The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

"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."—*Declaration of Independence.*

GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STIRR HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

"Countrymen! the men who now invite you to surrender your rights into their hands, are the men who have let loose the merciless savages to riot in the blood of their brethren—WHO HAVE TAUGHT TREACHERY TO YOUR SLAVES, AND COUNTED THEM TO ASSASSINATE YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN." *Speech in Philadelphia, 1st August, 1776.*

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: *That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only* FIGHT FOR IT."—*Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. I.*

PATRICK HENRY.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.*

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny*, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace-bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.*

Where are your checks in this government?—Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. *It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men.* And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt. If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: *but the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke.* I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

Away with your president, we shall have a king; the army will salute him monarch; your militia will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?—What will then become of you and your rights?—WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUE?—*In the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.*

THE TRIALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle," said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1776.*

"Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold stalness of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'here, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206.*

The King, in his reply, pledged himself *speedily and effectually to enforce obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature.*" His heart was hardened. *Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire*, he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most coercive measures.' "*The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 177-227.*

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of *rebellion*, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to *starve* New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, *to excite a servile insurrection.*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.*

JOHN ADAMS.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares*, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—*Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1813.*

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. *The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. *The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case *no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last extremity*, disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competion with the liberties of millions; *and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not hesitate about the choice.* Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. *Such men* WILL DO THEIR DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSEQUENCE; but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cause.—*In the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.*

JOSEPH WARREN.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.—Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it.) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this discourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.—*Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. *You will maintain your rights, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize.* An independence of Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. *But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other is persisted in*, the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colonies, require that the wise measures recommended by the honorable the Continental Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent honored and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. *But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, undaunted, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.*—*Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

CHIEF JUSTICE DRAYTON.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question.*—*Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, 1776.*

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness *the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine.* Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, *yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America.* In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Girden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

"Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent with a word into every household, armed with this terrible weapon?"—*General Benjamin F. Butler—Brigade Orders, May 6, 1861.*

The fact that Mr. Henry Winter Davis is a Candidate for Congress in this city, has awakened the not unnatural suspicion in the minds of many persons, that the recent movement of Troops has some reference to the approaching Election. Certainly Mr. Davis has had that experience of the value of brute force as a means of controlling the popular choice, and of the efficiency of bullets as a substitute for ballots, which would naturally incline him to the employment of such auxiliaries, in the absence of his faithful allies the Plug-Uglies and the Blood Tubs. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will permit such a Mockery of an Election to be held, while the City and State are under Military rule.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Had the expedition which left this city, "by "authority of the Governor and of the Mayor of "the city," on the night of Friday, the 19th of April, to destroy the bridges on the line of the Northern Central Road, been despatched a few hours earlier, the bridges would have been destroyed up to the Pennsylvania line; and not only might the wood-work of the bridges have been burned, which has since been replaced with iron, but the stone buttresses might have been blown up with powder, which could not have been replaced except by the slow labor of the mason. The road instead of being open now, would have been unfit for use for months; there would have been no Pennsylvania troops at Cockeysville on Sunday; there would be none at the Relay House now.

Had the expedition which was sent on a similar errand on the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington road, been despatched a few hours earlier, it would have reached the Susquehanna, in time to seize the steamer *Maryland* at her wharf, and the Northern troops would have been without the means of reaching Annapolis, until boats could have been sent around from Philadelphia or New York. The conflict between the Massachusetts troops and the people occurred about noon on Friday. That the news would create intense excitement at the North, and that the troops would immediately return and endeavor to force a passage through the city—was universally conceded, and equally universal was the feeling that their passage should be opposed. Even *The American*, on Friday afternoon, shouldered its gun and swore that "no more "Northern troops should be permitted to pass," and called on the authorities to take the most energetic measures. The necessity of taking the only step which could prevent their passage, without involving a fearful conflict in our streets—by the destruction of the bridges, did not occur to the authorities until midnight;—the necessary orders were then given, only in consequence of private information that the troops had left Philadelphia and were actually on the way—and the expeditions in question were unable to leave the city before 2 A. M on Saturday morning, and got no further than the Bush river on one road, and Ashland on the other.

Had Fort McHenry instead of being protected by the police, been taken by them, which could have been effected without loss, on Friday or Saturday night, the possession of that fortress, together with the removal of the buoys and the extinguishment of the lights, and the sinking of one or two schooners in the channel—would have made Baltimore secure against any sea-attack.

