Price of Subscription.

In the City, single copy, Two Cents; served by Carriers for Twelve Cents per week, payable to the carriers.

Out of the City, single copy, Three Cents; one month, Fifty Cents; two months, One Dollar; four months, Two Dollars; six months, Three Dollars; one year, Six Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

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

The South.

Price of Advertisements.

One Square, one time	50
" " two times	75
" " three times	1 00
1 year	7 00
1 "	2 00
1 " one month	4 00
1 " three months	10 00
1 " six months	15 00
1 " one year	20 00

Six lines or less make a square. Contracts by the subject of special agreement. Marriages, Obituaries, Religious Notices, Advertisements will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay.

Advertisements should be sent in early.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 34. Baltimore, Thursday Evening, May 30, 1861.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's mem'ry 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."

From the South.

A letter from Raleigh to the New York *Day Book* contains the following items:

The report is true that the French Government has an agent travelling in the South, and is thoroughly posted up about events as they transpire. The fact that the Montgomery Cabinet is ready to grant discriminating duties to the foreign power which first recognizes southern nationality, will, it is supposed, influence ready competition between England and France.

Two new Brigadiers-General in the provisional army of the Confederate States, have been appointed, viz: Ex-Governor Floyd of Virginia, and Maj. Ben. McCullough. The Brigadiers-General in the regular army now number six, and are as follows: P. G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, Braxton Bragg of Louisiana, Milledge L. Bonham of South Carolina, Samuel Cooper of Virginia, John B. Floyd of Virginia, and Ben. McCullough of Texas. The Adjutant-General is Samuel Cooper, and the Quartermaster-General Joseph E. Johnston, late Lieut-Colonel U. S. A., both men of eminent capacity in their respective departments.

President Davis visited General Bragg's camp last week. The bombardment and assault of Fort Pickens cannot long be delayed. Bragg has erected twenty or twenty-five heavy sand batteries bearing on the fort. He has received a large number of mortars and shells, from Charleston and New Orleans. A gentleman from Pensacola informs me that the Confederate commander is confident that he can keep all of the garrison of Pickens within their casemates, at the peril of their lives if they venture out. He has not the slightest doubt of the capture of the Fort within twenty-four hours after the opening of the cannonade.

One of the rifle companies from Arkansas, now in Virginia, is commanded by Capt. Crockett, a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett. The company carry a banner upon which appears the inscription: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead."

The regiment of Turcos, in New Orleans, has been completed, and is ready to start for Virginia. The Turcos are composed of Louisiana Frenchmen, and the regiment is modelled upon the well-known corps of the same name in the French army.

A correspondent, writing from Winchester, Va., gives an account of an Alabama regiment 1,166 strong, passing through that place. He says:—

"Taking the regiment altogether, as regards wealth, it represents not far from fifteen millions of dollars. One of the members alone is worth two millions; and in one company are three individuals, privates, worth half a million each, ten over a hundred thousand each, and twenty-two over fifty thousand. The balance are "small fry" being worth insignificant sums like ten or twenty thousand dollars."

More Money Wanted.

The New York *Tribune* is clamorous for a great pile of money to finish quickly the war, and proposes to raise it in this wise:

Millions of dollars lie spell-bound in cracked teapots and old stockings which will be gladly loaned to the United States if proper means are employed and proper inducements held out. The recent experience of France in the agony of the Crimean war is most instructive and encouraging. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars were readily, eagerly loaned to the Government in a crisis of general depression, most of it by the working classes—nearly all by poor men.

We propose that at each custom-house (or subtreasury) and post-office throughout the patriot States a list be forthwith opened for subscriptions to a patriotic loan of one hundred millions of dollars, bearing an annual interest of ten per cent., and redeemable after two years at the pleasure of the Government. Let no deposit be required until notice is given that the bids are accepted, and then let arrangements be made for an exchange of the certificates for coin under such safeguards as will secure all parties against fraud or loss.

Of course, so great a loan will not be fully taken up in a moment, but it will not only be taken but paid up quite as fast as the money can be used or wanted—which is sufficient. And every certificate will be worth its face from the start, and increase in value daily as the interest accumulates. It will serve as Currency in States where the Banks are good for nothing, and be a welcome remittance to any point in payment of debts or in the purchase of goods. If we should ever need funds abroad, such certificates would be eagerly caught up and hoarded in Europe.

