No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, May 29, 1861.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass. Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Deria's termore cuter to pass? Are they not bridied! Venice, lost and won. Her thirteen hundred rears of freedom done. Sinks, like sea weed, into whence she rose! Better be whelia'd beneath the waver, and shun, Even in destruction's depth, her foreign fore, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

Beeline of Sew York. The New York News draws a sombte picture of the effect of the war upon New York in the depreciation of property and the destruction of business (

Starting from the Astor House, let your eye; range to each side of the street, as you pass up ; toward Union Square, and, before you have gone the distance of three blocks, you will begin to remilize some of the proofs of what we have whose,

and elsewhere, often states). In every direction, "this house to let," or freedom in New Hampshire: "store for rent," "thus property for sale." "sell- ; ing off at less than cost," "assigners' sale." &c., | country by the political Abolition party existing | ? &c., stare you in the twee-flanked by hosts of among us, sustends the rights and liberties of the less important, but similar announcements. Nor people, and introduces the reign of anarchy and are these offers confined to old or inferior builds | mobileratic violence in the place of law, I want to ings, but haug, like placetels on an effigy, over know it. If necessary, I am ready to have the the door-pasts of some of the newest and most matter tested in my person. And I now proelegant structures on our promiest avenue. teenth street you may this morning count 183 of to maintain and defend it, and to defend my pro-

gavest portion of Broadway be already banging | them by our tathers, as to see it violated in the | which declare and enforce the sanctions of public | of Sir Charles Wyke have been exercised. cremed levies of men and money, and scatter ter- on the freedom which they enjoy, and the Republic | ter and mourning in ever household?

May not the other in the Park yet dangle there a in most appropriate presincts to typify the sad . The Rebellion to be Caushed out before the fate of a once plotions mart chaked to death bethen a court-room, a berrack and an alms?

Contraband Segrees.

The Irdine quite approve of Gen. Butler . desision that negroes must be reafter be considered.

contraband of wat. It save. --Gen, Butler is right. He is a sound lawyer as well as a good soldier. He holds that negro slaves, owned by Secresion masters, in Secreted States. are contraband of war. Like the negro bimself. the General's postulate stands on two legs, viz: Slaves are property in Virginia, in the language of the law, "to all intents, constructions

and purposes whatasever. 2. They are employed in the Secretion States to dig trenches, construct embankments, carry muskets, mount columbiads, and do sundry other things in aid of the public enemy. Consequently, they are as really implements of war, as are the guns they bear for their masters, and the cannon

they mount in embrasures. Gen. Butler, therefore, is right in regarding this pseuliar species of property as contraband. Let him continue to treat all negroes caught within his lines as so many muskets and columbiads. \ and no more think of giving them up to the enemy than he would a cargo of captured shot and shell. The General, who is a practical man, will find . this sort of contraband a very convenient article. when he gets a little deeper down into the land of Dixie. With the thermometer ranging at 100° in the shade, and earthworks to be piled fifteen feet high, he will find a couple of hundred contraband ; bipeds attached to each regiment capital aids to the pick-ax and wher Darrow corps. As the General, being a strict constructionist, does not feel at , liberty to set these negroes free, he has done the i next lest thing by setting them to work.

Rentucky Drill.

A gentleman of New York, who has lately visited Harper's Ferry, thus describes, in a letter to i lage. a friend, the peculiarities of the Kentucky drill: One of the State cadets was in their encampment a day or two ago, and while conversing with a tall Kentuckian, expressed his regret that so fine a body of men were so poor disciplined. "Carn't belp that," said Kentuck: "we ain't much on fol- i lerin' a drum and whistler, but when it comes to tall travellin' after. Abe Lincoln's sogers, jest count us in the pile." "See here." he continued And taking his lowie from his shouth, he stuck it in a tree with the edge outward; then, marching away a distance of fifty vards, aimed his ritte and split the ball upon the

Their dress is a plain blue shirt-like coat, gathered at the waist, and drab pantaloons. They also wear a black felt hat, turned up at the side. The dress of the Alabamians is a dark green coat and gray pants; but the majority wear their flannel shirts without any outside garment. Many of the privates are men of great wealth. In one company—the Governor's Guard—there are no dess than thirty men said to be worth a hundred thousand dollars each, and one worth a million and a half. There are editors, lawyers-plenty. of the latter, I am told -- three or four doctors. one professor, and the ledance composed of planters, planters' sons, and gentlemen generally .- ! Taking the regiment through, there are, of course, a goodly proportion of countrymen from the intesition beyond that of plain farmers, but they are a all robust, hearty, good horsemen, and, I reckon good fighters. In one of the companies there are thirty-eight men who have been marked with pistol shot or bowie knile, about thirty of whom have killed their man in street affrays or duel. time would hardly take them to be such terrible tire-cuters from their quiet bearing here.

