The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 22, 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.

THREE MASKS.

Since the 4th of March, the Administration has had occasion to resort to a variety of disguises to conceal the real aim and object of the present war from the masses of the people. Although in the President's first Proclamation calling for volunteers from the several States, the intention to conquer and subdue the South was distinctly enough expressed—in order to ensure a response to the call, it was deemed politic to mask for a time this ultimate purpose of the Administration. Accordingly the cry that was sounded in the ears of the North was "rally to the defence of the Na-"tional Capital—the Capital is in danger"—and in obedience to be summons, thousands of men who cherished no sentiment of hostility to the South, or to the institution of slavery, and who had been the steadfast opponents of the principles and policy of Mr. Lincoln and his party, did rally to the defence of the Capital, until it was engirdled with a wall of steel. This was the Mask of Falsehood—for the representations that were made to the volunteers, and the inducements which were held out to them to enlist—were in palpable contradiction of the plain letter and meaning of the Proclamation.

When a sufficient army had been assembled, and a pretext was wanted for an invasion of the South in accordance with the original programme of the Proclamation, the former mask was dropped, and another substituted to suit the altered policy of the Administration. The cry then was—"the "Constitution and the Union—they must and "shall be preserved—peace at home, and honor "abroad, equally require a demonstration of the "power of Government to subdue rebellion and "enforce obedience in every portion of the coun-"try." The cheat answered—men who, when they left their homes, declared that they went for the defence of the capital, and that nothing could induce them to set foot across the Potomac, marched to Alexandria without a murmur, and politicians who had been conspicuous for their advocacy of the rights and interests of the South, competed for the honor of leading the advancing columns into Virginia. This was the Mask of Duplicity—for by the phrase employed to justify coercion, the Administration meant one thing, and the honest people understood another.

When, at length, the fact had become too apparent any longer to be concealed, that the "Con-"stitution and the Union" were in no less danger from the measures adopted for their preservation, than from the supposed assaults of Southern "traitors," and people began to fear lest in the end the remedy might prove worse than the disease—another pretext was needed to reconcile the country to the many infractions of the Constitution of which the President had already been guilty, and to pave the way for acquiescence in the yet greater ones that were to follow. It was found—the idea was put forth, at first cautiously, afterwards more boldly—ventilated gradually through the columns of the New York press, then adopted by a Cabinet Minister in a dinner-table speech—that the Government which could be shaken so rudely, and the Constitution which could give color to such a monstrous dogma as the pretended Right of Secession, or afford facilities for its practical exercise, were necessarily defective, and required amendment—that in order to conquer a permanent and substantial peace, the exciting causes of the present rebellion must be entirely eradicated—and the Government itself reconstructed upon a broad and strong basis capable of withstanding assaults from within as well as from without. This may be denominated the Mask of Sophistry—Secretary Cameron wore it when he said at the St. Andrew's dinner on Tuesday, "that the war would continue until all the causes "which produced it are removed, and when it ter-"minates, we shall hear no more of Virginians, "no more of South Carolinians, but shall be all "Americans, one and indivisible."

Does any man desire to see the features which these masks are used to cover? In the pages of the New York *Tribune*, he may behold them as in a mirror. In thus referring to the *Tribune* for a plain and undisguised exposition of the purposes and objects of the present war, we do not exaggerate the importance of that journal—others underrate it. It may be all very well for an idiotic press like *The American*, and the no wiser public to whom it is in the habit of administering intellectual pap, to speak of the utterances of the *Tribune* as the ravings of a monomanic, unworthy the notice of sensible people. The *Tribune* has a larger circulation than any journal in the country or in the world. Through its Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions,—the two latter containing all the more important political articles of the daily—it claims to reach One Million and a Half of readers. It circulates throughout New England, Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—has twenty subscribers, probably, in Western Virginia and Western Maryland, to the *American's* one—is read more extensively than any other paper in Ohio, Northern Indiana and Illinois, Northern Missouri, and in the great and growing States upon the head-waters of the Mississippi. It may not be in favor just now with General Scott, because suffering the instincts of trade to get the better of the obligations of honor and of prudence, it has betrayed the confidence which had been placed in its discretion, and made public the details of plans and movements which the Commander-in-Chief wished to keep secret. Secretary Seward may not love the *Tribune*, because it prevented his nomination for the Presidency—and Secretary Cameron may sometimes have an unpleasant suspicion that the *Tribune* mistrusts him for a knave—but all this does not weaken its influence. By the masses of the Republican party, it is received as an Oracle. It is to them both the Law and the Prophets. It nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency—Horace Greeley sat in the Chicago Convention, as a delegate from Oregon, to accomplish Seward's defeat—and the important service has been duly remembered and rewarded, by the selection of two or three of its leading Editors and Correspondents for foreign missions, and the appointment of a dozen or more of its minor *attaches* to Secretaryships, and Consulates. And since the commencement of the present war, it is a fact capable of easy verification, that not a single important movement has been made by Government, either upon the political or military chess-board, which has not been distinctly foreshadowed, sometimes days, or even weeks, in advance, in the columns of *The Tribune*. Taught by experience, that the best information as to the purposes and plans of the Administration is to be found in the Editorial and other correspondence of the journal we have quoted, and shall continue to quote, for the benefit of our readers, whatever *The Tribune*, may contain bearing upon the progress and objects of the war.

