ancona came home from Washington, and asked to be endorsed by the Democracy of Berks, Mr. Getz volunteered his services to assist in the endorsement. He complimented him in his paper, advocated his course in the Convention, and was instrumental in having resolutions passed entirely endorsing Mr. Ancona's performance in the House. And yet what does this practical illustration of the feelings of Mr. Getz signify? *Mr. Ancona had rendered himself odious in the House. He supported the Administration reluctantly,* and labored for every opportunity to oppose it openly. He voted for Vallandigham as Speaker, thereby showing his willingness to place in the chair of the House the particular friend of Breckinridge, the companion and defender of May, the bitter assailant of the Administration, the theme of the New Orleans *Picayune's* compliments, and the man whose words are quoted abroad to-day to the shame of our country. In the very few opportunities which presented themselves this Representative was among the most recreant. *Mr. Ancona showed very decidedly his "sympathy for Southern traitors," and Mr. Getz quite as decidedly his sympathy for Mr. Ancona.*

For the monstrous offence of endorsing the conduct of the member of Congress from his district, Mr. Getz is threatened with a suspension of his paper, and appeals are made to the mob spirit so rife in the "civilized" North to destroy it.

From the South.

We make the following extracts from the Richmond *Whig*, of a late date:

The Maryland Volunteers.

Messrs. W. Carvel Hall and William Carrere are forming a company of Marylanders for immediate service in the Confederate Army. They are rapidly recruiting at the Maryland Headquarters, in the Military Hall, on Main street, Richmond. Their men are to be subsisted from the time of enlistment.

Abundance of Salt.

From recent developments, there is likely to be plenty of salt within the limits of the Confederacy for all the uses of our people. Arkansas has salt springs, and in the rear of Corpus Christi, in the Laguna Madre, some thousands of millions of bushels are deposited, being the process of natural evaporation, and equal in quality to Turks' Island salt. Any quantity can be delivered in Corpus Bay at the rate of ten cents per bushel. From Corpus Bay there is inland navigation to within 20 miles of the Brazos River, so that no blockade of Lincoln could interrupt the supply from this source.

The Fortifications of Richmond.

The fortifications erected around the city are of the most complete and formidable character, and, in connection with the "masked batteries" and mines at various points, would render the march of a hostile army hitherward an undertaking of great peril. One in a hundred might survive to depict the "wiping out" which these extensive works would certainly accomplish. A few bastions are yet unfinished, and upon these a force of several hundred men are now engaged.

A New Artillery Company.

McClellan says, artillery is to decide the war. In the trials that have been made by our boys, they have shown that they can handle the big guns as well as the little ones. We are glad to see that a call has been made for a new company in this city, and that it ranks have been nearly filled up. Only some half a-dozen are wanted to complete the required number. The gentlemen engaged in getting up this company have all seen service, and are skillful cannoniers.

Military Movements Along the Potomac.

The telegraphic despatches of the Associated Press and the correspondence of the Washington *Star* prepare us to hear of important events in that direction shortly. From Banks' column the Hyattstown correspondent writes as follows, under date of the 26th:

The surgeon of Colonel Geary's regiment on Saturday took his sick to the general depot at Frederick. It is stated that Colonel Geary anticipated an attack from the Confederates. The surgeon reported that he heard heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between General Stone's advance guard and some of Johnston's force. He fell in with General Stone, who, with a full battery and the Tammany regiment, started for the scene of action. The mail messenger from Poolesville also reported having heard firing in the same direction, and believed that a fight was going on near Edwards' Ferry, but up to this present writing, your correspondent has been unable to glean any further particulars of the affair.

The telegraph line to Washington has been completed from Hyattstown. The *Star* of last evening has the following:

LEWESSVILLE, Va., August 27.—The enemy has occupied Bailey's Cross Roads in considerable force and are entrenching. Farmers are not allowed to come through to Washington now, and the boarders at Mr. Bailey's have been scattered in consequence of this occupation by the secession force.

Colonel Sherman is in command of the enemy at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Secessionists hereabouts profess to expect lively times soon in this neighborhood.

CHAIN BRIDGE, August 27.—Five of our men, while out scouting about three miles above here, yesterday, were in a cornfield, and to their dismay discovered that about thirty Confederate cavalry were "circulating around the edges" of said field. Thinking the case was desperate, they fired into the largest group and killed one, who was seen to fall, and seem to have wounded two others. They did not stop to investigate, however, but scampered off.

