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

The South.

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Advertisements should be sent in early.

Vol. 1. No. 46. Baltimore, Thursday Evening, June 13, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

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."

The Civil War in America.

By William Howard Russell, L. L. D., Barrister-at-Law, the Special Correspondent of *The London Times*.

Savannah, Ga., May 1, 1861.

It is said that "fools build houses for wise men to live in." Be that true or not, it is certain that "Uncle Sam" has built strong places for his enemies to occupy. To-day I visited Fort Pulaski, which defends the mouth of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city. It was left to take care of itself, and the Georgians quietly stepped into it, and have been busied in completing its defenses, so that it is now capable of stopping a fleet very effectually. Pulaski was a Pole who fell in the defense of Savannah against the British, and whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the fort, which is now under the Confederate flag, and garrisoned by bitter foes of the United States. Among our party were Commodore Tatnall, whose name will be familiar to English ears in connection with the attack on the Peiho Forts, where the gallant American showed the world that "Blood was thicker than water"; Brigadier General Lawton, in command of the forces of Georgia, and a number of naval and military officers, of whom many had belonged to the United States regular services. It was strange to look at such a man as the Commodore, who for 49 long years had served under the Stars and Stripes, quietly preparing to meet his old comrades and friends, if needs be, in the battle-field—his allegiance to the country and to the flag renounced, his long service flung away, his old ties and connections severed—and all this in defense of the sacred right of rebellion on the part of "this State." He is not now, nor has he been for years, a slaveowner; all his family and familiar associations connect him with the North. There are no naval stations on the Southern coasts except one at Pensacola, and he knows almost no one in the South. He has no fortune whatever, his fleet consists of two small river or coasting steamers, without guns, and as he said, in talking over the resources of the South, "My bones will be bleached many a long year before the Confederate States can hope to have a navy." "State Rights!" To us the question is simply inexplicable, or absurd. And yet thousands of Americans sacrifice all for it. The river at Savannah is broad as the Thames at Gravesend, and resembles that stream very much in the color of its waters and the level nature of its shores. Rice-fields bound it on either side, as far down as the influence of the fresh water extends, and the eye wonders over a flat expanse of mud and water and green oziers and rushes, till its search is arrested on the horizon by the unfailing line of forest. In the fields here and there, are the whitewashed, square, wooden huts in which the slaves dwell, looking very like the beginnings of the camp in the Crimea. At one point a small fort, covering a creek by which gun boats could get up behind Savannah, displayed its "garrison" on the walls, and lowered its flag to salute the small blue ensign at the fore which proclaimed the presence of the Commodore of the Naval Forces of Georgia on board our steamer.—The guns on the parapet were mostly field-pieces, mounted on frameworks of wood instead of regular carriages. There is no mistake about the spirit of these people. They seize upon every spot of vantage ground and prepare it for defense. There were very few ships in the river; the yacht *Camilla*, better known as the *America*, the property of Captain Deasy, and several others of those few sailing under British colors, for most of the cotton ships are gone. After steaming down the river about twelve miles the sea opened out to the sight, and on a long marshy narrow island near the bar, which was marked by the yellowish surf, Fort Pulaski threw out the Confederate flag to the air of the Georgian 1st of May. The water was too shallow to permit the steamer to go up to the jetty, and the party landed at the wharf in boats. A guard was on duty at the landing—tall stout young fellows, in various uniforms, or in rude mufti, in which the Garibaldian red shirt and felt slouched hats predominated. They were armed with smooth-bore muskets (date 1851) quite new, and their bayonets, barrels and locks were bright and clean. The officer on duty was dressed in the blue frock-coat dear to the British Lineman in days gone by, with brass buttons, emblazoned with the arms of the State, a red silk sash, and glazed kepi, and straw-colored gauntlets.—Several wooden huts, with flower-gardens in front, were occupied by the officers of the garrison; others were used as hospitals, and were full of men suffering from measles of a mild type. A few minutes' walk led us to the fort, which is an irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inlands, and the other faces casemated and bearing on the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenellated, is covered by a Redan surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the scarp and counterscarp are faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the Redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge. As the Commodore entered the Redan the guns of the fort broke out into a long salute, and the band at the gate struck up almost as noisy a welcome. Inside, the parade presented a scene of life and animation very unlike the silence of the city we had left. Men were busy clearing out the casemates, rolling away stores and casks of ammunition and provisions, others were at work at the gin and shears, others building sand-bag traverses to guard the magazine doors, as though expecting an immediate attack. Many officers were strolling under the shade of an open gallery at the side of the curtain which contained their quarters in the lofty bomb-proof casemates. Some of them had seen service in Mexican or border warfare; some had travelled over Italian and Crimean battle fields; others were West Point graduates of the regular army; others young planters, clerks, or civilians who rushed with ardor into the First Georgian Regiment. The garrison of the fort is some 650 men, and fully that number were in and about the work, their tents being pitched inside the Redan or on the terreplein of the parapets. The walls are exceedingly solid and well built of grey brick, strong as iron, and upward of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bomb-proofs being lofty, airy, and capacious as any I have ever seen, though there is not quite depth enough between the walls at the salient and the gun-carriages. The work is intended for 128 guns, of which about one fourth are mounted in the casemates. They are long 32's, with a few 42's and columbiads. The armament will be exceedingly heavy when all the guns are mounted, and they are fast getting the 10-inch columbiads into position *en barbette*. Everything which could be required, except mortars, was in abundance—the platforms and gun carriages are solid and well made, the embrasures of the casemates are admirably constructed, and the ventilation of the bombproof carefully provided for. There are three furnaces for heating red-hot shot. Nor is discipline neglected, and the officers with whom I went round the works were as sharp in tone and manner to their men as volunteers well could be, though the latter often are enlisted for only three years by the State of Georgia. An excellent lunch was spread in the casemated bomb-proof which served as the Colonel's quarter, and before sunset the party were steaming toward Savannah through a tideway full of leaping sturgeon and porpoises, leaving the garrison intent on the approach of a large ship, which had her sails aback off the bar and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, but which turned out to be nothing more formidable than a Liverpool cotton ship. It will take some hard blows before Georgia is driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The channel is very narrow and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-Yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and if, there are no columbiads among them, the Merrimac and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns uninjured, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters.

