The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8, 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.

The anticipations of those who thought that Friday could not pass without some ill-luck befalling the Administration, have been realized so far as this city is concerned—by the loss of the big "Union" gun—the monster Columbiad intended for Fortress Monroe—which fell into the dock yesterday, as it was being transferred to the deck of a schooner, and now lies in "several "feet mud and several feet water." A strict guard had been kept over the "Union" night and day, from the time of its arrival in this city, some days ago, in order to prevent it from being *spiked* as befell the two columbiads intended for Fort McHenry, two weeks since.

From the South we have a report which comes as well authenticated as any news which can be obtained at this time, that *three hundred and twenty* Federal soldiers, of the 71st New York regiment, have arrived in Richmond, *prisoners of war*, having been surrounded and compelled to surrender, in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek.

We also learn definitely, and we think reliably, that the U. S. steamer *Pawnee* has been sunk.

SPIES.

Society recognizes the functions of a detective police, as not only useful but respectable. The services of a class of professional experts, trained to the business, and with faculties sharpened by experience—capable of exploring the hidden motives and sources of crime and of tracking the footsteps of criminals—have been found to be essential to the successful administration of criminal justice. Accordingly, we find a place for such agents in every well organized system of police—we pay them well for their services—and we have ceased to class them with the rogues, upon whom their vigilance exercises a most wholesome and efficient check. Men have abandoned the idea that it is necessary to "set a thief "to catch a thief," along with the prejudice that used to reserve the functions of a public executioner for the lowest and most degraded members of society. The High Sheriff of an American county, now publicly performs the painful duty which a quarter of a century ago was discharged by the hands of a Jack Ketch, in disguise, and the experience of the police department of every capital in Europe has shown that detective officers may be decent, respectable men, and the service be rather the gainer than the loser by the change. It is of such material that Mr. Dickens has made quite a hero of romance in the character of inspector Bucket in the *Bleak House*, and in the domain of sober fact, the writings of men who fill positions in the detective police of London and Edinburgh are accepted as among the most valuable of recent contributions to the study of the causes and prevention of crimes.

But for the common informer or the voluntary spy—the jackals, not unfrequently, of the Professional Detective—the base fellow who sells for gold the knowledge which he thinks may be useful to the officers of justice, and like Judas, pockets the price of blood, or who purchases personal immunity and official protection, or the gratification of private malice or partisan hate, by the betrayal of confidence, or the communication of facts which he has learned under the seal of friendship—society has a far different estimate. In all ages of the world, and in every country, and among all classes and descriptions of men, such wretches are an object of detestation and contempt. Even among thieves, there is a sentiment of honor which recoils from such treachery as from the meanest of crimes; and honest men accept the standard as correct, and assign a lower place than to the fellow who cuts a purse or steals a handkerchief, to the comrade who shares the plunder, and "peaches."

At this time the city of Baltimore is full of such creatures—full of spies and informers. The Government which employs them does not affect to conceal the fact, but ostentatiously proclaims it. There is not a movement of troops in or about the city which is not expressly declared to have been made in response to "representations of loyal "citizens" of Baltimore; not an arrest or seizure which is not announced to have been occasioned by "information" derived from like *respectable* sources. Who the informant is in each particular case, does not always come to light—such knowledge is seldom suffered to become public—that would not suit the views either of those who communicate or those who profit by the information—but sometimes, it happens, as in the recent case of Mr. Anderson, that "murder will out," and that the informer's part is assigned to the right actor in the transaction. Mr. Anderson, as our readers are aware, was arrested in the cars at the Relay House, while on his way to Winchester, Virginia, to attend to some private business of his firm—James M. Anderson & Son, engravers. The general charge against Mr Anderson was, as is usual in these cases, *treason*—the specific offence alleged, that of carrying despatches to General Johnston at Harper's Ferry—the proof, certain letters found upon Mr. Anderson's person, addressed to different parties in Virginia, and which proved to be altogether of a private nature, mere ordinary letters of business or friendship. At the examination which was had of the case yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Hanan, it was stated by the Marshal that the information which led to Mr. Anderson's arrest was communicated by Mr. William F. Larrabee (of the firm of E. Larrabee & Sons, South Calvert street.) The relations between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Larrabee, we are informed, have always been of the most friendly character—approaching almost to intimacy—at least to the extent that each was a visitor, and on occasions of social entertainment, a frequent guest in the house and family of the other. On the very day of Mr. Anderson's arrest—as he was on his way to the Camden Station, to take passage in the train,—he met Larrabee on the street, and exchanged friendly salutations. No conversation occurred between them, however, as is represented in some of the morning papers—they merely met and spoke in passing—Anderson continuing on his way to the station, and Larrabee, it is supposed, hastening to give the information which should lead to his arrest, nine miles from the city, upon a charge involving his life. The fact that the examination of the affair is not yet concluded—having been adjourned until Monday next, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Larrabee, the Government witness in the case—leads us to express the hope, that for the credit of human nature, the latter may be enabled to clear his reputation from the stigma which the facts as we have stated them, if uncontradicted, will affix to it forever.

