The South.

(FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF SATURDAY.)

Mr. Henry Taylor and Mr. Umbaugh with their usual promptitude supplied us this afternoon with New York papers of this morning.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

The *Tribune* says:

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday information of the state of affairs at Harper's Ferry was communicated. It appears that about 9,000 Virginia troops are there, and that they have recrossed into their own State; 700 occupy Point of Rocks, and, with two columbiads, command the ferry and approaches.

Troubles in Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

The troubles in Washington county, Maryland, grow space, and, at length, Mr. Lincoln has been called upon to interfere, unless he desired the people to take matters in their own hands and inaugurate civil war. Senator Stone, from that State, had a very earnest interview with the President on the subject this morning.

The Troops Insubordinate.

The same writer adds:

It is evident that something must be done with our troops—though drilled and exercised continually, they are beginning to be restless, and somewhat undisciplined. In one or two camps there is great complaint concerning the rations. The 7th Regiment last night had a mock funeral over their junk, which was buried, near the camp, and over which was uttered mournful lamentations. Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves complain terribly, and several serious troubles have already occurred. The Third New Jersey Regiment complain that their Quartermaster does not properly attend to his department. They breakfasted on sour bread and coffee, minus sugar, this morning. There are quite a number on the sick list in this regiment, attributable, they say, to eating too much salt meat.

Capture of a Prize.

By an arrival at New York from Fortress Monroe, we learn that a seizure of an outward bound American ship was made by the gunboat *Quaker City* at the mouth of the Chesapeake, on Tuesday, with a cargo of tobacco for Europe. She was loaded at Richmond, and is valued at $150,000. The vessel proved to be the *Aragon*, belonging to Bath, Maine, and though carrying the United States flag she was seized, no doubt, on the double charge of running the blockade, and of treason, in assisting the rebel States, she being a Northern ship. Commodore Stringham put a prize crew on board, and sent her on her way to New York, where she will probably be confiscated. This is the first prize taken by the United States blockading squadron.

Highly Important as to the Position of Foreign Governments.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

It is useless to disguise the fact that the leading members of the diplomatic corps in Washington are engaged in constant and anxious discussion on the course it may be necessary for them to adopt. They have recently received urgent instructions from their respective governments to inform them with the utmost precision of the chances of the two sections in their present quarrel. *It is leaking out that the governments in question declare that their commercial interests are identified in a great degree with the South, and that if they are forced into taking sides with either, they will be compelled to look carefully after cotton and free trade.*

The country may not generally be aware that there is at this moment an agent of the French Emperor travelling in the South, by the name of Baroche. He is instructed to say that he is simply collecting information for the Commercial Bureau, for the Minister of Public Works; but this artifice is too transparent to deceive the most credulous. He is a political more than he is a commercial agent, and his despatches, regularly forwarded to Paris, necessarily exercise great influence over the mind of the Emperor. What may be the final conclusions of France, whether she will think it her interest to play into the hands of the revolutionary party in the South, remains to be seen. *Our government are preparing for such an emergency at this moment.* It is beginning to transpire that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is not merely writing letters to that journal, but that his private communications for higher quarters contain a good deal of interesting matter he does not think altogether discreet to put in print.

Collection of Duties.

The government, in pursuance of its programme, has appointed Collectors of Customs at the different Southern ports, selecting men who can be relied upon for that office. The duties will be collected on the decks of ships-of-war at all hazard.

Ireland.

It is stated that the linen trade of the North of Ireland is ruinously prostrated, owing to the absence of orders from America, and that great distress exits amongst the weavers in and around Belfast in consequence.

"Starvation."

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin* notifies its neighbors of South Carolina that the Old North State is abundantly supplied with provisions and has plenty to spare. The *Bulletin* says:

There is no difficulty in purchasing and transporting supplies where they are needed, but the people will not countenance *speculation*. The people are willing to sell, and the roads to transport to supply the wants of our brethren.

Movements of the Government.