May 2.—May-day was so well kept yesterday that the exhausted editors cannot "bring out" their papers, and consequently there is no news; but there is, nevertheless, much to be said concerning "Our President's" Message, and there is a suddenness of admiration for pacific tendencies which can with difficulty be accounted for, unless the news from the North these last few days has something to do with it. Not a word now about an instant march on Washington! No more threats to seize on Faneuil Hall! The Georgians are by no means so keen as the Carolinians on their border—nay, they are not so belligerent to-day as they were a week ago. Mr. Jefferson Davis' Message is praised for its "moderation" and for other qualities which were by no means in such favor while the Sumter fever was at its height. Men look grave and talk about the interference of England and France, which "cannot allow this thing to go on." But the change which has come over them is unmistakeable, and the best men begin to look grave. As for me, I must prepare to open my lines of retreat—my communications are in danger.

Comments of the Northern Press upon the Defeat at Great Bethel.

[*From the Philadelphia Inquirer.*]

It is somewhat premature to criticise the causes of the calamity at Great Bethel, on Monday morning last, and we therefore defer formal comment; but we will be happily surprised if the full particulars do not furnish abundant means to point and confirm the remarks we made a few days ago upon military appointments "not fit to be made." Our Executive authorities must be compelled, by the overpowering force of public opinion, to commit the guidance of the field movements of our troops to the educated officers of the regular army, *or the deplorable event of Monday may prove to be but the beginning of a bad end.* While the astute chieftains of the Rebel Government are offering premiums for regularly educated officers, our War Department is perilling the lives of our brave men by placing them in charge of political incompetents. The Confederates take their trained Captains and Majors and wisely make them Colonels and Generals. Such are their Lee's, Bragg's and Beauregard's. But our War Minister leaves the educated and tried officers just as he finds them—Lieutenants, Captains and Majors—and seeks for his Colonels and Generals in such material as Petriken and Sanderson. Gen. Cummings, we believe, has not yet been commissioned, and who is responsible for General Pierce we are not yet informed.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*]

The Bethel affair is an important one, for it is the first rebuff to a series of well-planned and skillfully executed movements by General Butler at that important end of the line of operations against the enemy. *That this live General and sensible and clear-sighted Commander* will repair this temporary disaster, we have not the least doubt, for with promptitude he combines the faculty of knowing how to act and when to act, having shown himself hitherto equal to any emergency or any duty required of him. The repulse, we hope, will be a lesson full of wise instruction. It will induce regiments to get rid of incompetent officers, and to place men of known qualifications and skill in command. Let every soldier remember that his safety in action depends upon the ability of his officers and that a blunder on the battle field, no amount of bravery can repair.

