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

The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 1. Baltimore, Monday Evening, April 22, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

1603707

The South.

SALUTATORY.

For the appearance of a paper especially devoted to the cause of the South and of Southern Rights, in this city and at this time, it is deemed that no apology will be thought necessary. There may be some, however, to whom a frank exposition of the particular aims and purposes of the new journal will not be unacceptable. The present enterprise was projected, as many are aware, some time since—In anticipation of the very troubles that are now upon us—and in the hope, feeble it may have been, but honest and sincere, of contributing if possible, to stay and avert them. Failing in this hope—for the march of events has been more rapid than our thought—we now start with a clear recognition of the new relations and duties which the recent change in affairs has brought with it. We recognise, in the first place, the fact that the people of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland are at this moment in open and armed rebellion against the Government of the United States. We would have preferred, had we our choice, that what has been done, should have been done by authority of law, and in pursuance of an Ordinance of Secession emanating from the Sovereign Power of the State. We hope now that the passage of such an ordinance will soon sunder forever our present relations with the Federal Government and the Northern States, and unite our fortunes, where all our sympathies and interests combine, with those of our sister States that have already withdrawn from the Union. In the meantime, the fact that we are in a state of Revolution simply, makes no difference in our eyes, as to the justice of our cause. It is a righteous and a holy cause, and we are ready to stand by it to the last. If it is rebellion, we are content to be rebels—if treason, traitors;—we care not under what name—we are contending for the inviolability of the soil of Maryland, and her emancipation from Federal thraldom and sectional domination. The true interests and sympathies of Maryland point to a Union with the South—we recognize the fact, and shall labor [to] make it as plain to others as it is to ourselves. [Th]e name of our paper, therefore, will be accept[ed] as the best indication of its character and purposes.

TO YOUR TENTS—O ISRAEL!

We publish in another column, Mayor Brown's [of]ficial statement of his interview yesterday with [Pr]esident Lincoln, and of the "understanding" [wit]h which "the interview terminated;" and entertaining as we do the highest possible respect [for] the Mayor, and for the gentlemen who accompanied him, and "who concurred with him in all [par]ticulars," we cannot disguise the regret and [disa]ppointment which its perusal has occasioned.

It is evident—painfully evident—from the [...] statement, that he is very far from com[pre]hending either the nature and magnitude of [the] present crisis, or the real sentiments of the [peop]le in relation thereto. He seems to think it [a sim]ple question of the preservation of the pub[lic pea]ce in the city of Baltimore. His only ob[jecti]on to the passage of Northern troops through [its] streets, so far as we can discover from aught he has yet said or done, is its tendency to create riot and lead to bloodshed. Their right to pass through he does not seem for one moment to question. He simply deprecates its exercise in the present inflamed state of the public mind. He takes an exclusively official view of the present state of affairs—the view of a functionary charged with the preservation of the public peace, and sincerely anxious to discharge his duties in that respect. Provided, therefore, that he can make such terms with the President as will ensure the peace of the city from disturbance, the Mayor does not seem greatly to trouble himself about what may happen elsewhere, in other portions of the State. He "assured the President "that the city authorities would use all lawful "means to prevent their citizens from leaving "Baltimore to attack the troops in passing at a "distance." It was well that he advised the President of the impossibility of their being able to "promise anything more than their best efforts in "that direction." Mayor Brown and the people stand upon altogether different ground in relation to the great crisis which is upon us. The people do not admit the right of Mr. Lincoln's Northern legions to invade any portion of the soil of Maryland, in the execution of his unhallowed and illegal designs. They draw no fine distinction between the streets of Baltimore city and the roads of Baltimore county—for no distinction exists. They recognize no peculiar sanctity attaching to the soil of the city, which does not belong to every inch of territory within the limits of the State. It was not as citizens of Baltimore, but as citizens of Maryland, that with their bare breasts they barred the passage of the Massachusetts volunteers through our city, and with no other or better weapons than sticks and stones, turned their triumphal march into a disgraceful rout. Let the opposite idea for one instant prevail—let it be generally understood that the brave men who, from every town and county in the State are flocking to the defence of the city, are nothing more than special constables, summoned to assist the Mayor and Police Commissioners in the preservation of the peace, and there is not a man of them who would not throw down his musket with indignation, and leave the business to those who are paid to attend to it. It is well that the people have a clearer understanding of their rights, and a more resolute determination to defend them, than seems at present to possess the mind of Mayor Brown. They will hearken to no terms of compromise which are to purchase peace and immunity for the city, at the expense of the dignity and honor of the State. They consider the foot of the invader upon our soil, equally a dishonor and a profanation, whether his march be across the green valleys of Frederick or through the streets of Baltimore. They would feel as deeply disgraced by Mr. Lincoln's undisputed occupation of Annapolis—the ancient capital of our State—as a *depot* for his hireling troops, as by their march through the very heart of this city. If they can help it, they mean to permit [...] nor the other. They will fight to [...] they will submit to either. [...]entiment of every man [...] city, and no "ef[...] can or ought to [...] of Frederick, of [...]oot and Queen [...]onsider local [...] that Bal[...] that the [...]treets; [...] con[...]mits [...]ear [...]ied [...] by

