The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21, 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.

In striking contrast with the victories gained by the Confederate troops, which, in every instance have turned out to be more complete and more decisive than was at first reported—those claimed for the Federal forces, invariably prove upon closer examination and subsequent information, to be either greatly exaggerated or else to have no foundation in fact whatever. Compare, for example, the earlier and the later reports—both received, it will be remembered, through Government channels—of the victory gained by Gen. Lyon over the Missouri State troops at Booneville. The first news that reached us from St. Louis was that 300 of the State troops were killed, and 600 taken prisoners,—this morning's accounts direct from Booneville place the number of killed and wounded at 20, and the number of prisoners at 60. Gen. Lyon's loss in killed and wounded is, at the same time, reported at 13, and the whole affair shorn of its importance by the fact, now disclosed, that the "State troops" in question, were merely two or three companies of militia hastily summoned from adjacent counties, without organization and without a leader. As for the "battle" of Phillippi—which *The American*, ignoring entirely the affair at Great Bethel, spoke of but a few day since, as the "only serious engagement of the present war"—nobody now hears any thing about it—the Republican press, with the exception of the *American*, have ceased to refer to it—and few people believe that any such "battle" ever took place, except in the imagination of the enterprising reporter who described it.

So with the "battle" of New Creek, so graphically described in a Government despatch from Grafton, published in the morning papers, in which all but "two" of a company of Marylanders from Cumberland, while protecting a bridge which the Confederates afterwards burned, were killed, though not until the devoted defenders had "met "the approach of the Confederates with a raking "fire, mowing them down like grass." There has been no such battle—the bridge at New Creek has not been burned—at least it presented no appearance of having been burned subsequent to the date of the Government despatch in question—nor had any attempt been made to burn it. The Potomac bridge two miles west of New Creek, *was* burned, and burned without opposition.

Again—we have direct, recent and positive information from Harper's Ferry, that the Government despatch from Hagerstown, stating that "the "secession troops fired upon, and killed or wound-"ed nineteen citizens," who were endeavoring to escape across the river, is a falsehood from beginning to end. A gentleman who was at Harper's Ferry, the whole of yesterday, and whose authority is sufficient for any statement which he may make, assures us that "nobody was hurt," and that not a shot was fired by the Confederate troops.

Having exposed these "weak inventions of the "enemy," we now come to matters of positive information—and for such a very few words will suffice. From Fortress Monroe, we learn that information having reached General Butler of an advance of the Confederate forces from Yorktown, a *reconnoissance* was yesterday made in the direction of Great Bethel, by Col Weber's regiment of German Turners, and a company of regulars having in charge two pieces of artillery—Colonel Townsend's Albany regiment remaining at Hampton as a reserve. At the same time, the Federal pickets near Little Bethel having been driven in by the Confederate cavalry, Col. Duryea's Zouaves were sent on a separate tour of *reconnoissance* in that direction. When the boat left yesterday afternoon, neither party had returned, nor had either been heard from, although both had been absent for more than six hours, and some uneasiness was felt at the Fortress in consequence.

We mentioned a day or two ago that the cutter *Harriet Lane* had returned to Old Point bearing evident marks of rough usage—one wheel-house being gone, and several ugly holes being visible in her sides—from which it was conjectured she had been looking for another "masked battery," and found one. Yesterday's *Tribune* has a despatch from Fortress Monroe, stating that the injuries in question had been received by the cutter in an encounter with an *unknown steamer*. A passenger by this morning's boat informs us that such is now the story current at the Fortress, and the general suspicion is that the "unknown vessel" was none other than H. B. M. ship *Gladiator*, since reported at New York, and into whose business it is supposed the *Harriet Lane* had been rather too inquisitively prying.

The propeller *Elizabeth*, which landed at Fort McHenry yesterday about ninety tons of shell—whether intended for the bombardment of Baltimore, or for transportation elsewhere] has not transpired—also brought up twenty-six of Bartlett's Naval Brigade, who lost no time in finding their way to the Station House in quest of food, a night's lodging, and a free passage to Philadelphia. With the exception of some half dozen of their number, who were in a wretched condition, the men were quite equal, in point of intelligence and appearance, to most of the volunteers who have passed through our city, or who are now stationed here on duty. All, however, complained bitterly of ill-treatment—the blame of which they appeared disposed to divide equally between the President, the Secretary of War, General Butler and Colonel Bartlett. About one-half of the brigade remain in the service of the Government—the rest have gone home in disgust, and will not prove the most useful auxiliaries in the world to the recruiting sergeant.