It is for this reason, and in connexion with the subterfuges to which Government has resorted to conceal its ultimate purposes from the people, that we invite particular attention to the extracts which we subjoin. Compare them with General Banks' declaration, upon the banks of the Potomac—"The Union is gone—our work now is "reconstruction"—with Secretary Cameron's speech at the St. Andrew's dinner, already quoted—with fifty articles to the same tenor and purport which have heretofore been copied into these columns from the Northern journals—above all, with the actual measures of the Administration, which have the practical significance of facts—and then deny, if it be possible, that the object of the War IS THE ENANCIPATION OF THE BLACK RACE, AND THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE WHITE, throughout the length and breadth of the Republic.

[*From the Correspondence of the Tribune, Thursday, June 20.*]

The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright, summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. *Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the Land of Bondage, to Proclaim Liberty for all Men?* I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the free North. *Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity!* If this war were for anything short of realizing *a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal.* On the triumph of freedom over slavery rest the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the Revolution; *we must achieve individual liberty for all men in the nation*, to make us as a people the worthy standard bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world.

[*From the Correspondence of the Tribune, Friday, June 21.*]

Gentlemen, permit me to remind you that there is not a Presidential election for nearly four years; and further let me indulge in second sight, and hint to you that the *boldest and truest man in this war will be the one on whom the Presidential baptism will descend, either by ballot or bullet—the printed paper or the pointed bayonet.* Mankind like change, and we have feasted on imbecility to a surfeit in the last twelve years. Even if Despotism becomes personal, if with it goes security for something, it may not only be endured but courted. You may give the life of yourself or a favorite child, if you can be assured that protection will shield the circle of your affections by this sacrifice, rather than that you should lie down in fear and wake in dread for each and all that you love.

If you will study the character of your people, you need not go astray in knowing that they will certainly end this war, and that they will end it only with the subjugation of every rebel. They will do it under your lead and direction gladly and dutifully, or they will do it under leaders whom the trouble of the hour shall bring out and ordain with command. The Fairfaxes and the Essexes passed away like the consuming stubble before the devouring fire, and the Cromwells and Iretons left the stately columns of their genius, in war and administration, for the admiration of the world. With a people ready in adaptiveness, and easy in change, the use of arms is but the teaching of a week. *They will now as soon found a durable dynasty in blood, and through violence, as search after peace through quiet paths. Who thinks now of poll-lists and the certified return of last November? Talk to them of cartridge-boxes, and they are alert in memory. Ask them of ballot-boxes, and they will scratch their heads and ask if they "didn't hear something about that by telegraph a "long time ago."*

SMITH.

Arma Virumque cano.

When we were informed the other day of the particulars of the robbery of a little news-boy on Second street, by an officer of the Federal army, we were also informed that the perpetrator of the unmanly outrage was Colonel Abel Smith, of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) N. Y. State Militia, now stationed near this city. We did not believe it, we could not believe it, and therefore, we refrained from mentioning the name of Colonel Smith, or even indicating him by description. We simply said that the offender "wore the uniform of a "field-officer in the Federal service." We were told that he wore the shoulder-strap of a Colonel; but we were not sure that our informant knew the shoulder-strap of a Colonel from any other shoulder-strap—besides, there were other Colonels than Smith, and—not to put too fine a point upon it—we preferred not to run the risk of making a mistake—our desire being that this journal shall earn and deserve the reputation of being accurate in its statements of facts—our opinions we are content that the community shall take for what they are worth.