It will be said that the rate of interest we suggest is high: but consider that, the moment this treason is crushed, the Government can borrow any amount at five per cent., and probably negotiate its bonds at a considerable premium. By borrowing now for the moment at ten per cent. interest, instead of selling long six per cents. at 85, it will save at least ten per cent., and every way improve its financial position.

* * * * * * * *

Of course, it will be understood that, in proposing such a loan, we aim a blow at the last possible excuse for indolence or inefficiency in the prosecution of the War for Union. With one hundred millions in the Treasury, we shall expect to see the Armies of the Union raised to half a million on paper, which means four hundred thousand under canvas, and the rebels pushed at every point with a firm resolve that the last of them in arms shall be chased across the Mississippi by Christmas and into Texas by the first of February. With ample means and a prompt acceptance of *all* the good regiments that volunteer to strike for the Union, we can whip them next Autumn and Winter or we never can and never ought to. If there be aspirants or jobbers who fancy that their interests will be advanced by a long war, we tell them that the Country cannot and will not abide such a struggle, but insists on its vehement prosecution and speedy close.

The Earthquake in South America.

Each additional arrival from South America swells the dreadful account of the numbers destroyed by the recent earthquake in the Argentine republic. At first we were told seven or eight thousand, then not less than eleven, and now, by an arrival at Boston from Montevideo, with dates to the 17th ult., we learn that the number destroyed at Mendoza, and several small towns in the neighborhood of that city, cannot be less than 20,000. The *Cuirnela Puntano* of March 30 says: "The reason is obscured, the soul saddened, to hear these phrases. Mendoza is to-day a mountain of ruins, under which remain sepulchred 20,000 of her inhabitants. Human intelligence cannot describe the sad picture that Mendoza and her adjacent villages present. Senor Don B. Orellano, the last who has arrived from there, and who merits entire confidence, says that Mendoza, comprehending the capital, San Jose, San Vicente, Intermillo, Panquiqua, Plumerilla and all the other inferior districts, is to-day a mountain of rubbish and corpses—of the latter not less than 18,000 to 20,000." In the space which was destroyed there could not have been less than 30,000 of both sexes. Calculating that in four leagues of the area there have perished four to each square, gives 20,736 perished. Of many families of twenty and thirty not a single member has been saved. The details of the numerous letters from the unhappy persons who escaped are terrible; their sufferings for the first days were cruel; the narrative of so much suffering rends the heart. According to all the letters we have seen, it is believed that three-quarters of the whole population have perished.

—— Col. Anderson, though an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, was not recognised by a single Southern Mason.

A Hit at Mr. Seward.

As the Seward letter, declining Gov. Hicks' proposition to ask the British Minister as Washington to act as arbitrator between North and South, must be fresh in public remembrance—the point of the following will be understood.—It is an extract from an address delivered by Dr. Guthrie, at a meeting recently held in Edinburg, for the purpose of hearing Rev. Dr. Cheever speak on the American crisis:

"I heard yesterday a circumstance that illustrates the state of matters in America. There is an Episcopal clergyman in New York, or one of the largest towns in America, who has four sons. Two of them are in the South, in the ranks of the Southerners. His other two sons—his 3seph and Benjamin—armed to the teeth, are off to fight the Southerners: and perchance these brothers may meet foot to foot and sword to sword in that shocking battle. Think of the state of that father.—Whom is he to pray for? For which side is he to ask the victory? A bullet from a brother's rifle strikes a brother's heart. Which ever side may gain, that father loses. A civil war is of all calamities that can befall a country the most dreadful: and what aggravates the state of matters in America is this—the wretched cause of this war and the terrible spirit of vengeance which men are carrying into it. How does the haughty pride of both parties flare out, glare out, in the answer given by President Lincoln's Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposes to the President of the United States that the matter should be referred to our Ambassador Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian-like proposal. How is it received? Resented, and resented with a fling at monarchy, forsooth! The President's Secretary writes back and asks how any man could propose that the matter should be referred to the arbitrament of a foreign country, and especially the arbitrament of a European Monarchy? Monarchy? What is the Monarchy to which this government proposes to refer? Unquestionably it is not the Monarchy of Russia, not the Monarchy of King Bomba, or King Bomba's son, (laughter;) it is the Monarchy of her own mother, and surely it is a mother's part to step in between her sons, when, knife in hand, they are about to plunge them into each other's breasts. A European Monarchy, forsooth! I am very much mistaken if many in the United States at this moment would not be thankful for the motherly patronage of our good Queen."