FORT ALBANY, August 27.—We hear that our most advanced intrenchmant in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads, was taken possession of by "Secesh" night before last. The work was intended for a two-gun battery, and was unfinished. The Federal regiment stationed there was drawn in a day or two ago, for some reason the work was left, and the secessionists, aware of the fact, no doubt, drove in out pickets and took possession.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—A box of percussion primers for cannon, addressed to Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, arrived here to-day on Adams' Express car, and from some unascertained cause exploded, and seriously injured an employee of the railroad company, and another man. No one was killed as at first reported. The explosion caused some excitement, and gave rise to a rumor of an infernal machine.

Additional Foreign News.

FARTHER POINT, August 27.—The *Hibernia* reports that the steamer *City of Washington* sailed for New York on the 14th, with £5,000 in specie, and the *Teutonia*, from Southampton, had about £7,000.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool on the 15th instant. The steamship *New York* arrived out on the 16th.

Great Britain.

At a general meeting of the Galway steamship Company the report of the directors was adopted, and it was resolved to issue stock increasing the nominal capital from £500,000 £1,000,000.

The Austrian archduke, Maxamilian, on visiting Southampton, in relation to the projected Austrian Steamship Company, made a speech in which he predicted closer sympathies, commercially and politically, between England and Austria.

Mr. Roebuck also made a speech extolling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria.

The ship *Suffolk* had arrived at Plymouth from Melbourne with gold valued at £24,000 and 215 passengers.

France.

The harvest in France was progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop will be deficient.

There are again indications of a solution of the Roman question. It is rumored that a mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome.

Baron Ricasoli, in a diplomatic circular, expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of the right of Italy to enter the Italian territory.

Turkey.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to act against the Montenegrins.

The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected.

China.

The United States steamer *Hartford* had returned to Hong Kong. Officer Lanly had organized the expedition up the Yangste, and made arrangements with the Nankin rebels for the protection of American property.

The *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* were also at Hong Kong. The *John Adams* was at Suatow.

The first teas from Hankow had reached Shanghae. The rates for the new teas at Foochow continued extreme, and were relatively much inferior to the previous crop.

The resolution of the British government relative to privateers, was expected to materially remove the objections to shipping from India by American vessels.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 16.—The sales of the week amount to 46,000 bales, and the market closes quiet but steady, with a decline of ½d-16d. on the week, chiefly on the fair and middling qualities. The sales to speculators amounted to 5,500 bales, and to exporters 8,500 bales.—The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters, at the following (authorized) quotations:

New Orleans fair 9¼, middling 8⅞; Mobile fair 8⅞, middling 8½; Uplands fair 8¾, middling 8 5-16.

The stock in port amounts to 914,000 bales, including 600,000 bales of American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report a decline in Flour of 6d; sales at 24s@27s 6d. Wheat has a downward tendency, and declined 1a2d; red Western sold at 11s; red Southern 11s@11s 6d; white Western 12s; white Southern 13s@13s 6d. The corn market was flat; yellow mixed were quoted at 30s@36s 6d, and white at 31s@33s 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef quiet, but steady; Pork heavy; Bacon quiet; Lard very dull at 48s@50s. Tallow has still a declining tendency.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosin is steady at 7s for common. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 45s 6d. Ashes quiet at 30s 6d for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet but steady. Rice steady. Coffee inactive.

London Markets.—Messrs. Barings report Breadstuffs with a downward tendency. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow flat at 40s.

The Latest—via Derry.

American Securities.—Friday, August 16th.—Sales have been effected at the following quotations:—Illinois Central, 3¾ per cent. discount; Erie Railroad, 24½ per ct. discount.

Liverpool, August 16.—Breadsuffs continue to decline, particularly on the superior qualities. Provisions generally are dull.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instruction to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, approved on the 13th of July last; and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed.

In view of this act, and of the proclamation, the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of the customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit, as therein set forth.

The instructions of the 2d of May, and of the 12th of July last, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The Collectors and other officers of the customs will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District Attorney for such proceedings as the law and the facts may justify in each case; and they will also, as soon as practicable, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient, report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated and the permit proper to be granted or withheld, in the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by the circular of the 5th of August last, to be made to the Treasury Department.

Collectors and other officers of the customs will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked, and the grounds on which the applications are based.

The Secretary especially directs the attention of Collectors and other officers to the fifth and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

News via Washington.

From the Washington *Star* of yesterday evening we clip the follo wing facts and rumors.

Mrs. Berret, wife of the ex-Mayor of Washington, was in the Mayor's office, at the City Hall, yesterday evening about the time the Councils met, and stated to some acquaintances that the search at her husband's house for papers had been got through with, and she was now expecting them to search the office, and she wished to reclaim from the officers any of her husband's private papers which might be found.

The oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution and the Government of the United States, was administered to the Attorney General of the United States, and to the clerks and messengers in his office, on Friday last, by Mr. Justice Callan.