[*From the Philadelphia Bulletin.*]

The disaster of Monday morning at Little Bethel and Great Bethel, Va., near Fortress Monroe, is deplorable. The expedition against the entrenched camp was, perhaps, not wisely planned; it certainly was not well executed. About four thousand men were sent to drive the enemy from a position that turns out to be impregnable. From a want of understanding of the orders, the two columns of own troops coming in opposite directions, mistook each other for the enemy and fired on one another. Then an advance was made on Great Bethel, where it turns out that there is a formidable masked battery of rifled cannon, against which we could only direct four small pieces of artillery. The dispatches we have received throw the blame of the failure of the attack on Brigadier General Pierce, who is charged with losing his presence of mind. This is not an uncommon failing with raw and untried officers; but General Pierce, who, we believe, is a New Englander, must not be judged without learning more concerning this affair. But there has been a deplorable blunder somewhere.

[*From the N. Y. Tribune.*]

By whose fault we cannot say, the Union forces were most wretchedly handled. The collision between two of our own regiments, advancing by night from different points to attack a common foe, was the first and most criminal blunder. Whoever planned and ordered an advance by night, and did not provide thoroughly against our own *corps* mistaking each other for foes, is unfit for his position; if he *did* give proper directions and they were disobeyed or unheeded, then whoever is in fault should resign. The case is a very plain one, and Nobody justly refuses to bear the blame.

We do not believe General Butler ordered an attack by wearied troops, having but two or three guns, on an intrenchment or breastwork bristling with artillery. Nor do we believe General Butler ordered an attack on such a position in ignorance of its real strength. We presume the officer in command of the expedition was fired by a stern resolve to efface the recollection of his initial disaster in the brilliancy of his ultimate achievement, and was thus impelled to exceed his orders. And the gallantry of our brave Volunteers would have wrested victory from fortune had it been possible to flank the enemy's position. As it was, heavier guns and more of them were indispensable, and the attack necessarily failed.

Let us not lose the lesson.

There are some who talk of a war of posts and skirmishes—of strategy and endurance. This failure is an answer to all such. Behind a breastwork, poor soldiers are nearly equal to good ones, since flight is often more dangerous than persistence, while discipline goes for little; good marksmanship is the main point. No—the Union is not to be saved by any system of petty warfare. If we have no better recourse, we may as well give it up.

"Ah!" says a shrewd one, "you want General Scott to offer battle, whether he is ready or not." No, Sir, we want him *not* to give battle till he is perfectly ready. He understands all that business a great deal better than we do, or ever will. But *we do want him to be at the head of a force with which he can not only offer battle when he thinks fit, but compel the enemy to accept it.* That is the whole story. If he thinks fifty thousand men enough to walk right over the rebels, then 50,000 be it, in spite of our demurrers. If he wants 100,000 immediately in hand, let that be the number. If Two Hundred Thousand, say the word, and let them be forthcoming at the earliest possible day. But, in any case, let the requisite number be mustered forthwith, and "Forward March!" be the word until the rebels are chased into Texas, and the rebellion put down. If we are whipped in fair fight, let us give it up, and make our peace accordingly. But let us get ready forthwith to do our best, and, being ready, let us make the shortest possible work of this treason. Guerrilla warfare is formidable against weak or purposeless commanders; Napoleon in person was never troubled by it. The General who knows how to win a great battle, knows how to compel his adversary to fight one. And it is only by great battles—at least, by movements that look to and offer such—that this rebellion is to be extinguished.

So much for the lesson of Great Bethel.

[*From the Herald.*]

From the immense supplies of artillery, heavy and light pieces, which fell into the hands of the secessionists with their occupation of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and from their two or three foundries in full blast at Richmond, they are prodigally supplied with cannon, and especially round about Norfolk. Thus, in that quarter they are enabled to supply their numerous field works with ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred guns each, as this or that position may demand. These field works might be taken at the point of the bayonet, if our Zouaves could leap those intervening ditches of fifteen or twenty feet in width; but as this feat is not included in their gymnastics, and as the heaviest guns may play against an earthen embankment for a month without breaching it, we apprehend that the shortest way of dislodging the rebels from such defences is to shell them out.

