Price of Subscription.

IN THE CITY, single copy, ONE CENT; served by Carriers for *Six Cents* per week, payable to the carriers.

OUT OF THE CITY, single copy, TWO CENTS; one month, *Fifty Cents*; three months, *One Dollar*; six months, *Two Dollars*; one year, *Four Dollars*, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY.

The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

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

The South.

Price of Advertisements.

One Square—one insertion		50
" "	twice	75
" "	three times	1.00
" "	one week	1.50
" "	two weeks	2.00
" "	one month	4.00
" "	three months	10.00
" "	six months	15.00
" "	one year	30.00

Six lines or less make a square. Contracts to be subject of special agreement. Marriage and Obituary notices, 25 cents.

Advertisements will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 4. Baltimore, Thursday Evening, April 25, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

SECESSION—NO REBELLION.

IV.

Says Mr. Justice Baldwin, in the work already quoted, (*Constitutional Views*, p. 71,) as there never was any other political connexion between the colonies, than such as resulted from their common origin, by separate charters from the crown, in virtue of the royal prerogative and the general supremacy of parliament, which extended to all the dominions of Great Britian; it was a necessary consequence of the extinction of both the prerogative and legislative powers of the mother-country, that there could remain no restraint on the legislation of the Colonies save what the people thereof should impose. No extraneous power could act within their respective limits, without their consent. From the moment that the authority of Great Britain ceased to operate, that of each colony became absolute and sovereign; and no goverment could exist therein which could prescribe laws without it. Such being the political condition of the Colonies, continues the learned Judge, whose admirable logic and nervous language cannot be improved, it becomes a question of easy solution whether Congress intended to make a solemn promulgation of these principles to the world, by declaring the great result of the revolution to have been, or to be, the establishment and continued existence of thirteen independent Nations and States, with the powers of government separate and sovereign in each; or of one Nation—one State, with one National Government; whether this great crowning act of the revolution was intended to perpetuate or to prostrate the rights and powers of the Colonies, the States, and the People thereof, and to substitute one government, in place of thirteen then in existence. Whether it was, in effect, to absolve the people of those States not only from their allegiance to the British crown, but from that allegiance which Congress, ten days before, had resolved that the people owed to the several Colonies; to abolish as well the State and Colonial, as the Royal Government, within the boundaries of the United States: to suppress alike the British Constitution, and those State Constitutions, which, two months before, they had recommended to be formed by the authority of the several Colonies alone; to proclaim to foreign nations in April, that the power to impose duties, impositions and regulations on trade, was in the respective Legislatures of the Colonies; yet, in July, to declare that the power "to establish commerce," &c. existed in the State—in one Government, acting over all one States in their unity of political power, as the representatives of the people of the one State. Taken in this sense there must have been two American Revolutions: one to suppress the government of Great Britain; the other to suppress the Governments of the States. The States by their several representatives effected the first revolution in an assembly of the States; the Congress effected the second, by imposing on the States a new Sovereign themselves. Taken in the other and only true sense, the Declaration of Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, announced one great revolution, on the principles solemnly declared in 1774, and reiterated in every political movement by the people, whenever they expressed their opinion, in large or small popular assemblies, or through their representatives at home, or those deputed by their local Legislatures, to consult, deliberate, and resolve in a Congress. Congress could declare the existing political condition of the Colonies and States, as their delegates or deputies; but as Congress was not a Convention of the people, and had no pretence of power to alter the existing state of things—to assume to themselves any Legislative power, or take away any from the States, we must therefore, read their great and solemn act, as one done by a delegated, rather than by an usurped authority. Its very front is stamped with an impress of intention which cannot be mistaken: In Congress, "July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of "the Thirteen United States;" and its conclusion is: "We, therefore, the Representatives of the "United States of America, in General Congress "assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of "the world for the rectitude of our intentions, "do, in the name and by the authority of the "good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish "and declare that these united Colonies are, and "of right ought to be, free and Independent "States; that they are absolved from all alle-"giance to the British Crown, and that all politi-"cal connexion between them and the State of "Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dis-"solved; and that, as free and Independent "States, they have full power to levy war, con-"clude peace, contract alliances, establish com-"merce, and to do all other acts and things "which Independent States may of right do. "And, for the support," &c., &c.

An unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen States must necessarily mean an union of action between separate States, in declaring their separate rights. It was a self-evident truth, that the "one people" of each State, could alter and abolish old and institute new government at their pleasure; but on every principle of the Revolution it was as self-evident a falsehood, to declare that "one people" could do so for another, or that the people of any number of States, could, in any way, control the power of any single State. It would be equally untrue, that Congress held or could exercise the power of the people in relation to Government, either separately or collectively; all their votes, acts and resolutions, were by States, not *per capita* as a body representing or legislating for one people. They professed to declare only what did exist, not to alter or abolish any present, or to institute any new government. They declared the united Colonies to be independent States, not one State, as "the State of Great Britain;" that they were absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; but they did not declare that the people of the several States were absolved from allegiance to their State, or hold them bound to allegiance to the United States, as a State. It remained still a self-evident truth, that by the absolution of all allegiance to the crown, and the dissolution of all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, the thirteen United Colonies became thirteen United States; and that as free and independent States they had the powers declared, as the necessary result of each Colony having then, or previously, become freed from all restraint, by the removal of all incumbrance on their independence. This was the meaning of their separate Declaration of Independence as declared by the Supreme Court, in Cox vs. M'Ilvaine, "that the several States from the time when they "declared themselves independent," were entitled to all the rights and powers of Sovereign States. It would be strange, indeed, if, by their afterwards uniting with the other States, in their unanimous declaration in Congress assembled, they had lost their separate independence, were again dependent, and ceased to hold those rights and powers. The Supreme Court has expressly declared to the contrary in Harcourt vs. Gaillard, 12 Wheaton, 526, 7: "There was no territory "within the United States, that was claimed in "any other right, than that of some one of the "Confederated States. Each declared itself Sove-"reign and independent, according to the limits "of their territory." So again in the Dartmouth College Case, 4 Wheat, 631, the Court say, "by "the revolution, the duties, as well as the powers "of government devolved on the people of New "Hampshire. It is admitted, that among the lat-"ter, was comprehended the transcendent power "of Parliament as well as that of the Executive "Department." If the authority of the Supreme Court is respected, the Declaration of Independence is to the judicial mind what it is to the common eye, a proclamation to the world, by the separate States assembled in Congress, by their respective deputies voting for, and signing the instrument, by States; a publication of their existing political condition, each as an independent State—the people of each, "one people"—the State on "an equal rank with the powers of the "earth"—united with other States in a common struggle against oppression.

The voice of the people, whenever and wherever expressed, and their action by their appropriate agents, in their domestic, federal, and foreign relations, shows that this Declaration was so received and understood by the whole country, from the time it was made, till the adoption of the constitution. Each of those States which had not before done it, proceeded to institute government for itself by written constitution, declaring all power to be inherent in the people of the State, and denying the existence of any other. Those States which had previously adopted constitutions, continued to act under them, without a doubt felt or expressed, that the governments so organized, were as competent, and in all respects on the same footing, as those which were constituted after the 4th of July, 1776. That the Declaration simply consummated a revolution in Government, whereby all colonial dependence having ceased, each political community assumed as a State, that separate and equal station among the powers of the earth, which other independent States held, and which each State, then and thenceforth had and enjoyed, would have been the universal opinion, if no question of political power was involved in mystifying it. If the Declaration is taken as it reads, and means what it says, it contains neither a grant nor recognition of the existence of any legislative power within the limits of the once Colonies and then States, other than what was and had been in the several legislatures thereof from their first settlement; and if it cannot be made so by bold assertion or misrepresentation, there is no foundation for the theory of the unity of power in the "one people," in constituting the Government of the United States. It is a contradiction in terms and sense, that the Declaration could be true in fact, in principle, or [illegible] made subject to a constitution ordained by "an absolute sovereignty," in the people of all the States, in the aggregate. It is wholly repugnant to the Declaration itself, as to two great grievances set forth: "For taking away our charters, abol-"ing our most valuable laws, and altering funda-"mentally the forms of our Government:" "For "suspending our own legislatures, and declaring "themselves invested with power to legislate for "us in all cases whatsoever."

