The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 27, 1861.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

So sedulously had the true state of popular feeling in Maryland been concealed and misrepresented, that when the news of the resistance offered to the Northern troops in their passage through this city, reached the North, it not only excited universal surprise, but the fact itself was regarded everywhere as the action of a mob. Every thing that has been done since—the destruction of the bridges—the preparations that have been made and are making for the public defence—have been viewed in precisely the same light. According to the Northern press, a complete reign of terror has been established in Baltimore. Armed bands of drunken, infuriated rowdies are represented as patrolling the streets—robbing houses—committing every conceivable excess, and compelling peaceful citizens to flee for their lives. These outrages the authorities are represented either as openly conniving at, or as too weak too punish; and the immediate occupation of our city by Northern troops is urged not only for the suppression of rebellion and the punishment of traitors, but for the restoration of order and the protection of the lives and property of decent people. In short, the exact state of things which, according to the confession of these very journals, at this moment exists in New York and Philadelphia, is accurately described, and the description applied to Baltimore. No better evidence of the utter falsehood of these charges can be furnished to the world than the fact that the Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday afternoon ventured not only to stigmatize the attack upon the troops as an "outrage," but to justify the slaughter of our citizens as an act of "self-defence," committed "by order of Mayor Brown." We do not desire more conclusive testimony in favor of the entire supremacy of the law in our midst, and the consequent peace and good order of the city; than is to be found in the publication by the *Patriot* of a statement—so notoriously at variance with fact, and so offensive to the feelings of our whole community.

The Legislature to be Kidnapped.

We call attention to the infamous suggestion made by the New York *Herald* in an article which we print elsewhere, relative to kidnapping the Legislature of Maryland, in the capital of the State. It is another illustration of the spirit which animates those whom some among us persist in calling our "brethren" and "allies" of the North.

A Voice from the Eastern Shore.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following extracts from letters received from the Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's, and Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset. The language of these two distinguished citizens, sufficiently indicates the spirit that is aroused on the Eastern Shore. Judge Carmichael writes, under date of the 24th:

"Your excellent letter was welcome truly. In this day, people rather state at an old man who discovers ardor. Hence I feel safe in your companionship. Your heart will be glad to hear of our people. Despite the palsy, with which a purblind policy had stricken the people down, they are to a man all as full of life and of the right purpose as if they had been in the storm at Charleston. One thing is wanting—the arms—not the men—not the heart—to act upon the horde of Vandals who are crowding upon our borders and invading our soil. Your glorious example has transformed thousands. "The blood speaking from the stones," is the argument and the persuasion. I need not say more. We are all in anxious suspense about Baltimore—never doubting, with whatever disadvantage, she will maintain the prestige of her former and late history.

"God be with you and with our hosts."

The Hon. Isaac D. Jones writes from Princess Anne, under date of the 25th:

"... hear a discordant note. The last Union display was opposition to raising the flag of the Confederate States of America, threats to cut it down, and to raise the stars and stripes. They were dared to attempt either, and on looking around found the Southern feeling so nearly unanimous that they have since been silent. Since last Saturday morning, the Southern flag has waved over our town, to be seen a mile in every direction. A North Carolina merchant, who was run out of New York and Philadelphia, and came by the Delaware railroad to this place on his way home, said he never began to breathe freely, after leaving New York, until the stage brought him within sight of our flag. He immediately felt "at home." God only knows what is to be the issue; but my faith in the justice of our cause, and in the brave hearts of the South, gives me full assurance of ultimate triumph. May God send us a speedy, as well as safe, deliverance from Black Republican rule."

Reinforcement of Fort McHenry.

This fort, which has so often during the past week been reinforced by rumor, was yesterday in reality reinforced by Federal troops. About five o'clock in the afternoon the propeller *Extra* stopped at Fort Carroll, six miles down the bay, and there landed some troops and munitions, to place that work in a state of defence. She then ran up to Fort McHenry and re-inforced the garrison there, and also landed supplies and ammunition. From the Fort she crossed over the harbor to the receiving ship *Allegany* and towed her down the river, though for what purpose does not appear.

We learn also that at meridian yesterday the frigate *Constitution* was towed out of Annapolis, and went to sea. At that time there were five or six other vessels laying off Annapolis, with steamers ready to tow them out. The impression was that the troops had all been landed, and were generally on their way to Washington.