"rail to Washington," or marched "from the "Relay House on the Northern Central Road, to "the Relay House on the Washington road, and thence by rail to the capital." As Marylanders they have taken up arms, and as Marylanders they will stand together, shoulder to shoulder, from Alleghany to Worcester, resolved to consent to no terms which shall concede a passage for Northern troops across any portion of the State, either through the city, by it, or around it. Nor, even taking the narrow view of our interests and obligations which is taken by the Mayor—bounded by the lines of Poppleton's plat—would it be safe for them to stand upon other ground, or listen to other terms. Suppose Mr. Lincoln should be allowed to march his troops without molestation to Washington, by either of the routes named, or by any other, until he shall have succeeded in concentrating there 20,000 or 30,000 men—how long will he permit the shorter and easier route through Baltimore to remain closed against him? With 20,000 men in Washington, and 20,000 more in Philadelphia or at Harrisburg, what would be easier than to seize upon the roads in both directions—open the communication, and keep it open by the disposition of an overwhelming force? Consent to Mr. Lincoln's terms, and Baltimore is a conquered city, and Maryland a subjugated province. Stripped of every claim upon the support and sympathy of the South, by our own act—we should fall, without aid, and without honor. The people know better than to deliver themselves, thus bound hand and foot, into the power of the enemy. If Mr. Brown is credulous enough to put faith in any promise of Mr. Lincoln—the people are wise enough to put no trust in him. They will believe no word out of Mr. Lincoln's mouth; though he should confirm it with an oath. While they have yet arms in their hands, and the enemy before them only, not behind them, and on everyside of them as well, they will make a stand for their liberties and their rights. They will fight the enemy wherever and whenever they can find him, and can muster in sufficient numbers to oppose him. The only question is, whether they are to fight under the lead of the authorities to whom they have been accustomed to look for guidance and protection—or without them, and if need be, against them. That question the authorities themselves must answer.

SECESSION—NO REBELLION.

The want of a clear and proper conception of the true nature of the Federal Constitution, and, by consequence, of the Government which it was intended to establish, which is observable even among persons of more than ordinary intelligence and usually well-informed views, has been strikingly exemplified, of late, in the vague and indiscriminate use which is made of the terms—revolution and Secession—as applied to the action of the Southern Seceded States. This palpable confusion in language, with the ignorance from which it proceeds, are the more reprehensible, because, unhappily, the distinction which exists between the terms, and, naturally, between the ideas which they represent, is, especially at this time, a matter of the greatest practical importance. Revolution is defined by most lexicographers, to mean—in politics—a change in the Constitution or Government of a country, without reference to the means by which it is accomplished. Secession, according to the same authority, is the act of withdrawing from fellowship or association; in the United States, and in familiar use, it has the further signification of the act of a State in withdrawing from the Union, by virtue of an exercise, real or pretended, of State Sovereignty. Whether the right be admitted or denied; that, unquestionably is the meaning, of the word. Revolution is, therefore, ordinarily, the redress of individuals; Secession is, with us, the remedy of a Sovereign State. The right of Revolution, like that of self-defence, is one of the natural and unalienable rights of man, and is included as such in the enumeration of those rights, which is prefixed to the Constitution of almost every State in the Union. Revolution is the last resort of an oppressed people, when all other means of redress have failed; and, like war itself, which it commonly involves, is justified only by extreme necessity. It may be resorted to, either for the purpose of overturning a government altogether, which has ceased to be tolerable, and erecting a new one in its stead, or simply with the view of effecting a change in the administration when that has become hopelessly perverted or corrupt. It does not necessarily imply actual usurpation on the part of government of powers which do not rightfully belong to it, or an invasion of the rights and privileges of the people; a Revolution may be justified by a tyranical abuse of powers which are perfectly constitutional. Excessive taxation has, perhaps, been a more frequent cause of popular commotion than any other which can be named. In either event, Revolution is an uprising of the people against the government—against the constituted authorities—or against the established law of the land; and, if unsuccessful, subjects all who have been engaged in it, at their own peril, their aiders and abettors, to the penalties which attach to the crime of unsuccessful treason. It is success, which, practically, makes the difference,—if not between a patriot and a rebel,—at least, between safety and a scaffold.

