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TERMS

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

We beg leave to return our thanks to the very many subscribers, both old and new, who are daily addressing us letters, speaking in the warmest and most complimentary terms of the efforts of this paper to oppose tyranny and oppression, and to maintain inviolate the liberties of the citizens of Maryland as given them under the Constitution. We are very happy to say that the approval of our course has been so decidedly manifested, throughout the State, that within the past ninety days our country subscription list has more than doubled. We have also had a very large accession of city subscribers, and are daily in receipt of new names, both from city and country. This continuous and steady influx of subscribers, notwithstanding the great depression of business and the want of money existing among all classes, justifies us in believing that the columns of the EXCHANGE faithfully reflect the views of a large majority of the people of Maryland.

There is, as everybody is aware, a rampant political organization, called "the UNION Party," which is now canvassing for votes in Maryland. Every one who does not throw up his cap for it is called a "secessionist," at all events, and, among very ardent patriots, a "traitor." Its motto is "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," and its principle of action is to "crush out" opposition. When so comprehensive and indefinite a creed is set up, with an Athanasian clause of perdition to all who refuse to subscribe to it, there is no escaping the duty and necessity of finding out what it really means.—What then does "the UNION party" represent, and what manner of men are its disciples and chief speakers? Whither does it lead, and how does it propose to triumph? These are vital questions, and every citizen is bound to consider and respond to them. To our mind, there is no difficulty whatever in their solution.

What is called the "UNION Party" is, substantially, to our eyes, the corrupt and degraded faction once known as the "American Party." Baptized with an honorable name and swaddled in the "Star Spangled Banner," it is still, what it always was, neither more nor less. Its utterances and its organs are the same—its purposes and its modes of serving them have not altered a particle. It wants office and plunder, and its chances of getting these have given it some allies of kindred appetites. Still, its characteristics have not been changed. The *Patriot* and the *Clipper* are its mouth-pieces, as of old. The *American*, as before, is its virtuous censor and practical coadjutor. Gov. HICKS is its official representative—Mr. WINTER DAVIS, its statesman and orator. With a few words altered, it sings the same song and is after the same sixpence. Mr. LINCOLN has the latter to bestow, and therefore it supports Mr. LINCOLN. "The enforcement of the laws," by Mr. LINCOLN, suits it for the present, as a similar "enforcement" by Mr. SWANN suited it in the past. It is loud, therefore, for the Administration to be energetic now, as it was clamorous for the "arm" of the City Government to be "strengthened" then. It has varied its tactics to be sure, in some trifling particulars, but that does not amount to much. Mr. DAVIS makes eloquent speeches to Germans now, whose right to vote he regarded as only "secondary" a year or two ago, and to knock whose heads off, at the polls, was the primary business of his friends. Nine months ago Mr. DAVIS regarded Democracy as the unpardonable sin, and denounced "fusion" with the Democratic party as he would have cried out against embracing a leper. Now he thinks that Democrats, like everybody else, should "forget "party" and vote for him and "the UNION." These little variations, however, are, as we have said, but trifles. They are the eccentricities of a great mind, or the concessions of a prudent, practical, and accommodating temper. They do not vary the general fact that "the UNION party," as an organization, is substantially identical with the *quondam* American organization—the same in its principles and objects—the same in its leaders and, for the most part, in its soldiers, rank and file—just as patriotic, just as honest, just as scrupulous, and not a whit more so. We except many individual cases, of course. We respect sincere individual opinions, with equal sincerity. We know many excellent citizens, seduced into the bad company of which we have spoken, by their devotion to the UNION, and the delusion that its reconstruction is practicable. We speak of "the UNION party" as a party—and dealing with it as such, we believe it to be, demonstrably, what we have said—nothing more, nothing less. The question then comes up—how does it propose accomplishing its purposes? It wants power, plunder, office, success. How does it propose to get them? We answer—by supporting the Administration. What that involves, is really the great paramount inquiry, upon the solution of which depends the claim of "the UNION Party" of Maryland to the support of the honest and patriotic citizens of the State.

