The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7, 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.

Stirring news may be looked for to-morrow, if it does not come before night—for if June be the month of battles, Friday is emphatically the fighting day of the present war. On Friday, the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced, and was over in a day; the Pratt Street Riot took place in this city, and on Friday, May 10th, the St. Louis Massacre occurred. On Friday, May 24th, Colonel Ellsworth was killed. On Friday—last Friday—Captain Ward commenced the attack upon the "rebel" batteries at Aquia Creek, which was resumed on Saturday, and on the same day (Friday) Lieutenant Tompkins rode through Fairfax Court House with seventy dragoons, and left twenty of them behind him, killed or prisoners, in the hands of the Virginians. It cannot be that this ill-omened day—rendered doubly inauspicious to the Administration by the ill success which has thus far attended all its efforts—will pass without some event, some movement of importance.

Private letters from Norfolk, enable us to state positively that in the affair between the *Harriet Lane* and the battery at Nansemond river, "no "body was hurt" on the "rebel" side. Captain Faunce acknowledges that four men were wounded, one of them mortally on board the cutter. We may further state for the edification of the officers of the squadron, that the "rebel" battery was commanded by Lieutenant Pegram, late of the Navy, and whose name will be recalled in connexion with an affair with the pirates in the Chinese seas, in which together with Lieutenant Rolando, of this city, he greatly distinguished himself, and received the complimentary notice of foreign powers. The "rebel" batteries at Aquia Creek, we also learn, were commanded during the recent engagement with the Potomac flotilla, by Commander Lynch—"Dead Sea" Lynch—late of the Navy, and also of European reputation. Here also, the "rebel" loss is said to have been nothing, and that of the Government is not reported. That vessels could have been so completely cut up as were the *Freeborn* and *Anacostia*, according even to Government testimony, and "nobody" on board "been hurt," it is hard to believe—as everybody knows that aboard ship, more men are killed and wounded by splinters than by shot. No official report has been made of the condition of the *Pawnee*, nor of the loss which she sustained in the engagement. She still lies off the mouth of Aquia Creek—a prize, according to one account, to the Confederate forces—according to all accounts, a wreck.

The whereabouts of General Beauregard, the "ubiquitous commander of the Southern army," as he is sometimes called—continues to excite the curiosity of the Northern journals, and their doubts as to whether he was not, after all, killed at Fort Moultrie, and shipped in a "metallic "burial-case" to France. Perhaps the best answer that can be made to all inquiries upon this score, was given a day or two ago by a prominent citizen of Washington, who was contrasting the merits of the different Northern and Southern commanders with whom he was personally acquainted. "The "North," he observed sententiously, "has no Da-"vis—I know him; the North has no Lee, nor "Cooper nor Lay—I know them; and above all, the "North has no Beauregard nor Ben McCulloch—for "there are none like them." "Where are Beaure-"gard and McCulloch now"—asked a friend.—Turning upon the questioner a glance full of shrewdness and meaning, he slowly replied—"I "will tell you and you may put it down as Gospel "—at bey re exactly where they are most wanted."

Another mystery is in relation to the "sealed "cars," of which it is reported that *fifteen* have already passed through this city from Washington. The theory of their containing *dead bodies* originally started by some wag, who swore he *smelt* them, is now we believe only entertained by an afternoon contemporary, of a credulous disposition. The latest solution suggested is that they contain the archives of the Government, which are being removed to Philadelphia, preparatory to an early flight from Washington, and the cadaverous smell detected by the noses of the reporters is supposed to have arisen from these musty parchments and mouldering papers.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The 4th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States declares that "the "times, places and manner of holding Elections for "Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed "in each State by the Legislature thereof." The fourth clause of the second section of the same article prescribes that "when vacancies happen "in the representation from any State, the Ex-"ecutive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of "Election to fill such vacancies." The third section of the second article declares that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene "both Houses, or either of them."

In pursuance of the power vested by the section and article first quoted, in the Legislatures of the several States, the Legislature of Maryland has prescribed by law "the time, place and manner "of holding elections for Senators and Represen-"tatives" in this State. Under that law, no election will be held before next November. In pursuance of the discretionary power vested in the President by the section and article last quoted, Mr. Lincoln has issued his Proclamation, convening both Houses of Congress in extraordinary session, on the 4th of July. In assumed conformity to the clause relating to vacancies existing in the representation of any State, Governor Hicks has issued his Proclamation, ordering a special election for Representatives to be held on Thursday next, the 13th of June.