During Thursday night the guard boats of the harbor detained two vessels, which were making their way out of the harbor, as the captains were not in possession of the necessary pass from Col. Trimble or Captain J. P. Levy, the commander of the harbor forces, whose headquarters are at Henderson's wharf.

The Steamer Adelaide Fired at by the Harriet Lane.

Capt. Cannon, of the Norfolk steamer *Adelaide*, reports that as she came up, when off the Rappahannock, last night, about ten o'clock, he saw the cutter *Harriet Lane* and a large sidewheel steamer loaded with government troops, and after he had passed them nearly a mile, the cutter fired a shot, for the object, as he thought, of bringing to the strange steamer. The *Adelaide* kept on her way, when the cutter gave chase, but finding the former was leaving her still further behind, the cutter rounded to with her broadside to the steamer and fired a second shot at her, which fell short. Capt. Cannon then rounded to his steamer and waited until the cutter came up, when her commander demanded to know why he did not round to upon the firing of the first shot—and stated that his keeping on required the firing of the second shot directly at the steamer. Captain Cannon replied that he did not suppose the first one was designed to bring him to, and therefore kept on his course. After making enquiry as to what the steamer was, and where she was bound, the cutter left her and she continued on her way. Capt. Cannon reports that great activity is manifested every where at Norfolk and Portsmouth in the preparation of works of defense, and in the drilling of military and volunteers.

Aggressive War, the Cry.

When the President made his requisition for 75,000 troops, the Northern journals induced enlistments upon the plea that the National Capital must be defended. Now they cry out for a war of invasion. Hear the *Tribune*:

"The people will no longer be content with defending the Federal Capital. By the end of this week, patriotism will have planted 25,000 troops in Washington. The steam is only just beginning to pour. By the 1st of May 50,000 will be encamped along the Potomac. Will they be satisfied to idle away their time on the northerly bank of that river, waiting for Jeff. Davis to come and attack them? No! They, with the 50,000 more that will be pressing upon their heels by the last of May, will demand to be led across the river to Richmond! And they will go, and that den of rebels and traitors will be broken up and destroyed. "On to Richmond!" is the cry.

It is hardly likely that any of the philosophers of the *Tribune* will lead the van in this enterprise.

Repair of the Telegraph.

The Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners have authorized the Telegraph Company to repair their line to Havre-de-Grace, for the re-opening of communication with New York, and the same authorities request all unauthorized parties to desist from any further interference with the line, as its use will be restricted to business communications. The Company propose to repair the old turnpike line, owing to the destruction of the railroad bridges.

Experiences of the Seventh Regiment.

The New York *Herald*, publishes the following letter from one of the 7th Regiment written from Annapolis:

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—Yesterday afternoon we left the steamer and came ashore, and thankful we were for it; as we ran out of provisions and water. We are now on Secession ground, and ready, at any moment for an attack, which we expect. There are over two hundred of our regiment on guard night and day. Some of the companies are quartered in the navy buildings, and others in the fort. My company is in the fort. I am now sitting in one of the gun holes writing this. The Baltic, with the rest of the New York militia, is in sight. The Massachusetts boys have landed. They have had an awful time of it. Four of their men are crazy from drinking the salt water.—Please to send me some claret wine to Washington, as we want it badly. I do not know how we are going to proceed; as the tracks are all torn up. The supposition is that we will wait until the Baltic arrives, and then, with the Massachusetts boys, we will march to Washington—a distance of thirty miles, and fight all the way through, as it is reported that there are 15,000 soldiers ready to oppose us. I am now called to duty, and must bid you farewell. I remain, your affectionate son,

C. R. STIRLING.

Position of Col. May.

The New York *Tribune* thus assumes to explain the position of Col. May:

It having been very recently reported that this gentleman is a Secessionist, it is due to him to say that the reverse is the fact. A brevet-colonel in the army, he saw his juniors promoted over his head, Hardee being the last instance; so, in September last, he went to Washington and tendered his resignation to Secretary Floyd. The latter refused it, and gave him a year's leave of absence. Recently, Colonel May went to Washington and tendered his services to General Scott, provided he could serve in the rank to which he was entitled. The General was sorry that he could not so arrange it, and Col. May has since tendered his services to the Governor of this State, for any position which he may choose to assign to him.

