The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4, 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 dissezed 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 ELECTION.

The Hon. Robert M. McLane has addressed a letter to the President of the Southern Rights Convention, in the Fourth District, declining the nomination for Congress which was tendered him by the convention a few evenings since. As it has been generally understood, ever since the nomination was made, that such would be the tenor of Mr. McLane's reply—the announcement of the fact has occasioned no surprise. It is but fair to add that from the first, all interest in the subject has been confined chiefly to the members of the convention—the matter having attracted but little attention in the community. It is a fact which ma e regretted, but cannot be disguised, that many Southern Rights' men in this city are altogether opposed to the policy of making any Congressional nomination. Much as they would prefer to see our city relieved from the disgrace of being represented by such a man as Henry Winter Davis, they do not feel that any good purpose could be accomplished at this time, by a representation of Maryland in Congress—and they have no desire to go through the form of an election, simply for form's sake. Nor have they any guaranty that the election will be aught else than a mockery and a form. It is true we have an election law which was framed for the express purpose of preventing the popular voice from being stifled by violence or fraud, and we have a police, which has discharged its duty, in this as in every other respect, faithfully and well. But what assurance have we that this law will be respected by the Federal authority, which has trampled upon every other law intended for the protection of popular rights? We know that the Government is daily besieged with petitions from its partisans in this city, to supersede the police, to arrest the Commissioners, and to proclaim martial law in form as it has already been established in substance. For what purpose except that of carrying the election by brute force, does Henry Winter Davis nightly exhort his supporters to arm themselves—to fill their houses with arms. "Be ready," he said in his speech to the Germans, one week ago, at the Bellevue Garden, as reported in the papers of his own party of the day following—to those Germans whose right to vote at all, he always declared to be secondary and subordinate to that of the native-born citizen and whose multiplied wrongs and outrages sustained at the hands of his own followers, have heretofore failed to draw one word of commiseration or sympathy from his lips—"have your arms within your "houses, and if traitors dare assail you, or choke "your utterance of sentiments of loyalty to the "Union, as they did by their mob of ruffians on "and after the 19th day of April, respond with "alacrity and unanimity, *and sweep them from the "earth.*" "Do not again let them get power over "you," and that there might be no misunderstanding of his meaning, when it was not in the power of words to make it plainer, he added that "he, for "one, *was prepared to break down all laws*, the tendency of which was to suppress the liberty of the "people." In what other light have Mr. Davis and his friends ever affected to speak of the Election Law and the Police Bill of 1860, than as laws "subverting the liberty of the people"—restricting that "free play of freemen's spirits on election "day," which Mr. Davis has heretofore pronounced to be one of inestimable privileges of our institutions? And for what purpose except to remove every obstacle which can possibly prevent or impede the execution of their infamous designs, are the corporate authorities and the military companies, upon whom, by the express provisions of the Police Bill, the Commissioners are entitled to call far arms and men, in the event of resistance being offered to their authority exceeding their ability to quell by ordinary means—being disarmed by the noted and familiar leaders of the club organizations, acting under the authority of the Governor of the State? It is said, and by many believed, that these arms, as soon as seized, are transferred to the club-bullies, who drill with them nightly at their places of rendezvous. Else what signifies the statement in the Northern papers that "the "Union men of Baltimore, though mostly unarm-"ed, are *gradually getting arms*"—or what is the meaning of facts like that to which our correspondent, "Inquirer," calls attention in another column? But we are not left to speculation merely upon this important subject. Says the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from Washington,—"who cares now whether Kentucky "gathers together in Convention, to drink old "Bourbon or to draw resolutions of amity? *Cau-"cuses are now held in camps. Bayonets, and not "ballots*, are to settle questions of long controversy, "for which the Statute Book has no effective rem-"edy." What reason have we in Maryland to expect greater consideration for the Rights of Suffrage, for "ballots" weighed in the scale against "bayonets," than is promised to Kentucky? As if to settle this point beyond the possibility of cavil, and to justify in the most conclusive manner the unwillingness of the Southern Rights' men of Baltimore to recognize the Lincoln usurpation, by consenting to go through the forms of an election, under circumstances which forbid the possibility of a free exercise of the right of suffrage, the *Tribune*, speaking editorially, and under the caption of "Baltimore," gives the following significant warning and advice:—