Secession, on the contrary, as it has been defined, is the act of a Sovereign State. While like the right of Revolution, it is an extreme remedy, meant only for extreme cases, and ought not, to be lightly resorted to, or for any trivial or insufficient cause, it differs widely in its consequences from a simple act of treason or rebellion. It does not necessarily involve an appeal to arms, and the citizens of a seceding State, instead of acting against the law, have the law on their side; and, should the Union or Government from which their State has withdrawn itself, attempt coercion, upon that Government or Union, and not upon them, will rest the guilt of waging an aggressive war, and their resistence, instead of exposing them to punishment as traitors, entitles them to all the glory which is due to patriots defending the cause of their country.

Whether, therefore, the action of the Southern Seceded States is viewed in the light of a solemn exercise of State Sovereignty, for which those States are responsible to no human tribunal; or, as simply Revolutionary, is a question which deserves the most careful consideration. The distinction is an important one to the citizens of the Seceded States, and of States which may contemplate following their example—for the reasons we have stated. For the citizens of other States—it has this practical significance—that while no one doubts the right and the duty of the Federal Executive to repress rebellion and punish treason, the war-making power belongs exclusively to Congress. Military preparations and measures of coercion, which in the one point of view, however impolitic, are perfectly within the scope of the powers of the Administration; in the other, become a high-handed usurpation, which of itself, would justify resistance and Revolution. Now, the right of Revolution, no one, at least, in this age and country, pretends to deny. In Maryland, it is affirmed to be one of the inalienable rights of the people, in the following explicit language contained in the 4th Article of the Declaration of Rights: "Whenever the ends of Government "are perverted, and public liberty manifestly en"dangered, and all other means of redress are in"effectual, the people may, and of right ought to, "reform the old or establish a new Government. "The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary "power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and "destructive of the good and happiness of the "people."

The right of Secession, on the contrary, is very extensively denied, and still more extensively misunderstood. To sift the grounds of this denial, and to remove, if possible, so far as the readers of this journal may be concerned, any occasion for misunderstanding, will be the purpose of a series of articles. The denial proceeds, necessarily, upon the assumption that the idea of State Sovereignty is a fiction; and that all sovereign power resides in the people of the United States collectively, and considered as one people. This was in effect, the teaching of Judge Story and of the old Federalists. It was also the doctrine of Mr. Webster and other distinguished lights among the modern Whigs. Without going to the extreme length of absolutely obliterating all lines of separation between the States, and treating them as of no more consequence than those which serve to mark the boundary between the counties of a State or the wards of a city, a large school of politicians and lawyers have always held that in waging the War of Independence, and in the accomplishment of its results, and more particularly in the adoption of the present Constitution, the American people acted as one people, and have remained one people, ever since,—thus virtually committing the folly which Chief Justice Marshall said "none but a political dreamer would ever "be wild enough to think of,—of compounding "the American people into one common mass."—(*McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland*, 4 *Wheat*, 403.

For the purpose of showing the utter groundlessness of this notion, and of demonstrating—for it is as nearly capable of demonstration as any proposition in history or politics can be said to be—that the States are sovereign, and as such formed the Federal Compact which we call the American Union, and, by consequence, have the right of withdrawing from that Union, whenever, in their judgment, their interests may incline or their honor may require them to do so, we propose to consider, in as many seperate articles:

I. The relations of the then Colonies, now States, during the Colonial period, prior to 1774;
II. During the Revolutionary period, to July 4, 1776;
III. The effect of the Declaration of Independence will be separately considered;
IV. The period of the Confederation;
V. The Constitution and the manner of its adoption, and the consequences which result therefrom.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The people will observe that the sole and exclusive ground upon which Mr. Lincoln consented to order back the troops whose arrival at Cockeysville yesterday called the whole city to arms, was the apprehension, lest their arrival during the absence of the Mayor at Washington, upon the President's invitation, might expose him to the imputation of a trick. We have no guarantee that the same troops may not return at any moment—still less, that they will not return so soon as they muster in sufficient numbers to attempt to force a passage across the State. Be not deceived, therefore, but be vigilant, and hold every man in suspicion who counsels the least suspension or relaxation of your efforts to provide for the public defence.

From Annapolis.

