The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, 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. 23.*

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.

The News.

At Alexandria, the military *status in quo* appears to be unchanged. The city is under martial law—a company of soldiers performing the functions of a municipal police, and the Provost Marshal having succeeded to those of the local authorities. The primitive institution of the *curfew* has been revived, and citizens are required to be in bed by a certain hour; at least, they are not permitted to be in the streets after tattoo, nor to leave the town without a written permit from the Governor. The people of Washington go over in droves to visit the "captured city," and note the looks and behaviour of its inhabitants, just as they might go to observe and comment upon the caged animals in a menagerie. A correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that their general aspect is "dogged and "sullen," which suggests a query whether they were expected to look pleased under the circumstances? A printer who declined to print the proclamation of Col. Wilcox, the military Governor, has been punished by the seizure of his types and press. The two newspapers heretofore published in the town, have been suppressed—the venerable *Gazette* suspending publication for the second time only in three-quarters of a century—the first occasion having been during the occupation of Alexandria by the British in 1814. A tailor has been arrested and imprisoned, for speaking disrespectfully of the Union. Other arrests of citizens suspected of sympathizing with the cause of their State and people, are contemplated—two brothers named Fuller, from Boston, who spent some days in Alexandria previous to its occupation, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the sentiments of individuals, accompanying the troops in the congenial capacity of spies. The *Tribune* augurs great things from the ability of these two brothers—the one a Boston banker, and the other a New York lawyer—to "spot" leading "traitors." The telegraph announces the capture of one secessionist having in his pocket $2.50, which the captors appropriated to their own use, and after which the man was let go. As it is not stated that there was any other evidence of his being a secessionist, beyond what was furnished by the suspicious $2 50, the occurrence may be accepted as an intimation that the possession of money will be regarded by the Federal troops as *prima facie* evidence, at the least, of treason. Reader—the Alexandria of which we write is not Alexandria in Egypt, but the city of that name on the south bank of the Potomac, in the State of Virginia.

From Harper's Ferry there is no news of importance. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, late Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army, and now a Major General in the Virginia service, has arrived and assumed the command. The number of troops at the Ferry is about fifteen thousand, most of whom are comfortably quartered in the town, the houses having been placed at their disposal by the inhabitants, who, with their families, have retired for safety, in case of an attack, to the little village of Bolivar, distant about one mile from the Ferry. The Kentuckians, as has been previously stated, occupy the Maryland Heights, from which it is said that General Cooper, of Frederick, the Pennsylvania Senator, who has been appointed to the command of the Maryland contingent of the "Grand Army of the United States," proposes shortly to dislodge them! Those who are familiar with the topography of the position, will form their own estimate as to the difficulty of the task. At the Point of Rocks there is also a strong force, who are busily engaged in strengthening their position. A second attempt to blast Bollman's rock having proved successful, the railroad track is now completely obstructed by its fall. A short distance beyond Farmington, which is 312 miles from Baltimore, and 9 miles west of Fairmount, travel is further obstructed by the destruction of two bridges. There is no intelligence which can be depended upon, of the movements either of the Federal or Virginia troops west of Grafton. At the latter place, all is quiet.

There was no boat this morning from Fortress Monroe, and we are consequently without further intelligence of the movements and intentions of the distinguished author of the strychnine *pronunciamento*. It is indeed rumored in town that the General is *lost*—that he left Old Point two or three days ago, with some of his staff, to make a *reconnoissance*, and has not since been heard from; but the story is obviously without other foundation than the universal wish that Butler may speedily come to grief. Seriously, however, we should regard the death or capture of the Massachusetts hero one of the severest blows to the Confederate cause, which, at this time, it could sustain. We know of no man who has the tithe of Butler's talent for making the Military Despotism which the Government is seeking to inaugurate, equally odious and contemptible. His last order declaring *negroes contraband of war*, it is supposed, will shortly be followed by another, placing women in the same category. It is certain that throughout the South, many of the sex are engaged in making clothes for the "rebel" troops, in preparing lint and bandages for the wounded, comforts for the sick, and in a variety of ways administering "aid and comfort to the "enemy." The last official act of Gen. Butler, according to Northern papers, before resigning the command of the "Department of Annapolis," was to present Mr. Dickinson's steam gun to the municipal authorities of Lowell—his native town. Whether Mr. Dickinson was consulted in regard to this disposition of his property, is not stated.

