THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON,

N. E. COR. OF BALTIMORE AND NORTH STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

THE TRUE SPHERE OF THE CLERGY DEFINED.

From the Church Journal—Protestant Episcopal.

The very remarkable sermon by the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice (Old School Presbyterian), entitled "The Pulpit, its relations to our National Crisis," is one of the signs of the times. On the general subject of the degree to which the clergy are bound, or have a right, to use their office for the agitation of the "questions of the day," he is precisely right, covering the same ground, and with, in some cases, almost precisely the same illustrations, that our readers are familiar with in our columns. The evil of which he complains has, to some slight degree, been felt among us also; but its operation has been as nothing compared to its ravages among the Protestant denomination around us, which have been ground as between the upper and the neither millstones. We give rather a long extract, but it means a vast deal, of which we shall learn more and more with every year that passes over our heads—Speaking of his own entirely correct statement of the difference between things spiritual and things secular as connected with the exercise of the ministerial office, he says:

"If anything could be surprising in such a day as this, it would be—that principles so manifestly true and scriptural—principles admitted and asserted by the ablest theological writers for three hundred years, have met with an almost universal condemnation by the religious press. Why, it was only the other day that I saw, in one of our religious papers, the plain denial that any line can be drawn between the secular and the spiritual. Well, if Christian ministers hold an office without metes and bounds, they may preach on all subjects, and ought to understand them all. But the idea is absurd. No civil government could exist, if the functions of the different offices were not defined and limited. The ministerial office exerts on the interests of men a wider influence than any other; and as, within its legitimate sphere, it is an inestimable blessing, so, when perverted, it is fearfully mischievous.

"The time is at hand when this great question respecting the limits with which the functions of the ministerial office are to be exercised, must be earnestly discussed. For, it is admitted, that to a very great extent the proper work of the ministry is neglected, whilst those clothed with the sacred office have traveled beyond the limits of their commission in search of exciting and popular topics; and the prevailing excitement will render it extremely difficult to arrest the downward progress of the pulpit.

"The demand is made upon ministers of the Gospel, not to instruct their people in the truths of God's Word, not well understood, not to inculcate some important precept of the Gospel demanded by the state of the community, not to hold forth some error or vice becoming prevalent, but to define their position respecting some exciting question of the day—a question, it may be, the examination of which falls not within the sphere of their studies. But the public have become excited, and the minister must define his position. It is not enough that he is chargeable with no word or act to which exception can be taken. It is not enough that, like Paul, he does not shun to declare the whole counsel of God. His private opinions on the exciting topic must be brought out; and it must be known whether his sympathies are all right. The feelings of his heart in the matter must be brought out. Now so far as my reading goes, there is scarcely anything in the history of despotism that can equal this popular tyranny. The Inquisition of Rome has never carried matters so far. Yet we boast of our free country! Where will the thing stop?

"What are the consequences? The minister yields to the clamor, and declares his position. Now, since, in the nature of the case, there must be differences of opinion about such questions, the preacher's deliverance gives offence to some of his people. Then begin debates, and strifes, and divisions.—When I entered the ministry the Presbyterian Church was one noble body. It is now divided into five, and there is reason to fear further divisions. Other churches have passed through a similar experience. Where is this thing to terminate? I do not hesitate to express the conviction, that unless churches and ministers can be aroused to see the danger, that in less than five years their liberties will be gone. Every time you yield to the clamor you but increase its boldness. Admit that ministers may be called out in this way, and the day is at hand when mobs will dictate the doctrines you shall hear, and the prayers that shall be offered in the churches."

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT ANNAPOLIS.

General Orders, No. 59.

A Camp of Instruction for fifty thousand men—Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, in due proportions—will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major General Wool, United States Army, will command the camp, in addition to his duties as Department Commander. The ground will be selected, and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brigadier General L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry at the camp. Brevet Brigadier General Harvey Brown as Chief of Artillery, according to his brevet. A Chief of the Infantry arm will hereafter be designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and Paymaster General, will each designate an experienced regular officer as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. These officers will be subject to the orders of General Wool, and under his supervision will, without delay, establish a hospital, and depots of all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops at points where issues may be conveniently made.