Nor will the mischief stop with the consequences which are personal to Mr. Larrabee. Society suffers an injury in a vital spot, when any thing is done to shake the foundations of that confidence which ought to exist between man and man, and a certain amount of which is requisite to render the enjoyment of social life either tolerable or possible. Who does not realize that a state of feeling of which conduct like Larrabee's must be accepted as an index and sign, will soon put a barrier of suspicion and distrust even between those who once were friends, when they no longer agree in their views of public affairs, while it will almost preclude the possibility of an interchange of the commonest civilities of life between political opponents, whom no ties of former intimacy may serve to hold in the bonds of a still friendly, because unforgotten, intercourse? Upon the consequences to the government, which is upheld by such means, it is unnecessary to dwell. The employment of spies is universally regarded as a confession of weakness and fear, as well as the very worst feature of a government of force—it makes ten rebels, where it leads to the detection or punishment of one. Upon the consequences to the informers themselves when they come to be known and marked, we forbear to speculate, hoping that the time will never be, when the existence of an Austrian despotism in America, shall teach the people lessons of Italian revenge. We simply advert to the consequences to society at large, when it comes to be an established principle—accepted and acted upon by all—*in every known partisan of the Administration*—A SUSPECTED SPY.

HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Merryman, a farmer residing in Baltimore county, is suspected of having committed treason against the United States. The only acts charged to have been committed by him, (and it must be remembered that the guilt of treason can only be incurred by *acts*, not by sentiments, opinions, or language merely) were done under orders issued by persons acting under the authority of the State, and were participated in by numerous other citizens of the State, who are still allowed to go at large. There was nothing to indicate any intention on the part of Mr. Merryman to leave the State, or attempt to escape the responsibility of his proceedings. We had then, and still have a United States Marshal quite willing and able to execute any warrant for the arrest of suspected Traitors. We had and have Judges and other officers clothed by law with the authority to issue warrants upon evidence being laid before them, sufficient to authorize arrests. This being the state of facts, a number of soldiers proceed in the middle of the night to the house of Mr. Merryman, take him out of his bed, and carry him off, and this is done under a Government supposed to be a limited Constitutional Republic—the Constitution of which declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, &c., *shall not be violated*—and that suspected persons shall not be arrested, except upon a warrant, issued upon probable cause, supported by oath, which warrant shall particularly describe the place to be searched and the person to be seized. In this instance, no probable cause supported by oath was shown—no warrant issued, and the house and person of a citizen were violated upon the mere order of a military officer of the United States.

