The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 1, 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 insti-"tuted 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 dissei zed 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.

We publish elsewhere full accounts of the Military occupation of the city to-day and the arrest of the Police Commissioners. Nobody pretends to understand why Mayor Brown has been spared, inasmuch as he has been in perfect accord with his arrested colleagues both before and since the memorable 19th of April. Equally inexplicable is the reiteration in Gen. Banks' proclamation that he does not intend to interfere with the Metropolitan Police law, and only desires the appointment of a "loyal citizen" as Marshal. Since he has removed to the Bastile the only persons legally authorized to make such appointment, will he be kind enough in his next pronunciamento to tell us by whom he expects Marshal Kane's place to be filled?

From Washington we have interesting information coming through private channels. We are credibly informed that the Federal loss in the engagement at Matthias Point was not less than thirty instead of *five* as stated in the official account, a statement which is more than probable in view of the suddenness of the Confederate attack and the precipitate retreat made by the Government vessels.

On Saturday last the New York Twelfth Regiment disgusted with the offensive rations served out to them paraded the streets with a black flag and went to the quarters of Col. Butterfield. The malcontents were speedily dispersed and the ringleader arrested and drummed out of camp. The Regiment will return home about the 13th, when their term of enlistment expires.

The *morale* of the troops generally is represented as bad. But a small portion have been paid off by the Government, and hundreds of them throng the streets, begging money, tobacco, &c., from the passers-by. A prominent officer of the regular army expressed the opinion that nothing could be done with the force now collected, owing to their total insubordination, and that the addition of more troops only increased the difficulty. A general but vague impression prevails throughout the city to-day, that a great battle is now going on in Virginia, but it rests upon no substantial foundation. The concentration of military here, however, seems to give plausibility to the rumor.

A few days ago the *American* copied from the New York *Herald* a letter dated New Orleans, May 25th, as coming from "the correspondent of the London *Times*," but true to its sneaking instincts did not, with the effrontery of his bolder but not less mendacious cotemporary, dare to use the name of Mr. Russell. The letter, as the *American* doubtless knew it was at the time, proves to be a forgery—the steamer whose advices have just reached us by telegraph bringing intelligence that Mr. Russell's last letter is dated New Orleans, May 24th, in which he expresses the belief that only by such a subjugation as that to which Poland has been subjected, can the South be subdued. Fortunately the North has not the power to accomplish such a result.

We refer readers to our telegraphic and news columns for the latest information in our possession.

NO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN OR TAKEN.—One Frederick Hecker, who commands a company of German volunteers, was the recipient of a flag a few days ago at Chicago, and took the occasion of its presentation to make a speech. The effort of Hecker was remarkable only for its egotism and brutality. In the course of it, after he had got through his own laudation, he said:

"Let us make no prisoners, who in derision of the holiest pledges at once go again into the armies of the high rebels. No, comrades, we want no quarters from the Southern enemies, and we give them none."

CAPT. DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, who became famous by his action in connection with the Koszta case, it is reported, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 10th ult. He had resigned his commission in the U. S. Navy, and joined that of the Confederate States.

SIGNOR AMODIO.—The report of the death of this fine singer is now said, by the Boston *Post*, to be erroneous. It was a younger brother of his who died recently, and whose death gave rise to the false news which we are glad to correct.

MARYLAND CHANGED TO A MILITARY PROVINCE.

The city was astounded this morning about early breakfast hour by the intelligence that the Police Commissioners, exclusive of the Mayor, had been arrested under the orders and by the soldiery of Gen. Banks. Various startling rumors of other arrests, in connection with the presence of many armed companies of infantry and artillery in the central places of the town, filled the whole population with surprise and agitation. No one could guess or reason out the ground-work for the proceeding. About 9½ o'clock an extra from the *Clipper* office brought forth the official explanation, in the form of a Proclamation from Gen. Banks, which will be found in another column. When seen, it is very apparent that sagacious conjecture might have divined at six o'clock in the morning the tenor of any solution that might afterwards be given, by reading the editorial of the *American*, evidently designed as a moral preparation for the blow at the municipal government, which the secret intelligence of the writer had warned as prepared for execution whilst the writer was composing its apology.