Will that election be legal, and will the Representatives returned that day, be lawfully chosen? Is the present case one of a "vacancy" happening in the representation of our State within the meaning of the Constitution, and in which the Governor is authorized to issue a writ of election? The Legislature having prescribed by law that the election shall be held on a certain day in November, can the Governor anticipate that day, or order the election to be held in June? What constitutes a vacancy within the meaning of the Constitution? Does a vacancy always exist in the representation of our State, after the 4th of March, in every second year, until the month of November following, or is the vacancy simply created by the act of the President in issuing his proclamation calling an extra session? If the former, what does the law amount to—may not the Governor disregard it at any time—nay is it not his duty to see that the State shall not be left without a representation, in the interval between the 4th of March and the month of November ensuing? If the latter, is not the power vested by the Constitution in the Legislatures of the several States to prescribe "the times, places and "manner of holding elections" made dependent upon the exercise of the President's discretion in regard to extra sessions? These are questions which are every day upon the lips of plain people, and to which the attention of some of the lawyers in the Legislature might be profitably directed.

There is no question that there is a growing feeling in the community—that to propose to the people of Maryland, to hold an election for Representatives in Congress at this time, is simply adding insult to injury. There is an increasing desire felt and expressed, that Maryland should *not* be represented in the coming session of Congress at all. Let the Legislature but reflect as the people have done, upon the circumstances under which that election is proposed to be held, and the purposes for which that Congress is convened. In our own State, so jealously is the exercise of the Right of Suffrage guarded by law from a suspicion even of being influenced by a display of military power, that any military officer parading his men on election-day, in the vicinity of the place where the votes of the people are taken, is liable to severe punishment. As the 13th of June draws near, we see the Federal garrison in this city in the country, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, brought into town—and the leaguer of the city proposed to be made more complete by the formation of new camps in its hitherto unoccupied northern and western suburbs. In the meantime, the work of disarming the people which has slumbered for awhile, is resumed and prosecuted with redoubled energy. Even the manufacture of arms is made a forbidden calling in this city. And that we may not be left in any doubt as to the meaning of these movements—what says the Northern press—what says Henry Winter Davis, the Candidate? "What sort of an election do you expect "to have" says *The Tribune* to the "Union" men of Baltimore, "if you shall dare to vote *only* "under the protection of Federal bayonets?"—"Have you not a Frank Blair among you—have "you not *men* enough to form a regiment?" And responding to the bloody invocation, Henry Winter Davis says to his followers at the Bellevue Gardens, and repeats the injunction nightly to the audiences which assemble to hear him speak—"Be "ready"—"Fill your houses with arms!"

Who is so simple and so credulous, as to doubt the fixed determination of the partisans of the Government to carry the Election on Thursday next—by brute force if necessary—but to carry it at every hazard? The bayonet is relied upon to do the work of the *owl*. Thrice have the credentials of Henry Winter Davis been stained with the hearts' blood of his fellow-citizens, until he has not unnaturally come to view the gory stains as the appropriate seal of his election. The blood of murdered Kyle was on his certificate when last he took his seat in Congress as the *representative* of Baltimore. Do the people mean to offer their lives for the fourth time, as a sacrifice at the altar of his bloody ambition?

It is impossible to imagine what good can be accomplished by a Representation of Maryland in Congress at this time. It does not even comport with her dignity as a sovereign State in the Union, to appear in that body. She is no longer treated as an equal or as a State—but as a conquered province. Her soil has been invaded by an illegal force—her capital occupied as a depot for troops—her works of internal improvement have been converted into military roads—her Legislature has been driven to assemble at an unusual and inconvenient place—her citizens are despoiled of their property and their rights—subjected to personal and degrading examination upon the public roads, and to arrest and imprisonment at the discretion of the military officers of other States—martial law has been established within her borders—and her constitution and government have been superseded by a military despotism, without precedent in history, or warrant in law.

