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The South.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Baltimore, Friday Evening, May 24, 1861.

Vol. 1. No. 29.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's statue cast in glass?
Are they not *bridled?* Venice, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose!
Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose."

The Secession of North Carolina—Passage of the Ordinance.

The report that the State Convention of North Carolina had unanimously passed an ordinance of secession is confirmed. We find full report of the proceedings in the Richmond *Examiner*. The ordinance passed immediately after the Convention assembled on Monday. We subjoin the main portion of the proceedings, and a brief account of the scenes that ensued:

Mr. Meares suggested that the convention adopt the rules of the convention of 1835.

Mr. Biggs thought no time ought to be spent in adopting any form of rules; the convention ought to pass an ordinance of secession immediately; he would listen to no delay, and hoped the convention would not.

Mr. Craig concurred with Mr. Biggs. There was perfect unity of sentiment on the subject throughout the State. This was an auspicious day for such a declaration. Mr. Craig said he held in his hand an ordinance of separation, which he would introduce to the convention.

Mr. Badger's paper, which was also an ordinance of secession, having been previously handed in, was read first.

Mr. Rayner thought that debate might probably ensue upon the adoption of the ordinance, and that, in order that the action of this convention might go forth with one voice and tongue, moved the convention go into secret session.

The question was discussed, and, by a large majority, the convention determined to pass the ordinance in open session. The only difference in the convention on the subject was upon the mere wording of the ordinance. Mr. Leak was willing to embrace either. He would prefer an ordinance that provided for going into the Southern Confederacy at the same time that it provided for going out of the old Union.

Mr. Badger thought the difference of views on the form of the ordinance to be adopted might be reconciled by blending the two into one series, and so amending the preamble as to remove all difficulties.

After much discussion, in which the members generally participated, the general feeling seemed in favor of Mr. Craig's ordinance. On the vote being taken, Mr. Craig's ordinance was passed by the unanimous vote of the convention—not a single member voting negatively.

Upon the announcement of the vote a general shout went up from lobby, gallery and hall, and if there was anything unparliamentary in the demonstration, no one could tell who began it, or who it was that participated most freely in it.—The ladies were enthusiastic; some were waving handkerchiefs, some were smiling, and some were shedding tears of gratitude for their deliverance from the government of those who would oppress them.

The Ellis Artillery belched forth the announcement in a round of one hundred guns in honor of the Old North State. The church bells all joined in the song of deliverance. No pen can describe the enthusiasm that prevailed. It can only be conceived by him who has studied the patient suffering of the oppressed Jews while in the land of bondage, and the joys which they felt when they reached the land of promise.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

"We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the convention of 1789, whereby the constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

"We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

"Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861."

The following ordinance was also passed:

"We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the federal association of States, upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

"Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861."

A Soldier's Life.

A. M. Croughton, of Somerset county, Md., who is a gunner at Fort Norfolk, in a letter to the editor of the Somerset *Union*, furnishes some interesting details of the defences about Norfolk, and gives us a glimpse of a soldier's life. He says:—

"There are between 25,000 and 30,000 troops here and 200 Indians from the South; they are encamped all around Norfolk—Georgia and Alabama pretty strongly represented. Three companies of Georgians are encamped just back of our ramparts, each 100 strong. One of these companies, the Macon Volunteers, are as fine a looking a corps as I have ever seen. One company is in Georgia home-spun, and fierce looking men I never saw—real belt horse and half alligator in every sense of the word.

"I never was treated with more civilness in my life, both by officers and men than I have been since I come here. You need not be surprised when I tell you that I am an officer—captain of a gun, or in other words a gunner. Mine is No. 6 on the parapet—you may talk about guns but she is one of them—she is a ten inch Dahlgreen, will throw over 3 miles and requires 20 lbs. of powder and 42 lbs. of shot or shell for a charge. With twelve of these mounted and four rifled six pounders and side arms in abundance our battery is prepared to give old Abe's men a warm reception at Fort Norfolk. Besides this there is a battery at the Hospital of 18 guns and 2 furnaces for heating shot and 4 field pieces, and on Craney Island they have a battery of 10 guns mounted. In fact they have every place fortified from the capes to Norfolk, and the city and woods around are full of soldiers—every man you meet is armed. Morning and evening you can sorrely hear your ears for drums and fifes, brass bands, bugles and trumpets—O! who would not be a soldier. We have all the fun we want—in the evenings the men congregate in the tents or under trees and tell yarns, for which the Southerners are noted. If we get low spirited the Captain to cheer up his men, beats to quarters and tells great yarns about an attack and warns all to be ready—at other times he feigns to hear signals and the sergeant of the guard tells the sentry to be on the look out—then all are on the alert, and you may judge what the boys will do when I tell you that there is not one from the gunner to the powder boy who would not give his bed and blanket for a crack at the enemy. I sleep on a bed of pine shats, and there are men here quite as good as I am who do the same thing. We cut down a pine and plucked it—I filled my bed off the same tree with a planter and merchant afterwards learned were [illegible]3,000 each. Sir, I am [illegible] as brave a people as there is on the face of the globe and if I die in their defense it is as much glory as I want. * *

