

The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 7, 1861.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

OUR BRETHREN HAVE COME.

Those whom some among us affectionately term "our Brethren of the South," have come. They are within a few miles of their transportation to this city by rail. Their tents are pitched upon the pleasant heights crowned with the vines and summer-houses of our citizens; the shades of which have been the annual resort of thousands of our population and the scene of many a children's picnic and rustic fête, are being filled to feed their camp-fires; their cannon command the approaches to our city by the great road which connects us with the South and West, and their sentries on duty stop and search the merchandise in quest of contraband of war, and the trucks of women for pistols or cartridges that might be hidden among collars and laces! There is no right of property, public or private, which has not been outraged; and our "Brethren" (citizens) have been deprived of their liberty for a careless word, misrepresented or misunderstood; provisions designed for the use of the remoter counties of our State, and cloth, the color of which happened to strike the fancy of our "Brethren," have been seized and appropriated without further ado. In fine, no indignity or humiliation could be inflicted upon a conquered and subject people have been spared us by our "Brethren." They have seized the Capital of the State, and converted it into a military depot; they have seized our railroads and converted them into military roads; they have seized our steamboats and converted them into military transports. They have established over us and among us a Military Dictatorship of the most absolute and oppressive character. Soon they may be expected to complete our degradation, and their triumph. How shall they be received? They are our "Brethren"—shall they not have a brother's welcome? These men, who have been promised a free division of our lands and goods as a reward for their services, and who have been encouraged to enlist, by flattery and descriptions, in huge posters stuck upon street corners, and in editorial articles of respectable journals, and in the wealth of our city and the beauty of our women—Citizens of Baltimore, will you not receive them with hospitality, with open doors and open arms, at your tables, and into the society of your wives and daughters? Less than this would hardly accord with the relations which should exist between "Brethren."

HISTORIC RETRIBUTION.

There can scarcely be anything more painful to an honest mind, than the discovery of the wickedness of those whom it has been accustomed to respect and to honor for their supposed virtues. The troubles which now afflict us, have revealed in their full light, the characters of some whose names are familiar to the country, and whom we had always supposed to be endowed with at least the average amount of human virtue. Until the events of the past few weeks brought into active display their real qualities of head and heart, we were under the impression that such men as Moses H. Grinnell, William E. Dodge, Hamilton Fish, Theodore Dehon, Prosper M. Wetmore, Henry S. Raymond, Moses Taylor, Erasmus Cuning, Simeon Draper, Alexander T. Stewart and other well-known citizens of New York—well-known for their position in the New York world of politics, business or fashion—were at least possessed of the common attributes of humanity and intelligence. Now they stand revealed before the entire world, surpassing the inmates of a madhouse in the extravagance of their folly, and rivaling the monsters of the French Revolution in the extent of their barbarity. Before the dawn of that revolution in 1793, men who subsequently horrified the world by the magnitude of their crimes, enjoyed among their contemporaries and countrymen, characters as respectable and reputations as unblemished as any of the individuals we have named. The possessors of the once honorable names we have mentioned, have not more respected heretofore in this country, for their morality, their observance of law, and their unwillingness to do anything atrocious and cruel, than were Robespierre, Barrere, Couthon, St. Just and others in France, until civil strife induced them to throw off the mask they had so long and hypocritically worn, and to boldly announce themselves as murderers and assassins under the flimsy pretext of defending the rights of the people. The present, as much senseless brutality, and as filthy and disgusting an appetite for blood on the part of leading citizens of New York, as was ever exhibited by the mob of Paris, in the frenzy of the maddest intoxication. They would have our cities and lands flooded with the blood of their inhabitants; and this, (as was the case with the wretched Couthon, when annihilating the city of Lyons,) accompanied by the monstrous and lying cry—"the law strikes you." In the insolence of temporary power, these people imagine themselves invincible, and forget the terrible doom which awaits them in the never ending future. The future reserves for them as it furnished for their prototypes, a Burke, who will, as in the case of their originals, gibbet their names, and their memory on such an eminence of infamy, that they will never be forgotten; nay, who will send them to the latest posterity laden with the execrations of mankind for their heinous counsels and suggestions. This will be historic retribution; a retribution which will make them and their children shunned by man, and outcasts from the sympathies of the human race whom they have already so much abused and still more propose to outrage. Their names will be, as has been and still is the case with those of their models, everywhere recognized as the synonyms of crimes and atrocities which, on the bare mention, appal and horrify. Even the dogs and hissing of the snakes and kennels of New York, which they are laboriously gathering together in hordes for their merciless warfare, will turn upon them in time as in the French revolution, with appetites not satiated, but whetted and made more voracious by the innocent blood which they are asked to lap. Their security will prove illusory. Humanity will not fail to vindicate itself; it will add an additional warning for the future, in the names of those who now in the madness of their rage plot and counsel the wholesale butchery of thousands of their fellow-countrymen.