An application was made to the Chief Justice of the United States to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. We do not design to weary our readers with an extended discussion of the nature of this writ, but we desire to correct some errors, or rather misrepresentations that have been made in reference to it. It is the *duty* of every Judge, when proper evidence is submitted to him, to issue the writ—hence the action of the Chief Justice was not gratuitous as some papers have insinuated, for had he refused, he would have subjected himself to heavy pecuniary penalties and been liable to impeachment. The issuing of the writ is not limited to any particular sort of confinement, or class of cases, or by the authority under which the imprisonment is made. It lies in *all* cases where the personal liberty of the citizen is taken away. The writ directs the person having the party complaining in custody, to bring the body before the Judge or Court issuing the writ, and to certify the cause of his caption and detention. It does not follow that the party when brought before the Judge or Court, will necessarily be discharged; for if sufficient cause for his arrest and detention is shown, he will be remanded into custody or be otherwise secured. Had General Cadwallader, in obedience to the writ, brought John Merryman before the Chief Justice, and shewn that he had been arrested upon warrant, issued upon probable cause, supported by oath, upon a charge of having committed treason against the United States, it would have been the duty of the Chief Justice, upon examining into the case and ascertaining that there was probable cause for the charge, to have secured Merryman until the Grand Jury could act. Instead, however, of producing Merryman, as commanded by the writ, General Cadwallader returned that he was authorised by the President of the United States to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, when in his (Cadwallader's) discretion, it should be proper, and that he had accordingly suspended it. After the learned opinion of the Chief Justice and the copious extracts from the writings of distinguished constitutional lawyers and statesmen, which we have given in our columns, it is scarcely necessary for us to say that the President has no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, much less the power to confer that authority upon any one else. Congress alone can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that only when the public safety require it in time of war or invasion. The King of England with all his Ministers cannot suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* without an act of parliament; and any officer of the Crown advising and consenting to such a usurpation of power, would be sure to meet with impeachment and certain punishment—and shall it be gravely contended that a Militia officer of a Pennsylvania Brigade has a greater power in the State of Maryland? It would seem so.

But while General Cadwallader and the President of the United States are thus acting in defiance of the constitution and laws and in contempt of the Chief Justice, when the proceedings take place within the State of Maryland, how different is the course pursued when the case is transferred to the soil of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania. Three gentlemen of Baltimore county, charged with participating in precisely the same treasonable acts as John Merryman, were also seized, but, instead of being brought to Baltimore, were, in violation of another article of the Constitution, hurried off into Pennsylvania, for the purpose apparently of avoiding a conflict with the Chief Justice. But a difficulty more formidable was encountered. Judge Cadwallader, a brother of the General, was applied to for a *habeas corpus, and granted the writ*. What he would have done upon the return being made, or how the sovereign State of Pennsylvania would have been pleased at a return similar to that made in this State, we can only conjecture. *For the President of the United States ordered the discharge of the parties arrested, before the time for the return of the writ—and Mr Merryman is still confined.*

Interesting from Havana.

We have reliable information from Havana that the sentiment in that city and in Cuba is entirely with the Southern Confederacy. The steamer *Wm. H. Webb*, of which so much has been said and which safely arrived at New Orleans a week ago, contained a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the Confederate States. The U. S. Consul at Havana, Mr. Schufeldt, a strong Black Republican, made an earnest protest against the clearance of the *Webb*, but under British colors and a British clearance she succeeded in getting away. The mode by which she effected her exit was the occasion of much merriment at the expense of Mr. Shufeldt.

The Border State Conference.

The Louisville papers contain the address issued by the Border State Conference to the people of the United States, and the people of Kentucky respectively. In the former they proceed to show that unless either the Government or the Seceded States retire from their position civil war is inevitable, a fact that hardly required such elaborate demonstration. They next endorse the Crittenden resolutions offered during the last session of Congress, as a basis of settlement. As these were distinctly rejected by the Republican party over and over again, we cannot imagine what chance now exists of their adoption, since the Southern strength in Congress has been so materially weakened. The propositions of the address are briefly summed up thus:—

We venture to suggest for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead to pacification:

1. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments, as will secure to slaveholders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2. If this should fail to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a voluntary convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the States, in which measures of peaceable adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

The signatures embrace the names of the following gentlemen:

J. J. Crittenden, President, Jas. Guthrie; H. R. Gamble, William A. Hall, J. R. Henderson, Wm. G. Pomeroy, of Missouri; R. K. Williams, Archibald Dixon, F. M. Bristow, Joshua F. Bell, C. A. Wickliffe, G. W. Dunlap, J. F. Robinson, Jno. B. Huston, Robert Richardson, John Caldwell, of Tennessee.

