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The South.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 31. Baltimore, Monday Evening, May 27, 1861.

The South!

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glitter to 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."

"The New Nation."

We invite attention to the following article from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. Let it have the careful attention of every man in this community, and let him remember that the paper from which we quote stands in the front ranks of the Republican journals of the country, and may safely be regarded as an exponent of the views and policy of the Republican leaders. The article which we copy was deliberately penned, *and published as editorial*, although the signature of "Sentinel" is attached to it:

THE NEW NATION.—"We have all witnessed the sudden transformation of the scenic painter's art—a whistle, a creak of a wheel, and in place of a cottage, a palace! a sighing maiden is followed by an exultant conqueror—and seeing these delusions of the canvas, we have accustomed ourselves to look upon it as a trick of the drama: and never in our experience to be paralleled by the actual. We are to see all strange things in the 19th century, and of the very strangest is the sudden change of a Northern people from a race of quiet, patient, much enduring, calm, 'consistent members of the Peace Society,' willing to compromise to the last possible interpolation of the Constitution, to a gathering of armed men, backing up courage by cash, and coming together with a union of the purse and the sword, which is to be of the most remarkable chapters that History ever wrote.

"The Macaulay of American annals will record that in one brief, earnest, intense ten days, the chain of party nailed: the organization of party shivered: the leaders of opposing opinions were as brethren: Seward, Douglas, Dix, even Caleb Cushing, wrote a full acquittance of past political strife, and declared that the life of their political doctrine was the preservation of the country's honor. Who shall ever despair of a nation after this? If from our quarrels, our *pelt compromises*, our bondage to the Exchange and to the warehouse, from all the indolence of prosperity, such a transformation to the camp of a brave and united soldiery, a close and compact counsel—the purse inverted over the soldiers needs; the struggle who shall quickest forget his party watchword and learn that of the line of battle—if this new life has thus sprung, the philosopher of History must learn of us new ideas of the power of a free people.

"The Revolution of 1776 witnessed no such union. More families left New York and her sister colonies because they would not show steel to King George (and that when New York had population only of thousands where it now has hundreds of thousands,) than have now suggested doubts of our right from all the vast numbers of the Northern States. We can not even yet realize the change these ten days have wrought. We are like those who bring all their valuables to the fire of the furnace, and *recast the compound. That process is now in our midst. Does any man suppose we are to be fused in just such party shape again?* Differ we shall—but the gold has been tried and the great fact established, that those dwelling in the Northern States have, that devotion to the country at whose call the mother gives her son to the battle—the capitalist his treasure to the cause, and men blend as a *Nation*. Were we ever a *Nation?*

"All lineages—the Mayflower man is in the front rank only to be met in line by those who look back to Delft Haven. I have found the warmest thought and act in those who but a month since were doubtful of the patriotism of those of us who could not see the merit of compromise. The voice of Edward Everett rings out its calls to arms—the men who have risked to offend the North by their ultra Southern views, have thrown all aside as the call for Union, for the country's honor reached them.

"The war may soon pass away—we may have a quick and vital battle-field, and the North prove its prowess, as certainly it will; but the truth of *national unity* and *power* that these events have given, endures—combined—condensed—*concentrated in Army and Navy.*

"It is the characteristic of the history of our times, that it gives to years the labor which was the burthen in other times, for ages: and the sudden rushing into one bounding artery of all the life blood of the North—*may now create us.* We shall ask the question—*Why all these State lines? Why all this needless, cumbersome, intricate entanglement of different powers to make law and to decree judgment. We can afford now to* ATTACK *the old Colonial Geography. It is the admitted powers of States* WITHIN THE NATION *that has been the source of all our trouble. Now will the* REMOVAL OF STATE POWER, AND THE CREATION OF A NATIONALTY, *be a task so formidable.* It has been done even in the instance of England and Scotland, educated as foes by centuries of warfare.

