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The South.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 32. Baltimore, Tuesday Evening, May 28, 1861.

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."

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

One of the few men at the North who have resisted the War Epidemic, is the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who has just written the following admirable letter to a committee of gentlemen who had requested his opinion upon political affairs:—

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 20th inst., requesting my opinion upon certain points connected with what you justly style the present "inglorious, and it may be, bloody war," has been received. That opinion was long since formed, and was repeatedly set forth through the press or by speech and vote in the House of Representatives last winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on the 17th of last month, a few days after the commencement of the war. But inasmuch as I never had occasion to discuss this particular question at length, I beg leave to adopt the following admirable summary of the case in an extract from a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate of the United States, March 15th, 1861:—

"I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the other border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the Cotton States which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen, and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union,) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the government in that mode. You can do it in no other.

"*War is disunion.* War is final, eternal separation. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as *will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible.* I HAVE TOO MUCH RESPECT FOR MY INTELLECT TO BELIEVE, FOR ONE MOMENT, THAT THERE IS A MAN FOR WAR WHO IS NOT A DISUNIONIST PER SE. *Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the* PRETEXT *of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting revenue, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.*

"The DISUNIONISTS, therefore, are divided into two classes: the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; *the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war;* but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution, and the establishment of a *de facto* government by some of the States, let no act be done that will prevent restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a Government. "Have we a government?" is the question, and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question "have we a government?" has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the barons demanded Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, "have we a government?" and called for his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles I. attempted to collect the ship money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, "have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels: put down the traitors; we must show that we have a government." When James II. was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, "let us show that we have a Government!" When George III. called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, "no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a government." When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, "have we a government?" and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the law.

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn *the folly, weakness, and wickedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights.* This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbons, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a Government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you, with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal, and to remove the apprehension. *History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last refuge of freedom.*"

These were the sentiments of the Democratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large majority of the Republican presses and party only six weeks ago. They were mine—I voted them repeatedly along with every Democrat and Union man in the House. I have seen nothing to change, much to confirm them since, especially in the secession, within the last thirty days, of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half of people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and *the graves of Washington and Jackson*. I shall vote them again.

Waiving the question of the doubtful legality of the first proclamation, of April 15th, calling out the militia for "three months," under the act of 1795, I will yet vote to pay them, because *they* had no motive but supposed duty, and patriotism, to move them; and, moreover, they will have rendered almost the entire service required of them, before Congress shall meet. But the audacious usurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring, against the very letter of the Constitution, and without the shadow of law, to "raise and support armies" and to "provide and maintain a navy," for three or five years, by *mere executive proclamation*, I will not vote to sustain or ratify—never. Millions for defense—not a man or a dollar for aggressive and offensive war.

The war has had many motives for its commencement: it can have but one result, whether it last one year or fifty years—FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION, DISUNION. As for conquest and subjugation of the South, I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you, by assuming that you dream of it as at any time or in any way possible. Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British parliament: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." A public debt of hundreds of millions, weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties. Indeed it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have constitutions and a republican form of government hereafter in the North and West.

In brief: I am for the Constitution first, and at all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union next; and for Peace always as essential to the preservation of either. But whatever any one may think of the war, one thing, at least, every lover of liberty ought to demand inexorably: *that it shall be carried on strictly subject to the Constitution.*

The peace policy was tried: it arrested secession, and promised a restoration of the Union.—The policy of war is now upon trial: in twenty days it has driven four States and four millions and a half of people out of the Union and into the Confederacy of the South. In a little while longer it will drive out, also, two or four more States, and two millions or three millions of people.—War may, indeed, be the policy of the EAST; but peace is a necessity to the WEST.

I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, at this time in regard to this civil war; but, as constituents, you had a right to know my opinions and position; and briefly, but most frankly, you have them.

My only answer to those who indulge in slander and vituperation, was given in the card of the 17th of April, herewith enclosed.

Very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Address of the French in Louisiana to the French Residents at the North.