Soup Houses.

We are gratified to learn that a subscription has been started by some benevolent gentlemen in the Eastern section of the city, for the purpose of establishing a soup house upon the model of that of Mr. Winans. It may, perhaps, facilitate this most praiseworthy movement—by showing how the thing ought to be managed, and how much good may be accomplished by it, if properly managed—to give a brief description of the arrangements, &c., of Mr. Winans' establishment. It is well known that during every winter for several years, this gentleman and his lady, since deceased, have expended a large portion of their time and liberally of their means, in ministering to the wants of the suffering poor of our city. A soup house was one of the agencies employed for this purpose, and so successful did it prove in operation, that during the present season of distress and suffering among the unemployed poor, Mr. Winans determined to extend and continue this noble charity, by purchasing the Presbyterian church, opposite his house, on Baltimore street, and fitting it up expressly for the purpose. He has accordingly erected a cook-house adjoining the western side of the church, which contains ten cauldrons, each of the capacity of eighty gallons, for the making of the soup. Pipes connecting with these cauldrons convey the food into a large vessel in the basement of the church, for distribution.

The main floor of the church is fitted up as a dining room for whites, with an office near the entrance, from which the food is served out. In the basement is another dining room for negroes, and store rooms for flour, potatoes, beans, rice, and other articles used in the making of the food, which is of the most savory and substantial quality. Twenty-four persons are employed by Mr. Winans to aid him in his noble work, and the entire arrangements are conducted with all the systematic order observable in the best regulated hotels—each person having a special duty to perform. To guard against imposition regular visitors are employed who call upon the applicants for relief, and report their names, residences, number in family, &c., all of which is recorded, when the applicants are furnished with a ticket which entitles them daily to one ration for each member of their family—the only preference ever shown being in the case of widows and orphans. These tickets admit the holder to the yard of the church, where there are two clerks whose duty it is to check them upon sheets containing corresponding numbers, after which the tickets are exhibited at the delivery office, where the number of rations called for by the ticket is supplied, the recipients passing out by the rear of the yard. Thus, from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, a constant stream of suffering poor are passing through this temple of charity.

From the main vessel in the basement, the soup is served up in quart measures, with a good supply of wholesome meat, and elevated by dumb waiters to the office above, where the supply of bread is added, as it is served out. A ration consists of a pint of soup and half a pound of bread—making the supply to a family of six, three quarts of soup and three pound loaves.

A large number of both whites and negroes are daily fed in the rooms prepared for them, in addition to the immense number who carry their share away. The record-book shows that the applicants come from every section of the city, even from the remotest suburbs. On Wednesday, one thousand families, with an average of five persons in each, were supplied, while five hundred and eighty-four persons dined in the rooms, a large portion of whom were industrious, sober mechanics and laborers.

The entire management is superintended by Mr. Thos. Winans; the food is dispensed by two of the sisters of the late Mrs. Winans, and two young ladies who have volunteered their services, and daily do these ladies laboriously devote five hours to the task.

The Transportation of Troops.

The President of the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads have smoked Secretary Cameron, and are beginning to complain of the favoritism which sends thousands of troops over the Northern Central R. R. instead of by more direct routes to the Capital. They have written letters to the Philadelphia papers on the subject and the *Inquirer* says:

As the letters prove the capacity of the line of railway between New York and the Federal Capital, via Philadelphia, to be equal to any requirement that the Government may deem necessary, and as the distance saved is well on to a hundred miles, it is surprising that the authorities should compel our brave soldiers, already fatigued, perhaps, with hundreds of miles of travel, to drag over a circuitous route at an additional cost to the Government of several thousands of dollars for each regiment. It can do no harm for the tens of thousands of gallant soldiers who are hastening towards the scene of danger and of honor to be cheered by our hospitality and encouraged by our loyalty. We trust that henceforth no more orders will issue for skulking around Philadelphia, as though contamination were feared in our streets.

The Hon. Benjamin Stanton, the Republican Chairman of the Military Committee in the last House of Representatives, used the following language just before the close of the session:

Seven or eight States now deny allegiance to this government, and have organized a separate Confederacy, and have declared their independence of all control of the government. Whether that independence is to be maintained or not, the future only can decide. But if towards the maintenance of their position public opinion in the seceding States should sustain the action of those who have taken the lead in this matter, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, rather than resort to such means, am disposed to recognize their independence. (Cries from the Democrat side, "That's right, good.")