A despatch from New York to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The Government evidently contemplates some sort of active movement from Fortress Monroe. The steam transport *George Peabody* sailed last night for that point and Washington, having on board 3,500 barrels of provisions, and 700 cases of cartridges. The transport *Columbia*, was coaling yesterday afternoon for Havana, when orders came to hold herself in instant readiness for other service.

The British Cruisers.

We do not see in the Naval Intelligence columns of the London *Times* any announcement of the departure of the British cruisers for the Gulf of Mexico—though we have some indication of what is in the wind, in the record below:

[From the *Times*, 4th.]

The *Mersey*, 40 screw, Capt. H. Caldwell, C. B., at Portsmouth, is ordered to fill up stores and provisions immediately for foreign service.

The *Icarus*, 11 screw, Commander N. Salmon, V. C., steamed out of Portsmouth harbor yesterday to Spithead, where she will take in powder and shell before leaving for foreign service.

The *Challenger*, 22 and 400 horse power screw steam corvette, was taken out of Sheerness harbor yesterday, and proceeded to the Maplin Sands. The *Challenger* is ordered for immediate commission, for foreign service.

A Misstatement Exposed.

The *American* and kindred journals in this city some time ago published a statement that men from Baltimore going to Harper's Ferry, had seized the cars on the Western Maryland Railroad and committed depredations on the way. A correspondent of the Towsontown *Advocate* thus explodes the story. He says:

The men from Baltimore who passed through this place on last Wednesday, behaved themselves very quietly and orderly; nor have we heard any act of theirs complained of. A part of them—I am told—obliged Mr. Morran, the excellent engineer of the passenger train on the Western Maryland Railroad, to take them up to Westminster. The same information said that they paid their way; and, as there was time, I believe, to do this between the running of the trains, I suppose that Messrs. Irwin & Taylor have not been much damaged. Who the party were, and whither they were bound, we knew not; but they behaved themselves quietly and decently while in this place—*that* I can vouch for. Indeed, left totally unarmed as we are by our State authorities, we cannot help from feeling ourselves under obligations to any body of men, who, passing through our village in these disordered times leave us injured.

A large majority of the so-called Union men in this neighborhood are Southern Rights men. Recent events have added to the Southern Rights party. Although Maryland consents to remain in the Union, she does not mean by so doing to give up her rights under the Constitution as a Southern State.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL BUTLER.

The following Proclamation, we understand, was to have been issued by General Butler on the afternoon of the day which he was superseded in the capacity of Gaoler of Baltimore, by General Cadwallader.

PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF A———, }
Federal Hill, Baltimore, May 15th, 1861. }

In testimony of his appreciation of the loyalty of Baltimore city and all the well-intentioned portion of its inhabitants, the General Commanding the military Department of A——— hereby proclaims the release of certain two mules arrested in treasonable service on the 10th inst. Inasmuch as the testimony in their case was of a tendency to prove that their complicity was compulsory, he has not resorted to extreme measures with them,—his *paternal* impulse, guided by the intimation of Scripture, "He that spareth his rod hateth his son," having, however, prompted him to order the infliction of thirty lashes on the "near," and forty on the "off" animal—after which they were released, as aforesaid, with the affectionate admonition to repent.

Wherefore, as hitherto virtually announced, "The children of Benjamin gathered themselves together after Abner and became one troop, and stood on the top of an hill," and also, inasmuch as, on account of the elevation of the site, that necessary fluid, water, did not naturally incline to ascend to the camp, I am happy to be able to record to the honor of certain citizens of Baltimore, that through their instrumentality, the opposition of nature has been overcome, and water elevated, "to wash the feet of the servants of my lord."