That our readers may calmly and intelligently estimate this proceeding, we will briefly expose to them the nature and authority of the Police Commissioners whose functions have been suspended, whose persons have been arrested, and whose duties have been transferred to an officer unknown to the civil law, a Provost Marshal, to be fulfilled by the aid of soldiers aliens to our State.

The Police Commissioners are a *quasi* municipal corporation, instituted by the legislative power of the State as a part of the executive machinery of government. They constitute a part of the State government, according to the degree of their power and duties, quite as much as the Governor, Senate, and House of Delegates. They represent the sovereignty of the State. To attack them in the lawful exercise of their trust is to attack the State. When their government, legally exerted, is suppressed, the State Constitution is overthrown, just as much as when the 1st Napoleon abrogated the French Constitution, by dispersing the Council of Ancients, or the 2d Napoleon by the celebrated *Coup d' Etat*, by which the Republic of France became his subject empire. The effect, it is not pretended, is as pervasive and personal in aggrandizement; but in all the cases, a violent subversion of constitutional authority was intended and inflicted.

The specious excuse which has been announced for this outrage cannot be properly comprehended and exposed without first displaying the connection of these Police Commissioners with arms, and the circumstances of their concealment.

We all know the frightful civil disorders which compelled the Legislature to institute this branch of government and provide it with an armed force. To prevent bloody riots, to overawe and curb banded clubs of ruffians, to restore security to person and property, and re-invite commercial men from distant States to the city, whom our lawlessness had terrified away as customers, this Board was organized and their duties specified in the Police Law, to be found in section 808, page 314, of the 2d volume of the Code: "They "shall at all times and hours of the day and night, "within the boundaries of the city of Baltimore, "as well on water as on land, preserve the public "peace, prevent crime, and arrest offenders; pro-"tect the rights of persons and property, guard "the public health," &c., &c.

Section 809. "To enable the said board to per-"form the duties so imposed on them, they are "hereby authorized and *required*, as speedily as "may be, to appoint, enroll and employ a per-"manent police force for the City of Baltimore, "*which they shall equip and arm as they shall judge* "*necessary*."

Foreseeing the possibility that their body of policemen might be insufficient for the exigencies of a large commercial city, with its floating disorderly transient population even in times of national peace, the Code, in section 816, declared: "It "shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Baltimore city "whenever called on for that purpose by said "Board, to act under their control for the preser-"vation of the public peace and quiet, and, if or-"dered by them to do so, he shall summon the "*posse comitatus* for that purpose, and hold and "employ such posse subject to their direction; in "case the Board shall deem it necessary, they shall "call out such of the military force lawfully organ-"ized or existing in the said city as they may see "fit to aid them in preventing threatened disorder, "or opposition to the laws, or in suppressing in-"surrection, riot or disorder on election days and "at all other times, and it shall be the duty of said "military force so called out to obey such direc-"tions as may be given them by the said Board."

Here we see the forecast by which these conservators of the peace were provided with powers and means for the great achievement of making and keeping Baltimore a city to be distinguished for the security of property and person. These powers and agencies were not prompted by any reference to national difficulties. Then we, all the States, were happy and united, and no one dreamed of the probability of discord which was to rend a Confederate nation. It is thus that our Police Station became an "arsenal." We will now show how it became in the language of Gen. Banks' tenor "a concealed arsenal."

When the orator from Faneuil Hall, transmuted into a Colonel, arrived at the Relay House, he found that on the 19th of April a body of Massachusetts soldiers had been assailed by one of those impromptu mobs which are the natural outgrowth in large cities of proceedings irritating to the sensibilities of the population. He knew that Mayor Brown and his police force had faithfully endeavored to save these troops from harm, and that he and the Chief Marshal had exerted every means in their power to preserve the lives of the Massachusetts troops, to have their dead and wounded decently cared for, and many destitute soldiers supplied with the means of subsistence and transportation to their commands.

