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All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of The South.

The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Baltimore, Saturday Evening, May 25, 1861.

Vol. 1. No. 30.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
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."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

Proclamation Warning British Subjects not to Engage in the American Hostilities.

The Southern Commissioners at Paris.

St. John's, May 24.—The steamer *Etna* from Liverpool on the 15th, passed Cape Race last evening. The *Etna* brings nearly $300,000 in specie.

The steamers *Niagara*, *Columbia* and *Jura* had arrived out.

The London Money market was unchanged. There is a heavy drain of gold going on for America. Consols 91½a91¾ for money, and 92a92¼ for account.

A proclamation had been issued by the Queen declaring the intention of maintaining the strictest impartiality between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the "Confederate States of America." It warns British subjects that if they enter the military service on either side or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers, dispatches, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain protection from their government.

The Southern Commissioners had reached Paris and had an interview with Count Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In Parliament Lord Woodhouse said that Spain, at the request of the inhabitants, had accepted the annexation of the eastern portion of St. Domingo, and given assurances that slavery should not be re-established.

The screw frigate Mersey, of 40 guns, had sailed for the American station.

The cotton growing company of Jamaica have determined to plant several thousand acres in cotton forthwith, so that the crop may be in Manchester before the end of the year.

The Duke of Bedford is dead.

France sends only a small squadron to the American waters to protect French interests.

There are vague reports that England and France have agreed to recommend Austria to cede Venetia to Italy for money and territorial considerations.

Spain has ordered six screw frigates of the first class; that she may be superior to the American flag.

The first steamer from Liverpool to New Orleans is announced to sail on 7th August.

Arrived from Baltimore, ship *Patterson*, at Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, May 15.—Cotton—Sales of Monday and Tuesday 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators. The market has a declining tendency and prices have partially declined 1-16d.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. The market closed dull, but prices steady with slightly less depression.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm, with a slight advance for some articles. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote:—Flour is steady—Extra State 28s 6d a29s 6d. Wheat is firm—red has advanced 2d; sales at 11s 6da12s 10d; Corn—yellow 35s; white 35sa 36s 6d.

Messrs. Wakefield & Nash say wheat is steady. Corn closed with an advancing tendency, holders demanding an advance of 3d to 6d.

News by Telegraph.

Washington, May 24th.—Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mails in Virginia and other seceded States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is excepted from the operation of the order for the reason that that State has not yet formally seceded. This course of the Postmaster General is under the act in relation to the subject passed last session of Congress. Contractors will be immediately notified of this decision. The mails for the South from Washington, were stopped at the crossing place by the Federal troops and were returned to the postoffice here.

St. Louis, May 23.—Ex-Gov. Black, of Nebraska, reports that considerable apprehension exists in the Territory of Indian hostilities during the coming summer. The Sioux and Cheyennes have joined for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees, which will involve the whites, as the latter tribe are principally within the settlements. In view of this, and also to afford protection to the frontier forts, the Indian agencies, and the overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this year, Governor Black strongly urges that a regiment of volunteers be raised and mustered into the United States service, and stationed in different parts of the Territory.

Chicago, May 23.—There is no improvement whatever in business matters. Holders of grain refuse to sell for anything but gold or its equivalent. The board of trade this morning passed the following: "Whereas recent events in money matters have culminated in a return to the standard of gold and silver—"Resolved, That in the opinion of the board of trade, all sales of property and quotations thereof should hereafter be made in funds equal to specie." Flour—Nothing doing. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Receipts—3,400 bbls. flour, 50,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bushels corn. Shipments—123,000 bushels wheat and 90,000 bushels corn.

New Orleans, May 24.—The news of the occupation of Alexandria by the federal troops was received here to-day and considerably increased the military enthusiasm of the people. The *Delta's* Montgomery dispatch says a letter from Mr. Yancey, one of the commissioners in Europe, says he has no doubt of the success of his mission. The Southern tariff takes effect on the 31st of August. The 13th of June has been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Louisville, May 24.—The State Senate have passed resolutions setting forth that Kentucky will not sever her connection with the national government or take up arms for either of the belligerents, but arm herself to maintain peace, and tendering her services as a mediator. The House has empowered the committee of investigation in reference to the correspondence of Gov. Magoffin to set until the 30th. Both Houses have adjourned *sine die*.