It being manifest from the above that there is fully established between the Commanding General and the majority of the citizens of Baltimore a mutual confidence in each other's intentions and loyalty, he at the same time regrets to state that there still exist a number of malignant and traitorous men disposed to set at naught the authority of the Government and its vicegerent, the Commanding General. This is manifest from the following occurrences of terrific importance:

On Wednesday the 14th inst., while the General's body-guard was drawn up in front of his private head-quarters, a number of individuals, supposed to be responsible minors, as they were mostly three feet in height, openly cheered for one *Jefferson Davis*, and even flaunted in close proximity to the sentinel's proboscis, a flag of the so-called Confederate States. Do these traitors not know the terrible lesson of warfare they are teaching us? Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent with a word into every household, armed with a terrible weapon that shall ensure their retiring at early candle-light?

On the same occasion, certain persons ventured to laugh at the manner in which the Commanding General vaulted on his mettled steed. The present complication of affairs compels me to forbid any renewal of such diabolical evidence of treasonable disaffection. Cachination at the General or his staff will hereafter meet with the swiftest, surest and most condign punishment. To promote good-feeling "smiles" may be exchanged with the subordinates of the army.

The fact of the existence in the city of the malignant individuals aforementioned, compels the Commanding General, in the present exigency, to issue the following orders: To ensure the perfect enforcement of the same, he confidently relies on the co-operation of the Union-loving citizens to whom these measures must prove highly acceptable as promotive of present peace and quiet, and promising the certainty of future peace and quiet. Wherefore, I hereby by the authority vested in me as Commander of the Department of A———, of which the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known as follows:

Females are forbidden to hold converse on political subjects, except it be to praise the uniform or appearance of the troops, or to applaud their horsemanship. "Let your women keep silence!"

Minors of the male sex, between the ages of six and fifty-nine, must not congregate at any time in companies of more than one, unless with arms secured—and after 7 P. M. must not be on the streets, except under the written permission of the Commanding General.

Citizens engaged in the vending of fruits and confectionery—more especially Gingerrakes—must report to Military Inspectors, hereafter to be named, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly analyze each article before permitting it to be offered to the troops. The personal inspection of the General in Command will be given to all liquors, and all persons whose business consists in the manufacture and vending of the same, are hereby directed to submit their stock of liquors, and especially of the great staple, Whiskey, for my immediate examination.

Any individual publishing or purchasing any newspaper of Secession tendencies, will be speedily sent to Annapolis. Windows, open to the *South* must be boarded up. In the language of the great statesman of Massachusetts, the inhabitants of this city must "know no *South*."

All citizens are enjoined to say prayers at least twice each day, with an extra allowance for the Sabbath, and must particularly supplicate for the welfare and long reign of Government Officials, naming each in succession of rank from A. Lincoln, and the General Commanding the Department of A.—to Governor Hicks.

"Servants be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling."

Given at Baltimore, the day and year herein first above written,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Brigadier General Commanding
Department of A.

P. S.—It having been intimated, that certain of the rebellious malignants yet harbored in the city have expressed joy at the report of the prospective removal of the General Commanding, he would in a Christian spirit of forbearance admonish them of the "wrath to come," for lo! we read,—"he restored the chief butler to his butlership again!"

Marylanders in Virginia.

We learn from the Richmond *Despatch* that it is proposed to form into a regiment the various companies of Marylanders now being mustered into the Confederate service at Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Alexandria. The *Despatch* in complimentary terms notes the organization of a company composed exclusively of Baltimoreans, which for the present will be attached to the 79th Virginia Regiment. The following is a list of the names of the officers and men—names familiar and dear to many in Baltimore:

Captain, E. R. Dorsey; 1st Lieutenant, S. H. Stewart; 2d Lieutenant, R. C. Smith; 1st Sergeant, W. H. Rodgers; 2d do., William Smyth; 3d do, Sterling Murray; 4th do., J. G. Sterrett; 1st Corporal, J. Berryman; 2d do., M. J. Johannes; 3d do., Jos. Polk; 4th do., Charles Arnold. Privates: W. H. Murray, A. S. Inloes, O. J. Postley, J. C. Laughlin, Andrew Gles, D. L. Thomas, C. A. Scott, C. H. Sloan, L. Feast, James McClelland, F. A Thornton, S. Gassaway, H. Golder, W. Reinhart, G. W. E. McCabe, F. A. White, A. F. West, J. Anderson, W. H. Norfolk, J. C. Sellman, H. P. Johnson, C. F. Wilson, D. D. White, R. Fitzgerald, F. McH. Howard, C. B. Inloes, S. W. Jones, J. E. Osborne, E. L. Howard, J. W. Johnson, D. R. Berry, F. Arnold, A. A. Williams, B. H. Morgan, T. S. Latimer, O. Lisson, G. Slater, Jr., F. Voss, R. Grogan, S. Friedenwald, H. Comfer, H. C. Scott, C. J. Conradt, W. P. Thomas, William Goldsborough, R. P. Johnson, ——Larrabee, J. D. Hyland. Total 60.