George Law (Colonel May's father-in-law) has presented a revolver to each man in one of the volunteer regiments.

An Affecting Incident!

A Philadelphia correspondent writing from that city to a New York journal, relates the following incident of a recent Federal appointee well known in Baltimore:—

Mr. French S. Evans, Editor of *The Patriot*, who was expelled from Baltimore, is a man of advanced years, and this morning was invited to attend a celebration or something at the High School in this city. While he was there, among other exercises the boys sang the Star Spangled Banner, which created the greatest enthusiasm, so much so, that no one for the moment thought of the old gentleman, but after the *encore* had been granted, and the excitement had somewhat subsided, *attention was drawn to Mr. Evans, who, upon bended knees by the side of his chair, was found convulsed with emotion.* He was born in Virginia, was long time a respected dweller in Maryland, and had always lived faithful to the doctrines of and had always lived faithful to the doctrines of which that flag is exponent, and *doubtless the flood of feeling which came across him while the sweet voices of the children chanted the National Anthem, and the applause of the audience endorsed patriotism, the sentiments which was too much for him to resist.*

European Reception of the Southern Confederacy.

There would seem to be more hope of the recognition of Southern Independence by the governments of Europe than the Northern journals are disposed to admit. The *Tribune* of yesterday has the following paragraph:

We have from Paris the positive information that the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, the U. S. Minister there, himself presented to M. Thouvenel, the Commissioners of the Southern Rebels, sent there to negotiate with the French Government the recognition of the Black Republic of Jeff. Davis. It is hardly necessary to add that this Faulkner is a Virginian.

Getting Alarmed.

It is apparent that the New Yorkers are getting seriously alarmed for the safety of their own interests, and that the rabid cry for troops and war, and havoc, is prompted more by fear than valor; says the *Tribune:*

It is said that Gen. Beauregard, and that other traitor and rebel A. H. Stephens, are at this moment in Virginia. Whether they are or not, we know they command all the railroads south of Washington; that they have on foot an army of perhaps 15,000, perhaps 20,000, perhaps 30,000, men; and that, larger or smaller, the best thing they can do with it, is to lead it into the field. Where is it? Who knows? Has it moved? Who can tell? How many will it number when it gets into the more populous region of the Northern Slave States? Who can conjecture? Only this we do know—that the first ten days of the campaign have been taken to put 5,000 men in the Capital; that when the approach thereto is interrupted, the Government hastens to offer assurances to an *offended* State—Heaven help us!—of its merely defensive intentions, and consents to be turned out of the way! And this is all we are doing tamely and tardily as it is done, while other things of imperative necessity are neglected altogether.

This delay fills us with alarm and astonishment. We do not doubt the final end, because braver and wiser counsels must prevail. But in the mean time disaster seems imminent. One thing at least we urge upon the merchants. Let them take measures to protect their own commerce, which the Government seems to have forgotten. There are ships enough in this port that can be fitted out and armed with guns enough to meet the vessels which undoubtedly Davis has had provided in Southern ports. Unless some steps of this sort are taken, they may expect to be sacrificed.

The Tribune on Baltimore.

The New York *Tribune* continues to pour out the vials of its wrath upon Baltimore. Under the caption of "Baltimore Traitors," it says:

Thomas Winans of Baltimore has tendered a loan of half a million dollars to be employed in arming the Secessionists of Maryland in their war against the United States. His relative, Ross Winans, has a large iron foundery in Baltimore, where he employs 400 hands in the work of producing arms, with cannon balls and grape shot for the purpose. He is now making two steam cannons, from which he expects great things in the way of slaughtering the defenders of the stars and stripes. One of these guns was publicly exhibited in Holiday street on Tuesday. When Baltimore is occupied by Federal troops, let this manufactory and its owners be duly attended to.—There are plenty of others in Baltimore who want, and we trust will receive the punishment of their atrocious crimes.

Referring to other matters, it says:

It is also said that the authorities have made arrangements with the treasonable rulers of Virginia for a supply of arms for the State of Maryland. But the State will probably not need to get arms from Virginia. They will be imported from the North, and soldiers will be imported with them.

It also records the following charming incident:

On Sunday evening, when it was reported in Philadelphia that Fort McHenry was shelling Baltimore, a prominent lawyer of that city, hitherto most moderate in his views and guarded in their expression, exclaimed, "By the Eternal! I would rather that report were true than have $100,000 given me at this moment!" This is a representative man.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

FREDERICK, April 26.—The Senate met at five o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Yellott, the following message was sent to the House. [See House proceedings.]