The *Courier* publishes an "address" from the French people of Louisiana to their compatriots of the North. This address expresses the profound regret with which the subscribers have viewed the voluntary enrollment of those to whom it is directed in the crusade against the South, and reminds them that a country populated by 50,000 Frenchmen is to be invaded. It then proceeds to dissect the plea and pretext of the war, and ably exposes the fallacy of both. After calling to mind the fact that the labor of the South has enriched New York and Boston, and built up the mercantile marine, the address continues:—

"In Europe the trades which transform cotton into goods, give employment to ten millions of workingmen, and an equal number are employed by the trades which send back to America their wares in return for cotton. These twenty millions of white men who, in the free States and in Europe, live by cotton, are then partners in this institution which draws down upon the people of the South such undeserved maledictions."

The address thus concludes:

"We adjure you, then, in the name of the most sacred laws of humanity, by the recollections of a common country, of right and of justice, in the name of France, our cherished mother, not to approach in arms, to trample on the soil of States with which our cause is interwoven. Spare us the wretchedness of having to combat our brethren, in defense of our own firesides. Do not become the dupes of wretched fanatics, who, without exposing themselves to any risk, will make use of foreigners as their easy tools only to push them afterward, disdainfully aside. We have fulfilled our duty toward you. May our voice be listened to, and God grant that no French hand may shed blood upon this soil of America on which La Fayette poured out his for the independence and not for the subjugation of a people."

Arrival of Prizes.

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

Three prizes were reported to the Commissioners this morning. They were as follows:

The schooner *Greenshaw* laden with tobacco and bound for Liverpool. The vessel cleared from Richmond, Captain Winters, as master, with Confederate State papers. She attempted to run the blockade and was captured by the flag-ship *Minnesota* in Hampton Roads. The cargo is valued at $75,000. The schooner was brought to this port by the Prize Master Fisher and delivered over to the Commissioners.

The schooner *Hazell*, Captain Moes, was also seized in Hampton Roads by the *Minnesota*. The vessel cleared with a cargo of tobacco, valued at $86,000 from Richmond for Baltimore, and was captured while attempting to run the blockade.—She was brought to this port by Prize Master A. A. Warren.

The bark *Pioneer*, laden with salt, from Liverpool to Richmond, was captured by the *Quaker City*. She was brought to this port by Prize Master Henderson of the *Cumberland*.

All these vessels are American. They lay at the Navy Yard, and will be taken formal possession of by the Prize Commissioners this afternoon.

From Washington.

The *Star* of last evening contains the following items:

Great complaints are made of the conduct of a few of the Zouaves in Alexandria. One of them is said to have committed a rape there; two others to have resisted officers; two to have broken into the store of Mr. McBurney and robbed him of groceries and liquors, others to have plundered the drug store of Mr. Hart. It is rumored to-day that two of them are to be shot for their improper conduct. This (not being known at headquarters here) cannot be true. The officers charged with the duty of preventing such occurrences are not fit for their places, evidently, and will shortly be superseded if not speedily becoming soldiers enough to control men under them. The Zouaves are to-day moving out to an encampment on the heights back of the first toll-gate on the Little River turnpike overlooking Alexandria.

The pickets of the United States troops extend out of Alexandria for a mile on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and to Hunting Creek bridge on the south; also to the first toll-gate west of Alexandria on the Little River turnpike, and to the top of Shooter's Hill on the middle turnpike, near by. On the Washington end of the line occupied by the United States troops now in Alexandria county, Va., the pickets extend from Hunter's Chapel on the Columbia turnpike, to Bailey's Cross-roads; thence to Taylor's tavern, two miles further out, and from Taylor's around the county road to where the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad crosses Riley's branch; thence by Ball's Cross roads back to Hunter's chapel. Thus these pickets surround Arlington Heights. On Friday night at nine P. M. the Prince William Cavalry burned the toll bridge over the Occoquan river sixteen miles from Alexandria to the water's edge.

The Military Arrest at St. Louis.

Judge Treat of St. Louis, on the 23d inst., delivered his decision in the habeas corpus case of Capt. Emmett McDonald, held prisoner in that city by the U. S. forces on charge of treason. The question raised was as to whether the court had the jurisdiction, right or authority to issue the writ of habeas corpus as he was arrested by military orders not by civil legal process. Judge Treat in a lengthy and learned argument, reciting many of the leading decisions of Federal and State Courts, and those made by the most learned jurists of both State and Federal authority, ruled that the District Court of the United States had full jurisdiction in this case to issue the writ and bring the prisoner before it, and determine on the legality of his arrest and detainment.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER FOLLOWING HER ZOUAVE.—A young girl named Estella Whitney, the daughter of a clergyman residing at Hornellsville, N. Y., formed a romantic attachment for one of Capt. Taylor's Zouaves, and determined to follow him to the war. She disguised herself in male attire and walked the whole distance from Rochester to Elmira, the State rendezvous, a distance of about 100 miles, occupying three days in the journey. As she was about entering the village, her disguise was suspected by a gentleman, she was taken into custody, and revealed her name and purposes. She was persuaded to abandon her Quixotic scheme, and her father and her wardrobe being summoned by telegraph, she has returned to Hornellsville, properly "clothed and in her right mind."