Can any one doubt, now, what the policy of the Administration is? No sane man can, certainly. When Mr. LINCOLN, on the 15th of April, called out seventy-five thousand men to "enforce "the laws" and "suppress unlawful combinations" in the States of the Southern Confederacy, plain people took it for granted that he meant war. They could not well understand what he wanted with seventy-five thousand men, if he meant peace, or how he could use his forces for any purpose in the States named, unless he invaded them. But the President positively denied that he had any such purposes. He protested to the Mayor of this city on April 21st, that he wanted the troops for "the defence of the capital" only—positively for nothing else. On the 22d of April, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Governor HICKS, in equally explicit language—"*The force now "sought to be brought through Maryland is intended "for nothing but the defence of this capital.*" Regiments accordingly crowded on, uninterruptedly, by the score, and the capital was soon made safe against all dangers, real or imagined. Of a sudden, on the 3d of May, without any new intervening cause, another proclamation appeared, calling out forty thousand men for the navy and regular army, and over forty thousand more to serve in the militia for three years. The proclamation itself announced the purpose of this enormous levy. It was no longer for defence, or for the capital; it was "for the preservation of the "National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations" existing "in several States." Not to leave the matter in doubt, Mr. SEWARD put forth to the public on the very day of its date, his letter to Mr. DAYTON, of May 4th, wherein he stripped his policy of all pretences and disguises. He scoffed—scoffer that he is—at all ideas of a peaceable and bloodless settlement, and arrogantly declared—"The time "when these questions had any pertinency or "plausibility has passed away. . . . . The "insurgents have instituted revolution, with open, "flagrant, deadly war. . . . . The United "States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. . . . . The land and naval "forces of the Union have been put into activity "to restore the Federal authority, and to save the "Union from danger. You cannot be too decided "or too explicit in making known to the French "government, that *there is not now, nor has there "been, nor will there be, the least idea existing in "this government of suffering a dissolution of this "Union to take place, in any way whatever.*" Here then, is war—war to the knife, if ever war was—war never to end, until the federal authority shall be restored over the "rebels." And war to what extent, and of what character? Let the *Tribune* of May 1st answer:

We mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to *conquer*, to SUBJUGATE them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. *But, when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.*

Here is the scheme and purpose of the Administration in its hideous nakedness—a war of conquest and subjugation—a war of rapine and ruin and desolation, "to restore the federal authority "and to save the Union from danger!" To support the Administration is, therefore, to lend it a helping hand in all this. It is to aid in overwhelming and scattering "the rebellious traitors," from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It is to carry poverty to their firesides, and reduce their wives and their children to privation and rags. This is the feast of patriotism and Christianity, to which "the Union Party of Maryland," supporting the government, invites a civilized people.

Are we doing "the Union Party" injustice? Did not the "Union Convention of Maryland," held in this city on the 24th of May, resolve with great enthusiasm and unanimity, that the people of this State "will sustain the government in the "most efficient, active and thorough measures necessary for the suppression of rebellion and "revolution?" Did they not hiss down, with equal enthusiasm, the minority report of Mr. ARCHER and Mr. BOWIE DAVIS, consistent "Union "men," because it deprecated civil strife, and ventured a "hope that peace, order and harmony "may yet be restored without resort to a war of "invasion and subjugation against our sister "States of the South?" Was not Mr. LEARY nominated for Congress in the adjoining district, to this, in the place of Mr. J. MORRISON HARRIS, simply because the latter gentleman—though a "Union man," in all senses possible and impossible—dared to protest against a policy of coercion and blood? Was not the nomination of Mr. DAVIS, over Mr. KENNEDY, in this district, a tribute to the especial ferocity, which the former gentleman has made it a religious duty to display, upon the Southern question, whenever he has been called to open his lips or has opened them without a call? Nay, is there any room for doubt, after the speech of Mr. DAVIS himself, at Franklin Square? "*He was for prosecuting the war,*" he said, "*with vigor and rapidity. He would have "the government first, slowly but surely, to mature "its plans, and then strike home.*" Not even the *Tribune* itself could have vowed more detestable idolatry to MOLOCH—

"—horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears."