What Must be Done With Alexandria.

The Trebune thinks the killing of Ellsworth in wishes heavy penalties imposed upon the city

A heavy pecumary mulet two er three hundred. thenread dollars -- thould be imposed upon it, and tailing thereof, the portion of the city where the ering occurred should be heefed with the ground It is said in some of the journals that a coroner * inquest over the body of the murderer rendered a verdict that he died at the lands of United States soldiers ewhile defending his own property in his own house -- a victim of lawle's violence, therefore, and not a relief assassin! If this does not what would. Let the barbarians be taught that prince to serve Ports Cobb and Arbuckle. war they shall have war--rigorous, unrelenting, equatored Montronory's supply, baggage and amdon't honorable war, that shins alike the secret manition trains poison and the assassin's arm, and will prinish nusparingly the use of either.

Concentration of Southern Troops.

Herald Savs:

the Missouri line, for the purpose of intercepting under drill in Tennessee. Jim Lane, or any one else, who may try to reach , the South by way of Kausas and Northern Texas. kept somewhat secret here.

Arrival of the Steamer New York. The Bremen steamship New York, from Bremen and Southampto: May 15th, with merchandise and 622 passengers, arrived at New York yesterday morning. We have, by this arrival, three

The Liverpool Allion alluding to the rumors that recels had sailed from Liverpool with Jeff. Davis' letters of marque, says :-- "After rigid enquiry we are actisfied that all such rumors, thus far, are unfounded." The Sligo Journal states | that hundreds of Irish families are selling off their property in the United States, and returning home. Lord Brougham had made a speech depresating Abolition meetings in England at pre-

A Soble Position.

The editor of the Democratic Standard, at Concord, N. H., a noble defender of constitutional principles, having been threatened with violence and ordered to leave his premises by his landlord,

If this civil war, brought upon our devoted [York banks are with gold? What a rebound [] there would be in all kinds of public securities. | claim to all who are disposed to suppress the free-From the Astor House to the corner of Four- | dom of my press by violence, that I am resolved ! If then, at this season, and with such prospects I know I shall have avengers enough. The peo- obligations of Rritish subjects during the coutest | not complain if they find others less passive. is not worth pagintaining. John B. Patwer.

ith of July.

[Special Disputch to the Daily Times.] Washington, May 26,---I am at last enabled to send you a comprehensive announcement of the in the forthcoming proclamation, will, we believe, Governmental policy concerning offensive moves proceed upon exactly the same principle. They of July, 1861. He has determined and ordered that if it be practicable—simultaneous attacks made upon Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Pensacola, and that a flotilla be sent down the l Mississippi river. There is to be no trifling .--Good citizens will be protected, but traitors will be hung and their property will be confiscated.-This is as it should be, and if Gen. Scott can get

ready there will be no delay. When the Government is prepared to make another advance, it will go on as regardless of the assumed sovereignty of Virginia, as it would be of the asserted sovereignty of Timbuctoo, or any other heathen oligarchy. There is to be no recognition of geographical lines, the whole country being considered as belonging to the Government Those who hope for a vigorous prosecution of the war, need have no fears on thet account

The War Undertaken for Jobbing Purposes. The leading merchants, bankers, &c., of the North have gone into the present war as a matter of business, and out of the blood of their fellows seek to coin dollars. The rascality of the army contractors in Pennsylvania, who are appointees practical enforcement of the principle hid down of the Governor of the State, and probably share their spoils with him, is actually beyond belief.— The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says:

of Frowenfeld & Bro., for uniforms, Charles M. | to either belligerent in a shape or under conditions burg Disputch, which is doing excellent service The men of Manchester and the merchants of in the work of exposing the jobbery and abuses | Liverpool, whose manufactures and commerce are | in furnishing military supplies. The statement so deeply and intimately connected with the cotof the Disputch may be found in full on our eighth | ton trade, may wish to see the solution of the ble clothing house in Pittsburg, that a bid was possible—namely, "the maintenance of commermade directly to Neal to furnish uniforms of the cial peace during a time of naval war." To the same quality as those he purchased at \$10 each | courts administering the law of nations must b tor \$7.50, and that similar proposals were made entrusted the duty of testing the validity of any by other houses to furnish them at \$7a\$7.50.— rule which the belligerent Powers may attempt to prospect for cotton and sugar is excellent. All putch by experienced dealers as to the real cost of cases arise, her Majesty's Ministers would act with such uniforms as those furnished at ten dollars, | equal folly and indiscretion if they anticipated by and also of pants such as those charged at five an order in council or a declaration those legal dollars to the State. Valuing the material (cas- | sanctions which can only be recognized by means sinct) at sixty cents per yard, they make the of a properly constituted Admiralty Court. whole actual cost of a uniform four dollars and

Making and trimming...... For the pants, valuing material at eighty cents Two and a half yards at soc......\$2 00

Another dealer, who exhibited the quality of material which he offered to furnish, and which the offered to furnish, and which he averred to be just the same as that furnished to the State, and i could have been made at a cost of but two dollars and a balt to the dealer, and that would have paid him a profit of twenty-five per cent. The Disputch? rior of the State who have no particular social possible names of the parties reterred to. From the foregoing it will be observed that the State was overcharged from \$3 to \$5,50 at least on every one of the 2085 uniforms, for the luxury of having Mr. Charles M. Neal act as "Agent." At \$5 each. this foots up for this one bill, the snug-little sumof \$10, 125. Add to this a profit of \$2.59 each on :47 pairs of pentaloons, and the gross gain to somebody is increased about \$1000 more. Still another dothicr of Pittsburg states that he called on Neal, agent, at the Monongaliela House, with exies of making an offer for the uniforms. Alexandria an aggravated case of murder, and "this interview, the Disputch sixs, the clothier was a taken aside for a strictly private conference. was asked his terms. He mentioned \$7 per uniform as a time price that was ready to close at So, 500 when Mr. Neal informed him that the State "ground to deal Iderally" and would pay \$10 cachetor the uniforms. Magnininous State that can be so generous! Fortunate Common-

wealth that has such a princely almoner as Neal Important from the South West. The special advices of the N. O. Crescent state. that lifteen hundred of the civilized Indians of the bare certain. prove complicity with the crime on the part of the 'Reserves had joined Gen. Young's force of six citizens, such as would amply justify the sort of thousand men, and he was pressing on after Kan-, retribution here called for, we are at a loss to know and Montgomery and the Lincoln regulars, deterwe are in carnest; that since they have invoked theretofore stated, he had already overtaken and

> The Chicago Times pull lishes a private letter trom a man in Tennessee, dated April 30th, 1861.

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis, from which the following is an extract.

Andrea Committee de la Committ The Bellows Falls Argus, New Hampshire, says: 1 think that he will give those a warm reception, mentality our country is now imperilled, are puted as would be the right of an Englishman re- cal pentleman has given \$4,000; one local editor who undertake to stop him. The expedition is not the ones who are now rallying to the support sident in Paris to a plot of land, a house, or a bond \$2,500, and some ten or fifteen clerks each from of our government, as volunteers."

Manufacturers and shippers at present do not know what to be at. The American crisis is overshadowing our industry. The whole of the cotdays later mail dates than came to hand by the ton trade is involved in uncertainty in an especial degree. We do not know whether the usual and | necessary quantity of cotton will be grown; and i it be grown, we do not know whether it will be permitted to reach us. We do not know ye whether there is really to be war in America. Everything, it is true, points in that direction, but in the cotton trade, in the corn trade, in the metal trade, in all branches of our manufactures, in the money market and in the stock exchange, there is a general indisposition to do business, principally because the idea has continued to float through men's minds that the American difficulty, after a that has been said and done, may prove susceptible of adjustment by other means than that of a long and desolating civil war. Then every one pictures to himself the immense effect that would be produced were even the mere prospect of an arrangement to be opened. How great would be the effect upon thus holdly addresses the enemies, the enemies of the price of cotton? What merchant can bestire bimself boldly in ordering supplies from India and other regions, as long as there is a chance of the ground being cut from under his feet? What would be the consequence on the value of money

Foreign Extracta

[From the London Daily News, 14th.]

home, foreign and American.