Charles L. Scott, member of Congress from California, has volunteered as a private in the Provisional Army, and goes with the Magnolia Cadets from Virginia.

REPUBLICAN CONSCIENCE.

Contrast with the present invasion and occupation of Maryland by Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania forces, the following language of the Fourth Article of the Chicago Platform, which declares—"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance and harmony of the Union, and should be maintained against all comers by the National Government, and by every State or Territory, by all means which may be consistent with the Constitution, and by all means which may be consistent with the laws of the United States, and by all means which may be consistent with the principles of justice and equity."

Federal Tyranny.

By order of Superintendent Deffen, who has in charge the Government printing office in Washington, the test oath was administered to the employees there on Saturday last, and they were required to enroll themselves into a military corps, under command of Mr. English, the foreman of the establishment. There were about sixty men present, who took the oath, and of whom, except five from this city, not more than many being forced to do so to avoid dismissal and to protect their families from starvation. From one of the men belonging to this city who refused to be thus enrolled into the service of the Government, we learn that it has been made a condition that all who are in Government employ should either connect themselves with a military company and take the oath, or leave both their situations and the city.

How the Message of President Davis was received by the Southern Congress.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner gives the following account of the scene presented in the Legislative Hall, at Montgomery, during the reading of Mr. Davis' message: The galleries and lobbies were perfectly jammed with ladies and gentlemen, who could hardly restrain their excited feelings from bursting out into noisy demonstrations. During the reading of the message, the hue of voices and the rustle of dresses and feet entirely ceased, and a deathlike stillness pervaded the house. One could have heard the ticking of a watch above all other sounds, except the voice of the Clerk, as he read the important document. There was only one broken voice, when the mention was made of Virginia, and her retrocession to the Constitution of the Confederate States, when a cheer was started—upon which, a sign of the Speaker's hammer, again, was read, and the quotation from Lincoln's Proclamation was read, commending all persons in this Republic to their peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days. The latter was met by derisive laughter upon all sides, and the smile of scorn curled on many lips. The feeling of all present could not be mistaken; every heart beat but for one object—the welfare of their new political association.

A Pennsylvania Jefferies.

The case of a man named Greiser, charged with treason, has been before the U. S. District Court, of Philadelphia, for several days. While the U. S. Attorney was stating his reasons for urging a dismissal of the case, Judge Greiser is said by the papers to have frequently interrupted Mr. Coffey with some allusions to the present difficulties, and urged that the features of the Constitution, in their efforts to protect the rights of individuals, had weakened the government. The judges of the United States Court should be careful in the exercise of their power under that Constitution, and should not exercise it for an indefinite period. He could see nothing in the presumption that the courts would again be opened in Georgia within a reasonable time, if it could be presumed that common humanity, or a regard for their oath of allegiance, then there might be a presumption that their courts would soon be opened.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Thomas Miner commanding, from the mouth of the Mississippi via Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New Orleans, consigned to D. B. Allen, arrived at New York on Saturday evening.

The Daniel Webster arriving at the mouth of the Mississippi on the morning of the 29th.

The Daniel Webster arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the morning of the 29th, at eight o'clock, and falling to secure a pilot, the captain took her in over the bar. On reaching the telegraph station he received a despatch from her agents in New Orleans to put to sea again immediately. The W. H. Webb, a few minutes later, made her appearance, and with two thirty-two pounder and a crew of seventy-five. The captain of the Webb announced his intention to take the Daniel Webster, but was obliged first to telegraph to New Orleans for orders, which she had had just arrived from the city, stating that she had on her arrival, and it was determined to seize her on her arrival. He also informed the captain of the seizure of the Star of the West, and Cuba, and several Northern vessels had been seized, and that the Tascorora—a tug boat owned at the North—would be taken. Pilots had been forbidden to bring in vessels without permit, and the Daniel Webster got under way immediately, without landing her passengers, and succeeded in passing the bar before the authorities of New Orleans had been notified of her arrival. Nothing but the early hour of the day saved her from being seized.