A Word to the People of the North by an 1812 Man.

Nashville, Tenn., May, 1861.

It is so remarkable that it is really wonderful how greatly we, in this country, are misjudged and misunderstood at the North. I am persuaded that if we could but be well understood by your people, this unholy war upon us would cease at once. For really it is the most aimless, meaningless and unpromising war known to history. Some of you seem to be stimulated by considerations of our weakness, and the ease with which we can be overcome. And were the subject not so serious a one, it were really amusing to see how little your newspapers know about us. At one time our cattle are starving for want of *hay*—cattle in grass to their knees, never were poor, nor never eat hay. Very few cattle in the South would eat hay at any time. There is no part of the South but where stock of all kinds can be raised far more easily than at any place as far North as Pittsburg.

You are going to *starve us out*. Last year—the only time since the country was settled—we had a great drought. But even last year, the whole crop, if well distributed, would have supplied the country. This year, so far, the crop promises the greatest abundance. All over the country the grain crop is very promising. Provisions of every kind promise great plenty. We have the best subsistence country in the world. All in all, ours is the most independent and the most defensible nation I know of on the earth.

The morals of the war are looked upon here with holy horror. The universal sentiment here in all parts of the country is, that, without cause, without provocation, much or little, the North is preparing and waging against us a most wicked, vandal and unholy warfare. To us it is a savage war, and we are surprised to see your people look upon it in any other light. We feel that we are defending our homes against an invading, mercenary army, led on by insane, merciless cries for pillage and conquest, in open violation of *all* the laws of humanity and civilization. How do you think men under such circumstances would fight? Do you think any part of them can be conquered? If you do you are sadly mistaken. You think we are deficient in army munitions. The whole South is better prepared for war to-day than any portion of the whole country ever was before. You think you have got more men than we. So you have; but we have more *fighting* men than you, two to one. We can put into the field more men than ever marshaled under one flag on the face of the earth.

This is not boasting. It is sober, careful, religious talk. You count our negroes a disadvantage to us. That shows how little you know of us or our negroes. Our negroes know all about the war. We explain everything to them. And it is wonderful almost, even to us here, to see such a change. They are alive to a sense of the common danger. Never were they so ready, so obedient, so faithful, so prompt, so ready to do anything and everything, to co-operate with us, as now. In all likelihood you will some of you see some of their sable faces. I talk freely with them about it almost every day. You are fighting not only against us but against yourselves—that is, against what you *say* you want. You say you "Union:" by which I presume you mean that you want federative alliance with all, or as many of the slave States as practicable. Well how are you succeeding? You *had* some hope of Missouri. But your recent acts there have obliterated its last vestige. Are your bayonets going to make men *vote* alliance with you? Will killing some, make the rest feel favorably disposed toward you? Let me extract from a letter from one of the most intelligent men in Missouri:—

"The doings of yesterday have driven this State out of the Union. It is done in the heart of the people, and it is quite unnecessary now to pass a secession ordinance. We are farther out than any legislature could put us." And just so of Maryland. And this river blockade has done more to put Kentucky South than all other causes. The flash of a little Northern powder on the left bank of the Ohio, would place her hand upon the Gulf speedily. Mr. Abraham Lincoln and Mr. William H. Seward have done more to unite the whole South in an indissoluble Confederation than all other living men. I am told that

"Whom the Gods intend to destroy
They first make mad."

You can annoy us greatly with a war. That is not denied. You can bereave us of much valuable blood and much money. But your own losses of both these articles will be quite double. Mark it, quite double.

I am happy to inform you that our last mails from all parts of the South bring us a continuation of good news.

Our incoming crops are abundant beyond all former product of the country. We are now harvesting wheat in many parts. Provisions of all kinds will be superabundant. And our fire arms are accumulating in the greatest abundance, and of the best kind. And do any of you North folks inquire *how* we get such quantities of arms and ammunition, and *where* we get them from? If you will promise not to let Mr. Lincoln know, I will tell you: *We get some of them from the moon, by an* "underground railroad." The "President" forgot to *blockade* that port.

An 1812 Man.