I have written you plain facts without exaggeration, and believe if a Northern army comes here there will be scarcely one left to tell its fate.

Shall New York Be Ruined.

From the New York Day Book.

As a class, probably, the capitalists and men of large wealth among us are the most ignorant in respect to politics, and certainly the most selfish of any portion of our people. In the first place, they are absorbed in money-making, and in the second, so accustomed to estimate all things, even popular freedom, by a money standard, that they almost always mistake the popular tendencies, and misjudge the people. And it may be doubted if, even in the worst days of Jacksonism, when the "screws" were put on the people in order to accomplish political results, they ever made so stupid and fatal a blunder as they are making just now, to "save the Union" and retain the trade of the South.

A party has sprung up in the North, avowedly to "abolish slavery," not, as proposed by the Garrisons, by any direct interference in the States, but by placing the common government of all the States "on the side of freedom" and to institute a policy which, as they believe, will end in its "ultimate extinction." It is quite unnecessary to inquire into the action of the seceding States, for however clear it may seem to us that their policy of secession was inexpedient and unwilled for by the exigencies of the occasion, that event has passed by, and we have now to deal alone with *existing circumstances*. Ten, indeed fifteen States—for, the instant that battle begins and blood flows, the entire South will spring to arms—are now in direct conflict with the Federal Government, and refuse to obey its laws, to pay its taxes or fulfil their federal obligations. What a stupendous *fact* this is, to be sure! Eight millions of citizens, after eighty years of perfect peace, order and obedience to law, are instantaneously, as it were, transformed into enemies, or, as the "anti-slavery" journals declare, into *rebels*, who set law at defiance and refuse to recognize the government of their fathers! What is the true explanation of this extraordinary anomaly? The "anti-slavery" organs reply that certain theories of government—of disunion, State rights, &c., have corrupted the Southern mind, and in the short space of six months changed eight millions of happy and contented people into desperate rebels, who desire to overthrow a government which, for nearly a century, they have only felt through its benefits. On the contrary, the "South" replies—that a sectional and hostile party has seized the government, and from an instrument of beneficence, transformed it into an engine of destruction, and therefore their safety demands that they shall place themselves beyond its jurisdiction.

Such is the situation, such the position of the contending parties—of the Republican administration at Washington and the seceded States. They stand face to face in irreconcilable antagonism, and both parties are rapidly marshaling their forces for an appeal to arms instead of the ballot box, which hitherto has been the means for settling all disputes among Americans. It is at this juncture of things that the "money power" of the North interposes, not to propose compromise of any kind, but casting its weight in the scales on the side of the "anti-slavery government at Washington, it hopes to crush the South into submission, and compelling it to resume its former relations with the North, to thus restore the southern trade to this city. Of course this "money power," these Rag Barons of the North, do not pretend to any sympathy with Sambo, or any desire to realize Mr. Lincoln's idea of "impartial freedom" with negroes—they simply desire peace and the restoration of southern trade, and to accomplish this desirable result, they lavishly supply them with funds, and tell the anti-slaveryites to go ahead and crush out the "rebellion" as promptly as possible. The whole Northern movement, however complicated it may be, or however discordant the motives of the parties acting together just now, presents a simple, undivided, and uniform surface to the South. An "anti-slavery" government demands their submission—they will not submit, because they cannot submit without destruction, utter, overwhelming destruction, for an "anti-slavery" government is an anti-social as well as anti-southern government, and it were better that the eight millions of Southern citizens were universally slaughtered at once, than the Chicago platform should be forced on the South, or rather than the "ultimate extinction of slavery" should *ever* be accomplished.

