# The South.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, 1861.

## QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Now that the blockade of Southern ports is strictly enforced, and the transit of goods to the South and South-West by sea is stopped, and that by land is menaced with daily interruption, it becomes the merchants and manufacturers of Baltimore to consider—

I. What their future trade will be? Do they expect, on the principle of sending coals to Newcastle, to find profitable customers in New England, or to compete successfully with Philadelphia and New York for the trade of the North-west?

II. Would the most abject and unconditional submission on the part of Maryland induce the Federal Government to relax its blockade of Southern ports, which is designed not for our injury but for the subjugation of the Seceded States?

## A CANDIDATE FOR MOUNT HOPE.

*The American* is clean daft. It has harped so much upon the necessity of repairing the bridges, abandoning all preparations for defence, and offering all the world, Lincoln's troops included, free quarters and a free passage through our city, that its brain has become unsettled. It imagines that its dreams have become facts, and that what it recommends has actually been done. Hear *The American* this morning: "Business" it says, "has now been resumed, and our merchants are "prepared to receive their friends from the coun-"try and fully supply their demands. All per-"sons visiting the city may also rest sure of no "danger of detention, espionage, or interference "of any character. We are settling down on a "peace basis, stacking arms and locking up our "big guns, so that our country visitors may come "to market with no fear of having their horses "seized for warlike purposes, or their wagons "taken for hauling cannon balls."

If *The American* would take the trouble to peep into some of the armories of our citizen-soldiers, and take a look at the thousand or two of fine fellows who are every day being initiated into the mysteries of the goose-step, and taught to handle expertly the arms which they may soon be called upon to use in defence of the State, perhaps it would come to the conclusion that all thoughts of resistance to tyranny are not so completely banished from the mind of this people, as it would desire. If we are "sold," we are not yet "delivered." Simultaneously too, with *The American's* announcement that "business has now been re-"sumed," and that "our business men are now "at liberty to buy and sell *without let or hind-"rance*," comes in somewhat awkwardly the intelligence that the blockade of all ports south of us, heretofore proclaimed, is now rigidly enforced; and that Government is preparing to seize the Relay House, and that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which is within the limits of this State, for military purposes. What special arrangement has *The American* made for the transit of our customers from the South and Southwest, or for the transportation of the goods which they may purchase in this city? Evidently our contemporary's mind is disordered.

## DISINGENUOUS.

*The American* excepts to the republication of extracts from the leading Northern journals, those which are most read, and are edited by the ablest and most influential writers—tending to show the fiendish spirit which animates the Northern people at this moment. It does not scruple, however, to fill its own columns with articles, whether culled from the same source or fabricated in its own office, no man can tell, showing that the South is men', and deficient in supplies—that there is a lack of powder here, of cannon there, and of percussion caps everywhere. These side blows are even more contemptible than its direct assaults upon Southern interests and Southern people. As a specimen of the same sort of covert warfare waged upon the city authorities, we may cite the statement made in its local column of yesterday that several policemen had been suspended by the Commissioners for refusing "to tear down the banner "of their country," and that a police captain had resigned "on account of some objections having "been expressed to his patriotic conduct." *The American* knows full well that no man has been or will be punished by the Board for "patriot-"ism," or for "refusing to tear down his coun-"try's banners." Insubordination and disobedience of orders were the offence in each case named—an offence which cannot be overlooked without fatal consequences to the efficiency and discipline of the force. Had the refusal been "to tear down," when ordered, a "Secession flag," or the "flag of the State," the offence and the punishment would have been the same. Happily the Southern Rights' men in this community gave the police no occasion to exert their authority. It was reserved for the Union-men, under the guidance of *The American* and of Judge Bond, to set an example of disobedience to the laws and resistance to the authorities.

## SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The thirst for blood which seems to possess some people in this city, is unappeasable. We have already witnessed their rage and disappointment at the destruction of the bridges, by order of the authorities, and the consequent inability of the Northern troops to reach this city on the morning of Saturday, the 20th of April, for the purpose of renewing the conflict of the day before. But it seems, they do not even yet despair of provoking a collision and massacre in our streets. Witness their cunning stratagem. We have before us a neat sheet of letter paper with the following printed heading, designed for signatures—printed, we are informed in *The American* job printing-office, and circulated, or intended for circulation, among the Union-men of the city:

TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

The undersigned, citizens of Baltimore respectfully represent that, in our opinion, United States Troops, or military forces, or stores, can pass through Baltimore without further hindrance or molestation.

