# The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 31, 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 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.

During Wednesday night last, Harrison Scott, Alfred Matthews and George Worthington, living near Cockeysville, were arrested by Pennsylvania soldiers at their respective homes, on the charge of participating in the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central Railway. The prisoners were immediately removed to York, Pa. Their arrest has produced great excitement in the county. Geo. H. Williams, Esq., of this city, has gone to York as their counsel.

The steamer *Georgiana*, Captain Pearson, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe, but the news she brings is very meagre, no movement of note having taken place since our previous advices. The steamer *Catawaciless* arrived there yesterday morning, and landed Bartlett's New York Naval Brigade, 700 strong. By this arrival we have nothing additional from Norfolk.

Our advices from Virginia this morning show that the Government is still engaged in throwing troops into this State with a view of cutting off the supplies, communications, &c., of the Confederate forces, and that for this purpose it is intended to take complete possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by occupying Cumberland and Hancock, which latter place is within forty miles of Harper's Ferry.

By a special despatch this morning from Wheeling, by way of Philadelphia, we are advised that all the bridges which were destroyed a few days ago by the Virginia troops, between Grafton and Wheeling, have been temporarily reconstructed by the engineers and laborers accompanying the Federal troops, and that the first train passed over the road this morning to Wheeling. The iron bridge over the Monongahela, twenty miles west of Grafton, had not been injured as reported.

It is stated at Grafton, that as speedily as possible 10,000 Federal troops will be concentrated there from Pennsylvania and Ohio, to be sent to Staunton.

The Federal troops in Virginia appear to be actuated by the most vindictive spirit, arresting and detaining persons upon the mere suspicion of entertaining sympathy for the cause of their State and of the South, without evidence of the commission of a single act which would justify a charge of hostility to the government.

From Frederick we learn that a body of about 3,000 Federal troops from Pennsylvania arrived there this morning, and have taken possession of the town, being only the advance guard of a larger force on the march to that place.

### PHILIP AND ALVA.

History relates that Philip II. affected to be greatly shocked at the bloody doings of his lieutenant, Alva, in the Low countries, and that he never heartily approved of the extreme and brutal measures adopted by the latter, for the purpose of reducing the revolted Netherlanders to submission. Not that Philip was less cruel by nature than Alva, or one whit less a tyrant and a villain; but it was not Philip's way of doing business. It was not the crime but the manner of it, that was not to his liking; the frightful atrocities of Alva lacked the artistic hush, the sanctimonious gloss and polish which were requisite to please Philip's taste. He always went to mass when he meditated murder; tortured men and women, and despoiled them of their lives, liberty and goods, under the pious pretence that he intended the good of their souls, and had only in view the reclamation of erring brethren whom he loved. His crafty nature had all the crushing purpose of violence without the manhood of an open front, and compounded its destructive energies with the secresy of fear, stealing to its ends under the beguilement of friendly professions. His malignity, therefore, always respected the public decency, and, by the damps and starvation of dungeons, sought gradually to tire out the public interest in the unhappy victims, whom Alva was wont to despatch, in a shorter and more summary way, with the blade and musket—until the favorable opportunity offered for the final exercise of the power to destroy, when wearied with the trouble and expense of detention, without the risk of creating either sympathy or scandal.

The policy of Philip and that of Alva will have each its respective advocates and imitators throughout all time. They are the two types of the villains of history—the development of opposite natures, equally bent on evil, the one prizing courage and the other craft, as the surest means of attaining its ends. Every contest for human subjugation will exhibit these rivals in modes of accomplishment, and it is historically true that they will hate each other for the difference of their plans. Fearful craft is shamed and humbled by its bold audacious competitor in crime, and knowing that it can never emulate its courage, fears it as an apprehended master of itself, when the common purpose of mischief is accomplished. On the other hand, Alva could not fail to despise Philip as a canting, skulking, cowardly assassin, who would use a soldier, and then through fear of him, despatch him with a poniard, a dungeon, or by removal from office.

These two policies, and the difference in nature, from which they proceed, may be seen exemplified in a thousand instances in the proposed *Netherlandizing* of the South. The Alvas of the campaign—journals like the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Courier* of New York city—generals like Butler and Wool—politicians like Montgomery Blair and Henry Winter Davis—are hot for the gibbet, the confiscation of estates, the sacking of cities, the slaughter of citizens, and penal colonies for the survivors, in which men and women, their "brethren," are to labor as slaves in Siberian mines—and all for the purpose of proving that "we have a Government"—a republican government! With these, their ends, whether they be the accomplishment of a fanatical idea or the gratification of personal ambition, are necessity, and necessity knows neither Constitution, nor Rights, either of person or property; it only knows the *Flag*, and the bayonets that surround it.

But the emulators of Philip II. deprecate these violent and bloody measures, and despise the men who propose them, as poor artists, bunglers in the trade, and alternately hate, scorn, and fear them, for their imperfect hypocrisy and indiscreet revelation of plans which should be insinuated like poison, until the power of opposition should yield, as if to all appearances from natural decay, and not from the deadly influence of a leprous destillment poured into the ear of a sleeping victim.—Hence it is, that the *Baltimore American*, to take a domestic example, not of the loftiest rank, but still sufficiently in point, is dissatisfied with Henry Winter Davis—is dissatisfied with the *Tribune*.—It thinks that such men and such journals do harm to the cause. It fears that they may arouse a spirit of resistance which may fright the poisoners from their laboratories, and drag Philip from his safe retreat in the Escurial, where he plots safer, slower, and more godly remedies for rebellion.—*The American* would prefer a more decent concealment of the ultimate purpose of subjugation, as well as of the bloody and cruel means to be employed; it would prefer a larger intervention of the pious offices of the clergy, and blend the machinery of pastoral letters and prayer-meetings with blockades and embargoes, to give sanctity to the enterprise; it would have the horrors of civil war descanted upon in the pulpit and by the press, at the same time that they are being inflicted upon our "erring brethren" of the Southern States; knowing its own nature, it would set great store upon the judicious use of well-told lies about terrible armies that are going to overwhelm and utterly destroy the ill-armed, undisciplined and half-starved troops that may be brought against them; finally it would have only the leaders of the rebellion "dealt with" by the cord and the bullet; the great mass of their "deluded" followers, it would preserve, as capable working members of society, who would lighten public taxes and help to pay the Debt of the War by the product of their labors, and in time prove valuable subscribers to the *Baltimore American*, and customers for its advertisers.

This policy does not suit Henry Winter Davis. It is the *role* of the canting, cowardly, sanctimonious villain of the plot—which Davis is *not*.—Accordingly, *The American* hates and fears Davis, and he, *The American*. Philip and Alva never loved each other.

### New Books.

*U. S. Infantry and Rifle Tactics. By authority of the War Department, May, 1861.* This is a new edition, in *one* volume, of all that has been hitherto contained in the *three* volumes of Scott, and the *two* volumes of Hardee. It bears the *imprimatur* of the Secretary of War, and is "presented to the "volunteers and militia called into service, as the "authorized drill for the United States Infantry, "and that by which they will be instructed and "disciplined." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Henry Taylor, Sun Building.

*The Soldier's Companion* is a compendium of useful information for officers of volunteers, engaged in actual duty, and the *Zouave Drill* is a manual of arms, for the rifled musket, as originally introduced in this country by the Chicago Zouaves. Both are cheap publications, in paper covers, from the press of T. B. Peterson & Bro., and both are for sale by Henry Taylor.

The Twenty-ninth part of Lippincott & Co's reprint of *Chamber's Encyclopædia*, has also been received and is for sale by Mr. Taylor. Also, the May number of *Blackwood*, with its usual interesting variety of contents—commencing with a severe article upon Mr. Gladstone and the "Budget," and concluding with a genial notice of the first two volumes of Lord Stanhope's *Life of William Pitt*. Other articles of note are an excellent review of Motley's *History of the Netherlands*, a very able paper upon the "Sick Man" of Europe—Turkey, and a capital Satire in verse upon Darwin's theory of the origin of species. Also, from the publishers, the May and June numbers of *The American Farmer*, published by Worthington & Lewis, Carroll Hall.

### Speech of Vice-President Stephens.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, made a short speech at Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d inst., in the course of which he said, as reported by the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

Whether we are to have peace we know not. It rests with our enemies. This war is a war of madness, regardless of all the principles of constitutional liberty, and is a violation of the Federal Constitution. The blockade was an unconstitutional act. Lincoln should be reminded that the Constitution says that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." He contends that the ports of the seceded States are still in the Union, and yet has such reckless disregard of his oath to support that instrument in all its parts, as to keep open the port of Boston, and attempt to close that of Charleston! The Constitution says: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person to be seized." And yet by an ukase of his, he has dared to have Ross Winans arrested—arrested without specified charge, and without process. Who clothed him with such power? I mention this thing to show that anarchy is taking place in the North, and that there is no longer any hope of liberty among them. If we should succumb to them, our liberty would be lost forever. Gen. Harney has been sent over to Missouri, and by his order and the orders of those under his command, the citizens have been shot down and disarmed. The Constitution declares that every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms. Not only is Lincoln guilty of these clear violations of the Constitution which he has sworn to support with an oath that is registered in high Heaven, but a Colonel of his declared the act of the Missouri Legislature, arming her own citizens, an unlawful one! If these things be done in the green tree, what in the dry?

### Southern Rights and State Rights Convention.

The Delegates to the Southern Rights and State Rights Convention met last evening at the Law Buildings, Dr. A. G. Robinson, the President, in the Chair. There was quite a full attendance of members. On taking the chair Dr. Robinson briefly alluded to the circumstances under which the Convention assembled, and remarked that in the present crisis it was highly necessary that the body should act with prudence and after mature reflection; he said the meeting had been called together for the purpose of considering the propriety of the friends of the South and of Southern Rights placing candidates for Congress in the field, in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts—whether or not an effort should be made to have Baltimore truly represented in the next Congress; and it was for the members to determine this question, after calm reflection and a free interchange of sentiment.

B. C. Pressman offered a resolution to the effect that the several wards of the city assemble in primary meeting on Tuesday next, for the election of delegates to meet in Conventions for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates for Congress from the Third and Fourth Districts—those from the twelve upper wards, comprising the Fourth District, to meet on Thursday evening, the 7th June, and those from the eight lower wards to act in conjunction with delegates from the election districts in the county composing the balance of the Third District, to meet at such time and place as the delegates might designate.

Bernard Carter, Esq., offered as a substitute that the members of the present Convention from the eight lower wards, in conjunction with delegates from the County districts, meet at Rechabite Hall, in this city, on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the expediency of recommending a candidate for Congress from the Third district, and that the delegates from the twelve upper wards meet at the Law Buildings on this (Friday) evening, for the same purpose. The substitute was advocated by Messrs. Bernard Carter, T. Parkin Scott, and others, and was finally adopted by a vote of 95 to 5.

The Convention then adjourned, after the transaction of some unimportant business. The hall was crowded with spectators, who evinced much interest in the proceedings of the body. During the debate on the proposition of Mr. Carter, it was incidentally stated that John Merryman, Esq., of Hayfields, would be an acceptable candidate to the people of the lower district, particularly to that portion of it lying in Baltimore county. The announcement was received with evident marks of satisfaction by both delegates and spectators.

What course will probably be adopted at the meeting of the Convention, in the Fourth Congressional District, this evening, has not transpired. Should the Convention deem it inexpedient to make any nomination, it is generally understood that a strong effort will be made by the States' Rights men of this city, to induce Mr. Charles H. Pitts to become an Independent Candidate, which is, perhaps, the best thing that can be done under the circumstances, and much better than making a formal nomination in convention, or even *recommending* a candidate, which amounts practically to the same thing. We know no man who would command a heavier poll than Mr. Pitts.

### Federal Hill Camp Alarmed—A Citizen Shot.

At 11½ o'clock last night, the picket guard of Colonel Lewis' camp, on Federal Hill, stationed on Montgomery street, discovered some four or five persons ascending the hill toward the camp. Hailing them and receiving no reply, the guard hailed them a second time, threatening to fire if they did not answer, when the men started hastily down the hill again, calling out to them to "fire and be d—d." The guard fired, and one of them, who gave the name of Fisher, and who lives on Henrietta street near the camp, fell, a minie ball striking him in the side, causing what is supposed to be a fatal wound. The drums beat to arms, and a detachment were sent out as scouts, who at a short distance from the camp discovered a party of some thirty men, six of whom they brought in as prisoners. Upon an examination this morning before Col. Lewis, four of the prisoners were released, the other two being held on the ground that there was evidence against them of treasonable intentions. Our reporter was unable to obtain their names or the particular cause of their detention.

### The Orange and Alexandria Road.

A statement has appeared in the Washington papers that the Government had called upon the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to supply engines and cars to work this Virginia road, which the Government forces are engaged in rebuilding—the engines and greater portion of the cars being at the other end of the road. The statement that such a requisition has been made on the Baltimore and Ohio road, must be an error, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states on authority that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has tendered Government the use of all the stock wanted for working the Virginia road, which has been accepted.

### The Officers at Harper's Ferry.

The Louisville *Courier* has a correspondent at Harper's Ferry, who is attached to one of the Kentucky companies, and furnishes some interesting letters. In a communication dated last Saturday, he thus speaks of Gen. Johnson, who is now in chief command at the Ferry:

General Johnson assumed command yesterday, and immediately set to work to reconnoitering the surrounding country. That General Johnson intends to hold this place may be inferred from the fact that he has brought his family with him. His accomplished wife is the daughter of the late Hon. Louis McLane, of Baltimore. Gen. J. is a very able and experienced officer. During the Mexican war he was Lieut. Colonel of the Voltigeurs, and throughout the campaign on Scott's line he particularly distinguished himself by his intrepidity. At the taking of the Castle of Chapultepec he led the storming party in person, and was the first to mount the rampart of that almost impregnable fortification, receiving two wounds during the attack.

Major Whiting, a very able officer, has assumed charge of the engineering branch of the service.

Col. Jackson still retains his place as commandant of the post, while Gen. Johnson supervises this entire Military Department.

### Disgraceful Peculations of Army Contractors in Pennsylvania—A Million and Half Dollars Missing.

The Philadelphia *Journal* of last evening contains the following from its Harrisburg correspondent:

I have made the necessary inquiries in the proper quarters this morning, and find that the rumored resignation of Governor Curtin is without foundation in fact. There is no use of denying that there is quite a large number of people who say *that he ought to resign*. But I find on investigation, that they are of that class who have not been as successful as Commissioner Neal in getting fat contracts. The administration of Governor Curtin is in very bad odor—but he staggers manfully under all the opprobrium that is heaped upon it. I have reason to know that the Governor intends at an early day, to make a clean breast of it, and if all be true I have heard, he is more sinned against than sinning. He has endeavored to serve some of his friends, and they in their greediness to deplete the Treasury, have nearly ruined him. In this connection I allude to nothing but what appertains to the army supplies.

I do not believe that Gov. Curtin has applied one single penny, either directly or indirectly, of the three and a half million war loan, to his own purposes. But his personal friends—his immediate social companions—who have clung to him since his inauguration—and are well known in Philadelphia—have most shamefully and treacherously abused the confidence and trust which he has reposed in them. They have not only abused his confidence personally, but they have deliberately swindled the State out of *one million and a half* of dollars. If the accounts were closed to-day you would readily perceive that I have not over-estimated the figures.

The fight between Secretary of War Cameron and Gov. Curtin continues to be waged with great animosity.

### Returning Home.

The early train from Washington this morning brought on four car loads of members of the Second, Seventh and Twelfth New York Regiments, whose original time of enlistment had expired, and who declined to enlist for the war. They passed direct through on the way home. The main body of the Seventh will leave Washington in a special train at 8 o'clock this evening, which train will pass through the city to the President street station, where another special train will be ready to convey them on to Philadelphia.

### The Firing into the Western Train.

Yesterday afternoon an examination took place before Col. Jones, at the Relay House, in the case of the firing into the passenger train on the way to this city, yesterday morning, near Ilchester, by a picket guard from the Relay camp. The evidence of those on the train showed that as soon as the lamp was seen on the track, although not waved, which is the usual signal for stopping a train, the engine was reversed and the brakes put down, and that the train was almost at a stand still when the guard fired: it was also shown that the guard were stationed at an unusual place. Col. Jones suspended the Captain of the guard, in order that further enquiry might be made in the matter.

### From New Orleans.

New Orleans papers of the 25th reached us this morning, from which we glean the following items:

More prize vessels had been captured and carried into the ports of the Confederate States.

The Louisiana crops are said to be looking well.

The *Picayune* market report, speaking of cotton, says: Owing to the desire to complete orders and shipments before commerce should be interrupted by the United States squadron, the market had continued active throughout the week, and factors had been enabled to realize fuller prices; since which the demand has subsided, and prices have ruled more in favor of the buyers. While on the other hand the Western embargo, restricting the receipts of Western produce generally, has caused a material advance in flour, pork, bacon and whiskey, and some improvement also in corn, oats, bran and other minor articles. Nothing of any moment has been done in tobacco, and the sales of sugar and molasses have been confined to retail transactions.

### Harper's Ferry.

The New York *Times* takes it for granted that the movement into Virginia on the 23d instant was with the view of seizing Manassas Junction, and cutting off the communication between Richmond and Harper's Ferry, so as to enable the Government the more easily to repossess itself of the latter place. Commenting upon the strength of the position, it says:

"Harper's Ferry is well enough adapted to the purposes of a raid like that of John Brown, where a supply of arms could be promptly obtained, and a good defence made for a short time, against an undisciplined and hastily-collected militia. But it is a point which no military man would select with the intention of holding it against a powerful and well-appointed army in complete command of all the approaches to the place; for the force cooped up in that hollow, or scattered about on the slopes of the surrounding mountains, are in *a veritable trap*, where there is no possibility, if they remain there long enough to be assailed, either of victory or escape. We need not be surprised, therefore, any day to hear that General Johnson, the present commander at Harper's Ferry, has retired from that untenable position, and is marching southwardly along the valley of Virginia, and making for Staunton, with a view ultimately to cover Richmond, the State Capital, by crossing the Blue Ridge at Rock Fish Gap, holding the Central Road as far as Gordonsville, and there and thence hanging upon the flanks of the invading army. At Charlottesville, twenty miles west of Gordonsville, and the point of junction of the Lynchburg and Central Railroads, he will be able to advance rapidly by railroad towards Richmond, or, if need be, retreat upon the central base of the Southern army at Lynchburgh."

The *Times* then describes minutely the topographical features of Harper's Ferry and its surroundings, and concludes thus:

It is in this *trap*, hemmed in thus by two rapid rivers, and surrounded and commanded on all sides by lofty mountains, that the insurgent army is posted. To drive this army from its position, if that were the object, would require but little skill or effort; for to sustain themselves there they must hold the tops of three mountains, and all the approaches through them; they must hold also both slopes of the three mountains—and the three valleys radiating from the Ferry. A single battery placed on any of the surrounding hills, by a force capable of maintaining it there, within a mile, or even more, of the point of junction of the two rivers, will serve to destroy the bridges, and cut off all the forces stationed on the Maryland side, and consequently render the position on the south side, completely commanded as it will then be, entirely untenable.

"But we presume that there will be no attempt *to dislodge* the force now at Harper's Ferry, for while it occupies that position it is entirely isolated, and can be soon placed out of the reach of succor. Harper's Ferry, as soon as the Federal troops shall have taken possession of the point of junction of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with the Orange and Alexandria road—twenty-seven miles south of Alexandria—may be advanced upon in three directions, by three valleys leading to it—and the force now stationed there, hemmed in where the contracted and broken ground will permit of no general engagement, or any prolonged defence against artillery, must necessarily capitulate."

For these reasons the *Times* thinks the forces at Harper's Ferry will be withdrawn and "that the great battle-field of this contest will be not further north than the *south bank of the South Anna river*, about twenty miles this side of Richmond. On this line the whole rebel force can be easily and rapidly concentrated, and conveniently sustained, while in position, with great facilities for a retreat upon Richmond in the event of a defeat."

### The Case of John Merryman.

The suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* by Gen. Cadwallader is arousing even the people of the North to a sense of the danger which threatens their liberties. The New York *News* holds the following strong language:

President Lincoln, by his last act of usurpation, has succeeded in casting all former violations of the Constitution and of the laws into the shade. His illegal enlistments; the seizure of telegraphic dispatches; the invasion of Virginia; the infamously false pretences under which war was forced upon the country; the massacre at St. Louis; the unconstitutional proclamation of martial law in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Missouri and Alexandria, were deserving of reprobation; but all combined have not equalled in atrocity the daring step which has been authorized, in the case of Merryman, whose delivery in Court was ordered by Chief Justice Taney. Despotism may become so odious that its final overthrow may be predicted long before it arrives at the point of an absolute autocratic tyranny, where the subject has no security for either his liberty or his life; and every individual inheriting Anglo-Saxon traditions has been brought up to understand that both are endangered when the sanctity of the *habeas corpus* writ is trampled under foot, or even questioned.

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So dangerous has it ever been regarded to tamper with the right of *habeas corpus*, that it has never in America been suspended in any single instance before, excepting in the case of Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, from November, 1786, to July, 1787. In 1814, the policy of such a step was urged upon the State of Louisiana, but General Jackson, impatient of the action of the Legislature, laid New Orleans under martial law, and practically suspended the privilege of the writ. He ordered the arrest of Louallier for alleged mutiny, and upon Judge Hall's issuing a writ of *habeas corpus*, arrested him also. He was summoned, however, to answer for this contempt, read his own defence in court, and was fined $1,000 for his offence, which he paid upon the spot. The severe rebuke which the Old Hero afterward submitted to from President Madison, was also patiently borne by him, so patent had been the illegality of his conduct.

DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The Carroll County Democrat of yesterday says:

Several young men, deserters from the United States army, at Washington, passed through this place on Tuesday.

### More Notes on Baltimore.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* continues his revelations respecting the prevalence of Secession sentiments in this city, and his suggestions as to the proper method of dealing with the "traitors," particularly those in official or high social position:

A great deal of apprehension is felt by loyal people, lest the Government may remove any of the regiments now stationed here, under the delusive idea that all is safe. If such a notion has got into the heads of the officials, just let them lessen our garrison, and they will wake up too late to their error. "*Baltimore*," said a distinguished Federal officer, the other day, "*is sleeping upon a thin crust right over hell.*" He is right. Some fear is felt, too, that General Cadwalader is to be replaced by General Cooper, late United States Senator from Pennsylvania. If this be true, it is impossible to foresee the result, for the public have no confidence in the latter officer's administrative qualities. But I trust Gen. Scott will suffer no movement to be made which shall put the city at the mercy of the rebels, who are watching for a chance to ruin the town, and wreak their vengeance on loyal people. The renewed insolence of the traitors on Saturday was discoverable in a hundred incidents upon Baltimore street. Cries for Jeff. Davis, hustling the Federal troops as they would pass along the street, the noisiness of the half-grown boys, those imps of darkness put forward by full-grown devils, and the general aspect of things, betoken some mischief at hand. The police, as usual, took no pains to disperse the crowds, though they were prompt in arresting two or three of the Federal soldiers who had been indulging too freely. Gen. Cadwallader should see to it that any of his command appearing intoxicated on the street should be severely dealt with.—Marshal Kane is boasting of his intimacy, official and personal, with the General; and though it is doubtless not true, it gives no little uneasiness, *because the Police Commission and their Marshal are the very worst enemies of the peace of the city. Indeed, every loyal inhabitant only wonders that the Government permits this Secession authority to exercise its functions one hour in our midst.*

Arrests of a number of bridge-burners have been made, who confess to their crimes, but plead the written authority of the City Government, *and yet these officials are suffered to go at large, and to be prepared for plunging the city into further rebellion*. Such things are inexplicable to outsiders, but we hope for better things when the Federal Court begins its next term. There is, however, a general feeling of distrust since the release of Ross Winans, and the failure to arrest the notorious actors, high in social life, in the 19th of April mob. The search for secreted arms continues, but without much success. *If General Cadwallader would simply call into the public service certain parties, well known here to loyal men, and put them on the scent, they would speedily discover the whereabouts of concealed weapons and ammunition, if there be any.* The devil must be fought with fire.

It is now admitted that the Legislature had no right or power to adjourn over. It is a right expressly denied in the Constitution, and it is to be hoped that the Governor will take effective measures to prevent their assembling, even if he has to call out the military. He has a noble chance to redeem himself from the gulf of contempt into which he leaped a month ago. But if he will not do it, *it is within the province of the United States Government, and it is its duty, to prevent the assemblage of a body of as arch traitors as ever disgraced humanity.*

### From the West.

The correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that Stephen Roberts, a Secessionist had been shot at Glover's Gap, by the Federal troops. Several Secessionits had been arrested and placed in confinement. The town of Farmington had been completely abandoned by the inhabitants. The news of the evacuation of Grafton by the Virginia forces is confirmed.

A boat load of German immigrants, bound from New Orleans to the West, were detained at Memphis last Monday, but afterwards suffered to proceed. A passenger who had arrived at Cairo makes the following report. He says that 20,000 troops were stationed at Memphis, well equipped and supplied with all military requirements. He also states that there is enough powder stored away in sections of the city to supply that force for four years.

The military clothing is well made, and a vast number of tents are under construction, 500 men being employed in making them, under a superintendent appointed by the authorities. The rations are also good, and game is frequently sent to the camp tables from the plantations.

Four companies guard the powder in Memphis, and munitions have been sent in liberal quantities from New Orleans. General Pillow is in command. Three thousand stand of arms arrived from Arkansas within three weeks, and three thousand from New Orleans, by the steamship *Aleck Scott*, which was attached at St. Louis, but reached its destination.

There are 5,000 troops in Fort Wright, and thousands in the interior of the State in readiness for marching when called upon.

### Health of Senator Douglas.

The following telegram from Chicago gives the latest intelligence respecting the condition of this distinguished statesman:

CHICAGO, May 30.—Up to last night it was thought that Senator Douglas was getting better. Since then, however, he has been gradually sinking, and fears are entertained by his friends and physicians that he will not live through the night.

