The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say. Political Economy. Chapter on Taxation.*

"That *in all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

A MATTER OF NECESSITY.

It did not require a prophet's ken to foresee that the result of the popular clamor at the North in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war, would be just such a precipitate advance into Virginia as the Government has made, without the means either of repairing the consequences of a reverse, or of following up a victory if it should be fortunate enough to win one. For weeks, the cry has gone up from all parts of the North—let us have a forward movement in some direction—something to show to the South and to the world that we are in earnest, and that we mean to crush this rebellion, as we have the power to do, speedily and effectually. Prudence counselled delay, at least until adequate preparation had been made for the transportation and subsistence of the Federal army on its march to Richmond. Military experience suggested the wisdom, in such matters, of "making haste slowly." But the counsels of prudence and the suggestions of experience fell alike upon deaf ears. The people would not hearken to any talk of delay; in truth, the people were in no condition to abide delay. In obedience, therefore, to that "Power behind the "Throne, which is mightier than the Throne "itself," the Administration has crossed the Potomac, and placed itself in a position from which it cannot retreat without confessing itself beaten, from which it cannot advance without incurring almost certain defeat, and where it cannot remain without disappointing every expectation which this exhibition of "renewed activity" has naturally awakened. The people clamor for a "short and sharp" war, and the Government is in no condition to wage war at all.

"We cannot afford a long war"—exclaims the New York *Times*. "We must crush the rebellion "in the very first campaign. "The people will "not and cannot abide a prolonged struggle"—cries the *Tribune*. How say you then—"Mr. "President and Messieurs Secretaries?" A Million "and a Half of readers to whom the *Tribune* "comes as a minister of grace, respectfully desire "to know whether you are to make this a long "war or a short one—whether you are to give the "South six months credit, or ... them pay, as "usual, at late convenience." And the correspondent of the *Tribune* who propounds the question, answers it as well. Replying, then, to the query, I say the war will *be short and sharp*. I speak this decidedly because everything impels to such a policy. The people clamor for early "motion, and offer themselves for the active field. "The capitalist calls for the prompt execution "which shall restore the disturbed equilibrium of "his values, and leave confidence and order to "resume their propitious reign. Trade, languish-"ing in weakness which threatens utter bank-"ruptcy, begs for an exercise of power which will "give breath to its lungs and oxygen to its blood. "Manufacturing, torpid and almost lethargic, "implores the return to a condition which will "stimulate demand, and move with the lubrica-"tion of consumption and sale its interrupted pro-"duction."

It is the most economical plan—continues this self-constituted Mentor of the Administration, who wields a power too great to permit his counsels to be slighted. "The more money you spend hon-"estly and judiciously in the next six months, "the more you can get, and the less the margin "for usury. Let the President and your col-"leagues put into the field 300,000 men, in heavy "columns, pointing toward the Equator—do not "let them rust in barracks or rot in hospitals—"set them into the field—cautious prudence is "well—prudent audacity is sometimes better—a "campaign of positions will do it you look only "to the saving of life—a war of attack and cap-"ture is far better if you have an eye to the grand "summing up of property and persons. Every "day's soldiering in the idleness of tents costs "your strong box just as much as Wagram or "Waterloo, in current expenditures."

Do this, and all things shall be put under your feet—is the bribe held out by this Tempter. "Agree to finish this war in six months (and you "*can*) so far as active field operations are neces-"sary, and you will restore tranquillity to the "country, and you shall have in ten days the "keys of all the bank vaults in the North brought "to you in a charger. The cattle of a thousand "hills and the corn of illimitable acres shall be "yours for subsistence. And with these you shall "have men. Your full ranks shall crowd the val-"ley of the Savannah and camp on the high "grounds of the Santee. From the turbulent "commotion of Mobile and New Orleans shall "come the supplication for amnesty with return-"ing allegiance. The Union fealty of thousands "will spring forth with the protection of your "muskets. What Maryland is to-day, Louisiana "will be in January, with the sword and mercy "of the Constitution under the subduing colors of "Victory."