The New Army Appointments.

The *Tribune* is dissatisfied with the new army appointments, and says of one of them:

In the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, the first is W. H. Emory of Maryland, who is appointed to the 3d Regiment of Cavalry. We cannot say that this appointment confers any honor on the Administration. A native of Maryland, Emory, being at the time stationed in the West, supposed that State would secede, and resigned. Finding that Maryland still remains in the Union, he now changes his mind and desires pay and promotion. He should have neither. He has proved himself a traitor at heart, and should be treated accordingly. If such men are to be rewarded, why is not Twiggs made a Major-General?

Arrest of a Noted Character.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday says:

This morning ex-Lieutenant Randolph, the identical one so notorious for pulling General Jackson's nose, was arrested by several soldiers for uttering treasonable sentiments publicly. He was taken before Justice Donn, who granted the privilege of sending for persons to give bond for his appearance at to-morrow.

Peace Movement in New York.

The extract from a New York letter, which we published yesterday, stating that a peace movement was on foot in that city under the auspices of leading bankers, capitalists and clergymen would seem to be confirmed by an article in the *Herald* of yesterday notifying the government that Wall street could not be depended upon for further loans. Referring to the forthcoming message of Mr. Lincoln it says:

Among the most important topics he will be compelled to discuss, will be the ways and means by which government is to be carried on, and in what manner two or three hundred millions of dollars can be best obtained, for the war purposes of the next few months. And we advisedly admonish Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of the Treasury, *that they will find themselves beset with difficulties, in this respect, which they do not at present anticipate. Wall street will endeavor to interpose effectual obstacles to further money raising, and no expectations that may be formed of procuring funds from that quarter, will be realized.*

Under the auspices of the bankers in Lombard street, a combination of bankers and capitalists has been formed in New York, *for the express purpose of aiding and abetting the Southern insurrection, by withholding from the Administration the means of carrying on the war.* We distinctly charge, that moneyed gentlemen, whose names are in our possession, which we shall disclose whenever the interests of the public demand it, have arrived at an understanding with each other to subscribe to no more loans, and endeavor to injure the national credit, for their own selfish purposes, to the extent of their power. They are principally in the cotton and foreign exchange interest, and are of English, French and German, as well as of American origin. They affect horror at the vast expenditure which will be involved in the suppression of rebellion, and declare that the banks of this city, over most of which they exercise paramount control, shall not yield another dollar, if further loans are put into the market. They are principally sustained and urged on, in the course they have resolved on, by London and Manchester houses, who desire that the independence of the Confederate States should be acknowledged as speedily as possible, in order that the English market may be supplied with cotton, without the risks that would attend the violation of the blockade, and a consequent war with this country. We believe that the alliance thus formed is so powerful, that Mr. Chase would find it impossible to combat with it, and that he will find he is leaning upon a broken reed, if he places any future dependence upon Wall street.

The Baltimore Election.

The New York *Tribune* after analyzing the figures of our recent election is satisfied that Baltimore is still stiff-necked and rebellious, and not to be trusted. It says:

The results of the election show pretty plainly that the basis of unconditional submission to the authority of the federal government needs enlargement; and as this is a work of time, we may not look for a very rapid improvement in the loyal sentiment of the city of Baltimore, until the rebellion is crushed out. That Mr. Winter Davis' candidacy had something to do in producing the unfortunate result in his district, there is no denying; but we are inclined to think that it would have been very difficult indeed, though not impossible, for an absolutely unconditional Union man to be elected in the present temper of the public mind of Baltimore. It has been too deeply poisoned with the heresy of conditional Unionism and Secessionism, which are nothing more than degrees of the same virus, to get over the disease very speedily. At all events, the federal government has now an authentic, voluntary expression of the condition of public feeling in Baltimore in relation to the monstrous rebellion which it is engaged in putting down, and that condition may be represented by the following figures:

For the rebellion	13,764
Against it	11,245
Majority for it	2,510

We have no doubt, however, that Gen. Scott will estimate this state of things at its true value, and so direct his energies as to keep Baltimore squarely up to the performance of her federal duties.

Mr. Calvert's Position.