It now appears, however, upon indubitable testimony, that the hero of the chivalrous exploit in question was Colonel Smith. The correspondents of the *Herald* and *Tribune* both declare that it was Smith—the *Herald* particularly deprecating the folly of his conduct, and expressing the hope that "General Banks will take Smith in hand." Nay more, we understand, that in conversation with a certain high police functionary, Colonel Smith not only avowed the fact, but gloried in the fact—justified the fact—declared his ability and readiness to repeat the fact, whenever the opportunity offered—meaning, we suppose, whenever he came across a news-boy no bigger than the last—and when admonished by the high police functionary referred to, that in such event it might be the disagreeable duty of the police to place him under some personal restraint—that, in fact, it was one of the especial duties of the police to protect even the persons and property of lads of eight years of age—he intimated that he, Smith—Colonel Abel Smith, of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, N. Y. State Militia—would supersede the police—would declare martial law—and would forbid, and prevent, and put a stop to, the sale of secession envelopes, note paper, and badges for ever hereafter!

Now we are not so uncharitable as to imagine that Smith literally meant all this, or even the half of it. We rather take the Colonel to be what in vulgar phrase is called a "blower"—in Scriptural phrase, by a plainer name, which it is forbidden a man to apply to his brother, under penalty of hell-fire. We prefer to think kindly of the Colonel—sadly, even—as we think of those who are predestined to an early death. We associate him in thought with the fate of Winthrop, of Ellsworth, of Greble—with the murderous fire of "masked batteries," with the deadly aim of the Carolina rifle, and the deadlier thrust of the Zouave bayonet or the Mississippi bowie-knife. We think of him, as of one already numbered with the dead, and remembering the injunction of the Latin poet—no less the dictate of Christian charity—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—we turn from the contemplation of the individual to the legal and practical consequences of his acts.

In regard to these, we have only to say, that should he venture upon a repetition of the exploit of Thursday, which has given occasion to these remarks—we opine that it will be entirely unnecessary for "General Banks to take Smith in "hand," or otherwise to trouble himself in the premises. It is the business of the police to have an eye to such customers—and we have no fear that they will not attend to their duty. We have, indeed, understood, that among other eccentricities, Colonel Smith has written a note to the Marshal of Police, more curt than courteous, and couched somewhat in this wise: "Sir, I un-"derstand some of my men are in jail—I desire "that you will at once send them to these head-"quarters." Now if Colonel Smith is really anxious to see his men, who have been regularly committed upon various charges cognizable only by the Criminal Court of this city, he has only to put his threats, anent the newsboys and the picture-venders, into practical execution, and he may enjoy the opportunity without imposing upon the Police authorities the trouble of sending the prisoners—which of course they are powerless to do—to his "headquarters." We doubt not that the obliging and gentlemanly Warden will accommodate him with a place in the same cell at *his*.

Reader, before you reproach us with wasting time—our time, and what is more valuable to you, your own—upon a subject which was not worth the expenditure of either—remember that an individual may serve to typify a class, and that in Smith you may perceive of what stuff Federal Colonels are made, as Butler and Pierce and Schenck have enabled you to judge of the calibre of Federal Generals.

Harper's Ferry to be Occupied.

From gentlemen who arrived here this morning from Frederick, we learn that a Federal force of 5,000 men, detached from the division of General Patterson, are on the march to take possession of and occupy Harper's Ferry, and that they expected to reach there this evening.

Federal Troops at Frederick.

The passengers by this morning's train from Frederick, report that a regiment of Federal soldiers from Gen. Patterson's division, arrived at that place this morning, to occupy it.

Important Items Telegraphed from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the *Associated Press* telegraphs that yesterday evening a serious accident occurred to the tongue of Mrs. Lincoln's carriage, which was broken by the restiveness of the steeds. The gallant 25th (N. Y.) Regiment rushed to the rescue, and the fracture—whether a simple or compound comminuted one the correspondent does not state—was properly reduced by the Surgeon of the regiment.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* communicates an important appointment—that of "Count" Gabriel Korponay, Professor of Dancing, to be *aide-de-camp and instructor* to General McCall, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It is not stated whether the Count's instructions are to be in the Polka or the latest Indian War Dance.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—The regiment which yesterday made a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They bring no intelligence of importance. It is understood, however, that the Confederates are concentrating a large force at Yorktown. Two hundred of the Naval Brigade to-day encamped at Hampton. The remnant of the Brigade is under the command of Colonel Wardrop, of the Third Massachusetts regiment. The excessive heat of the last few days has been very trying to our troops in active service. The facilities for bathing at Old Point and Newport News contribute greatly to their health and comfort. The wounded at the Hospital are generally doing well. Private Vincennes, shot through the chest at Great Bethel, is in a fair way of recovery. An immense quantity of hospital stores has arrived within a few days, in part the generous contributions of societies and individuals. Among other items the ice contributed by the market men of Boston has greatly contributed to the comfort of both sick and well.

