The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, 1861.

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

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

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

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say. Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That *in all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

We are authorized to state that a Committee of Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, having waited upon Mr. Ross Winans, and formally requested him to become the People's Candidate for Congress at the ensuing Election, Mr. Winans while expressing himself highly grateful for the confidence bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens, declined the nomination, partly on account of personal considerations, owing to his advanced age, and partly because he felt that he could better serve the interests of the State, in his present capacity of State Legislator.

The Post Master General has stopped all communication with the Seceded States, consequently we shall hereafter be without any authentic information from the South, except what may reach us through private sources. As the telegraph is entirely under Government control, any despatches which come from Washington must be received with caution. It is publicly announced as the reason why no despatches were seized at Washington, that a Government agent has been in the possession of the telegraphic office in that city since the 19th of April, who has been enabled to examine at his leisure all the despatches on file there, as well as to supervise every thing that has been sent over the wires since.

From the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we learn that all the trains upon that road have been seized at Sandy Hook and other points, by the Virginians, and that nothing will be sent West from here, until further intelligence.

From Baltimore county, we hear of fresh "domiciliary visits" by the soldiers in search of arms. The house of Mr. George H. Carman, the Clerk of the County Court, among them, was visited, and a carbine and fowling piece taken by the troops. The latest outrage of which we have authentic information, is the arrest of John Merryman, Esq., of Hayfields, upon the charge of treason and burning bridges. Mr. Merryman's house was surrounded shortly after midnight by soldiers, and he was removed to Cockeysville, whence he was taken this morning, we understand, to Fort McHenry.

The New York papers complacently state that the body of Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth, was "literally made mince-meat of" by the Zouaves. Quartermaster Stetson telegraphs to the Astor House that by Ellsworth's death, "Virginia has contracted a debt, which centuries of "grovelling will not wipe out."

The *Associated Press* despatches from Washington, published yesterday, stated that Colonel Ellsworth was "shot by a concealed foe." The particulars of his death, as they are now furnished, show that he was shot, as he was descending the stairs of the Marshall House, with several of his men, bearing upon his shoulders the remnants of a Confederate flag, which he had torn from its staff upon the roof of the house. He was shot by Mr. James Jackson, the proprietor of the house, who was in bed when his house was entered by the soldiers—whose wife appearing in her nightdress at the door of her chamber, was grossly insulted by one of Ellsworth's men—and who, smarting under the sense of the double injury, the lawless invasion of his premises, and the insult offered to his wife, deliberately sacrificed his own life to avenge it. While the soldiers ascended to the roof of the house, for the purpose of removing the flag, Mr. Jackson, half dressed, repaired to the bar room, armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, and waited to meet them. As they descended, he levelled his piece at the foremost Zouave, who knocked the gun aside, and the charge entered the heart of Ellsworth, who was immediately behind. In the act of discharging his second barrel at another of the party, Mr. Jackson was shot and bayonetted, his body being pinned to the steps with bayonets, where it remained until 2 o'clock, the following day—the Zouaves suffering no one to touch it. Mr. Jackson was a man about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was highly respected in Alexandria, and well-connected, having relatives living in this city; and the above we believe to be a strictly truthful account of the circumstances under which he lost his life.

THREE QUESTIONS.

Three Questions have agitated the public mind in Maryland within the past six months.