"Without meaning to be impertinent, we would "like to know whether it is or is not possible for "the Unionists of Baltimore to discover, or invent, "or import, a Frank Blair. They seem to be more "in need of a man than so many thousands ever "were before. Day after day, we hear piteous "wailings that they are unorganized, unarmed, "and every way unfitted to meet their adversaries face to face; but why they remain unorganized, unarmed, impotent, we cannot understand. They are manifestly as strong in relative numbers as their brethren of St. Louis; "why is it that while the latter, almost unaided, "with every State and city office in the hands of "their deadly enemies, have struck blows which "electrified the whole country and saved their "State from Secession, the former stand shivering "in their boots and calling on the Government to "protect and shield them as though they were all "women? *Why do they not organize and arm "without further delay? What sort of an election "do they expect to have if they shall only dare to "vote under the protection of Federal bayonets?* "If there be but enough *men* among them to form "one regiment, let that regiment be organized at "once."

FRIGHTFUL TO THINK OF!

"NO DRUGS SOUTH.—The Secretary of the Treasury having had applications for the shipment of various articles South, such as drugs, medicines, &c., refuses. The Secretary of the Treasury, in closing one of those letters of refusal, says:—'I am deeply sensible of the inconvenience and injury to which the insurrection in the Southern States exposes loyal citizens of the country, and desire to administer,'" &c., &c.

A friend of Mr. Perceval, during the war between England and France, suggested that drugs should be regarded as contraband of war, and were a proper article, therefore, to be intercepted by the British cruisers. Sydney Smith could not permit so grave a proposition, thus presented to Mr. Canning's colleague, to pass by without comment; we quote his language upon the subject, from the letters of Peter Plymley, slightly altered, to suit the different circumstances of time and place.

What a sublime thought, "exclaims Peter that "no purge can now be taken between the *Potomac* "and the *Rio Grande*; that the bustling pestle is "still, the generous mortar mute, and the bowels "of mankind locked up for fourteen degrees of "latitude! When, I am curious to know, were all "the powers of crudity and flatulence fully explained to the *President's* minister? At what "period was this great plan of conquest and constipation fully developed? In whose mind was "the idea of destroying the pride and the plasters "of the *Southern Confederacy* first engendered? "Without castor oil, they might, for some months "to be sure, have carried on a lingering war: "but can they do without lark? Will the people live under a government, where antimonial "powders cannot be prescribed? Will they bear "the loss of mercury? There's the rub.'—"Depend upon it, the absence of materia medica "will soon bring them to their senses, and the "cry of *Lincoln and Lanman* burst forth from the "*Chesapeake* to the *Gulf of Mexico*."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

It is due to a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, whose name and writings are held in just esteem by the profession throughout the country, to correct an error into which we fell in our statement yesterday, of the circumstances attending the application of Mr. George H. Williams, of this city, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the case of three citizens of Maryland, illegally arrested and confined in York gaol. Mr. Williams had occasion to apply but to two members of the Philadelphia Bar, in connexion with the case. One gentleman was prevented by recent domestic bereavement from appearing in Court, the other, Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., undertook, with alacrity, the entire charge of the case, when Mr. Williams, yielding to the assurances of his friends that his life was not safe in Philadelphia, concluded to return to this city. Mr. Wharton, it will be remembered, when the houses of Generals Cadwallader and Patterson were visited by a mob, and those gentlemen condescended to purchase safety by a display of flags, and an avowal of their willingness to lead the Philadelphia troops to the invasion of the South, being similarly visited and threatened, indignantly refused to make the least concession to the demands of the mob.

