ty Cents; two months, One Dollar; thus months, I've Dollars;

six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance. Urders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore Steert, Mear Gay. The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

All communications should be addressed without ublisher of The South

Baltimore, Tuesday Evening, May 28, 1861.

Price of Advertisements. Six lines or less make a square. Contracts to be subject of special agreement. Marriage and Obituary notices, 25 cents. Advertisements will be received at the office of Publication,

No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay. =

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 32.

"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 & 1 Are they not bridled?" Vertice, 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."

Hou. C. L. Vallandigham.

One of the few men at the North who have resisted the War Epidemic, is the Hon. C. L. sion, and promised a restoration of the Union.— Vallandigham, of Uhio, who has just written the The policy of war is now upon trial: in twenty following admirable letter to a committee of gen- days it has driven four States and four millions at Ellsworth's funeral: tlemen who had requested his opinion upon and a half of people out of the Union and into the political affairs :---

. Genulemen: -- Yours of the 9th inst., request- | with what you justly style the present "inglo- peace is a necessity to the WEST. rious, and it may be, bloody war," has been received. That opinion was long since formed, ast winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on the have them. 17th of last month, a few days after the commencement of the war. But inasmuch as I never had occasion to discuss this particular question at | the 17th of April, herewith enclosed. length, I beg leave to adopt the following admirable summary of the case in an extract from a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senate of [

the United States, March 15th, 1861:ble disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, regret with which the subscribers have viewed | that if the people now dwelling in those States Tennessee, and the other border States, the same | the voluntary enrollment of those to whom it is | will not return to their allegiance, another race plan of pacification which will satisfy them will directed in the crusade against the South, and re- | shall be planted there who will respect the Constitucreate a Union party in the Cotton States. Which | minds them that a country populated by 50,000 | tion of our fathers. will soon embrace a large majority of the people | Frenchmen is to be invaded. It then proceeds to | in those States, and bring them back of their own | dissect the plea and pretext of the war, and ably | doubtless be chiefly employed in holding the forts. free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen, exposes the fallacy of both. After calling to mind | navy yards, and arsenals now in our possession and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I | the fact that the labor of the South has enriched | in the seceded States; in fortifying and protecting repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland | New York and Boston, and built up the mercan- | the national Capital; in looking charply to affairs and the border States (the States now in the tipe marine, the address continues:-Union,) will create a Union party in the secreted | "In Europe the trades which transform cotton | prepured to protect loyal and punish rebellious citi-States that will bring them back by the voluntary | into goods, give employment to ten millions of | zens in those States; in sustaining the Union cause action of their own people. You can restore and workingmen, and an equal number are employed in Western Virginia, crushing the rebels in the preserve the government in that mode. You can by the trades which send back to America their | Eastern counties, re-taking Harper's Ferry, and do it in no other.

ration. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Europe, live by cotton, are then partners in this sippl of traitors and pirates. This may be done Union man in America must advocate such amend- | institution which draws down upon the people of | in the hot months without impairing the health ments to the Constitution as will preserve peace | the South such undeserved maledictions." and restore the Union; while every disunionist, The address thus concludes: whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the sacred laws of humanity, by the recollections of a surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there proach in arms, to trample on the soil of States IS A MAN FOR WAR WHO IS NOT A DISCNIONIST PER SE. Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it— ren, in defense of our own firesides. Do not be shall drag this country into war, under the PRETEXT of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting revenue, when their object is dis- foreigners as their easy tools only to push them, union, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

two classes; the one open, the other secret dis- blood upon this soil of America on which La Fayunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful seces- ette poured out his for the independence and not sion and a recognition of independence; the other for the subjugation of a people." is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I um a Union mun, and hence against war; but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution; and the establishment of a de facto government by some of the States, let no ich be done that will prevent resto- | bound for Liverpool. The vessel claired from | ration and futhre preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated [put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this ques-Charta from King John at Runneymede, he ex- She was brought to this port by Prize Master A. claimed, "have we a government?" and called for A. Warren. his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles I. attempted to collect the ships' money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and ter Henderson of the Cumberland. was resisted by them, he exclaimed, "have we a government." When James II. was driven from the throng of England for tramplingson the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, "let us show that we have a Government!" When George III. called upon his army | items: to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, "no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a government." vindicate their authority and enforce the law.

condemn the folly, weakness, and wickeriness of bere) cannot be true. The officers charged with fatal blow at our own manufactures, at our own ment, is merely following the example of the be- to control men under them. The Zonaves are to- | main with us. Already has the blockading mes- counties-the first named entitled to 5 votes, the Appeal.] sotted Bourbons, who never learned anything by day moving out to an encampment on the heights sage given an almost supernatural impulse to second 6 and the third 7 votes. The convention minfortune, never forgave ah injury, never forgot | back of the first toll-gate on the Little River turn- | manufacturing plans and enterprises at the South; | was organized at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the names an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have pike overlooking Alexandria. got a Government, and course subschience without. The pickets of the United States troops extend reference to the instice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you, with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides, and their family alters are in danger, it becomes a wise the top of Shooter's Hill on the middle turnpike, depriving her of employment for her ships and cessful billotings, another recess was taken until government to listen to the appeal, and to remove near by. On the Washington end of the line oc- markets for her goods. He is blockeding New cight o'clock in the evening, at which time it bethe apprehension. History does not record an ex- cupied by the United States troops now in Alex- York in striking down our commerce and locking came apparent that Frederick county was deterample where any human government has been strong andria county. Va., the pickets extend from Hun- out our best customers. He is blockeding the mined to stand by ex- Governor Thomas. Finally enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were | Cross-roads: thence to Taylor's tavern, two miles | most profitable outlet for her productions. And | yielded, and gave three votes for Thomas, who imperited, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last restige of freedom."

These were the sentiments of the Democratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large majority of the Republican presses and nine P. M. the Prince William Cavalry burned ever may be the termination of the political strife, landing, were landed yesterday. They will be party, only six weeks ago. They were mine-I voted them repeatedly along with every Democrat miles from Alexandria) to the water's edge. and Union man in the House. I have seen nothing to change, much to confirm them since; especially in the secession, within the last thirty days. of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half | Capt. Emmett McDonald, held prisoner in that of people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and the graves Washington and Jackson. I shall vote them a-

out the militia for "three months," under the act of 1795, I will yet vote to pay them, because they had no motive but supposed duty, and patriotism, to move them; and, moreover, they will have rendered almost the entire service required of them, hefore Congress shall meet. But the audacious naurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring, against the very ity of his arrest and detainment. letter of the Constitution, and without the shadow of law, to "raise and support armies" and to

fensive war. British parliament: "My Lords, you cannot con- returned to Hornellsville, properly" clothed and huried, no officer of the Virginia Army could produced at any time they might be wanted for quer America." A public debt of hundreds of in her right mind." ...

| millions, weighing us and our posterity down for | generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall A letter from a man named Coutes, a lieutenant we be if we escape with our liberties. Indeed it is of the Zouaves, to his father, says: no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have constitutions and a republican form of government bereafter in the North and West.

In brief: I am for the Constitution first, and at all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union next; and for Peace always as essential to the preservation of either. But whatever any in the place." I told him that would not do, for Northern States had sent any dispatches South termoon about seven hundred secessionists were one may think of the war, one thing, at least, a majority of the citizens were with us. Another every lover of liberty ought to demand inexora- man swore "that he would never give quarter nor bly: that it shall be curried on strictly subject to the ask it himself." My heart was so full that I could hesitated to believe the report for the reason that hurrying of troops thitherward from Washington. Constitution.

The peace policy was tried: it arrested seces-Confederacy of the South. In a little while long- Theodore Dehon, General Prosper M. Wetmore, communications between citizens. We can hardly er it will drive out, also, two or four more States, Union Descence Committee. Col. Edward Hincken, conceive of any communication such as the Govand two millions or three millions of people. Col. Wm. H. Allen, Col. Fred'k A. Townsend, | ernment expects to discover, which would be sent ing my opinion upon certain points connected War may, indeed, be the policy of the East; but | Col. Asboth. Rob't T. Haws, Comptroller of the | by telegraph.

My only answer to those who indulge in slan- | Firemen Committee. der and vituperation, was given in the card of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Very truly,

Address of the French in Louisians to the French Residents at the North.

"I prefer such an amicable settlement to peacea- French people of Louisiana to their compatriots the Potomac and the Ohio Southward to the Gulf, of the North. This address expresses the profound and Westward to the Rio Grande—determined

wares in return for cotton. These twenty mil- | subduing Norfolk and Richmond; and in clear-"War is disumion. War in final, eternal sepa- | lions of white men who, in the free States and in | ing the banks and channel of the Upper Missis-

"We adjure you, then, in the name of the most common country, of right and of justice, in the name of France, our cherished mother, not to apwith which our cause is interwoven. Spare us the wretchedness of baving to combat our brethcome the dupes of wretched fanatics, who, without exposing themselves to any risk, will make use of afterward, disdainfully aside. We have fulfilled our duty toward you. May our voice be listened "The DISUNIONISTS, therefore, are divided into to, and God grant that no French hand may shed

> Arrival of Prizes. The New York Day Book of last evening, says:

Three prizes were reported to the Commissioners this morning. They were as follows: The schooner Greenskow, laden with tellscon and Richmond, Captain Winters, as master, with Confederate State papers. She attempted to run the blockade and was captured by the flag-ship Minhave got a Government. 'Have we a govern- at \$75,000. The schooner was brought to this give one vessel to every five harbors which we pro- States.

The schooner Haxall, Captain Moss, was also tion "have we a government?" has been pro- seized in Hampton Roads by the Minnesota. The international law of civilized nations. And if we belligerent Governments. It interrupts and ren- expenses. pounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep vessel cleared with a cargo of tobacco, valued at his feet on the necks of the people since the world | \$86,000 from Richmond for Baltimore, and was began. When the barons demanded Magna captured while attempting to run the blockade.-

The bark Pioneer, laden with salt, from Liverpool to Richmond, was captured by the Quaker City. She was brought to this port by Prize Mas-

All these vessels are American. They lay at Government? We cannot treat with rebels: put the Navy Yard, and will be taken formal possesdown the traitors; we must show that we have a sion of by the Prize Commissioners this after-

From Washington.

Great complaints are made of the conduct of a few of the Zouaves in Alexandria. One of them we a government?" and appealed to the army to the drug store of Mr. Hart. It is rumored to-day sels, and by those who have already assured us account and benefit. that two of them are to be shot for their improper | that our paper blockade would would not be re-"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to conduct. This (not being known at headquarters spected. Thus is the Administration striking a

> out of Alexandria for a mile on the Orange and of us, while we should simply blockade ourselves Allegany submitted as candidates for nomination Alexandria milroad, and to Hunting Creek bridge and lock up the greater part of our manufacturing to Congress. A recess was then taken until 2 P. on the south; also to the first toll-gate west of capital for all time to come. Alexandria on the Little River turnpike, and to ter's Chapel, on the Columbia turnpike, to Bailey's great West, in depriving her of the natural and a portion of the delegates from Washington county further out, and from Taylor's around the county | the longer he shall continue such a blockade the | was theremon nominated as the Union candidate road to where the Loudonn and Hampshire rail- worse it will be for us. and the better for the for Congress by a majority of one. road crosses Riley's branch: thence by Ball's Cross | South in the end. Its effect will be to develope roads back to Hunter, schapel. Thus these pickets | the internal resources and skill of the South, and surround Arlington heights. On Friday night at | to dig new channels of commerce, which, what- on board the steamboat Sovereign, detained at our

----The Military Arrest at St. Louis. Judge Treat, of St. Louis, on the 23d inst., delivered his decision in the habeas corpus case of Republican drama of the downfall of the Americity by the U.S. forces, on charge of treason. The auestion raised was as to whether the court had the jurisdiction, right or authority to issue the writ of habeas corpus, as he was arrested by of the first proclamation, of April 15th, calling military orders, not by civil legal process. Judge pursuit of an abstract folly.—N. Y. Day Book. Treat in a lengthy and learned argument, reciting many of the leading decisions of Federal and State Courts, and those made by the most learned jurists of both State and Federal authority, ruled that quirer says: the District Court of the United States had full

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER FOLLOWING HER ZOU-AVE .- A young girl named Estella Whitney, the a long period Chief of Ordnance at Old Point "provide and maintain a navy," for three or five daughter of a clergyman residing at Hornellsville, knows the role with respect to that fortification, vents, by mere executive proclamation, I will not N. Y., formed a romantic attachment for one of vote to sustain or ratify—never. Millions for de- Capt. Taylor's Zouaves, and determined to follow fense—not a man or a dollar for aggressive and of | bim to the war. She disguised herself in male attire and walked the whole distance from Ro-The war has had many motives for its commence | chester to Elmira, the State rendezvous, a distance | ment: it can bave but one result, whether it last of about 100 miles, occupying three days in the one year or fifty years FIBAL, ETERNAL SEPARA journey. As she was about entering the village, his commission in the United States Army some who shall be slain in this war into one burial TION, DISUNION. As for conquest and subjugation | her disguise was suspected by a gentleman, she time since, and whose family is still in Washing- ground, and call it "Seward Cemetery." of the South, I will not impeach the intelligence was taken into custody, and revealed her name ton, asked permission the other day to visit that | --- A letter from Perryville states that Messrs. of any man among you, by assuming that you and purposes. She was persuaded to abandon city to attend the burial of a deceased child. Wilson and Michael, of Harford county, Md., redream of it as at any time or in any way possible. her Quixotic scheme, and her father and her General Scott promptly and indignantly refused, | cently arrested by the military, have been released, Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the wardrobe being summoned by telegraph, she has declaring that if thousands of children were to be a Baltimorean going security that they should be

The Death of Col. Elisworth.

upon the regiment. The hoys, with but few ex- the officials of the Federal Government had seized | Some miles out they discovered at the latter place upon the regiment. The hoys, with but few exceptions, would have followed him anywhere.— all the manuscripts of dispatches, private and company of secession cavalry drawn up in line.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS. terrible manner. One of my men came up to me with tears in his eyes, and said:—"Lieutenant, say reason put forward for the seizure is that the Gov- guard, who were brought to Washington. One the word and we will go down and burn every house scarcely speak to them; so I turned away to hide the probability of discovering anything of the sort | The War Department is satisfied of these facts

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers

City of New York; Wm. H. Wickham, President

The War.

of the War, says :-We are determined on restoring the Federal The Courier publishes an "address" from the authority in all the rebellious States, and have started to carry our national flag in triumph from

During the coming summer our troops will in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and being of our troops, provided the Commissariat and the Hospital are properly managed. Then, when Autumn shall usher in invigorating breezes, heavy columns will descend into the rebel territories, in the cast, the centre, and the west, nor stay their march till our flag waves in triumph over Charleston, Montgomery and New Orleans.

Blockading the North.