Guard on the Northern Central Railroad.

The Towsontown *Advocate* of yesterday says:

The Northern Central Railroad through Baltimore county is guarded by the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, under command of Col. Yoe, of Easton, Pa. The headquarters are at Denmead's distillery, near Melvale. Every bridge of any size is guarded, and companies are stationed at the Relay House, Cockeysville, Monkton, White Hall and Parkton. At some places they have sleeping accommodations, being enabled to get under shelter, while at others they have to sleep exposed to the weather.

——According to the latest intelligence from Liberia, the Republic is in a prosperous condition. Sugar-making is on the increase; also the culture of coffee, cotton, and other tropical productions. The multiplication of interior settlements is now under consideration.

——The latest English advices confirm the previous news that great activity prevailed at several of the English dockyards in getting ready for sea a powerful squadron of war vessels for the protection of British interests in American waters.

——Thurlow Weed has gone into the harness business, having taken a very heavy government contract, at a remarkable price.

THE CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

KILLING OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Movements of the Federal Troops.

The death of Col. Ellsworth at the hands of Mr. Jackson of the Marshall House, Alexandria, which is very strangely called *an assassination* by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, has of course produced a great sensation in Washington and New York, where mighty things were expected of the Zouave commander. By the annexed account it will be seen that Ellsworth was killed by Jackson while in the act of invading his premises, and that the latter did not hesitate to sacrifice his life in defence of his home and his fireside. The following is the *Star's* account of the events of yesterday:

Last night was a stirring one indeed. Through the day and evening the reports of contemplated military movements kept the populace on the *qui vive*. The general idea among the troops was that an advance was to be made into Virginia, but nobody seemed to be posted as to the exact purposes entertained at headquarters.

At 11 o'clock we pushed off for the Long Bridge and found the sentries of the Washington Light Infantry (Company A) posted some distance up Maryland avenue, and a portion of the same company stationed somewhat lower down. A squad of the Infantry had also been detailed to a point near the monument, to keep an eye on any boats going out of the canal. Near the bridge and on the bridge were the Infantry, a company of Rhode Islanders, a Massachusetts company, a U. S. cavalry company, a company of U. S. artillery (two pieces) the Putnam Rifles, the Turner Rifles, Metropolitan Rifles, and company F Union Volunteers; while company E, Washington Light Infantry (Capt. Powell's Zouaves) and the Constitutional Guards occupied the Virginia end of the bridge.

Somewhat after midnight, Capt. Smead's company, the National Rifles, and Capt. Powell's company, were advanced, across the bridge to the neighborhood of Roche's Spring. Scouts were sent out in all directions, who managed to get past the line of the Virginia pickets. Somewhat later, the Virginia pickets, getting the alarm, set spurs to their horses and hurried down the road towards Alexandria in hot haste.

The Constitutional Guard, Capt. Degges, about 80 strong, were on duty over the bridge. Colonel Stone, of the D. C. Volunteers, went to them, and asked if they had any objections to go beyond the District, as they were very close to Alexandria. The men answered unanimously in favor of going anywhere; and they were accordingly advanced along the road, and through the country, down as far as the four-mile run. The Virginia picket guard stationed near Roche's Spring ran, and about an hour after the alarm bells were rung in Alexandria.

This morning, at 2 A. M., in pursuance of orders previously given, a large body of the United States troops crossed the Potomac from this city and its neighborhood into Virginia. Ellsworth's Zouaves, in two steamers, with the steamer *James Guy* as accompanying tender, left their camp on the Eastern Branch, and made directly for Alexandria by water. The Michigan Regiment, under Col. Wilcox, accompanied by a detachment of United States calvary, and two pieces of Sherman's battery, under command of Lieutenant Ramson, proceeded by way of the Long Bridge direct for Alexandria.

The Seventh New York regiment halted under orders at Hugh's Tavern, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge; the Second New Jersey regiment is at Roche's Spring, half a mile from the end of the bridge; the New York Twenty-fifth and one cavalry company, and the New York Twelfth, and the Third and Fourth New Jersey regiments proceeded to the right after crossing the bridge, for the occupation of the Heights of Arlington. They were joined by other troops which crossed at the Georgetown Aqueduct.

