The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1, 1861.

REFUSES TO BE APPEASED.

Since our city—through the timely action of the authorities—escaped the horrors of a hand-to-hand encounter in the streets with the troops of Lincoln, with which we were threatened on the 20th and 21st of April, *The American* has been inconsolable. Again this morning, under the caption of "Legislative Rebellion," it speaks of "the works of public improvement *wantonly* and "*unnecessarily* destroyed;" and protests vehemently against the passage by the Legislature of Mr. Wallis' resolutions "ratifying, approving of, "and making valid" the action of the authorities in sanctioning their destruction. "Practically, "they are an act of secession," it says, "without "the formalities of an ordinance, or any concert "of action by the people; in reality they are a "declaration of war against the Government, "which it may, if it so chooses, take up, and at "once proceed to extremities against us as a people "in revolt." They are an attempt, it adds, "to "give an *ex post facto* legalization to acts that "were clearly illegal and unconstitutional." Evidently *The American* is bent on revenge. It contemplates the indictment, conviction and execution, at some future day, of Mayor Brown, who ordered the bridges to be burnt, and of Colonels Kane and Trimble, who executed the order—for these acts "of open hostility against the Government."

BELL AND EVERETT.

Will the honest Bell and Everett men give the following facts a sober consideration? Said John Bell, in his speech at Nashville, on 24th April:—"The time for action and unity of action "in the South had arrived, and he was for standing by the South and defending the South, all "the South, against the unnecessary, aggressive, "cruel, unjust, and wanton war which is being "forced upon us.

* * * *

"He advocated a strong and effective military "league or union among all the slaveholding "States, for the successful prosecution of the war."

How, now, do those stand, who were John Bell's friends and eulogists, who wrote for him, and spoke for him, and voted for him? Will they not believe with him *now*, that the time for unity of action in the South has arrived? That the South must be defended against the "aggressive, cruel, "unjust and wanton war" which is being waged against us with such blood-gloating, by the North? John Bell is either right or he is wrong in the position he has assumed. We believe him to be right. How stand those who but so lately accepted him as their leader?

This is one side of the picture—now look at the other.

Edward Everett, is known as the eloquent eulogist of Washington—one of the wisest of whose warnings was to avoid sectional parties and sectional strife; and now, looking around us at events, we see the confirmation of his wisdom, and that of all evils this was most to be avoided as the rock upon which our Confederation was most certain to split. Yet in this crisis, where do we find Edward Everett? Lending his aid to the Federal Government, his voice and his money to equip a band of sectional mercenaries, to accomplish a sectional purpose at the bid and beck of sectional fanatics and a sectional press. Here has Edward Everett taken his stand. Not only encouraging the "aggressive war" upon us, but freely giving from his purse the means to carry into effect the brutal threats and ruffianly designs of the sectional administration which has now his support.

So much for Bell and Everett—and now let the Southern men who gave them their support, choose between them.

A FRIEND OF BALTIMORE.

The American of yesterday, in reciting what it terms "A Week's Experience," deliberately charges that "we have had the laws violated by "those who should have guarded their sanctity; "individual liberty abridged; trade destroyed; "arbitrary restrictions imposed; an authority un-"known to the laws exercised: and something "very like a Dictatorship created, before which "even the right of free speech and free thought "has been paralyzed." In a previous article entitled, "The Return of Reason," it charged the existence, in this community, of "a reign of terror "worthy rather of Austria, than of a free and "Christian people;" and said, "let us have *no* "*more* censors of the press or the telegraph; no "more obstruction to travel or business; no more "seizure of private or Government property; no "more hostilities against our flag and country." The burning of the bridges, by order of the authorities, is specifically denounced as "wanton," "unnecessary," "illegal," "unconstitutional," "an act of open hostility to the Government," "an act of lawless barbarity." The authorities are virtually charged with having committed treason, robbery and arson, and the people with rebellion and murder. Yet the journal which utters these atrocious falsehoods, feeds and fattens upon the patronage of this community.

THE AMERICAN JUSTIFIES LINCOLN.