Among the privates in their company is Capt. Fisher A. White, who was commander of the "Louisiana Grays," in the Florida war. He was a resident of Baltimore till the time of the invasion of the Monumental City by the Black Republicans, when his strong Southern proclivities drew him away to unite his fortunes with those who were battling with the oppressor. Capt. White owns to 61 years, but he is yet lithe of limb, hale, hearty and vigorous.

The Alexandria *Sentinel* of Saturday says:

The Maryland volunteers quartered in this city are drilling most assiduously, the commands of the officers being heard early in the morning late at night, and during the great portion of the day. They are a fine body of young men, gentlemen in bearing, appearance and education, and well qualified in every respect to perpetuate the memories of the "Old Maryland line."

——Ten enormous columbiads, and as many heavy Dahlgren guns, passed through Petersburg on Thursday, on their way to Memphis. They were from the Gosport Navy Yard. The Petersburg *Express* says hundreds of the heaviest guns taken at the Navy Yard have been already scattered through the South and West. Seven were shipped to Richmond on Wednesday last.

MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND.

AS SUNG BY THE BALTIMORE BOYS IN HOMESPUN.

Tune—"Gay and Happy."

We're the boys, so gay and happy,
Whereso'er we chanced to be—
If at home or on camp duty,
'Tis the same—we're always free.
So, let the guns roar as they will,
We'll be gay and happy still;
Gay and happy—gay and happy,
We'll be gay and happy still.

We've left our homes and those we cherish,
In our good old Maryland;
Rather than wear chains we'll perish
Side by side and hand in hand.
So let the guns roar, &c.

Old Virginia needs assistance,
Northern hosts invade her soil;
We'll present a firm resistance,
Courting danger, fire, and toil.
So let the guns roar, &c.

Then let drums and muskets rattle,
Fearless as our sires of yore,
We'll not leave the field of battle
'Till we've ransomed Baltimore.
So let the guns roar, &c.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, May 18.—The California Pony Express, with dates to the 6th inst., has arrived. A meeting in reference to existing difficulties had been called by a committee of all parties on the 11th at San Francisco. The firemen and civil and military organizations were invited to participate. The Santa Clara difficulties have been referred to the Legislature by the Governor. The Senate had taken no action in reference to the election of Congressmen for the special session. The English steamer *Alert* has taken formal possession of Fanning's Island. Honolulu advices report the massacre of 300 foreigners at Auckland, New Zealand, by the natives.

How Trade Calls for War.

Harper & Brothers are very pious people, members of the church, to which they gave annually (*on dit*) about a thousand dollars, with advertisements in the *church* papers of probably one or two thousand more. The fruit of this liberality, or policy, was visible weekly in the favorable reports which the pious press made of their publications, even when they were putting forth the writings of Sue, Dumas, Reynolds, *et id omne genus*. Such works as "The Mysteries of Paris," "The Wandering Jew, &c., published with a cap by the pious publishers, were warmly commended by the well-paid pious press. The religion of both parties denounced war. But we note in the last *Harper's Weekly* that the editorials are terribly bloodthirsty. The *gravamen* of offence on the part of the South, stimulating this sanguinary spirit, may be deciphered in one or more sentences:—

"The prospect of trade, for the present year, being entirely cut off, all that remains is to urge the war vigorously!"