A good supply of mortars and bombshells, therefore, are the things most needed for the army operations with which General Butler is charged. It was the mortars of the Allies that did the heavy work for Sebastopol: the little garrison of Fort Sumter was burned out by the mortars of Fort Moultrie; and where five hundred pieces of straight line artillery might fail to disperse the rebels from their earthworks at Manassas Junction, a dozen mortars might suffice to shell them out. Field works, except through their embrasures, may be impregnable against horizontal firing, and for the embrasures, rifled cannon are the proper instruments; but as field works are open at the top, bombshells may be poured into them like hailstones, while an earthwork will protect a mortar from a horizontal fire.

General E. A. Pierce.

This officer, upon whom Butler with characteristic impudence, has thrown the whole blame of the recent Federal repulse near Old Point, is a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was appointed by Governor Andrew, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major General Butler. He recently arrived at Fortress Monroe, and entered upon his duties. His military antecedents we know very little of at present, but we understand that he has held a Brigadier General's commission for upwards of two years in the regular organized militia of Massachusetts. He held a conspicuous position at the head of his brigade on the occasion of the review of the Massachusetts troops by the Prince of Wales on Boston Common, in October last. He is a man about forty-five years of age, and has a good military bearing.

Lieutenant Greble.

Lieutenant John T. Greble was a native of Philadelphia, and son of Mr. Edwin Greble, the proprietor of the extensive marble works in West Chestnut street. He passed an examination in the Ringgold Grammar School at the age of twelve as a candidate for the High School, at which latter institution he graduated at the age of sixteen.—From the High School Mr. Greble went, under the nomination of the Hon. Lewis C. Levin, to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated high in his class on the first of July, 1854, taking his place in the army as a brevet 2d Lieut. In September of the same year he was commissioned a 2d Lieut. in the Second Artillery, and was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy on the third of March, 1857. After receiving his first commission, Lieut. Greble was stationed for a few months at Newport Barracks, but was soon called to active service in Florida, to aid in protecting the inhabitants of that State from the depredations and murders of the much dreaded band of Seminoles under Billy Bowlegs. He served several years in this war, remaining until his regiment came home. His next service was upon the Academical Staff at West Point, as one of the professors. In October last he was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he was stationed until the 26th of May, at which time he went with his artillery command to the advanced post at Newport News. He was born in Pa. and was about thirty years of age. He was married to Miss French, of West Point, and leaves two young children.

The Tribune upon Harvey.

The New York *Tribune* backs up its ere-while correspondent, the recently appointed Minister to Portugal, in the following unique style:

The Philadelphia *North American* asks a suspension of public opinion in the case of Mr. Harvey, who is convicted, as we know by the evidence of more than one telegraphic dispatch, of having sent important information to the rebels at Charleston, relative to the proposed reinforcement of Fort Sumter. Such an act can be explained only on the supposition of the strongest sympathy with the insurrection in the South, and a deliberate determination to betray the Government which he had just been appointed to represent at a foreign court. That he should have abused the confidence reposed in him as a well-known newspaper correspondent, by supplying to the public enemy the information thus acquired, is an act deserving of the severest condemnation and punishment; but the infamy of the deed is even more aggravated by the fact that the confidence reposed in him was the greater because he had recently become a sworn agent of the Government which he was so basely betraying.

If any further evidence were required of his treason it is supplied by a little incident which has come to our knowledge. When intelligence was received in this country that Mr. Gregory, the representative in Parliament for the City of Galway, Ireland, had made a motion for the immediate recognition of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy—a motion, at the last accounts still pending—Mr. Dudley Persse, a loyal Irishman of this city, a native of Galway, wrote to his brother, the American Consul at that place, protesting against this act of Gregory. He set forth in the strongest terms the ungracious character of such motion coming from the representative in Parliament of a constituency allied by ties of kindred and interest to a large and respectable class which had met with a welcome and had achieved prosperity in this country, whose ruin Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators were attempting to compass. Mr. Persse of Galway determined to lay this letter, through the public press, before Mr. Gregory's constituents, and the probability is that that gentleman would have soon learned that his motion in Parliament had only their warmest reprobation. The letter was actually in type, and the proof-sheet of it lay on Mr. Persse's table when Mr. Harvey arrived in Galway by the Adriatic, and, before, proceeding on his journey called upon the American Consul. Mr. Persse showed him the letter, stated his intention with regard to it, and represented the probable influence it would have upon the mischievous policy proposed by the member for Galway. To his surprise he found that Mr. Harvey did not agree with him, questioned the wisdom of such a public interference, and finally persuaded Mr. Persse to suppress the letter, who yielded his own judgement to that of an American Minister, fresh from Washington, and thoroughly acquainted, it was to be supposed, with the designs of his own Government and the character of the rebellion that had been aroused against it. It is certainly possible, if not probable, that, had Mr. Persse's letter been published the weight of public opinion in Galway would have induced Mr. Gregory to change his course in Parliament, and an important Irish influence would have been at once created to aid in bringing England to a true understanding of the real attitude of this Government so essential at this crisis to the best interests of both countries. Mr. Harvey's conduct in this matter, as in the other, can only be explained by supposing a treasonable complicity between him and the leaders of the Southern insurrection, and his determination to use his official influence abroad to acquire aid and comfort from foreign governments for the domestic enemy.