"The conflict of jurisdiction over the Border is settled, and the nation of England is virtually one—with one arm of defense—one word of command for Army and Navy—one flag—from the Orkneys to Land's End.

"*This artificial difficulty of State Rights is not an insurmountable one.* It must yield to the greatest good of *one* Power—we are not strangers and strange to each other. Massachusetts and New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania, *need not be individualities.* They are rooms in the same house, and require the same front door. Even Commerce is wearied with the conflict of decisions. *We need not all these Legislatures, all these Sovereignties.* We are *one*, and to move as *one*.

We need the guidance of *one* law-making power, declaring principles, and regulating us by wise rules of broad hope. The memorable sentence in the Federal Constitution, which secures the inviolability of contracts is type of the rule. For all minor legislation—districts can as easily be formed as a Mayor's Court is organized at Albany. The *North* never before knew its strength. It already sees the end of this appeal to arms. It has the brain—the arm, the gold, and recognizes the rule of "Our Father who art in Heaven." This makes of us at once a NATION—and I only ask in the midst of all the clang and crash of war, to point to that which ought to be the great end of this most wonderful union of all our strength—*our unity as a Nation.* SENTINEL."

The Last Attack on Sewall's Point.

The Norfolk *Argus* gives the following additional particulars of the last attack on Sewall's Point:

Tuesday morning the United States steam frigate *Minnesota* took a position in front of Sewall's Point, and was fired at twice from the fort. The frigate fired three times and then moved off. No damage was done to the fort. The firing Tuesday afternoon, was from the battery at Sewall's Point again. The tug *Young America* first ran up within a mile, and exchanged two or three shots, after which she ran off to the frigate. (*Minnesota.*) which rounded to about two miles from the fort and opened with shot and shell, firing about a dozen times. The fort answered with spirit from several heavy guns, and in a little while the frigate let herself drift out of action.—"Nobody hurt" on our side.

Since that time there has been no attack upon Sewell's Point battery and the account of a great engagement there, published in the Washington *Republican* of Saturday, is totally false.

MAIL OFFICE ASSAULTED.—The Boonsboro' *Odd Fellow* says:—On Monday night last, the *Mail* office in Hagerstown was stoned and the windows smashed in by rowdies and enemies of that town.

Starving the South.

The New York *Day Book* justly ridicules the idea that the South can be starved into submission and produces the following statistics to sustain its position. It says:

We have not the census of 1860, but that of 1850 shows that in 1849 the grain productions of the country, including clover seed and flax seed, were as follows in value:—

South	$307,328,112
West	173,744,236
North	132,024,727

The value of the grain productions of the South for that year was nearly *one hundred and twenty-four millions* greater than of the West, and *one hundred and twenty-five millions* greater than the North. The South had nine millions to feed, and the North and West combined had twelve millions to feed. So the South raised in value about $30 per head of its population, while the North raised only $15 per head, and the West $35 per head.

The value of slaughtered animals in the whole U. S. was as follows:

South	$54,398,025
West	22,473,786
North	34,516,451

Showing that in meat provisions the South was almost as rich as the North and West combined. The total productions of the soil, including cotton and slaughtered animals, were in value as follows:

South	$528,571,103
West	246,097,028
North	295,568,699

Showing that the South was nearly *three hundred millions* richer than the West, and more than *two hundred millions* richer than the North. And it must be remembered that the South has only twelve millions of population to provide for, while the North and West have twenty millions.

The Boston *Post* says that the city of Boston alone in one year, received from the slave States flour to the value of $2,500,000, of corn to the value of $1,200,000, and rice to the value of $500,000. The *Post* estimates that New England buys annually of the South to the amount of $50,000,000. And yet our sharp Yankee brothers are seriously proposing to starve out the South by cutting off supplies. It is very evident that somebody is a fool. If the provisions raised by the South are $15 per head of her population more than are raised by the North, how long will it take the North to starve out the South? That is a nice little sum for Mr. Lincoln's cabinet to solve.

From Harper's Ferry.

