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The South.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

Vol. 1. No. 35. Baltimore, Friday Evening, May 31, 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."

We have been respectfully requested to republish the following verses, which for some time past have been going the rounds of the Southern papers, as an indication of the sympathy felt for our city and State by the people of the South:

MARYLAND.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His touch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark to a wand'ring son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust—
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland!
Come! to thine own heroic throng,
That stalks with Liberty along,
And give a new *Key* to thy song,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain—
"*Sic semper*," 'tis the proud refrain,
That baffles minions back amain,
Maryland!
Arise, in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
But thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek
From hill to hill, from creek to creek—
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum,
Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb—
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum! [come!
She breathes—she burns! she'll come! she'll
Maryland! My Maryland!

Pointe Coupee, April 26, 1861. B.

Is Greeley Consistent or Inconsistent?

The Watkins (Schuyler Co.) *Republican* publishes the following stanzas, which it says appeared in the New York *Tribune* in 1854. It would seem that the feelings of that sheet towards the "Stars and Stripes" have since undergone a remarkable conversion. The Watkins *Republican* says: "After reading the above, we think that all will agree in saying that Horace Greeley ought *at once* to have the oath of fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the National Flag administered to *him*.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes.

All hail the flaunting *Lie!*
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie, the vaunting hymn.
'Tis shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie!—
Half mast the starry flag!
In soft no sunny sky
With *hate's polluted ray!*
Destroy it *ye who can!*
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves.

Foil the boasted Lie!
Till freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth
Among untrammelled men.
Roll up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rusting chains!

The Military Importance of Harper's Ferry.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus speaks of Harper's Ferry:

Harper's Ferry is the key to the rich valley region of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. As a base of military operations, it is of vast importance to the Federal Government, while to the State of Virginia and the whole South, it is a position of vital necessity. The chief, and in fact almost the only means of communication between the Virginia valley and Western Virginia, is by Harper's Ferry and the railroads leading to and from it. Besides, if Virginia holds Harper's Ferry, it will enable her, by raids upon the Cumberland valley in Maryland and Virginia, to supply her troops with cattle and corn; and moreover it will afford the basis of operations against Philadelphia, if they should be attempted. It is not surprising therefore, that Virginia, and indeed all the Confederate States, should make a strong effort to hold this point. It is of vastly more importance to them than Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens and Sewall's Point, and the Gosport Navy-Yard, all together.

We cannot rely upon the reports as to the strength of the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry. But it is daily increasing. An intelligent Union man from Hagerstown, who has been lately at the Ferry, states that the three eminences are well fortified with cannon, and that the height on the Maryland side, which overlooks the others, is well supplied with artillery. He thinks that no force can take the place without immense loss, and that the only way to reduce it would be by a regular siege. The plan adopted for taking the place seems to be in accordance with this view; for it is probable that three strong columns are to be advanced against it at the same time, so as to hold the entire country around it. The advance from Pennsylvania has already commenced, and that force will command the Ferry on the Maryland side.

Tax on Tea and Coffee.

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

It appears to be well understood by the representative men of the Republican party, that a part of the summer's programme for Congress is the levying of a heavy tax by way of tariff on tea and coffee. This will not give offence to any European powers, and if recommended by Mr. Chase, it is said will be acceded to by the Western members who have hitherto strenuously opposed every effort to include these in the less dutiable articles.

Further by the America.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ellenborough asked the government whether the term "lawful blockade," in the proclamation, was to be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation in respect to articles contraband of war.

Earl Granville replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a prize court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one.

The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, if it should be declared such, the penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said that privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Brougham relative to privateers.

Lord Campbell said that the Earl of Granville had laid down the law correctly with respect to a blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another power holding letters of marque was not guilty of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States rebels and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, May 18.—Breadstuffs.—Flour closed firm at 28s 6d@30s 6d. Wheat 11s 6d@14s for white. Corn quiet: mixed 34s 3d@35; white 35s 3d@36s.

Provisions.—Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Lard heavy.

Produce.—Rosin dull at 7.: Carolina rice 24s: Baltimore bark 9s 6d.