The Derby Race.—The Derby race was won by the unknown horse Kettle Drum, against whom the betting was sixteen to one.

Eighteen horses ran. The favorites were Dundee and Diophantus. The horses came in, Kettle-drum first, Dundee second, Diophantus third.—Kettle-drum, a bright chestnut, won by a length. Dundee, a black horse, came in collision and faltered, but beat Diophantus, a chestnut, by a head, who beat Auvelaine, fourth, by a neck. The others were no where. The following was the result of the Oaks:—Eighteen fillies ran, Brown Duchess was first, Lady Rifona second, and Fairwater third.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Special Session.

Frederick, June 12.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A bill was submitted by Mr. Burgess reducing the legal fees for the apprehension of runaway slaves 33⅓ per cent. Passed.

Mr. Wallis reported a bill providing for the detection and punishment of fraud in the drawing of jurors for Baltimore city. Passed.

Mr. Compton, from the committee on military affairs, submitted a report in relation to the expenditure of the $70,000 appropriated for the purchase of arms for the State, pronouncing the report of the adjutant general on the subject incomplete and unsatisfactory, and appointing a committee to examine persons and papers.

An order submitted by Mr. Maxwell was adopted, requiring the Comptroller to inquire whether the Northern Central Railroad Company had complied with all its obligations to the State.

The resolutions of Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, were taken up, when Mr. Fiery opposed them.—He was briefly responded to by Mr. Dennis, when the House adjourned.

The following is a fuller report of the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday last:—

Mr. Wallis, from the committee on federal relations, to whom had been referred the several communications of Governor Hicks in response to a call of the House for copies of all his correspondence with officers of the United States government since the fourth of March last, submitted a report, which reviewed with severity the grounds upon which he had curtly declined to comply with the call of the House.

Accompanying the report was a House resolution for the appointment of a special committee to examine all correspondence of the executive now on file at the State Department, and empowered to send for persons and papers; and the following joint resolutions:

Whereas, Ross Winans, a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland from the city of Baltimore, on his way home from the discharge of his official duties, on the 14th of May last, was arbitrarily and illegally arrested on a public highway, in the presence of the Governor of this State, by an armed force under the orders of the federal government, and was forcibly imprisoned and held in custody thereafter at Annapolis and Fort McHenry, without color of lawful process or right, by the command, and at the arbitrary will and pleasure of the President of the United States; and

Whereas, Sundry other citizens of Maryland have been unlawfully dealt with in the same despotic and oppressive manner by the same usurped authority, and some of them have in fact been removed by force from beyond the limits of the State of Maryland and the jurisdiction of her tribunals, in utter violation of their rights as citizens and of the rights of the State as a member of the federal Union; and

Whereas, The unconstitutional and arbitrary proceedings of the federal government have not been confined to the violation of the personal rights and liberties of the citizens of Maryland, but have been extended into every department of oppressive illegality, so that the property of no man is safe; the sanctity of no dwelling is respected; and the sacredness of private correspondence no longer exists.

Whereas The Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, recognizing the obligation of the State, as far as in her lies, to protect and defend her people against usurped and arbitrary power, however difficult the fulfillment of that high object may be rendered by disastrous circumstances, feel it due to her dignity and independence that history should not record the overthrow of public freedom for an instant within her borders, without resentment and remonstrance.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, in the name and in behalf of the good people of the State, do accordingly register this their earnest and unqualified protest against the oppressive and tyrannical assertion and exercise of military jurisdiction within the limits of Maryland over the persons and property of her citizens by the Government of the United States, and do solemnly declare the same to be subversive of the most sacred guarantees of the constitution, and in flagrant violation of the fundamental and most cherished principles of American free government.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be communicated to the Senators of Maryland in Congress, with the request that they present the same to the Senate, to be recorded among its proceedings, in perpetual memory of the solemn remonstrance of this State against the manifold usurpations and oppressions of the Federal Government.