The long experience of the veteran officer assigned to command the camp will dictate the most efficient details for brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the Reserve Corps d'Armee to be thus formed under him. Chiefs of the different Staff Bureaux are hereby directed to aid him by promptly meeting his reasonable requisitions for the material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

THE TROOPS ANXIOUS TO RECROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, VA., June 4.—For several days past our troops have been quietly awaiting the propitious moment for a general advance. The weather has been against the movement. The Chickahominy river has risen from a small brook to a large stream, in consequence of the heavy rains. This is one of the reasons why the enemy made the attack on the left, as they did. They thought that the army was water-bound, and could not be reinforced, and they would capture the whole command.

Over three thousand of the dead Confederates have been buried by our troops at Fair Oaks.—Prisoners continue to be brought in daily. At headquarters fresh bodies of them are enrolled every day, ready for transportation. One of the Confederate generals taken still refuses to give his name.

Your correspondent, being in the vicinity of New Bridge, has an opportunity of seeing the Confederates form in line of battle every day. A deep wood in front of them keeps our troops hid from view, yet the shells coming over the tops of the trees convince us that they are there. Several batteries on this side of the river throw a few shells into their ranks daily, scattering them in all directions. *Our troops encamped at this point are anxious to get across the river at them.*

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

SUFFERING OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—A MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Fortress Monroe, June 7th, says:

The State of Maine reached the wharf last night, with three hundred wounded from Richmond.—These men are mostly very severely injured, and a large number of them will never recover. An eminent surgeon, who was on board, told us, what proves to be a fact, and one which will startle and horrify the country—that this load of helpless men had lain without any surgical attendance from Saturday's and Sunday's battle until they were put aboard the boat on Thursday; five days elapsing before their wounds were dressed. Many of these brave-hearted fellows were actually food for maggots when they reached White House, the revolting worms having already appeared in their wounds. Several transports, crowded with troops, peeped into our waters to-day, and as mysteriously peeped out again. They may have gone to—Mobile (?)

REINFORCEMENTS WANTED FOR MCCLELLAN.—This is no time for the Government to speculate. McClellan should be reinforced to meet any such possible contingency, and a junction should be formed as speedily as possible between himself and McDowell. The issue of the battle of Richmond decides the fate of the Rebellion; they have made their last stake there, and we must destroy them. In McClellan's prudence and caution heretofore, we have an earnest that he will run no splendid risks; he is not a hardened and ambitious general, but a patriot soldier, who prefers saving his country to glorifying himself. And we want to see him so strong that he may go forward in the certainty of a speedy and complete success.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, June 10.*

Two Bostonians, rusticating in Vermont, persuaded a lad who owned a pet black bear to let them try three powerful dogs on him, the bear to be made fast to a post by a chain about twelve feet long. The Vermont boy agreed, in consideration of $5.00, and the result was three dead dogs, two mauled Bostonians, one triumphant bear, and a jubilant Green Mountain juvenile.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* says:—A lamentable affair occurred near Wilton yesterday, resulting in the death of a tax collector. It seems the collector called on a farmer for his dog tax. The farmer refused to pay, and the collector shot his dog, whereupon the farmer immediately seized his gun, and shot the collector dead on the spot.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
Including every variety of Fine Goods, Teas, &c.
For sale by
W. H. McKEAN,
52 North Charles st.

HONEY, HONEY!
On draught.
For sale by
W. H. McKEAN,
52 North Charles st.

NOW IS THE TIME
For Young Men to enter the
BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.
Circulars at the College or sent by mail. 1t

SHIRTS	SHIRTS	SHIRTS
$1.50.	$1.75.	$1.50.
Very	Best	Material,
Perfect	Fit	Guaranteed,

READY MADE,
AND MADE TO ORDER.
GEORGE A. PETERS,
214 Baltimore street,
Next to Cortlan's Marble Building.
☞ Trade supplied at lowest rates. jul 1m*