A letter to the Alexandria *Sentinel*, dated Harper's Ferry, May 21st, contains the following particulars, which though not late are interesting and give details with which we have not heretofore been made acquainted:—

Everything is going on quietly. They are busily at work erecting and manning batteries. Col. Fauntleroy, late of the United States Army, is to be put in command of one of the batteries, and men are being detailed to be drilled and worked by him. Four pieces of cannon arrived here yesterday morning; they are twelve pound pieces. Twenty-four more pieces are at Winchester, being mounted, and will be sent here during this week. On Sunday the 13th Regiment of Mississippi arrived here—they number about 800 men. Yesterday a portion of the 2d Regiment of the same State, numbering 500 men got here. They are all armed and equipped, and are the finest looking men in the camp.

The 1st Regiment, Col. Allen, left here Sunday morning, under sealed orders, to be opened at Halltown. No one in the camp knows its destination.

The Northern press is busy representing things here as being in a deplorable condition. They say the soldiers are half starved, and that rebellion exists in the camp. This is not so. There is an abundance of provisions for all that may come.—There is no rebellion in the camp; on the contrary, the men are working together as a unit. The only dissatisfaction existing is, the men want to march to the Relay House and drive the Federal troops away from that point, and the officers won't let them.

The Winchester train has just arrived, bringing the balance of the 2d Regiment of Mississippi troops, under command of Col. Faulkner, numbering 600 men. The whole Regiment numbers 1,100 men. This makes about 1,900 Mississippians here now.

The whole number of troops from other States now here are, from Mississippi about 1,900; from Alabama 1,200; from Kentucky 600, and from Maryland 300.

Moore, the Kentuckian, arrested for killing Murphy, a fellow-soldier, had his trial at Charlestown this morning, and was acquitted.

James Jackson.

The Washington *Star*, a government organ, thus speaks of James Jackson, who is being denounced in the Northern papers as "a cowardly assassin:"

James Jackson, who killed Col. Ellsworth, was a man of violent temper, yet of generous impulses where his prejudices were not immediately roused. He headed the company that not long since cut down the republican flag at Occaquon, and the secession flag flying over his house was the first one thrown to the breeze in Alexandria. As late as Thursday, some of his neighbors remonstrated with him upon essaying to keep it flying, in view of the fact that it was highly probable that the troops of the United States would very shortly occupy Alexandria, and it was well known that the disunionist authorities had ordered its evacuation, by the few disunion troops there, at the first moment they might make their appearance. He however, swore that he would sacrifice his life in keeping it flying—and by daybreak the next day his oath was fulfilled. A week ago, a Union man of Washington city, who was in Alexandria on business, was denounced by a Washington refugee, and a band of disunionists threatened to shoot him or hang him, when Jackson went to his rescue, and threatening to kill any man who molested him, saved him (Mr. Diffendaffer) from the vengeance of the mob.

Colonel Ellsworth.

A Mr. James Duncan having seen a great many contradictory statements of the birth place, life and career of Col. Ellsworth, furnishes a New York paper with the following statement:

Having seen in your paper, this morning, a sketch of Col. Ellsworth, I desire to give you a few facts in regard to him. His name is Elmer E. Ellsworth. He was born at Mechanicsville, New York State, and was, at his death, between 23 and 24 years of age. He received at Mechanicsville a common school education, and came to this city about nine years since. He was engaged in business here for about four years, and then went to Chicago. While here, all his time, when not in business, was spent in studying, preparing himself to enter West Point. He made many endeavors to secure a cadetship at West Point, but, being without influential friends, was unable to do so. After being compelled to relinquish his pet project of going to West Point, he went to Chicago, and there formed his celebrated company of Chicago Zouaves. His parents are now both living at Mechanicsville, in this State. His younger brother, a young man of great promise, died at Chicago at the time when the Zouaves first started for this city, and his remains were brought on and interred at Mechanicsville by Col. E. Col. E. was the only remaining son of his parents. These are facts which are within my personal knowledge, as I was born in the same town, and went to the same school with Col. E. for many years. Mechanicsville is a small town on the Hudson river, 12 miles above Troy, in Saratoga county.