A letter from Annapolis, dated yesterday, says that the steamer Maryland arrived there yesterday morning, having on board Col. Butler and eight hundred Massachusetts troups, en-route for Washington. The steamer was lying alongside of the U. S. ship Constitution, at the Naval Academy, and all the gates leading from the city to the yard were locked, and additional watchmen guarded the entrances. The Constitution would convey the troops to Washington.

The telegraph office at the Annapolis Junction had been taken possession of by the government, and the above dispatch was sent by pony express. Another steamer with troops was coming in the harbor, when the messenger left. The most intense excitement prevailed in Annapolis, and the people of the county were rising in arms. A great revulsion of sentiment had occurred within the last few days.

The Mails and Telegraph.

The Northern mails having been interrupted by the destruction of the bridges on the Philadelphia and Northern Central Railroads, and the Southern mail having been discontinued by order of the Government, we are without news from abroad, except such as we gather from private sources.

The telegraph wires are broken in many places, and communication North and South is cut off. The lines West are in good order as far as Wheeling, and the Western mail also punctually carried over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Zenos Barnum, Esq., has been requested by a number of citizens to have the lines repaired, and has agreed to do so, with the understanding that all communications, except purely business despatches, are to be inspected by the city authorities before being sent.

Proclamation by the President.

On Friday last, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation as follows:

An insurrection against the government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to the provision of the constitution which requires the duties to be uniform throughout the United States.

And further, a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States.

And whereas, an executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in the disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon, the President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations in such case provided.

For this purpose a competent force will be stationed so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, any vessel shall attempt to leave any of said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and cargo as may be deemed advisable.

A HISTORY OF THREE DAYS.

It is to Maryland, after all, not to South Carolina, nor to Florida—that belongs the glory of having fought the first battle in the new War of Independence. In Baltimore—not at Charleston nor at Pensacola—the first blood has been spilt on both sides—in the conflict compared with which the bombardment of Fort Sumter was but child's play—a conflict between the unarmed populace and the armed troops of the Government—the victory remaining with the people. On the 19th of April, 1861, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington—the first real battle of another Revolution took place. The events of the first three days will ever form a glorious chapter in the history of Maryland—and fresh as they are in the recollection of all, published as they have been in all the papers of the city, their rehearsal once more in the form of a narrative succinct, yet as complete as we are able to make it, will not, perhaps, be thought useless or inappropriate.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

About 11 o'clock on Friday morning, a large body of troops from the North, chiefly from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, numbering in all some 2,200 men, arrived at the Philadelphia Railroad Station in this city in 35 cars. They comprised 1,200 men from Lowell, Boston, and Acton, Massachusetts, under command of Col. Jones of that State, and 1,000 volunteers from Philadelphia, under General Small. The arrival of these men was anticipated, and in consequence a large crowd, numbering several thousands, had collected in the vicinity of the depot, who vociferously cheered for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

THEY ARE STOPPED BY THE PEOPLE.

About half-past eleven o'clock, a car drawn by horses was seen approaching from the bridge over Jones' Falls, and a general shout was sent up by the crowd in favor of Jefferson Davis and the South.—This car, together with eight others, was allowed to pass unmolested, except that the multitude groaned and hissed at them as they passed. As the tenth car arrived opposite Commerce street, the brake upon the car became disarranged by some means, and the car was consequently stopped, when a man standing upon the sidewalk threw a stone into one of the windows. This was a signal to all assembled, and in an instant the stones were flying thick and fast. The driver of the car, becoming frightened, attached his team to the opposite end and drove rapidly toward the Philadelphia depot, the car being stoned until it disappeared from view. After the lapse of a few moments spent in cheers and groans, the crowd proceeded to tear up the street for the purpose of blockading the track, to prevent the passage of any more of the cars. Picks and shovels were soon procured, and in a short time the entire street, for a distance of about fifty yards, was entirely torn up, the bridges over the gutters were taken up, and the paving stones thrown in large piles in the centre of the track.

About this time some one among the party discovered several large anchors lying upon the wharf near by, and a rush was immediately made to take possession of them. A number of negroes employed as sailors upon schooners hailing from the South, came ashore from their vessels and rendered every assistance in their power, hauling the immense anchors to the centre of the railroad track, with cheers for the "Souf," and "Massa Jeff Davis." By their assistance, some eight of the anchors were piled upon the track. A cart loaded with sand happened at the time to be passing, and it was also seized upon, and being backed up, the contents were spilled on the centre of the track.

THEY ATTEMPT TO MARCH THROUGH.

The troops at the depot finding that it was now impossible for the cars to proceed, resolved to foot it through to the Camden Station.