At 4 o'clock A. M., at about the same moment the Zouaves landed at Alexandria from steamers, the troops before named, who proceeded by the bridge, reached that town. As the steamers drew up near the wharf armed boats left the *Pawnee*, whose crews leaped upon the wharves just before the Zouaves reached *terra firma*. The crews of the *Pawnee's* boats were fired upon by the few disunion sentries as the boats left the steamship, by way of giving the alarm, when these sentries instantly fled back into the town as fast as their legs could carry them. Their fire was answered by some of the Zouaves on the decks of the steamers bearing them. Immediately on landing Col. Ellsworth marched the Zouaves up into the centre of the town, no resistance to their progress whatever being offered.

Thus quiet possession was taken of that part of Alexandria in the name of the United States by the portion of the troops immediately commanded by Col. Ellsworth.

Those commanded by Col. Wilcox, at about the same moment, as explained above, marched into the town by the extension of the Washington turnpike, the cavalry and artillery marching in two or three streets below. The destination of both these detachments was the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which they instantly seized. They also found near by, at Burch & Cook's negro pen, a disunion company of cavalry, commanded by Captain Ball, (thirty-five men and as many horses,) who were made prisoners, not having heard the alarm of the firing of the sentries below.

Everything found at the depot in the way of rolling stock, etc., is of course in the hands of the Government troops holding it.

Proceeding up town, Colonel Ellsworth saw a secession flag waving over the Marshall House, kept by James Jackson, a well known secessionist. Instantly entering the house, with four or five of his men, Colonel Ellsworth proceeded to the house top, tore down the flag, and trampled it under foot.

In descending the stairs the party were encountered by the keeper of the house, double-barrel gun in hand. He raised the gun to shoot the foremost Zouave, who knocked aside his aim, when Jackson instantly turned it upon Colonel Ellsworth, and firing, discharged the load of one barrel into the heart of that officer, who fell dead upon the stairs. Jackson as quickly snapped the other barrel at a Zouave standing next to Colonel Ellsworth, when private Brownell, another of the Zouaves, accompanying Ellsworth to take down the flag, discharged the contents of his musket into Jackson's brain, bayoneting his body as he fell, pinning it to the steps. There it laid up to 9 A. M., under a guard of Zouaves, who will permit no one to remove it.

At 4 o'clock this morning a large number of government wagons went across the Long Bridge loaded with picks, shovels, and all manner of tools of that description, and accompanied with a full corps of carpenters and workmen. The United States forces are now busily engaged throwing up fortifications on the heights on the Virginia shore, commencing at daybreak.

The steamer *James Guy* has arrived at the Navy Yard, bringing the body of Col. Ellsworth, in charge of six Zouaves. The wildest grief is exhibited by the Zouaves, who fairly doated upon Colonel Ellsworth.

A despatch dated Washington, last night, says:

The company of secession cavalry, numbering 35, captured at Alexandria to-day by the federal troops, have been brought to Washington Navy Yard. Passengers from Alexandria say the Fire Zouaves have been amusing themselves by riding about on the horses of the captured troop. Other prisoners taken in Virginia are in custody. The federal troops are quartered at the Marshall House, where Col. Ellsworth was murdered. At two o'clock this afternoon the body of the proprietor, Jackson, still lay where he was killed. The troops between here and Alexandria have made good progress in throwing up entrenchments. Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan regiment, is in command of Alexandria.

It is probable that the remains of Col. Ellsworth will be taken to the President's House and conveyed thence to the cars, to-morrow afternoon, to be transported to New York, of which State he was a native. There are about twelve secessionists here under charge in the common jail. The troops here are all in readiness to march at a minute's warning. In all there are twelve or fourteen regiments on the Virginia side. The New York Zouaves and Michigan regiments are the only two as yet in Alexandria.

Col. Butler, brother of Maj. Gen. Butler, Hon. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, Hon. J. W. Arnold, of Chicago, and Hon. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, visit Fortress Monroe to-morrow by way of Annapolis, to note passing events in that quarter.

A letter to the *Sun* gives the following additional particulars:

I saw at the navy-yard this morning the body of Col. Ellsworth, just as it had arrived from Alexandria. The features were calm and serene, as if he were in a quiet sleep.