Had the frigate *Constitution* and the Navy-Yard at Annapolis been seized, at any time before the arrival of the Northern troops, when they were only defended by sixty or seventy lads from the Naval School, and similar measures taken for the obstruction of the Severn, the Government would not have been able to convert Annapolis into a military *depot;* and the troops debarred of a passage across Maryland soil either by way of Baltimore or Annapolis, would have only been able to reach Washington by the Potomac.

Had the Legislature, when it met on Friday, the 26th, addressed itself to the business for which it was called together in Extraordinary Session, and passed the necessary Bills for arming and enrolling the State, Twenty Thousand Volunteers would now be assembled for the defense of the City, and the surrounding heights would be crowned with batteries not to destroy, but to protect.

Such is the difference between what is and what might have been. That none of these things have been done, and that "the present attitude of the "State" is one of entire "submission" to the Federal power, which she is in no position to resist, ought certainly to exculpate the authorities, both State and municipal, from the charge of Treason, or the least suspicion of harboring designs hostile to the Government, or its policy.

Had application been made by the municipal or State authorities to the Government of Virginia, at any time before Sunday, the 5th Inst., when the Relay House was occupied by Gen. Butler, arms and munitions of war, in any quantity that might have been desired, including the heaviest siege artillery, could have been, and would have been, shipped to Baltimore from Winchester, by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If necessary, a convoy of ten thousand Virginians would have come with them.

WHAT NEXT?

The first step towards the military occupation of Baltimore, and the substitution of military rule for that of the constitutional authorities, has been taken. The camp established yesterday by Gen. Butler on Federal Hill is understood to be but one of a series of encampments with which it is proposed to girdle the city. Patterson's Park, Murray's Hill, the Cattle Show Grounds, and Druid Hill are named as points destined to be similarly occupied. We have before us a plan of the city, which has appeared in several of the Northern papers, in which the location of these points, their relative height and distances from each other, are accurately given. Their occupation by the Federal forces, "whether for purposes of attack or of occupation merely," has been urged in the strongest manner, for the last three weeks. During that time, it has equally been the object of the intrigues of the Unionists in this city. For that purpose and for no other, *The American* has been persistent in representing the condition of things here as a Reign of Terror, and the authorities as passive instruments in the hands of a mob. The occupation of Baltimore has accordingly been urged by the more moderate portion of the Northern press upon the ground that life and property in this city were otherwise without adequate protection, and as a measure of humanity. In the same spirit, and with the same treacherous and damnable design, the ruffian clubs of two and three years ago, have been re-organized, and subsidized, and stimulated to the commission of violence, in the hope of thereby provoking a collision with the authorities, which should forthwith be represented as an attack upon the Union-men by the Secessionists, and made the pretext for the introduction of Federal troops. Finally, without waiting for such provocation—commercial hatred of our city conspiring with domestic treason to accomplish the result—the troops are marched in and through the rain and darkness of last night, their campfires cast a baleful light from Federal Hill, and in the warm sunshine of to-day, their grey uniforms are to be seen in every street. What next? The object for which these troops have been brought here, and for which more are destined to follow, will be but half accomplished, if the government of the city is suffered to remain in its present hands. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.* As the representations which have been made through the press and otherwise, to induce the Government to occupy Baltimore, have been utterly and wilfully false, the pretence of patriotism under which the Union-men are seeking to veil their lust of power, and their determination to compass its possession, by fair means or foul, is equally false. That the overthrow of the present municipal government, and the transfer of power back into the hands from which the People took it, last fall, is the real object for which the presence of the Federal troops in Baltimore is desired, was plainly declared by *The Tribune* on Saturday. We reproduce the passage: "What the 25,000 "unarmed Unionists of Baltimore"—says *The Tribune*—"say they want, *is the Federal occupation of the city*, in such force as to overawe the "rebellious, *and the proclamation of martial law*, "to such an extent as *supercede the present Secession Board of Police*, until the next Legislature "can repeal the law establishing it." In the same key, is the letter in yesterday's *Tribune*, from its Baltimore correspondent, who writes, after mentioning the re-opening of the Northern Central Railway: "*The expected forces for the occupation "of this city*, have not yet arrived from Harrisburg, "greatly to the disappointment of all loyal citizens, "for I repeat, that *there is no safety here until the "Government shall garrison Baltimore, and put the "Municipal authority in loyal hands.*" And again, in a postscript, he reiterates the opinion that "not "a moment should be lost in *garrisoning Baltimore "and placing it under a loyal Municipal authority.*" It is easy to see what next. The conspiracy against the liberties of Baltimore, her Chartered Rights, her authorities lawfully elected at the Ballot-box, her People, and her Laws, is revealed. The conspirators are the men living in our midst. Gen. Butler and his troops are but the tools by whom they expect to accomplish their ends.