The Southern Capital.—Previous to the adjournment of the Montgomery Congress, a committee was appointed to arrange for public buildings for the use of the government in Richmond, and the sum of $40,000 was appropriated to meet expenses.

Affairs in St. Louis.

A letter from St. Louis to the New York *Herald* says:

It is idle to think that the troubles in Missouri are over, and it would not be surprising if within two weeks scenes should transpire more startling than any that have yet occurred. Gov. Jackson was yesterday notified by the authorities here that he must cause the Union men of the State to be protected in their persons and property by the authorities of the State, or government would take their protection out of the hands of the State agents. This would precipitate a conflict at once: and that such a course will be resorted to no one can doubt who knows the character and disposition of the government agents here, if Gov. Jackson refuses civil protection. The new United States Marshal here, D. H. Rawlings, seems to be one of the most valuable of officials, having been long chief of police, and a skillful detective. The way he ferrets out and seizes "the contrabands" is a terror to contrabandists. Only Friday last he "smelt" a case of sixty-five navy revolvers, worth $30 each, which were marked for F. P. Blair, jr., and consigned to one of the hottest of secession firms of the city, for which Colonel Blair's men are more than thankful.

There is no use in disguising the fact, that St. Louis is resting now upon the very vortex of a slumbering volcano, politically and socially, which will require but a spark—but one inadvertent act on the part of either party—to set into a state of fearful eruption. To be sure there can be but one issue, but one result to any tumultuous outbreak. The government authorities have all the war machinery, enginery and appliances; have full twelve thousand men under arms at all times, well disciplined and fully equipped; nevertheless, one who has any knowledge of human nature cannot remain long here, moving about in political circles, and witnessing the fever of intense feeling at what they consider "outraged rights" on the part of the friends of secession, without realizing that, whether armed or not, such men will not long brook the restraint thus felt to be forced upon them

The McDonald case, is briefly summed up, McDonald was a young officer of Gen. Frost's brigade, who was captured by the troops under General Lyon at Camp Jackson two weeks ago to-day. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government, and consequently was retained under arrest and removed to Caseyville, twelve miles east of here, and placed in charge of the troops under Col. McArthur. Soon after Judge Treat issued the writ of habeas corpus, directed to Gen. Harney, as commander of the United States forces in this division. The writ was resisted on the ground that Judge Treat had no authority to issue such writ in a case of this kind, where, in time of war, government officers had arrested a man found in arms against them; but the Court considered the answer insufficient, and directed the case to be proceeded with, and, after several delays, came up in its present form for final hearing, but has not yet been decided. Gen. Harney, by his counsel, Mr. Krum, now answers. Mr. Whittlesey appears for McDonald. Should McDonald be remanded to the custody of the United States authorities, it is threatened to release him by force; and it is said, on the other hand, that if he is released by the Court the decree will not be respected by the army officers. So, in either case, difficulty is to be apprehended.

Rumored Capture of Morgantown, Va., by the Secessionists.

We find the following in the Pittsburg *Post* of yesterday. The account, if at all true, is probably exaggerated:

Yesterday intelligence arrived of apprehensions of an attack upon Morgantown. Mr. Pickenpaugh, Colonel of a Virginia Regiment, came in hot haste and applied to the committee on home defense for men and arms to protect Morgantown, the citizens fearing an attack from the secessionists at Grafton. Col. Pickenpaugh, who left Morgantown on horseback at 11 o'clock on Monday morning and reached here by midnight, reports that the utmost enthusiasm was evinced at Uniontown, and the military at once took measures to march to the support of Morgantown and vicinity. Two companies were to leave Uniontown on Monday evening for Morgantown. He stated that the secessionists had cut the telegraph wires between Morgantown and Uniontown, Pa., to prevent communication, and this was the first cause of alarm.

Later.—Mr. Veech and other gentlemen who arrived from Uniontown last evening, brings intelligence of the occupation of Morgantown by the secessionists, though the particulars are meagre. A messenger arrived in Uniontown at six o'clock on Tuesday morning and stated that a body of men were marching on Morgantown, and as he left he heard the firing of cannon.

A second messenger stated that 300 armed secessionists, under Colonel Heck, had entered the town about three o'clock in the morning, and taken possession of it. As they approached, a small cannon, stationed on the bridge, was fired at them, but there being few arms in the town, and the inhabitants not fully aroused, no further resistance was made, and the assailants had an easy victory.