BALTIMORE, May 1st, 1861.

### Hard Times in New York.

The money article of the New York *Times* of yesterday contains the following paragraph:

Private Money-lenders have become extremely timid in regard to mercantile paper, and the business in discounts outside of Bank is dull in amount and wholly unsettled in rates. Several important failures occurred yesterday, and these in turn strike down the credit, for all purpose of new negotiation, of other houses who have steadily met their engagements in the same trade.

### Maryland to be Occupied.

A special despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following information:—The advices from Baltimore continue to come favorable, but the Administration will, nevertheless, be prepared for any sudden change in the other direction. A company of Pennsylvania troops will be located at Frederick, while the approaches to Baltimore will also be surrounded by Government troops.

The Philadelphia *Press* complains that "there are men among us, now, who are giving aid to the Secessionists, furnishing arms and ammunition for use against the Federal Government, and doing all in their power to subvert the constituted authorities and further the cause of rebellion."

### Military Editors.

The New York Editors have each a favorite plan of campaign, which they ventilate every other day and modify to suit circumstances. Here is the programme of the *Times*:

Gen. Scott must be left with 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers, to keep Washington. Gen. Patterson must have 10,000 men, with which to advance upon Frederick, and take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so as to prevent the advance of troops from Harper's Ferry upon Washington. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal might be cut, and the waters permitted to escape. Gen. Butler might remain at Annapolis with 10,000 men, to keep open that communication with the Capital, and to hold the Baltimore mob in check, if they should attempt to march upon Washington. *And Fort McHenry should be directed to bombard and burn down Baltimore and its shipping*, the moment a demonstration shall be made by its population against the Federal Constitution and laws of the land.

Thus we have occupied 35,000 men, made Washington safe *and put Maryland in chains*. Mr. Lincoln has still 40,000 volunteers at his command. Let him divide these into armies of 20,000 each, charter ships in Boston and New York, and embark them to such points on the Southern Coast as may be selected as the scene of operation. If 75,000 volunteers already called out be not sufficient for this programme of war, let the number be doubled; and if 150,000 be not sufficient, let it be doubled again. And if 300,000 be not enough, let 500,000 be called, and they will come, and the work will be done, and "nobody hurt."

### Diabolism.

The New York *Tribune* continues its diabolical suggestions with regard to the South. In yesterday's paper, speaking of the Southern people, it says:

But, nevertheless, we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to *conquer*, to SUBJUGATE them—and we shall do this the most mercifully, the more speedily we do it. *But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their fire-sides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children. It is little enough the slaves will do when masters are at the wors, and to be idle and wasteful is the least harmful thing in which they are likely to engage themselves.* There will be little cotton raised in the Southern States this year, and that little must pay the enhanced expense of a new route to market, if allowed to go at all, the price thereof to be returned in the bare necessaries of life, in limited quantities, at starvation prices. The whole coast of the South, from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, must be a solitude, save from the presence of a blockading squadron, so that no relief shall come in to the beleagured people from the sea. The other great highway, the Mississippi, it is the duty of the West to hold, and to prohibit its use, either partially or totally, as the obstinacy of these infatuated rebels shall promise to be of a shorter or longer duration. The South, even in the best of times, never feeds herself, and the want of productive force and productive will makes this more impossible this year than ever. It is in the power of the West literally to starve her into submission.—Even now but little, we hear, goes down the Mississippi, except from St. Louis, and all that trade, and any that should seek an outlet from the Ohio, could be put a stop to by sufficient force at the mouth of the latter river. *The West can drown or starve the lower country, as it pleases, if a continued rebellious obstinacy shall compel the North to accept the alternative.* Cairo is already possessed by a strong body of troops, but a sufficient force should be placed in the river, and all trade stopped at once. *It will not be long before there is nothing left to eat in all the South-Western region.* And the measure is as wholesome a one for the East as the West. If Maryland goes out of the Union, and Baltimore continues contumacious, the same means of coercion should be resorted to.—*If Baltimore should be anything more than the name of an extinct city after the secession of that State, not another barrel of flour, not another bushel of corn, not another hog, not so much as a spring chicken, should be allowed to approach her by land or water.* Half-way measures will not do with an enemy who will conquer us and desecrate all this land with their accursed barbarism, unless we conquer them.