The *Lice Yankee* is about ready for service, and will join the flotilla this evening, when she will again become the flag-ship of the Potomac fleet. She carries two 32-pounders, one 24 pound boat howitzer, and one rifled cannon.

The huge 11-inch Dahlgren (pivot) gun brought from New York was being hoisted on board the *Pensacola* this morning.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The 16TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE will open for the reception of goods on the 28th day of September next, and to visitors on the evening of the 7th of October ensuing, and continue open four weeks.

There will be some new features in the Exhibition this year, that will continue the interest and attractions of former Exhibitions.

Mechanics, Manufacturers and others are most respectfully invited to make an early application for space to J. S. SELBY, Actuary, at the Institute, who will furnish circulars and all necessary information, or to

E. WHITMAN,
a23 Chairman of Committee.

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF
TOBACCO,
No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.
DAN'L J. WARWICK.
FRANK FRICK.
PHILIP A. BALL. ap 23 d3m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
HAVING ON HAND AND RECEIVING DAILY
ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF
HARD AND FREE BURNING COALS,
I offer great inducements to consumers to lay in their supplies for the winter. PINE AND OAK WOOD, sawed and split, or without being sawed and split, at wholesale prices.
W. F. H. ONION,
au 19 tf corner Canal and Lombard streets.

UMBAUGH'S
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
4 AND 5 JARVIS' BUILDINGS,
CORNER SOUTH AND BALTIMORE STS.,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR ALL THE LEADING
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Subscriptions and orders received for one or one thousand copies of "THE SOUTH," and sent to any part of the city and country by reliable carriers and agents. ap 24

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GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO.
WAREHOUSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF.
ap 22 d1m Opposite Corn Exchange, Baltimore.

A CARD.
A. C. MATTHEWS,
GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,
Will give his PERSONAL attention as AUCTIONEER, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 22

HENRY F. ALBERTI. HENRY AD. SHINE
H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS.
Nos. 6 and 8 SOUTH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORE ST
ap 22 d3m

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
23 AND 30 SOUTH CHARLES STREET
ap 12 tf SALT

LAMBERT GITTINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
mr 21 eod1m* No. 18 BUCHANAN'S WHARF.

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 ALCHEYMIST,
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 20 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 the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of January, 1862, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1861.
HARRIET ANN DUSHANE, Executrix.
jy 20 1aw4t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADERSBACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1861.
HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r.
E. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.
jy 11 1aw4t*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 15th instant, a bobtail BAY FAMILY HORSE. Full sixteen hands high, about eight years old, with both hind feet white, handsome shape, large neck and strongly built. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, at my residence, Kirby's alley, near the corner of West Franklin and Fulton streets, or at 484 West Baltimore street.
FRANKLIN WILSON.
au 16 1t*

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

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

OFFICE DEEP RIVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4 North street.—The last instalment of assessment of FIVE CENTS on each share of the stock of this Company will be due August 1st. Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates with them.
WILLIAM T. HOGGE, Secretary.
jy 31 1t*

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 8th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.
T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.
jo 27 eod8

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, JULY 8th, 1861.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on demand.
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
jy 9 eod1t

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, comprising the following celebrated brands:—
FAMILY—"Welch" "Eureka," "Pine Hill," "Monrovia," and "Newark."
EXTRA—"C. L. Wood," "Monrovia," "Ingleside," "New London," and "Newark."
SUPER—"Walnut Bottom," "Newark," "Millville," etc.
RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye.
For sale by manufacturers' agents,
C. D. HIKES & CO.,
jo 24 No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard.

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 9 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

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 3.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.30 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.06 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 4.30 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 Years junct; 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 4.30 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 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.45 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 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 4.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 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 6.25 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

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

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

FOR 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.

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.
The Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, returning same day. Excursion Tickets One Dollar.
FOR ANNAPOLIS—Every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, returning leaves Annapolis at 12 o'clock.
au 14 d WM. T. RICE, Captain.

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 acerbity, and, in truth, contains sketches that are among the most catholic, and tolerant, and genial we ever had occasion to peruse. * * * How appreciative, how lovingly, how tender and sympathetic the author is in delineations we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome to 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 assaults of fine cants or prejudice.—*De Bow's Review.*
Must have elected 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 unattested style.—*Baltimore Sun.*
The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at 50 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
jo 6 eod3t* Sun Iron Building.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the subscriber on the evening of August 13, a small ITALIAN GREYHOUND, purely white except a round spot of dark tan, the size of a dollar, on the rump, and the head and ears hand somely marked with light tan. The dog is valuable only as a pet, and the above reward will be paid for his delivery at my residence, No. 70 North Charles street.
B. F. COY.
au 16 1t

A CARD.—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 Miller and Beacham, on Charles street, or at the Piano Wareh