Every man knows this by instinct—*the instinct of race*. Every woman, every child even of five years old in the South knows it, and if a war be forced on them the world will witness an exhibition of enthusiasm, courage, self-sacrifice, and, if need be, self-immolation, unexampled in history, and in comparison with which the conflagration of Moscow was mere child's play. We know what we say; we know the South; we comprehend its social elements, its wants, and if driven by anti-slaveryism to defend itself, its civilization, the integrity of the social order, in a word, its *life*, it may perish but it will not submit, for submission is worse than death. If this war, then, is waged under the direction of an "anti-slavery" government, only two things become possible—disruption of the Union or destruction of the South, and in either case the "money power" will fail in its object. If blood be shed, if Southern lives are sacrificed, peace will only become possible through the disruption of the Union and the recognition of a Southern Confederacy. But if the war is pressed to subjugation, then the South will be desolated, society torn up from its foundations, the supremacy of the master race overthrown, and the negro turned loose to roam in idleness and savagery, of course there will be no production nor "Southern trade" to fight for more. In either case this city must be ruined. Of course. But why must this be? Why shall not this madness cease and reason again resume its empire over the Northern mind? The South do not wish to break up the Government founded by Washington, indeed they wish to preserve it, but they cannot live under an "anti-slavery" perversion of that Government, for that involves the frightful anomaly of having their own Government in direct and deadly hostility to their social safety as well as their self-respect and prosperity. If the "money power" will only crush out "anti-slaveryism—that is force Mr. Lincoln to place himself where every other President has stood, or resign the Government instead of crushing out the South, we can have peace and the Union restored. Indeed and in fact, this is the question for every true American and lover of the Union, to do it—which shall be crushed out "eight millions of white men in the South, or the anti-slavery delusion of the North?

From Montgomery.

A letter from Montgomery to the Mobile *Advertiser* says:

Col. Hindman, of Arkansas, late a member of Congress, has been appointed a Colonel in the Confederate States Army. He reports large discoveries of saltpetre mines in Arkansas and says that the people are united in favor of the South.

Liberation of the Argo.

The ship Argo laden with tobacco recently seized by the Government vessels in Hampton Roads will be released, the Bremen Minister having proved to the Government that her cargo and charter belonged to Bremen citizens, and that she did not attempt to run the blockade.

ABOLISHING PRIVATEERING.—It is said there is no expectation that the notice served by Secretary Seward upon the European powers, that this country accepts the propositions of the European governments, will be regarded as "in time." The letter of Secretary Marcy was at that time considered conclusive and final. It was so regarded by the European powers, and it will be remembered that the people and press of this country hailed with delight and universal satisfaction the conclusions stated by Secretary Marcy. The great powers will hardly be willing to open a negotiation that we closed with such a shout of approbation.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

In times of excitement like the present, when we read so much in Black Republican journals about the easy conquest of the entire South, the article below will be read with interest. The enemy forget, probably, that men of the same heroic daring and firm resolve are still alive; men who will prove to the world that they can neither be intimidated by threats, nor overawed by numbers. In reviewing Claiborne's Life and Times of Quitman, in DeBow's Review, the writer says:

An episode may be here related in regard to the conduct of the celebrated Mississippi Rifles, under charge of Colonel, now President Jefferson Davis, on the field of Buena Vista. The great movement then made by Davis is said to have been without previous parallel in the art of war, and was regarded by the Duke of Wellington as new and masterly. It was subsequently made, we learn on the authority of Gen. Cushing, on the fields of the Crimea.