I. The First Question was briefly—Union or Disunion? Upon this subject it is safe to say that there was no difference of opinion among the people of Maryland. Everybody was on the side of the Union—not unreservedly or unconditionally, of any and every Union which might possibly exist, but of the Union of equal States, according to the Constitution, in its purity and integrity, as our fathers framed it, and as they and their children have lived and prospered under it for eighty years. The people of Maryland were attached to the Union, not with a blind, unreasoning, sentimental attachment, but wisely, intelligently, and, therefore, all the more strongly; because they appreciated its value and advantages;—not on account of its traditional glories and associations simply, but for the sake of its substantial benefits;—to the thing, and not the name. To save the Union from disruption, there was no sacrifice which they were not willing to make, short of a total surrender of the rights and interests which the Union was intended to protect and preserve. To have surrendered those, would have been to exchange substance for form,—to sacrifice the end to the means. But, although on the abstract question of saving the Union, there was perfect unanimity, in regard to the best means of accomplishing that result, there was a wide difference of opinion, and to a considerable extent, a very honest one. There were some who, from the first, recognized the full extent of the danger to which the Union was exposed, and the necessity of prompt, decided action on the part of Maryland and the other Border States, to avert the catastrophe of a dissolution. Others, either because they underrated the magnitude of the crisis, or because they did not admit the justice of the complaints made by the Southern States, and therefore denied the necessity of any measures of redress, opposed State action altogether. They opposed the calling of a Convention, and opposed the meeting of the Legislature, and in the end their opposition prevailed. Without any submission of the question to the people, and without any opportunity of testing at the polls the relative strength of the advocates of these two opinions—those who favored the policy of inaction triumphed. How far the corruption of money and of patronage—the ambition of some and the direct complicity of others with the ultimate schemes and purposes of the Republican Party, aided in the determination of the question, it matters not now to inquire. Practically, it is of little importance now whether Governor Hicks was more fool or knave—whether he was the willing tool of the Republicans, or only their dupe. The consequences of his treason in the one case, and his folly in the other, are the same. Having the power in his hands of deciding whether the Legislature should assemble, from whom alone a call for a Convention could legally issue, he abused that power to the extent of depriving the people of Maryland of any voice in the decision of a question in which they had, perhaps, of any State in the Union, the greatest stake. Meantime the question went on to judgment. Seven States formally withdrew from the Union, and forming a new Confederacy, claimed recognition from the powers of Europe and the world. The Union was dissolved.

II. The next Question which arose, consequent upon the secession of the Cotton States and the formation of the Southern Confederacy, was—North or South? In the event of a final disruption, where would Maryland go? To which of the two fragments of the old Union—or of the two new Confederacies which might be formed out of the fragments—would Maryland attach herself? Here again men differed radically, and in many instances, honestly. While there were those who contended that, irrespective of the abstract merits of the controversy, and any considerations of social sympathy, and of similarity of institutions, the material interests of Maryland so identified her with the South, that happen what might, she could not sever her fate from that of Virginia and the rest of the Southern States—there were others who thought and argued that Maryland's true interest was to side with the North, or, to use their own phrase, "to stay where she was." Some entertained the idea of a neutral position between the two sections, which experience has since exploded. Others thought that by passive submission the theatre of war might be removed from our soil, and that our State might escape the consequences of a military occupation—of armies marching and countermarching across her territory—of being made what her geographical position seemed to destine her to be, in the event of war between the North and the South—the Flanders of America. Pusillanimity concealing itself under the mask of prudence, and disaffection dexterously availing itself of the pretext of expediency, also conspired to oppose anything like a decided committal of the fortunes of the State to the cause of Southern Independence. Thus men thought and differed, but while the question was still under debate, and before any opportunity had been presented for its submission to the people, who, everybody conceded, in the last resort, either directly or indirectly, speaking through the ballot-box or through their Representatives legally elected, in Sovereign Convention, or in the State Legislature, had the right to decide upon their own destinies—a new element was introduced into the discussion—the element of force. The North proclaimed through its press, through the action of the government, and through the mouths of its subsidized agents among our own people, that *in no event* should Maryland be permitted to withdraw from the Union. Sooner than permit her to join her fortunes with those of her sister States south of the Potomac, her soil should be "ploughed with cannon-"balls and sown with gunpowder"—her chief city should be razed to the ground, and "left an abode "for owls and satyrs, a place for fishermen to dry "their nets"—and her people, those whom fire and sword should not utterly consume, be driven as beggars into the world. And for the purpose of giving significance to the threat, and as an earnest of the inflexible determination of the administration to oppose any and every attempt of the people of Maryland, to decide their destiny for themselves—the State was occupied with an army of Thirty Thousand men, and a Military Despotism established upon the ruins of what once were our Constitution and Laws. All freedom of choice being thus taken from the people, the question was necessarily, for the time, adjourned.