In all other respects, we believe the facts to be literally as stated in our columns yesterday—only, if anything, to be more flagrant and revolting. To such an extent were threats of violence against Mr. Williams uttered, and the disposition to put them into execution manifested, that when Mr. Williams left the La Pierre House, on Sunday evening, Mr. Ward, the proprietor, took occasion to address him by another name, for the purpose of diverting the suspicions of the crowd which had gathered on the steps and in the office of the hotel. The release of the prisoners, of which Mr. Williams had no knowledge until he returned to this city, was in consequence of orders transmitted directly from the War Department, and only proves the Administration to be as cowardly as it is cruel. It dare not test the legality of its acts even before a Philadelphia Judge, the brother of the officer whose assumption of authority to arrest and imprison citizens without process of law, and to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* at his own discretion, has just received the solemn rebuke of the Chief Justice of the United States.

It is said that Governor Hicks, in reply to a requisition for arms from the captain of a newly-formed company of volunteers, in one of the border counties of this State, *wrote a letter*, shortly after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in which he annexed as a condition to compliance on his part, with the Captain's request, that the arms, when furnished, should be given to non-but "good men"—men who would "*be ready to kill "Lincoln and his men*"—otherwise, said the Governor, "the arms had better be sent South." That letter, we are informed, is still in existence, and now that Hicks is engaged in disarming the volunteer militia of the State, for the purpose of placing arms in the hands of "Lincoln's "men"—its production would tend to gratify public curiosity at the least. Where is the letter? Let us have it, by all means.

As might have been expected, the rumor which was current in this city yesterday, and which for a time found credence in Washington, to the effect that General Butler had been captured by the Virginians, proved "too good to be true." The steamer which left Old Point last evening brings intelligence that Butler, at last accounts, was still safe within the walls of that fortress.

The Border State Conference.

The Border State Convention now sitting in Frankfort, Ky., is only attended by delegates from Kentucky and Missouri. As its proceedings can have little effect, small importance has been attached to it, but to show how ingenuously questions can be put so as to avoid the main issues in controversy, we subjoin the inquiries submitted by Mr. Wickliffe last Friday, which were referred to the committee on resolutions and upon which no return has as yet been had.

1. Has the Administration of the United States Government the right and power under the Constitution to acknowledge the separate independence of the seceded States?

2. Has the Administration of said Government, without the consent of Congress, the right to cede and surrender the military posts and naval stations of the United States to any States or States, whether such States have seceded or remain in the Union under the obligations of the Constitution of the United States?

3. If such powers do not, in the opinion of the Committee, exist, then to report in what manner, in their opinion, it may be practicable peacefully to settle the controversy and issues now existing between the United States and the seceded States?

4. Would a National Convention, elected by the people of all the States, under the authority of Congress, for that purpose, be competent to settle the controversy and acknowledge the independence of such seceded States?

Debate on Privateering in the English House of Lords.

The files by the *America* contain full reports of the speeches of Lord Derby and others upon the blockade and privateering.

Lord Derby said, now we know perfectly well that it is not in the power of the Northern States, if their navy were three times as powerful as it is, to effectually blockade all these ports. There is no doubt they might effectually blockade this, or that, or the other port, and that would be a blockade which we should be bound to recognize; but I do think it is very important that her Majesty's government *should not commit themselves to the doctrine that the United States are to lay down the principle of a universal blockade, that that universal blockade would be recognized by her Majesty's government*, and that all her Majesty's subjects who might choose to disregard it would be liable to penal consequences. [Hear, hear.] I apprehend that to make them so liable the blockade must be one the validity of which has been recognized by their government. It is important, therefore, that her Majesty's government should come to a clear understanding with the government of the United States that a mere paper blockade, or a blockade extending over a space to which it is physically impossible that an effectual blockade can be applied, *will not be recognized as valid by this country.* [Hear.]

The other point is one of, perhaps, still greater importance. A noble and learned lord was understood to say a few days ago that by the laws of nations privateering was piracy, and that, consequently, the northern States would be perfectly justified in carrying out their threat to treat all privateering as piracy, and visiting it with capital punishment. I apprehend that if there is one thing clearer than another, it is that by the law of nations *privateering is not piracy—that no enactment on the part of any one nation can make that piracy as regards the subjects of another country which is not piracy by the laws of nations, or by the law of that country.* The Northern States, therefore, must not be allowed to entertain the opinion—although it may be right that we should warn British subjects that if they should engage in privateering expeditions they will not be entitled to claim the protection of their government—that they are at liberty so to strain the law as to convert privateering into piracy and visit it with death. The punishment under such circumstances of persons entitled to Her Majesty's protection *would not be viewed with indifference, but would receive the most serious consideration by this country.* It is right, on the one hand, that the people of this country should be warned of the peril of engaging in privateering undertakings; but it is essentially necessary, on the other, that the northern States should not be induced to rely upon our forebearance with regard to a violation of the law of nations by visiting privateering with a penalty which is not attached to it by that law. [Hear.]

It is said that the Northern States treat the Southern Confederation, not as having the rights of belligerents, *but as rebels*, whose acts will be visited with all the penalties of high treason, including capital punishment. *But that is not a doctrine we admit, because we have declared that the Southern States are entitled to the rights of belligerents. The Northern States on the one hand, cannot be entitled to claim the rights of belligerents for themselves, and, on the other, to treat the Southern States not as belligerents, but as rebels.* These are the two points upon which it is most desirable that a clear understanding should be come to between her Majesty's Ministers and the government of the United States—first, that we cannot recognize any except a really effective blockade, such as the United States may be able to enforce; and secondly, that we cannot recognize the doctrine that by any proclamation or enactment, the Northern States have power as against the Southern Confederation to treat privateering as piracy, and to visit it with death.

Lord Brougham said—Privateering, however much it might be reprehended, was undoubtedly, in the case *of recognized belligerents, not piracy according to the law of nations*, as that law was at present understood and administered; but, if any persons, subjects of this country, fitted out a vessel against another country with which we were at peace, that in itself constituted a piratical act, and he was clearly of opinion that the persons so acting would have only themselves to blame, if after full warning they entered upon that course. Taking into account the great changes and improvements in all the appliances of warfare which had of late years taken place, we should hold that coal might be looked upon as amounting to contraband of war, if furnished to one of the belligerents to be used in warfare against the other. He might add that he entirely concurred in the opinion that it was not necessary that a blockade, in order to be looked upon as effective, should be of such a nature as to render access to any part of the coast impossible, but that it would be sufficient to constitute it a real blockade, that it precluded the existence of any reasonable chance of entrance.

Lord Chelmsford said he wished to bring the opinion to which his noble and learned friend had given expression to a test. *The Confederated States of America were admitted by her Majesty's government to be entitled to exercise the rights of a belligerent power.* That being so, he should wish to know from his noble and learned friend whether he meant to contend that if an English ship were commissioned by those States, and fitted out as a privateer against the federal government, her crew would, under such circumstances, be guilty of piracy. British subjects so engaged would, no doubt, be answerable to the laws of their own country; but it was perfectly clear that, in accordance with the principles of international law, *they would not be liable to be treated as pirates.* That warning should be given to English seamen by means of the proclamation was, of course, a most useful and necessary step, and if after that warning they would engage in such expeditions as those to which he was referring, they must, of course, take the consequences of their conduct. If, he might add, the Southern Confederacy *had not been recognized by us as a belligerent power*, any Englishman aiding them by fitting out a privateer against the federal government *would, no doubt, be guilty of piracy.*

The Lord Chancellor said his noble friend, the President of the Council, had laid down the law on the point at issue with perfect correctness. If, after the publishing of the present proclamation, any English subject were to enter into the service of *either of the belligerents on the other side of the Atlantic*, there could be no doubt that the person so acting would be liable to be punished for a violation of the laws of his own country, and would have no right to claim her protection to shield him from any consequences which might arise. There could, however, at the same time, be no doubt that he ought not to be regarded as a pirate for acting under a commission from a State admitted to be entitled to the exercise of belligerent rights, and carrying on what might be called a *justum bellum*. Any body dealing with a man under these circumstances as a pirate and putting him to death would, he contended, be guilty of murder. [Hear, hear.]