Another Proclamation from Gov. Letcher.

Gov. Letcher, of Va., has issued the following proclamation: The sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been denied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people and excite the passions of the North, and with a view to the subversion of the Government, and the maintenance of the rights of this State to prepare for the impending conflict. These misrepresentations have been carried to such an extent that foreigners and naturalized citizens who, but a few years ago, were deemed loyal and patriotic, and who were recognized as the backbone of the State, have now been induced to enlist into regiments for the purpose of invading this State, which then vindicated those rights and effectually destroyed the Government. To this end, the State has been forced to take a policy and against a force which the government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapidly concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict. To this end, the State has been forced to take a policy and against a force which the government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapidly concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict. To this end, the State has been forced to take a policy and against a force which the government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapidly concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict.

From Virginia.

Letters dated Portsmouth, the 4th, to the Richmond papers, contain interesting information. A correspondent of the Examiner, says: "Soldiers' soldiers!" is the cry here now from morning until night. Yesterday afternoon the Williamson Rifles, 78 men, and Blodgett Volunteers, 96 men, reached here and were quartered at the Navy Yard. Last night two more companies of Georgians, the Baldwin Blues, 70 men, and the Tawigs Volunteers, the route arrived, and are temporarily quartered in the Court-House. They are as well appointed companies as any in the old regular service, and prefer to enter at once into camp instead of being housed. In a few days we expect to have with us the Home Guards, 81 men; Southern Rifles, 85 men; Long Range Light Guards, 85 men; West Point Guards, 89 men; Gunter Light Guards, and six or eight other companies, making in all an addition to our force of over 1,200 men.

Virginia naval operations begin to assume a tangible form, and officers in the service by Convention are being assigned to duty. H. K. Hodgkins, formerly of the 1st Virginia, is detached to York river for duty on the batteries now in course of erection there. Capt. Omond Peters is ordered on duty in connection with the fortifications at York river, and is to be in command of the batteries there. The fact that the Flying Artillery remain below, with important things in connection with the fortifications at York river, and is to be in command of the batteries there. The fact that the Flying Artillery remain below, with important things in connection with the fortifications at York river, and is to be in command of the batteries there.

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Highly Interesting Intelligence of Military Movements South.

We are indebted to a mercantile house of this city, for interesting information contained in a letter dated Lynchburg, Sunday last, and written by a gentleman traveling upon business of the firm. The writers says: Lynchburg, at this time is very lively, and business extremely brisk. A force of 1,000 Alabama, and a force of 1,000 Kentucky riflemen left for Harper's Ferry yesterday, and on our way here, I met at Charlottesville, 180 Kentuckians bound for the same point. Lynchburg alone has furnished six companies for the war, and more than 100 more have been organized and are en route for the Fair Grounds. They are the finest set of men I ever saw. They bring with them their own servants, and are abundantly supplied with money to pay and buy their way. This morning the train brought in 800 additional troops, and 1,000 men are expected this evening.

From the South.

A Union State Convention was held at Nashville on the 2d instant, but less than 25 members were in attendance. The Convention adjourned after recommending Ex-Gov. Campbell for Governor. It was thought the latter would not accept. Hon. Asa Biggs, of North Carolina, forwarded his resignation as a district judge of the United States at Lincoln, on the 23d of April. Lieut. John N. Mallin, late of the United States navy, renders his services to North Carolina or to the Confederacy. Among the members of the Athens (Ga.) Guards, now in service in Virginia, is Richard H. Lee, a young man of letters, and a former member of the Confederate army. The steamships W. G. Hayes, Texas and Tennessee, belonging to the Northern line, and the war of 1861, are now in the possession of the South. The Orleans by the authority of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Norfolk, has joined a troop of cavalry, and Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, the Roman Catholic priest of that town, is the captain of a volunteer company of the First Protestant church in New Orleans, and is the pastor of the church, and is serving as private in a volunteer company in that city.