III. The illegal, arbitrary and oppressive measures resorted to by the Federal Government for the purpose of stifling the free voice of the people of Maryland have now given rise to a Third Question—entirely distinct from the other two, and infinitely transcending in importance both of them. That Question is—Liberty or Despotism? It is the only issue at this time pending before the people. *It is one which does not admit of an honest difference of opinion.* Those who justify the present course and policy of the Administration in reference to the people of this State, justify official perjury—the breach of solemn oaths—the total disregard of Constitutional restrictions—the violation of Chartered Rights—the overthrow of all Law, and the perpetration of every species of outrage and oppression. Men may dodge the issue as they please—they may state the question in a thousand different ways to suit themselves, it, at last, resolves itself into this—do they sustain the Administration? It has ceased to be a question of Union or Disunion—of North or South—it has become a question of seizing and appropriating public and private property without sanction of law; of apprehending and imprisoning peaceable citizens, upon the most frivolous pretexts, and then setting them at large without apology or compensation for such illegal detention and arrest; of entering and searching men's houses without warrant, and even ransacking the tombs of the dead, in quest of powder and arms; of depriving the people of their Constitutional "right to keep "and bear arms;" of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, against the Constitution, and without even the formality of a previous proclamation; of placing the military above the civil power, contrary to every principle of our Government; of seizing the private correspondence of individuals, not only without probable cause, but in a mere general hunt after treason; of creating an army and navy, and levying war, without the authority of Congress, and in the face of the express refusal of that body to lodge the requisite power for that purpose in the President's hands. These are questions which do not admit of discussion among honorable men. Men may differ upon questions of policy and expediency, and *agree* to differ; but in reference to these outrages, the facts being admitted, and they are not disputed, men can no more differ than they can about Theft and Murder. The Government has robbed the people of their Rights, and murdered the Constitution and the Laws.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Trouble at the Relay House.

Yesterday an army officer from Washington came up to the Relay House, to swear in the Baltimore recruits for the government, when Colonel Hare, of Ellicott's Mills, the volunteer *aide* of Gen. Butler, made a speech to them, announcing that he was their commander, being the Lieut. Colonel of the Maryland Regiment. Six companies were waiting to be sworn in, but after hearing Col. Hare's speech, they refused to take the oath, all the men, and all save two or three of the officers, refusing to be mustered into the service, except under the command of Captain McConnell, as their colonel. Captain McConnell having gone to Washington, they announced their determination to return to the city, when Col. Hare sent to the camp of Col. Jones for an armed force to compel them to take the oath and to submit to his orders, but Col. Jones declined to interfere in the matter. The excitement began to run high among the men, and there were strong indications of trouble, when a despatch was received from Gen. Cooper, who was at Frederick, in reply to one sent him announcing the condition of affairs, stating that it was an usurpation on the part of Col. Hare, and that he had no authority whatever over the men. They then consented to take the oath, and are now awaiting the return of Capt. McConnell, whom they had elected as their colonel.

Landing of Gun Carriages.

The steamer *R. S. Spaulding*, Captain Howes, arrived here yesterday from Newport, R. I., with a portion of the cargo of the steamer *Ben Deford*, which had put in there in distress, consisting of a number of gun carriages, which were landed at Fort McHenry.

Departure of Recruits.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, two hundred more government recruits, enlisted by Captain McConnell, were sent out to the Relay House, to be uniformed and armed. Of the recruits picked up in this city, a large number have been rejected by the government inspector, as not coming up to the army standard, in point of physical capacity, and much dissatisfaction was expressed by these parties yesterday at the action of the officer.

From Old Point.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Captain Cannon, arrived this morning from Old Point, but brings little war news. Yesterday morning a steamer, thought to be the *Keystone State*, arrived at Fortress Monroe with six hundred troops from Troy, New York. General Butler yesterday made several movements in and out of the Fortress, but they were not of a character suggesting anything important, being rather designed, from all that could be discovered, to keep the people thereabouts aware of the presence of the distinguished *Pronunciamento* author. The idea prevailed at Old Point during Thursday night that a decisive action would have taken place yesterday between Butler's forces and the Virginia troops, as he asserted his readiness and determination at once to fight his way into Norfolk, taking possession of all the batteries on the way, but up to the leaving of the steamer last evening, he had accomplished nothing. Communication with Norfolk is completely cut off, and nothing could be learned of matters there, except that the Southern troops are anticipating an attack, and are well prepared to respond to it.