Following this is an address to the people of Kentucky, which recommends a strict neutrality upon the part of the State, and congratulates her citizens upon their immunity from trouble. The following paragraph occurs:

It is a proud and grand thing for Kentucky to stand up and say, as she can, truthfully, in the face of the world, "we had no hand in this thing;" our skirts are clear. And, in looking at the terrorism that prevails elsewhere—beholding freedom of speech denied to American citizens, their homesteads subjected to lawless visitation, their property confiscated, and their persons liable to incarceration and search—how grandly does she not loom up, as she proclaims to the oppressed and miserable, we offer you a refuge! Here, constitutional law, and respect for individual rights, still exist! Here is an asylum where loyalty to the name, nation and flag of the Union predominates: and here is the only place, in this lately great Republic, where true freedom remains—that freedom for which our fathers fought—the citizen being free to speak, write, or publish anything he may wish, responsible only to the laws, and not controlled by the violence of the mob.

This was unfortunately written just before the Federal troops invaded West Kentucky at the instance, as they say, of Union men who wished protection.

The address continues:

Kentucky, in so grave a matter as this, passes by mere legal technicalities, and a discussion of theoretical difficulties of Government, poises herself upon her right to do what the necessities of her condition imperatively demanded of her, and relies upon the good sense and magnanimity of her sister States, seeing that there is no parallel in her condition and theirs, to do her justice.

In all things she is as loyal as ever to the constitutional administration of the Government. She will follow the stars and stripes to the utmost regions of the earth, and defend it from foreign insult. She refuses allegiance with any who would destroy the Union. All she asks is permission to keep out of this unnatural strife. When called to take part in it, she believes there is more honor in the breach than in the observance of any supposed duty to perform it.

Feeling that she is clearly right in this, and has announced her intention to refrain from aggression upon others, she must protest against her soil being made the theatre of military operations by any belligerent. The war must not be transferred by the warring sections, from their own to her borders. Such unfriendly action cannot be viewed with indifference by Kentucky.

The address is signed by all the members of the Kentucky delegation, the Hon. Charles S. Morehead qualifying his signature thus:—

I have signed the foregoing address, because I approve of the policy therein indicated, of refusing to furnish troops to the General Government to prosecute the civil war now going on, and the policy of neutrality, without considering myself committed to all that is said upon other matters.
C. S. MOREHEAD.

MAJOR DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.—This accomplished scholar and soldier (a native of Hagerstown,) says the N. O. *Picayune*, is the Major of the regiment of Louisiana Artillery, and is now acting Assistant Adjutant General of the State. In view of his accomplishments, no one better qualified could be found to fill the post of superintendent of the State Military Seminary at Alexandria, La., which is now vacant. Major Beltzhoover was Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineer at Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland, for five years, and for two years Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Special Session.

FREDERICK, June 8.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Long, from a committee, reported adversely to the memorial of George E. Langston, Clerk of the Superior Court, praying the passage of an act permitting him to draw on the Treasury of the State for any deficiency which may occur in the current expenses of his office.

Mr. Goldsborough presented a minority report making it the duty of the Comptroller to provide for such deficiency from any unappropriated money in his possession. Laid over.

Mr. Routzahn offered a message to the Senate proposing an adjournment *sine die* on Monday. This was rejected—ayes 14, nays 43.

Mr. Maxwell reported a bill to pay Samuel Pentz and Wm. Thomas and others $645 for services rendered in informing the members of the convening of the Legislature and transporting them to Baltimore.

Mr. Scott presented the petition of James A. Coates and twenty-two others, of Baltimore city, for leave to prosecute their business as confectioners, on Sundays.

An order to test the sense of the House on the Sunday law question was also offered by Mr. Scott, and the ayes and nays were called, resulting in ayes 8, nays 40, so the order was rejected.

The bill reported by Mr. Maxwell to pay O. Horsey $350 as Commissioner to Virginia, was passed.

Leave was granted Mr. Scott to introduce a bill to incorporate the Baltimore, Catonsville and Ellicott's Mills Passenger Railway Company.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer which came up this morning brought no advices of an important character. Nothing had occurred at the Fortress outside of the usual routine of military duty, except the burial yesterday of a private of the garrison, who had been accidentally killed by the discharge of a falling musket. The latest item relative to Gen. Butler is, that he yesterday rode out of the Fortress in a carriage, and soon returned.