At the quarters of the 71st New York Regiment, I saw Frank Brownell, one of the New York Zouaves, who gave me a very plain and calm statement of what had occurred at Alexandria, touching the death of Col. Ellsworth. He said that when the battalion, composed of companies A, B and C, had formed upon the street there, Col. E. detached a squad of men, of whom he was one, to penetrate further into the city, and get possession of the telegraph office.

Finding, upon his advance, that a secession flag was flying over the Marshall House, he sent back a corporal to the battalion, ordering them up at the "double-quick." Meantime Col. E., at the head of the squad, went into the house, and mounting to the roof, took down the flag. Some of the men tore off scraps as trophies, when the Colonel wrapped it about his shoulders and commenced to descend. Brownell preceded him, and at one of the staircases, meeting Jackson (the keeper of the house) at the landing with a double-barreled gun, he struck it aside, but Jackson rallied instantly and shot Col. Ellsworth through the heart. At the same moment Brownell shot and bayoneted Jackson. There are reports that he was bayoneted and cut by others, but I hear no reliable confirmation of the statement.

A member of company "E," Seventy-first New York regiment, who went down with the flotilla, states that as it neared the wharves, the Virginia sentinels fired at them without effect, but the return of the fire brought down one of the sentinels, who, however, was carried off by his comrades.

A friend, who was at Alexandria yesterday, says that it appeared more solitary and gloomy than on a Sabbath, as the stores were all all shut, and prices of commodities were extremely exorbitant. To-day, as seen from an elevation a mile or two off, it appeared desolate enough, there being no merchant vessels at the wharves, nor any sign of troops in the region round about.

The movement of the government troops at Alexandria and the intermediate heights is of course in accordance with Gen. Scott's intention long since indicated, by declaring what across the river was formerly a part of the District of Columbia, to be a military district of the United States.

The successor of Col. Ellsworth will be Lt. Col. Farnham, who was recently appointed to the position from the Seventh New York Regiment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Annual Session.)

First Branch, *Friday, May 24th*, 1861.—Mr. Brown presented a petition from W. Harris asking payment for arms taken from his store, No. 116 West Pratt street, by a mob on the 21st of April last, of the value of $266—referred.—Mr. Phelps presented the memorial of Duer, Norris & Co., asking payment for arms taken by police officers on the 21st of April, from their store, amounting to $220—referred. Mr. Drakely offered the petition of Charles Hoffman and others for the removal of a pump on Pearl street—referred. Mr. Brown offered a resolution authorizing a hydrant with a ladle, to be placed at the fountain in Calvert-st., near Franklin street—adopted. Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution discharging the committee on claims from the consideration of the petition of W. Ortwine and Chas. Myers—adopted. Mr. Myers offered a resolution authorizing Wm. Wilson to place piles on a line of his pier, &c.—adopted. Mr. Yeisley offered a resolution appropriating $10,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Mayor, to pay for labor and work ordered and that may be ordered by the Mayor and City Council, for which no appropriation has yet been made, including the grading of streets around Patterson's Park, Webster-st., &c., the money to be taken out of the $500,000 appropriated for the defense of the city. A motion to reduce the amount to $5,000 was lost—ayes 6, nays 14. The resolution was then adopted. The resolution from the second branch, appropriating $100 for the improvement of Madison Square, was passed. The ordinance to authorize the City Passenger Railway Association to run their cars on a part of Sunday was taken up. Mr. Boulden moved that the cars be permitted to run between the hours of 7 and 11 A. M. and 1 and 8 P. M.; which was lost. Messrs. Bolgiano, Crout and Drakely spoke in opposition to the passage of the ordinance on the ground of morality and religion. Mr. Phelps opposed it as contrary to the law of the State. Mr. Blanchard spoke in favor of the ordinance. Mr. Brown stated that at the last election in the 9th ward the voters were interrogated upon the subject, and the result was that 101 voters were in favor of the cars running on Sunday, and 40 against it; of the 40 voting against it, 20 were dealers in liquors, who were doubtless influenced by the same motives as those indicated in the report of the committee was the ground of the opposition of the same class in New York city—that it diminished the clandestine sale of liquors on that day. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried, and the ordinance rejected, by ayes 12, nays 8, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Yeisley, Wolfe, Thomas, Bandel, Bolgiano, Nicholas, Phelps, Drakely, Allen, Chase, Dixon and Crout—12.