The opposing hosts are now already in the field, and any hour may bring to us the tidings that the pious vows of Mr. DAVIS and his supporters have been answered—nay, that the Government has not only stricken home, but has been stricken back. The shades of any evening may close—the light of any morning may dawn—upon a battle-field, which shall be a memory of woe to generation after generation.

Are the men of Maryland ready to help this conflict on? We speak not to office-hunters hungering for place. We make no appeal to demagogues, rabid with vindictiveness and corrupted and goaded by ambition. We address ourselves to honest and patriotic men, whatever be their political feelings and convictions, who are not blinded by wickedness and passion or smitten with hate to their kind. Do they believe that they can bring back the Confederate States to the Union they have left, by invading their soil and slaughtering their people? Do they think they can subjugate five millions of brave men, or hold them in subjugation if conquered? Do they believe that the success of the Administration, in conquering the South, if it were possible, would leave a relic of free government either North or South? Not a battle has yet been fought—the policy of the Administration has not yet been two months disclosed—the Administration itself has been but three months in power—and already the empire of "military necessity" has been proclaimed and established, and there is not a constitutional guaranty of individual right and liberty which has not been stricken down with contempt. The laws are throttled—the courts are paralyzed—the arbitrary will and pleasure of the camp has been substituted for the laws and the Constitution. Do rational, sane men believe that this usurpation will be arrested by their giving it the rein and urging it on? Do they think that military despotism will grow less absolute, in proportion as it grows more powerful? If they can comprehend neither civilization nor humanity, so far as the South is concerned, can they not appreciate the future that awaits themselves? Have they not read even to their children the old fable of the horse, who allowed himself to be mounted, in order to hunt his enemy the deer, and was himself ridden, forever after, with whip and spur?

These are the aspects which the platform of the "Union party" in Maryland presents to us. These are the momentous questions which it raises, and which every man who answers now in the interest of war, as well as the Government which wages war, must expect to answer hereafter in retribution and sorrow.

Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS having determined to take sides with Mr. LINCOLN and his party, has, after his accustomed fashion, come to the conclusion that it is his business to defend every act and motive of his allies. He has, therefore, set himself resolutely to work to find excuses for all the illegal and arbitrary proceedings which the President has initiated within the brief period which has elapsed since he swore to uphold the Constitution and the laws. Mr. DAVIS has exhausted all the arguments which his ingenuity could suggest to demonstrate the propriety and legality of Mr. LINCOLN's course; and when forced to admit that at least one act of the Administration has been in flagrant and palpable violation of the Constitution, he has boldly sustained that unauthorized usurpation by pleading the necessity of the case. He concedes that the President had no right to increase the army and navy without the consent of Congress, but he is perfectly willing to overlook that despotic exercise of power. Now that he has identified himself with Mr. LINCOLN's cause, he is ready to sustain him, whether the measures to which the Administration resort be right or wrong. He is content that the President shall make war without the authority of Congress; that he shall convert the army of the United States into a *posse comitatus;* that he shall subject the people to military rule at his discretion; that he shall wield the sword at his own pleasure. What Mr. DAVIS thought of such proceedings when he was in opposition to the Administration, may be seen in the following extract of the speech which he delivered in the Assembly Rooms on the 27th of last September. At that time his patriotic sensibilities had been so shocked, and his constitutional convictions had been so outraged by the arbitrary tendencies of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, that his virtuous and consistent soul was fired with irrepressible indignation. We present our readers with an extract from his speech on that occasion, and leave them to contrast his present views with those he held but a few short months ago. We shall merely italicize a few lines of this quotation, and let it speak for itself. He said:

"Is that Democratic party fit to be trusted with the power of the sword which has allowed innocent and honest American citizens to be shot down in the streets of Washington by American soldiers? *Is it fit to be trusted with the sword which has converted the army of the United States into a posse comitatus to enforce the service of process, and to subject the people of the Territories to military rule?* Are they fit to be trusted with the power of the sword who have wielded it so weakly in Utah, so illegally in Paraguay? Are they fit to be trusted with the power of the sword who, forgetful of all the obligations of International law, have fired into the neutral vessels in or near the Fort of Vera Cruz—an act so flagrantly illegal that the courts of this country had to discharge the captured vessels as not legal prize? Are they fit to be trusted with the power of the sword who have sought at the hands of Congress authority to use it 'whenever, in the opinion of the President,' American citizens may be injured, or American interests may, in his discretion, require it abroad against any of our South American Republican sisters? Are they fit to be entrusted with the sword who desire the privilege, and have endeavored to get it, of protecting the transit routes, *without the authority of Congress, given at the particular time, but according to the mere will and humor of the President?* Are they fit to be entrusted with the power of the sword who have recommended to Congress that the President should be allowed, in time of profound peace, without any serious provocation, to take military possession of any portion of our country for an indefinite time two great States of the Mexican Republic—Chihuahua and Sonora? *Why, my friends, we had better at once give the whole power of war to the President. They have forgotten here all the limitations upon the Executive power, and they are grasping at the right to wield the the sword, at the pleasure of the President, irrespective of the will of the people, whenever or wherever it may suit his discretion.*"

PRESIDENT DAVIS' FIRST LEVEE IN RICHMOND.—President Davis' first levee at Richmond was given on Thursday. The *Examiner* says:

The citizens of Richmond, of all classes, congregated to the number of several thousands to pay their respects to the President, and to have the pleasure of shaking hands with him. There was no formal introduction or courtly display. Many of the citizens were acquainted with the distinguished man at the head of the Government, and they introduced those who were not acquainted with him. The bearing of the President and manner of reception were dignified and simple, so that the humblest as well as the highest felt at ease.—There was, evidently, a heart-felt respect for President Davis, and a sense of gratification on witnessing this, the first public ceremony indicating Richmond as the seat of Government. It was interesting to see such a large assemblage of all classes; the rich, beautiful, and fashionable mingling with those in the humblest walks of life, and was illustrative of our institutions.

Mrs. George Wythe Munford, in the absence of Mrs. Letcher, stood by the side of the President to introduce ladies.

The New York *Herald*, in an article on the "Critical Condition of our Affairs with Foreign Nations," uses the following language:

At present, England is divided upon the American difficulty between the philanthropic sentiment of the people, on the one side, and the ministry, who represent the cotton and monarchical interests, on the other; but when the cotton season opens, and the fear of revolution in their own manufacturing towns, at the hands of a starving and exasperated population, alters, as it assuredly will alter, public opinion upon this question, philanthropy will have to yield to the exigencies of the hour, and the British government will then show themselves in their true colors. Cotton the English people must have or they perish, and we may rely upon it that some pretext will be found—the capture of a British ship or some other incident—whereby an attempt will be made to force the blockade of some of our Southern ports, and thus involve the two nations in a war, which the Western Powers would rejoice to see inaugurated.

The people of the Lexington District, Ky., are determined to send Hon. John J. Crittenden to Congress, although he has announced that he was not a candidate, nor desired to be one.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

My attention was attracted to an article, copied from a Lynchburg paper, relative to the resources and agricultural products of the South. It appeared so grossly exaggerated, that I determined to test the accuracy of the calculations, for the purpose of refuting them. The result of the examination proved not only their entire accuracy, but showed that the writer had left more than half the truth untold. Fully persuaded that very many, like myself, have ceased to remember, or never had access to, the Seventh Census Report—the latest and most reliable authority which can be obtained—a few facts condensed therefrom will not only prove interesting, but serve to open the eyes of those who have heretofore ridiculed the idea of the South sustaining itself during the existing crisis. They will serve, too, to rebut the erroneous calculations and false assertions, so industriously disseminated by the Northern press, that the South is too dependent on the North to protract the present efforts for INDEPENDENCE, and must soon be *starved* into submission, if not overpowered by numerical strength.

In the calculations submitted, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, will be embraced in these estimates; which will be *alone confined* to the 31 States, comprising the United States in 1850, and consisting of 16 free, or Northern, and 15 slave, or Southern States; the former having a population of 13,434,798, the latter of 6,412,501.