Morgantown is about twenty-five miles from Grafton, where fifteen hundred of the secessionists are stationed, and about the same distance from Uniontown, Pa. The inhabitants of the latter place fear an attack, and as they are almost unarmed, there would be as little difficulty in taking that place as Morgantown.

From Pensacola.

A letter from Pensacola to the Mobile *Advertiser* says:—

The Confederate schooner *Gulf Ranger*, loaded with lumber, attempted to leave the port yesterday for Tampico. Just outside the bar she was boarded by an officer from the *Orient*, and taken alongside the flagship, where she remained until early this morning, and was then permitted to return with her cargo to the city. The lumber was much needed for the works at Fort Pickens, and they offered the captain a round sum for it. He told them his cargo was engaged, and would part with it only on compulsion. They didn't much like his spicy reply, but were disinclined to risk the consequence of coercion or confiscation. The captain of the *Ranger* is entitled to but little credit for discretion: he was advised to bide his time and run the blockade, which he could easily have done with a favorable wind, as his vessel is light. The city is full of officers to day, from the Navy Yard and Warrington. They report the troops in the best of health, and fully able to eat their rations. The sloops-of-war *Sabine* and *St. Louis* and steamer *Brooklyn* have changed anchorage to the eastward, and nearer the shore than before. They were probably tired of their old quarters.

The Tribune on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The *Tribune* thus comments upon the refusal of Gen. Cadwallader to obey the writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of John Merryman:

Like Butler, he (Cadwallader), is a sound lawyer, as well as a good soldier, and an orthodox member of the late Democrat party. His answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, so unnecessarily and unwarrantably issued, proves him to be both a lawyer and a patriot. His rebuke of *the hoary apologist for crime*, by telling him that "those who should co-operate in the present trying and painful position in which our country is placed, should not, by reason of any unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embarrassments," is stinging, and would penetrate a less hardened bosom than that of Roger B. Taney.

This man, Merryman, is, beyond all question, a traitor of the deepest dye. He is caught within one of our military districts, fomenting war against the United States. The military head of the District causes him to be detained, until due examination can be made into his case. In a word, he is arrested under that stern regime usually called "martial law." The Chief Justice of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution, instead of coming forward to sustain those who are endeavoring to uphold it in this trying emergency, takes sides with traitors who are exerting every energy to subvert it, throwing around them the sheltering protection of the ermine.

Debut of Adelina Patti in London.

Our whilom favorite, Adelina Patti—"little Patti," as she was generally called, has made her debut in London, and has achieved a success.—The London *Times* of the 15th, says:

A new Amina does not usually excite very much curiosity among frequenters of the Opera, there have been since the days of Malibran so many Aminas, and nineteen out of twenty of them common place. Even the announcement of a new singer, irrespective of Amina, or Lucia, or Arline, or Maritana, or any other character, Italian or English (not excepting the Traviata herself)—so strong the reaction against preliminary flourish—is now-a-days received with something like indifference. How many Pastas, how many Grisis, how many Jenny Linds ("nightingales," of course), have suddenly come forth and as suddenly vanished, or at best remained, content to occupy a second, third or fourth rate position. The musical public has sunk into a sort of lethargic and cynical incredulity, the result of many sanguine hopes raised, and just as many wofully disappointed. At present, we may venture to suggest the most prudent way to obtain an impartial and indulgent hearing for a new aspirant to lyric honors, is to say nothing in advance. Mr. Gye has adopted this course of action, or inaction, with regard to a very young lady, who made her first appearance last night as the heroine of "La Sonnambula," and who, we we may add at once, created such a sensation as has not been paralleled for years. It was simply advertised, late last week, that on Tuesday, May 14, M'lle Adelina Patti would assume the part of Amina, in Belini's well known opera. Apart from those who had visited the United States, or those in the habit of perusing the musical notices of American journals, no one had ever heard of M'lle Adelina Patti: and thus, although the house was brilliantly attended, (it being a "subscription night,") there were no symptoms whatever of a more than ordinary degree of expectation. As that diverting necromancer, Gospadin Frikell, used to declare, there was "no preparation;" certainly there was no "claque"—no disposition to anticipate favor or extort applause. The *debutante* was at first calmly, then warmly, then enthusiastically—but always fairly and dispassionately—judged; and she who, to Europe at any rate, was yesterday without a name, before to-morrow will be a "town talk."