The Death of Col. Ellsworth.

A letter from a man named Coutes, a lieutenant of the Zouaves, to his father, says:

You can form no idea of the gloom it has cast upon the regiment. The boys, with but few exceptions, would have followed him anywhere.—*They have sworn to revenge his death in the most terrible manner.* One of my men came up to me with tears in his eyes, and said:—"*Lieutenant, say the word and we will go down and burn every house in the place.*" I told him that would not do, for a majority of the citizens were with us. Another man swore "that he would never give quarter nor ask it himself." My heart was so full that I could scarcely speak to them; so I turned away to hide my tears.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers at Ellsworth's funeral:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, John Jacob Astor, jr., Theodore Dehon, General Prosper M. Wetmore, Union Defence Committee. Col. Edward Hincken, Col. Wm. H. Allen, Col. Fred'k A. Townsend, Col. Asboth, Rob't T. Haws, Comptroller of the City of New York; Wm. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department; Henry A. Burr, President of the Board of Trustees; John Decker Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of the Fire Department. George F. Nesbitt, Zophar Mills, James Kelly, Zouave Firemen Committee.

The War.

The *Tribune* in summing up the salient features of the War, says:—

We are determined on restoring the Federal authority in all the rebellious States, and have started to carry our national flag in triumph from the Potomac and the Ohio Southward to the Gulf, and Westward to the Rio Grande—determined that if the people now dwelling in those States will not return to their allegiance, *another race shall be planted there who will respect the Constitution of our fathers.*

During the coming summer our troops will doubtless be chiefly employed in holding the forts, navy yards, and arsenals now in our possession in the seceded States; in fortifying and protecting the national Capital; *in looking sharply to affairs in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and being prepared to protect loyal and punish rebellious citizens in those States;* in sustaining the Union cause in Western Virginia, crushing the rebels in the Eastern counties, re-taking Harper's Ferry, and subduing Norfolk and Richmond; and in clearing the banks and channel of the Upper Mississippi of traitors and pirates. This may be done in the hot months without impairing the health of our troops, provided the Commissariat and the Hospital are properly managed. Then, when Autumn shall usher in invigorating breezes, heavy columns will descend into the rebel territories, in the east, the centre, and the west, not stay their march till our flag waves in triumph over Charleston, Montgomery and New Orleans.

Blockading the North.

Probably nothing has done more to injure the United States in the respect of European nations than Mr. Lincoln's blockade of the Southern States. This act, following so close upon the new tariff, has undoubtedly created the impression abroad that the party in power here is narrow, intolerant and blindly vindictive in all its purposes and plans. The law in relation to blockades is so well understood, and admits of so little doubt as to its requirements, that, to a distant spectator, Mr. Lincoln has placed his administration in a position to be laughed at or despised, according to the temper and disposition of the beholder. A blockade, to be regarded by other nations must be complete—it must be an actual and not a mere paper blockade. And this is what we have not the power to do, even were our Navy ten times as large at it is. The Southern States have over two thousand miles of ocean and gulf coast, with 249 harbors to be blocked up. We have not over fifty ships of war that we can bring to a blockade. This would give *one* vessel to every *five* harbors which we propose to watch. Who does not see that such a blockade must be a failure and a farce? Such paper blockades have long been repudiated by the international law of civilized nations. And if we attempt to punish violations of it by seizing on the commerce of neutral nations, we shall surely bring on a war between ourselves and them.