And the Congress in which Maryland is invited to take part—what is it; and of what material composed? It is not a Congress of the United States—there are but four Southern States that can by possibility be represented in it. It is a Rump Parliament—a fraction of a Congress, as the States which it represents are but the fraction of a Union. It will meet in the Federal Capital—though that is not certain. It will assemble in the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives, provided those apartments can be sufficiently cleansed in time to admit of their use. It will meet in the midst of thirty-five thousand bayonets, to pass upon the legality of the President's action in calling such an army into the field, and upon the appropriations which will be demanded for its support. Two years ago, the Republicans in Congress—Henry Winter Davis among the number—objected to an increase of the police force of the District of Columbia, upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with the freedom of Congressional deliberations! What wonder that under present circumstances, the Northern press should anticipate a brief and harmonious session! Two days, we believe, is to be the duration of the session, and the precise measures about which Congress shall busy itself, and with the passage of which its labors will be ended, are indicated in advance.—Nearly every member of Congress, whether elected as a Republican or a Democrat, has fully pledged himself, in letters and speeches, to a "vigorous prosecution of the war."—Many of them are applicants for military commissions, others are in possession of profitable contracts for supplies—and there is hardly a man of them, who is not interested, directly or indirectly, politically or pecuniarily, in prolonging hostilities. Is it to send representatives to such a Congress, composed of such material, summoned for such purposes, and assembling under such influences, that the people of Maryland are invited to go into an Election, under circumstances which forbid the hope of a free exercise of the right of suffrage, and which are in themselves an injury, and an insult to the State? The least thing that the Legislature can do is promptly to repeal all laws, and parts of laws, authorising any election for Federal purposes to be held, until the State has been restored to her rights as an equal member of the Federal Union.

The Steamer Pawnee.

We stated yesterday that the steamer *Pawnee*, engaged in the recent attack upon the *Acquia* creek batteries, was compelled at the close of the engagement to run ashore to save herself from sinking. This statement is confirmed by the testimony of a reliable gentleman of St. Mary's, who saw the vessel in the position stated. We have to-day additional information to the effect that the steamer has been captured by the Virginia forces, and may yet figure in the Confederate Navy. Without stating this as a fact, we may mention that the report comes upon good authority, and seems to be confirmed by the absence of any official report to the Government of the performance of this vessel in the contest at *Acquia*.

The Virginia Commandant at Aquia Creek.

It is stated on the authority of a gentleman who professes to have been at Aquia Creek, during the engagement with the Government vessels, that the commandant of the batteries is Commander Lynch, of the Dead Sea expedition, but more recently stationed at Norfolk. Our informant states that but a portion of the guns were used, as they did not find it necessary to expose their full strength, no damage being done to the batteries. They would inevitably have sunk the steamers, had the latter not hauled off, and before they did leave they were all badly cut up—so much so as to be scarce worth repairing. The *Pawnee* was barely enabled to get out of reach of the guns, where she lies careened on her side and partly filled with water, being damaged to such an extent that no effort has been made to get her back to the Washington navy yard.

States Rights Nomination in the Sixth District.

We are informed that the States Rights Congressional Convention of the 6th District, which met in Marlboro' on the 5th inst., nominated for Congress, Benjamin G. Harris, Esq. of St. Mary's county. A resolution endorsing the course in Congress of Col. G. W. Hughes, late representative from that District, was passed. Dr. Harper, of Prince George's County acted as Chairman and J. Edwin Coad, of St. Mary's County, as Secretary. Strong anti-coercion resolutions were unanimously adopted.

James E. Harvey.

This gentleman, commissioned by the President as United States Minister to Portugal, is now the subject of the gravest suspicions. A native, and for a long time a resident of Charleston, S. C., he emigrated to the North and became connected, editorially, with the Philadelphia *North American*. His long residence in Washington enabled him to establish an extensive aquaintance with the official society of Washington, and lately as the correspondent of the *Tribune*, as well as of the *North American*, he enjoyed the fullest confidence of the cabinet. The influence he acquired secured him the appointment of Minister to Portugal, and about two weeks ago, he left the United States to assume the duties of his position. Since his departure, mainly, it is understood, through the exertions of Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, facts have been brought to light showing that Mr. Harvey had been in close correspondence with Gov. Pickens of S. C., and had advised him minutely up to the last moment, of all the operations of the Government, the troops at its disposal, their destination, &c. The attempt will be made quietly to recall Mr. Harvey and then arrest him for treason, but he will doubtless get wind of the matter and refuse to return to the United States.

From Frederick.

The Associated Press despatches state that a plot is on foot to seize Gov. Hicks and carry him a prisoner into Virginia with the intent to throw of the Gubernatorial power of the State into the hands of Mr. Brooke, President of the Senate. A guard of riflemen has been placed around the house where the Governor is stopping.

The Government Accounts from Harper's Ferry.