The reported safe return to the Fortress of Col. Allen's scouting party of one hundred and fifty is denied by a gentleman who arrived here this morning. He asserts that they have not been heard of by their comrades, and that the party who did return were those who had gone in search of them, and who, to allay their disappointment in not being able to rescue the scouting party, roamed around the country and stole a number of beeves, mules, &c., which they brought into camp as *contraband*. It is now stated as a fact, that Col. Allen's party have either been taken by the "rebels," or deserted and voluntarily joined them.

The *Harriet Lane* has left the scene of her "triumphs," but for what place is not stated, though it is supposed she has gone to Washington for repairs.

Anticipated Attack on Harper's Ferry.

The following despatches from Washington and Hagerstown, dated last night, indicate a speedy attack on Harper's Ferry:

HAGERSTOWN, June 7.—An advance brigade of federal troops under Col. Thomas, reached Greencastle, 13 miles south of Chambersburg, to-day.—The column is expected to reach here by to-morrow night.

Four brigades are being pushed forward rapidly. The first column will probably encamp on the Fair Grounds, one mile below here, on the Williamsport road. Another column will push on southward.

Everything looks like a decisive action within and on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederate pickets still occupy a position opposite Williamsport.

The news from the Ferry to-day, is that the Confederates have had Shepherdstown bridged mined ready to blow it up, for a fortnight past.—Shepherdstown is ten miles west of Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Five companies of the Third United States Infantry, namely: company C, Captain Shepherd; company D, Lieutenant Bell commanding; company G, Lieutenant Williams commanding; company H, Captain Sheridan; company K, Captain Sykes, accompanied by a band, numbering twenty pieces, with eleven heavily loaded baggage wagons, left their barracks in the first ward, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and marched to the railroad station, where they took passage, so the men said, for Chambersburg. This movement, in connection with the concentration of troops at that point, is regarded as indicative of immediate designs by the government with reference to the strongholds of the enemy at Harper's Ferry. Company F, of the 4th United States artillery, left the arsenal this afternoon by rail for Carlisle barracks. Their place at the arsenal was supplied by company D, of the 2d artillery, which company arrived here a few weeks ago from North Carolina.

Advices from Point of Rocks, received in Baltimore last night, are to the effect that the portion of Captain Imboden's company stationed at the Point of Rocks has been removed to Harper's Ferry, and that Capt. Alburtis' company of artillery have been ordered there in their stead. Besides the cavalry and infantry at the Point of Rocks, numbering about 1,500, the artillery force is very considerable, there being four pieces and one howitzer in Capt. Alburtis' company, and four brass pieces in the Loudon Artillery, under command of Capt. Rogers. An attack at the Point of Rocks was confidently anticipated.

At Berlin, seven miles from the Ferry, they have about a hundred and fifty infantry and a hundred cavalry guarding a bridge which crosses the river at that place.

The main forces are at Bolivar, a place about a mile south of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge. They appear to be strengthening their line from Bolivar to Winchester.

FREDERICK, June 7.—An intelligent and reliable gentleman, just from Harper's Ferry, reports a complete state of preparation for attack, which is eagerly expected there. The indications are all against any intended evacuation of the post. Troops were continually arriving in companies and in squads. Fifteen hundred reached there last night, apparently from the interior of Virginia, and five companies, of about six hundred men, arrived while he was there. He also noted the arrival of several squads of recruits. Provisions were abundant and the men cheerful.

The strictest discipline is manifested, and my informant was only permitted to enter the town under a guard, and to speak to any of the soldiers in the presence of the officers who accompanied him. Pickets extended some distance in the direction of Pennsylvania. Six or eight deserters, from the Federal camp at Chambersburg, reached Harper's Ferry yesterday evening, and several on the day previous.

Their arrival created much merriment in view of the reported desertions from the Confederate camp, and which were pronounced wholly untrue. Nothing was heard by him of the prevalence of sickness in the camp. President Davis is expected there to-morrow, when he will receive the whole body of troops there stationed, which an officer stated to my informant numbers about 16,000.

Resignation of Army Officers.