That is the amount of it.

Briefly, these Southrons have set up for themselves.

Setting up for themselves, they set us down forever.

Protective Tariffs were the first great secret of our princely success. They have killed off the protective tariffs.

Next, we had seven-eighths of the revenue realized by the imports.

Next, we had the agency of imports and exports.

Our fisheries were protected. We had the monopoly of all manufactures.

And, having the majority in Congress, we appropriated the public money at pleasure, and *ad libitum*; and, being pious Christians, we—put it all into our own pockets.

Alas! this cursed Secession cuts off our agency forever; cuts off our fishery bounties; cuts off our appropriation of the revenues.

Cuts off the revenues themselves.

British and French goods will supersede ours in all these seceded States.

British and French and Dutch shipping will carry all the cotton, rice, indigo, sugar, molasses, tobacco, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine and wheat.

Our shipping will rot at our wharves, or go over to the ports where they get their freights.

We shall no longer have the monopoly of shipbuilding and manufactures.

We shall no longer have the appropriation of some eighty millions of revenue.

We shall no longer be able to make the public treasury build our fancy railroads.

We shall no longer be able to sustain a million of office holders.

And what will become of our legions of lobby members?

And what shall be done for our bribable members of Congress?

All cut off, by one fell swoop of the Secession faulchion.

No wonder that the pious publishers howl; that the heathen rage; that they cry "havoc," and let loose the dogs of war.

"Othello's occupation's gone!"

Oh! Desdemona!—*Charleston Mercury.*

Movements of Strychnine Butler.

The Washington correspondent of the *Associated Press* under date of yesterday says:

The transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe is to take place with the least possible delay, and Major-General Butler will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his headquarters as the commandant of the new military department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. These facts are significant of future events.

We will now see how Butler will acquit himself where he has *armed* instead of *unarmed* men to contend with.

Imprisonment of Southern Citizens.

The Southern papers are becoming defiant at the unlawful arrest in Maryland of citizens for no other offence than sympathy with the South, and are suggesting measures of retaliation. The *Richmond Despatch* of Saturday, says:—

"If Southern men of Baltimore are to be arrested by Federal troops, it is time that the South should begin to retaliate. Already, Rodgers and Wright, the Navy Yard incendiaries, and General Harney, the bloody tyrant of Missouri, have been in our hands, and have been treated with a humanity which they did not deserve. Hereafter, prisoners like these must be held as hostages for the conduct of our heartless enemy."

In this connexion we learn that Lt. Edwin L. Handy, an officer of the United States Navy, has been arrested in Richmond.

The Southern Capital.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of Wednesday last says:

"There seems to be no doubt here that the Congress will adjourn within a few days, to be called together at Richmond by the President should there be occasion for a summer session. It is therefore probable that the President will visit Virginia should his presence be needed there, and the Congress may be convened at that point should be deem it expedient. The understanding is that the business of the Government will be conducted at Montgomery as heretofore, through the Executive Departments. It is thought by some that the conditional determination of the Congress to sit at Richmond, is only the "entering wedge" to the removal of the Government—others think otherwise. Of course everything connected with the question is enveloped in a cloud of doubt, secrecy not having been removed from the action of the Congress. Certain it is, however, that Montgomery is still the temporary Capitol of the Confederate States—albeit, the Congress may be convened to hold a summer session in Richmond.

A despatch from Montgomery of the 19th reiterates the statement that the removal to Richmond has been determined upon.

Blockade of Savannah.

The Savannah *News* of the 15th states that the United States sloop-of-war *Perry* appeared off that port on the day previous, in company with the steam frigate *Niagara*. The latter subsequently returned Charleston, leaving the *Perry* to blockade Savannah, it is supposed.

Sickles a Major General.

A despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The President has commissioned Mr. Sickles to raise a division of 10,000 men to report in sixteen days. Till then he holds rank as Brigadier-General. From thence as Major-General.

From Pensacola.