Nays—Messrs. President, Meyers, Boulden, Staylor, Brown, Blanchard, Hay and Tegmeyer, —8.

Mr. Meyers requested some member voting in the affirmative to move a reconsideration to enable him to offer an amendment to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people at the October election.

Mr. Bolgiano said the original ordinance was one of very questionable legality; and the city council might be compromised by taking such action thereon.

No member moving a reconsideration, the ordinance was finally disposed of.

Mr. Nicholas, chairman of the committee of ways and means, stated, in answer to inquiry, that the committee had not time to make a report on the petition of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, but he thought they were of opinion that the council had no power to appropriate money in the particular mode asked for, and that since the appropriation of $10,000, just passed by the councils, to pay for labor, the committee would not be likely to recommend any further appropriation for charitable purposes. Mr. Bolgiano offered a resolution appropriating $2,000 for the use of indigent widows, sewing women and children who have no male support, to be distributed by the aid of the Poor Association, to be taken out of the appropriation of $500,000 for the defence of the city; which was adopted. The two branches then assembled in convention, and soon after adjourned. The branch adjourned, in accordance with a resolution of the city council, until July 10th.

Second Branch.—Branch met. Present Chas. J. Baker, Esq., president, and all the members. An ordinance to allow the introduction of oysters into the city for packing purposes during the months of June, July and August, 1861, was received from the first branch and read. Mr. George opposed it. Mr. Miller moved its postponement, and gave a physiological history of this "austere" matter. The ordinance was laid on the table. An ordinance to encourage and assist the steam ferry, between the lower end of Broadway, and Haubert street, on Locust Point, was received from the first branch and read. It proposes to give $500 a year as a bonus to parties establishing a ferry. Mr. Miller moved to strike out the proposition to give $500. Mr. Robb favored the ordinance as it stood. The motion of Mr. Miller was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Dean, George, Wilson, Alricks, Miller and Higgins—6.

Nay.—Messrs. President, Marden, Robb and Swindell—4.

Mr. Robb moved the indefinite postponement of the bill; rejected. Mr. Swindell moved to amend by striking out the proposition to carry fire companies and police officers free of expense. It was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. President, George, Wilson, Alricks, Robb, Swindell, Higgins—7.

Nays.—Messrs. Dean, Marden, Miller—3.

The President, Mr. Dean in the chair, proposed that the ordinance as it stood could be of no effect, as no company would accept it. Mr. Dean moved indefinite postponement; passed unanimously by yeas and nays. A resolution giving permission to William Wilson to extend his pier on Light street wharf, was received from the first branch, read and laid on the table. A resolution to authorize Wm. Gray to erect a frame shed on his premises on Broadway, between Eastern avenue and Bank street, was received from the first branch, read and passed. A resolution to place a new hydrant, with a ladle attached, at the Spring in Calvert st., near Franklin st., was received from the first branch, read and passed.

Mr. Dean offered a resolution to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the action connected with the widening of Fayette street—which was read, and, after some discussion, withdrawn. A resolution appropriating $2,000 for the use of indigent women, &c., to be distributed under the charge of the Poor Association, was received from the first branch, read and passed. A message was received from the Second Branch proposing the appointment of a committee to wait on the Mayor and inform him of their readiness to adjourn, and asking if he has anything further to communicate. The message was concurred in, and Messrs. Miller, Alricks and George were appointed on the part of this branch. After a short absence the committee returned, and reported that his Honor had nothing further to communicate. The branch then adjourned until Wednesday, July 10th, at 5 P. M.

THE CONDITION OF MARYLAND.

From the New York Day Book.

