The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5, 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 NEWS.

From two members of the "Garibaldi Guard," who stopped in this city to-day on their way home, we learn that *fifty-six* of the Regiment having refused to take the oath, have left Washington for New York city, and that it is probable that many more will follow—the ceremony of administering the oath not being concluded yesterday. A serious mutiny occurred the day after the Regiment reached Washington, in consequence of smooth-bore muskets (the only arms in the possession of the Government) being distributed to the men, instead of *rifles*, which had been promised them in New York. Perhaps the armories in Baltimore are now being robbed to supply this deficiency. We also learn from the men in question, who were both Germans, Hanoverians by birth, and had been soldiers in Europe, that there were but *nine* Italians in the entire regiment. This last statement is corroborated by intelligent Italians living in this city.

The last outrage upon the rights of the people—committed this morning—was the stoppage of the gun factory of Messrs. Merrill & Thomas, by Marshal Bonifant, and the seizure of part of the stock in trade of those gentlemen. It is difficult to know what to say about such a stupendous violation of private rights. The injury done to these gentlemen whose legitimate business is thus interrupted and broken up, and the distress inflicted upon the poor workmen who are thrown out of employment are nothing compared with the monstrous tyranny of the act. Where will these things end—is now the inquiry upon the lips of every man in the community. What branch of industry may not be suppressed by the same authority and with equal impunity? If the gunsmiths are forbidden to work to-day, why not the iron-founders, the tinners, the saddlers, the cutlers, and the clothiers, to-morrow? Nay—since drugs are now pronounced "contraband of war," why not close all the apothecary shops for fear some stray pill or plaster may minister to the ailments of a sick or wounded rebel?

According to the correspondence of the Northern journals, Marshal Bonifant returns to Baltimore with powers as ample as those with which Saul journeyed to Damascus, "if any he may find "of this way of thinking, to bring them bound" to Washington. He has been instructed, so these letter-writers inform us, by Secretary Cameron, to make arrests of all persons known to be inimical to and plotting against the Government—to seize all arms and ammunitions in the possession of such persons, or which may have been secreted by them; and to appoint an additional number of deputies, sufficient to enable him efficiently to guard all the highways leading from the city.—Under these instructions, it is added, Marshal Bonifant will hold himself accountable to the War Department only. Under what clause in the Constitution, or by virtue of what act of Congress these extraordinary powers are vested in the Marshal, is not stated. "Extra-constitutional," Thurlow Weed calls the recent acts of President Lincoln, in violation of the plain letter and of the whole spirit and import of the Constitution; and "extra-constitutional" will appear to many persons the authority conferred upon Marshal Bonifant. The whole proceeding is confusing to the ideas of those who have been accustomed to regard the Marshal simply as a ministerial officer of the courts—exercising in his district the functions of a Sheriff in his county—and who, not realizing the entire change in our Government from a Republic of Laws to a Military Despotism, are at a loss to comprehend the nature of Mr. Bonifant's official relations to the Secretary of War.

Considerable comment has been excited by the action of the Marshal in a matter strictly within the scope of his official duties. A comparison of the lists of Grand and Petit Jurors for the District Court just summoned, with the rolls of delegates to the recent "Union" and Republican Conventions, will furnish a satisfactory clue to the political sympathies and proclivities of many of the jurors. No engine of tyranny, it would seem, is to be left unemployed for the purpose of crushing the liberties of the people. The increase in the number of "deputies," which is variously estimated by rumor, at any figure between 100 and 400, is obviously for the purpose of filling the city with eaves-droppers and spies, armed with the powers of the law for the commission of illegalities. The only effect of this system of *espionage* which the Government is seeking to establish, will be to destroy all social intercourse and confidence, as well as to extinguish every particle of friendly feeling, between men who hold differing political opinions. Every Southern Rights man will begin to feel that his "Union" neighbor is no longer to be trusted; when, perhaps, he may have a "deputy "marshal's" warrant in his pocket.

In connection with the ample powers vested in Marshal Bonifant to search for arms and ammunition, the warning of the New York *Herald* to citizens of Baltimore suspected of entertaining "secession sentiments," to have their bed-ticks in readiness for examination, may not inappropriately be introduced. Says the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*—"Every day furnishes some new evidences of the existence of a "secession under-current in the city of Baltimore, "and throughout Eastern Maryland. It is a well "known fact that arms are secreted in large "numbers in private houses throughout the State, "and in many instances they are sewed up in "bedding." A general overhauling of "secession" mattresses, feather-beds, pillow-cases and counterpanes, high-posts, low-posts, cribs, and cradles, may therefore be immediately looked for at the hands of Marshal Bonifant and his "deputies."

A like spirit of distrust of our city and its inhabitants continues to be manifested by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*—who evidently regards all the vehement protestations of the *Sun* and *American*, as to the patriotism and loyalty of our population, as a mere flam. These journals continue to aver that the general sentiment is friendly to the government, and the *Sun* even affects to doubt whether any secession sentiments exist—"none are entertained" it says—"none expressed"—but somehow the *Tribune's* correspondent fails to see it. Writing to his employers, he says—"Every step we take is ankle-"deep in deceitful ashes, and beneath our feet are "hidden fires." As an illustration of the sort of representations that are daily made to the Government for the purpose of inducing it to proceed to more violent and bloody measures against our unhappy city, we quote the following passages from the Baltimore correspondence of yesterday's *Tribune*. The writer charges those whom he calls the "secession leaders" with regretting "that every Union "man in the city *had not been put to the sword* on "the 19th of April, and the days of terror following when secession had full sway." "They "feel their advantage" he adds "over the Union "men who are still without the means of defence, "and they *are only restrained from inaugurating a* "*second St. Bartholomew* by the presence of the "Federal forces."

Upon the Board of Police Commissioners, he makes the following assault: "The Board of Police "are busy displacing every man suspected of Union-"ism. Not less than a dozen have bitten the dust in "the last ten days. One man was suspended for re-"vealing where arms were secreted, and was coolly "told by Mr. Gatchell, one of the Board, that his "case would be attended to when the Board was "ready. Whereupon the suspended officer remark-"ed that it mattered nothing, as the Government "would probably attend to the case of the whole "Board and their Marshal before his would be "reached! This bit of prophecy sealed the fate of "the offending policeman, who was forthwith put "out of the force neck and heels. And yet the "Government tolerates the existence of a power in "Baltimore more hostile to it, and more capable "of inflicting harm upon it, than a dozen regi-"ments could inflict! *It should not let this inimi-"cal police authority exist a day, but put it in loyal "hands at once.*"

The firing into the Western train, the other night, as it was approaching the city, by a picket of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment, riddling with bullets a car filled with women and children—is deliberately justified after the following fashion, and made the text for a further attack upon the administration of the road: "The Western train "that was fired into above the Relay House, a few "nights ago, had forty-odd Secession soldiers in "it, on their return from Harper's Ferry, and the "conductor, who now pretends he was asleep when "hailed by the guard, no doubt, intended to get "by without stopping. Had he done his duty, "he would not only have stopped, but pointed "out the rebels whom he had aboard. This is a "sample of the way in which the Baltimore and "Ohio Railroad has been, and still is, managed, "to the detriment of the Government, by constant-"ly thwarting its efforts in the cause of the "country. I hope Col. Jones will not let W. "Prescott Smith, the master of transportation, "pull wool over his eyes. *The guard did perfect-"ly right in firing.*"

The remedy for all these things is finally suggested in a recommendation to *hang* leading citizens of the State, suspected of "secession" tendencies—to hang them, if no overt act can be proven, for their opinions. "If the ringleaders in "the Maryland rebellion" says the author of these letters "are to escape punishment, there will be "very little hope of correcting public sentiment, "and bringing it back to a healthful condition. "People must be taught by the strong arm of law "that the Federal Government is supreme, and "will not tolerate rebellion in any form whatever. "The *doctrine* that the several States have rights "paramount to the United States, *can only be ex-"ploded by gracing the gallows* with the boldest "and most unscrupulous of its actors, for it is the "parent of anarchy."

In the same spirit, the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* suggests the hanging of prominent citizens of Kentucky, as a pleasant summer recreation for the army, when the heats of July and August shall retard its further advance into the Southern country—a sort of pastime, in effect, for the Federal forces. "We know "where Mr. Breckinridge is"—he says—"we "know where Gov. Magoffin is—and now we can "find the lodgement of Mr. Morehead, and we "also know where they each *ought* to be, and "where they would most assuredly be, if the "Government would make a wholesome example "of traitors. *Somebody must be hung in this em-"broilment, and if the painful duty is to be per-"formed, it may be well to begin at an early day.* "If we cannot fight Asiatic cholera in the Dismal "Swamp, or grapple with yellow fever in the "marshes of St. Mary's River, we can pass the "summer heats in court-martial and camp-justice, "without being treated by the Army-Surgeon for "congestion of the brain, or being drugged with "opium for chronic diarrhea. If we cannot pre-"cipitate an army on Charleston or New Orleans, "we are able, surely, to weed out, in high latitudes, the shoot of sedition, growing with a "rapid vegetation into stalk and seed, for a new "crop in perennial increase."

We are continually beset with inquiries as to the authorship of the *Tribune's* Baltimore correspondence, which, of course, we are unable to answer—though there may be no impropriety in stating that popular rumor assigns the honor to a Mr. Worthington G. Sneathen or Snethen, formerly connected with the New Orleans press, and more recently with the Baltimore *Patriot*.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says of Alexandria, that "it is evident there is a "growing sense of security, *but not a return of loy-"alty*. There is no stronger Union sentiment to-"day than yesterday or a week ago."

WISDOM OF DISTRUST.

In all times there has been a class of people who are practical Tories, from possessing intellects which realize the beneficial capacities of power, and trust to these as the only security against abuse and perversion. Seeing the advantages of a subdivision of labor, the constant struggle of such minds is to centre all government and control in the hands of a few, who will wisely instruct themselves in their duties and benignantly exercise their trust for the general weal. This is quite a distinct class of persons from that which parcels out mankind into ranks, naturally superior or subordinate, the one to the other. Those last are aristocrats from *pride*; the others from a conviction that an educated few can safely and wisely be best trusted with the general management of a community. Both these classes, in fact, however, concur in choosing a "strong government," and in favoring every measure which empowers the few to control and direct the many. Practically, they fall but little short of the Spartan policy, in the extent to which power should be pushed, and only differ in the plans of simplicity, frugality and thrift to which power should be directed.

The well intentioned aristocrats are visionaries—enthusiasts—Girondins—who, in the end, are always the victims of abuses of power which they refused to fear, and which, in the profoundity of their conceit, they think, even in dungeons and under the guillotine, could not have been arrested by any precautionary distrust or securities. In such moments all they can do is to rise to the sublimity of despair, not even yet practical enough to hand down a lesson of common sense protection against similar delusions. Instead of instructing humanity *how* and by what *means*, liberty is to be safely guarded, they merely wail out like a Pythoness, "Oh Liberty! what crimes are committed in "thy name."

When the course of thought and the historical fate of such minds and of the institutions which they mould, are followed out, it will be found that their fatal defect has been an ignorance of human nature. Their theories of government would suit a race of angels, if it is not a solecism to say that such natures require any government at all. The truth is that the necessity of government admits human depravity and proneness to abuse and perversion—no one has ever doubted—it is an axiom in politics—that a perfectly pure, upright, intelligent and just despotism is the best government—the cheapest and happiest, that could possibly be framed—it is the government of God—such a government cannot be too strong—virtue furnishes every necessary limitation.

A distinct order of minds whose prevailing feature is practical sagacity and a wise observation, both of men as entrusted with power and as its subjects, have forever differed with the enthusiasts and prideful aristocrats; they, reviewing the course of history, prefer a slower development of communities and a plainer exercise of power—a far scantier trust of it to Governors, and a studious reservation to the subjects of effective means of correcting and resisting abuses and perversions.

It is this common sense diversity of opinion which makes the one class lay down as a principle "that the less society can be possibly governed, "the better;" the other, the principle that Government should be a parent—not an agent—and save the incapable mass from error, and guide it in the way it should go. Accordingly, one wishes the Government to have sole command of the Army and Navy—with power to disarm the population, when it is likely to prove unwisely refractory—to imprison citizens when they are suspected by the Governors—to search their houses and inspect their papers—and every other necessary power to see that the Republic suffers no detriment. Of course, such prerogatives will be wisely used, and only exerted as a good parent supervises his child. This class establishes Tariffs, Banks, and Internal Improvements, by Governmental policy to develope the industry, foster the credit, and promote the commerce and intercourse of the wide territory over which it reigns. The scheme is benignant and wise on *paper*;—for a while, even in fact, it works like a charm.

But alas—for poor human nature which has not been duly considered—in the end the tariff is used to enrich one class—a small class—at an extortionate cost to the many; the Bank becomes an engine of corruption and electioneering, and the system of internal improvements ends in works which cost ten times their value, and becomes a mere mode of public plunder and political patronage. This is bad enough. But against such evils, society could right itself by the corrective of suffrage. But then, comes a Strong Government! It disarms the people—supersedes the militia—suspends the *Habeas Corpus*—imprisons without warrant—packs juries—waves a Flag over the Necessity, and calls on all good people to cheer lustily over the liberty of self-government. At such times, the enthusiasts grow alarmed, remonstrate with those who are abusing powers, and are astonished that their expostulations are unheeded—Pshaw! Did not Esop write the fable of the Man, the Horse and the Stag? The Horse suffered himself to be bridled that his ally, the Man, should pursue and take vengeance on his enemy, the Stag—ever after he wore the bridle.

Rumored Desertion.

There is a report current for which we do not vouch, that the battalion of flying artillery sent by the Government on Saturday night towards Fairfax C. H., deserted to the Virginians that very night. The Government despatches have been remarkably silent about this expedition, and as the men were formerly attached to Magruder's command, their desertion is not improbable.

The rumor of Gen. Butler's capture was not confined to this city. It was freely circulated in New York, and even the *Tribune* publishes it.

A Massachusetts soldier writes to the Taunton *Gazette* from Newport News Point, May 28th:

"There was some foraging yesterday, my squad of six brought in thirteen chickens, five hens, one rooster, seven eggs and three fugitive slaves."

Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

The New York *Herald* learns that this Regiment cannot leave New York until to-day, on account of the dilatory movement of the State authorities having charge of the department to arm and equip the volunteers who have, *with such a laudable spirit of patriotism and loyalty*, offered their services in its defence. Colonel Wilson's men were mustered into the service of the United States some six weeks ago, and have been ready and willing to depart for the seat of war ever since that time; but up to yesterday they had not received either camp or garrison equipments, uniforms or arms. They borrowed thirteen muskets to do guard duty with, of which one had a broken lock, and consequently was entirely useless; they had seventy-five men on duty every night, and those not furnished with muskets did duty with clubs; the requisitions sent up to Albany for underclothing have only been partially filled, and officers and privates have not, they say, received one cent in money either from the federal or State authorities or the Union Defence Committee. All the pecuniary aid they have received so far has been from private sources. In consequence of these drawbacks and disappointments, Colonel Wilson and his officers have had great difficulty in keeping the men together, *but by means of promises and threats*, liberally distributed, they have succeeded in not only doing so, but have also managed to bring them to a high state of discipline, for which too much credit cannot be awarded them, considering the rather unpromising appearance and behavior of the raw recruits when they were first formed into line and initiated into the mystery of a company drill.

The regiment will be prepared to leave on Wednesday morning next. Their destination has been altered, and instead of going to Fortress Monroe, as was originally intended, they will proceed to Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Colonel Wilson desires us to state that all men belonging to his regiment who do not report themselves in time to march with him on Wednesday next *will be advertised as cowards and traitors*. He is now about ready to leave, and all who are anxious to see some fighting are invited to join this regiment—the fighting Sixth of the New York Volunteers.

Arrest of Mr. W. S. Anderson.

Winfield Scott Anderson, a son of Gen. James M. Anderson, of this city, was arrested this morning at the Relay House, by order of Col. Jones, the commandant there, on the charge of being a bearer of despatches to General Johnson, at Harper's Ferry. He left the city this morning in the Frederick train, supplied with a ticket for Monocacy, and, it is said, was arrested upon information furnished Col. Jones by parties in this city, who stated that he was a messenger of Gen. Johnson's, of Harper's Ferry. We learn from Mr. Anderson's friends here, that his journey had no connection at all with military matters, but he left the city solely on private business. He was detained by Col. Jones for an examination.

Seizure of Money and Baggage.

A number of trunks were taken from the Western train this morning, at the Relay House, by order of Col. Jones. It was rumored that they contained gold and silver to the amount of $50,000.

From Harper's Ferry.

In anticipation of an early attack from the forces at Chambersburg, the most rigid military discipline has been introduced at Harper's Ferry. For several days past, the troops have been engaged in planting heavy guns on all the hills adjacent to the Ferry, so as the more completely to command every approach. Messengers of General Johnson who have visited Chambersburg, have learned that Gen. Patterson will move on toward Harper's Ferry very soon, and so far as they could learn, that he purposes to make a *detour* near Martinsburg, or perhaps near Charlestown, so as to cut off all communication with Harper's Ferry from Winchester. The forces of Gen. Johnson are observing the greatest vigilance, to guard against the possibility of surprise. Up to yesterday afternoon no troops had reached Hagerstown from Pennsylvania, but the reports from Chambersburg show them to be concentrating there in large numbers, and preparing to march on Virginia by that *route*.

From Norfolk.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe, but brings no important advices. When she left yesterday afternoon, Gen. Butler was still in the Fortress, having made no visible military movement for some days past.

Col. Huger, with his advance forces, is still awaiting Gen. Butler's movements. The main body of Col. H's command is at Craney island, ready to move forward, and keeping a strict watch upon the movements of the Federal troops.

The Government gun-boat, *Quaker City*, yesterday brought up to Fortress Monroe, as a prize, the bark *Gen. Greene*, of Charleston, S. C., bound to Baltimore, from Sagua la Grande. Her cargo consists of sugar and molasses.

The greater portion of Col. Bartlett's naval brigade is still at Old Point. The able-bodied men—which were few in number—are employed in working upon the fortifications for their subsistence, but the greater portion of this famous auxiliary force have been turned out into the woods to await the return of their commander from Washington, and know the result of his efforts to prevail upon the war department to accept their services. Among those not selected to work on the fortifications there is great suffering for want of provisions, and protection from the rough weather of the past two days. All the provisions they have, beyond what they can obtain by plunder, consists of the offal of the Fortress, and of Butler's camp. Their general almost naked condition and want of shelter are having a fearful effect upon their sanitary condition, while a strict watch is kept upon them, lest their privations lead to such desperation as to impel them to some additional acts of violence.

Additional reinforcements to Butler's command are daily expected from New York, and it is supposed that upon the arrival of those now under marching orders for that point, he will make his proposed advance upon Yorktown, or cross the James river as recommended by the military editors of the *Times* and *Tribune*.

The Government Chess Player.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus describes the manner in which General Scott conducts the campaign:

"Enfeebled in body, but clear-minded and vigorous in intellect as ever, General Scott is now cheerfully undergoing labors that would overtax the strength of many for his juniors in life and in service. An early hour of the day finds him surrounded by aids and advisers, and not until a late hour of the night does the work cease. The bustle and din of the city and camp are hushed at nightfall, but not for many hours later does the headquarters of the Lieutenant-General lose its features of activity.

"The scene on the day in question was one on which the pencil of a Leutz would dwell lovingly to the production of a painting that should be vivid history. General Scott, suffering more than usual by an attack of gout, lay half reclining upon a lounge drawn into the center of the large apartment, his feet resting upon pillows (not the Pillow of Tennessee, upon whom, if the fellow does not retreat to a ditch, he will set his foot presently.)

"About the old chieftain, whose massive frame seemed more impressive from the contrast, were gathered men in uniform of army and navy, eminent citizens in the plain black civilian's dress, with here and there one whose dress and features told of rough service on some errand, whose results were now to be reported.

"On the wall opposite the lounge occupied by Gen. Scott were suspended two large military maps of Virginia and Maryland, with all their careful details, closely representing the country, its features, accesses, fastnesses, and approaches. It was noticeable that about Harper's Ferry, Richmond, and Norfolk, were drawn large circles, within which the details became more minute, with symbols and signs abundant, of significance to military men, the key to which belongs to the War office.

"By General Scott's side lay a long light reed, which he made use of in pointing to different localities on these maps. Aids, amanuenses, advisers, were all busy, quietly and all without stir or confusion. In that room, and on such scenes and consultations, hang safely the fate of this war in speedy and condign punishment of traitors. Probably no one but the hungrier of the Washington correspondents, will regret or fail to applaud the wisdom of the War Department, or, indeed, of the Government, as a whole, in only sparingly admitting to confidence the newspapers and the general public. It is enough to know that the Government is thoroughly at work in all its departments for the crushing out of treason, and that Gen. Scott is, indeed, a close and voluntary 'prisoner' to duties, whose execution will make the setting sun of the old hero illustrious in all time."

How it Looks Abroad.

The Toronto *Leader*, the organ of the Crown for Upper Canada, referring to Mr. Lincoln's seizure of private telegraph dispatches, says:

"It is not pretended that the seizure took place under the law. It is admitted, on the other hand, that the seizure, in the way in which it was accomplished, was contrary to law: was, in fact, an unblushing usurpation of power, fatal to all confidence in the integrity of the telegraphic system, and in the constitutional action of the Lincoln administration.

You remember the indignant outcry raised in England some years ago, when Sir James Graham, then Home Secretary, was accused of tampering with "Mazzini's correspondence" in the post office. The value of the postal system, it was felt, depended upon the maintenance of its inviolate character. Neither political nor any other consideration—the whole country urged—could justify the disregard of the confidence which attaches to private letters. And the Netherby baronet found himself compelled to seek shelter from the pressure of enraged public opinion by retirement from office.

How much worse is this telegraphic outrage, accomplished under the special sanction of a Republican President and his Cabinet! It is precedent for tyranny unlimited—for *espionage* at once contemptible and atrocious. If Mr. Lincoln may, of his own free will, set aside all the forms of law and the safeguards of a business contract, by possessing himself of telegraphic dispatches, why may he not at any time seize mails *in transitu*? And if a President, in defiance of law, may invade the sanctity of the telegraph office and the mail bag, what conceivable check can be placed upon his conduct."

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Special Session.

FREDERICK, June 4.

HOUSE.—The House of Delegates reassembled here to-day, pursuant to adjournment, and was organized at 2 o'clock, a quorum being present.

Mr. McIntyre, the newly elected member from Cecil county, was sworn in and took his seat.

Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, on behalf of the committee appointed to present to President Lincoln the report of the committee on federal relations, submitted the following report:

The undersigned, a portion of the committee appointed by the Legislature to present and enforce its resolutions to Presidents Lincoln and Davis, beg leave to report:

That the manifest purpose of these resolutions, were, in the opinion of your committee, to secure, if possible, through the instrumentality of Maryland, peace to our distracted country, and if failing in that, then a cessation of hostilities on the part of the armies of the federal and Confederate troops until Congress should express its opinion on the subject.

These purposes being defeated by the movements of federal troops on Virginia, and an active commencement of hostilities, we have considered our mission as ended; and, therefore, have not felt authorized on the part of the sovereign State of Maryland to present a request which has in advance been repudiated. The dignity of the State as well as self-respect seemed to demand this of us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. BROOKE.
G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEO. H. MORGAN,
BARNES COMPTON.

Without transacting any further business, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate organized and immediately adjourned.

From the South and West.

The war news from Virginia has stimulated the war spirit in South Carolina. The Charleston *Courier* of the 28th, says:

An almost simultaneous offer has been made from the volunteer regiments now in camp, to enter the Confederate States service, and proceed at once to Virginia. Col. M. Jenkins' Regiment, eleven hundred strong, which has been in camp and on Sullivan's Island drilling for several weeks, will be mustered into service very soon by Assistant Adjutant General D. R. Jones, and will start in a day or two. Colonel Cash's fine Regiment, at Florence, nearly nine hundred strong, are also ready to start for the scene of action.—Colonel Bacon's Regiment, eight hundred strong, now encamped at Aiken, are ready for departure at a moment's notice. Colonel Hampton's Legion expect to move early this week.

Col. Williams', Col. Hagood's and Col. Bonn's Regiments have almost unanimously volunteered and been accepted; besides which, other offers of men and means have poured in upon Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard. In less than ten days these noble regiments will be on the march for the Old Dominion.

The invasion of Virginia's soil has thoroughly awakened all the memories of her glorious past, and her cry for deliverance will be responded to by the enthusiastic shouts of thousands calling for vengeance for the murdered Jackson, and an outraged people.

A letter from Charleston to the Memphis *Appeal* says:

The Banks here have responded to the invitation from Tennessee to meet in Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Monday in June, to adopt a currency of uniform value throughout the South. Our papers are advertising sugar, hams, corn and hay from Tennessee, corn from North Carolina, butter from Kentucky, osnaburgs, paper, crockery and flour from various portions of this State, and fancy goods of direct importation from France and England.

The British ship *Sir Allen McNab*, sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, with 2,273 bales cotton, valued at $180,000. The freight on this cargo amounts to about $30,000. After leaving the wharf, she fired eleven guns in honor of the eleven Confederate States, and ran up the Confederate flag. The salute was returned from Forts Sumter and Moultrie in fine style, while the noble ship proceeded on her way out of the harbor. All signs of the blockade had disappeared.

The Mobile *Tribune* informs us that Col. Bonner's "steam floating battery" having been approved by several distinguished military experts, its construction has been determined upon and will be commenced forthwith.

A despatch from Knoxville of the 29th ult., says that Charles Douglas, the Union bully, had died of his wounds. Three Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers were encamped at Knoxville at that date. The celebrated Washington Artillerists of New Orleans, reached Knoxville on the 29th, *en route* for Manassas Junction.

The firm of Hodgins & Sons, of Macon, Ga., are turning out about 100,000 percussion caps per week. Cap factories are in active operation in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

There are now over five thousand men in Camp Moore, above New Orleans, eagerly awaiting orders. A dispatch from Richmond to the Mobile *Advertiser* dated Friday last says:

Gen. Beauregard and staff will arrive to-morrow, and Secretary Walker expected Saturday.

Great activity has prevailed since the President arrived. He is prudent, but confident and firm. No backward action will be permitted. Expect stirring intelligence, as the army will be gratified soon. Red tape circumlocution dead.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday last says:

Messrs. Quimby & Robinson, of this city, are engaged in making six brass cannon for a company of artillery in Mississippi, commanded by Capt. Burns. They successfully cast one yesterday, and it is said to be of the very best quality.

Starving out the South.

The original idea entertained by many of the fiercest advocates of the war, of starving the Southern States into subjection, has been abandoned by the more sensible portion of those who were at first *taken* with that mode of bringing the seceders to terms. Nevertheless it may be well enough occasionally to present facts and statistics, to show the resources of the different sections, in the supply of the leading articles of agricultural production. The statistics to be derived from the Census of 1860 are not yet made up, and we are obliged to avail ourselves of the statements to be drawn from the previous Census. From this we learn that the production of the various articles of food, of clothing, and the domestic animals, in the non-slaveholding and the slaveholding States, is relatively as follows:

	Non-Slaveholding.	*Slaveholding.*
Horses, asses and mules, to each person	17	29
Cows, working oxen and other cattle, to each person	84	95
Sheep and swine to each person	1.80	2.84
Bushels corn, do.	18.08	36.12
Do. Irish and sweet potatoes, do.	4.39	4.64
Do. Peas and beans, do.	11	79
Value of home manufacture, do.	1.39	1.93
Rice, pounds, do.	—	22.28
Tobacco, do, do.	1.10	19.14
Cotton, do, do.	—	101.23
Wool, do, do.	3.07	1.16
Hemp, do, do.	—	1.17

A calculation of the wheat crop in the non-slaveholding and slaveholding States, gives to the former, omitting fractions, about 5½ bushels to each person, and in the latter 4½ to each white person, and about 3 bushels to the entire population, white and black. The non-slaveholding produced in 1850, 72,574,948 bushels, and the slaveholding 27,910,996 bushels of this staple. When we take into account the fact that wheat enters much more largely into the consumption of the North than of the South, where corn dodgers and other preparations of that grain are in vogue on the best supplied tables, and also that the slave population is not generally fed on wheat bread, but upon the various kinds of "Indian fixins," the discrepancy in the proportion of *wheat* to each person in the North and in the South, becomes less important than it would be under other circumstances.

—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* learns that Lieutenant Colonel George B. Crittenden, and all the other officers of the army from the Southern States stationed at Santa Fe, New Mexico, had resigned. Colonel Crittenden is a son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

DEATH AT THE AGE OF A CENTURY AND A THIRD.—The English papers announce the death at Helsingfors, Finland, of a man who was one hundred and thirty-two year of age. Over what an interesting period in the world's history has this man's life extended.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—A rumor prevails at Aspinwall that Mr. Vanderbilt intends discontinuing his steamers running between that port and New York, in consequence of the insurance offices refusing to insure against risks of capture by Southern privateers.

THE CITY.

Seizure of a Rifle Factory and Arms.—Yesterday afternoon U. S. Marshal Bonifant called upon Mr. Merrill, of the firm of Messrs. Merrill, Thomas & Co., who are engaged in manufacturing the Merrill breech-loading rifle, in the Sun building, and informed him that by authority given him by Secretary Cameron, he had called to take possession of his factory, and stop all further operations there. Mr. Merrill stated to him that on account of the hardship this would prove to his workmen, of whom there were some fifty employed in their factory, he hoped such a course would not be pursued, and appealed to him on this account to defer action in the matter until he (Mr. Merrill) could visit Washington to see the Secretary of War on the subject. Bonifant then left, as was supposed, assenting to this arrangement, but this morning, about nine o'clock, he returned and took possession of the factory, ordering out all engaged there, and locked the place up. He next visited the store of Messrs. Merrill & Thomas, No. 239 Baltimore street, between Charles and Hanover, and seized thirty-six of their rifles, which were finished.

Fall of a Warehouse.—At 10½ o'clock last night the side and rear walls of a large four-story warehouse on the west side of Concord street, between Pratt and Lombard, fell with such a crash as to alarm the entire neighborhood. The building is owned by Messrs. Egerton, Dougherty, Woods & Co., sugar refiners, and was occupied by them for the storage of their stock. It was built about ten years since for the express purpose for which it was used, and was deemed a substantial structure. The immediate cause of the fall is somewhat of a mystery, though generally attributed to the great weight of the stock stored upon the second floor.—The sugars, although the casks were somewhat broken, are not greatly damaged, and can, for the most part, be worked over. Some loss will be sustained by the bursting of the molasses casks in falling from the second floor to the basement, but even the greater portion of these have been saved. Upon an examination of the building and stock this morning, the firm estimates their loss at about $2,000.—The rear wall of the warehouse fell upon the rear portion of the dwelling of Henry Walker, No. 63 Marsh Market Space, which was considerably damaged. The wall on the south side fell upon and crushed a frame stable of Jas. U. O'Hara, killing two horses. He sustains a loss of about $500. The rear portion of his dwelling, No. 26 Concord street, was also slightly damaged. One of his sons, sleeping in this portion of the dwelling, was aroused by the falling walls, and narrowly escaped injury.

Police Matters.—John Clark, charged with assaulting and beating his wife, was arrested by officer Thornton, and committed to answer at court by Justice Shipley. Messrs. Kimberly & Bros. were arrested by officer Darling on the charge of obstructing the street, and Justice Hiss fined them $1 and costs. Lewis Williams, charged with assaulting and beating Gotlieb Gabel, was arrested by officer Jones, and committed to answer at court by Justice Griffin. Sergeants Hall, Hutson and Price arrested Eliza Brown and Elijah Kell, colored, upon the charge of beating Chas. Hawkins, also colored; Justice Griffin committed them for court. Jas. Lacey, charged with a violent assault upon J. Cape, was arrested by officer McLaughlin, and held to answer at court by Justice Griffin. Eliza Williams, colored, was arrested by officer Graham on the charge of stealing a glass flower stand from Wm. Weaver; Justice Showacre committed her to answer at court. Joshua Lewis, arrested by officer Creamer on the charge of throwing stones in the street, was fined $1 and costs by the same Justice. David Chalmers, colored, charged with assaulting and beating Wm. Riley, also colored, was arrested by officer Brooks, and Justice Showacre committed him to answer at court.

Coaling Soldiers.—Jas. Faulkner and Stephen Donahue were arrested this morning by officers Hawkins and Clipper, on the charge of throwing coal at a squad of soldiers from Col. Lewis' Federal Hill Camp. It is alleged that two of the soldiers from the camp had deserted, and gone down to Locust Point coal wharves, and seeing a squad of their comrades approaching to arrest them, appealed to the laborers to aid them in escaping. As the squad came up they were assaulted by the laborers, who attempted to drive them back by throwing coal at them. They however captured the two deserters and marched them back to camp, and the police arrested the parties named for assailing them. Justice Showacre held them for a further examination.

City Jail Officers.—At the regular monthly meeting of the visitors to the jail, last evening the new warden, Mr. Wisong, submitted the following names for subordinate positions in that institution: Deputy warden—James Wright, Alfred Pecore, Capt. Chas. W. Buck, Jacob Wisong, T. Bennett, C. B. Aldrich and John T. Hall. Engineer—A. J. Staylor. Baker—John Shrote. The salary of the deputies and engineer is $550 per annum, and that of the baker $520. The warden's salary is $1,200, beside allowance for the table expenses of the officers, and "incidentals," which, during last year, amounted to $3,000.

Committed.—Stephen Reynolds, a Baltimore recruit, stationed at the Relay House, was arrested by officer Moran, on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the street. Justice Shipley fined him, and committed him to jail in default of payment.

Fire.—The alarm this morning at four o'clock, was caused by the burning of a small back building in the rear of Hall's cabinet store, on Baltimore st., near Caroline. The loss was slight, and is attributed to incendiarism.

Criminal Court.—In this court to-day, Thomas Tibballs, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April, gave $500 bail for his appearance. John B. Wheat, Justice of the Peace, indicted for malfeasance in office, was released upon $500 bail to answer.

The Trains.—The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now only running between Baltimore and Adamstown, five miles this side of Point of Rocks. On the other end of the road they run between Cumberland and Wheeling.

Bridge Destroyed.—The railroad bridge over Sleepy Creek, forty miles beyond Harper's Ferry, was destroyed yesterday, by order of Gen. Johnson. It was a large double span iron structure.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

ADMISSION ..... 25 AND 15 CENTS

MR. J. N. CLARKE IN TWO CHARACTERS

THIS EVENING,

When he presents the New Spectacular Drama of the LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN

Cyrus Brown ..... Mr. Clarke

And the sensational Farce of SUDDEN THOUGHTS

Jack Cabbage ..