Probably nothing has done more to injure the United States in the respect of European nations than Mr. Lincoln's blockade of the Southern States. This act, following so close upon the new tariff, lowing: has undoubtedly created the impression abroad be laughed at or despised, according to the temper [case for which the opinion was sought. and disposition of the beholder. A blockade, to 76 -----: ment?" is the question, and we are told we must port by the Prize Master Fisher and delivered over blockade must be a failure and a farce? Such to the Commissioners. on a war between ourselves and them.

the monopoly of trade we have hitherto enjoyed 443.) . .

act, of which the Morrill tariff was the first, in the vities.—Memphis Appeal. can Union, and the destruction of the industry and commerce of the Northern States. The third act will be, if reason ever returns to its deserted throne, the downfall and death of the guilty party

THE COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATES AT Norrotk.—A correspondent of the Richmond En-

Gen. Gwynn has been superseded in command jurisdiction in this case to issue the writ and bring | here by Col. Huger, of South Carolina. The forthe prisoner before it, and determine on the legal- | mer gentleman is unquestionably an engineer of forts, but wonderfully deficient in administrative on the pride of the South, of which the following | BECEIVED AT THE abilities. On the other hand, Col. H. has spent is the first verse: most of his life in active military service, was for and the exchange must be gratifying, in a scientific

sense, to all concerned.

reliable information: visit Washington without arrest.—Rich. Enquirer. witnesses.

The Scizure of Private Papers. (From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.)

You can form no idea of the gloom it has cast put forward a day or two ago to the effect that fax Court House, on a reconnoitering expedition. They have sworn to revenue his death in the most public, which have passed through the telegraph Satisfied with this view, they retraced their steps, offices of the North during the past year. The capturing on their way two of the enemy's picket ernment desires to ascertain if any one in the of them confirms the report that on Saturday afwhich betrayed sympathy with or a desire to give | several miles only from Arlington, but prudently aid and comfort to the rebellious States. We retired further back when they discovered the Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles. must be exceedingly slim, while nothing but the from reliable quarters. most serious and just cause of apprehension, or a sense of imperative necessity could justify an act naturally repugnant to the idea of the sanctity Hon. Hamilton Fish, John Jacob Astor, jr., which ought to shield all private and confidential

Information sent to the secessionists informing I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, of the Fire Department; Henry A. Burr, Presi- them of the transmission of troops or munitions of Confederate postage stamps, and are offering them at this time in regard to this civil war; but, as | dent of the Board of Trustees; John Decker Chief | war to any given point, so as to put them on their | for sale. and was repeatedly set forth through the press or [constituents, you had a right to know my opinions | Engineer of the Fire Department; W.m. M. Tweeds | guard, and to engine them to seize the one and to a by speech and vate in the House of Representatives and position; and briefly, but most frankly, you Commissioner of the Fire Department. George prepare for the other, would, we believe, be a F. Nesbitt, Zophar Mills, James Kelly, Zouave | guilty participation in the rebellion; but, if there were any persons at the North likely to act in such | Commerce, in stating the condition of things there. a way, would they intrust such a communication | indicates the means by which unanimity of sentito the agents of the telegraph, who must know its The Tribune in summing up the salient features | purport? Nor would even expressions of sympathy, though not punishable by law, be likely to be transmitted through such a channel. There is no probability whatever that any correspondence zen has been discovered. But multitudinous bucommunications, affecting the commercial and social relations of citizens, will be laid open to Government officials:

The people of the North have not hesitated to tution and reserved to Congress or the people. glorious Union. They thought that when the national existence was at stake and the seizure of the capital was threatened, it was no time to stand upon the letter of written law, while the foundation of all law ing suggestions as to the best mode of dealing and order might by swept away. When one's I house it an fire the owner will hardly pause to consider whether he will lay himself open to an action for trespass by tapping his neighbor's cistern. A hold coup d'etat will always reconcile those who consider it necessary to the temporary prostrution of the legal form which it overrides. by them! To employ any other means is nothing But the petty Paul Prying espionage which peers through key-holes and breaks the seal of private | Seward and Lincoln will soon discover. correspondence has fallen into such disrepute that the most despotic governments rarely resort to it and still more rarely avow such action; and even the Divorce Court in England disregards the evidence of lagos and lady's maids based upon the United States had conquered for and guaranteed discoveries they make by eavesdropping and interceptia,; the postman.

Dissolution of Partnership by War. The latest Charleston Courier publishes the fol-

The following legal opinion, from two of our [that the party in power here is narrow, intolerant | most distinguished lawyers, involving questions of and blindly vindictive in all its purposes and plans. | copartnership between citizens of the Confederate | The law in relation to blockades is so well under- | States and citizens of the United States, will be | stood, and admits of so little doubt as to its re- | found of the highest importance to our mercantile quirements, that, to a distant spectator, Mr. Liu- | community, and will be read with interest. We | coln has placed his administration in a position to withhold the names of the parties concerned in the be regarded by other nations must be complete- | We have considered the question propounded by | Southern Confederacy. The large cities of the

it must be an actual and not a mere paper block- you us to the effect of the existing state of things | South should be garrisoned by negro regiments to be ade. And this is what we have not the power to hupon war copartnership with the house of do, even were our Navy len times as large at it is. i ---, as Fronk. iou are a disizen of the Coal liaws of the United States for the protection of free The Southern States have over two thousand miles | federate States, and they citizens of the United | speech, a free press, and the right of assembling of ocean and gulf coast, with 249 harbors to be States. Our Congress at Montgomery has lately should be enforced everywhere. Secessionist prisblocked up. We have not over fifty ships of war | passed an act recognizing a state of war as exist- | oners of war, even now, should not, as has been everywhere, that we must find out whether we nesota in Hampton Roads. The cargo is valued that we can bring to a blockade. This would ing between the United States and the Confederate done in St. Louis, be discharged on their parole of

paper blockades have long been repudiated by the lations of copartnership between the citizens of attempt to punish violations of it by seizing on the | ders unlawful all trade and commercial intercourse commerce of neutral nations, we shall surely bring | between them, and it has accordingly been held | that such a state works a dissolution of copartner-England has already directed a large naval force | ship. If, as we understand you say, your New to these shores to protect her commercial interests. | York partners considered it "treason to ther Govand France is about to do the same. Both of ernment! that they should manufacture goods acthese governments have already sufficiently indi- | cording to the terms of copartnership, to be sold | cated what their course will be; so that this at- and used in this city, there can be no bet- out the courage to act openly and strike boldly tempted blockade will injure us far more than it | ter illustration of your mutual inability, consist- | like her rebel sisters on the Gulf, this cowardly will the South. Our own capitalists and ship-lently with your public duties, to carry out the ob-lold hypocrite is about to receive just retribution owners must be the principal sufferers. We have jects of the copartnership, and, therefore, the law | for her crimes. As the elder Napoleon said of heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the coasting | holds, after the breaking out of war, a commer- | Prussia on the eve of the battle of Jena. Her destrade, which has given employment for an im- | mercial copartnership existing between the citi- | tiny is determined; let it be accomplished." mense number of our ships and our men. All | zens of two countries at war is dissolved by the this we shall now lose. The principle that free very act of war. This doctrine is well expound-The Star of last evening contains the following | ships make free goods, which both we and the ed by the Court of Errors of New York in the case

is said to have committed a rape there; two others | have found their best market in these Southern | with the citizens of New York is dissolved by the | These, when completed, will, it is thought, be When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants to have resisted officers; two to have broken into States, will, under this attempted blockade, be act of war, and that it is your duty to give notice impervious to balls, except such as are projected DODEWALD & SINDALL, all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for the store of Mr. McBurney and robbed him of excluded, while the wares of Europe will take to that effect, and to conduct your business here from heavy columbiads, Dahlgren, or rifled cantheir rights, every crowned head exclaimed, "have groceries and liquors, others to have plundered their place by being transported in neutral ves- after without the use of their names, and for your non. The boats are to be built of a broad beam,

Nomination for Congress.

and the longer a blockade should continue, the of ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, of Allegany: Judge more and more independent would the South be Weisel, of Washington, and J. Philip Roman, of M., when the convention proceeded to ballot. A Mr. Lincoln is now blocksding New England, spirited contest ensued, and after fourteen unsuc-

LANDED.—Two thousand bags of salt that were the toll bridge over the Occoquan river (sixteen | will prevent the diverted currents of trade from | placed in the care of the agent of the house in ever returning to us. Who does not see that the New Orleans that shipped them for St. Louis a IT WILL CONTAIN ALL THE LATEST NEWS the public generally, a share of their patronage. Administration is effectually and eternally block- tolerably strong warning to New Orleans to send ading the North? This blockade is a fitting second | no more goods in the direction of Lincoln procli-

DIRMINEED.—The Washington Republican states that two Lieutenants in the regular army had their names stricken from the army roll on Saturday. They offered their resignations to the War IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS. which has wrought all this bloody ruin in the Department, which were not accepted, and they were immediately dismissed from the service.

> A lady in Mississippi has written a war hymn, which closes thus:

To arms! to arms! to glorious war! And battle with the brave: Go-fell the tyrant to the dust, Or fill a patriot's grave. John R. Thompson, Esq., has written a poem

Who talks of coercion? Who dares to deny A resolute people their right to be free? Let him blot out forever one star from the sky. Or curb with his fetter, one wave of the sea.

----Some fortifications which have been raised BRUTALITY.—We state the following facts upon on Arlington Hill have been christened "Fort Seward." A more appropriate monument to the An officer in the Virginia Army, who resigned name of Seward would be to collect all the dead

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—To-day a small guard We have been unwilling to believe the report of men was ordered from Alexandria toward Fair-

- NEW OBLEANS, May 27.—The brig Angelo has arrived from Vera Cruz, on the 12th instant, with \$6,000 in specie. Letters from Minatitlan say I that gold has been taken from the waters of Mal- | mice. atengo, and the diggings are very rich. Great excitement prevailed regarding the discovery.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—It is reported here that certain parties in this city are in possession of

How Unanimity of Sentiment is Secured. A letter from Key West to the N. Y. Journal of ment in behalf of "our glorious Union" is to be secured :--

The Key West Island Guard, many of whose members are secessionists, have been disbanded. sufficient to taint the loyalty of any Northern citi- The Key of the Gulf, a violent secession sheet, has been suppressed—and the editor has suddenly left siness secrets and family, secrets and confidential the island. Several persons whose conduct has served to inflame the minds of some weak and wavering citizens, and cause them to falter and hesitate in their adherence to the federal authority. will be sent off the Island. Some have already left nequiesce in the action of the Government by of their own accord... There will now be but one which it assumed powers denied it by the Consti- | sentiment at Key West and that in favor of our

> What is to be Done with Them? A New York republican paper makes the followwith the Southern people, after the North has con-

> "Give them a whipping, those Southrons, and a good one, if you want to have your Constitution, your Union and yourselves again respected but custing pearls before the swine, as Messrs.

"The seceded and the so-called neutral States are no States now, in the eyes of the Constitution and of a sound policy. By their rebellion they have forseited their State independence, which the to them. They are a country cut loose from the jurisdiction of the United States, and must be treated as such. They must be conquered, as Texas and California have been; and like the latter, must be treated for a while as Territories.— The ringleaders of the rebellion must be tried for high treason, convicted and punished with death, CHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK if not commuted to other penalties.

"All those who voluntarily have borne arms against the United States should be sent to penal Colonies in the far off West and Northwest, or be held to labor in building the Pacific Railroad, and should be deprived, for a certain time, of the right | RENCY WANTED. to vote and to carry arms. The grants of lands which our volunteers after the war can justly claim, should be taken up within the limits of the furnished and maid by the South herrelf, and the honor, which, of course, they will not keep, but A state of war imposes restraints and disabili- hired out for a small consideration to Western farblockade must be a failure and a farce? Such ties and duties which are inconsistent with the re- mers, so as to make up for the farm hands engaged in the war, and to cover part of the running

> Complimentary to the Mother of Presidents. The New York Tribune utters the following language with respect to Virginia, the venerable Mother of States and Statesmen:

IBON GUNBOATS.—A prominent iron worker of

Cincinnati has commenced the manufacture of iron Southern States are bound to respect, will give of Griswold vs. Waddington. (16 Jones' Reports. | plates, eight by three and a half feet surface, and | one and three-fourths inches thick, for the purpose to foreign ships. Northern manufactures which | We arm of the opinion that your copartnership of being used in the construction of gunboats. and to draw but little water, the armament to be one or two heavy columbiads. Ther are being built as secretly as possible, each part being made The Union delegates of the fifth congressional | separately: and it is intended, when everything is that Government which drew its sword upon its the daty of preventing such occurrences are not complete and district of Maryland met in convention in Fred- ready, to put on a sufficient force to complete own people when they demanded guarantees for their fit for their places, evidently, and will shortly be prosperity of the North. And, when that block- crick city on Saturday last. The district is com- them in a few days. Our forces should not delay rights. This cry, that we must have a govern- superseded if not speedily becoming soldiers enough | so

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MACALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPA. PERS ON HAND. HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

UDITOR'S OFFICE, MAY 14th, 1861. ARREARS OF TAXES. By a resolution of the City Council, approved by the Mayor, May 11th, the City Auditor is directed to "adjust, settle and close up" the unpaid taxes of 1857, 1858 and 1859. Tax payers

in arreads for these years are therefore respectfully asked to call at this office to call and examine their accounts, receive their bills and make arrangements for the settlement of the same in order that the books may be closed up at as early a day as possible. Under the pressure of the times this invitation is expressly intended for the benefit of the tax-payers, as the object of the resolution is to mye costs which otherwise would

have necessarily accrued. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. my 15-eost JOHN J. GRAVES Auditor.

No Boldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, itary Despotism which the Government is seeking gain admittance, and by 11½ o'clock the room was nor in time of war, but in a manner to be pre- to inaugurate, equally odious and contemptible. Packed to its utmost capacity. scribed by law .- Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3. His last order declaring negroes contraband of war,

and the persons or things to be selzed .- Constitut tion U. S., Amendments, art. 4.

"To secure these rights, governments are insti-"futed among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."-Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, government to compet that consent by force .- Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation. THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL

'11 That in all cases, and at all times, the military Rights of the People of Maryland .- Art. 27. Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

the People of Maryland, Art. 21.

Notice to Correspondents. In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found

necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but and passed through Lombard street to the Cam- by requesting his presence. This statement he as an evidence of good faith, at 15

the arrival of the mails, and consequently con- accompanied by about thirty rough-looking wom- officer made in the following form: tains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, en, who marched in the ranks, and are said to go up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve in the capacity of nurses and laundresses. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United hours in advance of the morning papers. --

city and throughout the South. Persons desiring rations for over one month for the use of the com- to Fort McHenry for the purpose of serving the Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper | mand. in any particular Town or neighborhood, will At 11 o'clock to-day, a train arrived at the will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure From the London Daily News City Article of this Owing to the complete stagnation of the Wholeapply to the Publisher.

Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of them are armed with Sharpe's rifles, while a of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, few others are armed with the common musket, or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon re- but the greater portion had no arms. They ceipt of the subscription price for nine, for the marched through the city to the Camden Station. time ordered.