From our inmost soul we pity the man who does not look with sorrow and shame upon the present humiliated condition of Maryland. The man that can rejoice in the sight of a sovereign State of the American Union so degraded and despoiled of her ancient honors, is fitter to be the subject of some despotic government, like that of Austria, than a citizen of a free and enlightened Republic. There are proud memories lingering around the Capital of Maryland, which have made its history dear to every patriotic heart on this continent. It was in that Capital that the Continental Congress once found a sanctuary in the days of the Revolution, and it was there that Washington resigned his commission. It will evermore bring a blush on the cheek of every man in this land, who is not lost to shame, to think that from the very chamber where Washington resigned his commission, the Representatives of a sovereign State were driven out by soldiers in the pay of the Federal Government, and that they were threatened with being followed to Frederick and dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Alas for Maryland! It is to this State that our country owes the first example of freedom and religious toleration. The Puritans of New England called themselves "friends of civil and religious liberty;" but a more impudent assumption, a more false claim to honor, was never made—for, on the first appearance of a man among them who was not of the Puritan's faith, even though he was a harmless Quaker, these "friends of civil and religious liberty" set up a war-cry (more savage than the Indians had ever raised on these shores before) of banishment and death.

Even the first women who arrived in their colony, who were not Puritans, were committed to prison, and stripped naked, under pretence of seeing whether they were witches, and such barbarities were practiced upon them as decency forbids us to repeat. The historian says, "on the 22d of December, 1662, Ann Coleman, Mary Tompkins and Alice Ambrose, for being Quakers, were sentenced to be stripped naked, fastened to a cart-tail, and whipped on their naked backs, through eleven towns, a distance of eighty miles." (Sewell's History of the Quakers, 171.) For being Quakers, both men and women were exposed naked in the streets of Boston, and publicly whipped from Boston to Dedham. As early as 1658, a law was passed by the "friends of civil and religious liberty," not only to whip every man and woman who were not Puritans, but also to cut off their ears, and bore holes through their tongues with a red hot iron! Hanging and drowning were also among the penalties of refusing to embrace the Puritan faith of Massachusetts. The heart sickens, and humanity hides its face in shame at the bare thought of the horrible cruelties which these "friends of civil and religious liberty" inflicted upon every soul who was not of their own faith. The reader who has the courage to peruse the damning record, can find it in Hinton's History of the United States, or in Sewell's History of the Quakers.

While the Puritans of New England were enacting these scenes of tyrrany and cruelty, the colonists of Maryland were peacefully laying the foundations of *genuine civil and religious liberty*. It was here, in Maryland, that freedom began its march on this continent. As early as 1642 Lord Baltimore offered even the Puritans of Massachusetts an asylum, granting them "free liberty of religion," and the people of all beliefs were allowed an unrestricted freedom of opinion and speech; and it was from the seed of equal rights thus sown by the colonists of Maryland, that the tree of liberty on this continent grew up, until it was transplanted into the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." When this clause was added to the Constitution, the Puritans of New England raved against the "licentiousness" of the document, and declared that the Convention had "voted Almighty God out of the Constitution." By the adoption of the Constitution the principles of freedom, as first established by the Colonists of Maryland, were inaugurated as the basis of our government, and the Puritanism of the Massachusetts Colonists was deprived of its weapons of oppression and persecution. But, though cast down, Puritanism was not destroyed. Though crushed, it was not conquered. And now what do we see, after seventy-five years have elapsed? A sight which painfully reminds us of the mutability of human affairs—even of the institutions of freedom and self-government. We see soldiers from the old Puritan stock of Massachusetts encamped upon the soil of Maryland.

The descendants of the Endicots, the Mathers, and the women-whippers of Massachusetts, have their bayonets at the throats of the Calverts, the Howards and the Carrolls of Maryland. What a picture of "self-government" is that! What a commentary upon "our Fathers'" doctrines of "State sovereignty," and of "co-equal States!" What a stupendous lie it would make even the Constitution itself! A "sovereign State," "governing itself," with 30,000 bayonets at the hearts of its people, is a suggestive sight. The occupation, for military purposes, of the cities, towns and soil of a State against the will of its people—the military invasion of a State, and the seizure of private property, and the interruption of business, in violation of private rights—the appropriation of horses, wagons and the occupation of houses and farms for "military barracks and fortified camps"—all this marching, and tread of hostile armies over the soil of Maryland, the old mother of civil and religious liberty on this continent, and against her consent, what does it all mean? Why, it means that the Puritans could never be still—could never let the domestic institutions of other States alone—could never mind their own business; but must fight, intrigue, and agitate about negroes, until they goaded co-equal sister States to madness. That is what it all means.—Had it not been for Puritanic Abolitionism, these States would still be going on prosperously and happily, as they were started by our forefathers. Every effort to unite them and to bring back peace, while the cause of all the mischief, Abolitionism, is left intact, is simply to tamper with the Providence of Almighty God, who has made immutable the inexorable laws that exist between cause and effect. Invading the Soil of Southern States will never bring peace. Invasion must stop, before peace can begin. Shooting men in the South will never restore the Union, but will only drive the dismembered fragments farther and farther apart. This Union may still be saved—not by invading armies—but by calling off the Puritan bloodhounds who have driven one-half of it into desperation and madness.