A message was received from the House proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the Governor for his message, &c., which was concurred in, and the President appointed Messrs. Kimmel and Heckart on the part of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES—EVENING SESSION.

The House met at five o'clock.

Mr. Gordon offered a resolution that the rules and regulations of the last House be adopted with the exception of the rule for the appointment of the Standing Committee, and that the Speaker appoint the following committee, to consist of seven: A Committee on the Judiciary; on Federal Relations; on Military Affairs; on Claims, and on Currency, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the Speaker appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mills and Johnson, to request the clergymen of the city to open the proceedings of the House with prayer—to officiate alternately.

A message was received from the Senate proposing the appointment of a Joint Special Committee of five from each branch, to consider what business is most important for early action, and recommending such measures as they deem most necessary for immediate consideration, and appointing Messrs. Yellott, McKaig, Whittaker, H. H. Goldsborough and Watkins on the part of the Senate.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Landing moved to lay the subject of responding to the Senate message on the table until the reception of the Governor's message, which was adopted.

Mr. Morgan, of the Joint Committee to wait on the Governor, &c., reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that the Governor would communicate a message to the Legislature to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

OTHER MATTERS.

FREDERICK, April 26.—The two halls in the building recently erected by the German Reformed Church have been fitted up for the accommodation of the Legislature, and the two branches will probably remove their sittings thither to-morrow. The propositions before the Legislature to remove their sessions to Annapolis or to Baltimore, it is thought, will not be adopted.

SENATE.

FREDERICK, April 27, 1 o'clock P. M.—The Senate has just passed a bill repealing the 19th section of article xii. of the Code of public and general laws, and enacting the following as a substitute therefor:

"No Bank shall issue any note, certificate or other device to be circulated as currency of a less denomination than *one dollar*, under the penalty prescribed in the article on currency, the act to take effect from the date of its passage."

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House received the bank-note bill passed by the Senate and referred it to a committee consisting of Messrs. Pitts, Harrison and Briscoe.

On motion of Mr. Wallis, the above committee was instructed to consider and report in regard to the legalization of the existing suspension of specie payment by the banks.

LATER.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of Maryland stating that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession, but if they believe the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny.

The House has not yet acted on this address, but have appointed a committee to report an act for the call of a Convention of the people of Maryland. Mr. Scott, of Baltimore, is Chairman.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

FREDERICK, April 27.—The Governor transmitted his message to the Legislature to-day. His Excellency briefly detailed the startling events which induced him to assemble the Legislature. He says he labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was that a military necessity rendered it unavoidable. He says he refused General Butler his consent to land his forces.

He protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad, and in this connection, says:

"Notwithstanding our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transmit the troops over the Railroad, it is evident that the feelings of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of the right.

His own convictions are that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and the South. Maryland has violated no right of either section, and we have done all that we can to avert the impending war. He has hoped that Maryland might have acted as a mediator. He cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages upon us which would justify us in resistance of its authority. Our geographical position alone forces us to this. This has been, he says, all the while the ground work of his policy. He is convinced that his policy has been warranted by a large majority of the people. He appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed by passion, but to act with prudence and Christian-like temper.

All the Governor's correspondence with the Administratration and Government officers accompanies the message.

Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Further by the Asia.

We annex some additional details of European news not contained in yesterday's despatch:

TURIN, April 13, 1861.—In to-days sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the President read a letter from Garibaldi, in which the latter declares that in his reply to the deputation from the Workmen's Association of Milan he had no intention of offending the king or Parliament; also that his devotion to the king was too well known, and that consequently his conscience would not allow him to descend to justify himself against the charge of offending his Majesty. In the same letter he said also that his acts in favor of his country were too notorious to allow it to be supposed that he wished to insult it. He added that the manner in which the Southern army had been treated had filled his soul with disdain, and concluded by proposing a project of law for a vast national armament. No sign of either approbation or disapprobation marked the reading of this letter.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: The most sanguine begin to think that war is not only probable, but inevitable. The news from Warsaw makes still gloomier our speculations as to the future. The irritation of Austria, the provocations of Piedmont, the unsettled state of Syrian affairs, the difference between the French and English governments on the Eastern question, the machinations of the revolutionary party, the vast preparations on foot every where—all justify the darkest forebodings.