The News.

to be unchanged. The city is under martial lawa municipal police, and the Provost Marshal hav- marching orders. ing succeeded to those of the local authorities. The people of Washington go over in droves to equipped, but without arms, with the exception upon two grounds: behaviour of its inhabitants, just as they might go are of the New York State Militia, and state that to observe and comment upon the caged animals | their arms were good for nothing and were there- | military officer to do so. in a menugerie. A correspondent of the Herald fore left behind. They also marched through the telegraphs that their general aspect is "dogged and city, and left in cars for Washington at three "sullen," which suggests a query whether they o'clock. were expected to look pleased under the circumstan-Alexandria by the British in 1814. A tailor has New York. been arrested and imprisoned, for speaking disrespectfully of the Union. Other arrests of citizens in Alexandria previous to its occupation, for the out. purpose of acquainting themselves with the scatiments of individuals, accompanying the troops in the congenial capacity of spice. The Tribune a New York lawyer-to "spot" leading "traitors." The telegraph announces the capture of one secaptors appropriated to their own use, and after which the man was let go. As it is not stated that there was any other evidence of his being a secessionist, beyond what was furnished by the suspictous \$2.50, the occurrence may be accepted as an intimation that the possession of money will be regarded by the Federal troops as prima facie evidence, at the least, of treason. Reader-the Alexandria of which we write is not. Alexandria in Egypt, but the city of that name on the south bank of the Potomac, in the State of Virginia.

From Harper's Ferry there is no news of importance. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, late Quarterobstructed by its fall. A short distance beyond dignation was expressed. place, all is quiet.

the distinguished author of the strychnine pro- once bayonetted by the Zouaves.

nunciumente. It is indeed rumared to jown that the General is lost—that he left Old Petrit two or three days ago, with some of his staff, to make a reconncissance, and has not since been heard from; but the story is obviously without other foundation than the universal wish that Butler may speedily come to grief. Seriously, however, we should regard the death or capture INFRINGED,-Constitution U. S., Amendments, are of the Massachusetts here one of the severest blows to the Confederate cause, which, at this time, it could sustain. We know of no man who court room this morning, the streets around the among commercial men. has the tithe of Butler's talent for making the Mil- building were crowded with citizens, eager to it is supposed, will shortly be followed by another, | tice Taney entered the room, and as it had been The right of the people to be secure in their placing women in the same category. It is cer. whispered about that Gen. Cadwalader had repersons, houses, papers and effects, against un- tain that throughout the South, many of the sex fused to permit the service of the writ of attach- made: gensonable genrches and seizures, shall not be vio- are engaged in making clothes for the "rebel" ment by the Marshal, there was much anxiety to lated, and no Warrant shall lesue, but upon proba- troops, in preparing lint and bandages for the know what course the Chief Justice would pursue ble cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and wounded, comforts for the sick, and in a variety in the case. particularly describing the place to be searched, of ways administering "aid and comfort to the "enemy." The last official act of Gen. Butler. | the following form, was therefore returned by the according to Northern papers, before resigning Marshal: the command of the "Department of Annapolis," was to present Mr. Dickinson's steam gun to the municipal authorities of Lowell-his native town. Whether Mr. Dickinson was consulted in regard to this disposition of his property, is not stated. by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on Esq., illegally arrested and held in confinement at Court room of the United States, in the city of soever entitled to our protection, that If any of them into the fort-consequently the attachment issued "ought to be under strict subordination to and against him yesterday had not been served. The "control of the civil power,"—Declaration of observations of the Chief Justice in regard to the fail at your peril, and have you then and military service of either of the said contending assumption of Gen. Cadwallader to suspend the there this writ, at your peril. Witness the Hon. parties as commissioned or non-commissioned column. As the Chief Justice proposes to file a "That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, written opinion in the case, we forbear further Issued 27th May, 1861. "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi- comment at this time. It is enough to say that Upon taking his seat, the Chief Justice said that "leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner the very fortress which is associated in history before proceeding with the case he desired to state "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro- and song with the Star-Spangled Bunner, about the reason of the absence this morning of Judge "perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by which so much enthusiasm is manifested at the Giles. He was present yesterday morning at his the law of the land."—Declaration of Rights of North, is now become the Bustile of American | special request, to afford him the aid of his coun-

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Passage of more Troops.

Hampshire Volunteers, under command of Colo- an important church meeting to attend, he had nel Mason W. Tappan, arrived from the North not deemed it proper to trespass upon his time den Station, and took the cars for Washington, made in justice to Judge Giles, and for the pur the train leaving between seven and eight o'clock. pose of explaining his absence. He then called THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after The regiment numbered some 800 men, and was upon the Marshal to make his return, which that

President Station, having on board the Eighth ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the New York Regiment, under command of Colonel Benkert. This regiment numbers 860 men, rank and file, and is uniformed in dark gray with green THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and trimmings. They are all Germans. Some twenty fore two o'clock, for Washington. Lieut. Stachl, At Alexandria, the military status in quo appears | News, is with this regiment. He reports that there | to pass the outer gate. are about 15,000 troops now in New York ready | Chief Justice.—So far as my duty goes, under

While this regiment was at Bordentown, New press. The two newspapers heretofore published charge of his pistol, which fell from his belt, the cording to law. in the town, have been suppressed—the venerable ball passing through one of his lungs. He was sions of the Constitution of the United States. them as they look upon Indian savages. The Gazette suspending publication for the second standing on the bank of the canal there, into occasion having been during the occupation of being taken out, and his body was sent back to

Rowdyism at the Relay House, suspected of sympathizing with the cause of their while en route to Virginia, was attacked at the the United States Marshal has now the power un-State and people, are contemplated—two brothers | Relay House by a party of Baltimore rowdies and named Fuller, from Boston, who spent some days | badly beaten, several of his teeth being knocked

Rowdyism of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Drunken soldiers are daily to be seen upon our thoroughfares, behaving in the most offensive and shal can summon a posse comitatus without any augurs great things from the ability of these two disorderly munner. Yesterday afternoon one of special power being delegated by the Court. a whip from a drayman on Long Dock and used cessionist having in his pocket \$2.50, which the it severely upon him, and afterward threatened to this high act of disobedience on the part shoot into the crowd which quickly gathered. Policeman Sutherland saved him from summary punishment at the hands of the people, and carried him to the office of Justice Hiss, who sent him to jail.

In the evening, a party of Morehend's (Penn.) lowing extract from a letter dated Pensacola the Regiment got into a difficulty with a youth at 20th: Canton, and one of them cut the latter across the hand with a knife. The police subsequently arrested the whole party, but the offender could not be recognized, and they had to be discharged.

Seizure of Private Arms. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon master General of the U.S. Army, and now a detachment of about one hundred soldiers from upper battery down to Fort McRea. They are Major General in the Virginia service, has arrived | the Federal Hill camp, acting under instructions | encamped as far out as three miles, and in all and assumed the command. The number of from Gen. Cadwallader, appeared in front of the troops at the Ferry is about fifteen thousand, office of Edward Uhrlaub, Esq., consul for Hano- ens. No one of Fort McRea's guns bear on Pick- committed suicide. The Count retired to his bedmost of whom are comfortably quartered in the ver, No. 17 German street, near Hanover, and de- ens, as they command the channel in which the room soon after ten o'clock on the evening of the Dashield, Lieut. FRANK BLAKE, U. S. N., to Miss SALLY E. town, the houses having been placed at their dis- manded through their commander, Captain Miller, Vessels have been sunk. The dry-dock that cost 7th instant, and an hour later some one saw him SPENCER, daughter of Col. Wm. A. Spencer. posal by the inhabitants, who, with their fami- the surrender of a quantity of arms stored there. \$150,000 is loaded with stone and brick-bats, with sitting at his writing desk. Count Julius Teleki, lies, have retired for safety, in case of an attack, It appears that after the 19th of April, an attempt was made by parties to break into the office of to the little village of Bolivar, distant about one Mr. Uhrlaub, who is an importer of guns from Belmile from the Ferry. The Kentuckians, as has gium for various private parties, and had then in been previously stated, occupy the Maryland | his office a number of guns, mostly kept on hand Heights, from which it is said that General for samples. After the attempt to take the arms Cooper, of Frederick, the Pennsylvania Senator. Mr. Uhrlaub conferred with the board of police commissioners, and at their suggestion sent to the the officers could do at McRea to keep the men was immediatly sent for, and he soon made his Report of Deaths in the City of Bultimore for the last week, who has been appointed to the command of the marshal's office three cases of small-sized percus-Maryland contingent of the "Grand Army of the | sion cap guns and three cases of bird guns—about United States," proposes shortly to dislodge them! one hundred pieces in all, The arms were sent to Those who are familiar with the topography of the marshal's office for safe-keeping, and there the position, will form their own estimate as to they remained until 11 o'clock resterday morning. the difficulty of the task. At the Point of Rocks sion, to be seized by the United States. The cases there is also a strong force, who are busily en- containing the guns were placed in a furniture car gaged in strengthening their position. A second and driven off under the escort of the United attempt to blast Bollman's, rock having proved States troops to Fort McHenry. A large crowd successful, the railroad track is now completely | collected at the time of the scizure and great in-

Farmington, which is 312 miles from Baltimore, The Affair between Ellsworth and Jackson. and 9 miles west of Fairmount, travel is further | A gentleman who was at the Marshall House, obstructed by the destruction of two bridges. Alexandria, when Jackson shot Ellsworth, states There is no intelligence which can be depended that the latter while descending the steps held the upon, of the movements either of the Federal or secession flag aloft in his hands, and cried out her ships in order to carry your cotton to Man- covered the region of the heart, near which the bul-Virginia troops west of Grafton. At the latter loudly, "This is my trophy!" Jackson, who chester:" was at the front of the stair-case, shouted back, and the There was no boat this morning from Fortress "Yes, and you are my trophy!" and immedi-Monroe, and we are consequently without further ately fired. Our informant also says that the ing out large numbers of cannon and muskets was found near the spine. The family of the deintelligence of the movements and intentions of body of Jackson after his death was more than

THE HABEAS CORPUS CARE GEN. CADWALLADER REFUSES TO ALLOW THE PROCESS OF THE COURT TO BE SERVED UPON HIM.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE DENIESTHE POW-ER OF THE PRESIDENT TO SUPEND THE WRIT OF HABBAS CORPUS.

A few moments after twelve o'clock, Chief Jus-

The writ of attachment, which was issued in

United States of America.

District of Maryland, to wit: To the Marshal of the Maryland District, greeting. General George Cadwallader, and him have before | vice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Su- | proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign | preme Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the | Enlistment Act are here cited.] And we do hereby In the Habeas Corpus case of John Merryman, 28th of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Circuit | warn all our loving subjects, and all persons what-Fort McHenry, the United States Marshal made | Baltimore, to answer for his contempt by him | shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclahis return this morning that General Cadwallader | committed in refusing to produce the body of | mation and of our high displeasure, to do any had refused to see his deputy, or to admit him John Merryman, of Bultimore county, according acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a to the command of the writ of hubeas corpus re- neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violuturnable and returned before the said Chief Justice | tion or in contravention of the law of nations, as this 27th of May, 1861. Hereof you 'gre not to for example, more especially, by entering into the Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme officers, or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sail

THOMAS SPICER, Clerk.

sel, but as the writ of attachment had han issued by himself, in his capacity of Chief Justice of the United States, Judge Giles did not conceive it to be requisite that he should be present this morn-Yesterday afternoon the 1st Regiment of New ling, unless at his request; and as the Judge had

I hereby certify to the Hon. Roger R. Taney, second train followed carrying over seventy horses, States, that by virtue of the within writ of atachment to me directed, on the 27th day of May, For Salk by all the principal newsmen in this about twenty wagons and ambulances, and army 1861, I proceeded on this 28th day of May, 1861. said writ. I sent in my name at the outer gatewas no answer to my card, and therefore I could not serve the writ as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate. So answers WASHINGTON BONIFANT.

U. S. Marshal for the District of Md. Chief Justice.—Marshal, who went down to the Fort to serve this writ? Marshal.—Mr. Vance, my deputy.

Chief Justice.-Mr. Vance, was there no other reply to your messenger than that set forth in the

a company of soldiers performing the functions of to march, a great portion of whom are now under the Constitution of the United States, I feel that In about an hour after this regiment left the such a case, but my views in this respect are enrevived, and citizens are required to be in bed by with the Ninth Regiment of New York, under offender, and it is therefore not necessary for me

shall therefore put my opinion in writing, know the Americans can best judge. and file it in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, in the course of this week .---Mr. Tormey, of this city, on Saturday last In relation to this return, I would simply say that der the law to summon the posse comitatus, and arrest that officer, but as it has become so notorious that the military power is superior to the judicial, such a course I would not deem advisable. The only power of the Court is to issue for the arrest of the party, and impose the penalty of report the case to the President, informing him of this officer to the judicial power, and Lahall call upon him to perform his Constitutional duty in such manner as to see that the laws are enforced.

From Pensacola.

boys and other friends. The accommodations here are poor, but you can get enough to eat .- | From the signs I think a battle-will take place in a few days. There is a sand battery just above the city and one below, and soldiers from the about 12,000 men. The Navy Yard has no proposition in the army.

Hydra, is reported to have said to Captain Allen, were a teacup, which was bulffull, a half smoked of West Baton Rouge, "Sir, what do we care cigar, and a book entitled Magyaror verby Alapabout the bloody nigger—we have got nothing to | trovency (Fundamental Law of Hungary.) battles on land, England will take care of the seas, | hand, as the right hand was forced in between the and, if necessary, would bridge the Atlantic with | belt of the trousers and the body. The left hand |

daily. Unarmed volunteers are being supplied as funct noble wished the body taken to Szirak on fast as possible.

Details of European News by the Etna. I sessinated was so very prevalent that the members The steamer Etna arrived at New York yester. of the Diet expressed a wish that the mortal reday afternoon, bringing \$1,500,000 specie in mains of their colleage might not be removed

The intelligence from America of course con- four o'clock it will be sent to Szirak. As Count tinued to be most attentively scanned in England, Teleki left no letter behind him, it is impossible and was the all engrossing topic of discussion. positively to say why he committed suicide. The The advices by the Niagara were generally con- Austrians may that he fcared he should be arreststrued as more hopeful for peace, but the later in- ed on a charge of having conspired with the telligence by the Jura, tended to dispel these French and Sardinians to sever Hungary from the For one hour previous to the opening of the hopes. There was great difference of opinion | Empire, and many of the Hungarians think he

> dinary diminution in the exports from France to which had been promised him. My own opinion, the United States, and remittances in specie were | which is based on communications received from expected to be the consequence. British Subjects and the American War.

The following is the text of the Royal Proclamation to which allusion has frequently been from Pesth, dated the 10th: Victoria R .-- Whereas we are happily at peace

with all Sovereigns, Powers and States, and between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, We command you that you attach the body of | therefore, have thought fit, by and with the adof either of the said contending parties; of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place a mass of ruins. beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in home or abroad others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, mili tary stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contrahand of war. according to the law of modern usage of nations. for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do bereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so edict has appeared, establishing a Board of Forat their peril and of their own wrong, and that eign Affairs at Pekin. they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liability or penal consequences, but by such misconduct.