1. *Area.*—The Northern States contained 111,981,673 acres of land, of which more than one-half (57,755,368 acres) were improved. The South had an area of 190,270,734 acres—less than one third (60,365,561 acres) of which were improved. The North averages an inhabitant to every 8 33 acres, while the South shows but one to every 29.67 acres.

2. *Wheat.*—This cereal entering largely into home consumption and foreign export, shall be first treated of. The South produced 27 911,281 bushels, or exceeding more than one-fourth of the product of all the States by 2,785,519 bushels, yielding to each inhabitant 4.35 bushels, while the more extended wheat-growing districts of the North yielded only 5 36 bushels to each inhabitant. Maryland and Virginia produced within 15,677 bushels as much as the six New England States, New York and Iowa. South Carolina alone produced within 14,617 bushels as much as all the New England States, averaging 3¾ bushels to each inhabitant, the others only ¾ of a bushel.

Corn.—A cereal cultivated more generally in every State, will more plainly demonstrate not only the superior fertility but the capacity of the Southern States. The production South was 349,247,779 bushels, or very nearly 59 per cent. of the aggregate product of all the States—exceeding by 106,629,129 bushels, or 44 per cent., the whole product of the North—yielding 5¾ bushels per improved acre, and 54.46 bushels to each inhabitant, while the yield North was only 4½ bushels per improved acre, and to each inhabitant 18 65 bushels. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, (three Southern States) exceeded, by 8,352,091 bushels, the aggregate of all the Northeastern States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California (thirteen Northern States). Virginia, North and South Carolina exceeded the same thirteen States 6,538,216 bushels. Louisiana produced more than all the New England States. The five largest corn-producing Southern States, (Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri,) exceeded the five largest corn producing Northern States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana) 5 117,113 bushels, the former yielding nearly 5¾ bushels per improved acre, and nearly 50 bushels to each inhabitant; the latter 5 bushels per improved acre, and 22½ bushels to each inhabitant. Texas, a comparatively new and unsettled country then, exceeded 72,408 bushels the combined productions of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Rye, Barley and Oats.—The two first are rarely exported, but chiefly consumed at the North, in the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors. Of the 14,188,639 bushels of rye produced, fully ⅞ are grown in the North; and of the 5,167,016 bushels of barley, only 161,908 bushels, or 3 per cent., is produced South. Oats, like all other artificial grasses, are more cultivated in those sections where the severity and duration of the cold requires the cattle to be housed and cared for. We consequently find that the North produces very nearly ⅔ (96,590,371 bushels) of the entire crop. The productions of some of the Southern States, however, will compare favorably with Northern States. Virginia, for instance, with an improved area of 10,360,135 acres, produced 10,179,045 bushels, or 734,522 bushels more than Pennsylvania and New England States, with an aggregate area of 11,975,276 improved acres. South Carolina produced more by 14,421 bushels than Vermont, the largest oat producing State in New England, or 183,628 bushels more than New Hampshire and Massachusetts together.

Potatoes.—In the estimate of this article, Irish and sweet potatoes are combined, and the result will doubtless make many open their eyes who have heretofore looked to the North as the chief point for supplies. Of the 104,055,989 bushels—the total product of the United States—the yield South was 44,837,380 bushels, or about 43 per cent., nearly seven bushels to each inhabitant. The yield North was 59,030,118 bushels, not quite fifty-seven per cent., and to each inhabitant 4¾ bushels. Georgia raised 192,383 bushels more than Maine and Massachusetts together, or 237,219 bushels more than Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and California combined, or within 104,609 bushels as much as the aggregate of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi produced within 26,268 bushels as much as all the New England States, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Peas and Beans.—The yield South was 7,637,211 bushels, or nearly 83 per cent. of the entire product of the United States, averaging to each inhabitant nearly 1 1-5 bushels, while the average to each inhabitant North is not quite ½ peck. The one State of North Carolina produces 41,787 bushels more than all the Northern States together. Further comparisons would be useless.

Rice.—With the exception of 500 lbs. produced in Iowa, the balance, 215,312 210 lbs., was entirely the production of Southern States—nearly three-fourths produced by South Carolina alone.

