The South.

Maryland to be Subjugated.

The New York *Times* of Saturday publishes the following letter received, it says, from one of the largest landowners in the State:

MARYLAND, Sunday, April 15, 1861.

"I wish it could be distinctly given out that there is a *settled determination* that in *no event* shall secession be permitted to cross the Potomac river; that the honor and dignity of the nation require that it should never relinquish its present seat of Government; and that whatever Virginia may do, (and I believe she will secede,) Maryland shall always *nolens volens*, be kept under the authority of the Government at Washington. A timely and distinct announcement of such a determination, as a thing *settled*, on the part of those who are supposed to understand and represent the views of the Administration, will, I am pretty sure, do much to prevent trouble in that quarter in future. The Secessionists are working in the dark with us; but they are making Herculean efforts to take Maryland with Virginia out of the Union. A distinct understanding that the Administration regards it as indispensible in a *military point of view* that there shall be no secession north of the river on which the Federal city stands, will do more to head off the conspirators amongst us than anything else. Such an idea impressed upon the popular mind in Maryland would help out public virtue mightily.

Certainly, if the Administration do intend to keep (and I shall consider them crazy if they do not) the city of Washington, they cannot *permit* any enemy to be stationed *in the rear* of that position. Maryland will be indispensable (especially if Virginia secedes) as a *military base*, for operations against all foes south of the Potomac. The sooner that thing can be *distinctly understood*, the the less trouble we shall have on the subject, and the better it will be for all parties. Maryland will also be indispensable as a general rendezvous, or *point d'appui* for the army of the Republic. If some 75,000 or 50,000 troops were at this moment "waiting orders" at Washington, Annapolis, Baltimore and Wilmington, the fact would, I think, help greatly the "easy virtue" of a few grumbling politicians amongst us. *Not that I doubt in the least the fidelity to the Union, at present, of a large majority in these cities;* but if Virginia does secede, they are destined to have trouble with a few secession conspirators amongst them, unless some such demonstration shall take place to show the futility of their designs. But if it is distinctly understood that even if they succeed in inspiring the people of their State with a wish to go out of the Union, there are *military reasons* why she cannot be permitted to do so, (reasons which apply *especially* to her,) then it will save much trouble."

Spirit of the Northern Press.

From the New York Herald of Sturday.

The evacuation and burning of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, to prevent its falling into the hands of the secessionists, and the restoration of the reign of ruffianism in Baltimore, are among the startling events of the last twenty-four hours of our Southern rebellion.

In resisting the passage through Baltimore yesterday of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers, *en route* for the defence of Washington, the secession mob of that unfortunate city received some warning from the Massachusetts men which it would be well for all concerned to remember. The respectable and responsible citizens of Baltimore appear to have realized the dangerous character of this last exhibition of ruffianism in their midst and from the subsequent efforts among them, in behalf of law and order, it is to be hoped that no further impediments will be made to the passage of Northern troops through their streets in response to the calls of our general government. We say that this is to be hoped; for we admonish the good people of Baltimore, in a spirit of fraternal solicitude, that another ruffianly or revolutionary demonstration or two in said city, like that of yesterday, may possibly result in the reduction of the city to the condition of Fort Sumter.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through the State to our national capital; that, under the flag of the United States, we shall maintain that capital, and the right of way to it, by land and by water; and that Maryland will thus be retained in the Union, though her people to a man may join this Southern rebellion. The true position of Maryland is to stand by our federal government; it is, indeed, her only position of safety. But let her join the revolutionists, and her substance will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave population will disappear in a single campaign:

From the New York Times of Saturday.

The secession of Virginia has cleared the skies. A treacherous enemy has deserted our ranks, who, while she remained, was incessant in her efforts to encourage the rebellion, to shield its outrages, and to arm the traitors, with an assurance that she would join them at the right moment in overthrowing a Government which she has been embarrassing to the utmost of her power by a feigned loyalty. She has now elected to make her soil the battle field. She could not have done us a better service.