The New York *Commercial* has the following statement respecting Colonel Wilson's Zouaves, the redoubtable regiment whose motto is "Beauty and Booty," and whose march is "through Baltimore at all hazards:"

"BILLY WILSON'S REGIMENT."—There are several complaints of the conduct of these men, who at present are stationed on Staten Island. On Friday night one of them attempted a robbery and committed several outrages in Factoryville. On Saturday night some of them visited Mariner's Harbor and made a great disturbance, and last night a party of them got up a row in Factoryville. This ought to be stopped.

### Impotent Rage.

The withdrawal from the United States service of the very best officers of the army and navy, and the Military Convention entered into between Virginia and the Southern Confederation are circumstances which fill the minds of the military editors of New York with rage and dismay. The *Times* says:

"It is obvious that every officer of the army and navy who henceforth tenders his resignation should be court-martialed and shot. To meet the martial law of Jefferson Davis martial law should be proclaimed by the United States in Virginia. Richmond should be forthwith occupied by forces that can be readily sent there from Pennsylvania and the West—to protect the loyal people in the exercise of the elective franchise. The Commissioners who signed the infamous Convention with the Southern rebels, by which the State has been made over to a foreign military despot, should be handed over to the first loyal company of Virginians that can be met with west of the mountains, to be summarily dealt with. Harper's Ferry and the Norfolk Navy Yard should be forthwith repossessed,—and the world given to know that the people who framed this Confederacy are alone competent to dissolve it, and that it is too firm and too compact a structure to crumble to pieces at the first shock of conspiracy and treason.

### Southern Preparations for War.

On Saturday a gentleman called on us, says the Louisville *Journal*, who, on account of ill health was recently a sojourner in Florida, and who has just come through Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. He says that the people of the rest of the country have no conception of the rush which the people of all those States have for some days past been making and are now making for Richmond, the headquarters of the Southern army destined for the conquest of Washington city and the District of Columbia. He says that in all his journey he did not see a solitary railroad train going in the direction of Richmond, that was not loaded with troops and munitions. From Charleston alone, during the two days he was there, 4,000 armed men started for the Virginia rendezvous.—He states that these general and rapid movements are not reported in the papers of the Confederate States, but he has no doubt that the army at Richmond will prove tremendous in its strength of numbers. He tells us that all the men he met with, military officers and others, spoke of the conquest of Washington as a settled thing, just as well settled as if already accomplished, and that the avowed determination is not to preserve the public buildings of the capital for the use of the Southern Confederacy, but to demolish them utterly, not leaving one stone upon another.

"Burleigh," the war correspondent of the Boston Journal, writes from Annapolis that on the march of the New York Seventh Regiment, "from Annapolis to the Capital two hundred men fell from sun stroke. They threw away their knapsacks and left them on the sand. The line was led by Major Shaler, who marched at a spanking pace. Fourteen men of the Seventh came home in the *Baltic*." The same correspondent writes from Annapolis on the 24th ult., that "Senators Wilson and Foote came on board (the *Baltic*.) Wilson is greatly excited. The delay, he says, indicates defeat and ruin. He is especially hard on General Scott—his slow tactics and his countermanding Wilson's orders. Some more moderate conservative men—and they are in the majority over all these five thousand men—think that both of these gentlemen had better be out of our fleet. They are known as extreme men, and their presence will excite the people."

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICK, May 2.

In the bill relating to the stay of execution, reported in the House yesterday, the word "payments" was erroneously telegraphed instead of the word "judgments," or decrees.

The Governor has appointed Dr. D. Claude, of Annapolis, Comptroller.

### From the South.

Our usual supply of Southern papers by the Norfolk boat did not reach us this morning, owing to the fact that the boats were not permitted to proceed to Norfolk, in pursuance of the orders of Commodore Pendergrast. The steamer *Adelaide*, which left on Tuesday evening, reached Old Point and was ordered back. On her return trip she signalled the steamer *Louisiana*, which left here last evening, and notified her to return, as Com. Pendergrast had resolved to maintain a strict blockade, unless positive orders to the contrary should be received from Washington.

We managed, however, to obtain some late Richmond papers, from which we glean the following information:

The Virginia Convention had authorized the Banks to issue small bills, and they had proved a great convenience. The Convention had also passed an ordinance making taxation equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth. Western Virginia has contended for this for a long time, and its adoption will ensure the unity of the State. The reports that Western Virginia would resist the ordinance of secession are groundless, and are manufactured for political effect. What is called the Pan Handle, embracing some three or four counties, and a few others on the Ohio river, are to some extent disaffected, but outside of them, the public sentiment is decidedly with the South. In Wheeling, which is in the "Pan Handle," parties are very nearly equally divided. The occupation of that point by a strong force of Virginia troops will soon ensure unanimity of sentiment.