The *American* has put down Mr. C. B. Calvert, newly elected Congressman from the Sixth District, as an *unconditional* Union man. This is about as correct as the majority of the *American's* statements. The Port Tobacco *Times* says:

In this, the Sixth Congressional District, had Mr. Calvert been understood as standing upon Mr. Davis' platform and Mr. Harris on that of Mr. May, the vote would have been entirely different. In this county, Mr. Calvert received 132 votes, many good and true Southern rights men with Union proclivities voting for him, because he was regarded by them as a *conditional Union man*. Had the question been before the people of Charles county, shall we have a conditional or unconditional representative, we doubt whether the unconditional candidate could have received a single vote in the county.

Crossing the Potomac.

The *Tribune* correspondent thus describes General Cadwallader's column crossing the Potomac:

The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright, summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the Land of Bondage, to Proclaim Liberty for all Men? I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! If this war were for anything short of realizing *a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal.* On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the Revolution; we must achieve individual liberty for *all men in the nation*, to make us as a people the worthy standard bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world.

The Case of Missouri.

There are three things for which United States troops may be sent into a State, viz: "To execute the laws of the Union." To "suppress insurrections. And "to repel invasions." And even for these purposes the United States troops cannot be lawfully sent into a State without the request of the Executive of the State. Now, none of these things have existed in Missouri. There was no insurrection. There was no resistance of the laws of the Union, and there has been no invasion of the State, except by Lincoln's own troops. In calling out the State Militia for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, the Governor has done no more than he was obliged to do by his oath of office. The President has made war upon the State of Missouri. The man who says otherwise is either an ignoramus or the truth is not in him. The fact is, that Lincoln has raised a volunteer army out of the foreigners domiciled in that State, and made war upon the native citizens. That is just what he has done in Missouri. The State has rebelled against no law of the United States—it has simply exercised its constitutional right to be armed for self-defense. It admitted itself to be a State of this Union, and had taken no steps to go out of the Union: But there was blood upon the skirts of the administration, and there was guilt on its conscience, and it feared resistance to its tyranny. That is the plain upshot of the matter. The President has really no more law for invading Missouri than he has for invading the State of New York. He has issued no proclamation calling for troops to put down rebellion in that State. He does not even pretend that there is rebellion there. He does not claim that the federal laws have been resisted there. He merely assumes that there will be rebellion, and he makes war upon the people by the lawless exercise of his own will. On this principle there is no State not liable to invasion at any moment. Liberty has fled from the country, and tyranny and despotism reign supreme.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

The war is sowing the seeds of dissensions among the churches. The Rev. John Leighton Wilson, D. D., has resigned his place as one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and has returned to South Carolina, his native State. And the Rev. Mr. M'Neill, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, has also resigned and gone home to North Carolina.

A Voice for the South in London.

Under the head of "Beware of Bunkum" the London *Weekly Despatch* has a powerful article upon our present complications. After referring to the difficulty of obtaining correct information from this side of the Atlantic, it says:

We must draw our conclusions of probabilities and results from data better ascertained, and facts more widely generalised. Let us see how the stock-taking of the belligerents "shows up." For the New England States, the proudest of their position and consequence—the densest in population—the most civilized, commercial, and energetic sections of the Republic—the most imperious, violent, and confident in this quarrel, we literally do not know where to turn for any evidence of resources. They cannot so much as feed themselves, but have to subsist on the "breadstuffs" of the Western States. They export nothing of their own production, except some coarse cottons to the East, clocks, wooden nutmegs, and "Yankee notions." What domestic manufacture and produce they have are the creatures solely of protection and monopoly. They are the statutable paupers who receive outdoor relief in the shape of differential duties from all the other States of the Union. They are the mere creatures of protection, exchange, and finance. They live by buying, selling, commissions and per cents., stock juggling, and Wall street dodges. They have an execrable climate, a mere Russia, that makes labour in winter difficult, and continues winter for six months out of twelve; adding immensely to the cost of subsistence, and subtracting materially from the facilities for production. In the fable of the "Belly and its Members," their part is that of the head. They devise, and contrive, exchange, buy and sell, and keep the machine going, but they are maintained solely by taxing their neighbours. Isolate them, and we know not where they could turn, or how they could live. Of their own, they send scarcely anything out. They are an absorbing syphon that sucks everything to them. The Slave States export 40 millions worth of cotton every year, besides rice, sugar, coffee, and other valuable produce. The Western States export breadstuffs, cheese and pork in large quantity, feed New England, and to some extent supply the Slave States. But the Northeastern States are mere exchangers of the produce of others, and add no more to the disposable resources of the country than an auctioneer, an usurer, a lawyer, or a banker. In fact, they are nothing but distributors of the industry and produce of other people.