England has already directed a large naval force to these shores to protect her commercial interests, and France is about to do the same. Both of these governments have already sufficiently indicated what their course will be: so that this attempted blockade will injure us far more than it will the South. Our own capitalists and shipowners must be the principal sufferers. We have heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the coasting trade, which has given employment for an immense number of our ships and our men. All this we shall now lose. The principle that free ships make free goods, which both we and the Southern States are bound to respect, will give the monopoly of trade we have hitherto enjoyed to foreign ships. Northern manufactures which have found their best market in these Southern States, will, under this attempted blockade, be excluded, while the wares of Europe will take their place by being transported in neutral vessels, and by those who have already assured us that our paper blockade would would not be respected. Thus is the Administration striking a fatal blow at our own manufactures, at our own commerce. It is a blow dealt at the power and prosperity of the North. And, when that blockade is ended, the pernicious effects will still remain with us. Already has the blockading message given an almost supernatural impulse to manufacturing plans and enterprises at the South; and the longer a blockade should continue, the more and more independent would the South be of us, while we should simply blockade ourselves and lock up the greater part of our manufacturing capital for all time to come.

Mr. Lincoln is now blockading New England, depriving her of employment for her ships and markets for her goods. He is blockading New York in striking down our commerce and locking out our best customers. He is blockading the great West, in depriving her of the natural and most profitable outlet for her productions. And the longer he shall continue such a blockade the worse it will be for us, and the better for the South in the end. Its effect will be to develope the internal resources and skill of the South, and to dig new channels of commerce, which, whatever may be the termination of the political strife, will prevent the diverted currents of trade from ever returning to us. Who does not see that the Administration is effectually and eternally blockading the North? This blockade is a fitting *second act*, of which the Morrill tariff was the *first*, in the Republican drama of the downfall of the American Union, and the destruction of the industry and commerce of the Northern States. The third act will be, if reason ever returns to its deserted throne, the downfall and death of the guilty party which has wrought all this bloody ruin in the pursuit of an abstract folly.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATES AT NORFOLK.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

Gen. Gwynn has been superseded in command here by Col. Huger, of South Carolina. The former gentleman is unquestionably an engineer of forts, but wonderfully deficient in administrative abilities. On the other hand, Col. H. has spent most of his life in active military service, was for a long period Chief of Ordnance at Old Point, knows the *role* with respect to that fortification, and the exchange must be gratifying, in a scientific sense, to all concerned.

BRUTALITY.—We state the following facts upon reliable information:

An officer in the Virginia Army, who resigned his commission in the United States Army some time since, and whose family is still in Washington, asked permission the other day to visit that city to attend the burial of a deceased child. General Scott promptly and indignantly refused, declaring that if thousands of children were to be buried, no officer of the Virginia Army could visit Washington without arrest.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The Seizure of Private Papers.

(*From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*)

We have been unwilling to believe the report put forward a day or two ago to the effect that the officials of the Federal Government had seized all the manuscripts of dispatches, private and public, which have passed through the telegraph offices of the North during the past year. The reason put forward for the seizure is that the Government desires to ascertain if any one in the Northern States had sent any dispatches South which betrayed sympathy with or a desire to give aid and comfort to the rebellious States. We hesitated to believe the report for the reason that the probability of discovering anything of the sort must be exceedingly slim, while nothing but the most serious and just cause of apprehension, or a sense of imperative necessity could justify an act naturally repugnant to the idea of the sanctity which ought to shield all private and confidential communications between citizens. We can hardly conceive of any communication such as the Government expects to discover, which would be sent by telegraph.

Information sent to the secessionists informing them of the transmission of troops or munitions of war to any given point, so as to put them on their guard, and to enable them to seize the one and to prepare for the other, would, we believe, be a guilty participation in the rebellion; but, if there were any persons at the North likely to act in such a way, would they intrust such a communication to the agents of the telegraph, who must know its purport? Nor would even expressions of sympathy, though not punishable by law, be likely to be transmitted through such a channel. There is no probability whatever that any correspondence sufficient to taint the loyalty of any Northern citizen has been discovered. But multitudinous business secrets and family secrets and confidential communications, affecting the commercial and social relations of citizens, will be laid open to Government officials:

The people of the North have not hesitated to acquiesce in the action of the Government by which it assumed powers denied it by the Constitution and reserved to Congress or the people.—They thought that when the national existence was at stake and the seizure of the capital was threatened, it was no time to stand upon the letter of written law, while the foundation of all law and order might by swept away. When one's house is on fire the owner will hardly pause to consider whether he will lay himself open to an action for trespass by tapping his neighbor's cistern. A bold *coup d'etat* will always reconcile those who consider it necessary to the temporary prostration of the legal form which it overrides.