From the Landon Post (Lord Palmersion's or--gan), May 14.] instances of the South. America republics, which I hitherto been disposed to give to Mexico, the events revolted against Spain, and to the separation of lof 1861 in that quarter will be of no mean importtireece from Turkey, and Belgium from Holland; ance in their borring, commercial, political and rein all these, belligered rights were conceded to not - ligious, on the destinies of the world. ernments which, without formal recognition on the part of socian Powers, had achieved a position of emereign independence. Her Majests a Ministers. they are engaged in accordance with the practice and 1 I rules of public law, but they will leave the vexed i and difficut questions connected with neutral compreces to the determination of those great international tribunals, the Courts of Admiralty, the jurisdiction of which only practically exists in a time of warfare. We know that the merchants and | shipowhers of this country are naturally desirous to ascertain the important fact whether they can trade with impunity or reasonable security with either belligerent. As we happen to be in entire ignorance of the rules of maritime warfare which both the Northern and the Southern confederations may be induced to lay down or attempt to enforce, the question of neutral rights must be decided by the circumstances as they arise. declaration, though it beannexed to a convention. as was the case of the Treaty of Paris, can oust the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts in those States which were no parties to that great inter-

national compact. The speculators of this country who have arms, ships, and munitions of war to dispose of, no doubt are desirous to learn the limits of that catalogue of contraband which the belligerent Powers may define, as well as the by the Congress of Paris-"That privateering is! and remains abolished." But it is not the duty of the government of this country to anticipate complications which may possibly arise. Their Some particulars concerning the celebrated bill duty is to warn British subjects against giving aid Neal, Agent, are brought to light by the Pitts- which may involve the neutrality of this country. It is stated on the authority of a respecta- | problem which | Lord Stowall declared to be im-Furthermore, calculations were made for the Dir- enforce; and we repeat that, before particular

> [From the London Chronicle, May 14.] The question of "neutral rights" has received of not exporting their produce by North American ; vessels, but to employ French, English and Baltic tressels as carriers until the war shall have ceased. leased upon parole. We are informed that the British government has

attention of the government. [From the London Star, May 15.] If the Washington government declares the property of persons belonging to the seceded States to a be good prize when captured in neutral bottoms. it will simply be for British shipowners and capwill expose their vessels to capture and detention. | our Western and Northwestern fronticr. and themselves to loss. The privateers bearing letters of marque from the Southern Confederacy | Camp Moore, about fifty miles from NewOrleans, assume absolutely the place of national vessels of, on the Jackson Railroad. war. British ships, therefore, carrying the property of Northern citizens, will be equally liable | der on the 14th inst., saying: "A sufficient numto capture by these privateers. We should fain ber of companies to fill any probable requisition hope that the men directing the course of the con- for troops by the Government of the Confederate | that in both governments would strive to make States of America on the State of Mississippi have AT 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY ST. the war as little calamitous as possible, and would, "ing already been tendered, no more companies will , therefore, on this occasion, practice the doctrine be received until further notice." so long contended for by American statesmen and parists, and allow the flag to protect the goods. | Monday night. It broke out on Marais street be-But the irrestrainable fury of this internecine tween Custombouse and Bienville, and destroyed i strife, the popular passions aroused, and the ap- the residences and furniture of a large number of parent determination to obtain the mastery at all poor people. Sacrifices, seem to forbid this hope. If that be so 'all that the British mercantile marine has to do is to abstain from entering upon a trade in which. although large gains may be accessible, great risks

From the London Times, May 13. In reply to a question from Mr. Buit, Lord John Russell announced, on the 10th of May, that Sir. Charles Wyke, our plenipotentiary to Mexico, has taken out precise instructions to enforce the conventions under which a certain proportion of the custom duties are by pothecated for the payment of the interest of the debt. Supposing these instructions to be vigorously acted upon, the bondholders, whatever may happen in future, will be certain regularly to receive a portion of their dues. You, my dear sir, can form no conception of The chief thing requisite is that some person should At Randolph there are now encamped about, the spirit of our people. This little county of the definitely appointed to supervise the receipts, 7,000 troops, at Jackson about 30,000, at Ger ours, which only votes about one thousand, has and prevent the frauds and evasions habitually mantown about 15,000, and about 20,000 in this in the last few days raised four full companies, tolerated or encouraged by the officials. The sercity, who are preparing to leave for the grand and I learned to-day that in Madison county. Vices of such an individual would be no less valuaencampment at Jackson, the headquarters of Gen. which is a large populous county, they had nine- ble to the State than to the English creditors, and Pillow, Commander-in-Chief of the Tennessee teen full companies. I have four sons in one com- the necessity for the appointment is too obvious pany, and notwithstanding they have been under to allow of its being resisted. The country, even It is reported that General Ben McCallough drill all day, they are now on their way to town, in the midst of anarchy, continues rich in all kinds (crossed into Arkansas last Friday, where he will two miles off, to attend a night drill. In tendays of productions, and importations of European mertake command of 20,000 troops, and take them to from this hour, fifty thousand volunteers will be chandize must take place even in the worst times. A total suspension of dividends, therefore, is a thing that can never occur except from culpable indifference on the part of the British government in cu- -- The New Orleans Belts alludes to a few "The class of men through whose direct instru- forcing claims which are just as clear and undis- contributions in that city to the war. One medihe may have purchased from the authorities. In \$800 to \$2,000.