The following officers of the U. S. Army, recently belonging to the department of New Mexico, have resigned their positions. Lieut. Rich was in this city yesterday on his way to Richmond to tender his services to President Davis:—

Col. Loring, Mounted Rifles, commanding Department of New Mexico; Lieut. Col. George B. Crittenden, son of Honorable John J. Crittenden, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Col. Grayson, acting Commissary General; Major Henry Sibley, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Walker, Mounted Rifles; Capt. D. H. Maury, Asst Adj. General; Capt. Lindsay, Mounted Rifles; Capt. Thos. Claiborne, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Baker, Mounted Rifles; Lieutenant Jackson, Mounted Rifles; Lieutenant McNeal, Mounted Rifles; Capt. C. L. Stephenson, 5th Infantry; Lieut. Walker, Capt. Ransom, Cavalry Regiment; Lieut. McRae, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. L. L. Rich, 5th Infantry; and Capt. C. M. Wilcox, 7th Infantry.

Nearly all of those officers, as we are informed, will immediately tender their services to the Confederate States, which will be accepted of course.—*Nashville Union.*

Experiments with the Minie Ball.

At Nashville, the Tennessee Military Board have caused certain experiments to be made with the Minie ball in ordinary rifles, and it is said demonstrate that the Minie ball in the Tennessee rifle, with the same charge of powder used with the round ball has a range and force three fold that of the round ball. A rifle carrying 100 balls to the pound, used with the ordinary sight is, at 300 yards, a most deadly weapon, projecting the ball with greater accuracy and force, than the rifled musket. The rifle of larger calibre has greater range and force. The ball should be of less diameter than the round ball, so as to admit of great rapidity in loading. The cartridges should be dipped, or if a cartridge is not used, the ball should be dipped in a compound of beeswax and tallow, and a patch should not be used. A rifle thus used may be fired 100 times without cleaning.

The Murder of Young Rench.

The Hagerstown *Mail* gives the following particulars of the atrocious murder of this young man:

The report we have heard is: That Mr. Rench visited Williamsport on business (having been sent there by his father;) that shortly after he arrived there, he was charged with being a spy by some members of the self-constituted Home Guard and ordered to leave town; that he denied the charge and refused to leave until he had attended to the business he was charged with; that some of the citizens apprehending trouble, requested him to leave, which advice he accepted; and that while he was on his horse, on his return home, he was stoned and a party took hold of the bridle, whereupon young Rench drew a pistol and fired at the man who held the bridle, without damage; that then he was fired upon and killed, one ball passing through his side and another through the back part of his head. He also received a contusion on his forehead, supposed to be from a stone. About 9 o'clock the messengers arrived at the residence of the father of the deceased, and informed him that his son had been shot in Williamsport, and had since died, *and that if he would send quietly to town and ask no questions, they could have the body.* Andrew R. Schnebly and a Mr. Cochran then went to town, and about 1 o'clock returned with the body. They were met, previous to entering Williamsport, by a deputation of armed men, who told them where to procure the body, *and warned them to ask no questions.*

Revulsion in Trade.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

A singular illustration of the disturbed condition of trade may be given as just made known to us by the last arrival from Liverpool. The British ship *Geo. A. Holt* cleared from New Orleans, April 7th, with 3,500 bales of cotton for Queenstown and orders. She arrived at the latter port on the 21st of May, her cargo was sold by sample at 15c. (of average good middling) to a Boston purchaser, and the ship is ordered to recross the Atlantic, for the benefit of Massachusetts cotton mills. At the moment that a cargo is thus bought at Liverpool to return from Queenstown to Boston, another cargo is being made up at Boston for Queenstown and orders, and the two vessels will cross each other on the way!

Challenge of Prince Napoleon by Prince Murat.

A serious squabble has broken out between Prince Napoleon and the pretender to the crown of Naples, Prince Murat, respecting the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons in France—an office which Murat has held during the last five years, and in the discharge of the duties of which he has given offence to the "brethren" by his overbearing and arbitrary conduct. This conduct was so displeasing to the French craftsmen that they determined to reject Prince Murat and elect the Emperor's cousin, and as the former believed that the latter had been coquetting for the honorary dignity, he sent a challenge, couched in the most insulting terms, to Prince Napoleon. The Emperor, when he heard of the alteration, forbade the meeting, sent for Prince Murat, and commanded him to write an apologetic letter to Prince Napoleon. This he did; but the Freemasons, nevertheless, have elected Prince Napoleon,—so that Murat has lost both his dignity and temper: These repeated challenges, however, on the part of Princes, exiled and at home, to Prince Napoleon, are sadly calculated to lower him in the eyes of the French people.

A PETITION FOR THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.—A petition to the United States Congress has been left at the Mechanics' Exchange room for signatures, praying that the government shall purchase all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, at $300 each. The reason given for such a request is that a rebellion against the laws and the government of the United States has for some time existed, and does still exist, calling for a great expenditure of treasure, and imperiling our nation, while slavery lies at the foundation of the trouble; and that it is eminently desirable that slavery should be removed if possibly safely, and with the greatest benefit to all classes in the community and to all parts of the country.—*Boston Journal.*

A BRAVE WOMAN.—Accompanying the Rome Light Guards, from Georgia, who arrived at Lynchburg, Va., last week, it is stated, was the wife of the captain, who has determined to share with her husband, to whom she has been united in marriage only a few weeks, all the dangers and privations of the war. She was armed to the teeth, carrying in her belt around her waist a very formidable bowie knife and pistol, which she declared would be used whenever occasion offered, and that she felt herself able to use them most effectively. Her husband, Capt. Magruder, is a native of Virginia, and is a cousin of Colonel J. Bankhead Magruder, of the Virginia artillery service.

THE RECOIL.—The high-handed usurpations of the Lincoln Government are beginning to introduce their natural result among those who have warmly supported his war policy. The Chicago *Times* of the 1st inst. holds the following language:

The rumors are very various and contradictory as to the course which the President will pursue as to the habeas corpus case now before the Chief Justice of the United States. One set of speculators declare that the writ will be disregarded, and the functions of the Supreme Court suspended; the other that the jurisdiction of the Court will be respected. We have no fears of the result. This government has well nigh become a military despotism, but it will scarcely go the length of abrogating the Civil Authority of the land. Such an act would change the features of this war at once. It would be difficult in such a case to tell which was the most revolutionary of the two contending parties.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Brevet-Brigadier-General John Garland died at the New York Hotel on Wednesday evening, after a protracted illness, in the 69th year of his age. Few officers of the United States Army have seen as much service as Gen. Garland. Entering the army from Virginia in the War of 1812, he served on the Indian frontier, afterwards in Florida, and led his command, the Fourth Infantry, in every battle fought in Mexico, save that of Buena Vista.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A report is current in the city to-day that the Seventh Regiment has received orders to prepare for an immediate return to the seat of war.—*New York Post.*

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the forms of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, by permission of Providence, will be commenced in the large School Room at Jefferson Place, north of Northern avenue, a short distance west of Charles street, and within a few rods, by carriage road, of the Falls Turnpike and bridge, on SUNDAY NEXT, 7th June, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev Dr. PIGOTT is expected to officiate and preach.

All persons friendly to the establishing of an Episcopal congregation in this region are most respectfully and earnestly requested to give this undertaking their effective countenance and support. je 8

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THIS IS GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1861. my 10 lawtw* JOHN F. CLARK, Executor.

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Horsepowers, Threshers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Chaff Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c.
ap 23 d3m

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 16th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.
WM. T. MARKLAND, Pres. dent.
ap 13 d2t

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Editor of the South:

I announce myself unconditionally a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, in opposition to Hon. H. Winter Davis, and respectfully call your attention to the annexed Address explanatory of my position.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

The times demand that there shall be no misunderstanding between the people and those who may represent them in Congress.

If you desire a representative so pledged to the Union that he is prepared to play into the hands of the powers that now wield what is left of it to the destruction of the portion which he no longer in it, the man is at hand, and I have already designated him in my card of acceptance of this nomination.

If you desire a representative who will entertain you amid the clash of arms with beautiful dissertations upon the thesis of the Constitution, without being prepared to strike out any line of policy through the stern realities of a terrible revolution, you have a choice already before you, and may find plenty more at any street corner in the district.