And now comes the difficult part of our task.—"Is Mademoiselle Adelina Patti"—it will naturally be asked—"a phenomenon?" Decidedly yes. "Is she a perfect artist?" Decidedly no. How can a girl of scarcely eighteen summers have reached perfection in an art so difficult? It is simply impossible. We are almost inclined to say that she is something better than perfect; for perfection at her age could be little else than mechanical, and might probably settle down at last into a cold abstraction, or mere common-place technical correctness. No; Mademoiselle Patti has the faults incidental to youth and inexperience; but these in no single instance wear the semblance of being ineradicable: on the contrary, they are in a great measure the consequence of an ardent ambition to attain at a jump what can only be attained with years of laborious application. The management of the voice, the gradation of tone, the balance of cadence, the rounding off of phrase, are all occasionally more or less defective; but to compensate for these inevitable drawbacks, there is an abiding charm in every vocal accent, an earnestness in every look, and an intelligence in every movement and gesture that undeniably proclaim an artist "native and to the manner born." And let it be understood that these qualities of charm, of earnestness, and of intelligence are not merely the prepossessing attributes of extreme youth, allied to personal comeliness, but the evident offspring of thought, of talent—we may almost add of genius, but assuredly of natural endowments, both moral and physical, far beyond the average.

Mademoiselle Patti's first appearance on the stage seemed to take the audience by surprise. So young an Amina—young enough in appearance to be the daughter of her Elvino (Signor Tiberini)—an Amina, in short, not yet done growing—had never before been witnessed. The recitative, "Care Compagne," however, showed at once that in this particular case youthfulness and depth of feeling might be found both naturally and gracefully united; while long before the termination of the air, "Come per me sereno," with its brilliant *cabaletta*, "Sovra il sen la man mi posa," a conviction was unanimously entertained by the audience that a singer of genuine feeling, rare gifts and decided originality stood before them. A high soprano voice, equal, fresh and telling in every note of the medium, the upper "E flat," and even "F" at ready command; admirable accentuation of the words, considerable flexibility, dashing and effective use of "bravura," expression warm, energetic and varied, while never exaggerated, and last, not least, an intonation scarcely ever at fault—such were the valuable qualities that revealed themselves in turn, during the execution of Amina's well known apostrophe to her companions on the auspicious day that is to unite her to Elvino, and which raised the house to positive enthusiasm. A thing that must have astonished every one was the thorough ease and "aplomb" (an excellent term) with which so young a stranger confronted so formidable an assembly, in the midst of difficulties that at times are apt to unsettle the oldest and most practiced stage singers. Too much self composure, it might be urged, for one of Mlle. Patti's years, were it not that the ingenous confidence of youth, when unchecked by the susceptibility of a nervous temperament, often makes it unapprehensive of danger and careless of results. At any rate, Mlle. Adelina Patti's first essay was a veritable triumph, and her ultimate success thus placed beyond a doubt. When the applause at the end of "Come per me sereno" had subsided, there was a general buzz of satisfaction. The consciousness of a new sensation having been unexpectedly experienced seemed universal among the audience, who in grateful recognition might have addressed the new songstress in the language with which the village chorus apostrophize Amina:—

Vivi felice! e questo
Il comun voto, o Adelina!

The history of Mademoiselle Patti's first appearance is told in the foregoing:—The descent of the curtain was the signal for loud and long continued plaudits. For the third time Mademoiselle Patti was led forward by Signor Tiberini; and then, in obedience to a general summons, she came on alone to receive fresh honors. To conclude—if Mademoiselle Patti will rightly estimate the enthusiasm caused by her first appearance before the most generous (although, perhaps, the most jaded) of operatic publics, and—not regarding herself as faultless—study her art with increased assiduity, a bright future is in store for her. If, on the other hand, —— but we would rather not contemplate the opposite contingency.

The Crops in the South.