A MONUMENT TO THE ST. LOUIS MARTYRS.—It is proposed in St. Louis to erect a monument in commemoration of the citizens who were shot at Camp Jackson and in the city on the 10th and 11th of May, by the German troops.

What Does it Mean?

To the Editor of the South:

SIR: Last evening, being in the neighborhood of the old Post Office, on the corner of North and Fayette streets, my attention was attracted by the spectacle of a large body of men drilling, with arms, in that building. Surely, sir, the indefatigable spies of General Cadwallader have failed to detect *all* the arms secreted in the city, or those arms having been taken from those who could not be trusted with them, are now safe in the custody of the General's friends. Perhaps you can inform me, which is the true solution of the mystery.

INQUIRER.

More Outrages by the Hessians in Missouri.

A letter from Ironton, Missouri, to the Louisville *Courier*, thus describes the capture of that town by the German troops from St. Louis, who are now the recognized defenders of the "Star Spangled Banner:"

Early yesterday morning a gentleman came galloping up to our house, warning us to hide, that the Lincoln soldiers would be on us shortly. He said they had already shot at him. One of my sons was in the field ploughing, and I ran out to tell him to hide. By the time I returned, I heard the guns firing in every direction, and the women in the valley screaming. I then run off and hid myself where I could see the soldiers.—They soon came along, some on horse and some on foot. My son, who was ploughing in the field, was seen by them running through the rye field, and immediately two soldiers on horseback started after him. They threw down the fences and pursued him. They commanded him to stand and yield himself a prisoner; he paid no attention to them, but ran on. They then shot at him, and came near striking him. Finally, he gained the woods and escaped. Up to this time they had committed no depredations in the house. The horsemen then returned from the chase to the house. They got an axe and broke up my furniture, stole every cent of money we had, split open my closet doors, and scattered my groceries all around. A gold watch was hanging in one of the rooms; they stole that. They also stole a new coat, a pair of new boots, a pair of pants, also a rifle, saddle and one horse. My son who escaped is still in the woods, and dares not come into town. It is dreadful—what will become of us? They took an old doctor of our town prisoner. They even took his pocket knife from him, but in consideration of his decrepitude and age, released him after two hours detention. And old gentleman named Brown, a very strong Secessionist, aged near 80 years, they knocked down, jumped upon him, tramped on his breast, and injured so much that he is obliged to die.

Captain Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

The capture of John B. Washington, at Fairfax Court-house, was a pleasant affair. As an infantry Captain of the Rebel force, he was prominent in the resistance to our cavalry, until a trooper rode up, *caught him by the hair, lifted him bodily upon the pommel of his saddle, and, holding him in this position, charged twice through the town.* Captain Washington complained bitterly, but, after having been lectured by Gen. Scott, he concluded to take the oath of allegiance, and was released. He is now with his family in this city.

A vigorous trooper that must have been. Capt. Washington has not taken the oath of allegiance as stated, but has been released on his parole.

The Future of our Republic.

The present is big with events, not only on account of the fiery ordeal through which all our institutions are passing, but because the way seems to be preparing for a form of government approaching more nearly than that which we now have, to the despotic monarchs of the Old World. Every thing betokens a centralization of power, to be supported by prodigious armaments, and entailing upon the federal treasury an expenditure of corresponding magnitude. Take as indices of what is before us, the following extracts from two leading Republican journals of this city. The *Times*, in arguing "The Need of a Permanent Standing Army," says:

"Our first task is to subdue; next to preserve order. This for a time must be an enforced one. The great element of discord still remains, and must be watched by a powerful force.