The Prefects had addressed a series of reports to Count Persigny, strongly remonstrating against the dissolution of the legislative body.

Paris letters state that the Directors of the Lyons Railway had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to transport from 50,000 to 60,000 men to the frontier, and they were engaged on the means for carrying out this operation.

Spain had ordered two large iron cased ships in France.

The Emperor on the 11th reviewed the second division of the first corps d'armee. 8,000 men were on the ground.

Garibaldi continued unwell, and bulletins of his health were issued daily by his physicians. Letters from Turin say that he was confined to his bed by rheumatism, but at latest dates his health had improved. The health of the Pope was also said to be very bad, and the Cardinals were speculating upon his death as an event not likely to be long delayed.

General Bixio, one of Garibaldi's leading officers, was in Paris, and Garibaldi had recommended him to stay there for some time.

An order had been issued at Naples recalling all soldiers of the ex-Neapolitan army who were absent from their Communes, or who attempt to disturb public order. Arrests continued to take place at Naples, but tranquility prevailed. The garrison at Naples had been reinforced by ten thousand men.

Five hundred Italian volunteers are said to have disembarked and taken refuge in the mountains of Dalmatia.

Madame Elizabeth Patterson, and M. Jerome Bonaparte Patterson have by two separate notices from their *avoue*, M. Legrand, signified to Prince Napoleon that they appear against the judgment given in their case by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, on the 16th of February last.

The *Italie*, of April 6, says:

It is stated that General Garibaldi is going immediately to the sulphur baths of Acqui, although the season has not yet begun.

From Washington.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning says that there are 10,000 troops in the city, and that the number would be trebled in a week. The 7th (N. Y.) Regiment on their arrival paraded in front of the White House, and were received in presence of the President. Captain Wright, of the army, and Lieut. Rogers, of the navy, who had been detained as prisoners in the Confederate States, have arrived in Washington.

From the South.

Major Whiting, of the Confederate Army, has been placed in Command of the North Carolina forts. He is one of the best Engineers in the service, and served under Gen. Beauregard on Morris' Island.

Reports from Alabama say that the negroes are anxious to fight the Northerners. In the Augusta (Geo.) papers under the caption of "Look out for Ben McCullough," there is a call upon young men in search of Black Republicans at Washington or elsewhere to assemble that night at a certain point. A despatch dated Augusta, April 25th, says that Florida had ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States. The prisoners taken on board the steamer *Star of the West* had been carried to Montgomery. The latest accounts from Fort Pickens represented Gen. Bragg as preparing for a great struggle.

Highly important from Virginia.

We learn from the Norfolk papers received by this morning's boat that the Virginia Convention on the 25th, passed an ordinance formally annexing that State to the Southern Confederacy. Until the meeting of the Southern Congress at Montgomery on Monday next, an alliance offensive and defensive had been concluded. Jefferson Davis was expected in Richmond next Tuesday.

On the 25th, five hundred more South Carolina troops arrived at Petersburg, *en route* for Richmond. Troops were pouring in by every train. On the same day two companies of Virginia troops, under Capt. O. J. Wise, took passage upon the Fredericksburg Railroad upon a secret mission. Judge Caskie, formerly a member of Congress, was serving as a private in an Artillery corps.—The Rev. Dr. Hoge was a member of the Home Guard, and the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, was Captain of an Infantry Company.

It was expected that Richmond would be made the capital of the Southern Confederacy.

Six hundred and sixty troops from Halifax and Pittsylvania counties, arrived at Richmond on Thursday.

The Norfolk papers state that on Thursday, Commodore Pendergrast, of the U. S. ship *Cumberland*, fired a 10-inch shell at the steam tug *Young America*, which was carrying into Norfolk the schooner *George H. Smith*, regularly cleared at New York, for Beaufort, N. C., which had become disabled at sea. The reason given was that the *Smith* had on board of her gun carriages which were contraband of war. Yesterday morning, 110 free negroes who had volunteered for service, arrived at Norfolk from Petersburg, and were to be put to work in throwing up fortifications. In the South, great sympathy for Baltimore was everywhere expressed, and the desire to free her from Northern thraldom.