But the petty Paul Prying *espionage* which peers through key-holes and breaks the seal of private correspondence has fallen into such disrepute that the most despotic governments rarely resort to it and still more rarely avow such action; and even the Divorce Court in England disregards the evidence of lagos and lady's maids based upon the discoveries they make by eavesdropping and intercepting the postman.

Dissolution of Partnership by War.

The latest Charleston *Courier* publishes the following:

The following legal opinion, from two of our most distinguished lawyers, involving questions of copartnership between citizens of the Confederate States and citizens of the United States, will be found of the highest importance to our mercantile community, and will be read with interest. We withhold the names of the parties concerned in the case for which the opinion was sought.

To ——:

We have considered the question propounded by you as to the effect of the existing state of things upon your copartnership with the house of ——, New York. You are a citizen of the Confederate States, and they citizens of the United States. Our Congress at Montgomery has lately passed an act recognizing a state of war as existing between the United States and the Confederate States.

A state of war imposes restraints and disabilities and duties which are inconsistent with the relations of copartnership between the citizens of belligerent Governments. It interrupts and renders unlawful all trade and commercial intercourse between them, and it has accordingly been held that such a state works a dissolution of copartnership. If, as we understand you say, your New York partners considered it "treason to ther Government" that they should manufacture goods according to the terms of copartnership, to be sold and used in this city, there can be no better illustration of your mutual inability, consistently with your public duties, to carry out the objects of the copartnership, and, therefore, the law holds, after the breaking out of war, a commercial copartnership existing between the citizens of two countries at war is dissolved by the very act of war. This doctrine is well expounded by the Court of Errors of New York in the case of Griswold vs. Waddington. (16 Jones' Reports, 443.)

We are of the opinion that your copartnership with the citizens of New York is dissolved by the act of war, and that it is your duty to give notice to that effect, and to conduct your business hereafter without the use of their names, and for your account and benefit.

Nomination for Congress.

The Union delegates of the fifth congressional district of Maryland met in convention in Frederick city on Saturday last. The district is composed of Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties—the first named entitled to 5 votes, the second 6 and the third 7 votes. The convention was organized at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the names of ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, of Allegany; Judge Weisel, of Washington, and J. Philip Roman, of Allegany submitted as candidates for nomination to Congress. A recess was then taken until 2 P. M., when the convention proceeded to ballot. A spirited contest ensued, and after fourteen unsuccessful ballotings, another recess was taken until eight o'clock in the evening, at which time it became apparent that Frederick county was determined to stand by ex- Governor Thomas. Finally a portion of the delegates from Washington county yielded, and gave three votes for Thomas, who was thereupon nominated as the Union candidate for Congress by a majority of one.

LANDED.—Two thousand bags of salt that were on board the steamboat *Sovereign*, detained at our landing, were landed yesterday. They will be placed in the care of the agent of the house in New Orleans that shipped them for St. Louis—a tolerably strong warning to New Orleans to send no more goods in the direction of Lincoln proclivities.—*Memphis Appeal.*

DISMISSED.—The Washington *Republican* states that two Lieutenants in the regular army had their names stricken from the army roll on Saturday. They offered their resignations to the War Department, which were not accepted, and they were immediately dismissed from the service.

A lady in Mississippi has written a war hymn, which closes thus:

To arms! to arms! to glorious war!
And battle with the brave;
Go—fell the tyrant to the dust,
Or fill a patriot's grave.

John R. Thompson, Esq., has written a poem on the pride of the South, of which the following is the first verse:

Who talks of coercion? Who dares to deny
A resolute people their right to be free?
Let him blot out forever one star from the sky,
Or curb with his fetter, one wave of the sea.

——Some fortifications which have been raised on Arlington Hill have been christened "Fort Seward." A more appropriate monument to the name of Seward would be to collect all the dead who shall be slain in this war into one burial ground, and call it "Seward Cemetery."

——A letter from Perryville states that Messrs. Wilson and Michael, of Harford county, Md., recently arrested by the military, have been released, a Baltimorean going security that they should be produced at any time they might be wanted for witnesses.