We have been thus particular in quoting the precise language of *The Tribune*, inorder that our readers may know that the frequent representations which have appeared in these columns, taken from the *Day Book* and *News*, of the distress and misery everywhere prevailing at the North, and the consequent anxiety for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, which has arisen from conscious inability to sustain a protracted contest, are not confined to the journals in question, or to others like them, which are opposed to the Administration. The testimony of the chosen friends and oracles of the Administration, the chief advocates and instigators of the violent measures it has adopted, is equally explicit to the effect, that with the North, the speedy termination of the present war has become a matter of absolute necessity. The only difference is, that while the former recognize the impossibility of accomplishing that object in the method proposed, and the futility of any attempt to avert by such means, the penalty of bankruptcy and ruin which is the necessary consequence of the folly of the North, the latter cling to the delusion that such a catastrophe may yet be arrested by the immediate and effectual subjugation of the South.

This then is why the people of the North have clamored for an advance on Richmond; and this is why General Scott—contrary, we must hope, to the dictates of his better judgment, and contrary to every consideration of military prudence—has invaded Virginia. The estimate which we gave on Saturday, of the whole number of troops in and around Alexandria and Washington, constituting the "grand army of the United States," was 35,000. We have since seen an estimate in a Philadelphia paper which gives 33,000 as the limit. The Confederate army under General Lee must certainly equal, if it does not greatly exceed that number. Both armies are composed mainly of raw troops, but it must be remembered that while raw troops, upon their own soil, and in defence of their firesides and homes, have often, under skillful leaders, exhibited the steadiness and courage of veterans—the latter only are capable of successfully conducting offensive operations in an enemy's country. The advance of the Federal army will be made through such a country, one peculiarly adapted for the purposes of a guerilla warfare, and where every wayside thicket, every fencecorner and old field-stump will give shelter to a foe—and woe to the unlucky Zouave, whose predatory instincts may lead him astray, in quest of contraband chickens, or the tired soldier who, foot-sore and weary, may lag behind upon the march—there will be no answer to his name that night at roll-call—his friends will next see it among the "missing." And, after leaving the thickly wooded country which skirts the Potomac, and extends inland as far as Fairfax Court House, new difficulties will attend the advance of the Federal troops. Their march will then lie through an open and comparatively level country, where cavalry and artillery can operate to greater advantage, and in the presence of an enemy who is abundantly supplied with both. The Federal army is simply a mass of infantry—a mere mob of men with muskets. But suppose, in spite of all these disadvantages—in spite of the superiority of the Confederate army in numbers, in position, in the proper distribution of their forces, and the greater enthusiasm of their troops, the latter should still be beaten—to the Federal army, without cavalry, and without any means of transportation except the railroad, which in such case could not be depended upon, as the Confederates would not fail to destroy both track and bridges in their retreat—a victory would be comparatively worthless, while defeat would entail almost certain destruction. And it is against such odds, and with such absence of preparation for guarding against the consequences of a defeat, and for following up the advantages of a victory, that the invasion of Virginia has been undertaken. Without the explanation which is furnished by the tone and language of the Northern press, during the past few weeks, such a movement would be incomprehensible. The administration has heretofore made use of the *plea* of Necessity, to justify many outrages upon private rights, and the violation of many public obligations. It is now apparent that there is a *law* of Necessity as well, and that the administration is not exempt from its operation. It may be questioned whether it is not now impelling it—onward to its doom.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

If the first bulletin was also the last—if there were no "further particulars" or "additional de-"tails" to come afterwards, in awkward contradiction of the original statement—if there were no nearer approach to the facts to dissipate the enchantment which distance from the truth invariably lends to telegraphic accounts of battles fought and victories won—the history of the present war would record only a series of uninterrupted successes on the part of the Administration, accomplished uniformly in the face of the greatest odds and with a loss of life on the part of the Government forces, so insignificant in itself, and so disproportionate to that of the enemy as to appear little short of miraculous. Three notable illustrations of this sort have been given within three days. On Friday afternoon, the steamer *Keystone State* arrived at Washington from Fortress Monroe, and reported that as she passed Aquia creek, the steamers *Freeborn* and *Anacostia* were "suc-"cessfully engaging the batteries on shore." In consequence of this gratifying intelligence, Commander Dahlgren telegraphs in great haste to know whether he "shall not send the *Pocahontas* "with her 10-inch gun to the *assistance* of Captain "Ward." He is instructed to send *two* steamers, and the *Pawnee* and *Resolute* are forthwith despatched to the scene of action, and the New York 71st Regiment ordered to hold itself in readiness to follow in the *Baltimore*. Saturday passes, and although the distance from Washington to Aquia creek is but fifty-five miles, and Government has *eleven* steamers lying at the wharf, ready to be sent wherever they might be needed, we are asked to believe that not until Sunday night is Government in possession of any "further particulars" of the engagement. To-day we have the "official report" of Captain Ward, from which we learn that on Friday, he cannonaded the rebels until he stopped cannonading them—that on Saturday, with the "assist-"ance" of the *Pawnee* and the *Resolute*, he reopened fire—that the result of this second bombardment was the destruction of the wooden sheds (car houses, &c.,) on the wharf—that the shots from the batteries "dropped like hail" on board and around the steamers—but that, as usual, "nobody was hurt," unless we adopt the Captain's opinion that ten or twelve of the rebels were hit—ought to have been, the Captain doubtless thought, and therefore, were—and as the final conclusion of the whole matter, that the batteries were not silenced, which, however, is no great matter, as they "only command the railway terminus." As it is difficult to imagine for what else the batteries were intended, *except* to "command the "railway terminus," most of our readers will receive this ingenuous confession of the Captain, with the further acknowledgment that they "cannot be reduced by ships," as tolerably satisfactory evidence that they answer pretty well the purpose of their construction, and that the "Government "victory" at Aquia Creek was not much to boast of after all.