Reaction at the North.

The hard drumming which was necessary to get Northern capitalists to take the late loan even at 15 per cent. off, and the increasing boldness of tone exhibited by the conservative journals of the North, are so many evidences that the people are beginning to recover for the war fever, and are examining more calmly and critically the condition of affairs. Articles are now admitted into the Northern journals which a month ago would have ensured the destruction of their offices. As a sample we give some communications which we find in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. A gentleman writing from the interior of the State, says:

"Your *consolatory* letter was received in due time, for which I am much obliged. I began to think I was the only threatened character in the country, but I find there are a *great many more*.—I have been rather severe on the Republican party, and have had to take the *curse* of all of them about here. I have been called traitor, &c., &c., and threatened to be shot by two men. Three weeks ago I did not dare to say much, *but now I can talk, and free speech is tolerated*. Thank God! *the second sober thought is coming again*. If a collision is avoided until the 4th July, there will be a chance to settle. There are a good many *Republicans* that think *war will not be the way to bring the South back, and the cost of the war is talked about*. I am glad to see there is one paper (the *Journal of Commerce*) bold enough to speak its mind, and hope others will follow.

And again another correspondent of the same journal under the head of "What are we fighting for?" has the impertinence to propound the following queries, which by the way coercionists hereabouts would do well to ponder over.

"Are we fighting merely to protect Washington and Cairo?

Are we fighting merely to keep the enemy out of the free States?

Are we fighting merely to retake Fort Sumter?

When shall we retake it?

What shall we do with it?

What shall we do further, after we have retaken it?

Do we simply wish to retaliate?

How will injuring the Southerners benefit us?

Is retaliation Christian?

What else shall we do besides retaliating?

Can we conquer the South in the fevers and heat of this summer?

Are we sure we can do it next winter?

What will be the benefit of a long war to our commerce and our morals?

What shall we gain by conquering the Southerners?

Can we subdue them into loving obedience?

What is any other obedience worth?

Are we fighting to enslave our fellow citizens?

Are we fighting to free their slaves?

How shall we do it?

Will the masters consent?

Shall we free the slaves against the masters consent?

Will the masters then ever yield us any obedience which will not cost more to get and to keep, than it is worth?

Can we make the seceded States willing members of our Union?

Do we want unwilling members?

Are we sure we can keep the seceded States in the Union if they do not come back with a wish to be friends with us?

Will conquering them make them wish to be friends with us?

If they do not wish to be friends with us, why should we keep them in the Union?

Will not the withdrawal of Government protection and patronage, give them a good opportunity to consider what these are worth?

May we not be obliged to let them out the Union any way sooner or later?

If we must let them go, how much blood shall we shed first?

Cannot the next Congress so amend the Constitution as to let them go?

Cannot the States that shall remain, give each other such guaranties as will prevent any further secession without general consent?

If Jeff. Davis is in any danger of being conquered, is he not sharp enough to see it?

Will not this exhibition of our strength make him glad to make peace on reasonable terms?

What are we fighting about that is *worth* fighting for?"

Gen. Houston and the Southern Confederacy.—Gen. Sam Houston addressed the people of Independence, Texas, on the 10th of May, at their request. The following is the closing sentence of the General's speech:—

"I have ever been conservative, a conservative as long as the Union lasted—am a conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy, and giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil and military, and the government which a majority of the people approve and acquiesce in, an honest obedience. I feel that I should do less than my duty did I not press upon others the importance of regarding this the first duty of a good citizen."

A Biography of Butler.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday publishes a biography of General B. F. Butler, from which we learn that the distinguished soldier and statesman was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1818, of Irish parents, and that his mother, a woman of energy and ability, "kept a boarding-house in Lowell." The biographer proceeds:

HIS HERO EMBARKS IN LAW AND POLITICS.

Butler attended the Lowell High School and the Academy at Exeter; graduated at Waterville College; studied law in the office of William Smith, Esq., a lawyer of no great ability and of rather poor reputation, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He plunged immediately into law and politics, paying about as much attention to one as the other, and, for a wonder, neglecting neither. I remember him in 1840 going into the neighboring towns and making Democratic speeches, for he was of a Democratic family, and has always adhered to the faith of his fathers.