If the result of the revolution was but a change of masters—a mere substitution of a supreme national Government over States, with powers more absolute than were ever asserted by King or Parliament; then the charters of the States were virtually annulled, their forms of government altered fundamentally, and their legislatures not only suspended but superseded.

From the North.

Through the enterprise of Mr. Henry Taylor, the periodical dealer, Sun Iron Building, daily communication with the North has been open, and last night his "pony express" supplied us with Philadelphia papers of yesterday, and New York papers of Tuesday:

NEW YORK WAR MOVEMENTS.

The State authorities have determined to muster into immediate immediate service the balance of the quota of militia authorized by the act to enroll volunteer militia. This gives 17,000 troops in addition to the 17th regiment previously ordered in conformity with the call of the President. Ninety companies have already handed in their company rolls.

At the Democratic Union meeting on Monday night, Erastus Corning presided. Resolutions passed pledging the entire party to stand firm by the Union. The Common Council has appropriated $50,000 for the families of volunteers. The Bank of Poughkeepsie has tendered the government $100,000, and Albany $10,000. The City Council of Buffalo has appropriated $50,000 in aid of volunteers.

Among the troops which sailed from New York on Tuesday, for Annapolis, was the 69th regiment, under command of Col. Corcoran. This is the same colonel who was court-martialed some time since for refusing to turn out with his corps to receive the Prince of Wales. He is an Irishman, as are likewise most of his command, who are a fine, hardy looking body of men.

One thousand barrels of powder were seized on Monday, bound to New Orleans; also, a lot of blank registrations of vessels for Confederate States. All vessels bound to sea are strictly watched. Com. Vanderbilt is said to have informed the government that they can have his whole fleet of steamers, fully manned and equipped, without the charge of a penny. A regiment of riflemen is forming of Italians, Swiss and Hungarians here, to be called the Garibaldi Guards. The British residents are forming a regiment of light infantry; one company is complete, and the second is forming. Wm. B. Astor, it is reported offers to give the government four millions, and to loan it ten millions.

General Wool, who arrived in New York, has arranged to send troops hereafter by rail to Havre de Grace, and thence to Washington via Annapolis. Military barracks are to be erected in the Park sufficiently large to dine 1,500. The Directors of the Broadway Bank have tendered a loan of a quarter of a million of dollars for the use of the State.

We have Boston papers up to Monday evening. They are exceedingly bitter in their comments on the attack in Baltimore on Northern troops. The *Atlas* (rep.) calls for terrible retribution, and adds:

"That there will be free access to Washington is certain; if it has to be established by arms so much the worse for the intervening territory—*Aut viam inveniam, aut faciam*—'I will either find a way, or make one'—will be the motto of the next regiments that go on. When the forces of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are pressing on, what impediment will a rabble, armed with brickbats, be able to offer? Let Baltimore beware if she would not have her monuments stand hereafter like the crumbling columns of Baalbec, in the midst of desolation!"

Ex-Gov. Banks, it is expected, will take command of the Massachusetts troops. Senator Wilson is said to have gone to Washington as a private.

From Charleston.

The Norfolk Boat this morning brought Charleston papers of Tuesday last. The news from Baltimore had caused the wildest enthusiasm, and troops were ready at once to come to the assistance of Maryland and Virginia. The *Courier* of Tuesday says:

The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Maxcy Gregg, left yesterday afternoon for Virginia to aid in defending the Old Dominion from the grasp of Lincoln and his Abolition horde. It was the intention of the volunteers to have left on Sunday night, but that was impossible. Col. Gregg's regiment, or rather that portion which volunteered for service in Virginia, amounted to between five and six hundred brave and efficient men. We found them in the best of spirits. Not one of them but was ready to leave home and friends for the "tented field." They arrived from Morris Island at a late hour on Sunday night, and expected momentarily to hear the whistle for their departure. Each volunteer had made up his mind to perform his whole duty faithfully. They are fighting in a just cause, and must succeed. This regiment is composed of the flower of the young men of the State.