In an article yesterday, entitled "The Decision," *The American* declares that the Government "has "in no instance or place taken any action but de-"fensive. President Buchanan, in his message last "December, said the Government could not do less "than this, and the officers of the Government un-"der President Lincoln have done no more than "they would have done under President Buchanan, "if similarly assailed —" *We have then*"—it says —*and can have no ground of resentment or com-"plaint against our Government, for the harshness, "the precipitancy, the haste and aggressive character "of its measures.*"

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

It is well known that the Northern Central Railway is the property of Secretary Cameron and his friends. Hence the adoption of this route in preference to the Philadelphia and Wilmington road, as a military road and the assumption by Government of the necessary expense of repairing the track, replacing the bridges, &c. Even on the brink of civil war, the men who surround Lincoln are thinking most of their own private interests and individual gain. Army contracts for supplies, &c., are now the uppermost thought in the minds of Republican politicians—the chief topic of conversation in Washington hotels and barrooms.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE TROOPS.

The American of yesterday, under the head of "A Week's Experience," says, "the military "have had their grand parade, and have responded "faithfully to the call of the authorities. We hope "they will now stack their arms and go to work "with a will for the public good. The 'safety of "Baltimore' demands the use of the jack-plane, the "saw and the chisel, rather than the bayonet and "the sabre."

Without one spark of patriotism, or apparently, —of manhood, in its own composition, *The American* is incapable of forming any other or higher idea of the spirit which animates our citizen soldiery, than is conveyed in the above intimation, that they have been actuated simply by a desire to have "a grand parade;" and now that the show is over, the boys had best put away their toys, take off their toggery, and go to work again like good little children.

The Advantage the South has in the War.

A writer in the New York *Times*, quoting the opinion of military men, says:

Against a Southern army, officered by the cream of the military genius and wisdom of the country, and in possession of every resource and devilry of war, the North, without suitable commanders, will suffer like the Russians at Sebastopol, or the Austrians at Austerlitz. They calculate that it might have been in the power of the Administration to govern decently after a years experience of peace, but that it takes a life to learn the art of modern warfare. They, on the contrary, have a leader who is a statesman and a great Captain, while no member of Mr. Lincoln's Administration possesses the smallest familiarity with military business, or has seen a broadside fired, or the explosion of a shell. They therefore reason that it will take the North a long time to learn a lesson which must cost thousands of lives and millions of money.

From the same source we learn that the celebrated Blakely rifled cannon, which did so much damage to Fort Sumter, is being reproduced in Southern foundries. This formidable weapon is thus described:

In size it is a long six-pounder, but delivers a conical ball of twelve pounds' weight, steel pointed and shod with lead. In weight it does not greatly exceed that of a twelve-pound howitzer.

What the Northern Papers Think of Governors Hicks and Letcher.

The New York *Herald* thus pitches into the Governors of Virginia and Maryland:

Not the smallest pretext is made, by the people of Maryland and Virginia, that those States are out of the confederacy. The cotton State secessionists, have gone through certain forms of a declaration of independence, and systematically revolted against the federal government; but such has not been the case in the border States. What language, then, is strong enough to characterize the treason of executive State officers, like Governors Letcher and Hicks, who have, hitherto, professed to be Union men, but who, at the very moment when their loyalty would have been of service to the country, unblushingly make common cause with the enemy. The declarations and acts of Governors Magoffin, of Kentucky, Ellis, of North Carolina, Jackson, of Missouri, and Harris, of Tennessee, have been as unpardonably rebellious and improper, as those of their colleagues in Virginia and Maryland; but the former have always been blatant, savage, fire-eating secessionists, without a particle of hypocritical respect for the laws, and nothing was to have been expected of them than that they would entitle their necks to halters, on the very first opportunity. Governor Hicks, on the contrary, has affected the utmost attachment to the Union; has given information to government by which it has profited; and has concealed his sympathies with the extreme South, under the mask of abhorrence of disunion. Mr. Letcher, who is from the western part of Virginia; has been the prominent antagonist of Governor Wise, was elected to office on account of his strong Union proclivities; yet he now turns out to have been secretly affiliated with Jefferson Davis and with the other conspirators who have aimed, for years, to overturn the constitution and the republic.