HE PLAYS THE DEMAGOGUE.

His speeches were smart, impudent, reckless, slap-dash affairs, showing the same general traits which have characterized him as a lawyer and politician, ever since he began his career. He very soon became a decided character in Lowell and Middlesex county.

AND TRUMPS UP CASES AFTER THE STYLE OF DODSON & FOGG.

He made politics and law play into each other's hands, and while he denounced the agents and overseers of the mills as tyrants and oppressors, his office was open for the establishment of all sorts of law suits on behalf of the male and female operatives.

HE IS PRONOUNCED A CLUMSY WRITER.

I believe Butler also dabbled a little in newspaper writing at this time, but he is a clumsy writer, and probably never could have attained much distinction in this line.

AS A LAWYER IS RATED WITH THE TOMBS SHYSTERS.

Gradually, Butler worked himself out of the disreputable sort of practice at the bar which he had fallen into, and a better class of cases came to his share. His ability and success commanded wealthier and more respectable clients than at first, though he has never refused, as far as I know, to practice in the Police and Justices' Court, and to defend the most desperate and disreputable culprits. At the criminal terms of the Middlesex Court, he has always, at least until very recently, done a greater amount of business than anybody else, and his reputation at present is that of the most successful criminal lawer in the State.

THOUGH A PROFESSED DEMOCRAT HE ACCEPTS THE SUPPORT OF THE FREE SOILERS.

It was only by the aid of the Free Soilers that he at last got into the Legislature. The "Coalition" had carried the city in 1852, but Butler was not on its ticket that year. The next year he was nominated by the Democrats and Free Soilers. The first day's election resulted in the choice of a part of the ticket, but Butler and three others fell behind, and were defeated. On the second trial Butler was chosen, receiving just nine votes more than the required number. But the State was lost; Clifford was chosen Governor, and the Senate and House had small Whig majorities. Butler was the leader of the Coalitionits in the House.

HE ASSISTS THE NOTORIOUS ABOLITIONIST WILSON.

When, in 1852, the Congressional contest came between Henry Wilson and Tappan Wentworth, Butler, though he did not formally withdraw from the field, gave important aid to Wilson, who was, however, defeated by a small majority, and reserved for the Senate three years latter.

MAKES MONEY OUT OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

The political fights in Lowell in 1852 and 1853 were the ugliest ever known in the State, and a crop of libel suits grew out of them, in which Butler figured as plaintiff, and I believe he got a verdict against Mr. Warland, then editor of *The Lowell Courier*, who had made a violent attack upon him and his family.

IS NOTED FOR DOGGED OBSTINACY.

I doubt whether any controversy can be raised which Buttler cannot, by hook or by crook, get into the Supreme Court for hearing and argument. If he cannot beat Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston any other way, he will institute a suit in the Virginia Court of Appeals, and bring it to trial before he comes home again. There is a case now pending, entitled Levi Baker *vs.* Henry A. Wise, in which the State of Masachusetts is interested: and, as Butler probably has a little leisure time, I recommend that it be placed in his hands. If he occupies Richmond, perhaps he can get a favorable judgment from the Virginia Court, with exemplary damages.

FINDING FREE-SOILISM DID NOT PAY HE JOINS THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

In 1859 Mr. Butler was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic party. The old Whigs, however, who would probably have supported Beach, refused to vote for Butler, of whom they had and still have an abiding hatred and contempt, because he was a Coalitionist, an Anti-Corporationist, a friend of Free Soilers.

HE GOES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND OPPOSES THE SOUTHERNERS.

In 1860 came the split in the Democratic party, and Gen. Butler played a very prominent part in the Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. With his usual pluck and audacity, he told the slaveholders some very plain truths, and on the question of the platform fought them with ability and skill.

BUT CONCLUDES TO CHANGE FRONT.

