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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

The extracts which we quote to-day from the English journals ought to suffice to open the eyes of the Northern people in regard to the future course of the European Government in connection with American affairs. During the earlier stages of the Southern revolution, the adherents of the Administration confidently predicted that the South would receive neither countenance nor recognition of any sort from foreign powers. They referred to the known hostility of England to the institution of slavery, and blindly supposed that the people and rulers of that country would, in obedience to this feeling, witness with great complacency the blockade of the Southern ports, the ruin of the material interests of the South, and the subversion of its political system. They fondly imagined that, for the advancement of what the North terms the "cause of civilization and humanity," England and France were perfectly ready to sacrifice their own trade and to disregard the plainest principles of international law. That this notion was but one of the manifold delusions under which the North has labored ever since the commencement of our troubles, we were always well assured; for we could not see how, in the face of all the precedents to the contrary, England could refuse to recognize a *de facto* Government such as has been established in the Confederate States; and we were thoroughly satisfied that she would not allow one of her most important markets to be closed against her, if she could, by any means whatsoever, obtain direct or indirect access to it. The correctness of these views is becoming day by day more apparent. The indications which the proceedings in Parliament give of the intentions of the English Government, are too clear to be misunderstood. The announcement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that privateers of the Confederate States will be considered as the lawfully commissioned vessels of a belligerent nation, is pretty conclusive evidence that the European Powers do not intend to take Mr. LINCOLN'S view of the "artificial crisis" in this country. The mere fact that the privateers of the South are to be suffered to refit and to sell their prizes in the English ports, important as it is, is significant of still more momentous things. The declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is the first step towards the recognition of the Confederate States. They have only to show now that they are able to carry on this war for some time to come in a manner that gives the world any reasonable assurance of their determination and power to maintain their position, and their accredited agents abroad will very soon be received as the ambassadors of an independent nation. It was not to be expected that England would break with this government by precipitately acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. She was bound to wait until she could determine whether there was in reality a revolution in the South, or only a widely extended insurrection which could be speedily suppressed by the customary machinery of this government. But it is now manifest that she comprehends how the case stands, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in taking his present ground, knows perfectly well that the recognition of the new Confederacy must sooner or later follow.

What shall be done with Kentucky and Missouri? Treat them, exclaim the Northern journalists, as we have already treated Maryland. Invade them at all points. Seize all the arms that have been collected together for purposes of local defence. Take possession of private property, whether the owners like it or not. Enter private houses at midnight, in quest of concealed weapons, or of suspected persons. Arrest, without any other warrant than the order of a militia officer, every man who is charged with entertaining opinions obnoxious to the policy of the Federal Government; and, if an effort be made to obtain his release by *habeas corpus*, spurn with an oath the Sheriff who serves the writ, and treat the writ itself with contempt and derision. That is the way Maryland has been served, and such are the measures that should be taken against every other border State which refuses to sustain the policy of a sectional President and a sectional party. Mark how quiet and submissive Maryland has become under the inspiration of Northern bayonets. Even that pestilent city, Baltimore, which we of the North once counselled should be shelled from Fort McHenry, and delivered up to rapine and slaughter, since our legions have been encamped around it, has become so quiet, so orderly, and so humble, that insult and contumely may be heaped upon its people with impunity. BUTLER and his Massachusetts men have accomplished wonders in the way of reinvigorating the weakened sentiment of loyalty in Maryland, and CADWALLADER and his Pennsylvanians are rapidly perfecting the work which their predecessors left unfinished. Turn in upon Kentucky and Missouri the Republican hordes from the North West. Emulate in the streets of Louisville the slaughter of citizens—women and children included—which recently took place in St. Louis, and, in the blessed name of UNION, trample upon every "inalienable right" which makes the UNION worth preserving, and the consequence will be that the people of those States, like the people of Maryland, will be thankful to their protectors and—masters; will acknowledge in terms expressive of the profoundest gratitude, that they have been justly dealt with; that the idea of their being entitled to the privileges of freemen was preposterous, and that it is their bounden duty to think as the North thinks, to speak as the North speaks, and to become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water in the service of the North, if the North so willes it.