On the same evening (Friday) at Arlington Mills, near Alexandria, two Zouaves were shot—one instantly killed. "The woods in the vicinity" we are told, "were found to be filled, with "guerillas," who incontinently fled, when the Zouaves, eager to avenge the death of their comrade, "with their rifles, bowie-knives and revolvers "entered the woods, and fired volleys in every "direction from whence the shooting came." "Further particulars" disclose the fact, that the attacking party consisted of exactly *nine* persons, that the guard of twenty-five Michiganders on duty at the mill, fearful of being overpowered sent for reinforcements, that forty Zouaves were accordingly detailed for their relief, and that two of these being hit, the rest took refuge in the mill, while the *nine* assailants, finding no more of the enemy visible, retired at their leisure into the woods for the night, and took themselves off in the morning in a hand-car!

On the same night, we learn that one Lieutenant Tompkins with a detachment of United States dragoons charged three times through the little village of Fairfax Court House, losing four men in so doing, killing twenty-seven of the Confederates, and taking seventeen prisoners, of whom all but five unluckily escaped. Apart from the obvious singularity of the fact that in the confusion and darkness of a night attack, the dragoons in their saddles were able to count twenty-seven dead bodies of the enemy, the latter firing, we are informed, from the windows of houses, and the former returning the fire only "as opportunity pre-"sented"—the "further particulars" furnished by a "loyal" (and therefore trustworthy) citizen of Washington, who happened to be present on the occasion, demolish the whole fabric of exaggeration and invention. According to Mr. Williams' account only *one* of the Confederates was killed, while Lieutenant Tompkins confesses to a loss of *four*. We have received to-day information which we believe to be literally correct, that the number of dragoons killed, wounded, and left upon the ground, was *sixteen*—besides *four* taken prisoners. The whole command of Lieutenant Tompkins numbered only seventy-four.

To sift all the idle, foolish stories which a telegraph, entirely under Government control, may put into circulation would be an endless labor, without any adequate result to compensate for the trouble. The instances before us serve sufficiently to illustrate the necessity of receiving with great caution any information that may be received through Government channels in relation to affairs on the other side of the Potomac. Having stickled at nothing else, it is not surprising that an unscrupulous Administration should resort to falsehood, for the purpose of sustaining its failing cause.

PHILADELPHIA.

Our readers have not forgotten the particulars of the abduction of three citizens of Baltimore county, Messrs. Alfred Matthews, Harrison Scott, and George Worthington, and their subsequent incarceration in York gaol, by order of one General Keim, of Pennsylvania, who assumes to dispose of the persons and property of the people of Maryland, outside of the peculiar jurisdiction of Gen'l. Cadwallader. As was stated at the time, George H. Williams, Esq., of this city went to York, to appear as counsel for these victims of military violence. He found his clients confined as felons in the common gaol, and such a state of feeling existing in York as to expose to mob-violence a respectable citizen who ventured to remonstrate with the sheriff as to the brutality of such treatment. From York, Mr. Williams went to Philadelphia for the purpose of sueing out a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Stopping at the La-Pierre House, his presence in the city and the object of his visit soon became known—the lawyer to whom he had been accredited and whom he asked to unite with him in an application for the writ, refused to sign his name to the petition—and Mr. Ward the proprietor of the hotel came to Mr. Williams, and begged him to leave the house, assuring him that his life was not safe in the city. That the apprehension was not groundless, and that the warning was well meant, is best evidenced by the following editorial article from the Philadelphia *Transcript* of yesterday—all the Sunday papers containing similar paragraphs:

Retributive Justice—a Chance for Small's Regiment.