The order being given by the captains of the various companies of troops, six car loads of them proceeded to alight from the train. As they descended single file into the crowd, they were hustled quite violently, and were hooted at and hissed by all assembled, but finally succeeded in pushing their way, with the assistance of the police, to the footway alongside the depot, where they formed in double file, awaiting further orders.

At this instant a commotion was perceptible on President street, and a man appeared, accompanied by about one hundred others, bearing in his hands a pole having upon it the *Flag of the Southern Confederacy*. As it became visible, a loud shout of enthusiasm was sent up by the multitude, and for several moments the air was rent with cheer upon cheer for the Southern flag. A fellow, who grasping at the flag staff, tore it partially in half, was seized by the throat by the man who bore the flag, and would have been killed by the crowd upon the spot, had the police not saved him from their vengeance.

The shreds of the flag were immediately caught up by the crowd, and being tied up on the staff, was again saluted with cheers. The most bitter taunts were hurled at the troops by those surrounding the flag, many of whom declared that they should march behind it, which they were compelled to do.

The arrangements having been perfected for a march, the order was given, and the whole body made a movement towards President street, when those surrounding the Southern flag made a bold and determined stand, and refused to give an inch to allow them to pass. Finding it impossible to advance, they wheeled around and started in an opposite direction, when cries of "head them off" were re echoed through the vast assemblage, and a rush was made to the southern end of the depot. At this point they were completely surrounded, and for several minutes it was found to be impossible for them to move in any direction. Finally, however, the body of military were formed into platoons four abreast, when three or four of those in the rear were attacked and separated from their comrades. Here again the police, who were untiring in their efforts to preserve the peace, rushed in, and protecting the men, enabled them to regain their places in the ranks, when the body again made a move, and by their broad front, aided by the police, they forced a passage through the crowd.

As the body moved off, the Southern flag was borne to the head of the ranks, and saluted with cheers. Groans were given for the troops, and the flag was immediately surrounded by about 200 persons, who marched in front of the troops, protecting the flag and compelling the "gallant volunteers" of Massachusetts to march for a distance of two squares behind the *Confederate Banner*.

THE FIGHT.

About one hundred yards from the depot the first attack upon the troops was made by paving stones and other missiles, and one of the Massachusetts soldiers, by the name of Batch, was knocked down and his gun taken from him. The troops now commenced to run, under the pressure of the crowd, and several more of them were knocked down and their arms seized. One of the soldiers here placed himself under the protection of the police, and was taken to the station house.

Meantime the excitement grew apace, and at the corner of Pratt and Commerce streets an immense mob was assembled.

As the troops advanced towards them a tremendous shout of indignation arose and determined resistance was depicted upon every countenance. Almost every man provided himself with a huge paving stone, and as the troops advanced a shower of the stones was poured into them. This had the effect of checking the speed of the troops completely, and for a few moments the citizens were decidedly victorious.

Finding themselves hemmed in, however, the commanding officer ordered them to "fire," and the order was no sooner given than several of the men foremost in the ranks took deliberate aim, and at the first fire a young man named Francis X. Ward, a member of the City Guard Battalion, fell to the earth, pierced by a Minnie ball in the left side of the groin. The remainder of the troops fired in rapid succession upon the crowd in front, shooting several persons. When the young man Ward was shot, he was standing, with others of his acquaintance, upon the pavement, one of whom witnessed the proceeding, and marking the man who fired the shot, he drew his revolver, and taking deadly aim, fired. The soldier fell to the earth, and would have been torn to pieces had the police not interfered. Being carried into a store near by, he was surrounded by several citizens, and it soon became evident that he was dying. Whilst in the last throes of death, he exclaimed, "I have got what I deserve; I left a peaceful and happy home to come here and invade the land of my brother." These were the last audible words he uttered.

A resident of this city was forced by the rush of the crowd into close proximity to one of the soldiers, who raised his gun, and taking deliberate aim pulled the trigger. The cap exploded but the gun failed to go off. The citizen rushed forward, and seizing the musket, plunged the bayonet almost entirely through his body.

The soldier, who was an Irishman, fell to the ground, and was carried to the sidewalk, where he called those around him to bear witness "that he thanked his God, although he was dying himself, that his gun had not exploded, that he never desired this service, and was pressed into it under threats of death; that the people of Baltimore did right, and that the rest of the troops deserved his fate."

The troops now proceeded in a rapid run up Pratt street, but at the corner of Charles were again assaulted and one of their number, named Robbins, from Stonehaven, Mass., was shot in the neck and carried into the drug store of Mr. Hunt, where he received medical attention.