### Arrival of Arms at the South.

From all parts of the South we receive accounts of the arrival of arms. The Savannah *Republican* of the 24th says:

By the Central Railroad train yesterday, we are in receipt of two 8 inch Columbiads, one 24 pounder, and 24 manouvering wheels. Perhaps "Old Abe's" people would like to know whence they came. Several rifle-cannon and a large amount of ammunition, of all sorts, also dropped down here some days ago—from whence, is nobody's business.

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH by permission of Providence will be conducted 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 Belle Grove, on SUNDAY NEXT 30 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 establishing of an Episcopal congregation in this region are most respectfully and earnestly requested to give this undertaking their effective countenance and support. my 28

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 19 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, May 28th, 1861.—ANNUAL ELECTION.—DIRECTORS.—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 e3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with all vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the Subscriber, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. And persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1861. my 16 1aw4w* JOHN P. CLARK, Executor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MAY 14th, 1861.
ARREARS OF TAXES.

By a resolution of the City Council, approved by the Mayor, May 11th, the City Auditor is directed to close the books and close up the unpaid taxes of 1857, 1858 and 1859. Tax payers in arrears for these years are therefore respectfully asked to call at this office to call and examine their accounts, to settle their bills and make arrangements for the settlement of the same in order that the books may be closed up as speedily as possible. Under the pressure of the times this measure is expressly intended for the benefit of the tax payers, as the expense to the corporation is by no means small, when collectors have to be sent to secure payment.

Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

my 15 ed3t JOHN J. GRAVES, Auditor.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, May 14th, 1861.—Tax Payers who wish to avail themselves of the discount allowed on all payments *on or before the* FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, are hereby notified that bills will be made out and ready for delivery at the Collector's Office, at the intermediate time, as by this means much time will be saved to them and their convenience materially subserved, the delay for the last two or three days of the term being overcrowded at all ways by applicants, and many persons thereby prevented from obtaining their bills.

The office is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.—The discounts allowed on city taxes are five per cent on personal and 4½ per cent on real estate, if paid in advance.

my 15 3t JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

E. WHITMAN & CO., No. 42 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md.
Manufacturers of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horsepowers, | Straw Cutters, | Wheat Drills, |
| Threshers, | Corn Stalk Cutters, | Lime Spreaders, |
| Wheat Fans, | Corn Shellers, | Wheel Barrows, |
| Corn and Cob Mills, | Ploughs, | Canal Barrows. |
| Hay Presses, | Cultivators, | |
| Cloid Crushers, | Cotton Planters. | |

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 d3m

FOR BREMEN—The new A 1 Bremen ship ALENA, Captain H. Kuhlman, will have quick despatch for the above port. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, or to BROTHERS BONINGER, No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs. my 29 eod*

DRY GOODS.

JNO. A. HAMBLETON. T. H. HAMBLETON, JR. T. H. MORRISS.

HAMBLETON, BROTHERS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

200 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 Bareges printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8-4 BLACK BAREGES, | At much less than |
| 8-4 WHITE BAREGES, | usual prices. |
| 3-4 BLACK BAREGES, | Many at half cost of |
| 3-4 BLACK CREPE MARETZ | importation. |
| 3-4 and 6-4 BLACK MOUPILINES, | |

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.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

*No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,*

BALTIMORE.

ap 25 tf

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

*Importers and Dealers in*

*HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC*

SEGARS,

*No. 70 EXCHANGE PLACE,*

BALTIMORE.

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WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,

*AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF*

MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

TOBACCO,

*No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.*

DAN'L J. WARWICK.
FRANK FRICK.
PHILIP A. BALL. ap 22 d3m

F. L. CLAIBORNE. T. C. S. 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

MARBLE WORKS.

HUGH SISSON,

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

*Cor. North and Monument Sts.,*

BALTIMORE,

Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles,

Table Tops, Tiles for Floors,

Garden Statuary, &c.

Foreign and Domestic MARBLE furnished the trade at low rates. ap 22 tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

THOS. J. CARSON,

BANKER,

*No. 204 Baltimore Street,*

WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY WANTED. my 17 d3m*