If secession was incomplete without Virginia, we can crush it in its great leader, who brings it directly within reach of our blows. In dictating terms to Virginia, we can do it to the whole Union. *We can dictate these at Richmond in sixty days, if we will.* We can now make the war a short one. It should be ended in one campaign. A column of 25,000 men should, at the earliest moment possible, march from Washington on Richmond. Another, equally strong, should proceed from James River to Fort Monroe. Resistance to two well-appointed armies would be impossible. Once at Richmond, we should hold 500,000 slaves, rated in Virginia to be worth $400,000,000, as hostages for the good conduct of the enemy.—Should we be forced to extreme measures, all the other States would take warning by the example made of their great leader. If Mr. Lincoln does not now strike an effectual blow, upon him will rest the responsibility of a prolonged and cruel war.

In Virginia, as the head and front of secession, we have a position the most vulnerable to attack. We hold complete control of all her outlets to the seas. With Maryland remaining loyal, we command her on every side but one. From Fort Monroe expeditions can penetrate by water far into her interior. Washington will soon be an immense fortified camp. Expeditions can penetrate the State from Pennsylvania, at numerous points on the North, and on the West from the Ohio, should not that section prove loyal, as we firmly believe and hope it will. Threatened on every side, she can concentrate no large bodies of troops, if she had them. If she had such, she could not keep them in the field, for want of means. She has no money in her treasury. She cannot borrow a dollar, nor can she raise any considerable sums by taxation.

At the very moment we are striking a blow at Virginia, we should fit out a large naval and military force to operate against the Cotton States. Both Charleston and Savannah might be threatened and captured by a force landed at Port Royal, a deep estuary about equi-distant from these two cities. The capture of the City of Mobile, which is almost entirely unprotected, would be an easy matter. New Orleans might be threatened or assailed at the same time. Such an expedition would keep President Davis and all the forces he could raise at home, and constantly on the look-out for his winged enemy, which, beyond reach of attack, could select its own time and place to deal a decisive blow. Such a force would compel Virginia to fight out her own battles single-handed, and with probably half of her people loyal, against the overwhelming force of the United States.

In this contest two issues of the deepest moment are involved; the supremacy of the laws, and the moral and political superiority of the North.—We cannot admit the right of secession, because we cannot admit a proposition that involves our own destruction. If the will of a particular community, or individual, is paramount, then we accept anarchy as our necessary condition. We will never admit such a proposition. We will fight to the last man and the last musket fire. *Neither will we admit Slavery to be equally desirable as freedom.* We will live up to our compact, and protect it as property in every loyal State, as we have done without complaint for seventy years. *But when Slavery assumes a hostile attitude and is fighting to put a chain round our necks, we will put forth all our power to confine it within its present area, and if no other resort is left us, we will proclaim freedom in its place.* Mr. Davis has taken the initiative, and invites pirates and privateers to prey upon our private property. We will show him that we can retaliate with thousand-fold force, *and remove from our system an element which has brought upon us our present misfortunes, which has always been a source of discord, and which must always continue to be so while it exists.*

From the South.

The Norfolk steamer arrived as usual this morning, bringing Norfolk and Portsmouth papers of Tuesday. Three Companies of Georgia troops arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, and were quartered at the Naval Hospital. They reported more troops to be on their way. The Richmond Grays, numbering 100 men, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday night. They were armed with Minie rifles, and had with them 14 pieces of rifled cannon.

The Portsmouth volunteers were on guard at the Navy Yard.

It is stated that the property destroyed, cost the Government from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The hull of the old frigate *United States*, in which Decatur captured the *Macedonian*, has been towed down and sunk a mile below Fort Norfolk.

It is not now possible for U. S. vessels to approach Norfolk or Portsmouth. A small steamer is running between Fort Monroe and the Rip Raps, and it is supposed batteries are being erected at the latter place.

Gov. Letcher had issued a Proclamation forbidding the export of provisions to Northern cities.

Publicity has been given to an ordinance passed by the Convention on the 20th inst., authorizing the calling out of troops and inviting officers in the U. S. service from Virginia to enter the service of the State, to hold the same rank as in the U. S. army.

Commander John Rogers, U. S. N., and Capt. Wright, U. S. A., had been made prisoners of war.

The U. S. ship *Cumberland* was off Hampton, with the guns bearing on that town.

Capt. Jabez Rich, late of the U. S. Marine Corps, had tendered his services to Gov. Letcher.