At the corner of Howard and Pratt streets, the flying troops fired a volley without any provocation, and killed the horse of a drayman.

Upon arriving at the station they hurried into the cars with the greatest speed and immediately opened an indiscriminate fire upon the people from the car windows.

THE TROOPS LEAVE THE CITY.

Thirteen cars were then drawn out, which were entirely occupied by troops, and being attached to a locomotive, about a quarter before one o'clock, moved out of the depot, amid the hisses and groans of the multitude. At every point within the city they were stoned, and this was kept up until they were a considerable distance beyond the city limits. The police force were present at the depot in strong numbers.

The train being on its way, the excited crowd made a rush toward the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but with what intention we are unable to say. Just at this juncture, Marshal Kane made his appearance, and was immediately called upon for a speech. He ascended the steps of the building of the Railroad Company, amid deafening cheers for "Marshal Kane," and the assurances of those present that they would do whatever he directed. He then exhorted them to obey the laws and wait till they heard the verdict of the true men of Baltimore. The assemblage then dispersed, the greater portion of them going towards Pratt street.

MURDER OF MR. ROBERT W. DAVIS.

After the cars containing the troops had left the Camden station, and as they were approaching the city limits, a group of five gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Robert W. Davis, of the firm of Paynter, Davis & Co., were standing by the roadside to witness the passage of the train. As the cars passed, these gentlemen, in reply to some menacing gestures of the soldiers, and in utter ignorance of what had taken place in the city, of the blood that had been spilt and of the consequent feeling that had been aroused, raised a hurrah for President Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and without other or further provocation, half a dozen muskets were thrust out of the windows of the cars,—a volley was fired—and Mr. Davis fell, pierced with a Minie bullet through the left shoulder, penetrating the lung and severing some of the larger vessels of the heart. Mr. Davis expired almost as soon as he fell—his only words being in reply to the question of a friend who stood beside him—"I am killed."

ACTION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

These events, as may be imagined, created a profound excitement, and all party divisions were buried in the determination to preserve inviolate the soil of Maryland. The Governor and the Mayor immediately issued a call upon the troops of the city, which was promptly responded to.

The Battalion of Maryland Guards, Colonel Brush, was out in full force. The Battalion of Baltimore City Guards, under Lt. Colonel Warner; three companies of Independent Greys; two companies of Law Greys; the Shields Guards; the Jackson Guards; the Wells and McComas Rifles, and the Eagle Artillery all promptly paraded.

The Governor and Mayor were fully agreed that the passage of more troops through Maryland should be stopped, and the following correspondence ensued:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

John W. Garrett, Esq.,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:
Sir: We advise that the troops now here be sent back to the borders of Maryland.
[Signed] THOMAS H. HICKS,
GEO. WM. BROWN.
By order of the Board of Police.
[Signed] CHAS. HOWARD, Prest.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
President's Office, Balto., April 19.

To His Excellency, Tho. H. Hicks, Governor; His Honor G. W. Brown, Mayor of Baltimore; Chas. Howard, Esq., President Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you advise that the troops now here be sent back to the "borders of Maryland." Most cordially approving this advice, I have instantly telegraphed the same to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and this company will act in accordance therewith.
Your obd't servant,
[Signed] J. W. GARRETT, President.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:
Sir: A collision between the citizens and the Northern troops has taken place in Baltimore, and the excitement is fearful. Send no troops through here. We will endeavor to prevent all blood-shed.
A public meeting of citizens has been called, and the troops of the State and the city have been called out to preserve the peace. They will be enough.
[Signed.] THO. H. HICKS,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

We are advised that Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., besides sending the foregoing by telegraph, sent a special engine, ahead of all trains, down to Washington, so that there might be no doubt of Mr. Lincoln's receiving it at the earliest moment.

The Baltimore Directors of the Northern Central Railroad, who constitute only a minority of the Board, held a meeting last evening and made a formal protest against the conveyance of any more troops from the North over the road. The Baltimore and Ohio Company sent an official communication to the Northern Central Company informing them that they would pass no more troops to Washington that should reach the city by that route.

A dispatch was received from Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia road, in response to the recommendation from here, saying that he would send no more troops over his road *at present*, and requesting the officers in this city to confer with proper parties on the subject.