### A Virginia Gentleman.

Mr. William H. Clark, of Halifax county, Virginia, has given $1,000 for the arms and equipments of volunteers, and has promised to spend his last dollar in the support of their families during their absence. When three companies, on their way to Richmond, last week, passed through Scottsburg, the place of his residence, he refreshed them with several buckets of julep, and gave the surgeon a basket of his choice old Madeira to be used for medicinal purposes.

### The Blockade Squadron at Old Point.

The vessels at present blockading the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and stationed at Old Point, are the man-of-war *Cumberland*, the mail steamer *Quaker City*, the propeller *Monticello*, a transport called the *Yankee*, and a tug boat belonging to Norfolk, which the Government has seized, and which is used in carrying orders through the fleet. On Tuesday, the *Monticello* ran into the harbor at Norfolk, evidently with a view to induce the authorities there, to fire upon her, but after steaming about for a short time, and provoking nothing but silent contempt, she returned to the fleet.

### Tennessee Moving.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has made a requisition upon Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, for three regiments, and the appeal has been promptly responded to.

THE AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED MILITARY TEXT-BOOK. By Lieutenant Lem. D. Williams. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co., 182 Baltimore street, 1861. We have in this little work, in a small compass, and at a moderate price, a complete manual of arms, &c., for Heavy and Light Infantry and Rifles, compiled according to Scott and Hardee, and especially adapted to self-instruction and for volunteer uniform corps. Not the least valuable part of the work is the illustrations, which are very full and serve to explain the printed text.

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Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 d3m

FOR ROTTERDAM—The new A 1 Bremen bark ST. BERNHARD, Capt. C. D. Deetjen, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
BROTHERS BOSINGER,
ap 22 No. 29 South Charles street, up stairs.


# SECOND EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

## QUERY!

Was the despatch published in the afternoon papers of to-day as coming from Washington, giving a rose-colored picture of the condition of affairs there, manufactured in the office of *The American*, as were its Washington letters last winter, or was it sent by the reliable correspondent of the *Associated Press* in Washington, at the instance of the Government which finds some excuse for the outrages of its mercenaries necessary? As *The American* and *Associated Press* are one and the same, it can doubtless enlighten us.

### Meeting of Citizens at the Building of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

In pursuance of the following call, which appeared in the papers of the day, a number of citizens assembled this morning in the main hall of the Corn and Flour Exchange:

☞Notice—A public meeting will be held on *Thursday morning*, at ten o'clock, at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange, of merchants and citizens of Baltimore in favor of memorializing the Legislature to have the various Railroad lines of communication through our city and State re-opened immediately for general and full purposes of travel.

Shortly after the hour designated, William Woodward, Esq., moved that William Crichton, Esq., be called to the chair, and Frederick Levering, Esq., appointed to act as Secretary. The motion prevailed unanimously, and the gentlemen took the seats assigned them.

Mr. Crichton stated that as the causes which induced the authorities to destroy the bridges have been removed, it was highly important that the city should assume its wonted position, in order that the paralysis which affected trade and commerce should no longer continue.

Mr. Henry Stump submitted a resolution to the effect that copies of the following memorial be distributed throughout the city in order that it be generally signed by the citizens.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of Maryland:*

The undersigned, residents of the City of Baltimore, respectfully petition your Honorable Body to cause the immediate rebuilding of the bridges recently destroyed upon the railroads leading to our city, and that all obstructions to the usual and general trade and travel upon the lines of communication with Baltimore be at once removed.

Mr. George H. Kyle hoped that the resolution would not be approved without due consideration and reflection on the part of those present. It was quite apparent to his mind that the only object in view in the destruction of the bridges was to prevent the passage of any more Northern troops, and no one could tell at what time they would be making their appearance, perhaps in solid columns and innumerable numbers. We did not know when they would come. The subject was one of great importance and should be duly considered. As for the assurances of the Administration at Washington, what possible reliance could be placed upon them? He had said all he could say, and was sorry to have occupied a single moment of time.

The Chair observed that it did not urge the passage of the resolution before an opportunity had been offered to all to speak upon the subject.