PURE SODA WATER
From Porcelain-Lined Iron Fountains.
On Draught at the Counter, and bottled for invalids.
Made by N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
m24-tf 88 North Charles street.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS PARTIALLY RESTORED.—After an *involuntary absence* of about three months, during which time we were made familiar with the classic and once hallowed grounds of Fort McHenry—we again resume, *partially*, our old vocation of "enlightening the world with lamp-black." Our Press, being deemed dangerous by the Government, has been kindly limited, and, for the future, instead of publishing "THE SOUTH, or *any other* paper, without consent of the Commanding General," we shall modestly labor in the humbler department of the "art preservative of all arts," by executing every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, hoping through that medium to sustain ourselves and those dependent upon us and would earnestly appeal to our friends to favor us with their patronage. We have prepared our JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT to execute all kinds of printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply, and solicit a call at our old buildings.
SAMUEL S. MILLS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
m22 1m Office—122 Baltimore st., 2 doors from North.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
BALTIMORE, May 1st, 1862.
I have experienced so much benefit by using PEARSON'S, MEDICATED TAR DROPS, that I believe it not only a duty but a pleasure to make the fact known. I was afflicted with a Sore Throat and Dry Cough, which debilitated me so that I could get no rest. My friends told me that I had the consumption. I am now happy to inform you that your MEDICATED TAR DROPS have cured me.
I find that your MEDICATED TAR DROPS are counterfeited, and I caution the afflicted to be on their guard. This is really a shame that so efficacious a remedy should be injured by unprincipled men. I am glad, however, to see that your signature is now on each package, and I advise those who purchase to bear that in mind.
Yours, truly, HENRY FISHER,
No. 15 North Bond street.
PEARSON'S MEDICATED TAR DROPS are prepared and sold by GEO. PEARSON, No. 5 Liberty street, Baltimore. Sold also by the principal Druggists at 10 cents per package.
m10-tf

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE,
12 *Light Street.*
LIBRARIES, or small quantities of BOOKS; also, old American or English Coins purchased by
JOHN P. DES FORGES,
m10-tf Numismatist.

JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.,
183 BALTIMORE STREET,
Near Light Street.
PARIS EMPORIUM,
The Palace of Fashion and
MAMMOTH STOCK OF
The newest style of Mantles,
Sacques and Scarfs
in
Silks, Cloth and all new materials,
adapted to the seasons.
Real Lace Mantles,
Points and Scarfs,
Pushne,
Damascene,
English, Spanish,
and Llama.
Lace Lantillas, Points and Scarfs in immense variety.
Cloaking Hantilla materials and Trimmings
At Retail
In great variety.
Wholesale Department
a22-tf 2d and 3d floors.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
Corner Calvert and Water Streets, Baltimore,
Offers for sale superior
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Gold Chains, Keys,
Breast Pins, Finger-Rings,
Ear-Rings, Pencil Cases,
Levi Brown's Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, Spectacles
Sterling Silver and Albata Ware, Genuine Lecoultre Swiss
and Army Razors and Strops.
Highest price paid for old Silver Plate and Coin. ail-3m

SHIRTS.
We would call the attention of
THE TRADE
to our stock of
SHIRTS,
as it is
the largest and best
Fresh Stock
of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
such as
Collars, Ties, Gloves,
Scarfs and
Negligee Shirts,
all of which
will be sold at
prices
to suit the
times.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
a14-tfr 157 Baltimore street.

FINEST SHIRT, $1.75.

ADAMS'
NEW CASH
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
Made to Order, or Ready Made,
146 *W. Baltimore St., Up Stairs,*
Three doors below Calvert street.
BOSOMS,
WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS
STITCHED, &c.
416-tf MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.

FINE SHIRT, $1.50. GOOD SHIRT, $1.25.

CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!

THE VERY BEST
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS
PURE, FINE AND RICH!
AND
OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.
For sale by
HIRAM E. FOX, corner Baltimore and Light streets.
G. H. BOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. G. SMITH, 155½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BRO., 189 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUPICO, 121 Baltimore street.
J. F. REQUARDT, corner Calvert and Baltimore.
WM. S. CROWLEY, 123 North Gay street.
C. G. SAUMS, corner of Schroeder and Lexington sts.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORES in this city.
Ja31-tfr PURE, FINE AND RICH.