We have read with no little amusement the Government despatches from Chambersburg, published by the *American*, pretending to state the actual condition of the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry, from which it would appear that there never have been more than 7,000 troops at that point, that 500 per day are deserting, that one-half of the remainder were down with the small pox, and the balance either disaffected or in imminent danger of starvation. It is really surprising that so insignificant and contemptible a force should not long ere this have been captured or dispersed. Perhaps the sagacious journal and correspondents referred to, can explain why this has not been done.

Singular Appointment.

A dispatch from Washington says:

Alexander Cummings, of the New York *World* has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the army, it is said, with a view to his appointment as Quartermaster.

The Federal Forces in Western Virginia.

A dispatch from Grafton says:

Nearly 7,000 troops are here and at Phillippi, namely, the 6th, 7th and 9th Indiana, and 1st Virginia regiments, and Colonels Irvine, Andrews and Steadman, with the Ohio and Cleveland artillery. Gen. Morris, of Indianapolis, is in command.

More Resignations of Navy Officers.

Captain George N. Hollins, of Greytown fame, Lieutenant Joseph N. Barney, Gunner S. W. Lovett, Carpenter M. Bain, Sailmaker William M. Mahoney, Midshipman Hodge and two other midshipmen, just arrived from the Mediterranean on the war steamer *Susquehanna*, have tendered their several resignations.

The Washington *Star* says these resignations will not be accepted, but their names will be struck from the Navy rolls. Captain Hollins and Lieutenant Barney are Marylanders.

ARMS.—The *Falls City* brought from Baton Rouge yesterday two hundred and forty cases, containing four thousand eight hundred muskets.—Fifteen hundred of them are consigned to this place, and the remainder go on to Mount Vernon arsenal, Alabama. On Thursday the Charleston railroad brought in fourteen thirty-two and sixty-four pound Dahlgren guns, and the next day eight more.—*Memphis Appeal, June 2d.*

——A despatch from Chicago announces the assignment of two leading banking houses there, Messrs. Burch & Co., and Messrs. Tinkham & Co. The *Tribune* consoles those gentlemen with the assurance that "such storms tend to clear the financial atmosphere."

More Federal Imposition—A Regiment Kidnapped.

A Sergeant of the New York Sixth Regiment arrived here last evening, on his way home, and represents that his Regiment have been the victims of deception and privation, to such an extent as to cause a number of them to leave, while great dissatisfaction exists among all. He states that the Regiment was called upon to garrison Fort Hamilton, near New York, for a few days, expecting soon to return to their families, whom the "Union Defense Committee" promised to take care of in their absence. They left their homes without any preparation for a prolonged absence, on the steamer *Columbia*. The steamer passing Fort Hamilton without stopping, the men demanded to know what it meant, when they were informed, for the first time, that they were going to Fort Morgan, which is on the Severn river, below Annapolis. At this they became indignant and protested against such an outrage, but the officers quieted them with the assurance that when they reached Fort Morgan, those who desired, could return to New York in the steamer. As nearly all asked to return as soon as they were landed at the Fort, the officers then declared that they should enlist for three years, and by threats and representations that they would be murdered by the citizens of Maryland if they left the Fort, all except four of them were induced to take the oath. The four who refused were then driven from the Fort, and walking to Annapolis, obtained some food and money, which enabled them to reach here on their way to their homes, from which they were so vilely kidnapped.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay's Letter.

We published two days ago the remarks of the London *Times* upon the letter of Mr. Minister Clay, and to-day give the comments of the English press upon the instructions of Mr. Seward to Minister Dayton. The New York *Journal of Commerce* perceives the bad taste of Clay's effusion, and speaks of it thus:

The present Administration has the fortune to have secured the services of a jealous and earnest, if not a discreet champion, in the person of its newly appointed Minister to Russia, the valiant Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. That gentleman lately arrived in England on his way to the field of his official labors, and finding the tone of public sentiment there not quite in conformity with his own views of the American question, forthwith writes a letter to the London *Times*, to instruct the English nation in their duty and their interests. To say nothing of the lack of propriety and of dignity, in thus forcing his opinions, unsolicited and probably undesired, upon the people of a country through which he was passing, on the way to another to which he was officially accredited, the letter of Mr. Clay was in bad taste, and liable to damage the cause which it was doubtless intended to advance. It does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Clay that in the first place he was insulting the British public by thus thrusting his opinions in their faces, while simply halting for a day or a few days on his passage to Russia; and secondly, granting the propriety of place and occasion, that "British honor," "British interests," and the question whether "England can afford to offend the great nation which will still be the 'United States of America,' even should we lose part of the South," are delicate subjects for an American Diplomat to handle in the columns of an English newspaper, where no provocation or occasion has been given for such a departure from the usage of the Representatives of our country abroad. Had Mr. Clay been the Ambassador of the United States to England instead of Russia, it would have been manifestly improper thus to thrust great questions of the character discussed in his letter to the *Times* before the British people; and we cannot see how the case is materially changed by the fact that his mission is to Russia instead, unless it be to give to the transaction an air of impudence when otherwise it would have been one of impropriety. We need no better proof of the indiscretion of the act to which we refer, than the comments of the English papers thereon. They regard it as an impertinent interference with questions belonging to the British Government and people, and it can scarcely be doubted that the effect of the course pursued by Mr. Clay, however well intended, must be to damage rather than promote the cause of our Government abroad. Had he been a private citizen, invested with no official importance, his undertaking might pass for a specimen of the vanity which sometimes characterizes the action of Americans in Europe; but the importance attached to his connection with the Administration, whose confidence in him has so recently been manifested, will be likely to give undue prominence to the views which he has so unwisely sought to thrust upon the people of England.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, reached here this morning from the Fortress, but brings no intelligence of any important movement since the last performance of the cutter *Harriet Lane*. Her commander, Capt. Faunce, represents that she was not much damaged, but confesses that she would speedily have been sunk, had she remained longer within reach of the "rebel" battery, and urges the impropriety of sending such a vessel against the Virginia works. Captain F. prefers engaging *unarmed* merchantmen and Bay craft, where the *fighting* is all on one side.

Among the passengers by the *Adelaide* were Capt. Blordorn and a crew of eleven men, belonging to the Prussian bark *Albertine*, which was wrecked off Cape Henry, in consequence of the removal of the lights there. There were also three seamen of the British brigantine *America*, also wrecked there. Capt. Merrill, of company F, Bartlett's Almshouse brigade, came up, on his way to Washington, to solicit alms from the Government for his company, who are in the woods, and almost naked and starving. The captain himself is barefooted, and tells a piteous tale of his and his men's sufferings.

A small steamer called the *Key West*, yesterday came up from Norfolk under a flag of truce, having on board one hundred and fifty persons, who were leaving Norfolk on account of the expected attack upon the place by Butler. The latter quarters in the fort, and if he proposes any thing desperate, manages to keep it secret. Almost daily he sallies forth at the head of his staff, and the terrified citizens thereabouts await with anxiety the result of his movements, but his return, *always before nightfall*, to his snug and safe abode, postpones the realization of their fears until another day.

The steamer *Alabama*, arrived at the Fortress yesterday, with the Fourth New York Regiment, consisting of about 800 men.

The Duration of the War.

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

The three month's men are soon to be withdrawn from service, and their places taken by three year's men. All arrangements indicate on both sides, preparations for a protracted war. The operations in Western Virginia, and on the Ohio, and the Mississippi, will, at an early stage of the war, be conducted on a large scale, under Gen. McClellan, now second to Gen. Scott in command in the United States army. A descent upon Memphis, with an overwhelming force, by a flotilla and an army, is one of the greatest of the operations embraced in the program of the war. As this will require much preparation, it may not be attempted till next winter.

The removal of the Montgomery government to Richmond, will be, as we have abundant evidence already, attended with a transfer of immense bodies of Southern troops to Virginia. They are pouring in from all the Southern States, and the prospect is, that the Southern crop of wheat, corn, &c. will be ample to sustain them. The non export of cotton during the blockade of the sea-coast, and the prohibition of its export *except* from Southern *sea ports*, will cause a still further diversion of slave labor in the Cotton States to the production of corn and cattle, during every successive season of the war. There will be less of luxury and extravagance, and perhaps even some lack of ordinary comforts, in the Southern States, during a seven years war, and the same may be said in regard to a portion at least of the Northern States: but it is evident that, on both sides, all the privations consequent upon the chances of the struggle will be accepted, and endorsed with resignation, and hope of a more happy future.

The bogus Kentucky regiments, recruited at Cincinnati, seem to be falling to pieces. In the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of yesterday, we find the following paragraphs:

Forty-two soldiers late of the Greencup Invincibles, left Camp Clay for Ashland, Ky., yesterday, on the steamer *Cricket*. They declined taking the oath to serve three years.