"The battle had been raging some time with fluctuating fortunes, and was setting against us, when Gen. Taylor, with Col. Davis and others, arrived on the field. Several regiments (which were subsequently rallied, and fought bravely,) were in full retreat; O'Brien, after having his men and horses completely cut up, had been compelled to draw off his guns, and Bragg, with almost superhuman energy, was sustaining the brunt of the fight. Many officers of distinction had fallen.—Col. Davis rode forward to examine the position of the enemy, and concluding that the best way to arrest our fugitives would be to make a bold demonstration, he resolved at once to attack the enemy, there posted in force, immediately in front, supported by cavalry, and two divisions in reserve in his rear. It was a resolution bold almost to rashness, but the emergency was pressing.—With a handful of Indiana volunteers, who still stood by their brave old Colonel (Bowles,) and his own regiment, he advanced at double quick time, firing as he advanced. His own brave fellows fell fast under the rolling musketry of the enemy, but their rapid and fatal volleys carried dismay and death into the adverse ranks.—A deep ravine separated the combatants. Leaping into it, the Mississippians soon appeared on the other side, and with a shout that was heard over the battle-field, they poured in a well-directed fire, and rushed upon the enemy. Their deadly aim and wild enthusiasm was irresistible. The Mexicans fled in confusion to their reserves, and Davis seized the commanding position they had occupied. He next fell upon a party of cavalry and compelled them to fly, with the loss of their leader and other officers. Immediately afterwards a brigade of lancers, 1,000 strong, were seen approaching at a gallop, in beautiful array, with sounding bugles and fluttering pennons. It was an appalling spectacle, but not a man flinched from his position. The time between our devoted band and eternity seemed brief indeed. But conscious that the honor of the army was upon them, that the honor of Mississippi was at stake, and knowing that, if they gave way, or were ridden down, our unprotected batteries in the rear, upon which the fortunes of the day depended, would be captured, each man resolved to die in his place sooner than retreat.

"Not the Spartan martyrs at Thermopylæ—not the sacred battalion of Epaminondas—not the tenth legion of Julius Cæsar—not the Old Guard of Napoleon—ever evinced more fortitude than these young volunteers in a crisis when death seemed inevitable. They stood like statues, as frigid and motionless as the marble itself. Impressed with this extraordinary firmness, when they had anticipated panic and flight, the lancers advanced more deliberately, as though they saw for the first time the dark shadow of the fate that that was impending over them. Colonel Davis had thrown his men into the form of a re-entering angle (familiarly known as his famous V movement,) both flanks resting on ravines, the lancers coming down on the intervening side. This exposed them to a covering fire, and the moment they came within rifle range each man singled out his object, and the whole head of the column fell. A more deadly fire never was delivered, and the brilliant array recoiled and retreated, paralyzed and dismayed.

"Shortly afterward, the Mexicans having concentrated a large force on the right for their final attack, Col. Davis was ordered in that direction. His regiment had been in action all day; exhausted by thirst and fatigue, much reduced by the carnage of the morning engagement, and many in the ranks suffering from wounds, yet the noble fellows moved at double quick time. Bowles' little band of Indiana volunteers still acted with them. After marching several hundred yards, they perceived the Mexican infantry advancing in three lines upon Bragg's battery, who, though entirely unprotected, held his position with a resolution worthy of his fame. The pressure upon him stimulated the Mississippians. They increased their speed, and when the enemy was within one hundred yards of the battery, and confident of its capture, they took him in flank and reverse, and poured in a raking and destructive fire. This broke his right line, and the rest soon gave way and fled back precipitately. Here Col. Davis was severely wounded.

After this lengthy extract in regard to the heroic conduct of Davis, we shall soon pass to the acts of Quitman at the gates of Mexico: but before doing so, we will be permitted momentary notice of the behaviour of the South Carolina regiment under the fire of the Mexican enemy. Those who cheer at Carolina courage and virtues are, in general, too ignorant of history to be affected by the record. Butler left his sick bed, against medical advice, to lead the Palmettos. His horse was shot under him. He took another, and was severely wounded. Dickinson now commanded, and taking the flag from Beggs, was himself shot down, as was also Baggs. Butler, resuming the command, was killed by the side of Dickinson, under the flag. Dickinson fell again, but now mortally wounded, and Gladden, placing the flag in the hands of Leonard, led the charge. There was no wavering as death swept through the ranks. Shot and shell hailed upon them. The storm raged.

"In the whole history," says Claiborne, "there has never been a more striking example of indifference to death, the result of stern resolve. Each man fought for the honor of Carolina. Several companies were almost annihilated. Some had not men enough left to bury their dead, or bear their wounded to the ambulances. The uniforms of some of the officers were literally torn from their persons; the color bearers were shot down, but the flag, bathed in their blood, was always seized as they fell, and borne to the front. Proudly it floated through the tempest of death, until the victory had been won; and then, all torn and blood-stained, it drooped over its own glorious dead. The regiment entered the battle with 275 rank and file, and when it was over it mustered 160. It had no missing; its dead and wounded made up the deficiency. Cadets of a noble State, sons of a sunny clime, branded by their country as traitors for defending the Constitution and their rights from usurpation and outrage, act dying cheerfully for that country in a foreign land, the world may learn that such a race, in defence of their own homesteads and institutions, can never be subdued.—*Richmond Despatch.*