(*From the N. O. Delta.*)

From all quarters of the South we receive the most glorious news of the crops. Wheat, corn, cotton and cane never presented so promising an appearance. Hardly anything can prevent the product of all these articles for this season exceeding all previous years. We have, too, an abundance of labor, to gather all our products. Our young men are off to fight our battles; and our negroes are at home to tend and gather the crops. The cotton we shall pick, bale and store. Those who need it must come and buy, paying such prices as we shall demand, and taking all the risks of exportation. We can afford not to sell at any risk. Sugar, too, is a good article to keep, and if our Northwestern friends can do without it, we can get along very comfortably without their corn, meats and flour. Their blockade at Cairo gives a fine chance for our own producers of those articles. Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee can send their products to the Mississippi and ship them southward, and get good prices for them. It is only the Northwest that is shut off from the sale of their surplus products and from the purchase of ours. If she is willing to be blockaded and shut out from her best market, we have no right to object. We hope there will be no interference with the Cairo blockade. If Missouri and Kentucky are satisfied with it, we see no grounds upon which we can disapprove of so noble an example of self-sacrifice.

News by Telegraph.

Washington, May 29.—Secretary Cameron was absent from the Department to-day in consequence of sickness. The President has determined to appoint Hon. William Schenck, of Ohio, brigadier general. Col. Anderson has been assigned to the command of a western military department. Gen. McDowell, commanding the new Virginia military geographical department, has no particular place for his headquarters. They will be movable according to circumstances. The New York Seventy-first regiment returned from Alexandria to Washington to-day, the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment taking their place. The latter and the Michigan regiment and the Fire Zouaves are the only regiments now holding Alexandria. The new road from Washington to that city is guarded by the Third New Jersey and the Fifth Massachusetts regiments. The Federal troops on the Virginia side are still engaged in throwing up entrenchments, and the work is progressing with remarkable rapidity. Gov. Yates and Hon. John A. McClernand will leave to-morrow for their homes in Illinois, having accomplished the object of their visit, which was the arrangement of certain military, commercial and subsistence questions. One result of their mission is the acceptance of the six regiments of three months' volunteers for three years, together with eleven additional regiments for the same period. Carl Shurz will not proceed with his brigade to Fortress Monroe. His leave of absence as Minister to Spain was to-day revoked, and he will at once enter upon the discharge of his diplomatic duties at Madrid. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day telegraphed to the collector at Cincinnati an order to facilitate the supply of goods to the loyal citizens of Western Virginia, entering at the port of Wheeling, that section being exempted from the restrictions of the blockade.

New York, May 29.—The government transport steamer *Empire City* has arrived from Fortress Monroe. She reports that the *Harriet Lane* had captured the schooners *Catharine*, of Newtern, and *Iris*, of Baltimore, both laden with naval stores. The United States frigate *Niagara* arrived at Havana on the 19th, and sailed on the 23d on a cruise. The gunboat, *Huntsville* arrived at Havana on the 22d.

St. Louis, May 29.—Col. McArthur's regiment of Illinois Volunteers left Casville yesterday, under orders to proceed to some point Southward. Col. Blair's regiment of Missouri Volunteers are under marching orders, and are expected to move towards Virginia in a day or two. It is not true that Gen. Harney has authorized the formation of a Union Home Guard in several principal cities of this State.

Philadelphia, May 29.—A Western movement of Philadelphia troops is on foot. The Scott Legion, and three other regiments, under General Patterson, leave to-night or to-morrow morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their destination is surmised to be against Harper's Ferry.

Reported Destruction of the Military Works at Ship Island.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following dispatch:—

"Handsboro', Hamilton Co., Miss., May 22.

"At two o'clock this afternoon the buildings at the light-house and fort on Ship Island were in a light blaze.

"A large vessel was in the pass, with all sails set, which left as soon as the buildings were on fire.

"No vessel is now in sight.—T. W. Adams."

Ship Island is the property of the United States government, having been ceded to it by the State of Mississippi to be used for military purposes. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of Chandeleur Islands, ninety-five miles from the North Pass of the mouth of the Mississippi, and seventy-five miles from New Orleans. The Island is an important strategic point guarding the South Pass to New Orleans by the Lake Ponchartrain route. Several years ago the federal government commenced the erection of a first-class fortification on the island, and the work continued at intervals until the Southern government came into power, when the work was abandoned.

The work at the time of suspension had progressed to the raising of a portion of the casemated tier on the exterior faces. The Southerners, after the federal force was withdrawn, took possession of the island, and the military works thereon, and improved it for defense by means of sand-bag applications, and placed a sufficient garrison therein. There were numerous wooden buildings on the island used for blacksmith shops, stone-cutters' sheds and workmen's shanties. In all probability one of the United States vessels, of the Pensacola fleet, acting under orders from headquarters, proceeded near the island, and with a few hot shot and shells has destroyed these buildings. This seems quite probable, as Pensacola is but one hundred miles distant from the island, and our intelligence from Pensacola, of the 21st instant, in enumerating the United States vessels off Fort Pickens, makes no mention of the steam frigate *Pocahontas*, which was off Pensacola a few days before *N. Y. Herald.*

From the Seat of War.