Yesterday afternoon, George H. Williams, a traitor lawyer of Baltimore, and one of the instigators, abettors and aiders in the infamous riot in which Colonel Small's Pennsylvania troops were attacked and murdered like dogs, on the 19th of April last—made his appearance before Judge Cadwalader, asking a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Alfred Matthews, Harrison Scott and George Worthington, three scoundrels arrested in Harford county, Maryland, for burning bridges and destroying the telegraph wires on the Northern Central Railroad.

These rebel ingrates have been in the custody of the military authorities at York for some days, and Williams' primary object in this application is, no doubt, to get up a conflict between the civil and military authorities here, and thus, in an indirect manner, aid the Secession scoundrels of the South in their unholy war against the Government and the Union of these States.

As the writ is made returnable on Tuesday next, we would suggest to Colonel Small's Baltimore victims the propriety of an early attendance on that occasion. *A gallows in front of Independence Hall with Williams and his traitor confederates dangling to it, would be an emblem of retributive justice that all true men would applaud.*

Colonel Small, bring out your men. Men of Philadelphia, hang the traitor.

Among the vessels captured by Southern privateers last week was the ship *American Union*, A. Lincoln, captain, of Bath, Maine. At least, a telegram to that effect appears in the Northern papers, addressed by the captain to the owners.

It is stated that the Hon Robert M. McLane will decline the nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, which was tendered to him by the States Rights Convention on Friday evening.

Captain Arnold Elzey, late of the U. S. Army, has received at Montgomery an appointment as Major of Artillery in the Army of the Confederated States. He has gone to Atlanta, Georgia, to join his regiment, and to proceed thence to Richmond, Va. Major Elzey is a Marylander, and was distinguished in Florida and in Mexico, and has many warm friends in this city who will be glad to hear of his promotion.

Blockade of Mobile.

The blockade of the port of Mobile by the United States Government was instituted on the 28th inst. British vessels in port were notified by Com. Porter that they could clear, and that steam tugs towing them out would not be molested.

Movement of Troops.

The command of Col. Yobé, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, who have been stationed at the State Lunatic Asylum—very proper quarters—for a week past, received orders on Saturday to march at once for Chambersburg, Pa., to join the force there concentrating for an advance toward Harper's Ferry. They passed through the northwestern portion of the city yesterday afternoon, to the Bolton station of the Northern Central Railway, where, at four o'clock, they took the cars for Harrisburg.

General Butler Again.

General Butler having got hold of some types and a printing press, has issued another proclamation. It is against "stealing"—a prevalent vice, it would seem, in the Federal army: "receivers of stolen goods" are also threatened with punishment, and the proclamation is ordered to be read *three* times, with distinctness, to each battalion, at evening parade.

The Mails.

Postmaster-General Blair has forwarded despatches to the post-masters interested, stating that the seizure of the mail at Harper's Ferry will not prevent the department from still supplying mail matter to Western Maryland, beyond Hancock, and all points in North-western Virginia, west of the Point of Rocks, unless the Baltimore and Ohio Road be further obstructed by the Confederate troops, at some near point, above Harper's Ferry.

Antecedents of Salmon P. Chase.

At the celebrated Abolition Convention which met in Buffalo in 1843, Mr. Chase was chairman of the committee which reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood, by this nation and the world, that as Abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hopes for it in our conformity to the laws of God, and our support of the rights of man, we owe to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations, and offices, whether as friends, citizens, or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to REGARD and TREAT the third clause of the instrument, whenever applied *in the case of a fugitive slave*, as UTTERLY NULL and VOID, and consequently as forming NO PART of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon or sworn to support it.

The author of the above is now the Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. Chase then called upon God to witness that he would disobey and despise one article of the Constitution whenever called upon to support it.

Magruder's Artillery Battery.