the event of peace being maintained, experience shows that the provision made for the bondholders might soon be nearly sufficient, and that at an ordinary rate of progress it would become ample, especially if the government can be induced to improve the tariff in the lest manner to encourage trade. Meanwhile, the secularization of the

the good that has resulted from analogous proreedings in Spain, is calculated to lay foundation for a great increase of prosperity. On the other hand, assuming the republic to fall henouth the sway of France or Spain-absorption by the United States, which, if honestly accomplish-, would have been regarded two or three years back with satisfaction, being now out of the questionthere would, at least, be the prospect of its finances being sustained, since even the latter Power would scarcely like to increase the stain of confiscation by which she is at present degraded. Of course such a contingency as the surrender of the republic to · European State could not arise except as a con-

sequence of ministerial indifference here, but the droit war in which the seizure of St. Domingo has been contrived auggests rigilance in every quarter. There is no country to which Mexico herself turns with such confidence as to England, since she knows that England desires only her independence and growth; but, the last dregs of anarchy having been drunk, it is plain that, witht upon the bullion movement—glutted as the New out support of some kind, she will full to any nation that chooses to lay a plot for the purpose and to win her without blows. That a land richer than any other in mineral wealth, situated in the very centre of the commerce of the world, and forming the natural highway for the greater The Privy Council will meet this day at Richel tion of the traffic between the East and the West, these commercial epitaphs, and it you slip quietly | perty and person, while I have a breath of life in | mond, the temporary residence of her Majesty, for | can, amid the changes that are now taking place, | and M. Thouvenal, and had been told that they into many a handsome establishment where plate my body, or a drop of blood in my veins. This the purpose of obtaining the royal sanction to the | be allowed much longer to continue on exciting prey glass view with gilding for the adornment of hap- is my firm and resolute purpose; for this I am order in council or proclamation which the gov- is out of the question; and if those who are most pier days, you may be told, in a whisper, that prepared: and my mobieratic friends may govern criment, acting upon the advice of its law officers, | interested in her welfare seek only to be permitted business is dead and the place will soon close. | themselves accordingly. If I fall in such a cause, is about to issue with respect to the duties and to remain untroubled with her affairs they must the Confederate States had not yet been received. and accumulations of money as we had last year. | ple of this country have not yet become so dead to | which unbappily afflicts the once United States of | a few weeks the public will probably learn in | in Paris. Of the same character is the report that nearly one-third of the business sites along the like sacred birthright of Liberty, bequeathed to America. In all cases of this kind precedents what direction and with what vigor the powers out the si, hals of distress, what may we expect person of the humblest and not average the out- law must implicitly be followed. These precedents, case there can be little doubt that, small as has It is understood that these instructions were sent IFANCY GOODS

Northern Tyranny.

The New York Day Book quotes from the Trihans the extract we published a few days ago, in will recognize the rights of both the Northern and which it was proposed to crush out in Baltimore, crush out this rebellion, if possible, before the 4th Southern governments to conduct the war in which by force, all freedom of opinion, and comments i upon it as follows:

It is no fault of ours when people write themselves down as deliberate assassins of human liberty. Whether the above does not come somewhere near that, we leave our readers to deter-We had supposed that our Revolution of 1776 had established some such principles as the