In the *Habeas Corpus* case of John Merryman, Esq., illegally arrested and held in confinement at Fort McHenry, the United States Marshal made his return this morning that General Cadwallader had refused to see his deputy, or to admit him into the fort—consequently the attachment issued against him yesterday had not been served. The observations of the Chief Justice in regard to the assumption of Gen. Cadwallader to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the illegality of Mr. Merryman's detention, are reported in another column. As the Chief Justice proposes to file a written opinion in the case, we forbear further comment at this time. It is enough to say that the very fortress which is associated in history and song with the *Star-Spangled Banner*, about which so much enthusiasm is manifested at the North, is now become the Bastile of American citizens.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Passage of more Troops.

Yesterday afternoon the 1st Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, under command of Colonel Mason W. Tappan, arrived from the North, and passed through Lombard street to the Camden Station, and took the cars for Washington, the train leaving between seven and eight o'clock. The regiment numbered some 800 men, and was accompanied by about thirty rough-looking women, who marched in the ranks, and are said to go in the capacity of nurses and laundresses. A second train followed carrying over seventy horses, about twenty wagons and ambulances, and army rations for over one month for the use of the command.

At 1½ o'clock to-day, a train arrived at the President Station, having on board the Eighth New York Regiment, under command of Colonel Benkert. This regiment numbers 850 men, rank and file, and is uniformed in dark gray with green trimmings. They are all Germans. Some twenty of them are armed with Sharpe's rifles, while a few others are armed with the common musket, but the greater portion had no arms. They marched through the city to the Camden Station, where they took cars which left at a quarter before two o'clock, for Washington. Lieut. Staehl, former proprietor of the *New York Illustrated News*, is with this regiment. He reports that there are about 15,000 troops now in New York ready to march, a great portion of whom are now under marching orders.

In about an hour after this regiment left the President street station, another train arrived with the Ninth Regiment of New York, under command of Col. John W. Styles, and numbering 812 men. Their uniform is dark blue, trimmend with red. This regiment is well uniformed and equipped, but without arms, with the exception of pistols, which some few of them carried. They are of the New York State Militia, and state that their arms were good for nothing and were therefore left behind. They also marched through the city, and left in cars for Washington at three o'clock.

While this regiment was at Bordentown, New Jersey, last evening, waiting for a train to pass, one of the members, named Thomas C. Pollock, of Company D, was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which fell from his belt, the ball passing through one of his lungs. He was standing on the bank of the canal there, into which he fell. He expired in a few moments after being taken out, and his body was sent back to New York.

Rowdyism at the Relay House.

Mr. Tormey, of this city, on Saturday last while *en route* to Virginia, was attacked at the Relay House by a party of Baltimore rowdies and badly beaten, several of his teeth being knocked out.

Rowdyism of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Drunken soldiers are daily to be seen upon our thoroughfares, behaving in the most offensive and disorderly manner. Yesterday afternoon one of them named Galbraith, from Pennsylvania, took a whip from a dryman on Long Dock and used it severely upon him, and afterward threatened to shoot into the crowd which quickly gathered. Policeman Sutherland saved him from summary punishment at the hands of the people, and carried him to the office of Justice Hiss, who sent him to jail.

In the evening, a party of Morehead's (Penn.) Regiment got into a difficulty with a youth at Canton, and one of them cut the latter across the hand with a knife. The police subsequently arrested the whole party, but the offender could not be recognized, and they had to be discharged.

Seizure of Private Arms.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a detachment of about one hundred soldiers from the Federal Hill camp, acting under instructions from Gen. Cadwallader, appeared in front of the office of Edward Uhlaub, Esq., consul for Hanover, No. 17 German street, near Hanover, and demanded through their commander, Captain Miller, the surrender of a quantity of arms stored there. It appears that after the 19th of April, an attempt was made by parties to break into the office of Mr. Uhlaub, who is an importer of guns from Belgium for various private parties, and had then in his office a number of guns, mostly kept on hand for samples. After the attempt to take the arms Mr. Uhlaub conferred with the board of police commissioners, and at their suggestion sent to the marshal's office three cases of small-sized percussion cap guns and three cases of bird guns—about one hundred pieces in all. The arms were sent to the marshal's office for safe-keeping, and there they remained until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when they were returned to Mr. Uhlaub's possession, to be seized by the United States. The cases containing the guns were placed in a furniture car and driven off under the escort of the United States troops to Fort McHenry. A large crowd collected at the time of the seizure and great indignation was expressed.