A gentleman from Alexandria, who left there on Saturday last, states that the latest excitement in that place was the fact that the U. S. Artillery corps formerly commanded by Col. Jno. B. Magruder, was sent out on Wednesday last, to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, since which time it has not been heard of. It is believed that the entire command have gone over to the Southern army, and transferred the battery to General Lee, at Manassas Junction.

Bridge Burnt.

From passengers by the Western trains we learn that last night the railroad bridge over Opequon Creek, about 3½ miles east of Martinsburg, was burned by order of Gen. Johnson.

The Maryland Regiment.

Gen. Cooper has arrived at the Relay House, and is quartered at the hotel there, engaged in preparing his Regiment for service. It numbers 1,100, and they have elected Capt. J. C. McConnell as their Colonel.

Thieving Soldiers.

Much complaint has been made of the conduct of the soldiers of Col. Yoe's command, at Catonsville, as they have been plundering all about the neighborhood. From the premises of Nicholas Guter, on Friday night, they stole two barrels of flour, several bags of corn-meal, and all the eatables they could find, the noise they made arousing the family just in time to see them leave with their plunder. They also robbed the hen roost, carrying off some three dozen chickens.

Seizure of Arms at Towsontown.

On Saturday morning three hundred men from the Relay House camp, Northern Central Railway, under command of Major Hays, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to Towsontown and seized twenty-five muskets belonging to the Baltimore county Home Guards. When this force appeared there was much alarm among the citizens of Towsontown, as it was supposed their object was to make arrests.

Great Secession Meeting in Nashville.

On Wednesday last a great Secession demonstration took place in Nashville, in which the whole town seems to have participated. There was a grand procession and speeches by Judge Oldham, of Texas, Ex-Gov. N. S. Brown and others, who have heretofore been Union men. There seems to be no doubt that the State will go largely for secession at the election next Tuesday.

How the Negroes were Obtained.

General Butler in his letter to General Scott states that the negroes voluntarily came into Fortress Monroe. A letter to the Richmond *Despatch* from Portsmouth, tells another story. The writer says:

On Sunday afternoon, I learn, they (the troops at Newport News) visited the house of a farmer in the neighborhood, and demanded of him all the negroes he had, saying that they were wanted to work, and that when they were done with them they would be returned; and no doubt these negroes are made to work hard day and night for these villains, which may account for the rapid progress of their battery.

And the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 29th says in corroboration of this statement:

We learn that the enemy, after landing in force at Newport's News, marched a portion of their force around to Hampton and quartered them in that village. They have commenced their depredations in the neighborhood of Newport's News, we understand; and have broken open the meat houses on one or more of the farms, and appropriated their contents. They notified the darkies on one of the farms that it would be useless to work any more on the crops, as they did not intend to suffer crops to be raised there this season.

Aid for Marylande.s.

The Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, under date of the 29th ult. says:

A large meeting was held in the Convention Hall last night to aid those brave Marylanders who had left their homes to aid in fighting our battles and who are now at Harper's Ferry.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Captain Bradley Johnson, of Maryland, and daughter of Judge Saunders, of Raleigh, was present, having encountered the dangers and fatigues of travel from Harper's Ferry, where she left her husband and his brave comrades, for her native State, to solicit aid. Eloquent speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen, and a large subscription obtained, besides $500 collected on the spot. Mrs. Johnson left this morning having succeeded in her her mission, and carrying with her 500 rifles presented by Gov. Ellis to Capt. Johnson's command.

Return of the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment reached home on Saturday and received a warm welcome from the New Yorkers, though there were not wanting evidences on the part of some of a hostile feeling towards them. The *Herald* says:—

At the Astor House the Regiment halted. The front presented was magnificent, and the manœuvres were applauded enthusiastically. Some of the volunteers stationed at the Park barracks congregated at the lower end of the Park and endeavored to deride the regiment by groaning, but all their efforts proved fruitless, as the assembly about the Astor House cheered with such vehemence as to drown all demonstrations of disapprobation. In connection with this it must be mentioned that the volunteers, much to their discredit, had provided themselves with potatoes, apples, bits of wood, and other missiles, with the expressed intention of pelting the men of the Seventh—a threat they might have carried out but for the promptitude of Captain Green, who is always on duty at the Park Barracks, and other officers, who gave instructions to the guard to fire at the first man caught throwing a missile. This decisive conduct caused the men to back down: but nothing could prevent them from hissing and groaning at the Seventh, and calling out in vile language to some of the soldiers who passed nearest to their quarters. This, and the case of one or two rowdies who hissed the regiment in Fulton street, are about all the opposition the 7th met in Broadway.