Five schooners which had been taken as prizes by the blockading squadron, were yesterday released by order of Commodore Stringham, and left the Roads. But few vessels except Government war steamers and those containing Government supplies, are at present at Old Point.

We further learn that the Virginia works at Sewall's Point have been greatly strengthened, and that the fortifications at Pig's Point, Barrell's Point and other places commanding the mouths of James and Elizabeth rivers are in the highest state of efficiency. The *project* of landing troops at Lynnhaven to advance towards Norfolk is pronounced the wildest of schemes, as the country is impracticable, full of swamps and dense woods defended by many concealed batteries. An officer of Fortress Monroe stated yesterday that further attacks upon Sewall's Point would be entirely useless as it has been heavily armed with as good ordnance as the fleet possessed, which were evidently served by experienced gunners. The prevailing impression yesterday was that the shore batteries of the Virginians would soon prevent the Federal vessels from interfering with the water communication between Richmond and Norfolk.

We mentioned yesterday that the bridge over Mill Creek, between Old Point and Hampton, had been fired by the Virginia forces. We since learn that two tar barrels were placed upon the bridge and fired, but the Massachusetts troops arrived in time to extinguish the flames, and were now in the occupancy of a pump yielding brackish water, situated about a mile and a half from Hampton. Great distress prevailed in the Fort from want of water, the cisterns being near empty, little rain having fallen of late. Our informant expresses the opinion that no attack upon Norfolk and Portsmouth can now be made with a fair promise of success, and it would not surprise us to hear that the large force being congregated at Old Point would be used for offensive operations against Richmond, by way of the peninsula between York and James Rivers.

The Effect of the War in Maine.

An intelligent gentleman from Maine informs us that the war policy of Mr. Lincoln is becoming more and more canvassed in that State, and daily less popular. He says that ship building and the lumber trade are completely flat, and that he is at a loss to know what the people will do. The idea that England may get the carrying trade of the South, and that eastern vessels will be thrown out of employment, stands up like a nightmare before the people. The late development of English policy in that direction, has stimulated this fear, long seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, but now thought within the range of probabilities. At all events, great anxiety exists in the minds of the people of Maine, whose livelihood is so intimately associated with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of which always has kept pace *pari passu* with the development of the other.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

From Harper's Ferry.

The latest advices from this place show that troops continue to arrive there, both from the South and from Baltimore. Six companies of Maryland volunteers have been organized and are being armed for service there. Experienced military men express the belief that the force at present assembled can successfully defend the place against 20,000 assailants, while the utmost activity still prevails in strengthening the various positions. The rumors which had reached the troops that they were to be attacked yesterday by a Pennsylvania force, created much excitement among them, and they express great regret that they were again disappointed in their desire to meet the enemy, and test the power of their big guns.

Reported Movement of Ohio Troops on Virginia.

Advices from Wheeling state that arrangements have been perfected for the marching of a large body of Ohio troops into Virginia, either to-day or to-morrow, whose object is to aid the "Union men" of Western Virginia in resisting the authorities of the State. They threaten to take possession of the Western section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to continue their offensive operations as far into the State as the Union feeling of that section would justify or induce, and to aid those citizens of Virginia in organizing and arming against the State.

The Two Presidents.

A letter from Boston to the New York *Journal of Commerce* in giving a sketch of prominent men of the day, thus speaks of Presidents Davis and Lincoln. Of the first he says:

He was born in Kentucky, in the year 1808, and is therefore only a year older than President Lincoln. His father, Samuel Davis, a planter, served during the Revolution in the mounted force of Georgia. He settled in Mississippi, near Woodville, when Jefferson was an infant. Young Davis was educated at Transylvania College in Kentucky and at the West Point Military Academy. He graduated at the last in 1828. He served in the army seven years immediately afterwards, during which time he was engaged in the Black Hawk war on the Northwestern frontier, and in other contests with the Indians.