[From the London Times of May 14th.] Unless the Federal Government succeeds in coercing or coaxing the Secessionists into renewed Union, this disruption of Virginia seems almost inevitable. This consideration, perhaps, has had some effect on the prudent action of the State. The results we have yet to learn. Where events are influenced by ever changing circumstances, acting on wavering politicians and impetuous mobs, it is more than ever difficult to calculate the where they took cars which left at a quarter be- return, and were you not admitted into the Fort? future, and it remains to be seen whether the Mr. Vance.—No sir—the messenger replied that | Government will carry on the war against Virginia former proprietor of the New York Riustrated there was no answer to my card, and I was unable as against the Confederates, or whether Mr. Lincoln, having redeemed some of his pledges and secured the capital, will be inclined to moderate

duty to be to impose all the penalty of the law in | ries, and of acquiring a character for energy and | cession was polled as was also the case in Berkeley firmness. He may, not content with assuring the county, which adjoins Harper's Ferry and is occu-The primitive institution of the turfew has been President street station, another train arrived tirely overcome by the non-appearance of the possession of the two little Northern Slave States, inflict grievous injuries on the Confederates by a certain hour; at least, they are not permitted command of Col. John W. Styles, and numbering to act as I otherwise should. I ordered this attion, and even tampering with the slave populate secession majorities there were no troops stationto be in the streets after tattoo, nor to leave the 812 men. Their uniform is dark blue, trimmend tachment yesterday because upon the face of the tion. But, on the other hand, it is more and ed. town without a written permit from the Governor. with red. This regiment is well uniformed and return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful more evident that a war for the subjugation of the The people of washington go over in droves to equipped, but without arms, with the "enpitured city," and note the looks and of pistols, which some few of them carried. They of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege tude. In this case superiority of strength on the of Commerce says: South is an enterprise of which the Washington of the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize any one side would be balanced by desperation on the

Second. A militury officer has no right to arrest | The young lawvers and clerks and farmers who taken and held and fortified by the Federal troops, and detain a person, nor subject him to the rules have hurried to Washington must be drilled and if, indeed, the Federal Government does not give and articles of war, for an offence against the disciplined for a long war in a sparsely inhabited, up the command of Hampton Roads. The Point laws of the United States—except in aid of the unhealthy, foodless country, where they will be is essential to the command of these Roads, and it judicial authority, and subject to its control; and | engaged against an enemy hotblooded and obces? A printer who declined to print the proclams- Jersey, last evening, waiting for a train to pass, if the party is arrested by the military, it is the stinate at all times, and roused to fury by the ment in the war of 1812. Every day's delay ention of Col. Wilcox, the military Governor, has one of the members, named Thomas C. Pollock, duty of the officer to deliver him over immedi- invasion of their soil. The occupation of what ables the Confederates to render their position been punished by the seizure of his types and of Company D, was killed by the accidental dis- ately to the civil authority, to be dealt with ac- is geographically the larger half of the late there the more tenable. Union will have to be accomplished by a militia which make these principles the fundamental law only alternative is to enforce a blockade and to let | Empire says: time only in three-quarters of a century—the first | which he fell. He expired in a few moments after | of the Union, because an oral statement might be | the rebellion "sting itself to to death." Whether misunderstood in some positions of it—and I this policy is likely to be successful those who

> The Union Permanently Dissolved. [From the Manchester Guardian, 14th.] It must surely be abundantly clear to every one | American has heretofore been so proud, exists in | but Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that the Union | the Capital of the Republic no longer. "Blood, is permanently dissolved; that the slaveholding | blood, blood' is demanded on every side; and he and non-slaveholding States cannot get on toge- who has the hardihood to counsel peace, is stigmather in peace under one government; and that the | tized and insulted as a traitor. worst thing that could happen to either, would be The Mobile Register of the 22d contains the fol- | rounded by old causes of irritation, and constantly | however good they may prove in a fight, are a honorable parting? We do sincerely hope that, regular army. In case of battle, you will be apt Yard and had a pleasant time among the Wilcox "bunkum," which it is the weakness of our friends | where they ought to be. over the water-and weall have our weaknessesto indulge in, shall have been expended, a common-sense view of the case will be taken; and that,

if part they must, the parting may be peaceful. Suicide of Count Teleki.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:-- ! The representatives of the Hungarian nation tection, and can easily be destroyed by Fort Pick- came to the conclusion that Count L. Teleki had DORMAN, of Kentucky, to CARRIE C. PETERSON, of this the intention of taking it down and sinking it in the | who returned home at midnight, heard his uncle | channel, to prevent old Abe's ships from coming in. | walking to and fro in the adjoining room. Another | I think whenever they go to sink the dock the ball inhabitant of the house was roused during the On the 26th instant, MARY ANNA, daughter of Wm. S. and will open, for Pickens is certain to fire on it. night by a "crack," but is unable to say at what | Margaret A. Thompson. They have told General Bragg as much, who pays hour. When his valet entered the Count's room no attention to them. When the steamers Keys at eight o'clock in the morning he saw his master bis ege. and Lewis were fired at, it was just as much as lying dead on the floor. The captain of the city from firing into the vessels, and when the boats appearance. The hody was lying with its feet toturned back some of the men actually sat down wards the bed, and on one foot was a slipper. sels anchored in the fleet, and I could see the sol- | the Count is supposed to have risen towards mornhorses grazing near the Fort. General Bragg trousers, a black neckcloth, and a slipper. The has ordered all strangers away or that they take pistol with which the Count shot bimself was found on the ground. A second pistol, which was not loaded, was lying in its case on a small Corron.—The captain of her Majesty's ship table near the head of the bed. On the same table let passed. So little blood escaped from the wound A Richmond correspondent of the Nashville | the afternoon of the 8th inst., there was the custom-Patriot says:—The foundries in this city are turn- ary medical examination of the body, and the bullet

from Pesth until the following day. This morning the corpse was taken to the Museum, and at

took his own life because he had become aware French commercial accounts report an extraor- | that he should not receive the foreign assistance persons residing at Pesth, is, that poor Teleki was

not in sane mind when he committed the rash act. The Wanderer contains the following telegram

"The funeral obsequies of Count Teleki are just over. Never before has such a crowd been witnessed at Pesth. In addition to the population of the city and of Buda, great numbers assembled whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced from the provinces. Several comitats were represented by deputations. M. Ghiezy delivered a funeral oration in the hall of the museum. Outside the city, where the body was surrendered to the family, M. Ectvos spoke. Although upwards of not the least sign of disorder. Every shop was

> The Nord also has a despatch of similar kind, and adds that an inquiry has established the fact of a suicide. At Arad all the shops and public establishments were closed, and the bells of all the churches tolled during the hour of the funer-] 84 BLACK BARKGES.

Important from China--Nankin Totally De-

Hong Kong, April 13.—By the return of a private steamer to Shanghai from Hangkow, we learn 34 BLACK CREFE MARES? that Admiral Hope, with the fleet, was close to 34 and \$4 BLACK MOUPILINES. Hangkow on the 11th uit. The foreigners who visited Hangkow were courteously received by the Chinese authorities. It does not appear that the Merryman's detention, are reported in another of our Lord, 1860.

Court, the first Monday in December, in the year ors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of but the places they have taken exhibit a sad state of our Lord, 1860. but the places they have taken exhibit a sad state HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All those for the of destruction. We learn the following particuor by serving as officers, sailors, or muriues, lars of the journey to Hangkow and the places maght has week at auction in New York at large servinces to on board any privateer bearing letters of marque visited:—Nankin is totally destroyed, as is also Chingkiang, the first of the open ports; both are the importers, all are new and desirable styres, and will be

The rebels at Nankin proved civil, but appeared any such service; or by procuring or attempting a degraded set. All trade is stopped and the to procure within Her Majesty's dominions at people quite enslaved, being forced to work without pay, getting only a little food. In moving about the place, nothing was seen but misery and desolation. Nanking is the last port held by the rebels, and the country as far as this presented the same features of destroction. Above this the aplawfully and actually established by or on behalf | pearance of the country improved, but the towns | along the route had all suffered in former attacks from the rebels, and, with the exception of Hangkow, only small portions have been rebuilt.

Hangkow is an enormous place, although not half the size it was, as seen by the ruins. Life and activity prevailed, and, if not interfered with by revolution, its already immense trade is likely to increase. Communications by water lead from it in all directions.

Mr. Bruce, it was expected, would go to Pekin on the 20th ult., and it is reported that the Emperor was to return to the capital. An Imperial

> By Magnetic Telegraph. QUBENSTOWN, May 16, 1861.

No surprise will be felt should a rise in the bank rate of discount take place to-day. The applications at the bank yesterday were not, however, on as active a scale as is usually the case when there is an advance in the rate on the following day .--- ! In the open market not much business was done below 51 per cent., and many of the dealers were will be sold at HALF ITS VALUE. content to turn away business to the bunk.

The Vote in Virginia.

The "unconditional Union" presses are endeavoring to break the force of the great secession triumph in Virginia, by stating that the voters acted under Military compulsion. That this is not true is evidenced by the fact that in one pre-He, no doubt, has the chance of winning victo- | cinct adjoining Alexandria a majority against sepied by a large number of Confederate troops. In many of the counties which gave the largest

> The Importance of Sewell's Point. The Washington correspondent of the Journal!

It is a military necessity of the direct description that Sewell's Point should be immediately was so considered by the United States Govern- CHARLES BAYNE & CO.

Condition of Things in Washington. A letter from Washington to the Dayton (Ohio)

There is no freedom of speech here. The doctrine that "the King can do no wrong" is enforced upon all, citizens and visitors, under the penalty of rendering themselves liable to arrest for treason. The boasted liberty of which every!

Our city is now one vast military camp, there for them to be joined together by force, -for no- | being in the neighborhood of 40,000 troops, I am | the law when he is brought before it. The Mar- thing clse will make them one. Why, then, in told, quartered here. Provisions, of which there the name of common sense, should not each go its | never was an exceeding plenty, are scarce—at own way; each under the institutions which least, so say the landlords. Of the excesses, or them named Galbraith, from Pennsylvania, took shall reduce my opinion to writing, and I shall suit it best? Here we have a case similar to ''pranks,' as they are termed by some, committed one in which a husband and wife, after have by the troops in our midst, the papers give but of ingled a cat and dog life for forty years, find little; yet many things have been done, which in themselves divorced; what friend of either Ohio would have located the perpetrators in the with knowledge of their autecedents, would seek | Penitentiary, or on the gallows. To rob a man's | to bring them together again? No crime having place of business in broad daylight, is here looked been committed, and no mutual obligations having upon by the troops as mere sport. The N. Y. been incurred, who would think twice before he Zouaves, or "Pet Lambs," -- composed of the rasadvised them to separate without delay, lest sur- cals, thieves, and murderers of the Empire cityreminded of old grudges, one or the other should | disgrace to civilization, and so regarded not only do something which might stand in the way of an by the citizens, but also by the officers of the "On Sunday evening I went down to the Navy when a sufficient quantity of the bluster and to hear of their being placed in the front rank-

> MARRIED. On the 23d instant, by Rev. Father Myers, JARED C. BOUL. DEN to KATE E. JOHNSON.

On the 20th lust., by Rev. Geo. B. Joeylen, JOHN J. ANDER. SUN, of Bultimore county, to Miss LIZZIE V. CADWALLA. DER, of Iowa. On the 19th instant, by Rev. John Gyer, GEO. W. LETOUR. NAU to Miss AMANDA A. FOSTER, all of this city.
On the 4th of April, by Rev. Dr. McCron, J. FRANKIJIN

DIED. ·

On the 25th Instant, HENRY GOODRICH, in the 45th year o

' HEALTH OFFICE, Bultimore, May 27th, 1961. Apoplexy 2; cancer 1; casualty 1; child-bed 3; colic 1; consumption 13; convulsions 2; crown 2; dropsy 3; dropsy in and cried—they were so mad. Sunday some ves- The other slipper was found on the bed from which typhold fever 1; booping cough 3; inflammation of the bowels 1; diers on Pickens—they were as thick as bees. I ing. The only articles of clothing on the body disease of the heart 1; palsy 2; teething 6; tumor 1; unknown black Hungarian wint 1; unknown infentile 16—total 80. Under I year 19; between 1 and 2, 12; between 2 and 5, 12; but

tween 5 and 10, 4; between 10 and 15, 3; between 20 and 30, 6; between 30 and 40, 2; between 40 and 50, 5; between 50 and 60 5; between 60 and 70, 3; between 70 and 80, 5; between 80 and 60 and 70, 3; between 70 and 80, 5; between 80 and 60 betwe Males 32; females 48. Of which number 17 were colored per-

sons-15 free, 2 slaves. Dy order, CHAS. H. BRAUFORD, Health Com'r.

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, by do with him; our Government wants cotton, and supposed that the infortunite man pulled the gerinlesion of Providence, will be commenced in the large cotton we must have. Go shead and fight your trigger of the pistol with the forefinger of the left short distance west of Charles street, and within a few rods, by carriage road, of the Falls Turupike and bridge, on SUNDAY NEXT, 2d June, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. PIGGOT is expected to officiate and preach. All persons friendly to the establishing of an Episcopal congregation in this region are most respectfully and carnestly requested to give this undertaking their effective countenance

> HON. HENRY MAY, INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

CONGRESS. the 9th, but the rumor that Teleki had been as-FOURTH DISTRICT. Maria DRY GOODS, 1878

JNO. A. BAMBLETON. T. S. BAMBLETON, JR. T. B. HODGELSS. HAMBLETON, BROTHERS & CO.

INFORTERS THE TORRESTE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

200 BALTIMORE STREET, PACTINOBR

AUCTION BARGAINS.

MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.

a hundred thousand persons assembled there was One Thousand Pieces Dress Goods

LESS THAN HALF PRICE In Paris BARKUKS, plain and printed Greundine Bareges

printed (entirely new) to mutiful styles.

34 BLACK BARROKS.

usual prices. Manyat batt out of importation. DRESS SILKS, all busied BLACK SILKS, LAWNS

At much loss than

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

GREATSALE

MANTILLAS

AND

SHAWLS.

COMMENCING

On THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1861. sale and Retail trade, we have determined to close out our immense Stock at a

GREAT SACRIFICE

from the cost of manufacture, and every garment Ladies in want of choice garments will do well to examine our stock.

> JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO. No. 183 Baltimore Street, Second door from Light.

> > TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO. AGAMYS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Importers and Dealers in HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC

SEGARS.

No. 70 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE.

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

TOBACCO,

No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE. DAR'L. J. WARWICE. FRANK PRICK.

PHILIP A. BALL.

P. L. CLAIRORNS. T. C. S. PERGUSON. CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON.

ap 22 d3m

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

AUPRITA FOR THE MALE OF

TOBACCO. No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.

" " " BATTIMORE, MD.

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS, &c. R. J. BAKER,

Importer and Manufacturer of DYE WOODS,

CHEMICALS, &c.

Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Drossers, Machinests and Dyers. 36_S. Charles Street.

TRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL L COUNTY, MD.—The SCHMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.
m 13-123 WM. T. MARKLAND, Pres'dent.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

AT PIRST BOARD TO-DAY.

Central, 1885, 39 bid, 41 asked. asked. N. Central, 13 bid, 15 asked. Canton 8

bid, 10 asked. Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York. First Board, May 28. Virginia 6's.....48 mules [N. Carolina 6's..55%sales

Missouri 6's.....411/2 do | Cleveland & Tol. 221/2 do Tennessee 6's....43 do Mich. Bouth. RR.11 Canton Co..... 8 do | Galena & Chicago Erie Railroad...31 1/2 do | Harlem Railroad... N. Y. Central..7132 do Mich. Bo. Guar. 25% do Reading31 do | Rock Island RR 33 de Market steady.

BALTIMORE MARKETS. BALTIMORE, May 28th. COFFEE. -- Nothing doing.