1862 SPRING. 1862
JOSEPH STINE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
144 Baltimore Street.
COATINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Newest styles, of my own importation.
al-tf
LEONARD J. TORMEY,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.
STOCKS AND SECURITIES of this and other markets bought and sold on commission.
Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received daily by telegraph.
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.
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ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY
WARREN'S
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
For further information address or call on
JAS. H JOHNSON,
No. 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
19-tf Baltimore.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,
GREEN & YOE, Importers,
o31-tf 93 West Baltimore street.

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE,
o31-tf 93 W. Baltimore street

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING OF THE FIRST QUALITY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of Mr. GEO. MCKENDREE TEAL, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets who is now offering for sale a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing made under his own instructions, expressly for spring and summer wear. This gentleman has already obtained among his numerous customers a high reputation for having Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality, as well as cleanness, neatness and durability of workmanship. We take pleasure in recommending him to the notice of our friends and readers. ap15-tf

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES,
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
Jul4-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE,
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON
Jel1-tf

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE,
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
JAS. H. JOHNSON
a13

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed at Mill, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON

A CONCERT,

Under the direction of Professor Root, will be given by the PUPILS OF THE EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL, on THURSDAY NEXT, June 12, 8 P. M., at the MARYLAND INSTITUTE. Two hundred young ladies, more or less, will appear upon the stage, and be assisted by several ladies and Gentlemen of distinguished musical ability.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained of Mr. McCoffry, of Messrs. Bond & Co., of the Principal and Pupils of the School, and at the door. j-9 M&W2.

JUDGE CARMICHAEL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY OF TALBOT COUNTY.

[From the Easton (Md.) Gazette, of the 31st ult., from which paper we republish.]

Delivered in same June 10, 1862.

Rather than pursue a controversy with the GAZETTE about Judge Carmichael's charge to the Grand Jury, we have deemed it better to obtain the document itself, and lay it before our readers; and we ask an attentive perusal of it, satisfied that the intelligent reader will find nothing in it to justify the malignant attacks that have been made upon the Judge by the Black Republican Administration papers of the State, based upon the libelous article that appeared in the Easton GAZETTE of Saturday week. We subjoin all that portion of the document which refers to the troubles of the country, growing out of our present lamentable civil war.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Having now explained to you, Gentlemen, the duty specially imposed by this law, and having charged you generally of the duties of your high office, here I would dismiss you to your Chamber, if MY duty did not require me to invite your notice to acts of outrage and violence unusual in this quarter.

Through the public papers and otherwise, it has come to my knowledge that violations of law have been committed by persons holding themselves above the law, which, by tacit accord, for some reason, have as yet escaped the cognizance of the authorities. Violent and dangerous injuries have been committed upon your citizens, while the process of law has been forbidden to reach the offender. Arrests have been made, utterly groundless as it turned out; but whether with cause or not, by persons having no legal competency to make arrests, and without warrant of law, or process from legal authority. A squad of soldiers, with no pretense of authority but their arms, it is said, have invaded the homes of your fellow-citizens, and dragged them to their camp. There they have been detained as long as it suited the pleasure of their captors.

These are the cases to which your attention is directed—now a word about the law. And but for the very peculiar state of affairs, I should be content to leave you to the counsels of the State. But it belongs to every department to bear its share of duty in the administration of the law. Yours is imperative; mine is not less so.

Is there one in your panel here, where the LAW has been held supreme, where, twice in every year, from time immemorial, its ministrations have been conducted, who does not know that the facts stated constitute offences against the law?

I have told you that your duties extend to EVERY case of public wrong. The magnitude of your obligation requires that you make some presentment of ALL such matters as shall come to your knowledge," and if ALL, then there is no exception, and your cognizance must be exercised over the cases mentioned unless you find some dispensing power, of which I have found no mention in the law.

Offences are the acts of persons. Every person, public or private, high or low, is subject to the visitation of the law. Whether invested with the robes of power, or covered with humble rags, all are alike amenable to its sanctions. That "the law ONLY is supreme in this land," you have heard proclaimed by my honored predecessors from this place at every term. Heretofore I have so pronounced; my duty now still bids me to repeat the same to such as I have alluded to—have occurred here oftentime. Will such offences you are not unfamiliar. They have received the prompt cognizance of your department, and have met the speedy and certain punishment which the law denounces upon ALL, without distinction. They are now no less obnoxious, in regard to these, I need not add another word.