——In the counties of Albemarle, Prince Edward, Louisa, Mecklenburg, Madison, Hanover, and Campbell, Virginia, there was not a vote against the ordinance of secession.

President Davis in Richmond.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 1.*]

President Davis, accompanied by his aid, Col. Wigfall, and lady; and by Hon Robert Toombs, of Georgia, left Montgomery by cars on Sunday evening last. They made no special stoppage on the route, and, owing to previous severe indisposition of the President, it was desirable that his trip to Richmond should be as private as practicable.

At each station his friends endeavored to convey this information to the citizens, but it was really to no purpose. No matter where the cars stopped, even though it was only for wood or for water, throngs of men, women and children would gather around the cars, asking, in loud shouts, "Where is President Davis?" "Jeff. Davis, the old hero." And he was forced to make his appearance and frequently to address them. Then we could see handkerchiefs waving and gay flags and bouquets.

When the flute-like voice of Davis arose upon the air, hushed to stillness by the profound respect of his auditors, it was not long before there was an outburst of feeling which found vent in a tornado of voices; these would break forth in constant succession to the end of his address. Every sentiment he uttered was received with the wildest enthusiasm. When he concluded, three hearty cheers went up from the multitude.

The crowd then shouted for Wigfall, and no excuse was tolerated. In vain he would seek some remote part of the cars; the crowd hunted him up, and the welkin rang with rejoicings as he addressed them in his emphatic and fervent style of oratory. Next would be heard a cry for "Toombs." He, too, sought to avoid the call, but the echo would ring with the name of "Toombs," "Toombs," and the sturdy Georgian statesman had to respond. His frank and open manner came home to the hearts of all. Whether in his own State, in South Carolina, in Alabama or North Carolina, "Bob Toombs," as they familiarly called him in Georgia, was always welcome when he addressed the people.

In Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Goldsborough, the crowds assembled were very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded.

The whole country is a camp. On every hand we see soldiers, and every day the cars were crowded with them. From appearance, they are the flower of the South. The journey of President Davis from Montgomery to the capital was one continuous ovation. Never were a people more enraptured with their Chief Magistrate than ours are with President Davis, and the trip from Montgomery to Richmond will ever be remembered with delight by all who witnessed it. The eagerness of young and old and of all classes to catch a glimpse of him, or take him by the hand, is beyond description. This trip has infused a mutual feeling in our people that knows no bounds.

The President and suite were welcomed to Virginia by a deputation of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Richmond. These gentlemen reached the party at Petersburg, and accompanied them to the city.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

At about half past five o'clock President Davis, accompanied by a cortege on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotswood House and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and, on his arrival, greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and citizens, whom he indulged in a hand-shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demand of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty, and in our liberty alone is our constitutional government to be maintained. Upon your strong right arms depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birthright to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing compared with the immense interests you have at stake. (Cheers.) It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cries of "never!" and applause.) Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. (Cheers.) The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. (Tremendous cheers.)

President Davis then retired from the balcony. Ex-Senator Wigfall, Governor Letcher and Mayor Mayo followed with their brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade ground, where a review of the troops took place.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.—Accounts from Kentucky say that the Southern feeling is gaining ground daily, and has received a great increase of strength within the past week, caused by the accession of Hon. C. S. Morehead, and the act of the President creating a military district of the State with Anderson at its head.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—The Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, which assembled at Bladensburg on Saturday last, unanimously nominated Charles B. Calvert, Esq., of Prince George's county, as a candidate for Congress.

News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, with $373,000 in specie from California has arrived. Colonel Gutierrez had been arrested at Panama, being suspected of disaffection to the New Granadian government. It was reported that Gen. Mosquera had entered Bogota and arrested the President. This report was considered unfounded, though it was not unlikely to occur.—Two British subjects had been murdered by the Peruvian authorities. One was suffocated, and the other starved to death in prison, where he had been cast for killing a robber who attacked him.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—The monster "Union" gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, has been completed, and is now being removed to the Pennsylvania railroad depot, whence it will be shipped to Washington, and thence to Old Point Comfort, with as little delay as possible. It is intended for Fortress Monroe, and will be put in position immediately on its arrival at that point. The "Union" is heavier, than the "Floyd," and will throw a ball between six and seven miles. It is perhaps the heaviest piece of iron artillery ever manufactured and the result of the experiments which it is proposed to make with it will be looked for with interest.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The brig *Ludus*, from Remedios, reports having been in collision with the Bremen bark *Theresa*, hence for Baltimore. The bark was considerably damaged, and is returning for repairs.