The Camden Volunteers, of Kershaw District, S. C., and the Meagher Guards, both now stationed on Morris Island have also obtained permission to proceed to Virginia without delay. The Richland Volunteer Rifle corps, composed of the best citizens of Columbia, S. C. had also volunteered to serve in Maryland or Virginia.

We find the following items in the Charleston Mercury:—

The floating Battery was yesterday taken from its position, at Sullivan's Island, and placed in a situation, where, in future, it can do effective execution. A number of mortars, shells, &c., have been sent from here in the last few days for Pensacola.

Major Lloyd Beall, late of the United States Army, and stationed in St. Louis, Mo., upon learning the design of the Lincoln Administration, to make war upon the South, immediately resigned. He arrived in Charleston yesterday, and will proceed to Montgomery to tender his services to the Government of the Confederate States.

From Montgomery.

A despatch from Montgomery of the 19th says: Roger A. Pryor has been appointed Colonel in the Army. Gen. Henningsen will probably be appointed Lieut. Colonel under him. Pryor leaves to-night for Virginia to organize a regiment.—Appointments in the Army are being made rapidly, but the list of the War Department is not classified. W. F. Gordon has arrived from Virginia with the Ordinance of Secession, which be presented to the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States. He left last night for Richmond. Adams' Express Company has refused to take valuable packages outside of the Confederate States.

There is great excitement in consequence of the news from Baltimore. Pryor is speaking to a large crowd in front of the Exchange Hotel. I am informed that an attack on Fort Pickens is momentarily expected. There is a rumor in the city that the commander of Fort Pickens has demanded the evacuation of the forts. It is stated upon good authority that the Government have determined to issue no commissions authorizing reprisals until after the assembling of Congress (29th inst.) In order to obtain precedence however, it is important that parties should file their applications and bonds immediately. It can be done with the collectors of the various ports of entry.

From Pensacola.

From Pensacola we have advices as late as the 18th. A letter from a volunteer of that date says:

"Gen. Bragg, so I understand, is going to send us down to Fort McRae, and we have to learn the artillery drill, because we are the best drilled company in the whole volunteer force now stationed here. We have about 8,000 troops here, and more are arriving every day. Gen. Bragg says he can take Fort Pickens with the forces he has in four hours. We have some of the best batteries in the whole of North America. Our men will take charge of four 10-inch columbiads, throwing 138 pound balls; four 8-inch, throwing 160 pound balls; and will be behind a breastwork about 20 feet thick, including wall and sand bags. We will in a few days have here two of the greatest Generals in the world—Generals Bragg and Beauregard.

From Virginia.

At Richmond, a large number of Virginia troops were concentrated, and many more from every part of the State, were *en route* for that city. Mr. Stearns, a wealthy citizen of Henrico county, had given $500 to equip the Verona troop of horse. Four or five hundred negroes at Petersburg had volunteered to go to Norfolk to throw up sand batteries and earthworks. The Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, gives us the following gratifying information:

Six hundred and twenty troops were passed over the Danville and South Side Railroads yesterday. Their destination is Richmond city. Mr. H. D. Bird, the Superintendent of the South Side Railroad, informs us that he is now prepared to transport 3,000 troops per day over the South Side road, and preparations are now in progress, which he expects to complete by Saturday, that will enable him to transport 6,000 per day. We understand that there are now about 10,000 troops congregated at Richmond; 4,000 at Harper's Ferry; and 3,500 at Norfolk. The number at Richmond will be increased to 25,000 by the close of the week. We have not heard their destination.

On Tuesday morning 1,000 United States troops left Old Point for Washington. Three ships and two war steamers were off Old Point. Captain Richard Evans, of the Cutter *Duane*, had resigned his Commission and accepted an appointment in the service of Va.