He was also aware that the infuriated feeling of the North had been urging the troops congregated in Pennsylvania and New York to break through all military control, and a leader was called for, who, in defiance of General Scott's prohibitions, would march down upon Baltimore, trample out its people in blood, and leave its stately mansions heaps of ashes. Thus menaced, the Police Commissioners, foreseeing the likelihood that domestic disorder would be intermingled with external danger, and entrusted with the duty of preserving the public peace and the security of persons and property, had the Councils convoked through the call of the Mayor. Those branches of the municipal government empowered him to borrow on the city's credit $500,000, and to expend as much of it as was necessary to enable the Police Commissioners to execute their trust. It was a danger only to be met with arms; and accordingly arms and cartridges were purchased, and the military held in readiness to obey the duties incident to the city's protection.

After some week or so of temporizing in which every step of the Police Commissioners was on the side and in the interest of the General Government, mutual exasperation was calmed down, the military was disbanded, the arms collected from the posse-force of special constables, and with all the steady policy of a let down, free transit was enabled for the Federal troops. With stealthy and increasing confidence the highway of Annapolis was exchanged for that of Baltimore, and the Police on being notified of every intended arrival of troops escorted them as a protection from the railroad station in one part of the city to that which led to Washington. No one can say that the Police Commissioners did not lend every facility and prevent every impediment.

But Col. Butler had resentments to gratify and "spurs to win." Accordingly, he rushed into the city, established a camp on Federal Hill, and commenced a hunt for arms. He seized some which were the property of private individuals; and simultaneously, Gov. Hicks directed those of the city military to be surrendered to some one whom he had deputed to collect them. The whole exploit ended in the promotion of Butler to a generalship and his transfer to Great Bethel that he might be there "unfrocked" of his desertless honors.

Under these circumstances, deprived of all military aid, having a full reference to the domestic danger which might require arms and yet make an *unconcealed* arsenal a folly, the proper authorities caused a limited supply of the only capable means of preserving order and securing property to be placed in that form of concealment which was easily accessible to themselves and not obvious to a mob that might desire to seize them. Can anything but the basest terror imagine that four hundred muskets, two pieces of ordnance, and a small supply of revolvers, and these for the most part forfeitures taken from disorderly persons, who had been arrested, was the machinery of a Titus Oats' plot against the great General Government, represented by Gen. Banks at the head of eight thousand troops!

The indignation which this subversion of our government and State sovereignty inspires cannot avoid being intermingled with derision at the ludicrous terror which has inspired it. Can General Banks be serious? Does he mean a practical joke by arresting these Commissioners as Secession conspirators? He cannot surely know them or their history. We assure him that they are quite as innocent as the Mayor, who has not been arrested.—Indeed, we assure him that the whole city is innocent, and would all be laughing with the intensest sense of fun, if the act was not a degradation, by which Maryland is expunged as a State and made a new military province.

We thought that the United States Constitution guaranteed to every State a "Republican form of "Government." Can municipal corporations be abolished by military officers consistently with republican government? Is this a mode of democratic institutions? Can the General not as well arrest our Senators or Representatives in Congress, and bid us send "*loyal* citizens?" Loyal to whom? Who is to judge of loyalty? Is a belief in the Morrill Tariff an indispensable element of loyalty? This is deemed necessary to "carry on the government." Is whoever is not satisfied with this mode of support to be disloyal—to *Massachusetts?* Truly the "cradle of Lib-"erty" has rocked some new births since the days of Hancock and Adams. When General Banks took command of this department, we had hoped that his known capacity and democratic training would have saved him from the brutal follies of Butler, and had an unconstitutional war conducted with the least possible outrage. Now, even now, we think he has been misguided and misinformed by men in our midst who hate this city with rankling pride of fallen Lucifers. It is a passion that often defeats itself by an intensity that is recognized finally as insanity, and thus its suggestions are unheeded.

A View of the Field—Hot Work at Hand.

[*From the Richmond Dispatch of the* 20*th.*]

We are on the threshold of important, probably of decisive events. The armies of the two sections are in immediate contact with each other in full force. The enemy are pushing their lines into our territory, and our own men are eager for combat. The next week or fortnight will witness a series of engagements which will go far to indicate the issue of the war. The enemy may outnumber us largely, and the problem to be solved is, whether the South will make up in prowess what it lacks in numbers. So far the enemy has had every advantage over us in his facilities for collecting armies. He was much nearer the present seat of the war. His large cities enabled him to recruit more rapidly and his railroads and extensive shipping to concentrate them more rapidly in their present encampments. He had the military organization of the United States all ready to his hands; he had an army and navy complete at all points. He had an old established government machinery in full operation, and vast resources at command, maritime, financial, political and military.