We are reliably informed, that 650 Georgia troops arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. These, with the Virginia troops, make 4,000 men now concentrated at Portsmouth. Gov. Letcher has appointed Gen. Walter Gwynn, late in the U. S. service, to the command at this point.

From the North.

From the New York Times of Monday.

The grand military ovation which attended the departure of the Seventh Regiment on Friday was repeated yesterday with greatly added enthusiasm, on the occasion of the sailing of the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments, New York State militia, and the Massachusetts and Rhode Island troops. Early in the morning the people were astir, and from 8 to 12 o'clock continued to pour in a continuous stream towards Broadway.

By 10 o'clock every available spot where a human being could stand was occupied throughout its entire length, and from near Canal street to Grace Church, not only the sidewalks but the whole of the street was densely thronged. Every window, door, stoop, balcony and house-top were alive with human beings of every age, sex and condition, awaiting the march of the Regiments, which it was known would depart during the day for the seat of Government, or other destination where their services might be required.

It was some time after the bells had summoned the worshippers to their respective churches before the troops made their appearance in Broadway, the Sixth Regiment, containing, besides a full regiment, a large number of volunteers leading the way. They were preceded by a corps of engineers dressed as Zouaves, and Manahan's Band.—As they marched along no language can do justice to the enthusiasm with which the assembled multitude greeted them.

The Twelfth Regiment soon followed through the same route, Col. Butterfield heading his command on a beautiful black charger, when the same exciting scenes were repeated and continued with increased enthusiasm until the troops reached the foot of Canal street. All along the route the crowd had fairly blocked up the passage, with the exception of the middle of the street, and the owners of eligible windows made a handsome speculation by hiring them out as places from which good views of the troops could be obtained.

The steamer Baltic had steam up at an early hour, and was in readiness to start by noon. The Sixth Regiment, arriving first at the pier, went on board, the multitude upon the dock, the adjoining pier, and on board of vessels in the neighborhood, greeting them with repeated cheers.

When Col. Rutherford arrived, it turned out that the Baltic had been chartered to convey the Twelfth Regiment instead of the Sixth.

After some delay the matter was arranged by sending the Sixth on board of the Columbia, at Pier No. 4, and the Twelfth taking possession of the Baltic, according to the original understanding.

The Baltic left her pier at 5 o'clock P. M., and as she passed down the North River she was saluted with a general outburst of steam-whistles, the ringing of bells, and the applauding shouts of the multitudes who lined the pier heads. The Twelfth Regiment consisted of Ten companies of about one hundred each, say 1,000.

The recruits were very good looking men, strong active, and determined in appearance. The haste in which they have been organized precluded the possibility of drilling. Judging from their appearance, however, they will soon be rendered effective troops. The Bible Society presented each man with a Bible.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburg, went on board the steamer E. R. Cuyler, and at 3 1-2 o'clock she steamed out into the North river and anchored off Pier No. 11. Thousands followed the Regiment to their place of embarkation, and there were many hurried farewells and moistened eyes in the crowd as they took leave. The crowd lined the heads of all the adjacent wharves, and climbed into the rigging of vessels, and on to houses and other elevations, to obtain a better view of the scene.

The Empire State, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River line, arrived at an early hour and anchored opposite Warren street. She had on board half of the Rhode Island Regiment, with Gov Sprague and suite, constituting about 700 men. This Regiment has been evidently made up from the very best men the State can turn out, and embraces all ranks and conditions of society. The large proportion are mechanics and tradesmen, whose sturdy well-knit frames give assurance that they are well able to endure the fatigues of the campaign. Among them are some of the wealthiest men in the State, some who are in the ranks are said to be worth half a million of dollars, and others being possessed of princely fortunes. Five thousand men offered their services in Rhode Island, from whom the present regiment has been made up. Gov. Sprague purchased ninety-six horses for the regiment, seventeen of which arrived yesterday.

During the forenoon interesting religious services were held on board of the Empire State by the Chaplain, Gov. Sprague and suite attending. They were afterwards transferred to the steamer Coatzacoalcos, and just previous to their departure, the band, which took its station upon the saloon deck aft, played a number of airs, patriotic, lively and grave, which greatly delighted the thousands who assembled to see them off. Cheers were given for Gov. Sprague, for the Rhode Island Regiment, &c. Six hundred more will follow on Wednesday.