Sugar.—Cane sugar is solely produced in the South, and amounts to 247,581,000 lbs.; but as maple sugar is largely produced in the North, it is proper to combine the two kinds, that a fair comparison in the production of *sugar* in the two sections may be ascertained. The aggregate production of maple sugar was 34,249,886 lbs. The yield South was 249,669,687 lbs., or more than seven-eighths of the entire crop, averaging to each inhabitant nearly 39 lbs., while the average to each inhabitant North was less than 2½ lbs. Louisiana alone produced more than 13 16ths of the entire crop.

Molasses.—The yield was 12,700,606 gallons to the entire United States. The South produced 12,144,970 gallons, or very nearly 96 per cent., averaging to each inhabitant 1 3-16 gallons, while but 3 pints was the average to each inhabitant North. Georgia and Florida together made 17,725 gallons more than the entire North, Louisiana producing nearly seven-eighths of the total crop.

Products of Orchards and Market Gardens.—In the consideration of these items, it is proper to observe that the populous cities of the North afford considerable profit to the cultivators of orchards and market gardens, vastly more so than at the South, where large cities are few, and where also tropical fruits abound which are not brought into this estimate. Of $12,993,256, the aggregate value of these articles in the United States, the South produced $2,733,187, or about 21 per cent., averaging to each inhabitant about 43 cents, while the North averaged 75 cents to each inhabitant.

Butter.—The production South was about 21 per cent. (67,171,400 lbs.) of the aggregate of this article, averaging about 10½ lbs. to each inhabitant; while that of the North was 18½ lbs. to each inhabitant.

Beeswax and Honey.—The South produced 7,964,487 lbs., or about 53 per cent. of the entire product. Georgia produced 17,175 lbs. more than all the New England States; Alabama as much as Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, lacking 1,996 lbs.; Missouri 8,771 lbs. more than New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan.

Horses, Asses and Mules.—Of this class of live stock, the South exceeded the North 270,163 or ⅓ more. Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee had almost as many (1,229,823) of this stock as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and California, and all the New England States together (1,232,914); Georgia and South Carolina had more than all the New England States, New Jersey, Iowa and California.

Working Oxen and Milch Cows.—The North had 4,588,598, the South 3,649,948—difference in favor of the North 758,650. Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, had 37,174 more than California, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and all the New England States. South Carolina alone had more than Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and 6,289 more than New Jersey, Iowa and California.

Beef Cattle.—Doubtless the result of this item, as also of the succeeding one (swine), will create astonishment in those who have been viewing the "great West" as the source of their supplies, but the data from whence these condensed estimates are taken shows that the "great West" is eclipsed by a greater South. Of this stock, valued at 60 per cent. (6,055,096) was raised South. The four largest grazing States in the North (New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois,) raised but 700 head more than Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Missouri, which raised 3,009,069 head. Virginia and Georgia surpass, by 29,555 head, New York and Pennsylvania. When we consider the area of land, South Carolina will compare favorably with the entire New England States, the latter showing an excess of only 3,589 head.

Swine.—Toward this class of stock the South contributed 20,769,705 (very nearly ⅔) against 9,506,071 from the Northern States. South Carolina alone raised 25,137 more than Pensylvania; 47,251 more than New York, or as many, within 28,871, as New Jersey, Iowa, Wisconsin and all the New England States together. Georgia wanted but 2000 to surpass Ohio and Michigan together. Florida alone raised more than Michigan by 3,606; while Mississippi raised nearly as many (lacking 2,846) as New York, Michigan and the New England States. It is useless to augment these comparisons. Suffice it to say that four Southern States—Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Mississippi—raised more Hogs than the whole Northern States together.

Sheep.—The North raised 14,691,995 or about 67 per cent. of the entire stock. The South 6,633,674. Of later years greater attention has been given to raising of sheep South, and the discrepency now existing between the two sections will be very considerably lessened.

Hay.—The cultivation of artificial grasses in the Northern States, for the winter use of stock, is rendered necessary by the severity and duration of that season, whereas the more genial climes of the South furnishes good grazing to the cattle almost the entire year; consequently hay enters largely into the production of the Northern States, which produced 12,691,382 tons—almost 92 per cent. of the entire crop.

