

The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 6, 1861.

Before St. Mark shall glow his steeds of brass, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun...

THE SITUATION.

There can be no question that the present situation of Maryland is one which calls for the exercise of the greatest amount of patience, forbearance and loyalty on the part of the People, and the largest measure of wisdom and courage on the part of the Representatives.

1. The occupation of the ancient capital of our State by a hostile force, compelling the Legislature to abandon a city which in the days of the Revolution gave sanctuary to which Washington Congress, and the chamber in which Washington resigned his commission.

2. The occupation for military purposes of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, and of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

3. The seizure and occupation with the same intent of other despotisms upon country roads—of houses and farms for military barracks and the establishment of fortified camps.

4. The interruption of all communication for the purpose of organizing concert of action and resistance to joint oppression—with Virginia and the Southern States—by armed vessels in the bay—by the occupation of the Relay House with an armed force—and by the concentration of large bodies of troops in the city of Washington.

5. The completion of the necessary arrangements—by the reinforcement of every avenue by which supplies can be introduced into the city, and by the concentration of forces on every side of us—of the speedy reduction of the city at any moment, whether the pressure of the Northern mob, or the exigencies of a military policy shall require it—either by blockade or assault, as may be deemed most advisable.

Such, in brief, is our situation. We do not deny it—we feel that we are addressing a brave community, and there is no occasion to conceal or disguise it. It is a situation full of perils and full of difficulties; it is one which has its duties and responsibilities as well. Temporarily, hemmed in the position of a subjugated people, deprived by natural enemies on every side, and deprived by artificial weakness and the present means of effecting our own deliverance.

In the meantime, there is one counsel which the People will do well to lay to heart. It is the counsel of the friends who love us best, who understand and deeply sympathize with our present plight, and who, when the time shall come, will stand by us in our defense. It is the counsel of the friends of the South, who are not less patriotic, who are not less brave, who are not less honest and true to their duty, and who are not less anxious to see the cause of the South triumph, than we are ourselves.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York police, who discovered the details of a plot to assassinate Lincoln, has discovered another more nefarious scheme to destroy the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

What the Administration Will do. On Monday, at the furthest, let the country be prepared for a proclamation from the President, which he has determined upon to issue, instant, decisive, and comprehensive.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

We published last week from the New York Times an account of an interview between Mr. Faulkner, U. S. Minister at Paris, and M. Thiers, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He (M. Thiers) then asked me my opinion as to the course of policy that would be adopted towards the seceding States, and whether I thought force would be employed to coerce them into submission to the Federal authority?

1. A liberal Appropriation of the Public Money for the Public Defense. 2. The appointment of a competent and faithful Commission to superintend the application of the Money.

3. An Enrollment of a suitable proportion of the Military Strength of the State, under competent Officers. 4. As of equal, if not greater importance than any of these, the immediate establishment of confidential relations, through the medium of Agents, properly accredited, with the Governments of Virginia and of the Confederate States.

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Movements of Government Troops.

Yesterday afternoon our city was again thrown into a state of excitement, by the rumor that General Butler had taken possession of the Relay House on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that another body were marching on the city.

General Butler has encamped his force on the grounds of the late William A. Talbot, on the south side of the Patapsco, a short distance from the bridge, on which he has mounted eight brass cannon, while others are mounted on the adjacent hills, so as to command all the approaches to the bridge.

General Butler also took possession of the railroad telegraph office at the Relay House, and placed it in charge of two operators brought from Washington, and by his orders the poles on the main stem were cut down, and the telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry. He also arranged with Mr. Lowe, proprietor of the Railroad House, for the quartering of himself and some thirty officers there.

The troops consist of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, nine hundred men, and the Eighth New York Regiment, eleven hundred men, and are provided with full camp-equipage. They are securing all the horses and wagons in the vicinity, but say they propose paying for what they use.

After completing his arrangements for the occupation of the railroad and Relay House, General Butler, this morning had the telegraphic communication on the main stem again opened, resigned charge of the office to Mr. Lowe, the railroad agent, and authorized him to report to the commanding general, and to report to the commanding general, and to report to the commanding general.

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Getting Tired of Non-Interference.

The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the most rabid of the administration organs, says that the prohibition of the export of provisions, &c., by Great Britain is seriously affecting the business interests of Cincinnati, and that it should be withdrawn.

We write a careful perusal of the Message of President Davis, published on the fourth page of today's paper—as a complete and triumphant vindication of the position, course and policy of the Confederate States.

From Tennessee. We find the following dispatch in the Richmond Examiner: Knoxville, Tenn., May 2.—The secession ordinance has passed in Tennessee by a large majority.

From Virginia. A Portsmouth correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says: The military status of the city is unchanged, save in respect to duties. But volunteers who perform the routine service incident to expected war are not numerous.

More Trouble in the Camp. The Union Defense Committee of New York and Gen. Scott do not seem to get along very well together. In fact, the latter rather resents (not unnaturally) the attempts of the New York brokers and merchants to take entire charge of matters belonging to the general-in-chief.

The Spirit is Kept Country. On Thursday last a volunteer company was organized in Chestertown, ready to serve the State whenever ordered, which Judge Chambers was chosen Captain, and J. A. Wickes, 1st Lieutenant.

Incendiary Fires. We learn from the Mechanics' Store (Md.) Visitor, that the barn of Col. Richardson of Buckeystown, Frederick county, was destroyed by fire last week, and two valuable animals burnt.

The Associated Press. As a specimen of the manner in which this agency is prostituted to party use, we publish the dispatch sent from Baltimore on Friday evening to the New York papers.

The Richmond Examiner of May 1st urges that a forward movement should be made by the Virginia troops so as to put themselves on the line of the Potomac. To this effect it says: "There may be reasons for not at once marching into Maryland, although we can conceive of reasons for such over-caution, yet there can be no good reason for leaving Alexandria and the rest of the territory exposed and undefended."

Movements of President Davis. A letter dated at Montgomery on the 18th inst., and published in the Savannah Republican says: "The President has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for returning to his headquarters."

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UMBAUGH'S EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN GENERAL NEWS AGENCY.

SOLE AGENTS OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. CAPITAL \$100,000. VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS. HENRY TAYLOR, Author of "The People of the South."

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF MARYLAND, Executive Order, May 2, 1861. WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 13th day of April, 1861, has called upon the Legislature of this State to meet on the 15th day of May, 1861, to consider the question of the secession of this State from the Union.

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