But arbitrary, illegal, and false imprisonments, have been unknown to our modern history. In a practice of more than six and twenty years at the bar, throughout this circuit, and a service of a few years on the bench, I have never known such a case—either by crimes of presentment, or by other [illegible] with this exception, have found persons wicked enough to commit them. It will strike you, how sacred the right of personal freedom has been held, within this jurisdiction for more than a quarter of a century.—And, you will be assured there is ample redress for its invasion—that it has been preserved thus inviolate. It is the hereditary right of American freemen. It was the right of their ancestors, before American Independence.

Before that day, a British subject could not be arrested, but under process of law. An arrest and detention of his person was unlawful, unless made under "process from the Courts or under process from a legal officer having the power to commit under his hand and seal." This process was required to be founded on oath, disclosing the cause of arrest and to express the cause. Indeed, so jealously was the liberty of the subject guarded, that it was held, at a very early day, by a high authority such as Coke, that a PEER could not be arrested upon the warrant of a Justice until "after indictment actually found." This strictness was afterwards relaxed, and was combatted when held. But from that day to the date of American Independence, the arrest of a British subject could not lawfully be made unless under the authority of Judicial or Justicial warrant. Made otherwise, it was "false imprisonment," an offense which an eminent English jurist denominates "a heinous public crime," for which the same author says, "the law demands public vengeance." Every arrest without "due process" was regarded arbitrary, illegal and despotic, and such as the ministers, at the date of American Independence, dare not claim for the British crown. The assertion at this day, of such a power for the crown, would shake the British throne to its very foundations.

Exemption from the exercise of such power, is the birthright of Americans. They trace it back in the musty scrolls of the mother country for ages long past. It is inscribed, in letters of light, in the Constitution of Maryland. This right may yet be found in the Constitution of the United States—the Supreme law—before which every person, potentate, and power in the United States must give place.

I will read it there, Gentlemen. But first indulge me whilst I read a resolution of the first Congress, which explains why this, with other privileges of the citizens, were inscribed there. The reading will be both instructive and profitable. "The Convention of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution; resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States," &c. By this reading you will observe that the Constitution as originally adopted by the Federal Convention, was without those "restrictive and declaratory clauses." The Government had been imbued with all the powers intended to be delegated. Its framers had designed that these powers—all of them—should be exerted as occasion required, and NONE others. But they had not expressed the prohibitions, which were supposed to be implied. When, however, it came about that the sovereign will was to breathe life into its being, you find a law or limit was imposed upon its powers, simultaneously. When the Constitution was referred to the States for ratification, with one accord they required the insertion of these articles, "to prevent misconstruction and abuse of the powers" already expressed.

There were some things they were not willing to leave to construction, for fear of MISCONSTRUCTION. There were powers which they regarded dangerous to put to USE, without restriction, from their liability to ABUSE. Therefore it was that the first Congress submitted these restrictive clauses to the States, for their adoption. Twelve were submitted to the States. Ten of them were adopted. They are the TEN COMMANDMENTS, forever forbidding any and all the powers of the Government to infringe the rights of the citizen—to do by construction anything therein forbidden in express terms. There is no power to suspend any of these commandments, as in regard to the Habeas Corpus. There is no conflict of jurisdiction, as now claimed, between the Executive and Legislative Departments, in this great right. Here all the powers of Government are forbidden.

These are the ten:

ARTICLES
IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT
OF
THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

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; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 2.

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.

ARTICLE 3.

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.

ARTICLE 4.

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.

ARTICLE 5.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless upon a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE 6.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE 7.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE 8.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE 9.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE 10.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The 4th Article forbids the arbitrary arrest, and false imprisonment of the citizen. It guarantees to him the right heretofore enjoyed under the British Constitution. It prohibits "unreasonable seizure," prohibits a warrant for seizure except upon "probable cause," and requires such cause to be shown under the sanction of "oath or affirmation."

