

The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 6.
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., Amendment, 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., Amendment, 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 Warrants 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., Amendment, 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 the duty of the Legislature, by its power of taxation (or by parity of reasoning, any other power) to protect the government from those who are bent upon the seizure of the property of the citizen, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that citizen to pay.—*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 dispossessed of his freedom, liberties or property, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 27.*

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 newspapers 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, and ten copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for nine, for the time ordered.

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS.—*Constitution U. S., Amend. Art. 1.*

THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS OUGHT TO BE INVOLUNTARILY PRESERVED.—*Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, Art. 38.*

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!
Know all men by these presents: that I, John L. Dix, in relation to the rebel "Dixie" knowing that the feelings excited in the breasts of our brave Union army by the combination of colors known as red, white and blue, are by no means agreeable, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me, by His Majesty Abraham Lincoln, require and command all police officers of the city of Baltimore in the pay of His Majesty's government to suppress and cause to disappear all substances, whether in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, bearing the said combination of rebel colors. All ladies having red, white and blue stockings on will be sent to Fort Lafayette. All houses built of red brick and white mortar, must be removed, or painted red, white and blue, in alternate stripes. All water-melons must be painted blue on the rind, and all mint candy and barley's poles so colored are forbidden. All red and white cows are required to change their spots or take the oath of allegiance. Red and white variegated flowers must be altered to include blue. All white persons having red hair and moustaches or whiskers, are hereby warned to have the one or the other dyed blue. No sun-shades or sun-beds which exhibit such combinations will be permitted, on pain of suppression. Persons are forbidden to drink red and white wines alternately. His Majesty is, however, graciously pleased to make an exception in favor of red noses, those last being greatly in vogue among Federal officers, and additional ladies having recently been shod upon such noses, by one of my former professors in this command.

Done at the Baltimore Bastille, this 4th day of September, the 1st year of Abraham's glorious and peaceful reign.

(Signed) JOHN L. DIX, Maj. Gen'l.

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In the Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, it is expressly declared, "that the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." That right they claimed and enjoyed before the Constitution of the United States was formed. That right they expressly reserved when they gave in their adhesion to the Constitution, and became part and parcel of the Union of States. Step by step that right has been invaded and infringed, until but little of it remains. This assumption of General Dix to control the disposition of funds in the municipal treasury of this city, and to divert them from purposes authorized by the Legislature of the State, is the latest and most impudent intrusion upon that right. It suggests the question when or where the stand to be made in defence of the small vestige of liberty we still call our own. Are we prepared to submit to any and every indignity which our rulers may please to put upon us? Yesterday, the edict went forth, whether from Fort McHenry or the Marshal's office, from any of our masters, General Dix or James L. McPhail, is not known, forbidding "the display, sale or wearing of all articles bearing severally 'devices of any kind, and specifying the 'same in part; neckties, pictures, mot-tos and music were specially included in the enumeration, and during the whole of the afternoon and evening, the Federal police were busily engaged in enforcing the order, and in arresting those who refused compliance. Photographs and engraved portraits of the Confederate Generals were ordered to be removed from the shop-windows where they were displayed. Envelopes, note-paper and printed music, bearing upon the title-page devices emblematic of the Southern Confederacy, came under the same prohibition. Young men and men were arrested for wearing white and red cravats. At one place, infants' socks, made of red and white wool, were ordered to be removed from their show cases where they were exposed, upon the ground that the combination of colors was "treasonable." We have not heard that any butcher's meat was seized upon the stalls, or that any flowers were rooted out of the gardens, for the same reason, but at the present time—this particular combination of colors is as completely under the ban of the Government in this city, as is the Italian tri-color in Rome or Venice, or as green was in Ireland in 1794. Having undertaken to regulate our cravats, what measure of insult and outrage the Government may next propose, remains to be seen. To-day it is gravely rumored upon the streets, that "influential and loyal" citizens are endeavoring to persuade the Government to close the soup-houses, upon the ground that the persons most benefited by these charities are the dependent families of volunteers in the Southern army, who are thereby deprived of the sustenance and starvation which they deserve to suffer, in punishment for the sins of their husbands and fathers. Federal recruiting officers, it is added, complain that the soup-houses operate as a serious hindrance to their business, and that if they were once closed, many persons who would otherwise live from day to day, would be driven by actual want to enlist. There is no imaginable stretch of caprice or power, no conceivable act of tyranny and oppression, which this people are not prepared to expect. Inability to help themselves may compel individuals to submit, and possess their souls with what patience God may give them, until the day of relief and retribution. But for the authorities—for those who occupy official station, and are clothed by the laws of Maryland with official powers and duties—there is no reason that they should become the tacit instruments of their own dishonor and that of the State. Submission is, in their case, hardly distinguishable from acquiescence, and acquiescence easily ripens into complicity. From being the passive agents of Federal despotism, the people have not yet gotten the alacrity with which one department of the city government has sought to provide for the comfort of the Federal troops upon their first formal occupation of our city, by the introduction of water into their camp, or the extent to which they have been engaged in urging this step upon the Government. On Monday last, it is said, the Mayor was invited to a personal interview with General Dix, in the course of which he received verbal intimation of the intentions of the Government, of which he subsequently had official notification in writing. What course of action the Mayor proposes in the premises has not transpired. Certainly, it seems a mere waste of the public money, for an indefinite period, for the maintenance of a force which is not only delinquent from the exer-

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