The recruits from the North at the President street depot were compelled to return, it not being deemed safe for them to attempt a passage through the city.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the killed and wounded:

Robert W. Davis, (citizen,) killed; firm of Paynter, Davis & Co.
Philip S. Miles, (boy,) killed; residence 377 West Fayette street.
John McCann, (aged 18,) killed; residence No. 2 Bond street.
John McMahon, killed; residence South Bond street.
William R. Clark, (driver of No. 1 Truck, Fire Department,) killed.
James Carr, aged 25, residence Exeter street, near Hillen, killed.
Francis Maloney, aged 43, killed.
Sebastian Gill, residence Thames street, killed.
William Maloney, residence 47 Frederick street, killed.
William Reed, aged 18 years, killed, (from York county, Va.)
Michael Murphy, (drayman,) killed.
Patrick Griffith, (boy,) residence on Baltimore street, killed.
Andrew Robbins, (soldier,) killed; residence Stoneham, Mass.
Soldier, (name unknown,) killed.
Soldier, (name unknown,) killed.
Asa Meedham, (soldier) mortally wounded, taken to Lombard street Infirmary.
Soldier, (name unknown,) shot in the right leg, dangerously wounded, taken to the Protestant Infirmary.
—— Coney, (boy) residence No. 230 Exeter street, shot in the leg.
Boy—name unknown—residence near the drawbridge, Fell's Point; shot in the right foot.
Edward Coburn, soldier, from Dracutt, Massachusetts, dangerously wounded.
Soldier—name unknown—struck with a brick; dangerously wounded.
Michael Green, soldier, shot in the thigh; badly wounded.
H. W. Danforth, soldier, skull fractured; sent to Infirmary.
D. B. Tyler, soldier; dangerously injured.
James Meyers, residence Fayette street, mortally wounded.
William Patch, (soldier,) struck in the back with a brick, badly wounded.
Volunteer soldier, name unknown, skull fractured.

Making a total of *eleven* citizens and *three* soldiers killed, and *nine* soldiers and *three* citizens wounded. The following are the names of the physicians in attendance:—Drs. Norris, Taylor, Frick, Bradford, Fishblat, Murdock, Lipman, Busk, Dunbar, Davidson, Hintze, Doyle, Morgan and Evans.

In addition to the above list of killed, it is said that six of the military died after the departure of the train for Washington, and that 25 were found to be wounded on their arrival there.

TOWN MEETING.

At 4 P. M. a large mass meeting was held in Monument Square, when the following speeches were made:

Dr. Robinson was loudly called upon for a speech, and in responding said that he would to God his voice could reach the thousands now assembled in the square. But this was unnecessary. The blood which had this day been spilt in our streets had sealed the hearts of all Marylanders. We now stand as a unit. Not another Northern soldier shall pass over our soil to defend the Northern Government or the so-called Capital of the United States. He was happy to inform them that the authorities of Maryland had telegraphed North everywhere that no more troops could pass through Baltimore. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mayor Brown said he had come to tell the people something which he hoped would give satisfaction to all, and hoped nothing would be done to sully the good name of Baltimore—that they would show to the country that they can maintain peace and order in their midst. [Here were some indications of discontent.] He asked them to hear him for his cause. They knew as well as he did the events of the day. No man deplored them more than he did. In doing what he had done, he had thought of the people of Baltimore. He did not believe in the call of the President of the United States [cheers] and he would not have responded to the call, though he knew that we are a part of the United States. He was a citizen of Maryland, and he would protect her soil with his life. He would do so, as also would his fellow-citizens. That was where he stood.

Since the unhappy outbreak of the day he had conferred with Gov. Hicks, and they had telegraphed to Washington and to the North to send no more troops through Maryland, and they had received a response from the president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, stating that he had ordered Mr. Crawford to send the troops back, and he would allow no more to pass over the road without the consultation and advice of the authorities of Baltimore and of the Governor the State. The authorities had telegraphed to send no more troops to Baltimore. He looked to men of all parties, and invoked them to forget all differences and act as brothers. He had the satisfaction to inform the people that Gov. Hicks co-operated in the efforts to prohibit any more troops passing over the soil of Maryland. Gov. Hicks thought, as the people and the Mayor think, that it is folly and madness for one portion of this great nation to attempt to subjugate another portion. It can never be done.—[Cheers.] If the North cannot live with the South, let us part in peace, and each section work out its destiny under the overruling providence of God.

He had received information from Secretary Chase that he did not believe in the right of secession; no more did the speaker, but when the people were oppressed, he believed in the right of revolution.

Wm. P. Preston, Esq., was next called out and stated that he was here to-day to perform his duty as a citizen of Maryland, as for thirty years he had always been ready whenever called upon. He exhorted all present to do their duty to-day; act like men who knew their rights. The blood which had this day been shed on the soil of Maryland had united her sons, and they were now of one mind in regard to the aggressions of the North.