In 1835 he resigned his commission, which was that of Lieutenant, and returned to Mississippi, and pursued the occupation of his father, that of a planter, until 1843, when he entered into political life, and was elected a Presidential Elector, when Messrs. Polk and Dallas came into power. In 1845 Mr. Davis was elected a Representative to Congress from Mississippi, and the following year a Colonel of the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, that engaged in the Mexican War. He promptly left his seat in Congress, joined his Regiment at New Orleans, and was soon at the Rio Grande. Both he and his regiment acted a distinguished part in the war. He fought bravely in several battles, in one of which he was wounded.

In 1847 he was elected a Senator to Congress; and four years after, ran remarkably well as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi. In 1852 he took the stump for General Pierce, and exerted an important influence towards his election as President of the Republic. He afterwards distinguished himself as Secretary of War in Pierce's Cabinet. His State next returned him to the United States Senate, and his term of office extended to 1863.

Mr. Davis spent a recent summer, chiefly in Portland, Me., for his health. He was found to be a gentleman of quiet and popular manners, and was quite a favorite of those who became well acquainted with him.

Of Mr. Lincoln, the same writer says:

"He is a Kentuckian by birth, and is now only fifty-two years of age. His ancestors were Quakers from Berks county, Pennsylvania, and historians tell us his grandfather was killed by the Indians in 1784. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was a native of Virginia. The President has spent his days in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and nearly all of them in the last two States. *In all his life he enjoyed only about one year of education, in such common schools as the West afforded when he was a youth.* We need not repeat how many things he did on the land and on the water, before he reached the position of a respectable lawyer. His only military experience was as a Captain of a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He was a member of the lower House of Congress as early as 1846; but was not generally known until his quite recent debates with Mr. Senator Douglas, in his adopted State.

In looking over the life of President Lincoln, there is one fact that must arrest general attention, viz: that his education was completed in one year in a Western common school. In Europe such a fact would appear to be incredible; and in the better days of this Republic it would have been nearly as unworthy of belief.

Army Clothing.

The complaints of the clothing furnished the soldiers are general. A correspondent of the Lancaster *Inquirer*, writing from Camp Scott, says:

The Fighting First, in the absence of anything better to do, has been giving the devil to the contractors who furnished us with clothing. Such mean, flimsy, rotten stuff I never saw equalled. The coats are the meanest specimens of needlework that I ever saw. All the men have been supplied; and yet you can hardly find a whole pair of breeches in the company. Buttons seem to have been seized with the *mania-a-potu*; they fly off if you touch them, while the stitches are so far apart that you can see daylight through them. In attempting to sit down with our unmentionables on, we hear a prolonged and ominous "rip! rip!" that warns us to be careful. If we attempt to button our coats, we find the buttons in our hands, and our coat tails beautifully floating in the brisk breeze as signals of distress. All these mishaps we must repair at our own expense. And as to hats! one of our city exquisites would start aghast in holy horror. Men whose girdles would not encircle a small beer keg are laying loose in pants that would easily enclose a Falstaff; while some fellow, whose underpinning in rather extended, finds his feet reaching a foot or more through. All these mishaps we can easily bear, however, if the clothes were only made strong, so as to wear any reasonable time. Our overcoats are worse than the pants; and for these miserable things we are charged $10. It is a burning shame we shall be thus swindled and imposed upon, without any means of redress. But I guess we must grin and bear it.

A Voice from Missouri.

The Missouri *State Journal*, after rehearsing the insults and oppressions endured by the people of that State at the hands of Lincoln oligarchy, make the following truly eloquent appeal to them:

Trials we have to meet; sufferings we have to endure; sacrifices we have to make; our blood we must sprinkle upon the pillars of the temple; and God-like qualities we have to assert. But the end comes by and by. The pure light of heaven will break in through the clouds, and the morn will only be the more glorious after the night of blackness and storm. Only let us do nothing wrong; only let us dare do all that is right. Let the touchstone of character be applied. The times will try the souls of men. Only pure gold will stand the test. The base and the counterfeit cannot longer deceive. Let them imprison us; let them hang us; let them crucify us, if this we must suffer; but never, never till we bear our record of patriotic suffering to the court of heaven's king—and tell God we did our duty and suffered our fate for the cause of human right—never let us surrender one principle of the holy cause of moral justice and human right!