The Coatzacoalcos left the dock about 6 o'clock, amid the firing of cannon, and every possible demonstration of enthusiasm.

The Worcester Third Battalion of Rifles, Major Chas. Devens in command, arrived yesterday morning, and were quartered at the Seventh Regiment Armory during the day. They numbered 268 men, including 16 officers. In the evening, they formed and marched on board of the steamer Ariel, at pier No. 3 North River, which had been lying with steam up ready to start all day. This body of troops are most efficient looking men.

The following steamers left yesterday: Baltic, with Twelfth Regiment; R. B. Cuyler, with Seventy-first Regiment; Columbia, with Sixth Regiment, (all convoyed by the United States steamer Harriet Lane;) Coatzacoalcos, with Rhode Island Regiment. The steamers Vanderbilt, Ariel, Marion and James Adger, are also coaled, and ready to start at an hour's notice.

Among the Massachusetts troops are five Englishmen, volunteers, who were through the Crimean war, and who distinguished themselves at the battle of Inkermann.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment, which leaves for Washington to-morrow, has already received volunteers and recruits, raising it to nearly 1,800 strong. It is rumored that Thomas Francis Meagher and County Clerk John Clancy mean to join it whenever there is serious danger of collision. The restoration of Col. Corcoran to command has given universal satisfaction—Thurlow Weed and Col. Bowen received the thanks of the Regiment.

The Northern papers contain the most exaggerated and erroneous accounts of matters in Maryland. Baltimore was reported as having been shelled from Fort McHenry, and Cockeysville Heights (?) were said to be occupied on Sunday by 10,000 Pennsylvanians, who were about to take summary vengeance upon our city.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* proposes the establishment of an army in Carlisle, Pa. It says:

On the southern frontier of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a population faithful to the Union, and within easy distance of the seat of Government, should be gathered a powerful army, to be drilled and kept under discipline, and ready to proceed at a moment's notice to any point where it may be needed. Between its camp and the seat of Government the freest possible communication should be kept open by railway and telegraph, and the slightest attempt to obstruct it should cost the lives of the offenders. It was not many weeks ago that it was understood to be the desire of Geneal Scott to form an encampment at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, for this very purpose. The plan was a wise one, and we do not see why measures are not taken to carry it into effect.

We hear that the rebels against the American Government are concentrating their forces at Harper's Ferry. Seven thousand men, it is said, are already collected there, and five thousand more are collected. This is to be the centre of their military operations, a point from which they might have struck at Washington, if that city had remained unprotected, and from which, close as it is on the borders of the free States, they doubtless hope to carry the war into Pennsylvania.

Here is a new danger to be guarded against. We must keep the war the other side of the Potomac, among those who began it; it is their bantling, and it is they who must pay the charge of nursing it. It is out of the natural order of things for the South to invade the North, the course of war and conquest is always in the other direction; and if this rule should now be violated we must have a force at hand ready to hew its violators to pieces.

On Monday evening, the Board of Aldermen of New York, voted one million of dollars for volunteers. Hon. D. E. Sickles was raising a regiment one thousand strong under sanction of the Governor. At a meeting of the New York Bar, in the afternoon, the announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers. The Bar raised twenty-five thousand dollars on the spot. It is reported that the Governor had determined to appoint George Law, Major General, with Col. May as Adjutant General.

On Monday afternoon, the 5th Regiment arrived in Philadelphia from Harrisburg., numbering 783 men. They were to proceed by Ericsson steamers to Washington. The Girard House in Philadelphia has been turned into a clothing shop for the troops. Thousands of women were engaged sewing for the troops. The Philadelphia Bar had subscribed $5,000 to support the families of volunteers. Fort Mifflin in the Delaware had not been reinforced.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, of last Monday afternoon is jubilant over the announcement that Baltimore had been shelled by Fort McHenry. All the Northern papers cry out for blood and havoc, but begin already to apprehend that their own security is not assured. The 25th N. Y. Regiment arrived at Albany on Monday, and left in the afternoon for New York. The *Journal* says that 81 companies had reported themselves at the Adjutants Office as ready for service up to Monday at 12 M. Pursuant to orders from Washington, Gov. Morgan had made a demand upon the Springfield Armory for 25,000 muskets, and had received 13,000.