The South, on the contrary, had everything to organize from revolution. She had a new government to erect and to furnish and equip in its numerous departments and thousand perplexing details. She had no Navy. She had no Army. She had to set diligently to work in preparing her defence before yet her civil organization, which was to call armies into the field and to direct their operations, was itself completed and in action. She had to collect armies, to establish an Ordnance Bureau, to organize a Commissariat, and to create an entire staff. She had to collect large forces from an extensive and sparsly populated territory She had to transport them vast distances to such points as the enemy himself threatened, and not such as she should select as the battle ground. In fact she had to meet the enemy more than half way. While she was engaged in the important work of organization, the enemy was devoting his whole attention to the creation and transportation of armies. The enemy thus gained time upon her—time which, it must be confessed, he has very poorly improved.

For as yet he has, with all his advantages, accomplished nothing. Except in remote portions of our territory, like Northwestern Virginia, he has nowhere penetrated into the interior of our country. He hangs timidly and doubtfully upon our borders. He has been there many weeks, idle and inert, while we have been bringing forward from great distances our troops. His reconnoisance have been disastrous. They have been more: they have been disgraceful. At Fairfax Courthouse and Great Bethel, at the Eight-mile Bridge, on the Hampshire road, has been whipped beyond the power of his mendacious writers to conceal. This is the prominent fact, of his invasion so far, that he has nowhere marched forth from his lines with a bold step and offered us battle upon equal terms. On our side, we have never failed to encounter him on almost any terms he would offer, or to whip him when it has come to a fight. We have, so far, not provoked important engagements, preferring to await the collection o' larger forces, and solicitous to drill our men well before bringing them into action. We have preferred, in the face of large odds, and for the sake of discipline and reinforcements, to stand on the defensive.

But we are now just beginning to be ready, and the impetuosity of our men can no longer be restrained with prudence. The North is marching down upon our lines with great force, relying upon his numbers, and hoping thus to win ground by striking us with dismay. It is now to be seen what reception he will meet with in attempting this sort of tactics upon our brave troops. We of the South have no doubt. *We are as impatient of the tidings of battle as we are confident of the issue.*

The movement, however, is a very serious one. A great deal hangs upon the event of a few days. It is to be decided whether the Southern or the Northern soldiers is the braver and better-warrior. It is to be decided whether the prestige of the Union and the Stars and Stripes is a stronger inspiration than the love of Liberty and of our invaded country. Europe is to know whether the South can maintain her character as a belligerant power, and whether her independence is a probable event. The North is to know whether the South is the feeble and helpless country it has been brought to think. The question of conquest is not involved: no power on earth can subdue the South. The question is of our equality as a political power and as a martial combatant.

SOUTH CAROLINA DOES NOT WANT A KING.—The Charleston *Mercury*, in speaking of the letter of London *Times* Russell, in which he asserts that the people of the South desire one of the royal race of England to rule over them, says there are but two monarchists in the whole State of South Carolina, one of whom is a lawyer in Charleston, James L. Petigru, and the other an eccentric planter.

Progress of the Military Regime.

The City To-Day.

This has proved another day of great excitement in our city. There has been an almost entire suspension of business, and our people have crowded the thoroughfares and usual news marts, discussing events, their troubled faces indicating the intensity of their emotions. We give in their order the occurrences which have produced this condition of things.

Arrest of the Police Commissioners.

Early this morning our community was startled by the rumor that the Police Commissioners had been taken by the military, and been consigned to Fort McHenry. It has been rumored for two days past that they would be seized, did they not acknowledge the authority of Gen. Banks, and direct their force to resume their duties. Their arrests took place between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning, by Col. Moorhead's Philadelphia Regiment. They first proceeded to the residence of John W. Davis, Esq., on Montgomery street, Federal Hill, about 3 o'clock, and arrested and sent him, under guard, to the Fort. Next they visited the residence of Chas. D. Hinks, Esq., No. 257 West Lombard street, seized and also placed him in charge of a guard, by whom he was conducted thither. They then marched to the residences of Chas. Howard, Esq., the President, No. 33 Cathedral street, and Wm. H. Gatchell, Esq., the only remaining members of the Board, except the Mayor, taking them in charge and also marching them to the new Bastile. At the residence of Mr. Hinks, they also arrested his son, to prevent his giving an alarm, but after a short detention, he was released.