Seizure of Prize Vessels in Hampton Roads.

The New York *Day Book* of last evening says:

The United States District Attorney in this city this morning received communications from a flag officer of the blockading squadron, dated Hampton Roads, 21st inst., stating that he had forwarded to this port a number of prize vessels loaded at Richmond with tobacco, &c., among which were several English vessels. He desired they should have early disposition. His informant states that he does not think the English vessels desired to defy the blockade, but that they merely sought to secure the high freights and large cargoes they had in. The *Pioneer*, one of the vessels seized, is owned, ship and cargo, at Richmond. The *Tropic Wind*, another of the prizes, claims to be an English vessel, but is commanded by Captain Born, originally of Massachusetts, but more recently of Maryland. This officer states that the squadron determined that the blockade shall be wholly effective.

The prize bark *Hiawatha*, Capt. Ballentine, of Liverpool, which was boarded and seized by the United States squadron at Old Point, as she was on her way to Liverpool, now lies off Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, just below the Navy Yard. She was brought from Fortress Monroe by the government steamer *Keystone State*, and came in charge of Lieutenant Russell, United States Navy, who reported to Commodore Breese at the Navy Yard, and has gone to Washinton. Commodore Breese, it is understood, declined to take charge of her. The United States Marshal has been notified and she is supposed to be in his keeping, if in anybody's, though he had not, when visited today, formally taken possession. The bark is a black-looking though clean craft, and is precisely in the condition in which the United States States officer found her. She has a full cargo of tobacco, which is valued at between one and two hundred thousand dollars. The "prize crew" on board the *Hiawatha* consists of five lumbermen from the State of Maine, who were in Virginia getting timber.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

The times demand that there shall be no misunderstanding between the people and those who may represent them in Congress.

If you desire a representative so pledged to the Union that he is prepared to play into the hands of the powers that now wield what is left of it to the destruction of the portion which is no longer in it, the man is at hand, and I have already designated him in my card of acceptance of this nomination.

If you desire a representative who will entertain you amid the clash of arms with beautiful dissertations upon the thesis of the Constitution, without being prepared to strike out any line of policy through the stern realities of a terrible revolution, you have a choice already before you, and may find plenty more at any street corner in the district.

The question upon which your representative in Congress will be required to act, is not Union or disunion. Those who raise that issue, or attempt to raise that issue now, doubtless have good reasons for doing it. That question belongs to the people in their sovereign capacity. It does not at all belong to your representative in Congress. But it cannot be fairly settled now. If the people of Maryland wish to stay in what is left of the Union, why should they be required to say so now, when they are actually in it? If they should desire to leave it, why should they be required to say so now when it is utterly impossible for them to leave it? The people of Maryland are not free to decide that question. Her soil is covered by enormous armies; her waters by numerous fleets; Her State government is powerless; the municipality of her chief city is despoiled by "virtue of the sword," and every citizen retains his personal liberty only at the discretion of soldiers not her own.

The question which your representative must meet, is, war or peace—bread or no bread.

The proclamation of the President calling out seventy-five thousand men to retake the Southern forts, shows beyond a doubt that the intention of the simultaneous calling of the Congress, was to carry on the war. The calling out of forty thousand more militia for three years, and the raising large fleets and armies in express violation of the Constitution, show equally beyond doubt that the President relies upon Congress to sanction, in the madness of the hour, this open violation of the safe guards of a free people.