These are facts which lie at the bottom of the whole of this Secession. The moment that the Free-trade interest in Congress was weakened by the retirement of the Southern representatives, the Eastern States hurried through the Legislature their new Customs Bill, whereby they presented to themselves, at the expense of the West, and as they are now trying to do, at the expense of the South, taxes and revenue in the shape of protective and differential duties, to the extent of from 20 to 50, and in some cases cent. per cent., above what even the former oppressive tariff imposed.—Even in our own kingdoms, which have been united under one Sovereign, and by a lengthened history of reciprocated glory for hundreds of years, the three peoples are as distinctly segregated by their separate nationalities, are as "jealous of their individual independence, are as "sudden and quick of quarrel" upon the provocation of the most imaginary slight, as if their forced and bribed unions had taken place only yesterday.—For a century the mass of the Scotch continually execrated the union. Ireland, up to this hour, talks, thinks and feels repeal. It has been only by the most careful and tender respect for the most imaginary State rights of the people of the sister kingdoms that English statesmen have been enabled to avert a secession again and again. Nothing is more certain than that if the slightest inequality of advantages or treatment, if the smallest assumption of superiority had dictated the policy of imperial statesmen, neither Scotland nor Ireland could have been preserved from secession. The transatlantic States were separate provinces and colonies from the time of Elizabeth, each with its own Governor, charter, early history, laws, associations. To this day they are much more emphatically statesmen than *united* statesmen. They are not Americans, but Virginians, Carolinians, Kentuckians, men of the Bay State or the Empire City. State rights, in contradistinction to Federal rights, is the oldest party cry of the Republic. The Southerners regard it as an insult to be called a Yankee. The Northerners are equally contemptuous of the South. Each American, when he talks of patriotism, is thinking, not of the general Republic, about which his associations are of the most hazy and his affections of the most artificial and purely logical kind, but of the State in which he was "raised," or is settled, whose rulers are of his own appointment, whose laws are of his own dictation—these laws and the rights of citizenship varying, by the way, in every State. We have to conceive what England would do if Ireland and Scotland succeeded in forcing a Papal Stuart upon the throne to realize the feelings of the South on the election of Lincoln; or what Scotland would say if the English law superseded that of Stair and Erskine, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and "black prelacy" were imposed upon the Free Kirk and the Cameronians as the established Church; or what Ireland would think if the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were repealed.

The slaves of the Secessionists are honestly worth £200,000,000 sterling. In every Northern and Western State there had been growing organized affiliated societies of Abolitionists, aiding in the escape of negroes, baffling pursuit, or wresting the law to defeat Southern rights, plotting Harper's Ferry martyrdoms, acting upon the elections, and at last imposing on the Union an Abolitionist President. In these very men, too, the Southerners saw the usurers, middle-men, attorneys and agents who had continued to eat up their substance, to bear off the profits of their produce, to swallow up their plantations in irredeemable mortgages. To crown all, these "bloodsuckers," "crafty and snivelling extortioners," as they regarded them, had managed to impose a tariff upon the South which taxed them for the protection and monopoly of the North to the amount of at least forty millions sterling a year in differential duties. Could there, can there be two opinions about the policy of secession from such a lob-sided union whenever there was opportunity? *Can* there be two opinions on the subject of the probabilities of the result of the struggle? What can the South possibly lose by the dissolution of a partnership in which the whole capital of the firm was brought to the concern by one partner, and mysteriously transferred to the other, who began with nothing, and who had so kept the books that he made it out the moneyed partner had greatly overdrawn his account, and was a tyrant to all the servants of the house. Did either England or America lose anything by the Declaration of Independence? We were denuded of territory as large and productive as all Europe. Is our prestige, our greatness, our glory, in the least impaired?

By what logic is it argued that our colonies, our foresworn subjects, were justified in throwing off their allegiance to George the Third, while sovereign and independent States, have no right to disavow President Lincoln? It is only the subjects of Old World despotisms that are entitled to choose their own rulers, while self-governed Republicans, independent sovereign States, are rebels and traitors for presuming to elect their own administrators? England made Massachusetts pay taxes on tea and stamps. Everybody says Boston did well to secede from President Guelph. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, impose upon Carolina and Louisiana differential duties ten times as heavy, and not for the general service of the Commonwealth, but for the selfish monopoly of private interests. Need we carry out the parallel farther? Have we forgotten that, when the landed interest refused to reform Parliament, we were within a few hours of a rebellion? Do we forget our Anti-Corn Law meetings, of which Disraeli said, "This is not Free-trade, it is revolution?" Did not Lancashire petition to manufacture in bond, and to be allowed to barter American breadstuffs for calicoes and prints, offering to give up the custom of our agriculturists?