About forty-five members of the Woodward Guards, in the Second Kentucky Regiment at Camp Clay, refused yesterday to enlist for three years. They received their discharge promptly, and left camp forthwith.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Special Session.

FREDERICK, June 7.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES—CONTINUED.

Dr. Goldsborough reported a bill dividing the first election district of Caroline county into two districts.

Memorials favoring and opposing this division were presented. The bill, however, passed.—Yeas 40, nays 14.

The bill repealing the act providing for the sale of the State tobacco warehouses, and the building of a new tobacco warehouse on deep water was taken up and passed after some discussion. Yeas 52, nays 1—Mr. Chaplain.

Mr. Gordon reported a bill to amend the Code of General Laws in relation to the taking of testimony in cases of injunction. Also, a bill to repeal the 26th section of the 5th article of the Code relating to appeals from courts of equity, and substituting another. Passed.

Mr. Worthington reported a bill for the relief of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike Company, which was passed.

O. Horsey, Esq., the commissioner appointed by this body to enter into negotiations with the authorities of Virginia for the protection of citizens of Maryland from injury in person and property by any unadvised acts of the military forces of that State, and to obtain compensation for any injury already done, submitted a report setting forth that he had obtained from Governor Letcher a distinct disavowal of the acts of the Virginia military in seizing the property of citizens of Maryland, accompanied by an earnest expression of regret for such acts of lawlessness and of an earnest desire to maintain harmonious relations with our State.

He appointed a commissioner to return to Maryland with him, and to investigate the nature and extent of the damages inflicted. This investigation resulted in the adjustment of the only claim against the State of Virginia, of which they were apprised, that of Charles F. Wenner, who was paid $1,693.75.

The report expresses the belief that the dams of the canal which are in Virginia will be protected by the authorities of that State, and that the interests of Maryland in this great work will not be materially jeopardized.

The Position of Missouri.

General Price has issued the following General Order to the officers of the Missouri State Militia:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI GUARDS,
JEFFERSON CITY, June, 4, 1861.

To the Brigadier Generals commanding the several Military Districts in Missouri:

To correct misrepresentations, and prevent all misunderstanding of my opinions and intentions in reference to the military trust confided to me by the Government of Missouri, I desire to state to you, and to the people generally, that my past and present position as a private citizen, as a member of our State Convention, and as a military commander, and my influence, have been exerted to prevent the transfer of the seat of war from the Atlantic States to our own State.

Having taken no steps toward dissolving our connection with the Federal Government, there was no reason whatever for disturbing the peace and tranquility of Missouri. I have, therefore, desired, and such I am authorized to state, has been, and still is the desire of the Chief Executive under whose orders I acted, that the people of Missouri should exercise the right to choose their own position in any contest which might be forced upon them, unaided by any military force whatever. The right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of their State cannot be questioned, secured, as it is, by both the constitution of the United States and of this State.

For the purpose, therefore, of securing to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their undoubted rights, and with a view to preserve peace and order throughout the State, an agreement has been entered into between General Harney and myself, which I consider alike honorable to both parties and governments represented.

The Federal Government, however, has thought proper to remove General Harney from the command of the Department of the West; but as the successor of General Harney will certainly consider himself and his Government in honor bound to carry out this agreement in good faith, I feel assured that his removal should give no cause of uneasiness to our citizens for the security of their liberties and property. I intend, on my part, to maintain both to the spirit and letter.

The rumors in circulation that it is the intention of the officer now in command of this depot to disarm those of our citizens who do not agree in opinion with the Administration at Washington, and put arms in the hands of those who, in some localities of this State, are supposed to sympathize with the views of the Federal Government are, I trust, unfounded.

The purpose of such a movement could not be misunderstood, and it would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred to, and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of the State, which would be resisted to the last extremity.

My wish and hope is that the people of the State of Missouri, be permitted in peace and security to decide upon their future course, and, so far as my abilities can effect this object, it shall be accomplished.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced, under the terrors of a military invasion, into a position not of their free choice.

A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated, and if attempted, let no apprehensions be entertained of the result.

I enjoin upon you, gentlemen, to see that all citizens of whatever opinion in politics or religion, be protected in their persons and property.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Commanding.

Europe and the United States.

A letter from London to the New York *News*, says:—But the mass of Englishmen are in consternation. The manufacturing class and those who work in shops and factories are thoroughly frightened at the prospect of losing a great market on one side, and on the other of being cut off from their most valuable, nay, most necessary material—cotton.

