

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1846.

OUR CITY POLICE.—The efficiency of our police depends very materially upon the countenance and support they receive from the community, and thus we apprehend is about as plain truth as we could get forth. Let us, while our army is engaged with an enemy, coolly sit at home and undervalue the skill and prowess it displays; take the testimony of the Mexicans as indisputable facts in relation to our officers and men, and publicly deny that they are entitled even to the award of our sympathies, and a precious pretty army we should have of it in a little time. They would say, "well, we are paid, its true, and we'll do the best we can, but as for running any unnecessary risk in seeking out and attacking these Mexicans, we shall only get condemned for it, and so we may as well leave that to others, with more judgment than ourselves." We don't mean to say that the case as it relates to our civil soldiery, so to speak, presents an exactly parallel one, but there is a similarity sufficiently striking, to warrant a juxtaposition of the two. The enemy against whom our police is to direct its energies, is of our own people, yet no less an enemy to social order than is the foreign foe to national peace. And while we cannot justify in the civil force, the use of the extreme and formidable weapons and means that are essential to the success of the military, yet it is entitled to all that moral protection and approval in the performance of duty from us as a community, which the other has a right to expect from the nation.

We have made the above remarks with reference to the disposition of a case which seems to us to have been one of the most important that has been tried during the present term of Baltimore City Court; it was a prosecution against an individual for an assault upon the High Constable, with intent to kill; the act referred to in the indictment, being the stabbing of that officer with a knife, with so much force that the blade passed clear through the muscle of the arm, indicating the ferocious design of the fellow who wielded the blow. The party charged, escaped conviction after the most positive identification of the High Constable himself, the defence proving an "alibi" by representing that the traverser was in another part of the same crowd, one person having seen him on this dark night, fourteen feet off with an excited party of men between them, at the very moment that the act was committed in the alley. Another was standing beside the traverser at the time, according to the showing of the defence, &c. &c. &c. A charge of riot was also brought against the same party, but the friends of the same party clearly proved that all that was done was decently within bounds.

The very fact that the police felt it their duty to interfere, was most emphatic testimony on the part of the State, for it cannot be supposed that they will wantonly rush in amongst a party of firemen, and get up a riot themselves. In relation to another point in the case, one of the very witnesses who appeared on the stand to prove the "alibi," had, subsequently to the affray, visited the high constable, and "begged off" from a prosecution himself. With reference to the identity of the individual charged with the offence, the officer held him down, that he might get the light on his face, and thus avoid the possibility of any mistake. Yet with all the testimony the State was able to bring into the field, the defence carried it, and the traverser was acquitted of the intent to kill, of the assault, and of the riot.

Thus the police are themselves indirectly convicted of perjury, and of getting up an affray in which the high constable volunteered a hand at the imminent risk of his life, merely in the sportiveness of his office. We are a little hard of belief on such points as these, and that our police may in the future be assured of adequate protection and a proper representation before a jury, we hope that the court will not allow the prosecution of similar cases to be urged and thrust upon them, during the absence of the attorney general. We do not intend, by these remarks, a word in disparagement of the young men by whom the State was represented, for they afford promise of skill and ability in the profession, but the ease was one which required all the legal experience, deliberation and knowledge of human nature which characterize the officer of the State, that those to whom we have confided an important branch of our municipal polity might be amply protected, justified and sustained in the execution of their duty, or thoroughly exposed and disgraced if they had transgressed it.

THE MARYLAND LINE.—The large number of volunteers who have already left this city for the seat of war, is convincing proof that in time of need, there will be no difficulty in raising abundance of troops from this State to supply all demands that may be made by the general government for the purpose of maintaining the national honor. Volunteer companies are organizing in every county of the State, and promptly tendering their services to the President. A company of riflemen has been organized at Centreville, and elected P. B. Hopper, Jr., Esq., as captain; R. Goldsborough, as first lieutenant, and Wm. H. Nicholson, as second lieutenant. A company of troop is also forming in the same place. At Leonardtown and Port Tobacco companies are also forming. A company is being raised by John Coutee, Jr., in Prince George's county, and at Frederick, Capt. Shriver's National Guards are increasing their numbers and preparing for active service. A new artillery company is forming at Hagerstown, and the Cadets of the same town are filling up their ranks. The Potomac Dragoons, Major Harris, of Washington county, have also offered their services to the President, and indeed from every section of the State we hear of the most patriotic movements in accordance with the requisition of the President.

A NATIONAL PLAY.—"The Campaign of the Rio Grande" was played for the first time at the Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, to a crammed house, and it was successful in every sense. Although gotten up in haste, the dialogue is said to be very well written, the incidents are startling, in some instances brilliant. Among the characters are Gen. Taylor, Capt. May, Capt. Walker, and a number of other prominent actors in the recent victories on the Rio Grande. Mr. Marshall has brought out the whole force of his excellent company, and every character is represented almost to the life.

GEO. W. KENDALL, Esq.—One of the editors of the Picayune, Geo. W. Kendall, Esq., at the time of the commencement of the rupture with Mexico, was on a hunting expedition in Texas for buffalo, as well as health, but on hearing of the commencement of hostilities, immediately started for the seat of war, and is now supposed to be with the army.

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS.—The National Intelligencer of Monday states that nearly all the numerous gang of pickpockets who came to the Fair in quest of the spoils—seeing the eye of the New York officers so constantly upon them—have retreated from the scene of action, and are now quartered or concealed in the Monumental City.

With the New York Mirror, "we almost despair of ever seeing the sun shine out bright and clear again. It is said that the weather coals on the steeples have become so rusted on their pivots that the wind can't change."

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—As soon as the news of the annihilating defeat of the Mexican forces on the 8th and 9th of May, should reach the capital of that dispirited nation, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, we may expect another revolution. What new chieftain is to be elevated in the tumult, it is hard to predict; but there is no doubt that the result of the battles referred to, and the cowardly conduct of Arista and Ampudia, will be used as a convenient pretext for unseating Paredes and his party.

GEN. JOHN H. McNEIL.—This veteran, who distinguished himself in the war of 1812-13, has tendered his services to the President, and also to the Governor of Massachusetts, and ardently desires to risk his life in the defence of the honor and rights of his country in the war with Mexico, as when the young eagle coped with the British lion in the battle of Lordly's Lane.

BISHOP HUGHES.—The Philadelphia Times of Saturday says: "We are authorized to state that the report in regard to the appointment of Bishop Hughes as an agent, in any capacity, to Mexico, is without a shadow of foundation."

The Union Bank of Tennessee has offered a loan of \$100,000 to the Governor of Tennessee to equip the volunteers for the war.