The fiat has gone already forth, in the Northern press, that every member of Congress who shall dare to raise his voice in Congress against this war, is a traitor. There are men from our sister border States who will dare nevertheless to take that position. There is one gallant representative from a Northern State who will dare to take that position. Let the representatives from Maryland take their stand beside them, and denounce this unholy war upon our brethren of the South. Let them refuse to appropriate one cent to its prosecution. Let them refuse their assent to the crushing taxes which must be laid to carry it on. Let them do their endeavor to stay the torrent which is rushing, from a dread of standing armies, to a position which renders them fixed and inevitable; which is changing our American system of government, "the consent of the governed," to the compulsion of the bayonet.

Upon this question of peace or war, depends the question, of bread or no bread.

There are those who will tell you that this Southern "rebellion" was got up by a few designing politicians, and that the masses of the Southern people are opposed to it, and that the exhibition of force will quell it. You know better. You feel in your very bones, that, if it be the work of a few, they were enabled to do it by the deep feeling of all; that they had suffered insults and wrongs in the past and under an administration elected upon a principle of hostility to them, they might anticipate still greater in the future. You *know*, that it was the holding Sumpter after the secession of South Carolina, a position only useful to the government as a means of coercion, which carried Georgia and the Gulf States into Secession. You *know*, that it was the sailing of the *Armada* from New York to the South, and the Proclamation of the President calling out seventy-five thousand men to "retake the forts" which swept off Virginia and other of the border States: and you *know*, that the further prosecution of the war will unite all men in the South in resolute resistance to invasion. You *know* too, that that resistance will not be speedily if ever, overcome.

The plenty garnered through long years of peace will be speedily consumed by the voracious maw of war. The "seven lean kine, will speedily eat up the seven fat," and you will be glad to sell your lands and your liberties to some cunning Pharoah who can give you a mere subsistence.

It is the duty of the Government that you be not brought to such straits. It is the duty of the Government to give you peace. It is the duty of the Government to withdraw the hundreds of thousands of Northern men from their scanty pay and army rations, and from the destruction of the lives and homes of their fellow-countrymen to their own peaceful and unthreatened firesides, to those peaceful pursuits in which they have heretofore and can again provide for the comfort of their families, and educate their children to know the rights, the duties and the privileges of freemen—the right of every man to sit under his own vine and fig tree and none to make him afraid;—and it is the duty of the Government to leave you to do the same.

Again, it is the duty of the Government to keep this continent in the right in regard to the powers of Europe. By existing treaties, those powers have the right to enter all the ports of the United States for commercial purposes. Do you suppose that those powers will suffer their shipping to be excluded from a commerce in Cotton and Tobacco, on which their governmental revenues and the very bread of their people are so largely dependent, in violation of treaty stipulations, to enable the United States Government to enforce its laws upon its own people. They will hold the United States to its own theory, of "only retaking the forts" and punishing the "rebellious individuals," but they must not do this at the expense of others; or, if they yield this, will they not require that the blockade must be effectual? Will not the attempt to make it so involve a limitless expenditure, and subject you besides to the imminent risk of a European war when interests so vital are at stake?

If there be those among you, who say, that you desire to be part of the Southern Confederacy which will certainly sustain itself, I repeat that that question is not before us now. That question can only be decided by the free action of the people of Maryland in their Sovereign capacity. We must first bring the government, or try to bring it, back to its true principles of freedom. Through long years in the pages of the "Cotton Plant," I set forth my views upon the subject of Southern trade. I know, that whether it be done through political arrangements or whatever other means, whenever it is poured through your city it will flood it with wealth, and wreathe it in beauty. But that is not the question now. If there be those among you who say we love the Union and will fight for it, I tell you the only hope of the Union, is not to fight for it. It will be hard work to restore it with peace; to restore it with war is impossible. I have shown my devotion to the Union by fighting for it, against a foreign foe, upon the plains of Mexico; but, I will not fight for it upon the hills of Virginia against my own countrymen. If the Union cannot be kept without the bayonet, it is no Union—let it go.

Fighting for the Union, is disunion; it is endless misery—it is want of bread—it is loss of liberty. We may fail in our efforts to arrest the war—but let us try. If there be any man who you think will do it more earnestly or more efficiently than I, bring him forth, and I will cheerfully give way and sustain him. If not, I stand for your suffrages, and will struggle for your peace, and your right of free choice of government though I die.

M. HERBERT UMBAUGH.

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