The Montgomery *Mail* of last Thursday says:

It is reported that Gen. Davis, President of the Confederate States, and Mr. Walker, his Secretary of War, arrived at Pensacola yesterday. It is also rumored that the Naval Dry Dock was to have been sunk in the ship channel last night, and that Major Brown, in command of Pickens, had given notice that if it were attempted he would open his fire. The compliment, will be returned with interest, when it is offered.

A despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser* of the same date confirms the above, and says that Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, formed one of the party. A letter to the *Advertiser*, from Pensacola, on the 14th, says:

One thousand troops from Georgia and Alabama have arrived within the last twenty-four hours. They are, for the present, stationed at this point. A thousand more will arrive by the trains to-night and to-morrow morning. All doubts about the blockade of this port are now dispelled. It is a stern reality. A boat, from the squadron, under a white flag, and bearing two officers of the United States Navy, arrived at the Navy Yard late last evening, and gave General Bragg official notification of the fact.

There are, or were yesterday, four small steamers in the U. S. squadron. Two of them have been plying in direction of the East Pass all of to-day. They are evidently in fears of light vessels evading the blockade, and coming through that narrow and shallow Sound. Perhaps these steamers are to take a part in the blockade of Mobile.—A telegraph line is being constructed from Pensacola to Montgomery.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says the schooner *Star* from New Orleans, was ordered off from Pensacola by the blockading squadron, being first boarded by order of Commodore Porter—a conversation occurred between a Lieutenant and the Captain of the schooner, which is thus detailed:

In the course of conversation, the Lieutenant, who was very gentlemanly in his whole demeanor, and recognized Capt. Gammon as an old acquaintance at Vera Cruz, remarked that he wished he was at Vera Cruz again. He said that nearly all the Southerners in the fleet were resigning who could get away. When the Lieutenant brought back the Captain from the Commodore, he remarked he had positive orders by telegraph from the flagship, to fire into the *Star*, but he declined to obey them. The *Star* at the time had up the United States flag.

Commodore Porter during the interview with the Captain affirmed that he intended to go into the harbor the first foggy night.

The Bombardment of Sumter.

Major Anderson in one of his "little speeches," *little* in more senses than one, denounced the conduct of the Carolinians in firing upon him after his fort was on fire, as barbarous. The official report of Col. Ripley shows that Fort Moultrie twice ceased its fire but had to renew it on account of Anderson's persistance in keeping up the contest. After stating that the fort was in flames, Col. Ripley says:

Nevertheless, from his casemates, the enemy still poured shot, thick and fast, upon Fort Moultrie, until about 12½ P. M., when his flag-staff was cut away, and it slackened. The thick and stifling smoke rising from the ruins of his building told plainly that the time for surrender had nearly come. Nevertheless, he hoisted a new flag over the crest of his parapet, *and our fire, which had been ordered to cease when his flag-staff fell, was reopened with all the vigor we could command. The smoke still poured out of the ruins, and the fire from Fort Sumter having slackened, the order was again given to cease; but upon his recommencing we reopened.*

NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The effort to create a party in the North-western counties, in favor of a division of the State, has, we think, died by its own acknowledgement, and by its own hands. It seems to have resolved into this: If Virginia *as a whole* shall vote to ratify the ordinance of secession, and Western Virginia *as a part*, casts a majority the other way, *then* and in that contingency, a convention shall be held in June to determine what course Western Virginia shall pursue. But that contingency will never happen. Almost every county in Western Virginia, we are confidently assured by gentlemen who have opportunity to know, will give a majority for ratification, and most of them a very large majority. We believe that Carlile and his confederates know this; and that the conclusion arrived at is simply an abandonment of their traitorous attempt, with what grace they could.—*Alexandria Sentinel.*

LATEST FROM NORTHERN TEXAS.—Mr. George W. Wright, direct from Paris, Texas, which place he left on Monday, 6th inst., informs the N. O. *Picayune* that the night previous to his leaving, an express arrived from Col. Wm. C. Young, asking for assistance in besieging Fort Arburkle, in the Indian Nation. Col. Young had already taken Fort Washita, but found no arms. He had with him 500 Texans, and 1,000 Choctaw Indians—1,500 U. S. troops were reported to be in Fort Arbuckle. Northern Texas was volunteering, *en masse* to go to Young's assistance.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.—Ben. McCulloch, of Texas, has received the appointment of Brigadier General in the Army of the Confederate States, and will confine his operations principally to the frontier of the "Lone Star State."