The Government Loan.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday, says:

The prospect of the Government loan ($8,094,000 to be awarded next Saturday) are more encouraging. At a meeting of the leading banks and bankers this afternoon, the idea of offering for Treasury notes was distinctly laid aside, and the capitalists present directed all their thoughts towards an agreement upon some plan for uniting in a bid for the stock, and thus carrying out in good faith the original programe. As there was a slight difference of opinion as to the rate to be offered, that matter was judiciously left to each institution represented, the only agreement being for each to bid a certain amount at a rate not below $5. The average rate will probably be 86, and the amount thus secured will reach nearly four and a half millions or half the amount required. Other bids will also go forward from this city for stocks, and perhaps also some offers for Treasury Notes. Boston has been pledged by some of its sanguine citizens for five millions, and we should be pleased to see this promise redeemed.

Virginia Election.

We have no additional returns of the vote in this State, but from report, believe that it has gone overwhelmingly for secession. We have the full vote of one county, Clarke, in Western Virginia, which stands for secession 553 against 3! The same county gave 124 Union majority three months ago. At the Court House the vote stood for secession 181; against 0! At Millwood there was one Union vote, at Russell's 2. The remaining five precincts went unanimously for secession. Wm. A. Bradford was elected to the House of Delegates by 186 majority.

The Condition of Affairs at the South.

The editor of the New York *Day-Book* has conversed with an intelligent planter of the South, as to the position of that section and the rumored scarcity of food. The *Day-Book* thus narrates the conversation:

As to food, he simply pooh-poohed at the idea, and wondered that Northern people could be so ignorant of the resources of the South as to be made to believe such stuff. He said he had abundance of food for his negroes of bacon, pork, corn, &c., besides about 14,000 bushels of rice, of last year's crop, still unsold. He suggested some ideas which were new to us. He said that on account of the easy way in which planters generally took matters, and the universal indulgence extended to negroes as relates to work, that the planters of the entire South could easily make their negroes do, on an average, one-third more work without the slightest difficulty. In this way, he said, they could raise a full crop of cotton and all the breadstuffs they would need. He remarked that the South really had needed some impulse to wake her up, and he said within the short space of six months it was astonishing to see what an impulse in the development of native resources had taken place. For four or five years past there had been a gradual improvement, but the present attitude of public affairs was stimulating it beyond all comparison. He said it was an egregious mistake of the North to suppose that the South was going to grow poor by war. On the contrary, she would grow rich, for she would sell her cotton (she was bound to do that) buy but little, and, living within herself, husband all her resources. The wealth she has been pouring into the North would not reach it, and while we would be constantly drawing upon the capital we had accumulated, the South would be actually adding to and increasing hers. This surely is a very plausible view of the case, and it struck us with great force. The North is now in the position of a rich man, who suddenly ceases to get any richer, yet he keeps on spending. The result is, he draws on his capital, and is daily growing poorer. He has nothing that grows or is being produced. The moment trade stops, all stops. Not so the planter. The earth brings forth its accustomed yield, and if A. B. in New York city don't want the privilege of shipping his cotton, or the brokerage on it, &c., why B. C. in London or Liverpool and New Orleans will.

Patriotic Women.

The Memphis *Appeal* publishes the following admirable letters from Mrs. A. J. Donelson and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, which our lady readers particularly will read with interest:

MEMPHIS, April 19, 1861.

GENERAL SCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I address you not as a stranger. I was introduced to you in 1834, at the White House, by President Jackson, as "my niece, Miss Martin, of Tennessee." In 1835, I married Lewis Randolph, a grand-son of President Jefferson. In 1837 he died; and in 1841 I married Major Andrew J. Donelson, whom you will remember. In 1852 I saw you frequently in Washington.