Arrogant as all this may sound, it reflects faithfully, in substance, and not unfrequently in the exact words, the language of the Northern press. That there are credulous fools, who believe in the overshadowing power of the North, and in the possibility of coercing the Southern States back into the UNION, we do not for a moment question. We take it, therefore, for granted, that all such are perfectly convinced that the subjugation of Maryland is complete; that the UNION sentiment is predominant in the State, and that it needs but a continuation of the same stringent measures for a little while longer to ripen it into a passion. It would be scarcely worth while to attempt to disabuse of their errors the particular class which cherishes these delusions; but to the men at the North who think for themselves, and who really court enlightenment, a frank statement of the effect produced upon the popular mind, by the presence on Maryland soil of an army of invasion, may be possibly be of value. At all events it will serve as a forewarning, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, time and the progress of events will justify and confirm. We assert then, without fear of contradiction by any one who has honestly studied the temper of our people, the principles involved in the contest, and the commercial and industrial interests of the State, that strongly devoted as Maryland once was to the UNION, and willing, as she would still be, to continue steadfast to her obligations under the Federal compact, so long as her constitutional rights were secured to her and the UNION remained unbroken—her sympathies are more strongly than ever with the South in the sectional contest which is about to plunge the country into a fratricidal war; and whenever her voice finds free expression, she will link her fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy. The Government at Washington may fondly imagine that a people whose arms it has seized; whose soil it has occupied; whose business it has ruined; whose freedom of speech and movement it has tyrannically restricted, and whose rights it has trampled upon, must necessarily be docile and obedient. It has yet to learn from down-trodden and insulted Maryland a lesson that may dissipate alike its confidence in the saving virtue of the policy which it has inaugurated and the hopes of its Northern supporters. Maryland can never be held by the North—never will be held by the North. She is a sovereign State, and the time is not far distant when she will assert—aye! and vindicate—her sovereignty. By force and treachery combined she has been rendered temporarily powerless—but it is only temporarily. The footsteps of Northern invaders desecrate her soil—but it is only temporarily. She has been disarmed—but it is only temporarily. She is oppressed—but it is only temporarily. She is subjugated—but she never can be conquered; never can be taught submission to tyranny; never can be brought to love the UNION through chastisement and suffering. After a little while she will speak out, and the North will see with what gallantry and alacrity she will hasten to obey the law of her destiny.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—An election in Virginia takes place to-day. Several important propositions are to be voted upon; among them the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession, and the adoption or rejection of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State so as to tax all property according to its value. Members of the Legislature are to be chosen also. It is also the usual time for the election of members of Congress; but an ordinance of the State Convention declares that no such election will take place. Two Union candidates, however, are in the field in the western section of the State.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the Holliday Street Theatre continues to draw full houses. No doubt something is owing to the attraction of the drama that has been played there for several nights past.—This piece, "*Joseph and his Brethren*," will be produced again this evening, and we would recommend to all who desire an evening's pleasant entertainment, to go and see it.

[*From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 22.*]

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—STATEMENT OF A NORTHERN TRAVELER—SIXTY MORTARS BEARING ON PICKENS—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN UNDER ARMS.

A gentleman just returned from New Orleans via Montgomery, called on us yesterday, and communicated many important and interesting items of intelligence as to the operations, etc., of the Southerners.

He informs us that it is generally understood in Montgomery that immediately upon the passage of the secession ordinance by Virginia, the seat of the Confederate Government will be changed to Richmond, and it has been proposed that the Confederate Congress shall convene there on the fourth of next July.

All through the South they are abundantly supplied with firearms of the Minie and Enfield patterns.

Since September last there have been large and steady importations of English and Belgium arms into New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern ports.

They have ample supplies of powder, and, in fact, of all the munitions of war. The cannon seized at Norfolk have been conveyed to all important points in the seceded States that would be likely to suffer from an invasion.