More Misrepresentation.

Under the head of "Scarcity in Richmond," the Patriot publishes the following paragraph: "We learn from a gentleman who came up from Richmond on Saturday, that there were about 3,000 soldiers quartered there, and that provisions were very scarce; that if he could be allowed to take a few thousand dollars' worth of provisions he could sell it for 50 cents per pound, and that coffee was selling at 50 cents per pound, and sugar at 25 cents, and other things in the same proportion."

We happen to have a Richmond market report of the date referred to, and find coffee quoted at 18 a 20c. instead of 50 cents per lb., and sugar at 5 1/2 a 11c. instead of 25c. As the Patriot receives the Richmond papers giving market quotations, the publication of falsehood in this case cannot be otherwise than intentional. Bacon is high in Richmond, but beef cattle are 25c. to \$1 per hundred pounds cheaper than in Baltimore, notwithstanding the presence of a large number of troops.

The Character of Ellsworth's Zouaves.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune thus describes Ellsworth's Fire Brigade, which was thought worthy of special attention by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and received a flag at her hands: Ellsworth's Fire Brigade continue to be the heroes of the place. They feel terribly mortified that a number of their comrades should be so outraged the most unprovoked, and brought disgrace on the corps. There are about 150 desperate rascals in the Regiment who will be drummed out. They are all professional thieves. Tonight ten very bad men were in the guard-house, and will be dealt with tomorrow. This afternoon several of them attempted to pass a sentinel, and endeavored to seize his gun, the bayonet of which penetrated the eye of one of them nearly four inches. Divine service was held at their residence last night, and the preaching by the chaplain constituted a very peculiar entertainment for them.

—Stand by—I am Hotter than Thou.

New England Phariseism is aptly illustrated in the following paragraph, which we find in the columns of the N. Y. Tribune, from its Washington correspondent, dated Sunday: Services are held at all the quarters to-day, but probably those of the Rhode Island Regiment are the most impressive, and attracted a most attentive audience. Mr. Woodley preached on the importance of the American people—their self-reliance in time of peril. When the hymn was given out, it was discovered that nearly every man in the congregation had a copy of the hymn book, and the chaplain remarked that he presumed every man had a copy of the hymn book.

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Reports from Washington.

From the Washington correspondence of the New York papers we glean the following statements: The Twenty-Fifth Regiment was sworn into the United States service in the Capitol grounds on Sunday evening. During the ceremony a highly exciting scene occurred, about ten privates stepped out of the ranks and refused to take the oath of indignation was so intense that several of the refractory members at once returned to the ranks and took the oath under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. The remaining privates will be ignominiously drummed out of the regiment.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, who had made arrangements for a temporary absence from his residence, hearing that he would soon return southwards, and that he would see his contemplated trip, and has reassumed command of his regiment, holding himself ready to march at a moment's warning.

The correspondent of the Herald says:

The twenty days notice to the rebels to disperse will expire to-morrow, and the rebel guards of the Potomac will be held in on the Virginia side of the Long Bridge, and the secession flag which has been waving within telescopic sight of the White House at Alexandria for several days, will be struck or captured, or will be blown away by the wind.

In confirmation of this statement a despatch from Alexandria, dated Sunday, to the Richmond Examiner, says:

This city is expected, will be occupied by federal troops to-morrow, who will advance from Washington by the Long Bridge. Five transports, with men and munitions, passed up to Washington to-day. Lincoln visited and inspected the Navy Yard to-day.

Mississippi Defenses.

The Memphis Appeal of the 1st says: "The work on the fortifications at Randolph is going on under the direction of Captain Stockton, of the Confederate State Army, assisted by Major Lynch and Captain Champey. The works at Fort Fisher, assisted by Lieut. Winters, of the Sappers and Miners Company—a volunteer corps of this city. These works when completed and armed, (as they soon will be,) will command the river, and no fleet could possibly flee through their fire."

The State of Missouri has obtained 12,000 kegs of powder from the mills in that vicinity.

The circulation of the New York Herald has been interrupted at Atlanta, Ga.

R. J. MARR.

Imported and Manufactured of DYE WOODS, DYING DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. Used by Woollen, Cotton, Hemp and Paper Manufacturers. Also by Leather and Wood Workers, Hackmen and Dyers. 26 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

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