PASSAGE OF TROOPS.—Some 12,000 troops destined for Virginia, says the Athens (Tenn.) *Post*, have passed over the road in the last ten days. They are generally well uniformed, and most of them well proportioned men.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The forces of North Carolina, in large numbers, are said to be concentrated at Weldon, ready to advance, at a moment's warning, to any point in Virginia where their services may be needed.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861.

The prohibition heretofore laid by me, on the 20th of April, in pursuance of law, for a period of thirty days, on the general display of flags and banners, being no longer necessary, is hereby removed, but all persons are admonished to refrain from the exhibition of flags or banners of a character hostile to the lawful authorities, and thereby calculated to lead to a violation of the public peace.

GEO. WM. BROWN, MAYOR.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE.
BALTIMORE, May 11th, 1861.

COL. GEO. P. KANE,
MARSHAL OF POLICE:

SIR:—The Mayor having given notice to the Police Board that he has repealed his proclamation of April 20th, prohibiting the display of any flags or banners, except upon buildings owned or occupied by the United States, or its officers, you will please give directions to the Police Force under your command promptly to suppress any riotous or disorderly demonstrations which may possibly arise in consequence of the repeal of said proclamation.

No violence will be permitted on the part of any of our citizens towards others whose political views or opinions may differ from their own. The public peace must be preserved and maintained, and every authority respected and sustained.

By order of the Board:
Respectfully, &c.
CHARLES HOWARD,
President.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,
BALTIMORE, May 11, 1861.

The attention of the Department is directed to the foregoing instructions from the Board of Police, which must be faithfully executed.

GEORGE P. KANE,
Marshal.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE, BALTIMORE, May 9th, 1861.—Judges of Election are respectfully reminded of the provisions of the 213th Section of Article 4 of the Code of "Public Local Laws," which require each of them to appear before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, or to far-nish to that body a certificate under oath, in the form prescribed by said section. As heavy penalties are imposed upon any Judge failing to comply with the above enactments, it is important to them to give it their immediate attention.

Blank certificates will be supplied at this office to any of the Judges desiring them. They are to be furnished to the Grand Jury directly by the Judges, and not returned to this office.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES HOWARD, President.
my 10

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis City, May 3, 1861.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 15th day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; And whereas, by section 78, of article 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed by order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to all casualties now existing;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, do by this, my proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

THOS. H. HICKS.

By the Governor:
GRAYSON RICHARDSON,
Secretary of State.

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 MACCUBBIN,
Comptroller.

THE SOUTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EVERY AFTERNOON AT

FIVE O'CLOCK,

AT 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY ST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IT WILL CONTAIN ALL THE LATEST NEWS

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IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS.

ORDERS FOR THE PAPER

AND ADVERTISEMENTS

RECEIVED AT THE

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

THE USUAL DEDUCTION MADE IN FAVOR

OF NEWSMEN AND AGENTS.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE

EDITOR OF THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED

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AT 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY ST.

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IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS.

ORDERS FOR THE PAPER

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A CARD.