FLOUR .-- Very quiet. Bules 100 bbls. Howard street super at \$5.50. change to-day amounted to only 1,880 bushels, viz: I giving three cheers for the Union, which request 480 bushels Wheat, 600 do. Corn, and 800 do. Oats. | was complied with and the crowd dispersed. There is a very good demand for Wheat, and prices are quite buoyant, but the only sale reported on | Corn is also much wanted, but there is nothing of was 600 bushels prime white at 62 cts., an advance | ing from our exchanges: of 2 cts. Usts and Rye nominal. PROVISIONS .- Very dull. Sales only in retail

SUGAR.—Sales of 25 hhds. Cuba at 5%c. WHISKEY .- Sales of 125 bbls. Ohio at 17c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The principal movements of capital are connected with the Government loan—the bids for bonds and the Providence banks and some others complied, | ton Courier. but Boston did not, so the bonds and notes together fell about three-fourths of a million below the amount (\$8,994,000) which was required. This sum, as we have stated above, could be made up here in bonds at 88, but it will probably be taken at Boston in Treasury notes at par, making \$6,753.000 in bonds, and \$2,241,000 in notes. Foreign Exchange is a little firmer, but without

much activity. The Stock market was still active for Southern | quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of and near Washington, is now about 38,000. State stocks at improved rates, but every thing else | water, and mix the two together. They form a | on the list was dull, although the few sales made | precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear were at higher prices.

The New York Day Book of yesterday says: nearly seven and a-half millions, mostly for stock dried again. This preparation enables the cloth at 85@861/2, there being only trifling offers for to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, been offered from other places to make up more than the amount required. The offering from this city will average a trifle below 86, and it now remains to be seen if these bids are to be accepted by the Department. The price of this stock is a fearwhat it was a few months since.

in dry goods and general merchandise. 63,897,214

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT. The bank statement of this week compares as follows with that of last week:

May 25. \$118,140,356 Dec. \$1,866,450 Circulation.... 39,628,796 Inc. 8 790,892 Dec. 207,249 Deposits.....

PHILADELPHIA BANK STATEMENT. The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks, as follow:

May 27. 25,091,256 Dec. 406,304 Loans..... \$25,495,530 Specie...... 8.648,651 Circulation..... 2,494,852 PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, May 27. The Cattle market to-day was rather dull, in comparison with last week, though prices show no material falling off. At the Avenue Yard about 1091 head sold at prices varying from \$7 to \$9.25. Some few of extra quality brought \$9,50 \$9 100 lbs.

Springers at \$22@32, and with calves at \$25@38 W SHEET-5,000 bead were at market, and sold at from 4 to 41/2 \$7 10. Hous-750 bead at the Avenue Yard, and 1356 head at the Union, within the range of \$1% to \$5% Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon for still fed, and \$5% to \$6% for corn fed. Market

Cows-50 head sold at the following prices:-

PORT OF BALTIMORE, May 98, 1861. ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Fowler, from New York-midse., Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia-mase., Barge L. A. Birely, Dorman, from Havrede Grace-to master. CLEARED TO-DAY. Steaman Adolaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, M. N. Falls.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.

CLRARRD YESTERDAY.

Schr. Seeing, Safford, New York, Pendergast Bros.
Schr. Angelia, Lee, Boston, master.
Schr. Minnehalm, Young, Jersey City, W. Rhoads & Son.
Steamer Georgenna, Pearson, from Old Point—to M. N. Pulls,
Barge Laurel, Christopher, New York, to J. A. Shriver,
MEMORANDA.

Ship Bunker Hill, from Callao for Baltimore, was spoken 18th Inst. Int. 25 N., long. 65.

Bark Adelaide, Etchberger, for Rio de Janeiro, went to sea Bark Tallaman, Baidwin, from Rio de Janeiro, remained at Antwerp, 9th inst. Ketch Ella, Shanki. for Baltimore, was at San Blas, 27th ult. Brig Mary, Wilson, from Rio de Janeiro, 12th uit., arrived at New York, 27th inst. Brig J. W. Applegate, of Baltimore, for Philadelphia, in 5 days, was at Pouce, P. R., 15th inst.

CLEARED FOR BALTIMORE. Shin R. Ahlers, (Bre.) Schweichel, at Bremerbaven, 9th inst. Schr. Iram Smith, McGivern, at Fall River, 23d Inst. Schr. Priscilla, Crowther, at New York, 27th inst. - -Schr. Bea Ranger, ----, at New York, 27th inst.

TIHIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK. late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the FIFTKENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of May. JOHN P. CLARK, Executor. my10-law4w*

"ITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTINORE, MAY 14th, 1861.—Tax Payers who wish to avail themselves of the discount allowed on all payments on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, are invited to call for their bills in the intermediate time, as by this means much time will be spared them and their convenience materially subserved; the office for the last two or three days of the term being over crowded, al-

ways by applicants, and many persons thereby prevented from obtaining their bills. The vilice is open from 9 o'clock A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M.-The discounts allowed on city taxes are 6 per cent. on personal and 4% per cent. on real estate, if puid as above. JOHN J. GRAYES, Collector. WHITMAN & CU.,

No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD. Munufacturors of ! Wheat Drills. | Straw Cuttors. Corn Stalk Cutters, Lime Spreaders, Thrashers, Wheel Barrows, Corn Shellers. Canal Barrows. Corn and Cob Mills. Cultivators, .

Hny Presses, Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manuro Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, Ac. 1997. FOR BREMEN-The new A 1 Bremen ship ALENA, Captain H. Kublman, will have quick deaprich for the above port. For passage, having superior accom-

modations, apply to the Captain on bourd, Corner's wharf, or

BROTHERS BONINGER

No. 29 South Charles St., up stairs.

How they make Union Men in Massachusetts. The Boston Advertiser, an organ of "free soil, free speech, and free men," narrates the following incident which occurred in Cheisea, a suburb of the American Athens:---

Last evening it was reported that Rev. Mr. "erushed," "destroyed," "annihilated," "wiped Palmer, an Episcopal clergyman of Chelsea, had "out," "blotted from the map," "razed," "levelled uttered sentiments against Col. Ellsworth and the war. Accordingly, at about ten o'clock last evening, a crowd of forty or fifty men proceeded to Mr. Palmer's residence and rang his door bel had expressed a hope that every man who went to fight the South would meet with the fate of Ellsworth, and they desired to know if this was true. Mrs. Palmer, after parleying some time about the better. calling her husband, being evidently considerably Missouri 6's 401/2 bid; Baltimore 6's, 1875, 791/2 bid, | that her husband had always been a Union man, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares, 37 bid, 40 he would come out, but the reverend gentleman

complied by coming to the window. He was then asked whether he had uttered traitorous sentiments, as has been charged against him. He replied that he did make a remark when heard of the news from Alexandria, but that it was said in pleasantry without any disloyal intention—and that he had always been a Union man and as a minister of the Gospel had always preached for the Union and peace everywhere .-Some one in the crowd called upon him to show his flug. Mr. Palmer said that he had none a small one which he exhibited. The spokesman then replied, "well-you, don't ever run against that flag, however small it may be; for if you do you can never live in this or any other civilized society." The first speaker, who appeared to be GRAIN,... The receipts of Grain at the Corn Ex. I the leader, then called upon Mr. Palmer to join in

SOUTHERN POWDER MILLS .- It seems that the Change was 400 bushels good fair white at 150 cts. impression that there are no powder mills in the any consequence offering. The only sale to-day secreted States is incorrect. We gather the follow- "agitating" a revision of said laws.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) Herald says a powder and without noticeable change in the rates of mill has commenced operations on White river, interest. turning out 2,000 pounds daily. Two good powder mills are in operation in Pickens District, S. at 14 per cent. advance. C. The powder mill near Nashville, Tenn., is in vigorous operation. The Memphis Appeal notices The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday | the receipt of a fine specimen of gunpowder from a mill at Panola, Miss.

and that word was sent to Washington to that granted under the Constitution, being derived from | facilities for transportation. effect; but as Boston bas done nothing of impor- the people of the United States, may be resumed tance in this matter, it is probably that the balance by them whensoever the same shall be perverted ington, is unable to go into active service with Francisco is progressing. The municipal election will be given in Treasury notes to that city. It to their injury and oppression, and that every their battery, as they have neither horses nor barbankers had made up a list of about two and a power not granted thereby, remains with them at ness. quarter millions for Tressury notes under the four- | their will," was interted in the ordinance of ratiteen million loan soon to be awarded; the Provi- fication, that six or more of the majority opposed dence banks about half a million; and others at the to the measure consented to vote for it. Even East smaller sums. These parties were written to with this accession of strength, the Constitution requesting them to transfer their bids to this loan; | was carried only by a vote of 89 to 79.— Charles-

> WATERPROOF CLOTH FOR SOLDIERS' OVERCOATS.pared after the following recipe:

liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, The bids for the loan from New York amount to | dried in the shade, washed in clean water and percha or India rubber cloth.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—The steamer Kangarov, ful falling off in the credit of the government from | for Liverpool, took out 60 cabin passengers and 261 in the steerage. The Arago, for Southamp-We have had another small week of imports, both | ton and Havre, took 194 passengers and \$1,500 in specie. The Great Eastern, also for Liverpool, s 568.983 had 194 passengers. The cargo of the steamship Great Eastern comprises 64,000 bushels of wheat, \$ 2,473,076 | 4,500 bbls. of flour, 177 tons of lard and bacon. 66.424.135 62 pkgs. of furs, and 4 cases of machinery.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE. Lust night but four of the engagement of NR. J. S. CLARKE.

THIS EVENING, Will be presented the brilliant Comedy, entitled BWERTHKARTS AND WIVES.

To be followed by the new Farce entitled WHORE COAT.

> To conclude with the Musical Extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, 94,669 86,034 With Bongs by Mrs. Heart. 139,276

> > WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

C. B. WTFFE.

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YY EVENING PAPER. Apply to J. W. Harper & Co., No.

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The Views of the English Press. The news by the Eina, we learn, is very discouraging to the Government. ... The Southern Commissioners had been very favorably received, with considerable violence, which roused his both in Downing and Lombard streets, the headwife, who came to the second-story window to quarters respectively of the leading politicians and see what was wanted. The spokesman of the bankers: The Manchester Guardian, the organ party stated that they had heard that Mr. Palmer of the manufacturers, declares that the Union is destroyed, and that the sooner peace is restored by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy,

Virginia 6's, coupons, closed at 47 bid, 50 asked; frightened by the formidable assemblage, replied started in London, as an organ for the bankers, Mississippi in the field; and the Mississippian 81 asked; do. 1890, 82 bid; B. & O. R. R. Dividend and that they had a flag in the house. This did (in opposition to the economists,) says that the says there are remaining seventy-five organized Bonds, 38 bid, 42 asked; do. 1875, 74 asked; N. not satisfy the visitors, who called for Mr. Palmer. sympathies of the commercial and business companies of infantry and seventeen of cavalry The Gebhard Fire Insurance Com-The spokesman guaranteed his personal safety if classes of England are with the Confederacy, and and artillery now anxiously awaiting orders. talks about the progress towards completion of steamers to run to their ports from Liverpool.

From New York. A letter from New York, dated yesterday, says: Simeon Draper, the leading man of the Union Defence Committee, started off in a great hurry to Washington this afternoon. At about the same time the Governor (Morgan) was rushing off to ally. Candles are very firm, with an improved Albany by the Hudson River Rail Road. .. Can't but | say what is in the wind.

The telegraphic despatches seized by the United States Marshal, a few days since, by order of the Government, are still in the custody of that official unopened, as likewise are the boxes containing General Lee's baggage. This afternoon, David R. Miller, Captain of the je

batk "Sarah," was arrested on a charge of being engaged in the African slave trade. He was committed for examination. The U.S. authorities complain that the federal laws are so lax that the really favor the slavers, and afford them loopholes | continue to be held almost nightly in the principal | of escape. They (the authorities,) talk about The week opens with a quiet money market.

The new loan has been selling during the day

The Condition of the Pennsylvania Troops. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

A SCRAP FROM BISTORY.—It is a circumstance | been wronged, I give the following incident that | lar organization has been commenced in Sacranotes amounting to about \$6,300, leaving about somewhat remarkable that Virginia was the eighth took place on Friday last. A number of Pennsyi- mento, the members holding themselves in readi-\$700,000 of the sum required. The Secretary has State of the thirteen to give in its adhesion to the vanians noticing that no troops from their State ness to obey the first call of the President. awarded \$7,753,000 bonds at 85 and upwards, chiefly | Federal Constitution in 1787, and is now the eighth | were ordered to Virginia with those who crossed 35@ 86, of which about \$6,300,000 come to New State of the South to secede from it. But what is the Potomac on Thursday night, visited General issued a call for a convention composed of dele-York bidders. The only bids rejected were the more, her reluctance to leave the Union was only lansfield in a body, and asked why the neglect gates of Union men, irrespective of party, to meet tary has shown his good sense in this award, and we are glad to see that he has not fulfilled the part of it, under the Constitution that was present- gentlemen, there is not a single regiment from threat of those who insisted upon an absolute rejected for ratification. The Convention of 1787 was Pennsylvania now in Washington ready to go instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesttion of the bids because they were below a certain composed of members, a majority of whom were into the field." He was then asked relative to the ing our Representatives, to offer California as a arbitrary standard. It is understood that capitalists | elected to reject the Federal Constitution; and it | condition of Colonel Paiterson's regiment, and | here stood ready to take the rest of the loan at 85, was only after the clause declaring that "the power answered, "No, not even that, as they have no of acconvention to revise the Constitution of the

The Ringgold Artillery, the first corps in Wash-

Future Operations of the Government.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says :---Dr. Storer, Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Uni- of all political parties, who are sound on the ted States Army, passed through this city yester- Union question. The People's ticket will probaday. (In Sunday afternoon he visited the en- bly triumph. campments and forces at Alexandria and its vicinity. He informs us that it is the intention of the Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof, and | Government to station a large force at Manassas] vet porous, were served out to the French army | Gap Junction, with the view of intercepting the during the late war with Russia. They were pre- | Confederate troops on their way from Richmond to Harper's Ferry. Dr. Boyle was not caught Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve it in 10 | Alexandria, notwithstanding the newspaper para- | bracing a number of military and fire companies. gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same graphs to that effect. The United States force in Along the route many buildings were shrouded in Virginia there are about 12,000 Federal troops.

The Pennsylvania Troops. The Pennsylvania troops, though among the first to reach Washington, are not heard of in any of the movements recently undertaken in Virginia. by him, the Chicago Zouaves, firing a volley over freely through it, which is not the case with gutta | field said they were not lit to take the field. Gov. | intently fired, and the multitude dispersed. Curtin sent a citizen of Schuylkill county to Washington to learn the true condition of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments. Mr. Hayworth has transmitted a report to Gov. Curtin, in which details are given of the condition of the regiments,

the substance of which is reported as follows: "The 25th, Col. Cake, quartered at the Arsenal tire number there was estimated at about five thou- UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, and Fort Washington, are not badly off, having sand. United States uniforms. The 4th, Col. Hartranst, and the 5th, Col. McDowell, are suffering greatly. for horses. The shoes are of wretched material. ordered her release. The beels come off, and they are constantly ripping. Many are almost barefoot. The underclothing is tolerable, but there is an insufficient supply."

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Upon the high hill immediately opposite the

Georgetown Aqueduct, the Sixty-ninth of New York are erecting an extensive fortification, an pickets from that regiment extend along the hill Secretary. Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky tops for many miles to the southward.

is a formidable battery, which, it is understood, way hither. will be permanently stationed at that point. The Case of the Texas Officers.