From Harper's Ferry and Frederick.

A despatch from Frederick of to-day, says that on Sunday afternoon there reached Harper's Ferry from Richmond, 7,000 stand of Minnie muskets and 12 cannon. Twenty additional pieces of ordnance were expected to arrive on the same night.

The same report states that a gentleman just from Monocacy says that sixty or seventy Federal troops reached there at a late hour last night, but did not debark from the cars. Their Captain came to Frederick and had an interview with Col. Shriver. He also examined the barracks, perhaps with a view of ascertaining their capacity for quartering troops, &c.

From Virginia.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says:

One thousand of the Confederate State troops left yesterday for the rendezvous at Culpeper Court House. Eight hundred and fifty were despatched in the direction of Fortress Monroe. A number of new volunteer companies are in process of formation in this city, whose citizens have shown the utmost enthusiasm in responding to the call made on them to meet the requirements of the present struggle.

A letter from Portsmouth represents the U. S. vessels as engaged in negro stealing, a favorite exploit of Admiral Cockburn in the war of 1812. The correspondents of the Richmond *Examiner* and *Despatch* both say:

The *Cumberland* is still off Old Point doubtless for some secret purpose, she having captured from the farm of a gentleman near by, *six negroes.* It is thought that these will be transferred to other vessels, and the owner be thus robbed of his valued property.

And the Norfolk *Argus* adds its testimony to same state of facts, thus:

On Friday night a boat was sent, it is supposed, from the U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, to the fishery of Mr. James Garrison, Jr., on Lynnhaven, in Princess Anne, about ten mile from the city, and the thieving abolition crew succeeded in enticing off four valuable hands, belonging to Mr. Garrison, and one belonging to Mr. B. B. Mosley, of this city. Two hands were also carried off from the farm of Mr. Garrison, who loses six valuable men by these Black Republican kidnapping scamps.

The Portsmouth *Transcript* has the following:

The U. S. steamer *Richmond*, which sailed from here some months since for the Mediterranean, and the *Susquehanna*, have been recalled for service in the blockade. They will hardly come up to the yard at this station.

Dr. Wm. Beck, a native of Virginia, long a surgeon of the United States navy, has resigned his commission and entered the naval service of Virginia. Dr. Beck has been temporarily ordered for duty at the naval rendezvous in Richmond.

Eleven hundred Alabama Troops arrived at Norfolk, last Friday. On the night of the 8th, there were 60 desertions from Fortress Monroe. One of the escaped affirms that much dissatisfaction exists in both branches of the service—in the Navy, because the men are converted into thieves; in the ranks of the volunteers, on account of miserable commissary arrangements, and the added fact that when they enlisted it was exclusively for the defence of the Federal Capital and not for purposes of invasion.

Com. Pendergrasts' exploits were said to be confined to the stealing of fish from fishermen's smacks, and negroes from along shore.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received in Richmond, placing the Confederate forces in Virginia under the orders of Gen. Lee.

Hon. A. R. Boteler, well known as one of the strongest and most influential Union-men of Virginia, is out for Secession, and fully endorses all the acts of the Convention. He is a private in a volunteer company at Harper's Ferry. In a letter he says:

"In reply to the inquiry contained in your last letter, I have no hesitation in answering that I heartily approve of the recent action of our State Convention, and expect to reiterate my approval at the polls.

"You know with what devotion I have loved the Union, how faithfully I labored with those who thought to maintain it upon its original constitutional basis of justice and equality, and how reluctant I was to abandon the hope of its reconstruction. But, alas! the coercive policy of this perfidious administration, and the malignant alacrity with which that policy has been responded to by all parties in the North, has abundantly testified that the Union of my love, the Union which our fathers made for our protection, has been perverted by sectional hatred into a weapon of oppression; that it is no longer a shield of safety over our heads, but a sword of subjugation at our hearts; and that the *only alternative* now left us is either *base submission* or *revolutionary resistance.*"

The Petersburg *Express* makes the following statement:

In the course of January last, Gen. Scott wrote a letter to a Virginian gentleman, an old friend, denouncing in the most indignant manner the idea that he would aid in drawing the sword against the Southern States. We have this from the gentleman himself; and Scott will not deny it.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writes from Craig county, Va., under date of May 3, as follows:

A passenger in the stage from the West this evening, informs us that Lincoln has *four thousand* troops at Gallipolis, Ohio, which is you know, only three miles from Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side. The people of Kanawha and the other border counties are said to be greatly excited, and were arming to resist the foe.