Defences of Southern Cities.

The cities of the South are hard at work to render themselves impregnable against attack. A letter from Savannah says:

Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of Savannah river, has received its full armament—one hundred and fifty guns—thirty of which are eight inch columbiads. Most of the guns are in batteries, except three for the barbette tier, which are now being placed on their carriages. The fort is in a most defensible condition, and is garrisoned by four hundred and fifty troops of the regular Confederate States army.

Fort Jackson, on the Savannah river, two miles from Savannah, on the interior line of fortifications of Savannah, is receiving its due attention towards rendering it impregnable. The work is under the command of Captain Reid, late of the marine corps of the receiving ship North Carolina. The fort is garrisoned by one hundred men of the regular Confederate States army.

An exterior line of fortifications is being erected to protect the mouth of the Savannah river on its sea approach on Tybee island. The construction of these works is entrusted to the superintendence of Major W. H. C. Whiting, of the corps of engineers, Confederate States Army, formerly of the United States Army. Major Whiting was one of the consulting engineers who assisted General Beauregard in arranging the fortifications at Charleston.

Virginia.

The following proclamation has been issued by Governor Letcher, announcing the conditional ratification of the Constitution of the Confederate States by the Virginia Convention, and a present "alliance offensive and defensive" with those States:

WHEREAS, the Convention of this Commonwealth has, on this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederated States of America;" and has agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederated States of America," which it is proper should be made known to the people of this Commonwealth and to the world: Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby publish and proclaim that the following are authentic copies of the Ordinance and Convention aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor, {L. S.} and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the Commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of hearts for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibility of this act, do, by this Ordinance, *adopt and ratify* the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that this Ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect, if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the Ordinance of Secession passed by this Convention, on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall reject the same.

A true copy: JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other slave States with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention and agreement with said States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy.

1st. Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederacy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if said Commonwealth were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy.

2d. The Commonwealth of Virginia will, after the consummation of the Union contemplated in this Convention, and her adoption of the Constitution for a permanent Government of the said Confederate States, and also shall become a member of said Confederacy under said permanent Constitution, if the same occur, turn over to the said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, &c., she may then be in possession of, acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

3d. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union, under the Provisional Government as above contemplated, shall be consummated, shall be met and provided for by said Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed to, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stephens, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the said Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm. Ballard Preston, Samuel McD. Moore, James P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce, and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwealth of Virginia—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid—in duplicate originals.

ALEX'R H. STEPHENS, [Seal.]
Commissioner for Confederate States.

John Tyler,	[Seal.]	
Wm. Ballard Preston,	[Seal.]	Commis-
S. McD. Moore,	[Seal.]	sioners
James P. Holcombe,	[Seal.]	for
James C. Bruce,	[Seal.]	Virginia.
Lewis E. Harvie.	[Seal.]	

Approved and ratified by the Convention of Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1861.

JOHN JANNEY, President.

JOHN L. EUBANK, Sec'y.

We find in the Richmond papers the following ordinance also, entitled

An Ordinance Establishing the Navy of Virginia.

Be it ordained, That the NAVY of Virginia shall consist of 2,000 seamen and marines, in such proportions as the Governor shall deem expedient, and of such officers as have availed themselves, or may hereafter avail themselves, of the invitation of this Commonwealth to worthy and efficient Virginians and residents of Virginia in the Navy of the United States, to retire therefrom and enter the service of this State. The rank of such officers shall not be reversed, and they shall have at least a rank equal to that held in the United States Navy.

2.—The organization of the Navy shall be prescribed by the Governor, and the pay, rations and allowances shall be the same with those of the United States Navy at this present time.

3. Virginians and residents of Virginia on the reserved list of the U. S. Navy who resigned to enter the service of the State, may be provided for by the Governor by allowing those the pay they received in the U. S. Navy, and requiring discharge.

4. The rules for the government of the U. S. Navy at this present time shall be revised by a Board of officers, ordered by the Governor, and made applicable to the Navy of Virginia, and shall then be promulgated as the rules of governing the said Navy.