How Tennessee is Armed.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday last says:

We can state authentically that there are now in the arsenal and in the hands of the volunteers about fifteen thousand good arms, consisting of Minnie muskets, old patent muskets, and Mississippi rifles. The flint-lock muskets are rapidly being altered to percussion locks. There are scattered throughout the State several thousand more, which are now rapidly coming in under the vigorous measures prosecuted to reclaim them. It is hoped that all who know of any of the State arms in their districts, will assist in the work of returning them to the arsenal immediately. In addition to this inventory, it has been ascertained that there are about 75,000 sporting rifles in the hands of private parties, which may easily be converted into first class arms by the raised sight and the Minnie ball. We are also authorized to announce that a telegraphic dispatch was received last night, that an ample supply of arms will be shipped here in a few days.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(ANNUAL SESSION.)

FIRST BRANCH, *Thursday, May 23d*, 1861.—The chair presented a communication from the commissioners for opening streets, stating that the expense thus far for opening streets is $563 10; referred. Mr. Bouldin reported a resolution authorizing the comptroller to pay E. C. Webster for taxes paid in error such sum as the judges of the appeal tax court may certify to be due; adopted. Mr. Blanchard reported a resolution referring the petition of H. Shultz to the board of fire commissioners; adopted. Mr. Phelps offered a resolution providing that all vacancies in the board of labor commissioners shall not be filled by the board; adopted. Mr. Phelps offered a resolution providing for repair of the footway of Dolphin street; adopted. Mr. Bolgiano offered an ordinance providing that the several officers of the city who are not entitled to compensation shall not be required to give bond, unless the Mayor requires it. Also all officers of the city whose compensation does not exceed $200 per year, shall not give bond unless required by the mayor. The resignation of Wm. B. Whiton and Perry C. Owens, oyster labor commissioners were accepted. Mr. Bouldin offered a resolution requesting the Register to inform the branch if the city commissioners have complied with section 23 of revised ordinance No. 15; adopted.—Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution authorizing the comptroller to pay to each party or parties who shall execute to the city a good deed in fee simple, to be approved by the city counsellor, of that part of Battery square now claimed and occupied by James Polk, the amount heretofore assessed by the commissioners for laying out said square, with interest; adopted. The ordinance authorizing oyster packers to bring oysters into the city for the purposes of packing, in June, July and August of 1861, &c., was passed. The ordinance appropriating $500 per year for three years, to aid the establishment of a permanent ferry between Broadway and Locust Point, also giving the ferry company the free and exclusive use of the city wharfs at the foot of Broadway and at Hawker street, Locust Point, was called. Mr. Blanchard moved to strike out all relating to an appropriation, which was lost.

Yeas—Messrs. Bolgiano, Nicholas, and Blanchard. Nays, 15.

Mr. Myers was excused from voting.

Mr. Blanchard called up the ordinance to authorize the City Passenger Railway Association to run their cars on Sunday. At the written request of Mr. Drakely, who was absent from illness, to postpone its consideration, the ordinance was laid on the table and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Myers reported an ordinance to regulate the navigation of the harbor; laid on the table. The two branches assembled in convention, and soon after adjourned till Friday, at 5 o'clock. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Present Chas. J. Baker, Esq., president, and quorum of members. An ordinance to tunnel Calhoun street, from Franklin street northwardly, was received from the first branch, read and passed. A resolution to authorize the harbor master to make certain settlements, in an equitable way, in the fifth district, with the approbation of the controller, was received from the first branch, read and passed. A resolution directing the payment to the janitor of the Orphans' Court of sundry moneys was received from the first branch, read and passed. An ordinance to suspend the opening of John street, between Harford avenue and Eden street, was received from the first branch, read and passed. A resolution in reference to Battery Square, making valid a deed from James Polk, Esq., was received from the first branch, and adopted. A resolution to repair the footway on Dolphin street, between Garden and Madison streets, was received from the first branch and passed. Adjourned.

From Pensacola.