To the suprise of all except those who know how easily Gen. Butler is influenced by his friends, he finally went with the Breckinridge party, and last fall became its candidate for Governor, Mr. Beech resuming his old position as the regular candidate. Butler at once fell very low in the scale of popularity. In the Fall of 1858 he was elected to the Senate by the votes of Republicans and Democrats, against the regular Republican candidate: in the year 1860 he could hardly get an audience in the hall where for years he had swayed the "fierce democracy" of the spindle city. I attribute his political eccentricity at this period to the baneful influence exercised over him by Caleb Cushing and Fisher A. Hildreth, his brother-in-law.

HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS SIT LIGHTLY UPON HIM.

He cares nothing for slavery or for anti-slavery, and is as ready to tolerate the one as the other, to serve the interests of his party. *He has ever boldly matched the election of Charles Sumner* to the Senate by the Democrats of 1851.

HIS BIOGRAPHER DESCRIBES HIS MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS.

I believe he entered the ranks in 1840 as a member of the Lowell City Guards, one of the companies which bore the brunt of the conflict at Baltimore on the 19th of April last. He has a taste and talent for military life; either for itself or for the distinction which it affords. He cannot be called a graceful soldier, for he has an awkward hitch in his gait and apparently no ear for music, but he has a bold and martial air, a fearless, defiant, self-reliant bearing which more than make up for all trifling deficiencies of this sort.

IS TOO FOND OF CREATING A SENSATION.

His chief fault is likely to be a disposition to make a sensation. He has many a time hazarded, if not lost, a case in Court, for the sake of creating a laugh at the expense of the opposite counsel or of a refractory and hostile witness. On such occasions, he tosses his head wildly about, and looks around for the applause of the bar and the outsiders, forgetful apparently, that the jibe and jest which make the unskillful public laugh ofttimes make the judicious juror grieve. In fact, Gen. Butler, if he lacks anything, lacks judgment. He is not the man to sit coolly down and calculate his chances and the results of his actions. As in politics and law, he never establishes principles, but always relies upon expedients, in war he will be apt to fail in comprehensiveness of plan.

Such is the sketch of Gen. Butler, furnished by one of his own friends.

—One of the biggest of the Columbiads at Fortress Monroe is bearing directly upon the house of Ex-President Tyler.

News by Telegraph.

Washington, May 30.—The Secretary of State to-night is again dispensing his hospitalities to various military officers, including some from the Second and Twenty-fifth New York, Fifth Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments, together with sundry officers of the District militia and marine corps. Among other guests at the entertainment were the foreign ministers and the cabinet officers.

No proposals for the loan of nearly $14,000,000 under the act of June last were opened. There were offers for treasury notes, but as those for bonds were restricted to par and only six per cent. was allowed, it is not known that there was any bidding. The thirty days notice required by law before the power to issue treasury notes could accrue, expired to-day, and the department will therefore avail itself of that means of meeting the wants of the treasury.

Eleven steamers, gathered at the Washington navy yard, are fitting out with ammunition, stores, &c., for some destination not publicly disclosed. The Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Colonel Robert Anderson has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio river. Headquarters for the present, Louisville.

It is understood that the Garibaldi Guard and New York Ninth Regiment will very soon be ordered to an important advance movement into Virginia. To-night two of the District volunteer companies were ordered to arms, with preparations for a long march. The troops near Alexandria commenced, last night, throwing up entrenchments about a mile west of that city, to command the approaches from the Virginia side. Between two and three hundred barrels of flour were seized at Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, this morning.

Montgomery, May 29.—All the Congressmen have left the city, with one or two exceptions. It is supposed that the removal of the departments will be commenced next week. President Davis has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 13th of June, to be a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation recognizes the national dependence on the Almighty, and refers to the manifest evidences of Divine favor which have thus far attended the efforts of the people of the Confederacy to maintain, establish and perpetuate public liberty, individual independence, and which demand our devout and heartfelt gratitude.

New York, May 30.—The Second Maine Regiment left here this evening by the cars for Washington. The schr. *Urbana* has arrived from Indianola, Texas, via Havana, with two companies of the Second Infantry, under Captain Jordan Greene.