Hemp and Flax.—The former, excepting 478 tons, is exclusively a Southern product—35,093 tons being produced in 1850. Flax is raised in every State, excepting Louisiana and California; the South producing 4,666,353 lbs., or nearly 61 per cent. of the entire crop. Virginia produced within 5,887 lbs. as much as New York and the New England States together, while Kentucky is wanting only 12,992 lbs. to be equal to the total productions of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and all the New England States.

Cotton—Is solely a staple of the South, if we except 14 bales produced in Indiana.

Tobacco.—The South produced ⅞ of the entire crop of the United States—the North only 14,752,087 lbs.

Value of Farms.—At the North $2,147,218,478, averaging $19.17 per acre, and $159 82 to each individual; at the South $1,116,807,286, averaging $5.87 per acre, and $174.16 to each individual.

Value of Farming Implements and Machinery.—At the North $85,840,141, averaging $6.39 to each inhabitant; at the South $65,327,662, averaging $11.87 to each inhabitant.

Value of Home-made Manufactures.—At the North $8,853,090, averaging 66 cents to each inhabitant; at the South $18 618,809 (more than ⅔), averaging $2.98 to each inhabitant. Georgia was $11,832 more than the New England States, Iowa and California. Alabama lacked but $5,274 to be equal with the aggregate of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Michigan. Needs there any further commentary upon the falsity heretofore hurled against the South, charging it with indolence and extravagance, when we find such items as this compare so favorably, in truth, so far exceed the reputed thrift and economy of the Northern people.

Value of Live Stock.—Their value at the North was $286,374,541, averaging about $21.32 to each inhabitant; at the South, $253,512,591, about $39 52 to each inhabitant.

Value of Slaughtered Animals.—At the North, $56,983,347, averaging about $4.25 to each inhabitant; at the South, $52,175,892, about $8.13 to each inhabitant.

The few facts, thus hastily put together, I trust will not only be carefully examined, but compared with the seventh Census Report, by all who are (as the writer once was) skeptical on the subject, and any inaccuracy pointed out. I claim not to be entirely exempt from errors in figures, though I have certainly tried to be correct in the estimates and calculations furnished above.

NEMO.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (O.S.)

ADJOURNMENT.

This body met for the fifteenth day on Saturday morning last.

The first business in order was the appeal of Rev. Dr. Worrall from the decision of the Synod of Illinois, under discussion at the hour of adjournment upon the evening previous.

The Moderator, before the debate commenced, enjoined upon the Assembly that the members remember that they are sitting as a court of the Lord Jesus, and not a secular tribunal.

A motion limiting the speakers to half an hour each was not seconded, and some hours were spent in discussing the merits of the case without developing anything in which the public can take interest, or in reaching a decision to sustain the appeal.

A report relative to the division of the Susquehanna Assembly was referred to the next Assembly.

The Assembly in question includes a small part of New Jersey.

The report of the Synod of New Jersey was approved, except so far as related to Rev. Wm. E. Guild.

The Committee on Systematic Beneficence announced that out of 3,500 churches but few had reported, and only 44 out of 121 Presbyteries had made returns. The committee, however, entertain strong hopes for the success of their enterprise, and pleaded eloquently for it.

The Board of Foreign Missions reported the collection of $220,000, received from Sabbath schools, with increasing interest in the cause.

The Committee on the Book of Discipline was appointed to meet at Pittsburg.

The Committee on Commentaries are to report at the next Assembly, to be held at Pittsburg.

The thanks of the Assembly were voted to the Reverend Moderator, to the trustees of Rev. Dr. Crowell's Church, and to the citizens for their wide hospitality.

The next session of the Assembly, it was now announced, would be held at Columbus, Ohio.

An address in brief terms was made by the Moderator, and the Assembly was then pronounced adjourned.

LARGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISHMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—A gentleman who recently advertised in the *Guardian* for a bookkeeper and occasional traveller, without stating the salary offered, gives us the following curious information as to the result: At noon, the day the advertisement appeared, there were in his box at the Post-office (to which applications were to be addressed), seventy-five letters, and in the evening, one hundred and twenty more. In the course of three days the answers numbered seven hundred; and many of the writers gave as their reason for applying for the situation, that their employers were reducing their establishments on account of the depressed state of trade. The advertisement did not, we are informed, appear in our Saturday's issue; had it been inserted on that day, the number of applicants would no doubt have been far greater.—*Manchester Guardian, May 18.*

MARRIED.