Mr. John Smith thought it would be much better to go to work at once and rebuild or repair the bridges. There were certain elements of the human race "laying around loose," destitute of funds and anxious for employment. Set such men to work, particularly as the work of destruction was done by persons residing in the city.

Mr. A. Fuller Crane hoped that the question would be taken at once, without further delay.

He was succeeded by Mr. Peter Sauerwein, who contended that our authorities had destroyed the property for the purpose of preventing a collision between the troops from the North and the citizens of Baltimore. It was the height of folly to oppose the United States Government, as the city was not in a state of defence. He was certain that a majority of the citizens of Baltimore believed resistance to the authorities would be futile. All departments of trade were at a dead stand, and something should be done for the purpose of reviving commerce and trade. As far as he was concerned, he would not, under any circumstance, desert the flag of his country.

The Chair observed that the proposed action of the meeting was not inimical to that of the authorities of Baltimore, for they were asking the General Assembly to do the same thing.

Rev. A. B. Cross proposed a series of resolutions denouncing the action of the Marshal of Police, Board of Police Commissioners, and other authorities, and the mob which assaulted the Massachusetts Volunteers, and declaring that the Government had a right to send troops through the city. He proceeded to speak at considerable length, when he was called to order. A motion to lay his resolutions upon the table prevailed.

Mr. Israel M. Parr spoke and declared that Mr. Cross came for the purpose of throwing a firebrand into a peaceful meeting, and he should not be allowed to do so. [Applause.]

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Stump, it was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the Chair appoint a Committee of Ten for the purpose of proceeding to Frederick and presenting the memorial.

Mr. John B. Seidenstricker moved that the Chair be added as the Chairman of the Committee, both of which motions prevailed.

On motion the meeting adjourned.


HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.
ADMISSION.....25 AND 15 CENTS
"OPEN SESAME."
THIS EVENING
To commence with the delightful Comedy, entitled
MOMENTOUS QUESTION.
Rachel.....Miss Alice Gray.
Robert.....Mr. Langdon.
And the Brilliant Fairy Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE FORTY THIEVES.
With new scenery, music, costumes, mechanism, &c.
FULL OF SENTIMENT, FUN AND MUSIC.
*PRODUCED AT A GREAT EXPENSE AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION.*
NEW ADDITION TO THE COMPANY.
MANY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
WILL APPEAR AS AUXILIARIES.
"*SHUT SESAME.*"

FOR PHILADELPAIA.
Connecting with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Havre de Grace.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1st, the STEAMER LANCASTER, Capt. TOMLINSON, will leave the lower end of West Falls Avenue DAILY (Sundays excepted) for HAVRE DE GRACE at 6½ A. M.
By taking this line passengers will connect with the train that leaves Perryville at 11:30 A. M.
Returning, will leave Havre de Grace at 3 o'clock P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the Philadelphia train.
JOS. J. TAYLOR, Agent.
ap 30 tf

PIANOS. *PIANOS. PIANOS*
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THEM.
The undersigned have on hand the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city. Have determined to sell them during the present financial and political troubles at reduced prices for cash, or approved paper.
For twenty years their instruments have been highly recommended by the first Professors and Musical Amateurs of the country.
Every Piano is warranted for five years, and the privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if they do not prove entirely satisfactory.
☞Persons in want of a good PIANO at the reduced price had better call and examine the contents of our Warerooms.
SECOND HAND PIANOS at all prices from $20 to $90.
MELODEONS AND ORGAN HARMONIUMS, from the best makers, suitable for Churches, at from $45 to $300.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 30 Baltimore street,
near Eutaw street.
ap 24 tf

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR DISCOUNT ON TAXES—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 14 Lexington street.—By a resolution of the Mayor and City Council passed yesterday, Tax Payers are notified that on all taxes paid before the TENTH OF MAY, a discount of 5 per cent. on real property and 6 per cent. on personal property will be allowed.
JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
my 1 10t

OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
BALTIMORE, April 23d, 1861.
TRADERS, ORDINARY and OYSTER HOUSE KEEPERS, and all others requiring STATE LICENSES are hereby notified to renew the same on or before the 10TH DAY OF MAY, or be subject to the penalties of the law.
ap 23 eo10t JW. J. HAMILL, Clerk.

JOHN T. WATKINS,
*MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN*
CABINET FURNITURE,
No. 67 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,
Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.
ap 22 d3m

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

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 23



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