From the Washington *Star*, of last evening, we make the following extracts:

The recent visit of Col. Butler, the brother and aid of General Butler, to Washington, was probably, as alleged, to get instructions from the government relative to the disposal of fugitive slaves, the property of disunionists in arms against the government, who may fly to the forces of the United States. We are satisfied that the President has come to no determination as to the policy on the subject which the government will ultimately pursue.

We learn that the secession force at Manassas Station has thrown up an earth-work perhaps two hundred feet square, right at the junction, and commanding the track for perhaps a mile. The secession forces there are under command of Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina. Col. Magruder was there in command of a battery. It was believed that Col. Kershaw's South Carolina regiment had moved up the road to Centreville, Fairfax county, to strengthen the position there, in view of the probability that the federal troops would strike that point to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry.

The steamer *Yankee*, now one of Commodore Stringham's blockading squadron, had arrived at the Washington navy yard, convoying three vessels captured below by the Freeborn, Capt. Ward, endeavoring to run the blockade. They were loaded with tobacco, and are said to have valuable cargoes on board.

The Alexandria correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says:—

I learn from a government officer that the Secretary of War made application, some days ago, for a large quantity of the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to be used on the Orange and Alexandria road. The Secretary of War, through his agents, is making arrangements, and will soon have that road in working order for the transportation of men and supplies. The first move will probably be made, as I indicated yesterday, on the Manassas Gap Junction, which is regarded as a highly important position, being about thirty miles from Alexandria, on the Richmond road, and which, when once in the possession of the government, will be the key to all the operations of the rebels. The citizens appear to submit to the new occupation with a sort of sullen can't-help-myself feeling; they stand around in small squads, but appear desirous of avoiding the military. There are upwards of two hundred contractors here, from the North and West, looking after the beef contract, which is to be awarded on Thursday next. The competition will be very great. It will not be awarded, however, to the lowest bidder. The government will see that it is given to parties who are not only competent but responsible.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

C. H. MYERS. A. J. MYERS.

CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Rum, Gin;

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon Claret and White Wines,

Cordials, &c.

WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,

Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,

&c. &c.

Corner South and Exchange Place,

ap 24 tf BALTIMORE.

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT

JAMES HAZLITT & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, WINES,

WHISKIES, &c.

Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay Street,

BALTIMORE.

J. H. & Co. are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies. ap 22 d3m

F. C. MARTIN. E. H. BELT.

MARTIN, BELT & CO.

DISTILLERS.

PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT

WHISKIES,

108 North Howard Street,

BALTIMORE.

Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co. ap 22 3m

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

MANUFACTURER,

No. 116 Pratt Street,

1 door from South Street, Baltimore.

ap 22 1m

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

No. 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

ap 23 eod1m

LEONARD PASSANO,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GERMAN ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

32 Centre Market Space,

ap 22 3m BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

F. W. RODEWALD. S. W. SINDALL.

RODEWALD & SINDALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP, STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB SODA,

AND GROCERS' DRUGS GENERALLY.

ap 22 3m 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE

A CARD. A. C. MATTHEWS.

GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 20 South Charles st.,

Will give his personal attention as Auctioneer, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 22

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.

Now ready and for sale by HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.

SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE. By the author of Adam Bede. 60

AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER. A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble. $1 50

CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 1 25

LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR ANDRE. By Winthrop Sargent. 1 50

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. SEVERAL EDITIONS.

Cheap edition—6 vols., complete in one. 1 25

do do 3 vols., 12mo. 2 00

Large edition, fine paper and large type 3 vols. 3 00

HOPES AND FEARS. By Mrs Young. 50

THE ALCHEMYST. By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances. 1 00

TRUMPS. By Curtis, author of Potiphar Papers. 150

ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND.

HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

ap 20 tf

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 collect, 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 as early a day as possible. Under the pressure of the times this invitation is extremely 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 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. GRAVES Auditor.

my 15 eod