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—To-day a small guard of men was ordered from Alexandria toward Fairfax Court House, on a reconnoitering expedition. Some miles out they discovered at the latter place a company of secession cavalry drawn up in line. Satisfied with this view, they retraced their steps, capturing on their way two of the enemy's picket guard, who were brought to Washington. One of them confirms the report that on Saturday afternoon about seven hundred secessionists were several miles only from Arlington, but prudently retired further back when they discovered the hurrying of troops thitherward from Washington. The War Department is satisfied of these facts from reliable quarters.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The brig *Angelo* has arrived from Vera Cruz, on the 12th instant, with $6,000 in specie. Letters from Minatitlan say that gold has been taken from the waters of Malatengo, and the diggings are very rich. Great excitement prevailed regarding the discovery.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—It is reported here that certain parties in this city are in possession of Confederate postage stamps, and are offering them for sale.

How Unanimity of Sentiment is Secured.

A letter from Key West to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, in stating the condition of things there, indicates the means by which unanimity of sentiment in behalf of "our glorious Union" is to be secured:—

The Key West Island Guard, many of whose members are secessionists, *have been disbanded.* The *Key of the Gulf*, a violent secession sheet, *has been suppressed*—and the editor has suddenly left the island. Several persons whose conduct has served to inflame the minds of some weak and wavering citizens, and cause them to falter and hesitate in their adherence to the federal authority, *will be sent off the Island.* Some have already left of their own accord. There will now be but one sentiment at Key West and that in favor of our glorious Union.

What is to be Done with Them?

A New York republican paper makes the following suggestions as to the best mode of dealing with the Southern people, *after* the North has conquered them:

"Give them a whipping, those Southrons, and a good one, if you want to have your Constitution, your Union and yourselves again respected by them! To employ any other means is nothing but casting pearls before the swine, as Messrs. Seward and Lincoln will soon discover.

"The seceded and the so-called neutral States are *no* States now, in the eyes of the Constitution and of a *sound policy*. By their rebellion they have forfeited their State independence, which the United States had conquered for and guaranteed to them. They are a country cut loose from the jurisdiction of the United States, and must be treated as such. They must be conquered, as Texas and California have been; and like the latter, must be treated for a while as Territories.—The ringleaders of the rebellion must be tried for high treason, convicted and punished with death, if not commuted to other penalties.

"*All those who voluntarily have borne arms against the United States should be sent to penal Colonies in the far off West and Northwest*, or be held to labor in building the Pacific Railroad, and should be deprived, for a certain time, of the right to vote and to carry arms. The grants of lands which our volunteers after the war can justly claim, should be taken up within the limits of the Southern Confederacy. *The large cities of the South should be garrisoned by negro regiments to be furnished and paid by the South herself*, and the laws of the United States for the protection of free speech, a free press, and the right of assembling should be enforced everywhere. *Secessionist prisoners of war*, even now, *should not*, as has been done in St. Louis, *be discharged on their parole of honor*, which, of course, they will not keep, *but hired out for a small consideration to Western farmers*, so as to make up for the farm hands engaged in the war, and to cover part of the running expenses.

Complimentary to the Mother of Presidents.

The New York *Tribune* utters the following language with respect to Virginia, the venerable Mother of States and Statesmen:

"Long the nursing mother of treason, but without the courage to act openly and strike boldly like her rebel sisters on the Gulf, this cowardly old hypocrite is about to receive just retribution for her crimes. As the elder Napoleon said of Prussia on the eve of the battle of Jena, 'Her destiny is determined; let it be accomplished.'"

IRON GUNBOATS.—A prominent iron worker of Cincinnati has commenced the manufacture of iron plates, eight by three and a half feet surface, and one and three-fourths inches thick, for the purpose of being used in the construction of gunboats. These, when completed, will, it is thought, be impervious to balls, except such as are projected from heavy columbiads, Dahlgren, or rifled cannon. The boats are to be built of a broad beam, and to draw but little water, the armament to be one or two heavy columbiads. They are being built as secretly as possible, each part being made separately; and it is intended, when everything is ready, to put on a sufficient force to complete them in a few days. Our forces should not delay preparations to receive these customers.—[*Memphis Appeal.*]

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AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MAY 14th, 1861.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

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

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

my 15 eod3t JOHN J. GRAVES Auditor.