As many guns as could be spared have been removed from Charleston harbor and sent to Pensacola, where they have been mounted in the batteries.

General Bragg has *sixty mortars bearing point blank upon Fort Pickens.* The railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola was completed two weeks ago yesterday.

Large numbers of cavalry are now concentrating at the latter point, and the infantry are being withdrawn and sent North.

The object of concentrating the cavalry at Pensacola is probably to more effectually resist the landing of the United States troops. For a similar purpose sand-bag batteries have been erected for a number of miles along the shore.

For a number of months past the women and children have been busily occupied in sewing and filling these sand-bags. Nevertheless, Gen. Bragg does not deem it advisable to attempt the capture of Fort Pickens at this time, and the project has been deferred indefinitely.

His whole attention now seems directed to opposing an effectual resistance to any land attack of the Government troops.

The forces now at Pickens, under Bragg, is estimated to be about 8,000, one-fourth of which consists of cavalry.

The authorities at Montgomery estimate that with their present organization they are able to put one hundred and seventy-five thousand men into the field, fully equipped and armed, and with ammunition for one year. Our informant states that he has every reason to believe that they do not exaggerate their strength. His opportunities have been such as to enable him to become thoroughly "posted" on this point, and being at heart a strong Union man, his statements may be relied upon.

On his way up, our informant noticed at the different stations large collections of troops, who appeared to be moving towards Virginia.

At Memphis the Disunion spirit is daily gaining strength. Deep indignation is felt and expressed in consequence of the stoppage of boats on the Ohio and Mississippi at Cairo.

As far as provisions are concerned, we are informed that all through the Cotton States the crops are very promising, thus in a measure confirming the statements heretofore made that the cotton has been ploughed up and supplanted by corn. And we are further told that fresh beef is now being brought from Texas to New Orleans by way of the Red river.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 22.*]

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE SHIP GEN. PARKHILL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday morning a fine ship, called the General Parkhill, belonging to parties in Charleston, S. C., was brought to this port as a prize by Midshipman W. Scott Schley. The Parkhill was captured off the port of Charleston, about eight days ago, by the U. S. steamer Niagara. The Parkhill was making for the port, having a small cargo of salt on board, for ballast, when she was boarded by officers from the Niagara, and warned not to enter the harbor of Charleston, or to remain on the coast. Some time after the boarding officer had left for his own ship, the captain of the Niagara discovered that Captain Forbes, of the Parkhill, was signalling parties on shore, and in a short time two small armed steamers came out of the harbor of Charleston. A shell was then fired across the bow of the Parkhill from the Niagara, which brought her to. The boarding officer again went on board and took her as a prize. The two steamers from Charleston put back immediately after the gun was fired from the Niagara. The Parkhill had the American flag flying, but when the officer from the Niagara searched the cabin, he found two Palmetto flags, both of which looked as if they had been used. Midshipman Schley, with ten men from the Niagara, took possession and left for this port last Sunday week. In consequence of certain remarks made by the two mates of the ship, they were put and kept in irons until their arrival at this port. The Parkhill has a crew of six men, all of whom are still on board.

The General Parkhill is 500 tons burthen, and is owned by Patterson & Stark, of Charleston, S. C. Captain Forbes did not sail out in command of the ship, but joined her at Liverpool, the former captain having been murdered by the crew in that port. The captain says that he did not know of the blockade until he reached the coast, not having spoken any vessel on the voyage home. On attempting to enter the port of Charleston, with the American flag flying, on the 12th inst., he was brought to by a shot from the Niagara. He says that he satisfied the Commodore that all was right, and was given a passport to enter Hampton Roads or any other port north of the point. After parting company with the Niagara he run up the "house flag," bearing the initials P. S., upon which he was again overhauled and a prize crew put on board, and the ship sent north as a prize. The captain is a Northerner by birth, and his present home is Baltimore.