POWDER MILL AT KINGSTON, GEORGIA.—The Rome *Courier* is credibly informed that a company has been formed at Kingston, of which Colonel John D. Gray is a prominent member, for the purpose of commencing immediately to manufacture powder. The Saltpeter cave near that place contains an abundance of nitre almost pure, and scientific men will soon turn it to immense value to our country.

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The dispatch sent here yesterday of the reported capture of Sewell's Point by Gen. Butler's command on Friday was based on the unqualified statement of the Washington National Republican's extra, there being no means at the time of ascertaining the precise truth of the statement, which, however, needs official confirmation.

The steamer Yankee has not arrived here.

Copies of the following proclamation by Major General Sandford, of the New York State militia, in the service of the United States, have been extensively circulated in Fairfax county to-day:

HEADQUARTERS,
Department of Fairfax Va.,
Arlington House, May 25, 1861.

Fairfax county being occupied by the troops under my command, I deem it proper to repeat publicly the assurances I have personally given to many of the good citizens about me, that all its inhabitants may return to or remain in their homes and their usual pacific occupations, in peace and confidence, and with assured protection to their persons and property, as the United States forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purposes than that of suppressing unlawful combinations against the constituted authorities of the Union and of causing the laws thereof to be duly respected and executed. By order of

Major Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
George W. Morell, Division Inspector.

Major Haskin, who is commandant at Fort Washington, a few miles below Alexandria, on the Maryland side, has strengthened his position. A battery will be erected on the hill immediately behind the fort.

Accounts from Alexandria, received through reliable sources, represent all quiet there during last night. Several District of Columbia volunteers have proceeded hence in the direction of Alexandria. The 8th New York and 5th Massachusetts regiments have moved into Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Captain Cone, of the United States mail steamer *John A. Warner*, reached the city to-day, having left his boat at Wilmington to ascertain the truth of the report about the taking of Sewell's Point. He says he left Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, up to which time no battle had taken place. He was in the fortress on Friday evening, and understood from conversation with Captain Pendergast that no movement would be made until further reinforcements arrived, when an attack would probably be made on Norfolk. As Capt. Cone was going out of the bay he saw 1,500 troops coming in. He was lying in the bay for two or three days previous to sailing. The steamer *Kingston* left on Friday evening with a large ship in tow, supposed to be a prize. Several prizes were being taken daily by the blockading squadron. Two or three vessels from Richmond for Baltimore had been released. The flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commodore Stringham, had steam up when he left, and would soon sail under sealed orders. On Friday evening the Captain visited Fortress Monroe, and saw the dress parade. All the troops, between five and six thousand, participated in the parade. There had been an increase of nearly three thousand over the previous week, two Massachusetts and one Vermont regiment having arrived during the week. The captain is certain he could not have failed to know of the engagement reported to have taken place at Sewell's Point on Friday, had such occurred. He passed the point on his way out on Saturday morning, when all was quiet there. An action was however soon meditated, on the arrival of more troops, and it was even expected that a speedy attack on Norfolk would be made.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived from Fort Pickens on the 14th via Tortugas and Key West. She brought Lieut. Slemmer and his command and twelve women and children, and as many mechanics. Everything was quiet at Fort Pickens when the steamer left. The fleet was ready to co-operate with Col. Brown, the commander of Fort Pickens, and was intercepting all inward bound vessels. The fleet consisted of the *Sabine, Brooklyn, Powhatan* and *Water Witch*, while the *Mohawk* was at the east end of Santa Rosa Island to prevent vessels of light draft entering by the eastern channel. Lieut. Slemmer's company are much worn, and several have the scurvy, while others are suffering from attacks induced by over exertions and want of proper food. Lieut. Gilman is also a passenger. It was evident that a change of location was necessary to restore the health of all. The *Philadelphia*, on her outward trip, landed a large amount of subsistence stores at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and on arrival at Fort Pickens, landed mules and beef cattle in safety.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Col. Ellsworth's remains arrived here early this morning, and were received by a deputation of the "Fund Committee" and a delegation of the fire department, and escorted to the Astor House, where the body was placed in charge of the family of the deceased. The body subsequently lay in state for two hours in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall. The procession which escorted the remains to the steamer Francis Skiddy, on which they left for Troy, was large. The 11th, 55th, 1st and 3d regiments formed the escort, whilst the firemen turned out in great numbers.

Patriotic Merchants.

Messrs. H. & B. Douglas, of Nashville, have sent to Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, the following letter, which will explain itself:

NASHVILLE, May 22, 1861.

To His Excellency, ISHAM G. HARRIS, *Governor of Tennessee:*

SIR: We have the pleasure of advising the arrival of one hundred and ninety-four packages of woolen goods, &c., purchased for us in Baltimore by Messrs. Geo. Lee and Wm. Porter. This large lot of merchandise is composed of army blankets, flannels, satinetts, tweeds, jeans, and other outside clothing, and other things much needed at present. As Governor of our State, you are indebted to Messrs. Lee and Porter for their energy and wisdom in passing these goods almost in sight of Capt. Lincoln's forces. Many of them are now worth in Baltimore twenty per cent. more than they cost us, and are above a reasonable price in any part of the South, because of the extraordinary demand for them. We hand over the entire lot to Col. V. K. Stevenson, Quartermaster General, without any profit to us, preferring the pleasure of contributing when we can to the comfort of the brave men who have taken up arms in defense of the South.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,
H. & B. DOUGLAS.

From Venezuela.

From Venezuela, dates are Puerto Cabello the 7th and Caracas the 2d instant. There is no material change in the condition of the country.—General Paez has published a letter to the Ministry, in which he expresses himself not very hopefully. He says it is not his province to advise the government, though he hints at what such advice would be, but that, having undertaken certain duties, he "resigns" himself to perform the behests of his government. He says he is "resigned, but not convinced;" but that the public safety obliges him to stifle his convictions.

Spirit of the Maryland Ladies.

A gentlemen from Maryland informs us that a number of Federal soldiers visited the house of Major Bond in Anne Arundel county, in that State, a few days ago in search of arms. The Captain rapped at the door and was met by a daughter of Major Bond, a young lady about 15 years of age, who demanded the reason of his visit. He remarked that he came to search the house for arms, whereupon he was told that he couldn't come in. He said he was bound to do so at all hazards. Miss B. replied, "If you do so it shall be by brute force, for I intend to stand here." The Captain turned upon his heel and remarked, with an oath, that if the women act in this way, what will not the men do? His party then left without the search.—*Alex. Sentinel.*

The Progress of the War.

Since our last issue no military movements of importance have been made on either side, so far as we have information. We have nothing from Virginia on the subject of the war, the mails and telegraph being, as far as we are concerned, entirely under control of the Government. We annex such details as have reached us. The New York *Herald* of Sunday says:

The cause of the alarm at Washington on Saturday proved to be an attack made by a body of rebel infantry, 750 strong, on the pickets of the Twelfth New York regiment on Arlington Heights. The pickets were driven in and a volley fired on both sides. The New York Seventh, together with the Twelfth, immediately fell into line of battle, and the rebels, seeing so strong a force opposed to them, instantly retired. The Sixty-ninth, who were busily engaged throwing up earthworks, threw away their picks and shovels on the alarm being given, and immediately fell into line, ready for action. Further than this it does not appear that any conflict took place.

The special duty of the Sixty-ninth was the destruction of the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburg, forming the connection with Harper's Ferry, and that regiment appears to have performed their work gallantly, for before sunrise on the morning of their arrival they had destroyed seven bridges, and had torn up the tracks for five miles of the road. Up to the latest accounts they had destroyed fifteen miles of the railroad, besides making intrenchments on the Heights. The Sixty-ninth is reported to be the most industrious, vigilant and enthusiastic body of men in service at the seat of war.

No attack has yet been made at Harper's Ferry, as reported, but it is said that the rebel force there is much larger than is supposed, 12,000 men being posted in and around that vicinity. We learn from Chambersburg that 1,200 Pennsylvania troops left there yesterday for Harper's Ferry.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening contains the following, speaking of affairs at Alexandria, it says:

At 9½ o'clock on Friday night the body of Jackson was laid out in the parlor of the Marshall House, the corpse dressed in the uniform of the artillery company to which he had belonged. There was no guard about the house, and no crowd. A few friends of Jackson were superintending the removal of the furniture to the country, and with that exception all was quiet in and about the place. At the railroad depot, the railroad company had taken the precaution to run off all the freight and passenger cars, engines, etc., except a few which were being hastily loaded with railroad iron, (of which there appeared to be a considerable quantity at the freight office,) when the U. S. troops took possession. About the wharves and warehouses, where hitherto the life and excitement of the business of the town has been concentrated, the silence was absolutely oppressive, and the only people to be seen were numbers of negroes who stood about the wharves and on the corners, with frightened faces, talking in low tones to each other.

The Virginia troops hurried out of town in order—to beyond the depot, where they jumped on the train (half a mile out of the town limits.)—They numbered between four and five hundred, the Loudoun Infantry, the Warren Rifles, the Mountaineer Rifles and the Old Dominion Rifles. The Loudoun Cavalry and half the Fairfax company escaped on their horses.

The United States troops are occupying the same quarters occupied previously by the routed out troops, and many other buildings scattered over the town. Colonel Wilcox's quarters are at O'Neill's Railroad Hotel, on King street, near the outer Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot.—The Marshall House (where Colonel Ellsworth was killed) is taken for barracks for a portion of the Michigan regiment.

The retreating Virginia troops that escaped fled by rail to Manassas Junction, where there are said to be four or five thousand of their comrades fortified.

Col. Terrett, the commander of the Virginia forces, is said to have burned all bridges behind him quite up to the Manassas Junction, twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, to prevent pursuit.

We hear that the wife and children of General Robert Lee, continue at their residence—Arlington House.

At noon on Friday, the engineers having previously staked out the work, the New Jersey troops commenced throwing up defences at the junction of the Washington, Alexandria and Columbia turnpike, opposite Columbia Spring and Pavilion, and ere nightfall another similar work was commenced by a different Jersey regiment on the next succeeding (and higher) height on the road towards Alexandria.

The New York Seventh are in camp upon the race course, from which position they command the immediate approach to the Long Bridge.—They therefore occupy the position of a reserved guard. The three Jersey regiments continue encamped on the side of the turnpike between the end of the causeway next the Long Bridge and Four-mile Run.

About 4 P. M. the detachment of Sherman's flying artillery that accompanied Colonel Wilcox's command to Alexandria, having been relieved by a portion of Captain Ricketts' that went over the river at noon, returned to their quarters in this city, after having been some sixteen hours in the saddle.

On Friday the telegraph wires between Washington and Alexandria were replaced by order of the Commanding General. The line is of course to be used for communication between General Mansfield and the troops in Alexandria. Ere daylight the wires of the telegraph upon the Orange and Alexandria railroad were cut by the advance party of troops making the dash upon Alexandria.

A company of United States dragoons on Friday took post at the Virginia end of the Georgetown Aqueduct, which it is evident the purpose to occupy permanently.

It is reported that the whole U. S. force now on the other side of the river is between 16,000 and 17,000 men. This can hardly be true. Our estimate is but 8,000, with as many more so placed that the commanding general can thrown them over there at an hour's notice.