On the 22d May, by the Rev. John McCron, WILLIAM H. L. RECTZ to Miss MARY S. RUSZEL, both of this city. [Frostburg papers please copy.]

On the 31st May, by Rev. G. H. Brandau, JOHN HENRY LANCA-FER, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY A. SHANK, of Frederick.

On the 4th April, by Rev. Mr. Carnahan, JAS. RUSSELL to Miss MARY ANN ANGEL, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, WILLIAM MULLER, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 1st instant, KEZIAH THOMPSON, in the 66th year of her age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, June 3, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Cancer 2; child-bed 2, cholera infantum 1; congestion of the brain 1; consumption 16; croup 3; dropsy 1; dropsy in the head 5, diphtheria 1; drowned 1; erysipelas 2; catarrhal fever 3; scarlet fever 2; gun shot wounds 1; inflammation of bowels 2; inflammation of brain 3; inflammation of lungs 2; inflammation of liver 1; intemperance 3; old age 4; organic disease of heart 3; palsy 1; spinal affection 1; teething 1; unknown adult 4; unknown infantile 8; whooping cough 1—total 75.

Under 1 year, 16; between 1 and 2, 3; between 2 and 5, 6; between 5 and 10, 8; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 9; between 30 and 40, 6; between 40 and 50, 7; between 50 and 60, 6; between 60 and 70, 3; between 70 and 80, 5; between 80 and 90, 6; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still births 9.

Males 35, females 40. Of which number 10 were colored persons—8 free; 2 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

DANSKIN & CO.,

64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT

MAKE

SHIRTS

TO

ORDER,

AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

SHIRT,

WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DANSKIN & CO.,

64 FAYETTE STREET

mh11-tf

BALTIMORE

COMPANY'S

COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Canal communication having resumed, we are enabled to REDUCED THE PRICE of the BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL TO $5 PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,

mh14-tf 58 Second street.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET

s13-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

ISRAEL & Co.

IVORYTYPES.

WATER-COLORED

AND

MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS

ul4-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET

PATENT

SHOULDER SEAM

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!

PERFECT FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE.

Unequalled by any.

NEW STYLES OF FRENCH BOSOMS

EMBROIDERED BOSOM SHIRTS.

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS.

MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS

GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS

SHIRTS.

W. P. TOWLES & BRO.,

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

145 Baltimore street.

Under Carroll Hall

SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO'S MACHINE COTTON. Also,

PATENT FLOOR SKATES. m15-tf

NEW GOODS.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,

Has for sale everything of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water streets. d20-tf

W. F. OWENS.

1861.

SPRING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

NEW STYLES

AND

LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

Together with a fresh assortment

HALF HOSE.

WHITE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS.,

GLOVES,

AND UNDERWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

BY MEASUREMENT

AND

FIT GUARANTEED

NEW STYLES FRENCH BOSOMS just opened.

fe16-tf W. F. OWENS.

CASH

SYSTEM.

A DISCOUNT

ALLOWED

ON ORDERS FOR COAL

PAID FOR AT THE TIME THE ORDER IS LEFT

J. HENRY GIESE & CO.,

OFFICE NO. 9 SOUTH STREET.

☞ THE SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD FOR SALE AS USUAL. d8-tf

D. R. STILTZ.

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,

56 N. CHARLES STREET,

ja11-tf OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

o30-tf 51 NORTH CHARLES STREET

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by

N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,

Pharmaceutists,

mh26-tf&fr 88 North Charles street.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.

mh25-tf 229 Baltimore street.

FISHING TACKLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh 5- 229 BALTIMORE STREET.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh25-tf 229 BALTIMORE STREET.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,

o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street.

EMPORIUM OF ART.

JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes.

Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c.

FRYER'S Galleries,

No. 31 South Calvert street

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE