The South.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 30, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say. Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That *in all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, 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.

HABEAS CORPUS.

"Next to personal security," says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "the law of England regards, asserts "and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. "This personal liberty consists in the power of "locomotion, of changing situation or moving "one's person to whatsoever place one's own "inclinations may direct, without imprisonment "or restraint, unless by due course of law.

"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is enacted that no person shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shown, to which he may "make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, "ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty "by order or decree of any illegal court, or by "the command of the KING'S MAJESTY in person, "or by warrant of the council board, or of any "of the privy council, he shall upon demand of "his counsel, have a writ of *habeas corpus* to "bring his body before the Court of King's Bench "or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether "the cause of his commitment be just, and thereupon to do as to justice shall appertain.

"To bereave a man of life or by violence to "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial "would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of "tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but "confinement of the person by secretly hurrying "him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or "forgotten is a less public, a less striking and "*therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary* "*government.* And yet sometimes, when the State "is in real danger, even this may be a necessary "measure. BUT THE HAPPINESS OF OUR OWN CONSTITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECUTIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF THE STATE IS SO GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE EXPEDIENT: FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT SEES PROPER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMITED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUSPECTED PERSONS WITHOUT GIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING."—*Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1, pp. 135—136.*

So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman, 4 *Cranch*, 100, says: "If at any time "the public safety should require the suspension "of the power vested by this act (the power to "grant writs of *habeas corpus*) in the Courts of "the United States, *it is for the Legislature to say* "so. That question depends on political considerations on which the Legislature is to decide. "Until the Legislative will be expressed, this "Court can only see its duty and *must obey the* "*laws.*" This was in a case of Treason.

So Judge Story in his *Commentaries on the Constitution*, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as the "power is granted to Congress to suspend the "writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency "had arisen must exclusively belong to that body."

So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of persons not merely by the President or other high "officers, but by any person acting under him. "*I imagine this to be wholly without precedent. If* "*treason was marching to force us from our seats, I* "*would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental* "*principles of the Constitution, or commit such an* "*act either of despotism or pusillanimity.*"

The latest and most cowardly outrage perpetrated by the Federal troops, occurred last night, at a quarter before one o'clock, as the Western train was nearing this city, at a point between Ilchester and the Relay House on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The train which consisted of only two cars, was fired into, and one of the cars, in which were a number of women and children was riddled with bullets. The passengers who were, nearly all of them asleep, being suddenly aroused, by the crashing of glass and the flying of splinters, threw themselves upon the floor of the car for safety. That none of them were killed or wounded seems hardly short of a miracle. The train being stopped, it was found that the firing proceeded from a picket-guard of the *Eighth Massachusetts* Regiment, who immediately entered the car, and proceeded to abuse the engineer, and brakesman of the train, for not stopping sooner—which was all the explanation they gave of an act which would disgrace even savage warriors—and worthy only of a Massachusetts soldier.

It was a sorrowful and humiliating spectacle, that of yesterday,—the march of a foreign regiment through our streets with foreign colors flying, and the wild blasts of the bugle sounding the national airs of a foreign country, to aid in the slaughter and subjugation of American citizens. As if resolved that the parallel between the action of the present Administration, and that of the British Ministry who undertook the subjugation of our patriot fathers, should fail in no particular, it seems that this Revolution must have its Hessians too. The Garibaldi Guards, who passed through yesterday on their way to the Capital, comprise men of almost every nationality in Europe—the refugees and adventurers of every country, that has its representatives among the floating population of New York city—speaking every language except the English, a perfect polyglot of foreign tongues, French, Swiss, Spanish, Italian, Magyar and German—men who, for the most part, are not citizens, and have no intention of becoming naturalized. The only colors which they displayed on the march were a pair of guides, Swiss and French; those of the regiment, which were carefully covered to protect them from the dust, were the national flags of Italy and Hungary.

CADWALLADER.

When General Butler was removed from the command of the "military department of Annapolis," and General Cadwallader appointed in his stead, certain journals of this city were disposed to congratulate themselves and the public generally upon the change of masters. It was a poor business at best,—the attempt to reconcile a free people to the injustice and disgrace of their disfranchisement, by representing their new jailer, as a decent, civil sort of person—as if it mattered greatly, if they were to be bound and scourged, whether the links that composed their chains should be square or round, or the cowhide that should be applied to their backs be green or red. Nevertheless the journals in question made this attempt, and seemingly found great comfort in doing so. General Cadwallader, they said, was a gentleman as well as a soldier: he owned property in the State: he was personally acquainted with our people: with many of them, he was on terms of personal friendship and intimacy: he would respect their feelings and their rights; he would not violate the laws, or transgress the limits which they assign to the exercise of military as well as civil authority: he would not imprison men without cause, or seize private property without warrant of law: or commit any of the outrages upon private rights which had disgraced the administration of Butler. Better things might be expected from General Cadwallader—at least, so said, and doubtless thought these journals, and many respectable citizens besides. How mistaken alike their estimate of the character of the man, and the expectations which they founded upon it—it is unnecessary now to say. It may even be questioned, whether if Gen. Cadwallader were now to be superseded, as rumor reported to be the case a day or two ago, he would not leave behind him a name more hateful in the recollections of this community than that of Butler. While he has had the tact to avoid making himself personally obnoxious to our citizens, he has contrived to make the little finger of his authority heavier than the loins of his predecessor. Under his administration, we have had neither proclamations nor brigade orders; but seizures of public and private property, searches for arms, and the arrest and detention of citizens have proceeded as before. In one instance, that of the seizure and appropriation of a number of fowling-pieces, part of the stock in trade of a respectable importer, the robbery was more bare-faced, and less defensible, even under the tyrant's plea of necessity, than any act of Butler's—who confined his seizures to military arms, belonging to the city, or suspected to be actually in course of transhipment to the South. In the case of Mr. Merryman, in refusing to obey the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, or to permit the service of the process of the Court, General Cadwallader has capped the climax of official outrage, while in his communications, both oral and written, to the Chief Justice of the United States, he has transcended the utmost license of military insolence. Does anybody, for example, believe that Gen. Cadwallader told the truth, when he pleaded his engagements at the Fort, as an excuse for not appearing in Court, in obedience to the writ which had been served upon him? Is anybody so simple as to imagine that the "regrets" which he commissioned his *aid-de-camp* to deliver to the Chief Justice were other than a subterfuge and a falsehood, unworthy of an officer and a gentleman? General Cadwallader had no idea of obeying the writ, still less, of placing himself in the power of the Court to answer for his disobedience. And then his letter to the Chief Justice, closing with the insolent admonition "that those who should "co-operate in the present trying and painful position in which our country is placed, should not, "by reason of any unnecessary want of confidence "in each other, increase our embarrassments"—as if the venerable and upright magistrate whom he was addressing, had any other object at heart than the vindication of the Constitution and the Laws, whose chief minister he is, or was seeking to "embarrass" the operation of either! The New York *Tribune* applauds General Cadwallader for this insult to the Chief Justice, and characterizes it as a "stinging rebuke," which "would penetrate a less hardened bosom than that of Roger "B. Taney!" But it is not the manner of the deed which constitutes the sum of Cadwallader's infamy. The assumption to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, at his own discretion, or by virtue of instructions received from the President, in violation of the Constitution, is without exception or qualification the greatest outrage that has been, or can be inflicted upon the rights of a citizen. Apart from the injury done to Mr. Merryman who is thus illegally held and imprisoned, a fatal blow has been struck at the liberties of the people—the last, greatest, only bulwark of those liberties has been prostrated in the dust. The authorities which we published yesterday, and which we republish to-day, upon the subject of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, show with what jealous care our forefathers have sought to guard the right of personal liberty, and how this high writ was framed to be its safe-guard and protection. General Cadwallader has assumed to do what in England, the Queen's Majesty dare not do—no, not for the Crown—to trample upon the writ, and upon the rights it was intended to defend. For this crime there is no punishment that would be too severe, and an immortality of infamy will be his due portion in history. General Cadwallader we believe was educated a lawyer, and in sinning, has therefore sinned against light and knowledge; but lawyer or not, he knows that the Constitution is law for him as well as for the President; and that the President can no more authorize him to commit a palpable violation of that instrument, than he can authorize him to commit Theft or Murder. The President's instructions afford no greater warrant for an act of disobedience to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, for the false imprisonment of a citizen, for a breach of the plain letter of the Constitution, than for the commission of any other crime. Whatever may be the final result in the case of Mr. Merryman, either as regards that gentleman individually, or with respect to the vindication of the great principles of Right and Liberty which have been violated in his person, the consequences as respects the position of Gen. Cadwallader will be the same. Nothing can ever efface the damning stain which his part in this most tyrannical and iniquitous proceeding, has brought upon his name, and which will cleave to his memory for centuries after his body has rotted in the grave.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Passage of Troops.

The Garibaldi Guard, Col. Fred. Geo. d'Utassey, whose coming we announced yesterday, did not reach here until after six o'clock last evening, when two trains, filled with the troops, horses, ammunition and provisions, ran into the President street depot, where an immense crowd was in waiting. The Regiment formed on South Exeter street, where that of Col. Morehead was waiting to act as an escort. The Guard was preceded by a band of twenty buglers. There were ten companies, numbering about 1,100 men, uniformed in blue frock coats, blue pants, with red trimming, and round crowned felt hats, ornamented with black feathers. Six *vivandieres* and a number of women and children accompany them. Though well uniformed and provided with camp equippage, they were without arms. They marched to the Camden station, with their escort, and there took cars for Washington, leaving at eight o'clock. Throughout the route, and at each depot, large crowds were assembled to view this heterogeneous body of Federal troops, which consists of one French company, one Italian, three Hungarian, three German, one Swiss, and one Spanish.

Gone Home.

The train which reached here from Washington yesterday afternoon at 4.20, brought on between four and five hundred members of Col. Tompkins' Second New York Regiment, which passed through here to Washington, on Tuesday of last week. From conversation with a number of the members our reporter learned that the regiment originally consisted of 960 members, and that neither threats nor persuasion, had, up to yesterday morning, induced more than 350 of them to take the oath for three years. They state that they were induced to enlist for three months upon the representation that the Capital was in danger, and assurances that they were not wanted to invade the South, and also that their families would be provided for in their absence. When they reached Washington, they were informed that the War Department would not recognize them, nor could they draw any pay unless they would swear in for three years. Not assenting to this arrangement, they were sent out to camp, where they were supplied with a limited stock of such provisions as could not be eaten, to test the effect of this treatment upon their determination. A number of the members state that they have entirely subsisted upon supplies obtained with the little funds they brought with them, while one of them, who was penniless, stated that for two days and a half, he had not tasted food. On Tuesday, when they were mustered to be sworn in, an artillery battery was sent out from Washington and placed in front of their camp, on the pretended ground that there was danger of mutiny in the camp, but which they regarded as designed for intimidation. However, on that day 306 took the oath, and yesterday 44 others returned to the camp, for that purpose, while the remaining 600 made their preparations for returning home, the greater portion of whom passed through, as stated. One of the officers stated that such rascally treatment as they had received at the hands of government was unheard of in any country, and if any more volunteers came from New York after they reached home, they would do so with a full knowledge of what they might expect. He further stated that very nearly all the regiments in Washington were disgusted with their treatment, and all the three months volunteers who had not been sworn in declared they would not serve beyond that time.

Ordered Away.

As we are informed, the troops who passed through here on Sunday last, and occupied the Maryland Insane Asylum, at Cockeysville, have been ordered by General Scott to vacate the premises, which, it appears, they took possession of without authority.

Coming Troops.

Two Regiments of New York State Militia, who have been encamped at Elmira, in that State, reached Harrisburg last night, and are expected to arrive here at 6 o'clock this evening, on the way to Washington.

Federal Troops at Hallafield.

At ten o'clock this morning, sixty soldiers from the Relay House camp were at this place, two miles west of Ellicott's Mills, but the reason of their presence was not known, and it was supposed they were out as scouts.

Picket Guard Attacked.

Last night a picked guard on the Annapolis road, about five miles below the Junction, was fired at without effect, by some mounted men. A messenger came up to the Junction this morning for more troops, as they feared another attack, and a re-inforcement was sent down the road.

Improved Military Discipline.

The old discipline of the army, which kept the men sober and in their camps, seems to have become obsolete here, as in almost every street are to be seen Federal soldiers reeling about the pavements, compelling those who prefer to avoid a collision with them, to dodge and turn in every way, in order to pass them. For some two hours this morning, one of these soldiers was lying asleep and in a state of beastly intoxication, at the corner of Light and Mercer streets; broiling in the sun and surrounded by a crowd of boys and idle negroes.

Church and State.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly now sitting in Philadelphia has committed itself to Black Republicanism, by voting for a series of coercion resolutions introduced by Dr. Springs—they passed by yeas 154 nays 66. This of course divides the church, as the Southern delegates duly entered their protests, and will doubtless dissolve their connexion with the Northern branch of the Church.

Crops in Dorchester.

The Cambridge *Democrat* of Wednesday, says: We have had left at our office a stalk of wheat from the field of Mr. Outerbridge Neal, of Town Point Neck, which measures 5 ft. 6 inches in height, and head in proportion. The wheat in that section, we are told, promises a heavy yield. In the upper part of the county, however, the fly is making great havoc.

——N. P. Willis has gone to Washington for the purpose of writing "War Sketches" for the Home Journal.

——The Nashville Union says 17,000 improved arms have been received in that State since the 1st of the month from the South.

From Harper's Ferry.

The train from Harper's Ferry, which should have left there yesterday at noon, did not start until 8 P. M., having been detained by obstructions between Martinsburg and Cumberland. The bridges, we learn, have been destroyed as far down as Grafton, which place is now occupied by Federal troops. We learn by passengers who came through this morning that at ten minutes past one o'clock, just after the train passed Ilchester, it was fired into by Federal soldiers, and the cars riddled by not less than eleven shots. It appears that the Federal forces at the Relay House anticipated an attack from the direction of the *Ferry*, and put out a picket four miles up the road near Ilchester. The picket guard hailed the approaching train, but the brakesman not promply responding, the cars were not brought to a stop quite as soon as desired by the guards, and they fired into the cars as above stated, one of the balls passing within an inch of the head of a lady passenger, and a number of them crashing through the windows.

The passengers immediately threw themselves upon the floor to escape the bullets, otherwise many of them must have been killed. Several Federal soldiers then entered the cars, and after being subjected to a pretty severe tongue-lashing from the ladies present who reproached them for their cowardice in firing upon unarmed persons, they suffered the train to proceed. At Point of Rocks and for several miles on the Maryland side, the work of defence is being vigorously prosecuted, and heavy guns are daily being brought into position. At Harper's Ferry everything was in readiness for action and the advance of the Federal force was calmly awaited. The troops in and around the Ferry number not less than 20,000, and are composed of the best material. At least forty guns, 64 pounders and columbiads defend the assailable points. General Lee visited Manassas Junction yesterday, and was expected in Harper's Ferry to-day to inspect the works of defence. The Confederate troops are in the best spirits and eager for work to commence.

Among the troops at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks, are a regiment of Marylanders, principally Baltimoreans, which has been organized with Geo. H. Steuart, Jr. as Colonel, John Cushing, Jr., Adjutant; John E. Howard, Quartermaster, and Henry Sherrington, Assist. Quartermaster. It comprises nine companies, officered as follows: company A, Capt. Bradley T. Johnson; company B, Capt. Edelin, Lieut. Jas. Mullen, Jr. and E. Costello; company C, Capt. F. S. Price, Lieuts. R. J. D. Lee, and J. G. W. Marriott; company D, Capt. Jas. R. Herbert, Lieut. ——Booth; company E, Capt. Henry McCoy, Lieuts. John Lutts, and ——O'Brien, Commissary, L. R. Clifton; company F, Capt. Holbrook, Lieuts. McAleas and Frank Tormey; company G, Capt. Nicholas, Lieuts. Worthington, E. Louis Smith and James Rodgers; company H, Capt. Harry Wellmore, Lieuts. Mac Pittman and Walters; company I, Capt. Alexander Cross, Lieut. Deppish. The regiment numbers about 700 men, all of whom have been mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the war.

The supply of provisions at Harper's Ferry is abundant to superfluity.

Since writing the above, we learn that Colonel Jones, the commander of the post at the Relay House, in view of the circumstances of the case has ordered an investigation, which will take place this afternoon at the Relay House, and the conductor and employees on the train have been summoned to attend. The engineer, Lewis, was fired at, and the usual signal for the train to stop, the waving a light, was not given.

States Rights Nomination for Congress in the 1st District.

On Tuesday last the States Rights Convention of the 1st District of Maryland, assembled at Cambridge and nominated for Congress Hon. Daniel M. Henry, of Dorchester county. Hon. James F. Dashiel, of Somerset, presided, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the coercive policy of the administration is unwarranted, unconstitutional and subversive of the principles on which this government was founded.

Resolved, That voting money for the prosecution of this unholy and unjustifiable war, now waged against our sister Southern States, will be contrary to the wishes and sentiments of the voters of the 1st Congressional District, and any one so acting will grossly misrepresent them.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a peaceable settlement of our difficulties, and the withdrawal of all invading armies, and the immediate recognition of the Confederate States government as the only means whereby peace and harmony can be restored between the contending sections, and of averting the horrors of civil war, now already commenced.

Mr. Henry was then nominated for Congress by John W. Polk, Esq., of Somerset, and unanimously chosen. Mr. Henry accepted the nomination in a short speech, and proposes immediately to canvass the district.

Privateers and their Prizes.

We have had many inquiries from our readers for information concerning the privateers that have been fitted out, or are now fitting out at this point, and the prizes that have been taken; and although we do not think it proper to publish all the particulars that are in our possession, we see no objection to giving a list of the prize vessels. They are seven in number, three captured by the armed steamship *Calhoun*, and two each by the steamers *Music* and *V. H. Ivy*, and represent a total value of about $170,000, a pretty good beginning for three privateers. The prosecution for their condemnation and sale is already pending before the Confederate States District Court of this city, and will undoubtedly come to an issue favorable to the captors in due time.

The following is a correct list of the prizes that have been brought into our port up to this time: Prizes of the steamship *Calhoun*—the ship *Milan*, from Liverpool, with 1,500 sacks salt, vessel worth about $20,000; bark *Ocean Eagle*, from Rockland, Maine, with a cargo of lime, worth about $20,000; schooner *Ella*, from Tampico for Pensacola, with a cargo of bananas, oranges, &c., vessels and cargo worth about $5000.

Prizes of the armed steamer *V. H. Ivy*—ship *Marathon*, from Marseilles, in ballast, worth $35,000; ship *Abolino*, from Boston, with a cargo of ice, vessel worth $20,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer *Music*—The *Marshall*, a splendid new ship from Havre, worth at least $50,000; ship *John H Jarvis*, from Liverpool, in ballast, worth about $20,000.

A number of our prominent citizens own stock in these lucky privateers, and they have never known before such a profitable business. Their investments have been more than doubled in a week and will probably go on in like ratio. This great success, too, will give vast encouragement to many capitalists who have not yet embarked in privateering, to do so. As the distant squadrons of the United States Navy have been generally recalled, and the North has no war vessels to spare for the protection of its ships, every sea on the globe is a fruitful field for captures, and at the end of the war the South will have a splendid commercial marine of prizes within her own ports.—*New Orleans Bee.*

The Barbarism of the North.

The nucleus of a new regiment has been started in Albany, the object being to raise men who are *to swear to avenge the death of Colonel Ellsworth*, and to serve during the war, each town and ward in the State to send one man, to be armed and equipped by private contributions. The regiment will be known as the "Ellsworth Association of the State of New York."

Arms for the South.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says: "A vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe, on Monday, the 6th instant, with 260,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States. After all the earnest entreaties of the *Times* and *Herald*, that old Abe would keep a look out for her, she has reached here safely and landed her cargo."

Latest from Old Point.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe, but she brings but little additional intelligence, no military movement of note having taken place since our last previous advices. The steamer *State of Georgia*, arrived there yesterday, with the First Regiment of New York State Militia, Col. Allen, which was added to Gen. Butler's forces. Two propellors of the Ericson line also landed a number of horses and gun carriages, sent by way of Perryville.

The soldier charged with ravishing a young lady, near Fortress Monroe, has been convicted and shot. His name, and the particulars of the case, other than those already given, we were unable to obtain, in consequence of the efforts used to confine all knowledge of the facts within the garrison.

Gen. Butler returned on Tuesday night to Newport News Point, to superintend the erection of batteries there, and to survey the surrounding country with a view to the possessing himself of other prominent positions.

From the remarks made by the troops at the Fortress, it is believed to be the intention of Gen. Butler to land his forces at Ocean View, Hampton Roads, some six miles from Sewall's Point and ten from Norfolk. At this point there is a fine sandy beach, and the guns of the steamers can there cover the landing of the troops. By this movement, unless intercepted by an advancing army, Gen. Butler expects to move on Norfolk by regular siege movements.

The United States Troops at Port Tobacco.

The Marlboro' *Gazette*, of Wednesday, states that United States troops have occupied Port Tobacco, in St. Mary's county. The *Gazette* further remarks:

Some of the citizens of that county are suspected of having requested the government to send these troops to Port Tobacco, on the plea that they were required for the protection of the Union men. From our observation we rather think those who sympathise with the Southern secession States need more protection in Maryland than any one else, as it is becoming dangerous to express an anti-administration sentiment.

From Missouri.

A private letter to the Mobile *Advertiser* from St. Louis, draws the following picture of affairs there:

It would be impossible to relate the change that has occurred here within the past week; certainly within the past week not less than ten to twelve thousand of the population have left the city and suburbs, and the emigration continues at a steady and rapid rate. But it is not those of Southern proclivities who are leaving. It is mainly the Germans, mechanics and such as have lost their occupation. The military occupation and Federal threats have at an instant destroyed all business and industry and energy here. This city is occupied by 10,000 to 12,000 troops, but they cannot advance into or control any part of the State.—The entire North and West are becoming bankrupt at a rapid rate. Such is the state of affairs at the commencement of the embargo; what will it be in one or two months hence?

One cannot have any reasonable confidence in protection of life or property. Night before last a posse from the arsenal was sent to the interior town of Potosi, and took from their beds about sixty citizens whose names had been furnished to Blair and Lyon as secessionists. All save twelve were let off on parole—these are still detained at the arsenal, and threatened from day to day with hanging. You can imagine what would be the simultaneous action all over the State. It is to organize as effective a resistance as possible—and, at the same time, to suspend all business, save on a cash basis.

Our Little Navy.

We paid a visit yesterday to our ship yard at Algiers, in response to an invitation from Capt. Breshwood, of the cutter *Washington*, which has just been completed under the direction of Capt. B., and is in tip-top condition. She has been entirely rebuilt in our ship yards, and is now one of the most elegant and substantial little clippers that has ever floated on the bosom of the Mississippi. The *Washington* only needs her armament to go into active service, and promises, in conjunction with the *McClelland*, to prove of great benefit to our new Government. We saw, too, at the shipyards at Algiers several other ships of the Confederate States, which are being fitted up with great rapidity and completeness for the service. Among these are the *Star of the West*, captured by Col. Van Dorn, a fine, large and highly serviceable steamer; the *McRae*, formerly the *Marquis de Habana*, and the *Sumter*, formerly the *Miramon*, strong steamships, which, in the hands of our gallant naval officers, will be very valuable additions to the defensive and aggressive power and resources of the Confederate States. The fitting up of these vessels and of several privateers imparts great life and activity to our ship-yards.—*New Orleans Delta, 23d.*

The Summary Process for Southerners.

Rev. Thomas Turner, a native of South Carolina, and for many years a resident of Georgia, who has been pastor of a congregation at Carmi, Illinois, was recently forced to leave that place on account of his Southern sympathies. The following is the summary process served upon him:

DEI GRATIA.

In this year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, *Anno Domini.*

The citizens of White county having become fully satisfied with your wicked and treacherous purpose to break up our glorious Union, take the present opportunity to warn you of your sin and afford you a chance for your dear head. You are hereby notified to leave these parts in thirty six hours from the receipt of this warning, or make your peace with God forthwith.

By order of the White County Zouaves. This 15th day of May 1861. A. B., President. P. Q., Hangman.

Mr. Turner, by the advice of his neighbors, left the next morning, and was in this city yesterday. And yet there are men in our midst who yet talk about a "glorious Union," with such enemies of the South as warn away any man having Southern blood in his veins from their soil.—*Nashville American.*

The Neutrality of Kentucky not to be Permitted.

The *Tribune* of yesterday, says:

Kentucky Unionists cry Peace, but their Disunion neighbors make war. Those Unionists talk of conciliation and compromise; but Kentucky Secessionists snatch up their rifles and start to join the armies of Jeff. Davis. Kentucky claims to be a loyal and a peaceful State, but her lower ports on the Ohio are recruiting stations for the traitor armies, and provisions are drawn thither from the patriot States to be dispatched thence to feed the rebel forces. If all this is regarded with complacency in Kentucky, it is not so here. It is not the treatment to which the Union is entitled at the hands of a loyal State. Forcible is the remonstrance recorded in the Good Book—"I would thou wert either cold or hot." Will Kentucky heed it?

MARRIED.

On the 15th of October, 1860, by Rev. J. Reid, STEPHEN LITTLE to Miss JANETT NICKOL, all of Baltimore.

On the 16th instant, at Chambersburg, Pa., by Dr. Schenck, RENJ. RUSH YOE, of Baltimore, to ARIANA EBERLY, daughter of the late Wm. B. Reddle, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 28th inst., Miss ELIZA ANN, in her 16th year, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Greene, of England.

On the 29th instant, EDWIN PHOEBUS, aged 55 years.

On the 29th instant, Mrs. RACHEL ROUSSEAU, in the 87th year of her age.

THE STATE RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION will assemble at TAYLOR'S HALL, Fayette street, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 30th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

A. C. ROBINSON, Chairman.

C. HARLAN WILLIAMS, ALBERT RITCHIE, } Secretaries. m29 2t*

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, by permission 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, 30 June, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. PIGOTT is expected to officiate and preach.

All persons friendly to the establishing of an Episcopal congregation in this region are most respectfully and earnestly requested to give this undertaking their effective countenance and support. my 30

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 19 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, May 28th, 1861.—The ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, NEXT, 4th day of June, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, President.

m 29 eo3t

DRY GOODS.

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

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84 BLACK BAREGES. | At much less than
84 WHITE BAREGES. | usual prices.
34 BLACK BAREGES. | Many at half cost of
34 BLACK CREPE MARETZ | importation.
34 and 44 BLACK MOUPILINES.

DRESS SILKS, all baited 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.

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DAN'L. J. WARWICK.
FRANK FRICK.
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WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.

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