Cincinnati, May 30.—Col. Crittenden's Indiana regiment has arrived and marched to Camp Dennison. They are probably destined for Grafton. Another Indiana regiment passed Dayton this afternoon.

Wheeling, May 30.—The Ohio and Virginia federal troops have occupied Grafton. The secession troops retreated without firing a shot.

The Seizure of Telegrams.

A correspondent of the New Haven *Register* very properly denounces the late seizure of telegraphic despatches by the Government, and furnishes a historical parallel which will be read with interest. The following is the communication:—

Messrs. Editors:—You are right in stigmatizing the late high-handed order from the Attorney General at Washington to the different Marshalls, to enter all the telegraph offices within their reach, and to seize the private papers left there, as the most tyrannical act that has disgraced any civilized government pretending to have fixed laws, in modern times. The only instance like it, that we have any account of, within a century, was in the arbitrary and despotic rule of Lord John Halifax as one of the Ministers of the Crown, in 1764 5. But even there, the warrant for the search and seizure was much more specific and particular than that of the late order for the *coup de'etat* on the private papers of the telegraph offices. Notwithstanding that, the minions of the minister who gave the order were sued by the persons whose premises were invaded, and even a British jury in every instance gave the most exemplay damages. The late Chief Justice Reeve, of Connecticut, in speaking on this subject as long ago as 1814, in a case decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and reported in the first volume of the Connecticut Reports, stigmatized these general warrants as the relics of an odious tyranny. He said:—

"In all the history of legal proceedings there is no such warrant to be found as to arrest all suspected persons—for in those general warrants issued by Lord Halifax, as Secretary of State, in search of libels, the persons to be arrested were pointed out in every warrant, *but it was to ransack a man's house, and to bring all his books and papers, &c., before Lord Halifax*. A number of suits were brought against those employed by Lord Halifax, for having executed those warrants; and in every instance, the plaintiff prevailed, and recovered exemplary damages, by verdicts of the Jury, which verdicts were approved by the Court—for in all the applications for new trials, they refused."

Can it be that there is less security for one's person, his property, and his private papers, in 1861, than there was in 1814, when the highest judicial authority of Connecticut pronounced this as the law of the land? Less, indeed, than there was in 1764, in the mother country whose law of treason was repudiated? Less, indeed, than there is now in the old countries of Europe, with all their hateful governments? Louis Napoleon, with his half million of soldiers to back him, would not dare to issue an order for the secret seizure of all the private correspondence of all the telegraph offices of France. Such an edict would re-establish the barricades upon the Boulevards of Paris in less than a week, and the cry "to arms, to arms," would be heard from Strasbourg to Marseilles.

Attitude of the Federal Government towards Missouri.

The Missouri *Republican* publishes the following letter from Charles Gibson, who is said to occupy a prominent position in Administration circles in Washington, from which it will appear that the Government is particularly anxious to secure at this time the neutrality of Missouri. Of course, as soon as convenient, these pledges, like every one heretofore made by the Administration, will be violated. The letter is addressed to Mr. Gantt, of St. Louis, and is as follows:

Washington City, May 13.

Sir:—I arrived in Washington last Saturday, and since my arrival have ascertained with certainty the intentions and feelings of the Administration towards Missouri.

The President has no need to pass any troops through Missouri as over a bridge, for the purpose of operating in any other place, and anticipates none. The military force now in St. Louis is deemed quite sufficient to protect the Government there; indeed, if matters remain quiet in the State, one of the regiments will in all probability soon be ordered to service in another place.

The President understands and fully appreciates the social and political condition of Missouri. Her condition is such that it is best to let her rest in peace. He will make no aggressions on the rights or property of her people, but will of course permit none to be made on the General Government or its property. *He will even have a tender regard for the sensibilities of her citizens. She will not be required by him to take sides in the present conflict.*

It is for the people of Missouri themselves to determine whether, amidst the tumult that now prevails in all parts of the country, they will remain tranquil, enjoying all the blessings and reaping all the inestimable advantages of peace, or whether, by assailing the Government under which they have always lived and prospered, at a time when it only seeks to protect its own rights and property, and is even ready if necessary to aid in protecting the rights and *all* the property held by the people of Missouri under the Constitution and Laws, they will call down upon themselves such swift and utter destruction as is appalling to think of. * * * * *

(Signed) Charles Gibson.