Important information has been derived from the so-called spies from Sewell's Point. I am not at liberty to state all that has come to light, but it is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewell's Point, and also at Willoughby's Point, some three miles further down, and nearly opposite the Rip Raps or old Fort Calhoun. An immense mail is received and made up daily at Fortress Monroe. The postmaster is obliging and efficient, and upon the address of *all* letters should be given, without exception, the number of the regiment and the State to which it belongs.

In a letter brought down by the flag of truce, a few hours ago, Colonel Magruder addressed General Butler as Commandant at Fortress Monroe. The reply contained a gentle reminder that General Butler commands the department of Virginia. It appears that they have but one prisoner.

A large number of officers go North to-night on furlough. Quartermaster McArthur proceeds to New York with Government orders.

Affairs in Western Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday has the following items of intelligence:

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Phillippi and Grafton reports that there is the greatest activity at both of these places, and that all sorts of reports are in circulation. The artillery company stationed at Grafton, after practising several hours, moved on out the railroad towards Phillippi on Wednesday evening. On the same evening, whilst the soldiers were drilling, and whilst the greatest activity and bustle pervaded all the camps, an alarm of fire was raised in the town, and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Everybody anticipated warm work soon, though very few could tell why they thought so. They feel it in their bones.

The Federal forces had abandoned the village of Phillippi, and had taken up a position on a hill overlooking the town, and commanding its important approaches. They had also commenced throwing up entrenchments. There was not a chick nor child in Phillippi, all the families having departed.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Special Session.

FREDERICK, June 22.

The House of Delegates transacted no business of importance, and adjourned until Monday at one o'clock.

In the Senate, during the evening session yesterday, Messrs. McKaig and Miles, a majority of the Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor in answer to an order of the Senate calling for a statement of the facts which induced him to reclaim the arms formerly confided to certain military companies, and for depositing such arms in Fort McHenry, submitted a report declaring that the acts of the Governor referred to, and the distribution of arms to uniformed citizens of Frederick, were palpable usurpations of authority, which ought not to be tolerated, and that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to make a direct issue with the Governor on the powers thus claimed, and to confine him to the exercise of the powers confided to him by the Constitution.

They also submitted a resolution requesting the Governor to return to the armories of the State the arms removed by his order to Fort McHenry, or placed in the hands of ununiformed volunteer companies, and to return to all regularly organized volunteer companies the arms reclaimed from them.

Messrs. Goldsborough, of Talbot, and Smith of Carroll, presented a minority report, declaring that the Governor had acted in accordance with the Constitution; that his disarming of disloyal citizens cannot be too highly commended, and that his action has thwarted the designs of mischievous men.

The majority reported was adopted—yeas 12, nays 5.

The resolutions of Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, and the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which passed the House on Wednesday, were this morning adopted. Ayes 12—nays 1. The Union Senators were not present, having, prior to taking the vote, deserted the chamber, leaving the Senate with a bare quorum.

From the South.

Richmond papers of Thursday last, have reached this city by private hands. The 3d and 4th South Carolina, and two Georgia Regiments reached Richmond last Wednesday.

On Tuesday evening, President Davis was serenaded in Richmond, by the New Orleans Washington Artillery. They were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Davis. This company has a battery of six-pounders, twelve-pound howitzers and rifled cannon.

The battalion of Louisiana volunteers, 585 strong, left Richmond on Wednesday, via the York river railroad, for active service.

R. M. Parker, a volunteer of one of the Vermont regiments, who had been taken prisoner near Fortress Monroe, left Richmond on Wednesday for Yorktown, to be exchanged for a Confederate prisoner held by Gen. Butler.

The Norfolk correspondent of the *Despatch*, in the following letter, describes the effect of General Butler's experiments with the Sawyer gun upon the Sewall's Point battery. It would also appear that the Confederates have a small war steamer which may be the one that damaged the *Harriet Lane*.

The Rip Raps, you remember is situated nearly at an angle with Sewell's Point battery and Old Point—to the right of the former and opposite the latter. Unexpectedly, this old pile of fortifications is occupied by Federal troops, with several pieces of cannon—one a rifle piece, which threw, yesterday, shells towards the camps of our troops stationed at Sewell's Battery. I saw a sugar-loaf shaped concern, about eight inches long, (weighing thirty odd pounds, I suppose,) that was brought to Norfolk this morning, which did not explode. It is a dangerous looking missile. I saw another small piece of shell not larger than my hand. Capt. Doyal, of the Georgia Battalion, who is stationed at Sewell's Point, informed me that nobody was hurt, and that little harm could be done at the distance of four or five miles. Our boys, in the meantime, will stand firm by their battery.