5. The time of enlistment in the Navy shall be three years for seamen, and five for the marines, and boys not under thirteen may be enlisted with the consent of their parents or guardians. The proper regulations for enlistment shall be prescribed by the Governor.

6. A medical department shall be organized by the Governor, but no person shall be appointed thereto who has not been a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Navy of the United States, or been examined and approved by a Board of Surgeons designated for the purpose.

Resolved by this Convention, That the President of the Confederate States, and the Constitutional authorities of the Confederacy, be and they are hereby cordially and respectfully invited, whenever in their opinion the public interest or convenience may require it, to make the city of Richmond or some other place in this State, the seat of the Government of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That no appointment of officers of volunteers above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, shall be valid unless confirmed by the Convention, unless made during the recess of the Convention, and in such case the appointment, unless subsequently confirmed, shall be deemed vacated on the adjournment or recess of the Convention; and all such appointments heretofore made, shall be sent sent into the Convention for confirmation rejection.

From Virginia.

From the Richmond and Norfolk papers of yesterday, we learn the following intelligence:

Gen Harney had arrived in Richmond, and had interviews with Gov. Letcher and Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina. He had been discharged from all restraint, and it was reported would proceed to Washington to tender his resignation to the Government.

The Virginia papers say that all military movements are carefully kept secret. A number of spies had been arrested. The Richmond *Enquirer* says that upon examination, it has been discovered that Virginia is most bountifully supplied with arms—more so than any Northern State. From what we can gather of the forces at different points, it is believed, that at a moment's warning 10,000 men under Col. Jackson could be put in motion from Harper's Ferry, 20,000 from Richmond, under Gen. Lee, besides large forces under General Gwynn at Norfolk, Gen. Cooke at Alexandria and Ruggles at Fredericksburg.

The Alexandria *Gazette* states that the Federal troops occupy the north end of the Long Bridge, and the Virginia troops the southern extremity. It also reports that the United States Government had determined to seize all the fish caught at the lower landings of the Potomac, in case of difficulty in obtaining supplies of food.

In Washington, the same journal learns that the most abominable and crushing military despotism exists. D. Ratcliffe, a well known criminal lawyer, of large practice, had been compelled to flee on account of his political opinions.

Gen. Scott was said to be very infirm.

A number of employees at the Navy Yard had been arrested for filling bombs with saw-dust.

The utmost activity prevails at the Tredegar works, with a large increase of employees. We learn that they are turning out three of the large size columbiads, and six smaller pieces per week. Already a force of four full companies, composed of the proprietors and employees, have been formed and properly officered, amongst themselves. Other foundaries are actively engaged in casting shot and shell.

New England at Home.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, says that it is reported that a privateer has been seen off New Bedford, and that city is in a state of great excitement. Earth works are being constructed, and Gov. Clifford has come to Boston to procure a battery of rifled cannon.

We learn from Mr. Whiting, messenger for Hatch, Gray & Co.'s express, that it was reported in New Bedford yesterday, that two or three steamers, supposed to be privateers, had been seen off the mouth of the bay.

Guns were at once mounted on the old brick fort at Fairhaven, and three guns were taken down to Clark's Point, where a second battery is being built to-day, on the site of a fort proposed to be built by the General Government.

The Feeling in Nashville.

Accounts from Tennessee of a highly encouraging character continue to pour in. The following is an extract of a letter from Nashville, dated April 20:

Nearly all the preachers in the city have volunteered. Dr. Summers, Dr. McIntyre, Dr. Houston, and Rev. Mr. Reed, have all joined volunteer companies. Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson is a member of a cavalry company in the city. Our ladies, too—God bless them!—are heart and soul in the the cause. They held a large meeting yesterday, and organized themselves into an association, for the purpose of making clothes for the volunteers. A public reception will be given to Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, this evening. He will arrive on the nine o'clock train from Louisville. In conclusion, I would say to you, that Tennessee is now fully aroused; she has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, and we are all enlisted for the war in the cause of the South.

The Sort of Men who are sent to Fight Us.