The Affair between Ellsworth and Jackson.

A gentleman who was at the Marshall House, Alexandria, when Jackson shot Ellsworth, states that the latter while descending the steps held the secession flag aloft in his hands, and cried out loudly, "This is my trophy!" Jackson, who was at the front of the stair-case, shouted back, "Yes, and you are my trophy!" and immediately fired. Our informant also says that the body of Jackson after his death was more than once bayonetted by the Zouaves.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

GEN. CADWALLADER REFUSES TO ALLOW THE PROCESS OF THE COURT TO BE SERVED UPON HIM.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE DENIES THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO SUSPEND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

For one hour previous to the opening of the court room this morning, the streets around the building were crowded with citizens, eager to gain admittance, and by 11½ o'clock the room was packed to its utmost capacity.

A few moments after twelve o'clock, Chief Justice Taney entered the room, and as it had been whispered about that Gen. Cadwalader had refused to permit the service of the writ of attachment by the Marshal, there was much anxiety to know what course the Chief Justice would pursue in the case.

The writ of attachment, which was issued in the following form, was therefore returned by the Marshal:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Maryland, to wit:

To the Marshal of the Maryland District, greeting.

We command you that you attach the body of General George Cadwallader, and him have before the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Circuit Court room of the United States, in the city of Baltimore, to answer for his contempt by him committed in refusing to produce the body of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, according to the command of the writ of *habeas corpus* returnable and returned before the said Chief Justice this 27th of May, 1861. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril, and have you then and there this writ, at your peril. Witness the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the first Monday in December, in the year of our Lord, 1860.

THOMAS SPICER, Clerk.

Issued 27th May, 1861.

Upon taking his seat, the Chief Justice said that before proceeding with the case he desired to state the reason of the absence this morning of Judge Giles. He was present yesterday morning at his special request, to afford him the aid of his counsel, but as the writ of attachment had been issued by himself, in his capacity of Chief Justice of the United States, Judge Giles did not conceive it to be requisite that he should be present this morning, unless at his request; and as the Judge had an important church meeting to attend, he had not deemed it proper to trespass upon his time, by requesting his presence. This statement he made in justice to Judge Giles, and for the purpose of explaining his absence. He then called upon the Marshal to make his return, which that officer made in the following form:

I hereby certify to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that by virtue of the within writ of atachment, to me directed, on the 27th day of May, 1861, I proceeded on this 28th day of May, 1861, to Fort McHenry for the purpose of serving the said writ. I sent in my name at the outer gate—the messenger returned with the reply that there was no answer to my card, and therefore I could not serve the writ as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate. So answers

WASHINGTON BONHAM,
U. S. Marshal for the District of Md.

Chief Justice.—Marshal, who went down to the Fort to serve this writ?

Marshal.—Mr. Vance, my deputy.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Vance, was there no other reply to your messenger than that set forth in the return, and were you not admitted into the Fort?

Mr. Vance.—No sir—the messenger replied that there was no answer to my card, and I was unable to pass the outer gate.

Chief Justice.—So far as my duty goes, under the Constitution of the United States, I feel that duty to be to impose all the penalty of the law in such a case, but my views in this respect are entirely overcome by the non-appearance of the offender, and it is therefore not necessary for me to act as I otherwise should. I ordered this attachment yesterday because upon the face of the return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful upon two grounds:

First.—The President, under the Constitution of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus, nor authorize any military officer to do so.*

Second. A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, nor subject him to the rules and articles of war, for an offence against the laws of the United States—except in aid of the judicial authority, and subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law.