Rumored Fighting at Pensacola and Great Slaughter.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday gives currency to the subjoined rumor:

On Saturday, a gentleman direct from Memphis, by railroad, passed through the city, en route for New York. He left Memphis on Friday, and says he saw a private despatch there, stating that on Thursday Lieut. Slemmer, of Fort Pickens, had ordered the Confederate troops to stop throwing up batteries with which to bombard him. They declined obedience and he opened fire upon them, and in the course of the first day's firing three hundred of them were killed. The despatch was not permitted to be published in Memphis. It will be remembered that we have not had word by telegraph from Fort Pickens for some time, while it is known that Fort Pickens has been reinforced and its commander directed to cause the building of sand batteries to cease. The chances are that that there has been, and perhaps still is, a desperate struggle between Pickens and the hostile forts and batteries.

The Mobile Tribune of a late date states that General Bragg had all the plans necessary laid for taking Pickens. Sentinels of Slemmer are said to have been bribed up to his gates. "Nemo," alias Matthews, correspondent of the Pensacola Observer, betrayed the plan, informed the fleet and fort, and frustrated the movement. The fort was reinforced that night. Gen. Bragg's spy stood upon the beach and counted eighty-five men as they defiled from the surf boats of the Brooklyn into the fort.

It was officially announced at the head quarters of the Colonels of each regiment on Saturday that General Bragg would have taken Pickens the night before, perhaps without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun, had it not been for the treachery of a friend in whom he had had confidence for years. (Alluding, no doubt, to Captain Adams, in command of the fleet.)

Matthews was arrested last Saturday upon suspicion of being a spy, and sent Montgomery for investigation.

The Confederate Loan in New Orleans.

The scene at the opening of the bids for the loan of the Confederate States, in New Orleans, is thus described by the *Crescent* of the 18th:

After nine o'clock a continuous throng of citizens embracing retired merchants, active merchants, capitalists, professional men, the dealer, the trader, the men of nerve, the bone and sinew, the hard-fisted mechanics and all, were wending their way to the Citizens' Bank for the purpose of subscribing to the loan for the defence of the Confederate States of America. It was a gratifying spectacle. We shall have occasion to talk about the takers and subscribers as soon as the books are closed. The lists will remain open till to-morrow (Friday) at two o'clock. The amount subscribed up to the closing of the banks at 2 P. M. yesterday was three millions of dollars. Carondelet street came up well. There was holding back on the part of some two or three heavy cotton factorage houses, which have made immense sums out of Mississippi planters. Possibly they may come up to the rack to-day; if not, they may expect to hear of their disinclination to sustain the cause of Southern independence on every plantation in the patriotic State of Mississippi. This great State is not holding back in the cause of Southern rights. It does not become some factorage houses, who have amassed all that they pretend to be worth, to refrain from or hold back in this momentous crisis. Though the entire amount of the loan desired will be taken, and millions above, this is not sufficient. Let our people show its opinion of Mr. Abraham Lincoln and his Administration. There are some of his sympathisers in our midst. The talk is, they are known. We look on them as spies; the sooner they pack up and take their departure, the better for them.

Among the topics discussed on 'Change, says the *Crescent* of the same date, was one relative to Northern commerce. It was nothing more nor less than there were three or four clipper-built vessels now in port, which, with a small outlay, could be transmogrified or altered into saucy privateers. A long tom (thirty-two pounder) four or six long twelves, would be all the armament required, with accompanying ammunition. One or two vessels of this description can soon be on the track of the Aspinwall and California steamers. The vessels of war of the old concern are elsewhere just at this time. A declaration of war, formally made, will in all probability follow the meeting of Congress at Montgomery on the 29th inst. Who talks thus, is asked? *N'importe.*

We expect to announce before sixty days expires the arrival of the steamer Northern Light, North Star, or Star of the West, as a prize to the privateer Rattlesnake of New Orleans.

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