The New York *Herald*, of yesterday, gives the following account of the embarrassments of "Billy Wilson," who proposed to take Baltimore with two thousand men:

An action of rather a curious nature has been commenced against Sheriff Kelly, and which, under the present circumstances, may be deemed unpatriotic. It appears that Colonel Wm. Wilson, familiarly known as Billy Wilson, of the Zouaves, had been for some time "on the limits," and that on recently returning from business on Staten Island he was informed that an action had been commenced by Cornelius P. Schermerhorn against the Sheriff, for permitting him to leave the limits. The defence is that Mr. Wilson was called into active service by the United States government to defend the Federal flag.

Restrictions Removed.

The city authorities, at the request of many merchants, have removed the restrictions imposed on the exportation of flour and provisions.

Brutality of Federal Soldiers in Washington.

Cornelius Boyd, a resident of Washington, was attacked in his domicile, on Sunday morning, by a squad of Federal troops, and ruthlessly slain. The cause of the attack was a report that Boyd was a secessionist. The cowardly assassins, members of company C, Union regiment, were arrested and handed over to the civil authorities. It is hardly likely that justice will be meted out to them.

A Challenge that will not be Accepted.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following letter, which it states it received through the post-office, post-marked Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1861.

To the Editors of the Boston Traveller:

GENTLEMEN—On behalf of the South Carolina Volunteers, I am deputed to request Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, through you, that the military contingent of your State be sent to South Carolina. In making this request, I assure you I but express the wish of every man, woman and child in the State. We number about 10,000 men, well armed and accoutred, and anxious for a fight, and cordially invite *any number* from your section to give us a meeting. Do not, however, send them in the fleet that appeared off Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, for fear their timidity will interfere with their landing.

Send all Massachusetts men—none from Pennsylvania, for the regiment of that State *funked* at Cerro Gordo; nor from New York, for at Churubusco, (although they claimed and received the right from the Palmetto Regiment,) for at the first fire the gallant New Yorkers fell back and hid behind a barn; nor from Indiana—for at Palo Alto, the *nimble* regiment from that State fled in inglorious confusion. Send your Sumners, your Wilsons, your Burlingames, and a host of similar notables, and we pledge our honors, our lives, and all that we hold sacred, that none others but the Palmetto boys shall interfere with them. We want them exclusively for our own use.

This request is made in good faith, and on signifying your acceptance of our offer, every arrangement will be made to give you a safe passport to our shores.

On Behalf of the S. C. Volunteers.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION BY THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—Accompanying the ordinance of secession of Virginia, which has just been published, is a schedule authorizing a poll to be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, to ascertain the sense of the voters there assembled upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the ordinance by the people. It is also provided that the election for members of Congress for Virginia to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, be suspended until otherwise ordained by the Convention.

THE BOARD OF POLICE have removed all the RESTRICTIONS imposed by them on the exportation of Flour, Bread-stuffs, or any articles whatever. The restrictions were imposed solely on the ground that the safety of the people in Baltimore and their protection from scarcity of food required them.

In consequence of representations and statements made to the Board by a large number of merchants, members of the Flour and Corn Exchange, and by many merchants and other citizens, that the Exchange, and by many merchants and other citizens, that the Exchange, the restrictions is unnecessary, the Board have consented, with pleasure, to removing them. C. HOWARD, President.

ap 11

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

ADMISSION ..... 25 AND 15 CENTS

"OPEN SESAME."
THIS EVENING
To commence with the delightful Comedy, entitled
MOMENTOUS QUESTION.
Rachel ..... Miss Alice Gray
Robert ..... Mr. Langdon
And the Brilliant Fairy Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE FORTY THIEVES.
With new scenery, music, costumes, mechanism, &c.
FULL OF SENTIMENT, FUN AND MUSIC.
PRODUCED AT A GREAT EXPENSE AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION.
NEW ADDITION TO THE COMPANY.
MANY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
WILL APPEAR AS AUXILIARIES.
"SHUT SESAME."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR DISCOUNT ON TAXES.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1861.—By a resolution of the Mayor and City Council passed yesterday, Tax Payers are notified that on all taxes paid before the TENTH OF MAY, a discount of 5 per cent. on real property and 8 per cent. on personal property will be allowed.
my1 M10 JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Connecting with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Havre de Grace.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1st, the STEAMER LANCASTER, Capt. TOMLINSON, will leave the LOWER END OF WEST FALLS AVENUE DAILY (Sundays excepted) for HAVRE DE GRACE at 6:15 A. M.
By taking the line Passengers will connect with the train that leaves Perryville at 11:20 A. M.
Returning, will leave Havre de Grace at 3 o'clock P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the Philadelphia train.
apr30 tf JOS. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

F. E. CLAIBORNE T. C. S. FERGUSON.
CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ap 24 3m BALTIMORE, MD.

CHAS. SPILKER. CHR. ROGGE.
CHARLES SPILKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
ap 22 No. 10 HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE.