Here is no room for misconstruction. The supreme law is express in its terms. It is set up, by its declared terms, as a barrier to our powers to do in this State, it remains to us as a barrier against "the powers that be"

It has never been repealed, nor can be lawfully repealed, except by the power which created the government, and in the manner provided by the Constitution itself.

This freedom from imprisonment without "due process" is absolute in the citizen, with two only exceptions.—One, in which he is found in the very fact of committing a felony, which obtains alike in England and this country,—the other, where he has exchanged the citizen for the soldier—"in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in the time of war or public danger."

Your inquiries will enable you to ascertain if the arrests reported have in fact been made, and if you find they have been made, whether they come under the exceptions stated.

If they have been made, and are not within the rule of these exceptions, then they are public wrongs. It is my duty so to charge you. As so I do charge you.

The circumstances in which we are, instruct me to remind you that your inquiries into, and action upon this subject, are to be conducted unmoved by prejudice, unswerved by favor, and unawed by fear.

I cannot doubt that you will not be warped by prejudice on the one side; nor by favor on the other. As you are *freemen*, you are required to swear that you will not be restrained by fear in the discharge of your duty. A freeman should have no fear but of God. The law is ordained by him. It commands what is right and forbids what is wrong. It would be mockery, and I would not permit you to take the oath to act without fear, if there was an earthly power to restrain your free will.

There may be others besides the persons who committed the violations of law heretofore considered, who may be obnoxious to presentment. If any of your citizens have instigated these groundless arrests, they are more guilty than those upon whom they have imposed. And it is hardly to be supposed that strangers amongst you would want only and without suggestions by mischievous persons, molest and harass your people. Such persons are liable for conspiracy. But your diligent and impartial inquiry will ascertain the truth.

I am admonished, Gentlemen, by former misconstructions, to say to you that my instructions to you are not moved by political or partisan bias.

If I have declared to you the law "as I understand it," you will remember it is under the same solemn sanction by which you are bound. If there is a class or party of persons who are banded together to oppose or violate the laws, it is my duty to animadvert upon their acts.—If the facts to which I have alluded are true, their obvious tendency is not only to disturb the peace of society, but to subvert the very foundations of the government whose laws both you and myself are sworn to administer.

With the condition of our unhappy country, the evils which exist, their causes, and those who are to be blamed, I have nothing to say here. I have my own—a very strong opinion. Others entertain another opinion. They are entitled to their own, and I am equally entitled to mine. I would not trespass upon my own sense of propriety by allusion to them here. But I should feel myself and should be regarded by others [illegible] against [illegible] whom they may.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by [illegible] Chandler, Mulford & Co., of New York, to the order of [illegible] dated March 18, 1862, 4 months, for $60.14, payable at the office of the drawer. Payment of above N. is hereby stopped. The finder will please return it to
W. T. WALTERS & CO.

HAMS.—
Rice Lands "None Such,"
Todd & Son's,
Cole, Brigham & Sons,
Evans Brown & Co.'s,
Jno. Rice & Co.'s,
[illegible] choice FAMILY HAMS.
Jel-tf J. G. HARVEY & CO., 75 Exchange Place.

BACON.—200 hhds. prime Western Bacon Shoulders and Sides for sale by
J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
Jl 11-tf 75 Exchange Place.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.
50 kegs prime Glade Butter, and 100 boxes choice Western Cadding Cheese, for sale by
J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
Jel1 tf 75 Exchange Place.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, June 10th, 1862.—EAST BALTIMORE SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION vs. MARTIN J. KEENEY.—Order-ed, that the sale made and reported by William A. Stewart, Trustee for the sale of the leasehold estate in said proceeding mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of July next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Baltimore, once in each of three successive weeks before the second day of July next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $620.
J. THOMAS ADY, Clerk.
True copy—Test: J. THOMAS ADAMS, Clerk.
Jel1 3w3w

SETH S. HANCE,
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SETH S. HANCE,
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SETH S. HANCE,
108 *BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.,*
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108 *BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.,*
109 *BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.,*
KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE
A GENUINE ASSORTMENT OF
PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES,
AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
MORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND,
WOLF'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER,
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES,
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICO,