I write to you, Gen. Scott, as the only man in the country who can arrest the civil war now begun. When it was announced that "General Scott has resigned," a thrill of joy ran through the South. Cannon told the glad tidings, and my heart said, "God bless him." Now it is said "you will never fight under any other than the star spangled banner." We have loved that banner. We have loved the Union. But the Union is gone and forever, and I wept as each star left the field of blue and set in night. Now we have another field of blue, and soon our fifteen stars will shine upon our right. The stripes are all that is left on the banner you have borne victorious in many battles.

Of you I may ask it, but not the usurper and his abolition band, who now desecrate the honored place once filled by our Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson—of General Scott I ask it—STOP THIS WAR. Say to the North you shall not shed your brothers' blood. The sons of Tennessee and the South have buckled on their armor, and are ready for the fight. We will fight this battle, every man, woman, and child, to the last cent in our pockets and to the last drop of blood in our veins. The North boasts of its strength. If this boast be well founded, it were *cowardice* to destroy the weak. But "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong!" God will defend us when our husbands and sons go forth to repel the invaders of our homes, our rights, and our soil. Then count the cost, hero of battles, and let after ages bless you.

ELIZABETH A. DONELSON.

The following letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a beautiful work-box, manufactured and presented to her by several patriotic misses of Montgomery:—

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29, 1851.

My Dear Young Ladies—Permit me before thanking you for your kind present and wishes for my husband's welfare, to congratulate you upon the secession of Virginia—the birthplace of my mother, as well as yours. The elder and honored sister of the Southern States is received with tearful joy among us, and many hands will fashion stars with which to mark this brilliant accession to our galaxy. The possession of a work-box manufactured by little southern girls, so industrious, so enthusiastic and so patriotic, will be much prized by me, and I will leave it to my daughter with the note which precedes it, as a precious legacy. Long ere you reach the responsibility of a useful womanhood, may we have united peace and independence in our Southern Confederacy.

Wishing you, my dear young friends, a long, a happy life, I have the honor to be, very gratefully and sincerely,

Your friend, VARINA DAVIS.

Military Movements of the Government.

A letter from Washington to the *Journal of Commerce* says:

It is alleged, in disparagement of Gen. Scott's conduct of the war, that he desires to defer operations in the Southern States until cool weather. If it be so, it is a proof of his wisdom—his knowledge of the climate, and of the constitution and habits of his troops. On the other hand, it is argued that Virginia, Florida, &c., will be better prepared for war in November than at present. We are not sure that they are not as well prepared for war as we are.

The last accounts from Fort Pickens show that we shall do well to hold our own there. Troops from every one of the Confederate States are pouring into Virginia. It is useless to estimate numbers, but it is known that the most vigorous preparations are made for defense this summer and for offensive movements at once, in case of obtaining any decided advantage in a conflict.

There is meaning in the remark made by Wm C. Rives, that when the Federal troops enter Virginia, they will be in a *trap*." What he means probably is, that they will then be cut off, and that then Washington will be taken by a movement from Harper's Ferry.

MARRIED.

On the 23d instant, by Rev. James Peck, BENJAMIN F. WATERS to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

On the 23d instant, by Rev. Father Myers, JESSE C. ROULDES to Miss KATE E. JOHNSON.

On the 23d instant, by Rev. John C. Smith, T. HAMILTON SPIER, of New York, to MARY A. CLEPHANE, of Washington, D. C.

On the 22d instant, by Rev. E. A. Foster, MORDICA QUALLION to Miss KEZIAH LOCKERMAN, both of Talbot county.

On the 23d instant, by Rev. John M. Brown, JOHN HENRY LEE to Miss RACHEL ANN STEVENS.

DIED.

On the 24th instant, ELLA R., daughter of E. D. and Mary F. Morrison, aged 19 months and 20 days.

On the 21st instant, MARY A. FARWICKER, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 10th instant, MARGARET GALLAGHER, At Upperville, Fauquier county, Va., in the 27th year of her age, LIZZIE, wife of R. C. McGlan.

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

m 13 d3 WM. T. MARKLAND, President.