Nothing can be more obvious than that a government which cannot be maintained by the cheerful acquiescence and co-operation of the people, must be maintained by brute force, represented by bayonets; and to this deplorable necessity we are fast drifting. Therefore, as contended in another place by the same writer, "to meet such a necessity, we must immediately commence the organization of *a standing army.*" In like manner and for similar reasons, the *World*, which sometimes professes to speak semi-officially, informs us that we must eventually have a large permanent *naval* establishment. The editor says:

"Mr. Seward foresees that the exigencies of the government will require us to make large additions to our *permanent naval establishment;* and as the reasons for not uniting with the powers represented at Paris have, in great part, ceased to exist, he thinks the government at liberty to obey the moral convictions which it has always held on the subject of privateering. No matter how this war may terminate, we must maintain a large increase of our naval establishment."

It has been calculated that fifty ships may suffice to blockade the Southern ports effectually, but whether the object can be accomplished, with so small a force, according to the English acceptation of the word "effectual," is more than we can say. Six war steamers are to be built under the law of the last Congress, and proposals are now invited for an indefinite number of steam screw gun-boats, to be launched and completed at short notice. This is only the beginning—the end, none can see.

It will be fortunate indeed if we escape the effects of that terrible blunder spoken of by the great historian Hallam, viz: mistaking a revolution for a riot, which mistake is said to have given birth to more independent governments than all other causes combined.

"A valued friend and sound thinker," so designated by the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, writes to that paper, in renewing his subscription, as follows:—

"I know the Republic is at an end, and the military power proclaimed by General Butler over Baltimore is but the expression of the despotism under which the country hereafter will be governed. I was born in a free Republic, and though deprived of living and dying in one, yet I shall hold to the opinion that it was the happiest form of government ever instituted, and will merited a longer life."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Liberality of a Baltimore Merchant.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of a late date says:

Lucius M. Lanier, Esq., a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, has raised and uniformed a company of a hundred and fifty gallant Marylanders at his own expense, brought them to Virginia, and is now providing for them until they can be received into service, all at his own cost. Such a spirit is worthy of the best days of old Maryland, and proves that the fire of her ancient chivalry is not yet extinct in her veins.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE AMERICAN DISRUPTION.—The following notices of motions now stand on the order-book at the House of Commons for the 7th of June:—Mr. Gregory: To call the attention of the House to the expediency of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.—Mr. William Forster: To call the attention of the House to the expediency of interfering in behalf of those citizens of the United States who are now in insurrection against their government, by a recognition of the confederacy which they have formed.—Mr. Clifford: On Mr. Forster's motion, to call the attention of the House to the nature and character of the secession of those States in North America, said to be in insurrection against their government, and to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of continuing to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

SINGULAR DETENTION OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.—A conductor on the Nashville Railroad informed us, a few days ago, that his train was stopped by an emigration of army worms crossing the track. They were over an inch thick on the track, and the wheels of the locomotive, when it came upon their midst, whirled round and round, as if the track was covered with ice, and would not move an inch forward. The train was backed out and the track cleared of the worms with shovels.—*Louisville Courier.*

——The landlords of Cincinnati are very generally reducing their rents from one-fourth to one-half, in view of the stagnation in business.

THE CITY.

Police Matters.—Emeline Werner, col'd, charged with threatening and abusing, Eliza Roberts, and throwing bricks in the street, was arrested by officer Fitzgerald, and fined $1 and costs by Justice Reid. Thos. Landon, colored, charged with riding a horse furiously through the street, was arrested by officer Keilholtz, and fined $5 and costs by Justice Shipley. Samuel Tucker was arrested by officer Lepson, on the charge of entering the dwelling of Patrick McCormick and beating him, was committed by Justice Shipley to answer at court. Mrs. Blumenthal, charged with assaulting Mrs. Openheim, was arrested by officer Pumphrey, and held to bail to answer at court by Justice Showacre.—Patrick Cahan, charged with striking John Dugan with an axe, was arrested by officer Shipley and committed to answer at court. John Dugan was also committed to answer for inciting a riot. Andrew J. Parker, charged with disorderly conduct and tearing the officer's clothing, was arrested by officer Myers, and held for a further hearing by Justice Griffin. Frederick Slute was arrested by officer Lewellen, on the charge of receiving stolen copper, and held by Justice Duncan, for a further examination. Jas. Baker, charged with resisting the police in the discharge of their duty, was arrested by officers Klag and Brown, and held for a further examination by Justice Showacre. Joseph Ott, charged with throwing stones in the street, was arrested by officer Murray, fined $1 and costs by Justice Hiss, and committed in default of payment. Patrick Smith, charged with throwing a nuisance into the street, was arrested by officer Johnston, and fined $2 and costs by Justice Hiss.—Martha Butler, colored, was arrested by officer Jamison on the charge of stealing a gold chain of the value of $50, and a pair of silk stockings, the property of Maria Jennings. Justice Hiss held the accused for a further examination.