Col. Heintzelman, of the U. S. Engineers—a member of Gen. Mansfield's staff—is now in personal command of the troops in Alexandria and on the line between this city and Alexandria, including the Seventh New York, the three New Jersey regiments, Wilcox's Michigan regiment, Ellsworth's Zouaves, and the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery on duty in that quarter. The troops thrown to the north of them, from Columbia Springs to the Little Falls bridge—including the various regiments now erecting defensive works on Arlington Heights—are under the immediate command of Captain Wood, of the U. S. Engineers.

Throughout Friday, Hunter's Chapel, on the Columbia turnpike, within a mile of the Fairfax line, was occupied by a squad of U. S. troops, who left ere nightfall, however

Supply of Arms.

Gen. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, has succeeded in procuring a large quantity of arms for the use of the troops. The Nashville *Union* says:—

One shipment has been made to Chattanooga where they now await the order of the Governor. Others will follow speedily. It is now rendered certain that there will be no deficiency of arms, to supply the number of volunteers that will be called into the field with a first-class weapon.

FOR HARPER'S FERRY.—A number of young men, have left this town and county, within the last few days, for the army of Harper's Ferry.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

——During the war with England of 1812-14, the authorities of Concord, N. H., refused to allow one of our soldiers to be buried in the common burying ground in that town.

——Sharpe's rifles sell in Philadelphia at $80 to $100 each. This is more than double what they cost at the factory in Hartford, Conn.

The Sort of Accounts the Northern Soldiers send Home.

A soldier attached to the New York Eighth Regiment, stationed at the Relay House, some time ago wrote a letter home concerning the capture of the steam gun, &c., which as an amusing specimen of exaggeration we give. The letter was published in the New York *Herald*. The facts are already well known to the readers. Says this veracious scribe:

We are on a hill next to another which is occupied by the Sixth regiment of Massachusetts—the same who were so brutally treated in their passage through Baltimore. On another hill, commanding the railroad to Baltimore, are the Boston Light Artillery—*a perfect set of tigers.*—On another, commanding the approach to the station, are the Zouaves, of Salem, Massachusetts.—We have had a lively time, not a night passing without an alarm, and being obliged to sleep on our pieces and in full uniform. Some spies of ours reported a force of the enemy close at hand, and in eight minutes a force of 3,000 men were ready to march, and this too, in the middle of a dark night and a perfect deluge of rain. The enemy discovered by some means that we were ready for them, and kept at a safe distance. Yesterday we seized the famous steam gun belonging to Ross Winans, of Baltimore, and for several days previous we have intercepted and religiously appropriated dozens of car loads of provisions and stores, sent to the secessionists at Harper's Ferry. Last night we captured at the Relay House Ross Winans himself. *The mob attempted to rescue him; but the Sixth, of Massachusetts, came across the bridge like a streak of lightning to our rescue, and, after a little squabble, they retreated, leaving our prisoner in our hands.* We shot a spy the other night, and the Sixty-ninth shot a brace of them a week ago. We make short work of any stranger found inside the pickets; he is liable to have his brains blown out at any moment. We marched through Baltimore yesterday, *and encamped in the middle of the city during the night*, and a portion of us returned to-day to our camp, expecting an attack. During the night we obtained information that the secessionists had stored a large quantity of arms, stolen from Harper's Ferry, in a house in the city. We marched a company to the house, battered the door in and seized several thousand stand of arms which were ready for use and delivery to the rebels. From what I have seen there seem to be strong signs of returning reason and sense. The Baltimoreans profess to be Unionists now; but whether it is a blind to deceive us so they can rise some night and massacre us, we don't know. At all events we are ready for them; if they succeed they will have to kill every man. *We hope, for the sake of the innocent people of the city, they will not try it.*

——A correspondent for the Richmon *Dispatch* says:—I will thank you to contradict the report of a famine in Mississippi. I passed through the portion said to be suffering, and I never in my life saw finer crops or more cheerful people.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

THOS. J. CARSON,
BANKER,
No. 204 Baltimore Street,
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