As indicating the feeling which pervades the negroes of the South, we clip the following from the Norfolk *Argus*:

A list of thirty-two worthy free negroes of this city, who have offered their services in the work of defence, or in any other capacity required, has been sent in to the Captain of the Woodis Riflemen. They express an earnest desire to meet their Yankee enemies or their miserable sable brothers of the North in a regular hand to hand fight. Some of those who have offered to serve in the cause of Southern honor, have fought under the old flag.

A large number of the free negroes of Petersburg have expressed a desire to fight for the South and we learn that 500 will come down as soon as the word is given. We noticed yesterday several colored men in uniform. They came as musicians with the gallant Georgia troops.

How Baltimore is to be treated.

The New York *Tribune*, the most truculent of the Free Soil journals, thus calls for vengeance upon our city:

It is a matter of course that so soon as a sufficient force is collected in Washington, to render that city safe against any body of Rebels that can be brought against it, the Baltimore Mob will be taken severely in hand, and taught a lesson of good manners that it seems to have been waiting long to learn. We judge that, before the end of the present week, at least 30,000 men, with ample artillery, will be gathered about Baltimore, for the purpose of restoring order and doing justice. One of the most painful features of the duty to be performed will be the amount of suffering to be inflicted on the innocent in the chastisement of the guilty; but we solemnly warn the authorities and the respectable people, not only of Baltimore but of Maryland, that they will do well to hasten the restoration of order and obedience to the laws in that city; to restore the railroad and the telegraph, and to arrest the ringleaders concerned in this atrocious outbreak, and hand them over to the courts for trial, sentence and execution.—Otherwise the People of the United States will undertake the work, and will do it thoroughly.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
STEAMER JURA OFF FATHER POINT.
Cotton Advanced 1-8a1-4—Consols 91 3-8a 92 1-8.

FATHER POINT, April 23.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, has passed this point with dates to the 12th instant.

The steamship Bohemian arrived at Londonderry on the 12th inst.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baine's motion extending the right of suffrage in the boroughs from £10 to £6 occupiers, was debated, and rejected by a vote of 245 against 193.

The Preston Old Bank, owned by Pedder & Co., had suspended; liabilities not under half a million sterling, but a large dividend is expected.

The Farrington and Montague Bank, owned by Barnes, Medley & Co., had also suspended; liabilities supposed small.

ENGLAND.

It is said that England intends sending on expeditionary corps to Syria, to occupy the point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that the French National Guards are to be reconstituted on a grand scale, with Marshal Canrobert as commander-in-chief.

The Emperor had reviewed the second division of the first *corps d'armee*. Eight thousand troops were on the ground.

ITALY.

In reply to an interpolation in the Chamber, on the Roman question, Count Cavour said the Italian government could only employ moral means and cannot act against Rome as a conquerer. He admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan difficulty was bound up in the Roman question, and hoped the antagonism of the Church would soon cease. He said the government would energetically suppress any disturbance in Naples, and the most efficacious means would be taken for the solution of the Roman question. The Chamber finally adopted the following, almost unanimously

The chamber, having confidence in the government, and acknowledging the necessity for the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and the independence of the church and the Pope will be guaranteed, passes to the order of the day.

Count Cavour, in reply to a question, denied the rumors of an intended cession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

Revolutionary attempts had been suppressed at numerous places.

The health of the Pope was unsatisfactory.

There were rumors of an intended Italian loan of eight millions sterling.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian diet had unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Emperor for the new law relative to Protestants. Another law which is published grants to women the right to vote at elections for members of the Diet.

A well known correspondent of the *Times* points out the temptation to immediate hostilities. He says it is ruinous to Austria to wait till the Italian Kingdom is consolidated. A bold attack with two hundred thousand men would soon bring the Austrians to Milan and Turin. A pretext must be found, otherwise the French would again cross the Alps. This is the pretext:

Austrian agents all over Lombardy are buying up the conges of Garibaldians, the price being about twelve pounds each. Once a sufficient number of these conges bought up, a corresponding number of men can easily be put in red shirts and be made to attack. Thus Austria will have a right to retaliate, and the Austrian army will re-enter Italy.