Col. Waite, Major Nichols, Capt. Grunger and Dr. Smith, army officers, who were compelled to been held in this city on the first Tuesday in June, succomb to the superior force of Major Van Dorn, has been postponed for one year, by order of the in Texas, have arrived here, and expect to have Committee of Arrangements. the decision of the Secretary of War, as to the position they must occupy hereafter, at an early

moment. It will be recollected that they were released upon their parole not to serve against the South during the war. It is reported that the War De- of munitions of war. partment are in favor of recognizing the parole given by our officers in Texas, but that General Scott and Adjutant General Thomas are opposed to such a recognition where the parties receiving to-day for blockade service at Charleston barbor.-

the pledge are rebels. A large number of Pennsylvanians may be seen daily on the avenue, many of them already interested in contracts, while others are endeavor-Government.

The "Pet Lambs." · The New York Zonaves are in a state of insubordination approximating to mutiny, and I fear firm at 16% al7c. several of the privates will have to leave this earthly sphere before the regiment can perfectly | Wheat is firm; sales of 3,000 bushels; white \$1.45@ understand their positions as members of the great | 1.60; red \$1.35@1.40. Corn is firm; sales of 8,000 United States Army. A private, who had been guilty of "insubordination," and who had subse- @17 cents. quently been rescued from durance vile by his comrades, was re-arrested and sentenced to be shot | mand at \$4.40@4.50. In Provisions there is noththis morning. Four of the others have been ar- | ing doing, and the prices are nominal. The money rested, and two of the number will also probably | market is steady. Exchange on New York dull at | be shot. It is believed here that the majority of % per cent. prem.; Kentucky money 2 and 3 per the regiment will be compelled to return home, as cent. discount. it is impossible to retain them under the slightest

The Condition of Affairs on the Border. The impression is very erroneous that our troops extend into Virginia as far as the Manassas Junotion (28 miles from Alexandria.) The lines do not reach out of Alexandria to the South more than three miles, and not more than five miles to the West. Between Alexandria and Manassas Junction the rebel troops have destroyed the track o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, connecting with the camp at Culpepper Court House and

Richmond, while the United States troops have destroyed the bridges on the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudon Railroad, which runs parallel with the Potomac eighteen miles to Leesburg. by the Government, on the line of the proposed military operations; and also to have the Government promptly purchase a large quantity of pro- Chesapeake. visions and grain.

Important Strategetic Movement. On Saturday and yesterday, three thousand Virginia troops, with some light artillery and the Company, apply on board, or to howitzers, were distributed along the country! roads north of Harper's Ferry, leading to Sharpsburg and Boonsborough, and on the northern approaches to the Maryland Heights, where the country is rather open. None of these forces are posted more than a mile north of the Heights, but my21-3. Outposts and picket guards are thrown much fur- street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock. ap22

ther forward. General Johnson superintended these movements in person. Twenty-two additional pieces of cannon arrived from Winchester on Saturday, six of them were brass howitzers is and two were 32-pounders.

From the South. Henry S. Foote, Jr., son of the ex-Senator, has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Confederate States Army. He is a resident of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Nashville Banner, of Wednesday last, says

hat 7,500 Enfield rifles had been received by the

proper authorities. On Monday of last week, Gov. Pettus, of Miss., received a requisition for five additional regiments from that State to rendezvous at Corinth, armed and equipped, and there to await further orders. By Tuesday morning the requisite number of companies, already organized, were designated to The Money Market Review, a journal recently fill the requisition, and ordered to the rendezvous.

> FROM CALIFORNIA-By Pony Express. FORT: KEARNEY, May 27 .- The pony express passed here at twelve o'clock on Friday night.-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. The market is unusually excited this week. There is a good country demand, and both city and country trade are supplying themselves liber- COLUMBIAN I tendancy. Manilla Cordage advanced to 111 c. Raw and refined Sugar have improved. Manufactured Tobacco is selling very freely, and the market is buoyant. Provisions and liquors are dull and unchanged. There is some tendency to speculation, but the principal business is for the legitimate trade.

GENERAL NEWS. The rates of insurance on treasure eastward have been increased to 10 per cent.

There has been but little of incident in California this week, except the Union meetings, which towns and cities. The speck of war in Santa Clara county, in

which the only question involved was the title to six leagues of land, has disappeared, through a compromise, in which the settlers agree to submit their cause to the Supreme Court, and abide the result. Several lawyers have agreed to plead their cause without charge. An effort is being made in San Francisco to organize a company of volunteers to tender their

services to the General Government, on the supposition that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company To show to what an infamous extent we have will give them a free passage to the East. A simi-The Republican State Central Committee have

> A resolution has been offered in the Assembly, mediator in the present difficulties, and in favor

United States. 'An exciting canvass for local officers in San and Ward Brothers. takes place on the 22d inst. The only tickets in the field are known as the People's Union ticket and the Republican Union ticket. The latter comprises partisan Republicans, while the former is

irrespective of national politics, embracing men

Burial of Ellsworth. MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., May 27.—On the arrival of the train to-day which conveyed the remains of Ellsworth to his home, minute guns were fired and the entire population of the surrounding country assembled. The procession was then formed, emblack, and all flags were at half-mast. The roads were crowded with spectators. After the customary funetal services at the grave, in which several clergymen assisted, the face of the deceased was uncovered, and the people passed in procession, to

The Virginia Troops at Manassas Gap. WASHINGTON, May 27.—A gentleman, who left Richmond yesterday, arrived here this morning, coming by the way of Manassas Gap. He says the train in which he traveled brought a thousand

South Carolina troops to the Gap, and that the en-

the grave, the men of the company formerly drilled

The Brig Elisha Doane. BOSTON, May 27 .- The brig Elisha Doane, of Bos-The blouses and pants are of all colors, and made ton, Capt. Loring, arrived to-day from Sallitta of damaged goods of inferior quality, mostly of river, Georgia. She reports that she was captured 'shoddy,' and some of 'Kentucky jean.' The by'a privateer schooner and taken to Bruswick, blankets are of the quality of ice blankets, not fit | where, after eight days' detention, Governor Brown

> Washington Items. WASHINGTON, May 28.—The belief that the President has determined to tender Col. Fremont a Maior Generalship elicits much gratification. Ex-Governor Banks is here by invitation of the Secretary of War. The City Councils of Washington have passed a resolution of respect to Col. Ellsworth.

The Border State Convention. FRANKFORT, KY., May 27.—The Border State Convention met to-day. John J. Crittenden was appointed Chairman, and Orlando Brown elected were present. The Convention adjourned until to-At the Georgetown terminus of the Aqueduct | morrow, to await the arrival of delegates on their

The American Medical Association. CHICAGO, May 27 .- The annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which was to have

More Reinforcements for Fort Pickens. Boston, May 27.—The armed steamer Massachusetts, Commander Smith, sailed to-day for Fort Pickens. She takes a crew of 124 men, and 100 seamen for the fleet, together with a large amount

The Blockade of Charleston. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- It was expected that the steamer Minnesota was to leave Fortress Monroe She is to be followed by two or three other vessels.

New York, May 28.—Flour is unchanged; sales of a non balk. State \$5.65.10: Ohio \$5.60@5.65; EXCELSIOR, of 9,000 bbls.; State \$5@5.10; Ohio \$5.60@5.65; ing to make an honest penuv at the expense of the Southern \$6@6.60. Wheat is firm; sales of 6,000 bushels; Chicago spring \$1.16; Milwaukie club \$1.15@1.22; red Western \$1.34; white \$1.42@1.46. Corn is firm; sales of 30,000 bushels; white has advanced 1 ct.; sales at 43a46 1/c. Whiskey closed

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Flour is unchanged. bushels; yellow 58@60. Whisker is dull at 1634

CINCINNATI, May 27 .- Flour is in moderate de-NEW ORLEANS, May 27 .- The Cotton market is at a stand still. Mess Pork \$24. Freights on Cot-

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FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Latest News. Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, and Mr. Umbaugh, with their usual promptitude have placed us in possession of New York papers of this morning, from which we make the subjoined extracts. The Latest War News. ...

Under this head the Tribune says:-Our Washington correspondents give us a shadowy hint of a movement now under way in Western Virginia, which is to have an important effect upon the position of affairs. Though the particulars of the movement cannot be given, it is stated that it is not to be on Harper's Ferry, though that point is expected to come again into our hands by a flank movement.

Advices from kichmond confirm the report of our special correspondent that troops to the number of 500 a day arrive at that city. Gov. Banks will be tendered a Brigadier-Generalship, and then be detailed to the Bureau of the Quartermaster-General. This is regarded by the President and the high officers of the army as one of the most important positions connected with the

The Zouaves in Trouble. I have just been told by two independent visitors to the Navy Yard this evening that two Zouave deserters will be shot to-morrow morning by a file of marines, and that they would have been shot this morning had not the soldiers detailed from the Zouave companies for the purpose refused to perform this paintul duty. Une of my informauts states that he shook hands with the condemned men, who were aware of the fate which awaited them, at sunrise.

Three or four Zouaves were caught attempting to leave in the Bultimore cars, hence. Only one The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance Phaving taken the outh of service, theapthers were discharged. He is still in custody. They talk of shooting him, which is improbable.

From Alexandria. The Alexandria newspapers have stopped publication. The Sentinel's last issue said: "We are able to meet our foe eye to eye, front to front, column to column, and chase them back from our soil. We shall gioriously triumph over them .--We can't be conquered. Our foes may come in as a flood. They shall be broken as upon a

It turns out that the intended invasion of Alexandria was not unknown beforehand to the citizens. I am informed that messengers from the Puwnee came ashore at 4 o'clock in the morning and demanded unconditional surrender. It is declared that Jackson knew of the movement, but refused to withdraw, and still maintained his determination to shoot any man who should assail seem to be in opposition to the idea of surprise by

There are continual reports of encounters between our pickets and Rebel scouts. Rumor predicts a speedy advance of Beauregard to retake Alexandria with an army more or less numerous. Many of the inhabitunts are quietly moving from Wyman, John P. Plessants & Son, Hopkins, Huil & Atkinson, the town and going southward. An advance picket was yesterday fired upon by a party of Alexandrians in citizens' dress.

Russell's Latest Letter.

The next in the series of letters from Mr. Russell to the London Timee, has been received by the Eina, and bears date Charleston, April. 21st. He expresses regret at having arrived too late to witness the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and greatly compliments the military genius of Gen. Beauregard. He states the actual number of men in service at the time to have been 12,002. He

The physique of the troops is undeniably good. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious when one looks at the full-grown, healthy, handsome race which develops itself in the streets, in the barrooms and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselver, that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have every seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage, as milor

of the Porte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least, so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. Mr. Russell next describes his visit to General

Beauregard, thus: Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit. and when Gen. Beauregard stood up to welcome us it was patent he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is squarely built. a lean man, of about 40 years of age, with broad shoulders and legs "made to fit" a horse, of middle height, and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air at the back of the skull; the forehead broad and well-developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very high cheek bones, a well-shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, rigid, sharply cut mouth, set above a full fighting chin. In the event of any important operations taking place, the name of this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man. He was good enough to detail his chief engineer officer to go with me over the works, and I found in Major Whiting a most able guide and agreeable companion.

Mr. Russell next describes Fort Sumter, Morris Island, &c., and concludes thus A week hence and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything except cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four

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Baltimore, March 20, 1861,

CHARLES WORTHINGTON. Commerce street Whark

From our Second and Third Editions of yesterday.

The Romance of War. The Philadelphia Inquirer's correspondent states that the troops invading Virginia marched at the rate of six miles per hour. They must use their legs well, and perhaps may have occasion to do so again.

Republican Corruption. The Philadelphia Ledger alleges that the Militar

ry appointments by Governor Curtin of that State, have been made with the view of rewarding political services. It says:

No little regret was expressed, at the position, who, for the sake of commissioning some favorite, have over-looked real military talent. Civilians, entirely ignorant of military matters, have receiv- dence. ed commissions as Colonels, while more deservthe clothing of the soldiers, and every one concluvolunteers must remain inactive while the politiclans, pure and simple, arrange matters to their own satisfaction. When they have cared for the greedy office seekers, and the cormorants have filled their pockets, then perhaps the wants of the soldiers will be attended to properly.

And the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican paper, adds its testimony as follows: That influential portion of the independent

press of Pniladelphia, popularly known as the "Sunday Newspapers," were unanimous yesterday in their exposure and condemnation of the | who have let loose the merciless savages to riot in frauds committed by the pet speculators of the the blood of their brethren-who HAVE TAUGHT State Executive, in furnishing Army supplies. TREACHERY TO YOUR SLAVES, AND COURTED THEM TO For this they deserve the thanks and acknow- | Assassinate Your wives and children."-Samuel ledgments, not only of the plundered soldiert, Adams, Speech in Philadelphia, 1st August, 1776. but of every bonest man and woman in the city and State.

From Washington. The Washington correspondent of the Philaalarm on Saturday afternoon:

I have obtained from official sources the manner in which the general alarm originated. The first listening to all their harangues; at length be rose ularm arose from a company of the Twenty-fifth and made a few remarks, which he closed with the N. Y. Regiment very imprudently going to prac- | following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher tice at target. Soon after, the picket guard of the who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly N. Y. Twelfth Regiment were driven in. They | roused by the bite of some animal on the palm reported that a troop of cavalry, numbering some | his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, \ six hundred men, had attacked the outposts and compelled them to leave. The N. J. regiments were drawn up in line, ready to march. The Twelfth Regiment (N. Y.) then went in pursuit fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection of the rebels, but they had disappeared. Soon al- | which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in terwards, a few men on horseback fired random | the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That | shots at the N. Y. Seventh, and left immediately. I there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, The alarm now became general, and the officers | which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only believing that a concerted attack was made on the right and left of the different regiments, a messenger was despatched in the utmost haste to the telegraph office at the Long Bridge, and the information was then immediately sent to Gen. Eansfield. The same correspondent furnishes the following

To-day, one of the Zouaves (now stationed at Alexandria) named Buckley, assaulted his supo-

rior officer, who instantly shot him dead. Private Jacobson, of the New York Seventyfirst, was drowned to-day. The firing of guns from the Poeahontas, to raise his body, caused a false report to prevail that a fight was in progress. The New York Seventh returned to this city Sunday. They will leave for home on Tuesday morning. A private of the New York Seventy-first at-

out and arrested after he had entered the cars. It is currently reported and believed in the best informed circles, that an attack may be looked for by Wednesnay next.

Thurlow Weed arrived here this forenoon from New York, had an interview with Secretary Seward and Secretary Cameron, and left this afternoon with Secretary Cameron for New York. The Secretary of War has gone to New York to investigate the doings of the Safety Committee.

The New York Post says:

Among the evils apprehended from the present disturbed condition of things, is the interruption of the supply of coal from the Cumberland regions. This coal is more largely used, perhaps than any other for blacksmithing, in the forges of the machine shops, and for steam purposes. loss, therefore, unless some other coal equally good and cheap can be procured, will be severely

Latest News.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald Bays:

am able to state authoritatively that no further advance will be made into Virginia from the other side until the fortifications now going up are completed, and the army of invasion has had the benefit for some time of the excellent schooling in real campaigning they are now undergoing. At Work in the Trenches.