Northern Perfidy.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of yesterday says:

It is said that the officers and men who were captured in Texas after the treason of Twiggs, and released on their promise not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, are to be called on to renew their oaths of allegiance, and to serve against the enemies of their country. Failing to obey this order, they will be at once dismissed from the service.

MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Natchez Courier of the 1st inst., that ninety-three companies have been already mustered into service in Mississippi, which completes the recent requisition of 8,000 men made upon that State by the authorities at Montgomery. These are in addition to the fifteen or twenty companies now at Pensacola, comprising the requisition of 1,500 men first made.

From the South.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of N. Carolina, one of the firmest of Union men up to the time of Lincoln's proclamation, delivered an address at Hillsboro', on Saturday last, in which, after reviewing the history of our national troubles and pointing out errors and wrongs which had been committed on both sides, he said the course of the President had forced Virginia to sever her connection with the Union, and left North Carolina no other alternative but to take the same step.

Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, of the Mountain District of North Carolina, heretofore a strong Union man, and well known in Baltimore as such, is now at the head of a military corps in his State, pledged to resist the usurpations of Lincoln.

Hon. J. Foster Marshall, a wealthy planter of Newberry, S. C., has tendered to President Davis a legion of cavalry, for the regular service, to serve the whole campaign, at their own expense, and equipped and accoutred for the field without any cost to the government. He personally advances to this end the sum of ten thousand dollars.

From the West.

Capt. J. P. McCown of the U. S. army, has resigned his command in Dacotah Territory, and has been appointed by the Governor of Tennessee Lt. Colonel of Artillery. He served in the Mexican war, and in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and in the several engagements in the Valley of Mexico, rendered important service.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th says, that some miscreants, acting upon the diabolical advice of the New York *Tribune*, cut the levee at Friars Point, on the Mississippi, on Sunday night a week ago. The *Appeal* says:

The water rushed over, and has washed away the levee for a long distance from the point originally cut, and water was inundating the crops, carrying destruction around. Three white men were detected, a day or two previous, attempting the fiendish work of destruction, and fired at, but they escaped.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adjourned until the 17th of June.

We are under obligations to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, and Mr. Umbaugh, corner of Baltimore and South streets, for New York papers of yesterday, delivered to us as early as 4 P. M. These gentlemen expect to receive their New York papers hereafter at that hour.

A movement is on foot in Selma, Ala., for the establishment of a manufactory of war munitions. Several thousand dollars' worth of stock has already been subscribed, the Iron Works of the Alabama Manufacturing Co., have been leased, and measures instituted that give promise of pushing the enterprise into successful operation at an early day. The company purposes to turn out field pieces, howitzers, mortars, cannon-balls, bomb shells, shot, bullets, gun-cotton, gunpowder, caps, bayonets, cartridges, cartridge-boxes, belts, and indeed, every article requisite for the outfitting of a military company or an army.

Santa Cave in Alabama, is said to furnish fine material for gunpowder. It is said to be second only, in extent and vastness, to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Santa Cave has exhaustless deposits of Sulphate of Nitre. During the war of 1812, it yielded its proprietors two or three hundred dollars worth of nitre per day—they having several hundred hands employed.

——The Albany *Atlas* says that there is a jealousy of long standing between the Commander-in-Chief and Gen. Wool. In the famous Scott campaign of 1852, after hearing the presence of Gen. Wool in the memorable Blue Lick pilgrimage as far as Louisville, Gen. Scott gave a definite form to the quarrel, and Wool parted company with his leader in disgust, hastening homeward, and leaving Scott and Gen. Lawton to finish the political tour in company.

——The New York *News* says that out of one hundred and eleven editors and reporters connected with the New York *Tribune, World, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Post, Sun* and *Commercial*, all of which are ferocious war journals, the number who have enlisted for the war, all added up together, counts precisely *none!*

——The scheme of re-opening communication between Baltimore and Portsmouth has been definitely abandoned, as the Virginia authorities unreservedly decline the terms suggested.