As soon as Mr. Preston withdrew, S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., came forward and spoke as follows:

I came here, my fellow-citizens, at the invitation of his Honor, the Mayor, to bear him company, and with no intention to open my lips. And surely there can be no need that any man should speak to you, for if the blood of your fellow-citizens, this day shed in your own streets, does not cry aloud to you, all other voices had as well be silent. It becomes me, however, to say, in response to your call, that so far as I understand the action of your public authorities, to-day, it has my whole sympathy and approbation. They have united themselves for the preservation of peace and order among our people, so that together and undivided, and with one heart and soul, we may maintain the honor of the city of Baltimore and the sanctity of the soil of Maryland. The Governor of the State has left to the Police Board of Baltimore the control of the whole civil and military power of this community, which the law authorizes them to exercise for its protection, and devoted as I am to the cause of the South against its invaders, I for one, have perfect confidence that they will use that power in accordance with their duties and our rights. I believe that the Mayor has acted manfully, and as became him, and I here give him my cordial adhesion. Let us all join, my fellow-citizens, in this feeling of reliance upon those whom we have entrusted with the administration of our laws. Let no riot, or dissension, or violence, or strife among ourselves, throw a stain upon the cause of freedom and self protection to which we are dedicated, or bring discredit upon our sympathy with our brethren of the South who are fighting for the defence of their homes and firesides. Let us stand by the officers of the law, and not until they are faithless to their trust, let us think of taking it into our own hands.

Fellow-citizens: We have been divided heretofore among many opinions. I trust that we are now separated no longer. Let us stand together hereafter under the old flag of Maryland, forgetting all parties and distinctions, and may the blood which has been spilt, this day, among us, be the seal of the covenant of our re-union in the holy cause of the South.

Hon. John E. Wethered was introduced to the meeting, and spoke of his earnest devotion to the South and to Maryland. He related a conversation which took place between Hon. Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, and Mr. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, while the Peace Conference was in session. Mr. B. asked Mr. C. if the North was not willing for all the Southern States to go, to which the latter replied, "Not all." Washington city was in Maryland, and there were all the archives of the government, and the North would not give that up, nor Maryland, for Baltimore was a large commercial and manufacturing city, with healthful climate, and like which it would take the South a half century to build up, and the North would not let that go. The speaker then asked the meeting if they were Yankees, to which there was a deafening "No;" if they were Southerners, followed by a responsive "Yea." He charged them to stand by their rights.

Mr. McLane said in substance that though from his heart he loathed the invaders who had polluted our soil to-day, yet he desired peace, or at least concert of action under the lead of the authorities of Maryland.

A Voice—"Oh, they're too slow."

Mr. McLane—Yes, but we mustn't be too fast.—(Laughter.) The speaker reminded his hearers that he stood pledged to resist the passage of troops through Baltimore, and when he had heard that blood was being shed in Pratt street, he had turned to the Mayor's office to offer his services to the authorities. Upon entering the Mayor's office he found Governor Hicks there.

A voice—"Why didn't you choke him?" [Laughter.]

Mr. McLane—Because he gave me reason to respect him. [Cheers for "Hicks."] He asked the Governor whether the people of Baltimore were to fight these invaders under his (the Governor's lead) or whether they were to act themselves, and the Governor said, in reply, that he stood ready to exert all proper means to resist this indignity to the State, and to prevent its recurrence. Hearing that, and believing Gov. Hicks really meant to place the State in an official attitude of honor to herself and her sister States of the South, he had told him that he stood ready under such circumstances to fight under him as a lieutenant. [Cheering. Cheers for "Gov. Hicks."

Mr. McLane stated that the Governor was now at the Mayor's office, and moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon him, and to request him to address the meeting.

The motion being adopted, the committee was appointed, and during their absence Mr. McLane continued his remarks. He contended that Maryland could offer no effectual resistance now, unorganized and unarmed.

Mr. Marshall—Oh, we'll fight 'em without arms. [Laughter.] They ran from our stones to-day.—[Laughter and vociferous cheering.]

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., was called for and spoke earnestly for a few moments, when Governor Hicks was seen approaching the Square arm-in-arm with Mayor Brown, and accompanied by about a score or more of well known citizens.

The Governor, upon making his appearance on the stand, was received with a round of hearty cheers, which were soon hushed, and the deepest interest manifested to catch all that his Excellency should say.

Mayor Brown introduced the Governor with a few prefatory remarks, saying that he had made known to Governor Hicks the tenor of the remarks he had addressed to the meeting, and that he had

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