I forbore yesterday to state orally the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which make these principles the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some positions of it—and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing, and file it in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, in the course of this week.—In relation to this return, I would simply say that the United States Marshal has now the power under the law to summon the *posse comitatus*, and arrest that officer, but as it has become so notorious that the military power is superior to the judicial, such a course I would not deem advisable. The only power of the Court is to issue for the arrest of the party, and impose the penalty of the law when he is brought before it. The Marshal can summon a *posse comitatus* without any special power being delegated by the Court. I shall reduce my opinion to writing, and I shall report the case to the President, informing him of this high act of disobedience on the part of this officer to the judicial power, and I shall call upon him to perform his Constitutional duty in such manner as to see that the laws are enforced.

From Pensacola.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d contains the following extract from a letter dated Pensacola the 20th:

"On Sunday evening I went down to the Navy Yard and had a pleasant time among the Wilcox boys and other friends. The accommodations here are poor, but you can get enough to eat.—From the signs I think a battle will take place in a few days. There is a sand battery just above the city and one below, and soldiers from the upper battery down to Fort McRea. They are encamped as far out as three miles, and in all about 12,000 men. The Navy Yard has no protection, and can easily be destroyed by Fort Pickens. No one of Fort McRea's guns bear on Pickens, as they command the channel in which the vessels have been sunk. The dry-dock that cost $150 000 is loaded with stone and brick-bats, with the intention of taking it down and sinking it in the channel, to prevent old Abe's ships from coming in. I think whenever they go to sink the dock the ball will open, for Pickens is certain to fire on it. They have told General Bragg as much, who pays no attention to them. When the steamers *Keys* and *Lewis* were fired at, it was just as much as the officers could do at McRea to keep the men from firing into the vessels, and when the boats turned back some of the men actually sat down and cried—they were so mad. Sunday some vessels anchored in the fleet, and I could see the soldiers on Pickens—they were as thick as bees. I could see them drilling on the beach and the horses grazing near the Fort. General Bragg has ordered all strangers away or that they take position in the army.

CUTTOX.—The captain of her Majesty's ship *Hydra*, is reported to have said to Captain Allen, of West Baton Rouge, "Sir, what do we care about the bloody nigger—we have got nothing to do with him: our Government wants cotton, and cotton we must have. Go ahead and fight your battles on land, England will take care of the seas, and, if necessary, would bridge the Atlantic with her ships in order to carry your cotton to Manchester."

—A Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Patriot* says:—The foundries in this city are turning out large numbers of cannon and muskets daily. Unarmed volunteers are being supplied as fast as possible.

Details of European News by the Etna.

The steamer *Etna* arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, bringing $1,500,000 specie in freight.

The intelligence from America of course continued to be most attentively scanned in England, and was the all engrossing topic of discussion. The advices by the *Niagara* were generally construed as more hopeful for peace, but the later intelligence by the *Java*, tended to dispel these hopes. There was great difference of opinion among commercial men.

French commercial accounts report an extraordinary diminution in the exports from France to the United States, and remittances in specie were expected to be the consequence.

British Subjects and the American War.

The following is the text of the Royal Proclamation to which allusion has frequently been made:

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines, on board any privateer bearing letters of marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law of modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liability or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

[*From the London Times of May 14th.*]

Unless the Federal Government succeeds in coercing or coaxing the Secessionists into renewed Union, this disruption of Virginia seems almost inevitable. This consideration, perhaps, has had some effect on the prudent action of the State. The results we have yet to learn. Where events are influenced by ever changing circumstances, acting on wavering politicians and impetuous mobs, it is more than ever difficult to calculate the future, and it remains to be seen whether the Government will carry on the war against Virginia as against the Confederates, or whether Mr. Lincoln, having redeemed some of his pledges and secured the capital, will be inclined to moderate counsels.

He, no doubt, has the chance of winning victories, and of acquiring a character for energy and firmness. He may, not content with assuring the possession of the two little Northern Slave States, inflict grievous injuries on the Confederates by blockading their ports, interrupting their cultivation, and even tampering with the slave population. But, on the other hand, it is more and more evident that a war for the subjugation of the South is an enterprise of which the Washington politicians have not as yet conceived the magnitude. In this case superiority of strength on the one side would be balanced by desperation on the other.

The young lawyers and clerks and farmers who have hurried to Washington must be drilled and disciplined for a long war in a sparsely inhabited, unhealthy, foodless country, where they will be engaged against an enemy hotblooded and obstinate at all times, and roused to fury by the invasion of their soil. The occupation of what is geographically the larger half of the late Union will have to be accomplished by a militia stationed among a people who will look upon them as they look upon Indian savages. The only alternative is to enforce a blockade and to let the rebellion "sting itself to to death." Whether this policy is likely to be successful those who know the Americans can best judge.

The Union Permanently Dissolved.

[*From the Manchester Guardian, 14th.*]

It must surely be abundantly clear to every one but Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that the Union is permanently dissolved; that the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States cannot get on together in peace under one government; and that the worst thing that could happen to either, would be for them to be joined together by force,—for nothing else will make them one. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should not each go its own way; each under the institutions which suit it best? Here we have a case similar to one in which a husband and wife, after having led a cat and dog life for forty years, find themselves divorced; what friend of either with knowledge of their antecedents, would seek to bring them together again? *No crime having been committed, and no mutual obligations having been incurred*, who would think twice before he advised them to separate without delay, lest surrounded by old causes of irritation, and constantly reminded of old grudges, one or the other should do something which might stand in the way of an honorable parting? We do sincerely hope that, when a sufficient quantity of the bluster and "bunkum," which it is the weakness of our friends over the water—and we all have our weaknesses—to indulge in, shall have been expended, a common-sense view of the case will be taken, and that, if part they must, the parting may be peaceful.

Suicide of Count Teleki.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—The representatives of the Hungarian nation came to the conclusion that Count L. Teleki had committed suicide. The Count retired to his bedroom soon after ten o'clock on the evening of the 7th instant, and an hour later some one saw him sitting at his writing desk. Count Julius Teleki, who returned home at midnight, heard his uncle walking to and fro in the adjoining room. Another inhabitant of the house was roused during the night by a "crack," but is unable to say at what hour. When his valet entered the Count's room at eight o'clock in the morning he saw his master lying dead on the floor. The captain of the city was immediatly sent for, and he soon made his appearance. The body was lying with its feet towards the bed, and on one foot was a slipper. The other slipper was found on the bed from which the Count is supposed to have risen towards morning. The only articles of clothing on the body were a shirt, a pair of stockings, black Hungarian trousers, a black neckcloth, and a slipper. The pistol with which the Count shot himself was found on the ground. A second pistol, which was not loaded, was lying in its case on a small table near the head of the bed. On the same table were a teacup, which was half full, a half smoked cigar, and a book entitled *Magyarok eszoy Alaptroeneny* (Fundamental Law of Hungary.) It is supposed that the unfortunate man pulled the trigger of the pistol with the forefinger of the left hand, as the right hand was forced in between the belt of the trousers and the body. The left hand covered the region of the heart, near which the bullet passed. So little blood escaped from the wound that there was none on the floor. At five o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th inst., there was the customary medical examination of the body, and the bullet was found near the spine. The family of the defunct noble wished the body taken to Szirak on the 9th, but the rumor that Teleki had been assassinated was so very prevalent that the members of the Diet expressed a wish that the mortal remains of their colleague might not be removed from Pesth until the following day. This morning the corpse was taken to the Museum, and at four o'clock it will be sent to Szirak. As Count Teleki left no letter behind him, it is impossible positively to say why he committed suicide. The Austrians say that he feared he should be arrested on a charge of having conspired with the French and Sardinians to sever Hungary from the Empire, and many of the Hungarians think he took his own life because he had become aware that he should not receive the foreign assistance which had been promised him. My own opinion, which is based on communications received from persons residing at Pesth, is, that poor Teleki was not in sane mind when he committed the rash act.

The *Wanderer* contains the following telegram from Pesth, dated the 10th:

"The funeral obsequies of Count Teleki are just over. Never before has such a crowd been witnessed at Pesth. In addition to the population of the city and of Buda, great numbers assembled from the provinces. Several comitats were represented by deputations. M. Ghiezy delivered a funeral oration in the hall of the museum. Outside the city, where the body was surrendered to the family, M. Eotvos spoke. Although upwards of a hundred thousand persons assembled there was not the least sign of disorder. Every shop was closed."