Passage of Troops.—The New York 79th Regiment (Highlanders) arrived last evening at eight o'clock, and left for Washington at ten. The regiment, which numbered about 900 men, left the cars at Broadway and marched up Broadway to Baltimore, and thence by Baltimore and Liberty streets to the Camden station. Only a portion of the men wore the kilt, and all wore breeches, a wholesome dread of musquitoes having led to this departure from the orthodox Highland costume of *bare legs.* A few of the men were armed with Enfield rifles, but the majority with smooth-bore muskets, flint locks altered to percussion, being the same arms which had been previously rejected by the New York 9th and the Garibaldi Guards. Although the regiment may be able to "stand fire," it gave evidence last night that it couldn't stand water, for a shower coming up as the regiment was forming on Broadway, the men broke ranks and took shelter where they could find it, deferring their march until the rain was over. They were accompanied by a party of recruits for the New York 71st Regiment.

The United States District Court—Judge Giles.—This tribunal commenced its regular June term this morning, the United States Marshal having summoned the following gentlemen as jurors:—

Grand Jury—John B. Seidenstricker, George Rogers, Andrew J. Randolph, Edward B. Leach, Philip Hiss, sr., Robt. Cathcart, John Heald, Sampson Cariss, D. S. Courtney, F. Littig Shafler, Jos. Matthews, E. A. Abbott, David Creamer, W. W. Maughlin, James McDougal, Samuel G. Taylor, Israel Pierce, H. H. Grove, Wm. McPhail, Thomas Kelso, Wm. J. Nichols, Nathaniel Holland, Charles Goddard.

Petit Jury.—E. Pratt, Samuel Emory, John Hughes, Elisha Harrington, John P. Gleeson, Jos. Parker, J. Thomas Adams, Robert M. Beam, Oliver Wood, J. H. B. Emery, John Coulson, Richard F. Gardiner, Benjamin M. Caughey, Henry C. March, George W. Goodwell, F. F. Ijams, William Hooper, Oliver H. Saville, James D. Gilman, Robert Errickson, Wm. Hopkins, F. Fickey, Sam'l Hindes, Lewis Audoun, John M. Gault, L. Parkhurst, H. H. Stewart, Franklin Mace, John Rice, Wm. Howard, Aaron Hoffman, Thomas Cannon.

Ill-Treatment of Volunteers.—Scarcely a day passes that our citizens are not called upon to minister to the wants of Federal soldiers who have been lured from their homes under false pretences and turned adrift at Washington, when disease has disabled them, to make their way back as they best can, in a penniless and starving condition. Last evening six of these victims of deception from Massachusetts reached here in the train from Washington in such a filthy, ragged and wretched condition, as to render them objects of pity and commiseration. Their own story is, that having, from exposure and starvation, contracted disease, and being consequently unable to do duty, they were yesterday discharged by their officers, *without their pay.* Furnished with nothing but passes on the railroads, they set out, relying upon charity to enable them to reach their homes. When the train arrived here, they found there was no connection North, and making their way to the Gilmor House, the proprietors humanely provided them with lodging and food, and this morning they left for Philadelphia.