Becker's Eye Balsam,	Betton's British Oil,
P. Meter's Liver Pills,	Nimmo's Liniment,
Benj. Brandreth's Pills,	" Tooth Ache Drops,
Smith's S Coated Pills,	Burgess' Exterminator,
Lane's Vegetable Pills,	Lyon's Magnetic Powders,
Jayne's Sanative Pills,	Epileptic Pills,
Petrolium or Rock Oil,	Bogle's Hebealons,
Moffat's Life Pills,	" Hyperion Fluid,
Morse's Invigorating Cordial,	" Amole,
Hasting's Syrup Naptha,	Dipilatory Powders,
Roman Eye Balsam,	Meen Fun,
Holloway's Ointment,	Hance's Lily White,
Holloway's Pills,	Vinegar Rouge,
Lyon's Katharion,	Pink Saucers,
Radway's R. Resolvent,	Powder Puffs,
Stelle's Expectorant,	Lubin's Extracts,
" Diarrhoea Cordial,	Meakin's Mouth Arc,
" Worm Mixture,	Candied Calames,
Thompson's Eye Water,	Tobias' Venitian Liniment,
Lacina Cordial,	Davis' Heave Powder,
Lee's Pills,	Dr. Townsend's Pills,
Jayne's Ague Pills,	Worsdell's Pills,
Frank's Magn. Ointment,	Mead's Dyspeptic,
Russia Salve,	Nymph Soap,
Swain's Panacea,	Gouraud's Italian Soap,
E. Kidder's Cordial,	Cleaver's Honey Soap,
Negative Electric Fluid,	Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,	Houck's Panacea,
Madelry's Pul. Balsam,	Iodide of Sarsaparilla,
Bragg's Mustang Liniment,	A. H. Bull's "
Jew David's Plaster,	Pelletier's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,	Rose's "
Jayne's Expectorant,	" Cough Syrup,
Rodger's Liverwort and Tar,	" Extract of Buchu,
Pecock's Pulmonic Wafers,	" Nervous Cordial,
Bryant's " "	" Female Specific,
John Bull's Sarsaparilla,	" Whooping Cough,
Townsend's " "	" Pills,
Sands' " "	" Carminative,
Jayne's Alterative,	Grafenburg Pills,
Green's Oxygenated Bitters,	Heiskell's Ointment,
Houghton's Pepsin,	Morehead's Magn'e Plaster,
Hoofland's German Bitters,	Holloway's Arnica Plasters,
Moffat's Phenix Bitters,	Hemlock Plasters,
Wolf's Schiedam Schnapps,	German Green Salve,
Osgood's India Cholagogue,	Kensive Soap,
Jayne's Hair Tonic,	Hance's Sarsaparilla Pills,
Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial,	" Morehead Syrup,
Radway's Ready Relief,	" " Cordial,
B. A. Fahnestock's Vermit'e,	Pharnum's Candy,
McLane's "	Sherman's Worm Lozenges,
Jayne's Tonic "	Sherman's Cough "
American Worm Killer,	Wistar's " "
Radway's Medicated Soap,	Hampton's Tincture,
Radway's Regulators,	Norris' Cedar Tar,
Poor Man's Plaster,	Dr. Barring's Syrup Naptha,
Daily's Pain Extractor,	Van Dusen Wnapheue,
Heimbold's Extract Buchu,	Bachelor's Hair Dye,
Orrick's Vermifuge,	Bogle's "
" Golden Ointment,	Gilman's "
Harrison's Ointment,	McAllister's Ointment.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
Jel1-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

REMOVAL.
ISRAEL COHEN has removed his Office to No. 7 SOUTH STREET, 2d door below the Sun office. jel0-3t
[s ger 4cr]

DR. BRADSHAW'S
INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL FOR GENERAL WEAKNESS.
DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.
DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL FOR PAINS IN THE BACK.
DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL CURES DEBILITATED SUFFERERS.
DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
For General Debility, Loss of Muscular Energy, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Weakness, Obstructions, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, and removing all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys or other organs, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Ind