Portugal has recognized the new kingdom of Italy.

SPAIN.

Warlike preparation on the grandest scale in Spain is spoken of, and the expenditure will amount to £20,000,000.

The French and Spanish troops in Cochin China have captured five forts after an obstinate resistance.

Immense damage has been caused in Java, with much loss of life, by a heavy flood.

DENMARK.

The Danish army is to be placed on a war footing.

POLAND.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg gives the following version of the renewed disturbances at Warsaw. Great crowds of people having assembled before the castle were dispersed by force. The conflict was renewed several times. Ten persons were killed and as many wounded. Five soldiers were killed and forty-five persons were arrested. Other accounts say the number of victims was larger even than was stated in the original dispatch. Renewal of disturbances expected. The troops at Warsaw number 34,000 men.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The gold shipments since the last mail amount to 125,000 ounces.

New Zealand advices say the Moories have boldly attacked the British troops twice but were defeated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, April 12.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 95,000 bales, including 17,000 for speculators, and 13,500 for export. The market opened with an advance of ⅛a¼d, but subsequently became quiet, and the quotations were barely maintained. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations: New Orleans fair 8d; middling 7¼d; Mobile fair, 7¾d; middling 7 5-16d; Uplands fair 7d¾; middling 7¼d.

The stock of cotton in port is 885,000 bales, of which 714,500 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are dull, and show a declining tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

London, April 12, P. M.—Consols for money are quoted at 91⅝a91¾, and for account at 92a92⅛; Illinois Central Railroad, 25¼a24¼ discount. Erie R. R. stock, 29. U. S. Central R. R. 72.

Beginning to Grumble.

The New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday, contains the following paragraph:

Great complaint is made here that those now called on to supply Provisions, &c., for the Government at this point, can get no pay, and are compelled to borrow money at ruinous rates to answer the requisions of the Navy and War Departments.

F. W. RODEWALD. S. W. SINDALL.
RODEWALD & SINDALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP, *STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB SODA,*
AND GROCERS' DRUGS GENERALLY,
ap 22 3m 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO
ARE OFFERING A
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
In great variety of styles and materials
165 BALTIMORE STREET,
ap 22 6t SECOND DOOR FROM LIGHT.

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

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Importers and Dealers in
HAVANA, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
No. 70 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ap 22 3m BALTIMORE.

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.
DAN'L J. WARWICK.
FRANK FRICK.
PHILIP A. BALL. ap 22 d3m

R. J. BAKER,
Importer and Manufacturer of
DYE WOODS, DYEING DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinists and Dyers.
ap 22 d3m 36 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

THE SOUTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED

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

IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS.

ORDERS FOR THE PAPER

AND ADVERTISEMENTS

RECEIVED AT THE

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

THE USUAL DEDUCTION MADE IN FAVOR

OF NEWSMEN AND AGENTS.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE

EDITOR OF THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED

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

IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS.

ORDERS FOR THE PAPER

AND ADVERTISEMENTS

RECEIVED AT THE

OFFICE OF PUBLICAFION.

THE USUAL DEDUCTION MADE IN FAVOR

OF NEWSMEN AND AGENES.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE

EDITOR OF THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED

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

IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS.

ORDERS FOR THE PAPER

AND ADVERTISEMENTS

RECEIVED AT THE

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

THE USUAL DEDUCTION MADE IN FAVOR

OF NEWSMEN AND AGENTS.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE

EDITOR OF THE SOUTH.