The Seventh regiment was drummed out twice last night by order of General Sandford, expecting to receive the order to return on this side of the river at any moment. The members continued packed up nearly all night, although all out worn out from want of sleep. They again volunteered to-day to labor in the trenches. The beat was oppressive all day, but the placky men of the Seventh vied, nevertheless, with the hardy yeomen of New Jersey in handling picks, shovels and wheelbarrows. The Seventh worked in squads of one hundred and fifty men, relieving every two

Only two defensive works are erecting—one near the end of the Long Bridge, constructed by the New York Seventh and the New Jersey regiments, and the other directly opposite Georgetown Both are going up on commanding elevations.

Movement Against Harper's Ferry. It is believed that an important military movement is to be made on Harper's Ferry by the way of several country roads through Washington county and Frederick county, all of which converge near to Maryland Heights.

Movement Against Memphis. There is a strong desire in the West for the possession of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and is said that General McClellan intends soon to make an advance movement towards it with the Wisconsin brigade.

Richmond Throatened.

The correspondent of the Tribune says: The country need not be surprired if, in the course of three weeks, a forward movement be made on Richmond, from sesources entirely separate from the reserves at or near Washington, and which will be so overwhelming in force as to render success certain. The possession of Harper's Ferry may be secured by a flank movement.

Picket Guard again Attacked. Last night the picket were fired on by Secessionists, and both the Zouave and Michigan Regiments were under arms all night. Col. Wilcox this morning informed the inhabitants that they could have peace or war, at their option, but that i they shot down his men the consequence would he on their own heads.

Among the most violent Secessionists that have left town was the Episcopal clergyman of the church where Washington worshipped. Arm were found in the Mansion House, where Washington received a major's commission from General Braddock.

Appointment.

General Pierce of Massachusetts is appointed Brigadier-General, in place of General Butler, promoted. He is ordered to report here, and wil be sent to Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Lee's House. It is not true that any of Gen. Lee's family are at Arlington House. They left two weeks ago .-Gen. Sandford occupies it.

Another Capture.

The Pensacola Observer of the 18th inst. says that a prize captured by a privateer has been brought into Apalachicola.

Movements of Virginia Troops. A gentleman who came through from Richmond, leaving that city on Friday, reports that twenty-one cars full of Confederate troops were

following immediately behind the train which

conveyed him to Manasses Junction.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that. whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to f alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more diaposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train Ponsylvania was likely to hold during the earli- abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the er stages of the contest, and curses loud and deep | same object, evinces a design to reduce them under were levelled against Governor Curtin and others, absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw of such government, and to provide new guards for their tuture security."-Declaration of Indepen-

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing men, who have seen service, are thurst uside, | ing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentior set adrift with their command cut up to suit the | ment I have often had occasion to express. In my wants of the interior counties. Men pointed to sopinion there is nothing worth fighting for but pational honor: for, in the national honor is invol ded that the result must be that Pennsylvania | ved the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to concea the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPE! TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE PAYORABLE MO MENT, THEN DEF THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved .- Gourerneur Marris, Speech in the Senate of the U.S.,

"Countrymen! the men who now invite you to surrender your rights into their hands, are the men

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the ent orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which hard dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now. FIGHT ron it."-Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. L.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT PORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY ROINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith you cauld defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit. Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those tempted to desert to-day, but was missed, sought in power, inflicted by those who had no power at

all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?+-.Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment?

what situation are we to be?-Patrick Heary, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?-Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect conatraction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bud men. And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad & Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the pecple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers. being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt, If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them; but the president in the field, at the head of his urmy, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will nuxtle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke, cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignomialously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head

of his army, beat down every opposition? Away with your president, we shall have a king: the army will salute him monarch; your militia will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?-What will then become of you and your rights?-WILL NOT ARSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUR! -- Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desnonding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in perilous times like these, cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' H persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and lealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause, In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."-Rancroft's

"Here, said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adbesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world-here, there are many who see the right and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury. And every where men began to enter into a solema agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to est no lamb." - Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206

U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart was hardened. Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he intended that his language should "open the ever of the deluded Americans." "If it does not." said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most coercive measures. "The New England gover ernments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent." - Buncrost's U. S., vol. 7, p.

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion. thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas-

sachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the ! "regrets for ancient privileges lost: parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to starve New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, to excite a servile insurrection. - Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the innacle on which we stood, and had candor add enough to acknowledge it. America is In total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would not be considered as a caricatured print. One-thad Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongreis. There was a little aristocracy among ul of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primus der pares, the bell-wether; the leader of the aristocratical Hock .- John Adams. Letter to Jefferson Nov. 12,

As to the history of the Revolution, my dess may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What de we mean by the Revolution? of the people, and this was effected from 1710 to 1775. in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers. In all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. IThe Congreen of 1774 resembled, in some respects though hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Reclesiastical history. It assembled the priests, From the east and the west, the north and the south, who Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and in-

John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case no man, who in worthy of life, liberty or property, will ar can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last ! textremity, disdaining every sorbid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competion with the liberties of millions: and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, Old South Church, in consequence of some new ug- and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming gression upon the rights of the people. The differ- | men born to friedom, he will not hexitate about the choice. Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage delphia Inquirer, thus states the cause of the but guarded and cautious on every point which our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts wight look like an approach towards treasonable of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. their very nature. Such men WILL DO THEIR Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly | DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSE-| quences; but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and Acusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them i a righteous cause .- John Rutledge, in the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.

> It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended .-Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it.) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this dis. | dence of Maryland."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the P. 75-7. would with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of light? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefighers' victories and your own; can name the forresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country . -- Joseph

Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775. But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when frestom is the prize. An independence of Great Britain's not our aim. No, our wish is that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase

as persisted in, the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colenies, require that the wise measures child beloved, may probably be brought to such an i vessels, as seamen enough could not be had

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants! at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question.—Chief Justice Fray- | no sudden explosion of thunder, in a word, not within the States. ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, Moy 23, the last trump could bave struck them with great

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon and, conscious of their black ingratitude, hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon as-witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Pirliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can no safety but by the Divine favor, their own wirtue. and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection apon the rise and fall of emnires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former .- Chief Instice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pluing of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the even ing: liable to be robbed without redress; ever posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty. Buncroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: These Coloniesmow feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternation choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this confest and find nothing so dreadful as roluntary slave by. -Runcrost's U. S. vol. 8, p. 35, year 1773.

"The loss of officers was observed to be dibroportionably great; and the gloom in the quafte of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against lomes. their feliow-subjects and kindred; not for the bromotion of civil or religious freedom, but for the aupremacy of love part of the empire over another? Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Pun-

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of nowder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress! which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.-Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, Not Prepared for

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as I one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interest ing Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer to the Common, before they will be taken over any portion of of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckner-'It is impossi- | the road. ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the fadies your country. Had your men but half their would be invincible." -- American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

"them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condilaw st 7 o'clock, returning wine day, leaving Georgetown at Class 4. Marking stamps for foreign mails similar to those tion of being than their former one; they had no law o'clock.

ries prompted no demand for political changes; "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited Dunmore's interposition: no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices." Lancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem-"emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger | ence,) to be made of couch choves, weighing at least lifteen "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat- | ounces to the yard of 22 inches width; the threads of the warp "'ened devastation of other places will unite the "" whole country in one indissoluble bond against a "'nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "'and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "'people from the most barbarous savages." Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232-Burning of Norfolk.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not

"to outrup the convictions and sympathies of their ' constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only 'made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern-'ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, prowide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, 'await the decision of the King. His letters to New England, avowing these opinions, were "tercepted: and so little were the central colonies 'prepared for the bold advice, they were published by the royalists as the surest way of destroying bis influence, and heaping obloquy on his name. Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55-year 1775.

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of compared notes, engaged in di-cussions and de-laured ananimity, by passing over the proprietary bates, and formed results by one vote and by two | government, and intrusting the conduct of resistvotes which went out to the morid as unasimous. - ance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the from the first, all parties acquiesced in the principle | aches. of deriving all power from the people; and the province, however its movement was sometimes retarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken I line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the associa-Mon, adopted in the general Congress, and its patriotism was confirmed by the susterity of religious zeal. At an adjourned session in December, the Maryland convention, fifty-five members being preresist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Par-Massachusetts. To this end they voted with equal | ble unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed ties about religion or politics from henceforth should cease, and he forever buried in oblivion; and the benign aurora of the coming republic lighted the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary had set apart for religious freedem. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who, under the British govern ment, had not had so much as a vote at the polls. was placed unanimously on the committee of

"It was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the zeal of Dulany bad grown cool. he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circum- | it a sample of the materials (canvas or leather) of which it is spect and less careful of appearances; but strong. downright, brave and persevering; capable of error from rashness or self-will, but not capable of faltering in the cause which he approved. Vehement even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his herce independence of mind, his unbending energy. his scorn of semblance without substance, of servility, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncompromising energy, justly won for him the confi-

Gen. Washington's Advise. Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, General, Washington wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract, to his brother, John Augustine Washington. The letter is dated "Cambridge, 31 March, 1776," and is contained in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Washington, p. 339:

"The enemy left all their works standing in not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights, | Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable they are. The town bas shared a much better fate than was expected, the damage done to the houses being nothing equal to report. But the inhabitants have suffered a good deal in being plundered in strength together. But whilst the infatuated plan by the soldiery at their departure. All those who of making one part of the empire slaves to the other took upon themselves the style and title of government-men in Boston, in short, all those who have acted an unfriendly part in this great conrecommended by the honorable the Centeral test, have shipped themselves off in the same show of an Act approved 27th February, 1861, entitled an Act a Congress be stendiastly pursued; whereby the un- hurry, but under still greater disadvantages than pensition for printing and paper, viz: natural contest between a parent honored and a the King's troops, being obliged to man their own issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may | the King's transports, and submit to every hard-|cluding rule and figure work, per 1,000 cms. fifty cents; for be established upon a lasting basis. But if these ship that can be conceived. One or two have by 26 inches, fary cents; for paper, ten per cent. on actual parific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that done, what a great number ought to have done cost. Nothing shall be showed for shering the name of a Postthe only way to safety is through fields of blood, I long ago, committed suicide. By all accounts, distonst charge for composition when the name of the postolice alone is change to remieved. But the Printer shall be required to keep know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, undauntedly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.—Joseph Warren, Boston, to believe, that the power of Great Britain was work and the paper, and such new composition as may be nesuperior to all opposition, and, if not, that formore insulting in their opposition than the regu-When the order issued, therefore, for em- iss to the sime and order to which the same shall be completed. barking the troops in Boston, no electric shock, er consternation. They were at their wits' end, if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to chose to commit themselves, in the manner I have ment labove described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestabus season, rather than meet their of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an impor-

> RAILWAY.

> > SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. CALTERY STATION, BALTIMORE, MAY 18, 1861. ar On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERY STATION AS POLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M. Express at 3 30 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation at 8 00 P. M. The 8.15 A. M. main counsels at the Relay Boose with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad: at Hanover Junction with 1 Hanover and Genysburg Railreads; at York with York and have I road for all parts of the West; also with Lebapon Valley Railroad to NEW FORK DIRECT: at Northumberland with L. & B. Rail road for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Supbury with Philadelphia and Krie Railroad for all marts of Northern The 3.30 P. M. traits makes all the above connections excer Sanover Railroad. Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon

Pennsylvania and New York. Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct onn nections with New York. Mail at 6.10 P. M. Express at 7.45 A. M Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M. For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF.

FICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Culters and Franklin JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent WEST AND SOUTH. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILBOAD. Ou and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

Leave CANDEN STATION, Baltimore....Mail (except Sanday

at Sillera. M.: Exercise delle at Let P. M Both trains guidirectly for ALL PARTS DY THE WEST BOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST FUR WAY PASSENGERS. Between Buithmore and Piedmont take the &30 A. M. train between Piedmout and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Pledmont at & W A. M.; and between Grafton and Par. Kersburg, who the \$ to A. M. and S. B. P. M. train from Balti THE PERDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4:30 P. M. l and Frederick as will A. THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Bullimore at 17 A. M., and I:40 and A. M. M., and Killionte's Mills, at 7:40 A. M. and thu and 7500 P. M

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH Leaves Baltimore at 4:00 and £10 A, M., and 3:10 and 5:00 P. and 7:10 A. M., and 2:45 and 5:45 F. M. On Sundays at 2:45 P. contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important M only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained ion the Appapolis road. For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to IJ. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Stathen, or at the Ticket

Muster of Transportation. PHILADELPHIA SPRING AND SUMBER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 18th, 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. ON SUNDAYS at 4,45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Samrdays. A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.08 ". M., stoduing at all Muticips between Buitimore and Havre de DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTER-MEDIATE POINTS. By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 19.46 A. M. train, daily (except Manday) for Milford, Adlichary and intermediate stations. NOTICE .- All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be | el required to bring some responsible white person, personall known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a two

resolution, we might give up the contest. America | Englished South Rivers. Steamer CECII, leaves would be invincible."—American Eloquence, I'al. 1. Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY terials of equal durability, of the same size as Class No. 1.

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse leaving South River at 7 o'clobk and West River at 9 o'clock, days, of printers' type metal, in blocks or single letters and fi-WM. T. RICE, Captain. "among the Africans a passion for freedom, To P. S.—For Sussifius River every Tuesday and Friday morn. | gures, with thumb screw and bandles the same as described in them bonds on Virginia was not a lower souds. The st 7 o'clock, returning same day leavent them to Class No. 2.

DROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. Montgomery, March 27, 1861 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Departmen until nine of clock A. M., the 1st day of May next, for furnishing i for the use of the Confederate States of America, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered i postal service. Mail Baga of the following description, to wit: CANVASS MAIL BAGS, OR SACKS. Size No. 1. (13 fuches in length and 64 inches in circumfer-Size No. 2, (4) inches in length and 48 luches in circumferi ence.) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least fourteen ounces to the yard of 25 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of four varus each Size No. 3. (32 inches length and 38 inches in circumference.) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of 20 inches width, the throads of the warn and well to be composed of three varus such The canvass bags of sizes numbered land 2 are to be made with a tabling of here at the ton of two inches wide, upor be provided with good and sufficient bemp cord to lace and tie

CONFRDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

the latter) of evelot holes are to be wrought, and they are to l them strougly. All are to be well marked inside and outside "C. S. Mail." in large and distinct letters. LEATHER AND CANVAS MAIL POUCHES. No. 3-36

The body of the leather pouches are to be made of good and

I substantial bag leather well tanned, and weighing for sizes numbered I and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces to the sonare foot, the bottom (of circular form) and that to be of good skirting leather. well traned; the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best frou rivets well tinned The cantas bouches are to be made of cotton canvas, densely woven, so as to resist water, weighing for pouches of size No . not less than 25 cances to the yard of 31 inches width, or 17 ounces to the yard of 21 inches width: for pouches of size No 2 and less than 20 ounces to the yard of 31 maches width: for pouches of size No. 3, not less than 18 onness to the yard of 22 inches in width; the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least five yards each. The canvas pouches of sizes numbered 4 and 5 are to be made of cotton canvas, weighing not less than 14 ounces to the yard of 19 inches width, nor less than 22 ounces to the rend of 30 inches width; the thread of the warr I and well to be composed of at least four yarns each. LEATHER AND CANVAS HORSE MAIL BAGS. Size No. 2-Body to inches long, and 21 inches wide in the

slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but | widest parts; ends of bottom of some being 14 inches by 26 Size No. 2-Body to inches long and 18 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 12 by 20 inches. Size No. 3-Body (2 inches inng and 16 inches wide in the widest parts: ends of houores of same being 10 by 29 inches. The leather horse that tags are to be made of good and substautial bag leather, well maned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the source foot, and the seams to be well and strongly sawed or riveted, to be so done as not to chate horse or rider. The capyas horse-mail bags are to be made of custon caurus. like that described for the larger sized pouches. Proposals for improvements in the form of construction of sent from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to | say of the above described bags and pouches, or in the materials thereof, are invited, and the relative value and adaptation to the service, as well as specified price of any such improveliament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against | menus, will be considered in determining the lowest and best

All the articles contracted for are to be delived at the expense of the contractors, in Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, of all the freemen of the colony, between lifteen and Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., in such quantisixty. They resolved also, that all former difficul- | ties, and at such times as the Department may require and order; and they are we he rigidly inspected before delivery, and none are to be received which shall be interior in any respect to the specimens adopted as the standard bags. The proposal admild appeals the price of each article proposed No proposal will be considered, if not accompanied with spe cimens or samples of each article bid for, showing the construc-

tion, size and quality of materials and workmanship offered and also with satisfactory guarantees from the persons proposed as surelies, that they will become remonsible, on sufficient bone for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal The specimens or samples must be delivered at this Depart ment on or before the first day of May next; and those which shall have accommunied the accepted promisals will, in counse tion with such proposals form the basis of the contracts to be made. Every specimen submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have affixed to made. All specimens deposited by bidders, which can with safety and convenience, be used in the mail service, will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating to the

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish sumplies of the articles bid for in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will bare an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period bayond the lat of July next, for the delivery of sup-A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 10th day of May next, and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with sufficient boud or surgice on or before the lst day of July next. The number of the different kinds of mail bays which will probably be required has been astimated at 3,590 canvas mail pouches, 2.000 leather mail pouches, and 500 horse-mail bags: but the Department reserves the right to increuse or diminish the number of each elze and quality according to the exigencies of the service without increase of cost for supply or delivery.

JOHN H. RRAGAN,

Postmaster General Confederate States of America. I)ROPOSALS FOR PRINTING POSTOFFICE BLANKS AND PAPER FOR THE SAME. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. MONTGOMENY, March 27th, 1861. SKALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Departmen nutil the let day of May next, until 12 M., for furnishing for the Postoffices in the Confederate States for one year from and af ter the date of the contract, the following blanks, viz: Post Bills, 18 on a sheet. Mails received for delivery. Account of newspapers.

Accounts current Account of prepaid printed matter. Signature poet bills, 18 on a sheet. Mails received for distribution. Mails sent from distributing offices. Distribution signature post bills Distribution account current Account of mulia sent by route agents.

The attention of bidders is directed to the following provi-Section 9. The Postmaster General shall contract for the publication of all pent bills and other blanks connected with his for lottice, not exceeding the following rates: For composition, inpress-work, per clean token, (the sheets not to be less than 16 Section 14 provides that it shall be the duty of the superineign aid was at hand, they were even higher and tendent of public printing done under contract with any Executive department, as to the quality of paper to be used, the charfacter of type, and the general execution of the work; and also

> Specimens of the various kinds of blanks and quality of paper may be seen at this department, and also at the large postoffices Proposals will be received for the printing and paper sepawely, or for them jointly. The contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, the best bid to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will in its practical results be most advantageous to the depart. Bidders will mate the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish sumplies of the articles bid for, in the event tant bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the Im July next for the delivery of

Samples of the style of printing and of paper must accompany each proposal, and each bidder must furnish with his proposal evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. Sufficient sureties will be required to a contract and the blanks are to be delivered at the department at the expense of he contractor. If the contract for paper be awarded separately from the contruct for printing, the party so contracting will be required to deliver the paper to the contractor for the printing, without expense to the department Proposals must be sudorsed on the outside of the envelope with "Proposals for printing Postolice blanks, and paper for like same." and addressed to the Chief of the Appointment Bu-

JOHN H. REAGAN. reau, Modigomery, Alabama. I)ROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER, TWINE AND REALING-WAX. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. MONTGONERY, March 27th, 1861. SKALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department intil the 1st day of May next at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER, TWINE and SEALING-WAX for the ture of the Part Otlices of the Confederate States, for four years com and after the date of the execution of the contract. haid artifices are to be delivered. I'me of expense, at this Depart. The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality hereof, required yearly, is as follows:

and to weigh not less than 24 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires; 10 reams of the same kind of Paper 26 by 32 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 34 pounds to 3000 pounds Cotton Twine, I strands, hard twisted, and in balls to weigh I nound each: 500 munds of the same kind of Twine, on spools, each spool to weigh from 11/2 to 2 pounds. 2.000 pounds of exarse Hemp Twine, about is of an inch in dimineter, well twisted, and in balls or lianks weighing from 1% 150 bounds of Scarlet Seating Wax, of good quality, for ordi-Proposals will be received for each article separately, or for the whole. The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder libe best hid to be determined after a careful examination for the nurbose of escertaining which bid will, in its populous results. be most advantageous to the department. The Postmaster General reserves to blowelf the right to reject any bid where it! interest that a part of the articles are bid for at a very low and a mert at a very bigh rate. Without proper regard to cost of each for the purpose of allexibig the aggregate of the bids under the estimute contained in this advertisement. Samples of each article required must accompany the propossis, and each bidder must furnish with his propossiss vidence of his ability to comply with his hid. Two millioness survives will be required to a contract. Pullures to furnish the articles contracted for promptly, or furnishsufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

ing articles interior to those contracted for, will be considered Bidders will make the earliest period at which they will be On Similars at 4:10 A. M. ouly. Leave Washington in 6:25 while to furnish supplies of the articles bid for in the event of the and the second and third from Washington connect with trains which its a period beyond the int of July next for the delivery Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the prolage containing the proposals addressed to the "This of the Ampointment Bureno," Monigomery, Ala. JOHN H. REAGAN.

RATING STAMPS. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MONTGOMERY, March 27th, 1861. SKALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until the first day of May next until 12 o'clock, M., for furnish. ling for the nostrifices of the Confederate States, for four years from the first day of July more, Marking and Rating Stamps of the following desortations, viz: Class I. Circular Marking Statuts of steel, or other metal of locust durability, of a circumference not to exceed 3% inches. but as much less as convenience and good taste may dictate; From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIM(RE at 8.15 A. M. 11.36) with the name of the othor and State; with type for the years. months and days, in block of like metal, with sufficient Iscrews for the same, with bandles of Cocos. Mahogany or other beavy wood, of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Stamm, the bidder will state the additional charge, per letter or figure, for tuserting, within the circle when reunired, such words and figures as Paid, Paid & and 16, Ship,

> Class 2. Circular Murking Stamps of iron or other material equal thereto, for the use of postoblee and route agents on the railroads and steamboat mail lines; with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line; with type for months and dates, in blocks of the same material, with suitable thumb screw, and handles of black walnut or cherry tree. of a model best adapted for use; the circumference of the stamp to the same as described in class No. 1. Class 3. Circular marking stamps of box-wood, or other ma-

now in use in the Postoffices at New York, Philadelphia and

Boston, U.S., or of any other style adapted to the above pur-Also, the following rating stamps to correspond with the circular stamps in Classes I, 2 and 3 in material, bandles and workmanship, and such other rating stamps not named herein as may be required, of a like description, at pro rata prices; and If the style or materials thereof shall be altered by direction of the department, the price shall be increased or reduced in the

for the months and days, or with points to pierce the envelopes or with other improvements will be considered. The right to change or alter the style of the stamps described in either class, upon equitable terms, reserved to the Postmas. Proposals will be received for furnishing the whole of the above bamed circular stamps, or for RACH CLASS separately Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices ac cording to such rules and regulations as may bereafter be adopted by the department Models of the stamps must accompany the propossis. Each bidder must furnish with his propossis evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. Sufficient surities will be required to a contract, and the stamps must be delivered at this department at the expense of Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope with "Proposals for Postoflice Marking Stanus." and addressed o the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau," Montgomery, Ala.

Postmaster (Jeneral,

Proposals for improved or patented stamps, with cylinders

DROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS AND KEYS. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. MONTGOMERY, March 27th, 1861 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Depart. ment until 12 o'clock M., the lat day of May next, for furnishing for four years from the date of contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered for the post. service of the Confederate States, MAIL LOCKS of the follow

ing description, with KEYS in triplicate, viz:

Brass Mail Locks, with Keys of the same metal. The Locks and Keys must be of superior manufacture, and adapted to the service, in the essential elements of security and durability, and freedom from liability to get out of order, and must be promptly delivered to the department without adaptional expense to the government. Each Mail Lock and Key must be sumped thus: "C. S. Mail," Builders are required to furnish samples of Locks and Keys. and satisfactory evidence of their ability to execute their coni tract, in case their proposal be accepted. The samples must be delivered at this department on or before the 1st day of May next, and those which shall have accompanied the accepted propossils will, in connection with such proposals, form the besis of A decision on the bids will be made on or before the luth day of May next, and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with sufficient bond and securities on or before the let day of July next. Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the article bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which lix a period beyond the lat of July for the delivery of The number of the different kinds of Mail Locks and Keys which will probably be required has been estimated at 1,000 of the Braes Locks and 4,000 of the Iron, with triplicate Keys for the entire number, but the Postmuster General reserves the

right to increase or diminish the number of each kind, according to the exigencies of the posted service, without change in the cost of supply or delivery. The Proposals should be addressed "Chief of Contract Burean," Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Alu. JOHN H. REAGAN,

DROPOSALS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MONTGOMERY, March 27th, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for the use of the Postudice in the Confederate States postage simps, of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents. The postage stamps, must be performed around their edges and well gummed, but up in packages of 100 sheets each, and delivered to the Department free of charge, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of postmaxiers. Proposals are also luvited for furnishing strawboard boxes. for packing parcels of postage stamps of from 100 to 500 sheets each, and of the boxes of equal capacity, to be delivered at the Department. The dies for embossing the pretage sumps are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor Bond and security will be required for the fulthful performance of the contract, and payment will be made quarterly. Each bidder must submit samples of the postage stamps propowed to be furnished, and also furnish evidence of his abilify to comply with his bid. The price, quality of samples and the sufficiency of the bidder will be considered together in awarding the contract, and the Postmanter General reserves to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same. or any part of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculiation, and he will in no case sanction a transfer of the occurrect to any party who shall be, in his upinton, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure m perform initially any of its supulations. Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an import ant bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which lix a period beyond the let of July next for the delivery The bids should be marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed "Chief of the Finance Bureau," Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Ala.

Postmaster General DROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

JOHN H. RRAGAN

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. MONTGOMERY, March 27th, 1861. SEALED PROPUSALS will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock P. M. of the lat day of May next for furnishing all the stamped envelopes this Department may require for a period of tour years, vir No. 1, or note size, 1% by 4% inches of white paper. No. 2, or letter size, 3k by 5k inches, of bull or white paper, or in such proportions of either as may be required. No. 3, or official size, 3% by 8% inches, of built or white pap r or in such proportions of either as may be required. Proposals are also invited for furnishing STRAW BULKU BOXES, for packing percels of envelopes of 100 to 500 each, and for WOODEN CASES, for packing parcels of 10,000 to 25 in th. The envelopes to be made in the best manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, and having such water marks as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be gummed for sealing, at least 256 inches at the point, banded in parcels of 25, packed without charge ... packing, and furnished complete and ready for use, in much turnstties as may be required to fill the orders of postmarters. As agent of the department will furnish the address or each parcel, which is to be pasted on the box by the manus cturer without charge. The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided. renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. Bidders are requested to furnish asmples of paper, with their hids, of the quality they intend to use in the manufacture of the envelopes they propose to furnish. Bonds and security will be required for the faithful perform. muce of the contract, and payments under it will be made quarterly. Price, quality of samples, and the sa. bidder, will be considered, together in awarding the and the Postmaster General reserves to himse amend it whenever be shall discover that the same, of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose . speculation; and he will, in no case, sanction a transfer of the contract to key party who shall be, in his opinion, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor. the eight is also reserved to anual the contract for a failure faithfully any of its stipulations. Bidders will state the saritest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the award. But bids will not be untertained which fix a period beyond the let of July next for the delivery

of aupplies All stamped suvelopes that may be required by the department to fill the orders of Postmasters are to be prumpily deliv. ared at this department without additional charge. The rates of postage to be stamped upon the envelopes are two cents, five cents, ten cents, and twenty cents. The bids should be marked, "Proposals for Stamped Euvetopes." and addressed to the "Chief of the Finance Bureau," Possoffee Department, Montgomery, Ala. JOHN H. REAGAN,

MAYOR'S OFFICE. BALTINORE, May 10,1961. The prohibition heretofore laid by me, on the 30th of April in pursuance of law, for a period of thirty days, on the general display of flags and banners, being no longer necessary, is hereby removed, but all persons are admonished to refrain from the exhibition of flags or banners of a character hostile to the lawful authorities, and thereby calculated in tend to a violalation of the public peace. 2.200 reason Maulila Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, GEO. WM. BROWN, MAYOR.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE. BALTIMORE, May 11th, 1861. COL. GEO. P. KANE, MARBILL OF POLICE: Six:-The Mayor having given notice to the Police Board that he has repealed his proclamation of April 29th, prohibiting the display of any dags or banners, except upon buildings owned or occupied by the "United States" or handlears, you will please give directions to the Police Force under your command promptly to suppress any riotous or disorderly denionstrations which may possibly arise in consequence of the repeal No violence will be permitted on the part of any of our cist zeus towards mbers whose political views or opinious may differ from their own. The public peace must be preserved and

maintained, and every authority respected and sustained. By order of the Roard: CHARLES HOWARD, President.

GEORGE P. KANE.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL BALTINORE, May 11, 1861. The attention of the Department is directed to the foregoing instructions from the Board of Police, which must be faithfully

FOFFICE BOARD OF POLICE, BALTIMORE. May 9th, 1861.—Judges of Election are respectfully re-May san, toot,—audges or precion of Article 4 of the Code of "Public Local Laws," which require each of them to ampear before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, or to furnish to that body a certificate under oath, in the form prescribed / said section. As heavy penalties are imposed upon any Judge failing to comply with the above enactments, it is imporunt to them to give it their immediate attention. Blank certificates will be supplied at this office to any of the Judges desiring them. They are to be furnished to the Grand Jury directly by the Judges, and not returned to this office. By order of the Board.

CHARLES HOWARD, President. DROCLAMATION. STATE OF MARYLAND, BEKCOTIVE CHARRES Prederick City, May 2, 1861. WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 15th day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; And whereas, by section 76, afarticles 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing; Now, therefore, I. THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, do by this, my proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861

the Congress of the United States. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the BEAL. Blate of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second I day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. GRAYSON RICHELBERGER.

for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in

Secret ty of Sinie. OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. TRADERS, ORDINARY and OYSTER-HOUSE KERPLES. and all Others requiring STATE LICENSES, are hereby notified

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to renew the same on or before the 10TH DAY OF MAT, or be subject to the penalties of the law. W. J. HANILL, Clark.