By a singular *rapprochement* of interests they are now forced into coalition with the aristocracy—and, under the combined influence of these two great elements, and their dependants of every rank, the attitude of Great Britain is decidedly hostile to the Northern Tariff and the Northern Blockade.

The alliance with France, which sensation writers in our Press as well as your own, and theorists of every school have so often and so vainly told us was in peril, has never been so thoroughly firm as now. England stands fully armed and prepared not only to resist aggression, but to command outside respect. The Emperor of France is too shrewd a man, and too far-sighted, to hazard the grand designs he entertains in Europe and the East by any early severance of the *entente cordiale*.

Thus we find the mutual good understanding between these two great Powers tending directly to a very decided and very lofty disregard of the proud language used by your Secretary of State. They evidently are but little disposed to yield in this hour of your national trouble what they withheld in your heyday of united strength. They have not forgotten your Ostend manifesto, your Cuban and Central American movements, nor your loud assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

England has some old scores to settle on the subject of the Right of Search and the San Juan question, while France looks to the Isthmus of Panama and the South Seas. Even Spain, if she had been disposed to forget the Cuban foray, cannot so easily banish the recollection of her foiled diplomacy in Mexico during the Miramon and Juarez struggle.

From France we hear that the Emperor has revived an old favorite phrase of his—the *coup d'etat a l'exterieur*—the State stroke outside. What he means by that I leave you to conjecture, but you may rest assured that you will presently hear some new version of the Louisiana Treaty of Purchase, and see a snug fleet flying the tri-color in the Gulf of Mexico and on the California coast.

French officers are flocking to seek service in the Southern States, and one distinguished "African" Colonel has sailed with a battery of the Emperor's famous steel rifled cannon, with a corps of picked artillerists, which he may have landed, ere this, in New Orleans.

——An Arkansas poet is as hard on Lincoln as the Yankee poets are on Davis—hear one of them:

Two posts standant;
One beam crossant;
One rope pendant;
Abram on the end on't,
Glorious! splendant.

——Two young girls who ran away from Jersey City to follow the Garibaldi Guard as vivandiers have been reclaimed by their parents.

From Harper's Ferry.

From the Louisville *Courier*, we extract the following items from late letters to that journal:

The *regime* of Gen. Johnston is working like a charm. He has infused new life into the troops, and is not only diligently engaged in fortifying and strengthening our position, but is making himself particularly useful in investigating the sanitary condition of the men. The patients at the Hospital most seriously indisposed, have been removed to Winchester, so that should any little emergency arise requiring prompt action, they would be out of harm's way.

Major Whiting, the engineer in charge of the fortifications and defensive works here, has suspended operations until Gen. Davis examines our means of defense. In the construction of the batteries that silenced Fort Sumter, Major Whiting acted as Chief Engineer under Gen. Beauregard.

Yesterday two ladies reached here from Baltimore, who deserve remembrance for their patriotic services. They were determined to bring friends here something useful, and it is with the extremest difficulty that anything can escape the espionage established over travelers at the Relay House, lovely woman herself not being exempt from profane examination by these Northern hounds. But in this instance our lady friends were signally successful. One of them attired herself in two full suits of uniform, over which she wore her appropriate female garb, while the other lady concealed beneath her crinoline twenty-five thousand percussion caps, which are of inestimable value to us just now.

City Items.

Police Matters.—Stephen Jury, charged with a violent assault upon Mary Davis, and cutting her with a knife, was arrested by officers Adams and Gardiner, and committed to answer at court by Justice Showacre. David Mitchell, colored, was arrested by officer Fetch on the charge of stealing a pair of boots from Ellen Strausburg. Justice Showacre committed him for court. Officer Lepson arrested Hugh Dunlap for permitting his horses to run at large in the street. Justice Emor fined him $2 and costs. Horace Hawkins and Oliver Hall, colored, were arrested by officer Busick upon the charge of passing a counterfeit half dollar upon Mrs. Brockmyer. By order of Justice Hiss they received twenty lashes each. Daniel Cummings, charged with assaulting and beating Jas. Griffin, was arrested by officer Bramby, and held to bail to answer at court by Justice Hayward. John Mullin, Chas. Wheeler, Robert Hulse, Chas. McGraw and Lander Corbett, were arrested by officer Merryman on the charge of throwing stones and breaking the windows of Ferdinand Hanckle. Justice Alexander fined them each $1 and costs.—August Myers charged with throwing stones in the street, was arrested by officer Glass, fined $1 and costs by Justice Griffin, and committed in default of payment.