An amusing chase took place between one of our tug-boats and old Abe's steamer *Cataline*, on Sunday, near Newport News, the latter flying at full speed and the Confederate steamer *Empire* close behind her. The *Cataline* received one or two shots, and would have been captured by the daring conduct of Capt. Parrish, had not the guns of the *Cumberland* been brought to bear upon her.

A letter from Leesburg of the 15th states that Gen. Wise was at that place, engaged in enlisting men in his brigade.

On the 14th inst., Gov. Letcher issued a proclamation to the people of Northwestern Virginia, stating that the Secession of the State had been ratified by 100,000 majority, and calling upon them to submit to the popular will thus clearly expressed. He further says:

I have sent for your protection such troops as the emergency enabled me to collect, in charge of a competent commander. I have ordered a large force to go to your aid, but I rely with the utmost confidence upon your own strong arms to rescue your firesides and altars from the pollution of a reckless and ruthless enemy. The State is invaded at several points, but ample forces have been collected to defend her. The troops are posted at Huttonsville. Come with your own good weapons and meet them as brothers!

An ordinance to the following effect is pending before the Virginia Convention.

That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the government of the United States shall, after the first day of July next, be forever banished from the State, and is declared an alien enemy, and shall be considered as such in all the courts of Virginia.

2. Any citizen of Virginia who shall hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States shall, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, be deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall, on information of the attorney general in any court of this commonwealth, be confiscated to the uses of the State.

The first section shall not be deemed applicable plicable to any officer of the United States or of the Confederate States until after the last day of January next.

An ordinance has been passed adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States.

A proposition is pending suggesting the propriety of setting aside all debts due by Virginia, or the citizens, or any corporation thereof, to the citizens of any Northern State now engaged in invading the soil of Virginia.

The Convention of North Carolina, on the 18th instant, elected the following delegates to the Confederate Congress. For the State at large—W. W. Avery and George Davis; 1st district, W. N. H. Smith; 2d, Thomas Ruffin; 3d, T. D. McDowell; 4th, A. W. Venable; 5th, John M. Morehead; 6th, R. C. Puryear; 7th, Burton Craige; 8th, A. D. Davidson. The convention, on the 17th instant, authorized the first regiment of North Carolina volunteers, who took so active a part in the affair at Bethel, to inscribe on their colors the word "Bethel."

Catherine Murat, grand-daughter of Napoleon's great marshal, volunteers her aid in any way that it can be employed for the benefit of the Florida troops.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen in New Orleans, on the 11th inst., the joint committee in relation to the defense of the city presented a report, which was adopted. The report stated that the committee had called upon and conferred with Major General Twiggs, and advised him that a sum of money would be put at his command, not exceeding $200,000, for the effectual defense of the city. The committee reported also in favor of appropriating $50,000 for the support of the indigent families of those of our citizen soldiers who have volunteered for the war, and presented an ordinance for the issuing of the bonds of the city for the sum of $250,000, with an appeal to our citizens to come forward and liberally subscribe to the loan. The report embodied a resolution authorizing the Mayor to call on Major General Twiggs and request that two or more regiments be placed in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, for the defense of the city.

Proposals for the sale of provisions and other military stores, to the Confederate States, are to be received until the 10th of July. The successful bidders are to receive their pay in bonds of the Confederate States, with interest at 8 per cent. from date of delivering the articles.

A corps of men, to serve in the Confederate army, as did Marion's men, is to be raised in South Carolina. The Charleston papers say "the service will be active and arduous, but honorable and distinguished."

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GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,

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

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 3.15 A. M.
Express at 3.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 5.00 P. M.

The 3.15 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 Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 3.20 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 5 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 21-4 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 4.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 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 in 4.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.00 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.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

ap 22

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 3.30 A. M.; Express daily at 2.45 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 8.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 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 6.00 and 7.30 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.30 A. M., and 3.10 and 8.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.00 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.30 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 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

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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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 8 o'clock, or 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 board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her staterooms and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the 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 5 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. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.

ap 22

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

KNOXVILLE

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.

ap22

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore.

WM. T. RICE, Captain.

☞For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND LANDING on RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER

Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company's new iron Steamer LOGAN, 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

NOTICE.

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
144 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.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Baltimore, March 20, 1861.

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