Capt. Doubleday has been ordered to Chambersburg, Pa., with the two companies of the Fort Sumter garrison, now at Fort Hamilton.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of this morning states that the privateer *Calhoun* had arrived there, towing three brigs and two schooners, all whalers, with cargoes of oil.

Gen. Doniphan declines the office of Brigadier General, tendered by the Governor of Missouri.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 2.—General Patterson and staff reached here to-day by a special train, with Capt. McMullin's Rangers. It is certain that a portion of the force now here will occupy Frederick within a few days.

MOBILE, June 1.—A subscription has been opened here for the benefit of the family of Jackson, the Alexandria landlord, who killed Ellsworth. The amount has reached a thousand dollars.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH ... [illegible] ... NEXT, 2d June ... [illegible]

STRAYED, LOST OR STOLEN, FROM THE City of Washington, some 1,500 individuals who style themselves the SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK. Any person who can give information to regard to their whereabouts will be rewarded with a SHEEP'S TAIL. je 3-1t*

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, June 1, 1861.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable at the Union Bank of Maryland, on or after MONDAY NEXT, the 3d inst. COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, President. j 3-2t

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 19 SOUTH STREET. Baltimore, May 29th, 1861.—The ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office on TUESDAY NEXT, 4th day of June, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, President

THE CITY.

More Seizures of Arms.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, great excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Marshal's office, on Holliday street, by the appearance of a detachment from Col. Lewis' camp, on Federal Hill, and a rumor that the object of their visit was the arrest of the Marshal. It appears that Col. E. Petherbridge had called on the Marshal and informed him that he had an order from Gov. Hicks to take possession of all the arms in the city belonging to the State, and he produced an order from the Police Commissioners for the delivery of six small field pieces belonging to the State, which were obtained by the city authorities from St. Timothy's Hall, Baltimore county. Upon the presentation of the order of the Police Commissioners by Col. Petherbridge, Marshal Kane despatched a messenger to Col. Lewis, requesting him to send over a detachment to take possession of the guns, but before their arrival, Col. Petherbridge, John Hinesly and Henry Stockbridge, Esq., commenced the removal of the guns, with horses furnished by Hinesly, and were on their way to Fort McHenry, when the soldiers reached the office.—When the military appeared, there was much excitement, as above stated, as the report had got abroad that the Marshal was to be arrested, but upon Col. Kane appearing upon the steps of his office, and announcing that the soldiers were there at his request, and the object of their coming, the crowd quietly dispersed. The six pieces together with fifty-one muskets also obtained from St. Timothy's Hall school, were then removed to the Fort.

This morning about eight o'clock, a detachment from Col. Lewis' camp was marched to the armory of the City Guards, corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, where they seized about one hundred muskets, which had been collected by Major Warner, in obedience to the order from Gov. Hicks to Col. Petherbridge.

They also visited the armory of the Law Greys, in Metropolitan Hall, to take possession of the arms of that corps, but the commander, Capt. Bowers, stated that they had not yet been brought in by the men, and that when they were placed by them in his charge, he should surrender them under protest.

An Order to Collect Arms.—The following order was received by the officer to whom it is addressed on Friday last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., May 30, 1861.

To Col. E. R. Petherbridge:—You are hereby directed to collect the arms and accoutrements loaned by the State of Maryland to the Maryland Guards, of Baltimore city, for a temporary purpose, and hold the same in safe keeping subject to my order. (Signed) THOS. H. HICKS.

Arrest.—Frederick Uhlhorn was arrested this morning by a deputy United States Marshall on the charge of Treason, in enlisting recruits for the Southern army. He was taken before Commissioner Hanan, who held him for a further examination. Two parties, said to be recruits, were also arrested and detained as witnesses. The arrests were made at the Camden Station just previous to the departure of the Western train.

Passage of Troops.—At eleven o'clock to-day, the First Regiment of Maine, numbering about 800 men, under command of Col. Jackson, arrived at President street Station, and marching through the city by way of Lombard street to Camden Station, proceeded to Washington. The Seventy ninth New York Regiment of Highlanders, left Philadelphia at 12½ o'clock this morning, and are expected to arrive here about 8 o'clock this evening.