A letter to the Mobile *Advertiser* from Pensacola, dated the 16th, says:

Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, Mr. Paul Ravesies, Mr. T. B. Lynes and Mr. Alfred Batre, who left Mobile Tuesday in a yacht for this place, were invited by a boarding officer from the U. S. fleet to accompany him yesterday to the flag ship of the squadron, to account for themselves and ship in forbidden waters. The interview was as pleasant and agreeable as the circumstances would admit of. Being in the enemies' jaws is not an enviable situation in these days of infamy and coercion. But in this instance no danger was apprehended or injury intended. They were invited aboard all the ships of the squadron, and treated with marked deference and hospitality. The present state of things was discussed good naturedly, and the prevailing idea of the squadron that the Confederacy would be "wiped out"—dissolved like a temperance society—met with a stern rebuke by their Mobile guests. I have had only a few minutes' conversation with these gentlemen, and of course can give you but a poor account of their expedition. They had permission to visit Fort Pickens this evening and acquaint themselves with its entire arrangements; but as it was to be a secret, an inviolable secret, it will probably be declined by a portion of them; one of them may go, in courtesy to Mr. Russell, their *campagnon du voyage*. This is, indeed, a privilege to grant an enemy. As to Mr. Russell, probably some latitude will be allowed his correspondence.

An English View of Privateering

The London *Herald* of May 10th says:

There can be little doubt that the prospect of booty will attract to the Southern ports desperadoes of every nation; and that hundred of reckless Jack Tars, without regard to the risk their necks may run, will be ready enough to accept the invitation of President Davis to sweep the commerce of the North from the Ocean. Southern skippers are not proverbial for scrupulous observance of international rights; and, if the struggle lasts long enough, we may rely upon it, United States vessels will not be the only sufferers from their marauding visits. Under any circumstances the obstacles placed in the way of our cotton imports must tell fearfully upon our supplies, and the consequences of any material deficiency in this staple of our manufacturing industry to one ventures to anticipate.

The Seventh Regiment.

Much feeling has been excited at the North, by the announcement that the 7th Regiment, the crack corps of Gotham, was about to return home at the expiration of the 30 days for which they enlisted. In reply to certain strictures upon their conduct in this matter, a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* volunteers the following defence:

Rumors have for some time been industriously circulated in an underhand manner, in this city and elsewhere,—in Philadelphia for instance—intended to depreciate, in the public estimation, the character for patriotism of the 7th Regiment of this city, should it return home at the expiration of the term for which its services were required, and for which it volunteered, at great personal sacrifices and inconvenience. The hardships which these men encountered on their march, and submitted to without a murmur of discontent, have not been surpassed by those of any troops that have gone to Washington. It is well known here that the pursuits and only means of support of a large number of the members of this corps depend upon the personal attention which they give to their respective avocations, daily and weekly, for their own support, and in some instances for connections or relatives depending upon them, which in these critical times, were most serious matters. Under such circumstances it would be an act of gross injustice to retain them away any longer, or attempt to send them elsewhere. The purpose for which they so promptly tendered their services, viz: the safety of the capital until a sufficient force could be equipped and sent on, is now fully accomplished, and their return should at once be called for by our community, as a simple act of justice, while their reputation should be protected from the contemptible insinuations of *stay-at-home patriots or wire-pulling politicians.*

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 14th, has in its advertising columns, twenty-nine ships for sale, and forty others for freight.

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.—A letter from Virginia states that there are between fifty and sixty thousand men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Richmond, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, or within hail. It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of large arrivals of arms at the South from abroad. These were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of powder and percussion caps, and machines for making the latter. A private company has been organized at Alexandria to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lie over at that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia will cease on the first of June. The Post Office Department has as yet taken no action in view of the contemplated Southern independent mail arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Recent exposures made by the independent portion of the press of this city regarding the evident peculations perpetrated in furnishing the army supplies of this State by the contractors and those in power, have led to an investigation by the U. S. grand jury. Two blankets were taken before them to-day—one a flimsy article weighing 1 pound 6 ounces, the same as has been generally supplied to the Pennsylvania troops at a cost of $3.60; the other was a Massachusetts troop-blanket, thick, warm and closely woven, weighing 7 pounds. So shameful has been the treatment of many of the three months volunteers that most of them will certainly return home as soon as their terms expire, unless the State authorities show a better disposition to protect them from speculators, and fears are entertained of their demoralization. This state of affairs is most deplorable, especially from the fact that Pennsylvania has been most liberal in her war appropriations. It appears from the bills presented that cassinet pants supplied to the volunteers, many of which wear out in two days or a week, cost the State $5; and blouses made of shoddy, with pants, $10.