The fact is the Lincoln war is Bunkum. It is not to reclaim the South to the Union, but to appropriate to the North the whole property of the Republic, and to make the South pay its share of the Imperial debt. George the Third had a better Army than Lincoln's. He had a Navy ten times as large. Yet he could not conquer the colonists, and they laughed at his blockade. Why is Lincoln to do to the South—twelve millions strong—what England could not do to the five millions of 1785? The Slave States form a majority of those which constituted the Union of Washington and Franklin. *They* have a better title to call themselves the United States than the Yankees. If President Lincoln could succeed in conquering the seceders back to the Union, the very genius of the Constitution requires that he should concede to them their original representation in the Senate, and Congress, and suffrage for the Presidency, which would prove the ruin of the Republic. If he robbed them of self-government he would justify their treason and rebellion, and utterly destroy the elementary principles of the Federation. To us it has from the beginning been perfectly obvious that no power on earth would reclaim the Secessionists back to the Union; that they could not be bayoneted, shelled and shotted back to their allegiance; and that, whether by negotiation or by gunpowder, final and successful separation was the only possible solution of the *modus*, and the inevitable result of events.

The North is, we know, in a very great passion. There are citizens of the New England States now in Liverpool who out of their own pockets have sent off Whitworth guns, fitted out ships and armed them, consigned cargoes of ammunition to Boston and New York. They had even the folly to declare it high treason for a Unionist to retire his acceptances to any seceder—rebellion for a man to pay his debts! They, in fact, look upon the defection of the planters as an usurer or a middleman would regard a spendthrift who had suddenly reformed, put himself in the hands of his friends, and resolved to renew no more bills at cent. per cent. and jewellery. Mr. Seward may find at last that the very best thing he could have done was to accept of the mediation of "an European Monarchy" after all. He never will reclaim the South; and if he *did* conquer it, no greater calamity, no more fatal difficulty, could offer itself to the future prospects of the model Republic. It is entirely against the grain with us to take any view of the American question, which, even by the remotest implication, seems to suggest even an apology for man-stealers and slave-drivers.—But we would belie every principle and doctrine of public law and the rights of man we have proclaimed and asserted, if we execrated the tyranny of George the Third, of the despot of Austria, and the Czar of Muscovy, justified the Declaration of Independence, threw our influence into the scale with Kosciusko, Kossuth, and Garibaldi, and "turned our back on our principles" whenever we crossed the Atlantic. Let us add, that, if we know ourselves and the feelings of our fellow countrymen, there is no mediation of neutral Powers we should so eagerly accept, in any domestic quarrel of our own, as that of the great trans-Atlantic Republic, "European monarchy" though ours is, and we trust will always continue to be. That is our answer to the taunt of Secretary Seward, who, if the reflecting people of the Eastern States *dared*, at this crisis, to speak, would be found to have far less truly interpreted the inner heart and mind of his countrymen than Mr. Faulkner, whom he has recalled.

Maryland Congressional Election.

The following is the result in the sixth congressional district.

	Calvert—Union.	Harris—States Rights
Anne Arundel*	915	674
Montgomery*	1,364	505
Prince George's*	819	717
Charles*	132	585
St. Mary's*	101	1,137
Howard*	863	389
Calvert	—	26
	4,194	4,033

*Official.

Calvert's majority in the district 161.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20, P. M.

Within a few hours there has been a rumor of a large Confederate force advancing upon Fortress Monroe from the direction of Yorktown. An important reconnoissance towards Great Bethel was therefore made, and this morning, under the direction of Capt. Smith, U. S. Army, Max Weber's regiment of German Turners, with a company of regulars in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago and have not yet been heard from. Col. Townsend's regiment remains at Hampton as a reserve.

The Federal picket guard near Little Bethel was yesterday driven in by the Secession scouts—*Tetes du post* are being formed on Hampton creek preparatory to rebuilding the bridge there. Two persons came in this morning representing themselves to be deserters from Sewell's Point, but I learn from General Butler that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies. It is said that the Confederates are erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip Raps. Since the successful experiment with Sawyer's gun, important events at Sewell's Point have been expected.