Prize Captain Schley reported himself to the United States District Attorney, and after the necessary affidavit setting forth the facts of the case had been presented to Judge Cadwalader, as Judge of a Prize Court, an order was made during the afternoon appointing a Prize Commissioner to take testimony.

This Prize Court acts under the law of nations, and the duty of the Commissioner will be to take the testimony of everybody on board the vessel, in order to ascertain to what extent the blockade had progressed; whether it was strictly enforced, and whether the vessel had received notice of the blockade, and to what extent that notice was disregarded. The fact that those in charge made signals after receiving notice of the blockade, will be considered *primâ facie* evidence of a disregard of warning, and it will be for those interested to show the contrary. In order to give every one claiming an interest in the ship an opportunity to appear, a publication will be made; and in the event of their failing to appear, or making good a defence, the vessel and cargo will be confiscated to the use of the Government. As the ship is the property of a subject of the United States, the power ordering the blockade, there will be no such thing as a division of prize money among the crew of the vessel making the capture.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—As a matter of importance to military men, we append a statement of the geographical arrangement of the Army departments of the United States, corrected up to this date. They are as follows:

Department of the East.—This Department has been subdivided into three parts, as follows:

Department of Washington.—The District of Columbia, according to the original boundary; Fort Washington and the country adjacent; and the State of Maryland, including Biadensburg and Baltimore. Headquarters at the National Capitol.

Department of the South.—Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Headquarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

Department of Annapolis.—The country for 20 miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the city of Washington, as far as Bladensburg, Md. Headquarters at Annapolis.

Department of Pennsylvania.—The State of Pennsylvania; the State of Delaware; all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing department. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

Department of the West.—The country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of New Mexico. Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

Department of Texas.—The Government not having issued any new orders relative to this Department, and the forts having been evacuated, it may be said to remain in *statu quo*.

Department of New Mexico.—The Territory of New Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fe.

Department of the Pacific.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco.

Department of Utah.—The Territory of Utah, except the portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude. Headquarters at Camp Floyd.

There will probably be three or four more subdivisions of the late Department of the East, to meet the requirements of the service.

The Headquarters of the Army is in the city of New York, and officers will report accordingly.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Among their numerous other "privileges," it seems the soldiers at Washington have been taking too great privileges with the "franking privilege." The *Intelligencer* says:

An opinion prevails with some of the military gentlemen now here that a person possessing the franking privilege can delegate to another the right to use his name for that purpose. As letters not legitimately endorsed or franked by the person entitled to this privilege are not sent by mail free, when detected, it would be well, to avoid disappointment, for them to be made acquainted with the fact. The right to frank is a personal privilege with members of Congress, travels with them, and cannot, under law, be delegated to another.

The Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, who is to be united in marriage with her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, is the son of Prince Charles (brother of the reigning grand duke) and the Princess Elizabeth, of Prussia (daughter of Prince William, uncle to the king), and was born on the 12th of September, 1837.

THE POPE'S ULTIMATUM.—"You are returning to France, and you will see the Emperor," said Pius IX. to a French gentleman of very high standing, who was taking his leave of him.

"I hope to see his majesty, but I shall certainly see the minister of foreign affairs," replied the leave taking visitor.

"Well," resumed the Pope, "tell them that they harass uselessly this good Duke De Grammont, by incessantly requesting him to find a solution. He has already found a great many of them, and he will still find more; but he is not free to find the right one, and hence it is all waste work. I shall never accept any advance, but on one basis—the integral restoration of the States of the Church. I am only a poor old man; I have no more material power at my disposal; but, I am the Pope; understand this, I am the Pope! It is a mad illusion to believe that they can make me ratify a robbery, and offer my hand to the robber, because it is the Church that is robbed. Remember this well, and report what I have said."

The message has been delivered, and M. Thouvenel cannot certainly reproach the Pope that on this occasion the Holy Father has *dwelt only in mystical regions.*—*Paris Correspondence Universel, April 25.*

The Richmond *Dispatch* offers the subjoined suggestion:

Our guerillas on the banks of rivers who are good shots, would render service, when hostile vessels infest our waters, by taking aim at the man at the wheel. There are not often many men on board a vessel who can steer her, especially in strange waters, and it is good policy to devote the attention of the best shots to the steersman.