C. H. MYERS. A. J. MYERS.
CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES; RUM; GIN; PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY
LISBON, CLARET & WHITE WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,
SCOTCH ALE, LONDON STOUT, CIGARS, &c.,
CORNER SOUTH AND EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE.
ap 24 tf

JNO. A HAMBLETON. T. B. HAMBLETON, JR. T. B. HODGKISS.
HAMBLETON, BROTHERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
99 BALTIMORE STREET,
ap 22 tf BALTIMORE.

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

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.
JAMES HAZLITT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKIES,
WINES &c.
Nos. 39 and 41 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.
J. H. & Co. are the only importers of [illegible] in Baltimore of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies.
ap 22 d3m

F. C. MARTIN A. N. BELT
MARTIN, BELT & CO.,
DISTILLERS
PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT WHISKIES,
128 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Refer to [illegible] & Co.
ap 22 3m

F. W. RODEWALD. A. W. SINDALL.
RODEWALD & SINDALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP,
STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB. SODA
AND GROCERS' TRADE GENERALLY.
ap 22 3m 60 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

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

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ap 22 d3m 52 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE

HUGH SISSON,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
CORNER NORTH AND MONUMENT STS., BALTIMORE
MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, TILES for floors, GARDEN STATUARY, &c.
Building and Dressing MARBLE introduced the trade at low rates.
ap 22 tf

LEONARD PASSANO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GERMAN, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
52 *CENTRE MARKET SPACE,*
ap 22 3m BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

P. MALCOM & CO.,
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO
WAREHOUSES, WOOD STREET, ROWLY'S WHARF,
ap 22 d3m OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE, BALTIMORE.

JOHN T. WATKINS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
No. 47 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,
Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.
ap 22 d3m

SECOND EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

Men of Baltimore—the policy of your enemies—of those who, while living in your midst, and enjoying your protection, are plotting your destruction—is perfectly apparent. It is by insult, by contumely, by every expedient that human malice and ingenuity can suggest—to goad you and betray you into some act of violence, some demonstration of "open hostility against the Govern-"ment." Be not betrayed. It is the pretext which your enemies are waiting for, in order to fill your city with troops, to subvert your government, and to establish among you the terrors of martial law, and of a bloody and brutal military despotism. It is for this purpose that your feelings are outraged by the exhibition, in your midst, of the Federal flag, which you once loved and honored, but which has now become in your eyes a symbol of oppression and degradation. It is for this end, that money has been lavishly distributed among the lowest and most degraded of your population, who are incited to resistance of the laws and of the constituted authorities of the city.

Men of Baltimore—give not your enemies the pretext and occasion for which they seek. Be patient, for the day of deliverance is not far distant. Learn to suffer, and learn to wait. Second earnestly the efforts of the authorities to preserve the public peace. Imitate the example of your brethren at the South, who have done nothing rashly, nothing unadvisedly, but all things, wisely, temperately and in order.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICK, May 1.

The Speaker presented a petition from sundry citizens of Washington county not to pass an ordinance of secession, or to take any action that will lead to it, and stating their belief that no State has a Constitutional right to secede, etc., and declaring their intentions never to submit to secession peaceably and to resist it the last. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A communication from a States Rights Convention in Harrison county, Va., affirming the right of secession, was received and similarly referred.

Important from the South.

Message of President Davis to the Southern Congress.