Complete returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have not yet been made nor ever will be. The carlessness and inefficiency of many of our volunteer officers is inexcusable.

A flag of truce came down to Hampton a few hours ago to arrange for the exchange of prisoners, of whom we have four, namely—one soldier and three civilians, taken with arms in their hands.

A flag of truce goes to Norfolk this evening to convey thither several persons just returning from abroad.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed southward last night. The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* sailed two days ago. Besides the *Cumberland* and *Harriet Lane*, there are several gun-boats in the vicinity.

The only movement of note which had taken place was the sending on Thursday morning of Colonel Duryee's Regiment on a tour of reconnoissance to the region of country near Little Bethel, as the Confederate troops had again returned, annoying the Federal Picket guards. In one instance and within a few days past, they had fired upon the guards, and after severely wounding one had succeeded in capturing two others. This annoyance Gen. Butler determined to stop, and therefore sent out the body under the command of an officer of the regular service to make a further report of the enemy's movements to headquarters. With them was a large number of the Naval Brigade, who rendered themselves useful in rowing the command across Mill Creek. For this purpose they used the large fishing boats recently purchased [*i. e.* stolen from] the Susquehanna fishermen.

The regiment had not returned up to Thursday evening, nor were they expected until a late hour of the night. The poor fellows of the Naval Brigade were intensely ridiculed by the soldiers, but they bore their taunts with meekness and forbearance. Many of them are absolutely living like hogs, going from trough to trough and eating that which others leave. They are dirty and squalid for want of clothes, and they are always called on when any hard or dirty work is done. A half dozen of them begged their passage to Baltimore by the *Adelaide*, and devoured a huge pan full of provisions sent them from the kitchen.—They said it was the only good meal they had enjoyed for months. One chap, who was almost famished, after eating enormously cried out in high glee, "give me but the *image* of another steak; I ask no more!" Several gentlemen on board put them through the bar several times, with big juleps, which greatly rejoiced them, and then made up a small purse to carry them homeward.

Mr. Crittenden's Position.

Mr. Crittenden, who has probably been elected to Congress from the Lexington District, is not a Union man of the unconditional stripe, and is an opponent of coercion. In a recent speech he thus defined his position:

Mr. Crittenden declared that, in his judgment, every means should be resorted to to restore the blessings of peace, to preserve the Union, and to hand down unimpaired the noble institutions which have come down to us hallowed by the sanction of our revolutionary fathers. To that end he declared, first, that the Southern States should present to Congress when it meets, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant a full measure of redress for those grievances; and that if Congress should not do so, *he would not vote one dollar to the prosecution of the war.*

In the next place, if the South should fail to present their grievances with a view of adjustment, then that the North should promptly concede such assurances of redress and security as were just to the South; and that besides these, all other possible means should be employed that would have the effect of maintaining the Union, preserving the Government, *and putting an end to the unnatural war in which the country is involved.* In the event that all the means employed for this patriotic and noble purpose should fail, and the war should still rage on, then he was of the opinion that Kentucky, poising herself upon her proud position of neutrality, should summon all her judgment and reason, and discarding all passion and prejudice, *should decide for herself what position she should assume.* He declared that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" and that while he was not now, under the continually shifting scenes of the political drama, prepared to say what position Kentucky should occupy in the contingency mentioned, he would be prepared as a native and loyal son of Kentucky, *to follow her destiny, be what it might.*

Most of the other Union candidates in Kentucky occupied the same ground.

Berdan's Sharp Shooters.

A good deal of gas has been let off within a few days in reference to the organization of a Regiment or Brigade of sharp shooters, under the leadership of a man by the name of Berdan. It recalls certain reminiscences of this individual. He evidently is entitled to the appellation of a *sharp* shooter, from the experience of a company which he organized in London in 1852, to extract gold from the slag of the Iron mines in Wales, with "Berdan quartz crushing machine." John Bull was crushed out of some thousands sterling and Berdan was *non est*. Then Berdan's patent steam oven to bake bread for the million, was to inaugurate the millennium. A company in Brooklyn and one in Boston went into the baking business, paying handsomely for the patent, and went out *done brown*. It was sharp shooting in each case, and no doubt there is more of the same sort left. Hurrah for Berdan the *sharp* shooter!—*N. Y. Com.*

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