1st. That the government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. 2d. That any attempt to forcibly control the erty, and only resorted to by despots and tyrants. 3d. That each State is entitled to a republican form of government, and that the presence of Federal troops to control the people is such a corpus case of Capt. McDonald is still being argued gross crime against freedom as to render the man who authorizes it only fit to be classed with Nero,

of wickwiness we have ever seen in a Republican is believed that the object of the expedition is the paper. They have all along pretended that Bal- capture of the battery erected by the rebels at the timore and Maryland were "Union" to the core. I mouth of the Acquia creek. Advices just received and only overawed by the secessionists. There is from Manassas Gap state that the Virginians have at least a slight semblance of plausibility to such | thrown up extensive entrenchments at that point. stories, for enterprising minorities have been and that they have been engaged in this work for known sometimes to overawe majorities; but here | several weeks past. is a deliberate acknowledgement that the majority is opposed to the Union as Mr. Lincoln wills to have it-that is with the Chicago Platform lovetailed into the Constitution. Hence the necessity of Federal troops to keep Maryland loyal to the Chicago ----, we beg pardon to the Union!

The Galveston Circlian, of the 15th, says: Our Texas exchanges, without exception, give good accounts of the crops in their respective neighborhoods. The wheat harvest is still in active progress; corn is out of all danger, and the have food for half a million new settlers.

From Telas.

Col. Gaines, of Matagorda, offers 640 acres of land to the soldier of that county who will prove addititional importance from the last advices from | himself bravest in battle. The city of Houston America, which, by private letters, state that the | has voted \$20,000 to the volunteers. Lieutenant Southern States are about to adopt the resolution | Alley, of the U.S. A. had been taken prisoner by Lieutenaut Allen, of the Texas Army, and re-

With reference to the late reports of a threatenbeen closely engaged with the question of "belli- ed collision between the Federal troops and Texas i gerent rights," which, of course, involves the volunteers in the Chickasaw nation, the Houston question of neutrals, and that there are some hopes! Telegraph quotes a letter from McKinney, under of Lord Palmerston making a decisive declaration | date of the 6th, who says a gentleman from Fort on the subject before the Whitsun holidays. If Arbuckle learns that there are about one thousand a this should occur the mercantile interest will be troops in the Fort, with eleven pieces of artillery; indebted to Mr. Horsfall for the energetic manner | that Col. Emery, the commander of the forces, dewas positive that the pants charged at five dollars in which he has pressed this grave question on the clares he will retreat no further; and that more men are moving to reinforce the Texans.

> From the South. The Mobile Advertiser of last Thursday contains \

the following items: A regiment of Louisianians left the other day tains to abstain from entering upon a trade that | for Fort Smith, Arkansas, to help in the work on | There are about four thousand Louisianians in

Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, issued a special or-)

A disastrous fire occurred in New Orleans on

Bridle your Tongues.

It is now next to treason to speak in other terms than those of the highest culogium either of the President or those near to his person. The N. Y. Tribune of vesterday, says:

On Monday morning, a merchant doing business in Burling slip was arraigned before General Superintendent Kennedy, charged with using treat ORDERS FOR THE PAPER sonable language at various times and places in the city, and also circulating the report that President Lincoln was a common drunkard. He also made certain statements derogatory to Mrs. Lincoln. It was understood that this man had made ' these assertions from actual knowledge, but when closely questioned by Mr. Kennedy, he confessed that his information in the matter was derived exclusively from the Southern papers. He claims to be a loval and patriotic citizen, but at the same time says that while unduly excited from stimutant he may have used unbecoming and indecorous language toward. President Lincoln and his lady. His partner, he says, has gone South and entered into the service of the Secessionists, which fact be considers good grounds for dissolving the partnership. After a severe reprimand from the General Superintendent and a caution to be more guarded in his expressions in future, he was re-

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Colonel Butler and Hon. Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio, and Dunn, of Indiana, arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe on the government transport City of Richmond. -All was quiet at the fortress, but some important military movements were in progress. Aesterday church lands, if it should work only a fraction of five transport vessels, with 2,500 troops, convoyed by the steamer Harriet Lane, went up liampton Roads towards the mouth of James River and took possession of Newport News Point, and there entrenched themselves. The position is one of importance, as it commands the mouth of the Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, James river. It is located about six miles from Hampton. The last transport was fired at by the Sewell's Point ritled cannon, but the range was too great to be effective. The steamer Funker