The ship Argo, which was seized by the United States steam frigate Minnesota, while attempting to run the blockade off City Point, in Hampton Roads, Va., arrived at New York on Monday morning, in charge of a prize crew, under command of the flag officers, Clark, Elias W. Hall and Midshipman McCook. The District Attorney will take immediate steps to libel the vessel and her cargo of tobacco, (worth $150,000.)

The Tycoon of Japan was married on the 4th of March to the only daughter of the Mikado, the Spiritual Emperor of the empire. The Tycoon is four months the senior of the bride, the former being eighteen years old last November, and the latter eighteen the present month. Hez-hi-me is the family name of the Tycoon. He is entitled to eleven more wives, or mosemas, according to the laws of the realm.

The New York papers, in order to disguise the real cause of the return of the Seventh Regiment, all join in urging it to return at the expiration of the thirty days, to aid the *police in enforcing the laws in their own city.*

One company of the Ohio regiment, which is now encamped below Philadelphia, contains sixteen brothers. Their name is Fisch. They were born in Germany.

MARRIED,

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, HENRY BREMER to A. M. LASTER all of Baltimore.

At Laurel, Prince George's county, Md., on the evening of the 9th May, 1861, by Rev. Jas. Alex. Pounz, Rector of St. Philip's, EUGENE N. LUZIER to Miss MARIA LOOCKERMAN PETTIGREW.

DIED,

At Ashland, Baltimore county, on Tuesday morning, May 21st, 1861, RICHARD GREEN, aged about 72 years. His funeral will take place on this (Thursday) morning, leaving Ashland at ten o'clock, and proceeding to Greenmount Cemetery. His friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH, consort of the late Nathan Stevenson, of Baltimore county, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 17th instant, of disease of the heart, STEPHEN G. WEBSTER, in the 37th year of his age.

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IN COMPANIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER AND STANDING.

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SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

638-tf 51 NORTH CHARLES STREET

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William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Bremet's NICKEL WATCH CLARK'S BALTIMORE WATCHES, the best Time-Keepers, for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware, Lecoultre's Swiss Ra[illegible] and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please to [illegible]

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The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS AND OTHERS.

The claims which THE DAILY EXCHANGE makes upon the attention of the mercantile and business community are simply based upon those principles of mutual benefit which every intelligent man can understand, for they are such as underlie success in all industrial and commercial enterprises. If it can be shown that THE EXCHANGE is an admirable medium for advertising, and that in point of circulation it will not only bear comparison with that of any other commercial paper in this city, but that this circulation is diffused over a wider area, its merits as a means of direct communication with the merchants of other States will doubtless elicit that attention which shrewd and sagacious men are accustomed to give to matters that concern their individual interests. What, then, are the facts? We need not refer to the large city circulation of THE EXCHANGE, for that speaks for itself. Its success in this respect is, in point of time, without a parallel. What we propose is to make a frank statement of its country circulation, because the larger proportion of the trade of this city is derived from the interior. The extent which that circulation has reached may be gathered from the following particulars, which give the States to which it is sent, and the number of post-offices at which it is received and distributed. A careful collation of our mail books shows that THE EXCHANGE is regularly mailed to *six hundred and twelve post-offices*, scattered through the various States and Territories of the Union, and that the great bulk of this country circulation is in those States upon which the merchants of Baltimore most chiefly rely for the increase and perpetuation of their trade. In MARYLAND alone THE EXCHANGE is mailed to *two hundred and fifty two post-offices*, which is a larger circulation in the counties of our own State than is enjoyed by any other commercial paper in this city. VIRGINIA stands next upon the list, and after Virginia comes

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TENNESSEE,
PENNSYLVANIA,
OHIO,
ALABAMA,
GEORGIA,
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JAS. H. JOHNSON,

No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,

jy25-tf Baltimore,

NEW GOODS.