The Poor Association.—This association met last evening, Wm. Crichton, Esq., in the chair, to hear the report of the committee appointed to petition the City Council for aid. The chairman stated that he had learned from the President of the association, John C. Brune, Esq., that the Council had passed a resolution appropriating $2,000 for the exclusive benefit of sewing women, widows and children, but that the resolution had not yet been submitted to the Mayor. The association then adopted a resolution appropriating $150 for each of the four districts, for the months of June and July, contingent upon the approval of the resolution by the Mayor, and an additional $50 for each district out of the funds of the association, should the Mayor not approve the resolution of the Council.

Anchored at Last.—The Rev. Col. French S. Evans has at last succeeded in anchoring his bark at the desk of the Deputy Naval officer in the Custom House. What means were used to overcome the opposition of the Naval Officer, Mr. Corkran, who sometime since observed to the Rev. Col., "Friend Evans, I do not like thy character nor thy person, and I hope thee will not pester me farther," is not known.

Drunk and Disorderly Soldiers.—Z. Peters alias J. Getz, Owen Black and Charles Conway, of the Baltimore recruits at the Relay House, were yesterday arrested by the Southern district police, on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the street. Peters and Black were committed to jail, and Conway held on security for good behavior by Justice Showacre.

Walked Overboard.—This morning, about two o'clock, officer Treadway fished out of the dock at the foot of Gay street, a man named James Stewart, who had missed his way and walked overboard. The man was removed to the Central Station to recover from the effects of his bath.

Appointments.—John N. Muller, of this city, has been appointed supervising steamboat Inspector, in place of John S. Brown, removed. Collector Hoffman has appointed Wm. H. Jenkins an assistant weigher in the Custom House in place of Thos. H. Austin, removed.

The Estate Cordiale.—At five o'clock this afternoon, H. Winter Davis will present to Col. Morehead's Regiment, encamped at Patterson Park, an American flag, which was purchased by a subscription among the women of East Baltimore, who like the soldiers.

Holliday Street Theatre.—To-night the nautical drama of *The Lonely Man of the Ocean* will be presented for the first time, with Mr. J. S. Clarke as Cyrus Bloom. He also appears in the new farce of *Whose Coat?*

Transportation of Horses.—This morning some two hundred horses reached here from Harrisburg, by way of the Northern Central Railway, which were sent on to Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for the use of the U. S. army.

Committed for Trial.—A further examination took place this morning before Commissoner Hanan, in the case of Frederick Chilson, charged with treason, in enlisting men for the Southern army. It resulted in his being committed to answer at court in default of $5,000 bail for his appearance.

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, by permission of Archdiocese, will be commenced in the large Saloon of Concordia Place, north of Northern avenue, a few doors west of Charles street, and will be held every SUNDAY morning, until the Lake Forest, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Beginning next 7th June. Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. PIGGOT is expected to officiate and preach.

All arrangements are in the established Episcopal Church, and the congregation in the region are most respectfully invited to assist in this special effort to give this undertaking the benefit of their presence and support.

WANTED—A FURNISHED DWELLING. Wanted in a [illegible] Address M. M. H. P. [illegible] office.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXANT RIVER. The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days:

Saturday, June 1st, and thereafter every Saturday morning, June 1st, and thereafter every Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock for Hills Landing, direct, and returning during the ensuing day.

Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hills Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be directed to Baltimore.

The Saturday boat will leave Hills Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 8 o'clock for Baltimore.

The above Steamers will calculate all the usual landings on the River, stopping at Fair Haven and Plum Point going and returning.

Freights received up to 3 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.

Passage to Patuxent River	$1 00	Meals extra	
Do.	Plum Point	1 00	Do.
Do.	Fair Haven	50	Do.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Orphan's 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 the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1861.

my16 1w*eo JOHN P. CLARK, Executor.

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THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE, a Manual and Drill for the Volunteer 25
ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL 25
VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL, by Col. Baxter, illustrated containing instructions for the Recruit 25
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APPLETON'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR 25

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