> brought to Washington to-day three prizes, at least one of them being loaded with tobacco. Information has been received here that over | rates. 2,000 of Ohio troops from Camp Dennison yesterday took possession of the North-western Virginia railroad, which runs from Parkersburg to Graf-I ton for a distance of 80 miles, and proceeded in the latter direction. A large number of troops also crossed the Ohio at Belair, 3 miles from Wheeling, for the same destination. Passengers from Alexandria to-night state that nothing has occurred there to-day. The outposts, however, were being extended further in Virginia. Fred'k Hecker's Illinois regiment will, it is thought, be accepted by the government. The probability is

that the brigade of Carl Shurz. Minister to Spain, who is now here, will be sent to Fortress Monroe. Conversations in diplomatic circles recently reported, to the effect that the Confederate commissioners had an interview with Lord John Russell could not be recognized, are manifestly overrated. There has been no arrival here later than the one which brought advices that the commissioners of in London and had not yet applied to be admitted. the Seward proposition to accede to the Paris de-[claration abolishing privateering had been rejected. when the progress of shoughter shall bring in- rage. If they have they have they have become unworthy however, are not wanting. We may refer to the been the attention which English politicians have to Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton. Brig. General McDowell, United States army, is to have command of the forces operating towards Richmond It is understood to be General Scott's policy to put the younger class of officers into field service, and therefore it is said that Col. Meigs is employed on other duties than what relates to the construction

> of public buildings. St. Lorus, May 28th.—The occupation of Bird's in ap 22 3m. Point, opposite Cairo, on the Missouri shore, being decided on, the 4th Regiment, under command of i Col. Schuttner, has been selected, and will probady emburk this morning on the government steamer Japan. The encampment on the suburbs \ of the city was broken up to-day, and the troops quartered in the Arsenal and Jefferson barracks. The American Zonaves, a regiment to be commanded by Col. Morgan L. Smith, is forming here. is understood that General Harney has authorized the immediate formation of companies of Union Home Guards at Hannibal, St. Josephs, Kansas eity and Springfield. Ten companies are to be opinions of men, is an outrage upon human lib- mustered into the United States service, and furnished with arms. All the State troops have left Jefferson city, except two companies, who remain as body guards to the Governor. The habens NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS. before Judge Treat.

Washington, May 29. - A new expedition start-Caligula, and other names even too infamous to ed down the Potomac river this morning. consisted of three steamers filled with troops. The above paragraph is the boldest confession | The destination of this force is kept secret, but it

Boston, May 28.-Adjutant General Schouler presided over the court of officers convened at Ft. Warren yesterday for the trial of John Abbott, better known as Long John Abbott, Second Lieutenant of Company A, 12th Massachusetts Regi- [ment, charged with seditions language against the government. Lieutenant Abbott was convicted, deprived of his uniform, and drummed out of the regiment. Rev. Hosca Ballou, President of Tuft's College, died yesterday. The Mississippi went to sea vesterday.

INDEPENDENCE, May 26.-The New Mexico in til. arrived here last night, twelve days out from Santa Fe, with dates to the 13th. Many United . has been fine for grazing, and prairies teem with States officers in New Mexico have resigned. fat cattle, horses and sheep. The necessaries of Captain Roberts, one of the contractors of the life are superabundant in Texas this year, and will | mail line from Carson city, brought in with him | doubtless draw a heavy emigration. We shall \$7,000 in gold dust for parties in the East, and also ninety letters. This line is now in complete running order from Independence to Carson city and California Gulch. Some Indians were seen on the route, but they were peaceable and quiet. } Grass is in abundance. It is reported at Santa Fe that Colonel Loring, commanding at New Mexico, had resigned.

Carro, III., May 27.—The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel is literally covered with men. tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad track, wheeling earth, etc. Passengers from the South report a continued | concentration of troops at Randolph.

An idea may be formed of the work to be i done in the way of a successful block ide of Southern ports, when it is remembered that the slave it States have a coast of 23,804 miles, with 249

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ARREARS OF TAXES By a resolution of the City. Council, approved by the Mayor. May 11th, the City Author is directed to Padjust, settle and tose upon the uniqued taxes of 1857, 1858 and 1869. Tax payers I in arreads for these years are therefore respectfully asked to call at this cline to call and examine their accounts, receive their bills and make arrangements for the settlement of the withe in order that the broks that be closed up at an early a day ... as possible. Under the pressure of the times this institution is extressly intended for the length of the tax pasers, as the ob-

ject of the resolution is to more costs which otherwise would have necessarily accrued diffice open from 9 o'clock A. M. till So'clock P. M. JOHN J. GRAVES Auditor. pu) 15 ou3i