CAIRO, ILL., May 22.—Three thirty-two pounders arrived this evening. Carriages for them are expected to-morrow. The work of fortifying Cairo, was commenced to-day, and will be vigorously carried on. Gen Pillow's proclamation prohibiting all boats passing Memphis northward took effect yesterday. Southern passengers by railroad report intense excitement at Memphis and other towns. It is reported that three hundred volunteers, with 1,000 muskets and six field pieces, left Paducah yesterday for Camp Chateau, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line, their ultimate destination being Jackson, Tennessee where Southern troops are concentrating in large numbers.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer *Keystone State* has arrived from Fortress Monroe, which point she left yesterday. The British bark *Hiawatha*, of and for Liverpool, with a cargo of tobacco, while attempting to run the blockade, was seized, and a prize crew placed aboard from the steamer *Minnesota*. The *Keystone State* has nearly one hundred women and children on board, refugees from the South.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The frigate *Mississippi* returned here to-day, having, when a few miles down the harbor, discovered that her *delivery pipe* had been tampered with and rendered useless, by a joint of gum and canvass, instead of metal, having been supplied by the late Chief Engineer Michael Quinn, of Virginia, who lately resigned. It will take a week to repair the damage.

DENVER, May 18.—A practicable route for the overland mail has been found directly west from this city, and steps will be immediately taken for opening the road. The yield of gold is rapidly increasing as the spring advances and water becomes more abundant. One-fourth of a cord of quartz from the Missouri lead yielded $658. It was heretofore considered not worth the trouble of crushing.

LEAVENWORTH, May 22.—Intelligence from various sources show that a number of Unionists have been driven from the border counties of Missouri, and taken refuge in southeastern Kansas. The cars are now running between St. Joseph and Weston, Missouri, seven miles from here, placing that city within one day's travel of the Mississippi river.

BOSTON, May 22.—The steam gun-boat Pembroke sailed for Fortress Monroe to-day, taking the Wightman Rifles, Capt. Clark, and the Richardson Light Infantry, Capt. Davis. The Pembroke also takes large supplies of provisions and clothing for the Massachusetts troops at the fortress.

HALIFAX, May 22.—The British frigate Nile, Admiral Milne, arrived here on Tuesday. The frigate St. George, with Prince Alfred on board, arrived here this evening.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Southern Rights men of the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland are to hold a convention at Upper Marlboro' on the 5th of June, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Colonel George W. Hughes, the present member, will probably be renominated.—The Union men of the 5th district hold their convention at Frederick to-morrow. It is thought that either Judge Weisel, ex-Governor Francis Thomas or Mr. Roman will receive the nomination.

FROM CAIRO.—A passenger from Cairo on yesterday represents that there are now 6,500 men at that place, nine hundred of whom are confined with sickness to the hospital. About the middle of July the "sick list" will absorb the whole number—horse, foot, and dragoons.—*Memphis Appeal, May 17.*

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE KNOXVILLE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

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For rates and other information apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Commerce street Wharf.

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FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Harper, will leave Commerce street wharf, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at her accustomed landings on the Potomac river.

Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap 22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR THE PATUXENT RIVER.

The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave her pier for the Patuxent River, commencing WEDNESDAY, February 6th, and continue every Wednesday thereafter until further notice.

MASON L. WEEMS, Master.

The steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave her wharf every SATURDAY MORNING, commencing March 16th, for the same place.

N. B.—Tobacco landed at either No 1 or 2 Tobacco Warehouse will pass free of wharfage.

All freight must be prepaid.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

The Steamboat VIRGINIA, Capt. Noah Fairbank, leaves Baltimore from her wharf on LIGHT STREET, foot of Barre street, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock. ap22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDINGS ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new Iron Steamer LOGAN, W. B. Kirwin, Captain, leaves Bailey's wharf, foot of South street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For information, freight or passage apply to JOS. WHITE, Agent, Foot of South street, Baltimore, or ADAMS & FRENCH, Agents at Fredericksburg, Va.

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FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday evening, touching South River at 3½ o'clock and West River at 5 o'clock. Direct for Baltimore.

P. S.—For Rockhall River every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock.

WM. T. RICE, Captain. ap 22

NOTICE.

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GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.

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