Health Report.—The report of the Commissioner of Health, Dr. Bradford, for the week ending yesterday, shows the number of deaths to have been seventy-five, a decrease of five, as compared with the previous week. Of the number for the past week, thirty five were children, and ten colored persons.

Another Monster Gun.—Yesterday morning a monster gun, called the "Union," arrived at the Bolton station from Pittsburg, it being designed for Fortress Monroe. It has been constantly guarded since its arrival by soldiers from Colonel Lewis' camp, to prevent its being spiked, as were the two sent on for Fort McHenry, a few days since.

Mr. J. S. Clarke.—This popular and able artist has been re-engaged for this week only, and appears to-night in his famous role of *Asa Trenchard* in Tom Taylor's laughable comedy "Our American Cousin." The entertainment of this evening will conclude with the admired comedietta, "Turning the Tables."

Small Pox at Locust Point Camp.—Yesterday one of the members of the *National Greys* of Philadelphia, encamped at Locust Point, was sent to the small pox hospital, suffering from that disease, but afterwards escaped, and at last accounts had not been re-captured.

MARRIED.

On 31st May, by Rev. G. H. Bowen, JOHN HENRY LANCASTER of Baltimore, to Miss MARY A. SHANK, of Frederick. [illegible]

On 29th May, by Rev. Dr. McCabe, SAMUEL McLANE to ANN MOFFIT, both of this city.

On 4th April, by Rev. Mr. Carnahan, JAMES RUSSELL to Miss MARY ANN ANGEL, all of this city.

On 19th February, by Rev. Isaac P. Cook, EDWARD PRYOR to ALMIRA V., only daughter of Wm. A. Cowan, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, WILLIAM MULLER, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 2d instant, JOSEPH N. LEWIS, Jr., in his 25th year.

On the 2d June, DAVID PRICE, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

On the 1st instant, ALICE BOND, aged 7 months and 17 days.

On the 2d instant, PETER JAMES, in the 85th year of his age.

On the 2d instant, ADAH MAY, infant daughter of John W. and Mary Anderson.

On the 1st instant, JOHN GEORGE, infant son of Henry and Eliza Deppish, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 1st instant, KEZIAH THOMPSON, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., JAMES, infant son of James and Sarah ... Gordon, aged 5 months and 20 days.

On the 29th ultimo, EMMA E. W., eldest daughter of John B. and Susanna M. Ahl, aged 5 years, 1 month and 16 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, June 3.

Virginia 6's......48	sales	N. Carolina 6's..50	sales
Missouri 6's......40	do	Cleveland & Tol.23	do
Canton Co.......—	do	Mich.South.RR.11½	do
Erie Railroad...22¾	do	Mich. So. Guar. 26¾	do
N. Y. Central..72¾	do	Rock Island RR 34¾	do
Reading.........31½	do	Tennessee 6's.....40½	do
IllinoisCen.Bds.—	do	Market steady.	

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 3d.

COFFEE.—No sales.

FLOUR.—Sales of 100 bbls. Howard street Super at $5,50; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour at $4.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain at the Corn Exchange to-day were again light, and footed up only 11,000 bushels, viz: 2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,300 do. Corn, and 2,800 do. Oats. For Wheat the market was very quiet, and not a single transaction took place on 'Change. Yellow Corn was in good demand and prices were steady, but there was no white of any importance at market. Sales of 4,000 bushels good to prime yellow at 55@57c., and we quote do. white at 61@63c.

SUGAR.—Sales of 16 hhds. Porto Rico at 4¾@5c.

WHISKEY.—Has advanced—sales of 25 bbls. Ohio at 18c.

In other articles there are no transactions.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, June 3, 1861.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY.

[illegible]

CLEARED TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

[illegible]

SAILED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

Re-engagement of the favorite Comedian MR. J. S. CLARKE.

THIS EVENING, Will be presented the great Comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

Asa Trenchard ..... Mr. Clarke
Duets ..... Mrs. Heari and Mrs. Williams
Comic Dance ..... Mr. C. Henri

To conclude with the screaming Farce of TURNING THE TABLES

Jack Humphries ..... Mr. Clarke

In preparation, "The Lonely Man of the Ocean."