The *Nord* also has a despatch of similar kind, and adds that an inquiry has established the fact of a suicide. At Arad all the shops and public establishments were closed, and the bells of all the churches tolled during the hour of the funeral.

Important from China—Nankin Totally Destroyed.

HONG KONG, April 13.—By the return of a private steamer to Shanghai from Hangkow, we learn that Admiral Hope, with the fleet, was close to Hangkow on the 11th ult. The foreigners who visited Hangkow were courteously received by the Chinese authorities. It does not appear that the insurgents have yet got possession of Kinkiang, but the places they have taken exhibit a sad state of destruction. We learn the following particulars of the journey to Hangkow and the places visited:—Nankin is totally destroyed, as is also Chingkiang, the first of the open ports: both are a mass of ruins.

The rebels at Nankin proved civil, but appeared a degraded set. All trade is stopped and the people quite enslaved, being forced to work without pay, getting only a little food. In moving about the place, nothing was seen but misery and desolation. Nanking is the last port held by the rebels, and the country as far as this presented the same features of destruction. Above this the appearance of the country improved, but the towns along the route had all suffered in former attacks from the rebels, and, with the exception of Hangkow, only small portions have been rebuilt.

Hangkow is an enormous place, although not half the size it was, as seen by the ruins. Life and activity prevailed, and, if not interfered with by revolution, its already immense trade is likely to increase. Communications by water lead from it in all directions.

Mr. Bruce, it was expected, would go to Pekin on the 20th ult., and it is reported that the Emperor was to return to the capital. An Imperial edict has appeared, establishing a Board of Foreign Affairs at Pekin.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16, 1861.

From the London Daily News City Article of this morning.

No surprise will be felt should a rise in the bank rate of discount take place to-day. The applications at the bank yesterday were not, however, on as active a scale as is usually the case when there is an advance in the rate on the following day.—In the open market not much business was done below 5¾ per cent., and many of the dealers were content to turn away business to the bank.

The Vote in Virginia.

The "unconditional Union" presses are endeavoring to break the force of the great secession triumph in Virginia, by stating that the voters acted under Military compulsion. That this is not true is evidenced by the fact that in one precinct adjoining Alexandria a majority against secession was polled as was also the case in Berkeley county, which adjoins Harper's Ferry and is occupied by a large number of Confederate troops. In many of the counties which gave the largest secession majorities there were no troops stationed.

The Importance of Sewell's Point.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

It is a military necessity of the direst description that Sewell's Point should be immediately taken and held and fortified by the Federal troops, if, indeed, the Federal Government does not give up the command of Hampton Roads. The Point is essential to the command of these Roads, and it was so considered by the United States Government in the war of 1812. Every day's delay enables the Confederates to render their position there the more tenable.

Condition of Things in Washington.

A letter from Washington to the Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* says:

There is no freedom of speech here. The doctrine that "the King can do no wrong" is enforced upon all, citizens and visitors, under the penalty of rendering themselves liable to *arrest for treason*. The boasted liberty of which every American has heretofore been so proud, exists in the Capital of the Republic no longer. "Blood, blood, blood" is demanded on every side; and he who has the hardihood to counsel *peace*, is stigmatized and insulted as a *traitor*.

Our city is now one vast military camp, there being in the neighborhood of 40,000 troops, I am told, quartered here. Provisions, of which there never was an exceeding plenty, are scarce—at least, so say the landlords. Of the excesses, or "pranks," as they are termed by some, committed by the troops in our midst, the papers give but little; yet many things have been done, which in Ohio would have located the perpetrators in the Penitentiary, or on the gallows. To rob a man—place of business in broad daylight, is here looked upon by the troops as mere sport. The N. Y. Zouaves, or "Pet Lambs,"—composed of the rascals, thieves, and murderers of the Empire city—however good they may prove in a fight, are a disgrace to civilization, and so regarded not only by the citizens, but also by the officers of the regular army. In case of battle, you will be apt to hear of their being placed in the *front rank*—where they ought to be.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Father Moore, JARED C. BOULDEN to KATE E. JOHNSON.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Geo. R. Leavy, JOHN L. ANDERSON, of Richmond county, to Miss LIZZIE A. CADWALLADER, of Va.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. John Grier, GEO. W. LETOURNAU to Miss AMANDA A. FOSTER, all of this city.