Passage of Troops.—This morning at 9½ o'cl'k, the Nineteenth New York Regiment arrived at the Bolton Station, Northern Central Railway, from Elmira, N. Y., where they have been encamped.—The regiment numbers 750 men, is commanded by J. S. Clarke, and is from Cayuga county. They are fully equipped with camp equipage, armed with muskets and uniformed in grey. Marching to the Camden Station, at 11½ o'clock they left in the cars for Washington. At 5 o'clock this afternoon an artillery corps is expected to leave Washington for Chambersburg, Pa., by way of this city—it being designed for the proposed attack upon Harper's Ferry. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Third Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Col. Howard, arrived at the President street station, from whence they marched to the Camden Station, and took the cars for Washington. They were well equipped, uniformed in grey, and armed with the Minnie musket. One of the officers stated that they numbered "about a thousand."

Affray Between Federal Soldiers and the Police.—Last evening officer Johnson attempted to arrest Edward Erwin, a Baltimore recruit, on the charge of firing his pistol in the street, when he drew his pistol and threatened to shoot the officer, who then procured a warrant against Erwin, for resistance, and again started in pursuit of him. Finding him on Pennsylvania avenue, near Pearl street, in company with Andrew Fauldin and Bennett Donnelly, also soldiers, and Geo. W. Allenbaugh, a citizen, upon the officer's attempting to serve the warrant, he was attacked by the whole party, knocked down and badly injured, and his pistol and "billy" taken from him. Sergeant Chalmers and officers Fitzgerald and Zellers being summoned, succeeded in arresting the whole party. Justice Shipley committed Donnelly and Fauldin and released Erwin and Allenbaugh in $300 bail, all to answer at court.

Assault by a Soldier.—Daniel Callahan, a Pennsylvania soldier belonging to Patterson Park camp, was arrested last evening by officer Wilson, and committed to answer by Justice Griffin, on the charge of committing a violent assault on John Elliott. Elliot was walking upon the pavement in front of his house, No. 8 Caroline street, with his wife and child, having the child in his arms, when the soldier, without any provocation, struck him a blow in the mouth, severely cutting his under lip.

Soldierly Amusement.—Yesterday afternoon an excitement was created on Franklin street, near Pennsylvania avenue, by some government soldiers who were passing along Franklin street, amusing themselves in firing at a passing negro drayman, who fortunately escaped unhurt, in consequence of their being too drunk to be able to make their aim sure.

Benefit of J. S. Clarke.—This excellent comedian takes a farewell benefit to-night at the Holliday St. Theatre, and offers a bill of unusual attraction. It embraces the *Comedy of Errors*, with himself and Stuart Robson as the two Dromios, his new farce of *Paul Pry in Baltimore*, and that of the *Smiths and Browns*, in which both he and Robson appear.

Munitions of War.—A train of cars loaded with baggage wagons, ambulances and muskets from the North passed through the city about eleven o'clock, destined for the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Washington.

Supply of Cars.—A train of ten passenger cars from the Pennsylvania Central road, for the use of Government on the Orange and Alexandria road, passed through the city last evening about 8 o'clock.

Arrests, Seizures, &c.

Another Arrest in Baltimore County.—Yesterday morning, a young gentleman named Chas. Cole, a son of the Rev. Dr. Cole, of Baltimore county, was at the hotel at Cockeysville, and got into a dispute with the Federal soldiers there relative to the war, which ended in their arresting him on the charge of *uttering treasonable language*. He was brought to this city and taken to Fort McHenry—the Bastile of America—where he is now confined. The treasonable words are reported to have been that the "Federal troops were a set of thieves."

Hunting for Treason.—A few nights since, about midnight, a party of forty-two soldiers visited the dwelling of Mr. Mason, near the Powhatan Factory, in Baltimore county, entered his premises and seizing his private papers and letters, read and examined them in search of *treasonable correspondence*. Mr. Mason was aroused by their violent entrance of his dwelling, and as the party left, without securing any thing to justify—even with them—a charge of treason, he counted their number.

Another Search among the Greenmount Tombs.—Last evening about 9 o'clock, a file of soldiers from the Patterson Park camp, marched out to Greenmount Cemetery to search for powder, which some of the Government spies had informed them was secreted in the vaults. After another two hours fruitless search among the tombs, they returned to their camp.

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