We find in the Richmond papers of yesterday a synopsis of the message of President Davis to the Southern Congress, which body met at Montgomery on the 29th:

President Davis announces the ratification by the Confederate States of the Constitution, and says, that the convocation of the Congress has been rendered necessary by the declaration of war contained in Lincoln's proclamation. Referring to the treatment of the Southern Commissioners at Washington, he remarks that the history of the crooked paths of diplomacy furnishes no parallel to the lack of courtesy, candor and directness displayed by the the U. S. Government. He compliments the Carolinians upon the skill and energy shown in the reduction of Fort Sumter, and further states that Commissioners have been sent to the Governments of England, France, Russia and Belgium, to obtain from them recognition of the independance of the Southern Confederacy. He officially communicates the ordinance by which Virginia has been united to the Southern Confederacy and congratulates the Congress upon that event. He represents the executive departments as in successful operation, and states that the Postmaster-General will shortly be prepared to put a well matured postal system into effective action.

The President next refers to the patriotic devotion of the people in the cause of independence, and applauds the liberality of the railroad companies in offering to transport the mails and troops upon the most moderate terms. A people thus united and zealous, he remarks, cannot fail of ultimate success. He protests that the South seeks no conquests, no aggrandisement, but simply to be let alone. Whenever the North is willing to abandon its idea of subjugation, the South will be ready to lay down the sword and negotiate treaties of amity and commerce.

No recommendations with regard to military affairs are contained in the message. It is supposed that these will be communicated to the Congress in secret session.

From the South.

Charleston papers of Monday last reached us this morning by the Bay Line. Two more Carolina regiments were about to proceed to Virginia, and about two thousand Georgia troops had gone forward.

A despatch from Augusta states that the transport *Baltic* had carried off twenty-two negroes from Key West.

The Governor of South Carolina having been requested by some ladies of Charleston to appoint a day of thanksgiving for the bloodless victory at Fort Sumpter, declined on the ground that peril still threatened their sister States of Maryland and Virginia.

From Texas we have information that General Houston has taken bold ground against the United States Government.

Blockade of Virginia.

Notice to the Norfolk Steamers.

The steamer *Georgeanna* last night, when coming out of Norfolk, was stopped by the United States Flag Ship *Cumberland*, off Fortress Monroe and served with the following official notice from Commodore Pendergrast:

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP CUMBERLAND,
OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Virginia,
April 30, 1861.

To all Whom it May Concern:

I hereby call attention to the Proclamation of his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, under date of April 27th, 1861, for an efficient blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and warn all persons interested, that I have a sufficient naval force here for the purpose of carrying out that Proclamation:

All vessels passing the capes of Virginia, coming from a distance and ignorant of the Proclamation, will be warned off, and those passing Fortress Monroe will be required to anchor under the guns of the fort and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGAST, Flag Officer,
Commanding Home Squadron.

We learn from Col. M. N. Falls, the President of the line, that he yesterday telegraphed to Washington relative to the effect of the Blockade upon the vessels of the Bay Line, and that he received a reply from Postmaster-General Blair, that it was not designed to interfere with the movements of their boats, unless they transported articles contraband of war. He replied that they were engaged only in the carrying of mails, passengers, provisions and dry goods, and to this Postmaster-General Blair replied that there was no probability that, under these circumstances, their operations would be in the least interfered with. The boats have been regularly stopping at Old Point on their way up and down.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, April 29.—The New Mexican mail arrived here on Sunday morning, twelve days out from Sante Fe. The outgoing mail of the 12th, with the Hon. Mr. Otero and family, was met at Bent's Fork, and would arrive at Santa Fe in eleven days. Eighteen hundred people had left Sante Fe for the San Juan mine. The reports from the mines are very flattering. No Indians were seen on the rote. Col. Crittenden had gone south with his command after the Apaches. Lieut. Thomas, U. S. A., John Weber and C. B. Clark, came through as passengers.

FOR ROTTERDAM—The new A 1 Bremen bark ST. BERNHARD, Capt. C. D. Deeken, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
BROTHERS BONINGER,
ap 23 No. 20 South Charles street, up stairs.

THE SOUTH

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EVERY AFTERNOON AT

FIVE O'CLOCK,

AT 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY ST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IT WILL CONTAIN ALL THE LATEST NEWS

UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION

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