The question upon which your representative in Congress will be required to act, is not Union or disunion. Those who raise that issue, or attempt to raise that issue now, doubtless have good reasons for doing it. That question belongs to the people in their sovereign capacity. It does not at all belong to your representative in Congress. But it cannot be fairly settled now. If the people of Maryland wish to stay in what is left of the Union, why should they be required to say so now, when they are actually in it? If they should desire to leave it, why should they be required to say so now when it is utterly impossible for them to leave it? The people of Maryland are not free to decide that question. Her soil is covered by enormous armies; her waters by numerous fleets; Her State government is powerless; the municipality of her chief city is despoiled by "virtue of the sword," and every citizen retains his personal liberty only at the discretion of soldiers not her own.

The question which your representative must meet, is, war or peace—bread or no bread.

The proclamation of the President calling out seventy-five thousand men to retake the Southern forts, shows beyond a doubt that the intention of the simultaneous calling of the Congress, was to carry on the war. The calling out of forty thousand more militia for three years, and the raising large fleets and armies in express violation of the Constitution, show equally beyond doubt that the President relies upon Congress to sanction, in the madness of the hour, this open violation of the safe guards of a free people.

The fiat has gone already forth, in the Northern press, that every member of Congress who shall dare to raise his voice in Congress against this war, is a traitor. There are men from our sister border States who will dare nevertheless to take that position. There is one gallant representative from a Northern State who will dare to take that position. Let the representatives from Maryland take their stand beside them, and denounce this unholy war upon our brethren of the South. Let them refuse to appropriate one cent to its prosecution. Let them refuse their assent to the crushing taxes which must be laid to carry it on. Let them do their endeavor to stay the torrent which is rushing, from a dread of standing armies, to a position which renders them fixed and inevitable; which is changing our American system of government, "the consent of the governed," to the compulsion of the bayonet.

Upon this question of peace or war, depends the question, of bread or no bread.

There are those who will tell you that this Southern "rebellion" was got up by a few designing politicians, and that the masses of the Southern people are opposed to it, and that the exhibition of force will quell it. You know better. You feel in your very bones, that, if it be the work of a few, they were enabled to do it by the deep feeling of all; that they had suffered insults and wrongs in the past and under an administration elected upon a principle of hostility to them, they might anticipate still greater in the future. You know, that it was the holding Sumpter after the secession of South Carolina, a position only useful to the government as a means of coercion, which carried Georgia and the Gulf States into Secession. You know, that it was the sailing of the *Armada* from New York to the South, and the Proclamation of the President calling out seventy-five thousand men to "retake the forts" which swept off Virginia and other of the border States; and you know, that the further prosecution of the war will unite all men in the South in resolute resistance to invasion. You know too, that that resistance will not be speedily if ever, overcome.

The plenty garnered through long years of peace will be speedily consumed by the voracious maw of war. The "seven lean kine, will speedily eat up the seven fat," and you will be glad to sell your lands and your liberties to some cunning Pharoah who can give you a mere subsistence.

It is the duty of the Government that you be not brought to such straits. It is the duty of the Government to give you peace. It is the duty of the Government to withdraw the hundreds of thousands of Northern men from their scanty pay and army rations, and from the destruction of the lives and homes of their fellow-countrymen to their own peaceful and unthreatened firesides, to those peaceful pursuits in which they have heretofore and can again provide for the comfort of their families, and educate their children to know the rights, the duties and the privileges of freemen—the right of every man to sit under his own vine and fig tree and none to make him afraid;—and it is the duty of the Government to leave you to do the same.

Again, it is the duty of the Government to keep this continent in the right in regard to the powers of Europe. By existing treaties, those powers have the right to enter all the ports of the United States for commercial purposes. Do you suppose that those powers will suffer their shipping to be excluded from a commerce in Cotton and Tobacco, on which their governmental revenues and the very bread of their people are so largely dependent, in violation of treaty stipulations, to enable the United States Government to enforce its laws upon its own people. They will hold the United States to its own theory, of "only retaking the forts" and punishing the "rebellious individuals," but they must not do this at the expense of others; or, if they yield this, will they not require that the blockade must be effectual? Will not the attempt to make it so involve a limitless expenditure, and subject you besides to the imminent risk of a European war when interests so vital are at stake?

If there be those among you, who say, that you desire to be part of the Southern Confederacy which will certainly sustain itself, I repeat that that question is not before us now. That question can only be decided by the free action of the people of Maryland in their