J. C. MATTHEWS,
GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,

Will give his personal attention to AUCTIONEERING, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 23

GILMOR MEREDITH,
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 9 EXCHANGE PLACE.
MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.
FIRE—
The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia. ap 22 d

LEONARD PASSANO,
No. 32 CENTRE MARKET SPACE,
Offers to cash buyers a stock of
FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of as great variety as can be found in any other house in the city, at prices to suit the times.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY, HOSIERY, &c.
STATIONARY, COMBS, BRUSHES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PISTOLS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
&c. TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
ap 22 d1m

5,000 LOTS NEW YORK
AUCTION BARGAINS
MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS
EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.
ONE THOUSAND PIECES DRESS GOODS,
LESS THAN HALF PRICE
In Paris BAREGES, plain and print, throughout Europe
printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.
$4 BLACK BAREGES,
$4 WHITE BAREGES,
$4 BLACK BARBIER,
$4 BLACK CREPE MAREIF,
$4 and $4 BLACK MOUPILINES,
At much less than usual prices.
Many at half cost of importation.
DRESS SILKS, all Belled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINEES, All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are now and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING.
HAMILTON KARTER & CO.,
ap 22 dm 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

LICENSED AGENCY.
SOLE AGENT OF THE
Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
CAPITAL SURPLUS.....$178,000.
Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.
Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.
SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
WM. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.
Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. C. MACKENZIE.
J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,
29 Second street, Baltimore.
Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel G. Wyman, John F. Plummer & Son, Hopkins, Hall & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 23-3m

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
Now ready and for sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
Iron Front Building
SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE, 60
By the author of Adam Bede,
AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER, $1 50
A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble.
CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS, 1 25
By Oliver Wendell Holmes.
LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE, 1 50
By Winthrop Sargeant.
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
SEVERAL EDITIONS,
Cheap edition—5 vols., complete in one, 1 25
do. do. 5 vols., 12mo, 2 00
Large edition, fine paper and large type, 5 vols. 5 00
HOPES AND FEARS, 50
By Mrs. Young.
THE ALCHEYMIST, 1 00
By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances.
TRUMPS, 150
By Curtis, author of Potiphar Papers.
ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND.
HENRY TAYLOR,
Iron Front Building, Baltimore.
ap 23 tf

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861.

Upon application, the City Commissioners and Surveyor will meet on the premises on TUESDAY, MAY 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., to ESTABLISH THE LINES OF LUZERNE STREET AND DOUGH STREET, from this to Luzerne.

All persons interested are notified to attend on the premises.

By order,
D. C. SMITH,
Clerk.
my 17-3t

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MAY 14th, 1861.
ARREARS OF TAXES.

By a resolution of the City Council, approved by the Mayor, May 11th, the City Auditor is directed to "adjust, settle and close up" the unpaid taxes of 1857, 1858 and 1859. Tax payers in arrears for these years are therefore respectfully called to call at this office to call and examine their accounts, receive their bills and make arrangements for the settlement of the same in order that the books may be closed up as soon as possible. Under the pressure of the times this invitation is expressly intended for the benefit of the tax payers, as the object of the resolution is to save costs which otherwise would have necessarily accrued.

Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. GRAVES, Auditor.
my 15 eo3t

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MAY 15th, 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 5 o'clock P. M.—The discounts allowed on city taxes are 6 per cent. on personal and 4 per cent. on real estate, if paid as above.

JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
my 15 3t

GREAT SALE OF MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS
Commencing
On TUESDAY, May 21, 1861.

Owing to the complete stagnation of the Wholesale and Retail trade, we have determined to place on sale our immense stock of a great many of them 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. BUCKERTON & CO.,
173 Baltimore street,
my 14 tf second door from Light street.

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 these times.

WM. T. MERKLAND, President.
ap 13 tf23

BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c. FOR TROOPS.—We have on hand and offer for sale on terms to suit the crisis, a large stock of
BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c.
suitable for Military use, and of the same style and quality as are furnished by us to the city of Baltimore under contract.
WHITELEY, STONE & CO.,
261 Baltimore street.
ap 24 3t

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR DISCOUNT ON TAXES.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1861.—By a resolution of the Mayor and City Council passed yesterday, Tax Payers are notified that on all taxes paid between the TENTH OF MAY, a discount of 6 per cent. on real property and 9 per cent. on personal property will be allowed.

JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
my 1-3t10

OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
BALTIMORE, April 22d, 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.

W. J. HAMILL, Clerk.
ap 23-eo3t10