GABRIEL DECLARK,

For Holiday presents, has for sale every description of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water streets. d20-tf

REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

with

Glass Cloth-Presser,

Improved Loop-Check

new style

Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,

next door to Cortlan & Co.

ap8-tf W. MERRILL, Agent.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has obtained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

GREEN & YOE, Importers,

c31-tf 88 West Baltimor street.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

TIGHT-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET,

a24-tf Between Calvert and South streets.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Steamer BEN DEFORD having put into Newport, R. I., for repairs, her arrival here will be delayed a few days.

Her departure for Boston, which will be some day next week, will be duly advertised.

A. L. HUGGINS, Agent,

Baltimore, May 22, 1861. Foot of Long Dock.

m23-tf

EXCURSIONS, ETC.

Steamboats LANCASTER and JUNIATA, being in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions or other purposes. Apply to

JOS. JAS. TAYLOR, Agent,

m23-tf West Falls Avenue.

REMOVAL.—

LEONARD J. TORMEY,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

Has Removed to No. 22 SOUTH STREET,

Office recently occupied by Messrs. Wm. Fisher & Son.

m23 3tr

DISSOLUTION.—

Mr. HENRY F. JACKSON retires from our firm this day by limitation. GIBNEY, HALL & CO.

Baltimore, May 23d, 1861. m23 3t*

COFFEE.—Government Java COFFEE, imported per Scotia, for sale by VON KAPFF & ARENS, 22 German street. m23-tf

SPECIAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, The Governor of Maryland, by his Proclamation, has designated and appointed THURSDAY, the THIRTE-NTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States; now, Hereon I, GEORGE H. DUTTON, Sheriff of Baltimore city, in compliance with law, do hereby give notice that an ELECTION WILL BE HELD in this city on the above named day, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., for a REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS for that portion of the Third Congressional District comprising the first eight wards of the city, being all those on the east side of Jones' Falls; also, for a REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS for the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the twelve upper wards, or all the wards on the west side of Jones' Falls.

GEO. H. DUTTON,

Sheriff of Baltimore city.

Baltimore, May 21, 1861. m22 d2 &davo6

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE,

WM SHIRLEY, 5 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,

3 doors below Baltimore street.

Has on hand a general assortment of GOODS in his line, SUITABLE FOR STORE KEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND HOUSE KEEPERS, AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT TIMES.

n21-wed,sat&mon.tfr

WANTED—To Hire, a One-Horse EXPRESS WAGON. Apply to A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

m16-tf Corner Pratt and Commerce sts.

JOHN H. REA & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND PRATT STREETS,

Messrs. JOHN H. REA & CO., take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that their stock of Clothing is much larger and more varied than ever before.

Having now on hand a splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which they will make up to order in style that cannot fail to please, both in price and manufacture.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Shirts and Gloves, in large variety.

Their stock of SERVANTS' and OILED CLOTHING, is worthy the attention of Finnigans.

WHITELOCK'S PHOSPHATE.

No better application to corn and potatoes can be made than a dressing of this fertilizer.

As a top dressing for oats or grass, we believe it superior to anything which can be applied, and respect farmers to test a small quantity along side of other manures.

Put up in bags of 150 pounds each, and for sale in any quantity by W. WHITELOCK & CO.,

m10-tf 44 South street.

SUSQUEHANNA HERRINGS.—100 barrels, for now landing and for sale by THOS. R. MATTHEWS & SONS, 18 Bowly's wharf. m22-tf

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE

ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness* For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFFITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Sree, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by MR. SPALDING, *they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.*

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING

SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861

MR. SPALDING

SIR: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,

January 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, ESQ.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860

H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) *was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,

January 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Cost veiveness, and received the same, *they had in good an effect that I was induced to send for more.*

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. K. WHEELER,

Ypsilanti, Michigan

[From the Examiner,