FOR THE NORTH, WEST AND NORTHWEST
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after January 30, Trains leave
CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:
The Mail Train daily (except Sundays) at 8.30 A. M. for Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Scranton, Binghampton, Syracuse, Oswego, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal, and all parts of Western New York and Canada, also, for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all parts of the West, and Northwest.
For Emmittsburg, Gettysburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Carlisle, and Chambersburg, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md.
For Green Springs, Owings' Mills, Reisterstown and Westminster.
For New York city, with only one change of cars, and at as low fare as by any other routes.
Travelers can go by this train to Detroit and Chicago, via Niagara Falls, at the same cost as by any other route.
Express Train daily (except Sunday) at 3.40 P. M. for all points North and points on the Western Maryland Railroad.
The Harrisburg Accommodation Train daily at 6 P. M. for the West and Northwest.
Travellers from Washington and the South by the 6.20 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. trains make connection with the trains over this road.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
JOHN T. RIGNEY, Ass't Superintendent. ap 22

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.
For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.50 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.46 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.
NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.
ap 22 W. M. CRAWFORD, Agent.

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. FAIRBANK, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.
THE VIRGINIA
Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her stateroom and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.
Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.
Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.
For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to
R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents, No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.
F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va. ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.
The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.
For rates and other information apply to
CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Commerce street Wharf.
ap 22

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. RICE, Captain.
P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HARPER, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.
Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap 22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.
Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Baltimore, March 20, 1861

FOR THE PATUXENT RIVER.
The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will resume her route to the Patuxent River, commencing WEDNESDAY, February 6th, and continue every Wednesday thereafter until further notice.
MASON L. WEEMS, Master.
The steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave her wharf every SATURDAY MORNING, commencing March 16th, for the same place. THEO. WEEMS, Master.
N. B.—Tobacco landed at either No. 1 or 2 Tobacco Warehouse, as shippers may desire.
All freight must be prepaid.

NOTICE.
FOR NORFOLK AND THE SOUTH
(DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
The Bay Boats leave the foot of Concord street for *Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South*, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. The Steamer ADELAIDE leaves EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and the large and commodious Steamer LOUISIANA every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
ap 22 M. N. FALLS, President.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG: AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
The Steamboat VIRGINIA, Capt. NOAH FAIRBANK, leaves Baltimore from her wharf on LIGHT STREET, foot of Barre street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock. ap 22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDINGS ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER
Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new Iron Steamer LOGAN, W. B. KIRWAN, Captain, leaves Baltimore from her wharf, foot of South street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For information, freight or passage, apply to
JOS. WHITE, Agent, Foot of South street, Baltimore or
ADAMS & FRENCH, Agents at Fredericksburg, Va.
ap 22

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

POUNDS
Christian's Comfort, M. E. Jones, Excelsior, La Fleta, Russell & Robinson, Dandelion, J. Anthony, C. Carroll, Hobson's Choice, Quantain, Circle, J. Rosby, C. H. Armistead, H. Colvin, J. D. Perrine, T. J. Wilson, W. C. Morton, G. W. White, Granger, Lindsay, Reed, Frame, Eldora, Dent Green.

HALF POUNDS
Willow Hughes, National Guard, Catharine, G. F. Royall, Nation's Pride, Pine Apple, Whangdoodle, Sir Francis Drake, Patton Byrd, Talisman, Fairy Queen, Our Choice, Rialto, Osceola.

FIVES AND TENS
W. H. Smiley, J. W. Pfaldy, W. A. Stuart, G. F. Royall, Pine Apple, Peerless, A. F. Crutchfield, C. S. Pearson, Whangdoodle, Russell & Robinson, Alexander, A. C. Turnley, T. A. Barber, F. D. Withers, Fanny Fern, J. Eldridge, Colwell, Simon Poe, City of Richmond, Penn, J. C. Brock, R. F. Reyes, Belcher's Quid, Moss Adams, Keene, Robinson & Co., Isaac Newton, C. P. Johnson.

TWISTS
Continental, Cromotella, Catawba.

Rough and Ready, in ¼ kegs.
Celebrated Kinnikinick Smoking Tobacco Dewberry Spun, Powhatan Pipes and Smoking Tobacco in bbls., in store and for sale by ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.,
ap 22 1y 87 Exchange Place.