Absurdities of the Tribune.

The following is a sample of the stories which the *Tribune* circulates for the benefit of its Northern readers:

An adventurous explorer into Virginia came suddenly upon a rebel picket, *whom, by a judicious expenditure of tobacco*, he drew into conversation. He said that he was ragged and half starved, as also were many of his fellows, who, like himself, had been forced into the service. Among them were many Unionists. There was a force of 3,400 at Manassas Junction, 1,000 of whom were Carolinians. *They were greatly frightened at the advance of the United States troops*. At first, many fled, but they were rallied, and were entrenching themselves. They were not in good condition. They had an insufficient supply of arms, clothing, and food, *and are still scared*. A Baltimorean affirms that 4,000 Germans and Irish from his city were attracted into Virginia by the promise of farms. *They were then forced into the army*.

The individual who palmed this nonsense upon the *Tribune* has improved upon Munchausen and quite distanced Gulliver. He should at once be put to work upon an amended edition of Jack the Giant Killer.

Why they Enlist.

The *Tribune* places the claims of a regiment which has been refused by the Governor to be called into service upon the ground that they "are poor, needy and destitute," and "don't know what to do," unless they can be employed in fighting.

Seizure of United States Vessels in this Port.—All vessels belonging to the United States which arrived in this port after the 6th instant, were formally seized yesterday by the Confederate States Marshal in conformity with the act of Congress in relation to privateering, which gave thirty days for all vessels in Southern ports to leave, but made no provision for vessels arriving after its passage.—*N. O. Picayune, 27th.*

—One of the Pennsylvania recruits managed to desert by a very ingenious device. He brought a fine ham into camp which he quaintly said he had found; this his fellow soldiers thought was good luck. He suggested that a mess of dandelion greens would go well with the ham, which his comrades agreed to, and he was despatched to gather them. That was a week ago and he has not yet returned. He is supposed to be still hunting for dandelions somewhere in the neighborhood of his home.

—A distinguished gentleman in Louisville, writing to a friend in Frankfort, Ky., says: "I saw Gov. Morehead to-day, just returned from the South. He is the most ultra Southern Rights' man I have seen." Gov. M. has heretofore been an ardent Union advocate.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th inst., says: Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who is passing a few days here, on his way to the West and Northwest, is a guest of her British Majesty's Consul, William Mure, Esq.

—The Coroner of St. Louis states as the result of his experience at the late inquests, that a wound from a Minnie rifle ball, in the fleshy part of the person, is sure in almost every instance to result fatally.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. And persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1861. my 16 1aw3w* JOHN F. CLARK, Executor.

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 called on to call at this office to pay 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 as possible. Under the pressure of the times the Auditor is expressly instructed by the Mayor and City Council to enforce the collection of the arrearages, as a saving of costs will otherwise result, have necessarily accrued.
Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.
my 15 e3t JOHN J. GRAVES Auditor.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, May 11th, 1861.—Tax Payers who wish to avail themselves of the discount allowed on all payments on or *before the* FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, are invited to call at the office in the interval of their business, as by this means much time will be spared to the tax payer, who may be detained, if he should delay his payment until the last two or three days of the term, being overcrowded, at which period, a portion of the time of the collector is occupied in giving receipts, and in many instances the tax payer is thereby prevented from obtaining their bills.
The office is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.—The discounts are allowed in city taxes are 6 per cent. on personal and 4 per cent on real estate, if paid as above.
my 13 JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

PROCLAMATION.
State of Maryland, Executive Chamber, Frederick City, May 2, 1861.
WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 15th day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty one;
And whereas, by section 26, of article 15, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill a vacancy now existing;
Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do by this my proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States.
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty one.
THOS. H. HICKS.
By the Governor.
GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, Secretary of State.
my 4 tf

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