A large meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, (Western Virginia,) had been called for to-day, to raise troops to resist the North.

Gov. Letcher had issued a proclamation, that all private property recently seized in Virginia, excepting the steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, should be returned to the owners.

HEAD QUARTERS GENERAL TRIMBLE, April 27, 1861.—[illegible] THOS SAPPINGTON [illegible] ap 27 3t

POLICE DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, BALTIMORE, April 26, 1861. It having been represented to the Mayor and Board of Police that the peace of the city is [illegible] of various FLAGS in the form of [illegible] parties disposed to [illegible] any FLAG, or any DEMONSTRATION, shall be [illegible] the streets during the [illegible] This order will be strictly [illegible] and I feel convinced that [illegible] peace. GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal ap 26 2t

HEAD-QUARTERS OF I. R. TRIMBLE, GENERAL OF UN-UNIFORMED VOLUNTEERS, are moved to the EXCHANGE BUILDING, over the Reading Room. Entrance on [illegible] ap 27 2t

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE. ADMISSION ..... 25 AND 15 CENTS. A MONSTER BILL! MISS ALICE GRAY, To Night! MRS. HENRI, To Night! MR. LANGDON, To Night! MR. ROBSON, To Night! Drama! Tragedy! Farce! The Thrilling Historic Tragedy, entitled LUCRETIA BORGIA. Lucretia Borgia ..... Miss Alice Gray. Gennaro ..... Mr. Langdon. Afterwards, the Farcical Military Drama, in 3 acts, of HORSE SHOE ROBINSON. Ending with THE BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN! Received with [illegible] The Horse Shoe ..... Mr. Langdon. Virginia Corporal ..... Robert Robson. ap 27

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 24th, 1861.—NOTICE.—[illegible] of the [illegible] Taxes for the Year 1861, are hereby notified that [illegible] MONDAY ... ready to receive [illegible] of April. There has been a change in the [illegible] of personal property. The [illegible] the office. JOHN J. GRAVES, City Collector. ap 27 6t

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL PAID UP ... $150,000. ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860 ... $[illegible]. SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary. The undersigned [illegible] in this city [illegible] HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO. H. M. WARFIELD & CO. ap 22

OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, BALTIMORE, April 26, 1861. TRADERS, ORDINARY KEEPERS, and all [illegible] STATE OF MARYLAND, are hereby notified that [illegible] DAY OF MAY next to renew their [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] W. S. HANDLEY, Clerk. ap 27 dw 3tMay

PASSENGERS FOR PHILADELPHIA [illegible] TOWBOAT OF WEST FAIRMOUNT LINE, MORNING AND EVENING, for [illegible] at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. DEPOT [illegible] Passengers can [illegible] Train to Philadelphia [illegible] JOS. T. TAYLOR, Agent. ap 26 6t

A CARD. A. C. MATTHEWS, GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 21 SOUTH STREET, Will give his personal attention to the sale of [illegible] every description, at the Auction Rooms, or at the residence of the parties. ap 27 1m

LEONARD PASSANO, No. 22 CENTRE MARKET SPACE, Offers to cash buyers [illegible] FANCY GOODS, Consisting of [illegible] TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PISTOLS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES, SKELETON SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. ap 22 d1m

GILMOR MEREDITH, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY, 69 EACHANGE PLACE. MARINE—The Northern Insurance Company, New York. FIRE—The Northern Insurance Company, New York. The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia. ap 22 d

BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c. FOR TROOPS.—We have on hand and offer for sale [illegible] a large stock of BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c. suitable for Military use, and of the same style and quality as those furnished by us to the city of Baltimore. WHITELEY, STONE & CO., 221 Baltimore street. ap 24 3t

AGENCY OF THE VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANIES. JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. ROLLING W. HAXALL, President. O. F. BREESE, Secretary. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $383,000. THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent, 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET.

LYNCHBURG M. & F. INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President. CREED T. WILLS, Secretary. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $385,000. THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent, 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET.

ALBEMARLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. W. T. EARLY, President. JOHN WOOD, Jr., Secretary. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $200,000. THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent, 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET.

JAMES RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. D. J. HARTSOOK, President. W. A. TURNER, Secretary. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $165,000. THOS. D. JOHNSTON, Agent, 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET, BALTIMORE.

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.

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