——Mr. Schott is making 20,000 caps a day at Nashville and Prof. Emmons is also making them at his "Raleigh Percussion Cap Factory."

——The Meagher Guards of Charleston have changed their name since T. F. Meagher has proffered to raise an Irish company to aid the government.

——Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, is now in Charleston. He confirms the account of his interview with Lincoln, as heretofore published.

——The *Charleston Illustrated Newspaper* enterprise is receiving strong encouragement and assurances of support.

——Flour manufactured from Texas wheat, of this year's growth, has been received at Galveston.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF MERCHANTS doing business on Baltimore street, between Gay and Charles streets, will be held at No. 236 Baltimore st., up stairs, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 16th, at 8 o'clock, to receive reports from the different parties as to the arrangement with their respective landlords in regard to their rents. A full attendance is requested.
may 14 2t*

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, May 14th, 1861.—Tax Payers who wish to avail themselves of the discount allowed on all payments on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, are invited to call for their bills in the intermediate time, as by this means much time will be spared them and their convenience materially subserved; the office for the last two or three days of the term being over crowded, always by applicants, and many persons thereby prevented from obtaining their bills.
The office is open from 9 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M.—The discounts allowed on city taxes are 6 per cent. on personal and 6½ per cent. on real estate, if paid as above.
JOHN H. GRAVES, Register.
my14 3t

GREAT SALE OF MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
Commencing
On TUESDAY, May 9th, 1861.
Owing to the complete stagnation of the Wholesale and Retail trade, we have determined to close out our immense stock at a great sacrifice from the cost of manufacture, and every garment will be sold at half its value.
Ladies in want of choice garments will do well to examine this stock.
JOS. BICKERTON & CO.
143 Baltimore street,
second door from Light street.
may14 tf

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 16th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.
WM. T. MARKLAND, President.
m 13 2t

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
Now ready and for sale by
HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.
SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE. 60
By the author of Adam Bede.
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER.
A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble.....$1 50
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By Mrs. Young.....50
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By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances.....1 00
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☞ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND.
HENRY TAYLOR,
may 14 tf Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, PAID UP.....$300,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860.....$1,264,013 47
B. C. MORRIS, President.
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The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.
HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
16 Spear's wharf.
ap 22

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 29th, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all LICENSES issued by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore must be RENEWED at this Office on or before the 20th of May next.
SAM'L MAYCUBBIN,
Comptroller.
ap 23 10t

GILMOR MEREDITH,
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.
69 EXCHANGE PLACE.
MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.
FIRE—
The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia. ap 23 d

SECOND EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE ARMS OF THE CITY SEIZED.

At 3½ o'clock, this afternoon, a squad of about twenty-five men, from Gen. Butler's camp on Federal Hill, under command of Col. Hare, took possession of the large warehouse on the corner of Gay and Second streets, where the arms belonging to the city were stored. The place was in charge of four police officers, to whom the officer stated that he took possession in the name of the President of the United States, and that their services were dispensed with in connection with the building. Marshal Kane hastened to the place, and Col. Hare demanded of him the key, which he declined to surrender without an order from the Police Commissioners. The cutter *Harriet Lane* ran up to the wharf at the foot of Gay street, and lay with her broadside to the city, while this seizure was being made. While waiting to know the determination of the Commissioners, Marshal Kane asked Col. Hare by what authority he made this seizure of city property? Colonel Hare replied—"By authority of my sword;" to which the Marshal responded—"Then you will have to take them by that authority and by force, unless the Commissioners direct their surrender." A crowd had gathered around the building, and loudly cheered Col. Kane. After the lapse of over an hour the commissioners sent an order to the Marshal to deliver the arms, which he did, and they are now being removed by the troops, to be taken to the Federal Hill camp.

The Pennsylvania soldier who was convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape upon the person of a respectable married woman living near the military encampment at Perryville, has been sentenced by the commandant, to *seven days* imprisonment. This is deemed sufficient punishment for such a crime when the victim of the outrage was the honest wife of a worthy citizen of Maryland.

We are indebted to Henry Taylor, Sun Building, for New York papers of to-day from which we make the following extracts. The *Tribune* says:

They have a report in Charleston that an expedition against that city is being fitted out at Portsmouth, N. H., to be composed of a large force of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont militia. There is certainly much activity at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and great naval preparations going forward on the coast of Maine for what purpose the South will find out before long.

The *Tribune* is clamorous for an invasion of Vir