On the 4th of April, by Rev. Dr. McCook, J. FRANKLIN DORMAN, of Kentucky, to CARRIE C. PETERSON, of Va.

On the 26th inst., in Queen Anne county, Md., by Rev. David Lewis, FRANK BLAKE, U. S. N., to Miss SALLY SPENCER, daughter of the late Wm. A. Spencer.

DIED.

On the 27th inst., MARY HATTY, [illegible]

On the 5th inst., MARY ANNA, daughter of Wm. S. and Margaret A. Thompson, aged [illegible] years.

On the 25th inst., HENRY GOODRICH, [illegible]

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Mo., 27th, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore for the last week, ending on Saturday noon.

Apoplexy 2, cancer 1, consumption 1, [illegible] 2, congestion 2, croup 2, [illegible] 1, dropsy 1, drowned 1, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 1, [illegible] fever 1, hooping cough 3, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the brain 4, inflammation of the lungs 2, inflammation of the stomach 1, [illegible] 1, old age 1, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 1, scald head 1, suicide 1, unknown infants 16, total 57.

Under 1 year 19, between 1 and 2 12, between 2 and 5 [illegible], between 5 and 10 4, between 10 and 15 3, between 15 and 20 [illegible], between 20 and 30 2, between 30 and 40 [illegible], between 40 and 50 [illegible], between 50 and 60 [illegible], between 60 and 70 3, between 70 and 80 5, between 80 and 90 [illegible], between 90 and 100 1, total [illegible].

Males 32, females 48. Of which number 17 were reported as white—16 free, 1 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. RAYMOND, Health Commissioner.

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Division of Providence, will be commenced in the large School Room at Jefferson Place, north of Northern avenue, a short distance west of Charles street, and within a few rods, by carriage road, of the Falls. Turnpike and bridge on SUNDAY NEXT, 26 June, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. PIGGOT is expected to officiate and preach.

All persons friendly to the establishment of an Episcopal congregation in this region are most respectfully and earnestly requested to give this undertaking their effective countenance and support.

HON. HENRY MAY,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR
CONGRESS
FOURTH DISTRICT

DRY GOODS.

JNO. A. HAMBLETON. T. E. HAMBLETON, JR. T. E. HOOPER, JR.

HAMBLETON, BROTHERS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

209 BALTIMORE STREET.

ap 22 tf BALTIMORE.

5,000 LOTS NEW YORK

AUCTION BARGAINS.

MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST

GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.

One Thousand Pieces Dress Goods

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

In Paris BAREGES, plain and printed Grenadine Barege printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.

8-4 BLACK BAREGES,
8-4 WHITE BAREGES,
3-4 BLACK BAREGES,
3-4 BLACK CREPE MARETZ
8-4 and 6-4 BLACK MOUPILINES,

At much less than usual prices. Many at half cost of importation.

DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

ap 22 6m 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

GREAT SALE

OF

MANTILLAS

AND

SHAWLS,

COMMENCING

On THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1861.

Owing to the complete stagnation of the Wholesale and Retail trade, we have determined to close out our immense Stock at a

GREAT SACRIFICE

from the cost of manufacture, and every garment will be sold at HALF ITS VALUE.

☞ Ladies in want of choice garments will do well to examine our stock.

JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.
No. 183 Baltimore Street,
Second door from Light.

may 10 tf

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE.

ap 23 tf

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

Importers and Dealers in

HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC

SEGARS,

No. 70 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE.

ap 22 3m

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

TOBACCO,

No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

DAVID J. WARWICK
FRANK FRICK.
PHILIP A. BALL

ap 22 d3m

F. F. CLAIBORNE T. C. R. FERGUSON

CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

ap 24 3m BALTIMORE, MD.

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS, &c.

R. J. BAKER,

Importer and Manufacturer of

DYE WOODS,

DYEING DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, &c.

Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinists and Dyers

36 *S. Charles Street.*

ap 22 d3m

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.

ap 13 1m WM. T. MARKLAND, President.