Upon motion of Mr. Denison, two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of John Hoffman, one of the State Directors in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, who assigned an intended absence from the city as a cause for his retirement.

Mr. Gordon, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a series of bills, the object of which he stated, in response to a question of Mr. McIntire, was to protect the personal rights of the citizens of Maryland, by making the property of those who should trespass upon them, and who should escape beyond the jurisdiction of Maryland, responsible for their misconduct. The first and most important of the series, and which was adopted by a vote of yeas 45, nays 6, is as follows:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in all actions for illegal arrest, false imprisonment, or violation of the 21st, 23d, 28th and 29th articles of the Declaration of Rights, or any of them, or of the existing or any future provisions of the code touching the writ of *habeas corpus*, or proceedings thereunder, the plaintiff shall be entitled to the benefit of all of the provisions of this article in regard to attachments against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels and credits of non-resident or absconding defendants.

Section 2. No warrant from a judge or justice of the peace shall be necessary in order to entitle the plaintiff, in any of the cases provided for in the preceding section, to the benefit of the remedy therein granted, but attachments for the amount of the damages claimed in the declaration shall be issued upon the written order of the plaintiff or his attorney, by the clerk of the court in which the action shall be instituted, upon the filing of the declaration, with an affidavit, by the plaintiff or his attorney, or some other person, that the said action has been instituted *bona fide*, and for a wrong actually done as in said declaration set forth.

Section 3. This act shall be literally construed as a remedial act, and the provisions of this article, and of all other articles of the code applicable to the premises, shall be applied in furtherance of the remedy and without hinderance for defect of form merely.

Section 4. This act shall take effect from and immediately after its passage.

The two remaining bills of the series provided for the extension of the limitation of the period within which actions in debt, simple contract, rent in arrears, detinue, replevin, trespass, injuries to real or personal property, illegal arrest and false imprisonment, and for violations of those sections in the Bill of Rights referred to in the Code, from one to three years; and for the serving of the writ when resistance or obstructions of any kind are offered to the officer. The three bills were immediately sent to the Senate, where they will probably be early acted upon and passed into laws.

Mr. McIntire assigned as his reason for voting against the measures that they were aimed at officers who had acted under the authority of their superiors. It will certainly render the property of federal officers in Maryland liable for damages resulting from the illegal arrests in which they have been instrumental.

Petitions for an adjournment of the Legislature "forthwith *sine die*" were presented from citizens of Frederick and Allegany counties, and one *per contra*, from 230 citizens of Frederick city, praying the Legislature to continue in session at least till some indications of peace appeared.

——Elder Parley Pratt, the Mormon preacher, is dead.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

☞On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 6.00 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York DIRECT; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Ringston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 6 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.00 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

my 21-d JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 6.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3.00 P. M., stopping at all stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.30 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving at 6.15 A. M. train at Wilmington with 9 o'c A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

ap 22 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 15th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. trains from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 8.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.00 A. M., and 8.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.30 A. M., and 2.45 and 4.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington, stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.

THE VIRGINIA

Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on steamboat, and freighted regular, from Baltimore to any town on the Rappahannock, for the same freight as charged by any other line. As a passenger conveyance [illegible] Chesapeake.

Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.

☞Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to

R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents, No. 27 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.

ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.

The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days:

Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season.

Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Baltimore.

The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.

Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.

Passage to Patuxent River.....$1.00 Meals extra
Do. Plum Point.....1.00 Do.
Do. Fair Haven.....50 Do.

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FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Harper, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.

Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Tuesday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. RICE, Captain.

P. S.—For Rossville River every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

NOTICE.

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.

Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages.

Baltimore, March 20, 1861. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDINGS ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new iron Steamer LOUIAN, W. B. Kirwan, Captain, leaves Baltimore from her wharf, foot of South street, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞For information, freight or passage, apply to JOS. WHITE, Agent, Foot of South street, Baltimore, or ADAMS & FRENCH, Agents at Fredericksburg, Va.

ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD

The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates as low as any other route.

For rates and other information apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Commerce street Wharf.

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So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.—*New York News.*

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Defending "the institution" more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.—*De Bow's Review.*

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☞The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at 50 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)

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