At 8 o'clock, the following proclamation was issued by Gen. Banks relative to these arrests:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF ANNAPOLIS,
Fort McHenry, July 1st, 1861.

In pursuance of orders issued from the Headquarters of the Army at Washington, for the preservation of the public peace in this Department, I have arrested and do now detain in the custody of the United States the late members of the Board of Police—Messrs. Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks, and John W. Davis. The incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order. The headquarters under the charge of the Board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled in some respects a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the "suspension of their functions," they continued their sessions daily. Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my Proclamation of the 28th ultimo, they declared that the Police law was suspended, and the police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers or men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protection, and hold subject to their orders, now and hereafter, the old Police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose not known to the Government, and inconsistnet with its peace and security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the Government I represent, all desire, intention and purpose, to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary Municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its Police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldier will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshal; and if any so admitted violate the municipal law, they shall be punished according to the civil law, by the civil tribunals.

NATH'L P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

Seizure of the Police Commissioners' Office, and Arrest of their Clerk.

As soon as the Commissioners office was opened this morning, a squad of Provost Marshal Kenly's police, in charge of Richard Pryor, were marched in, and taking possession of the building they arrested Mr. Wm. McKewen, the clerk of the board, whom they took before Marshal Kenly, who ordered his release, as there was no charge against him.

Military Guards Stationed in the City.

At an early hour this morning the movements among the military indicated something new for the "defense of the Capital," as infantry and artillery were hurried from the several camps into the city. A portion of Col. Cook's Boston Light Artillery were stationed in Exchange Place, fronting the Custom House and Post Office, on Lombard street, while three companies of Col. Pratt's 20th N. Y. Regiment were marched into these buildings, and are now keeping a strict guard over them. No one is permitted to visit the Custom House without satisfying them that he is there on business, and those passing to and from the Post Office are compelled to use a route designated by these guards, and pass between files of their bayonets. The remaining portion of the Boston Artillery and Col. Lyle's Regiment were also stationed in Monument Square, for what special purpose did not transpire.

A portion of the 20th New York Regiment have also been stationed in front of St. Patrick's church, Broadway, while detachments from the remaining Regiments in and about the city were all on guard at different points, about the steamboat wharves, and at other places. At six o'clock this morning the 13th New York Regiment, Col. Abel Smith, broke up their camp at the Bellevue Gardens, and marching out to the hill known as McKims, on the York road, encamped there, the officers taking possession of the old mansion house as their headquarters. Squads of this Regiment were soon scattered through the "rebel" eighth ward, searching for arms. All is speculation as to the reason for this great military demonstration, though the soldiers say that it was caused by statements submitted by "Union men" to Gen. Banks that an organized movement was about to be made to attack the several camps, and Fort McHenry, and that they had been ordered in to prevent it, and to protect the "loyalists."

Public School House Seized.

A portion of Col. Pratt's Regiment took possession of the Eastern Police Station, where, it was rumored, arms were concealed. The officers notified the teachers of the Public School, corner of Broadway and Bank streets, that as soon as the school was dismissed to-day, they should take possession of the building as quarters for the troops.

Arrests of Alleged Secessionists.

Edward A. Slicer, a clerk in the Custom House, was arrested at his desk this morning, on the charge of uttering secession sentiments. Thos. V. Brown, who resides at No. 2 Front street, was also arrested on the same charge. It is supposed they too will be sent to the Bastile.

The Privateers of the Savannah.

The privateers of the *Savannah*, captured off Charleston by the U. S. brig *Perry*, are still confined in the Tombs. The officers are quartered on the same tier. Captain Baker and first officer, Harleston, occupy the same cell, as also do sailing master Howland, and Purser Passailague. The other officers and crew are distributed miscellaneously; some with all sorts of criminals and murderers. There are at present in the Tombs some fifty U. S. prisoners, most of whom were engaged in the slave trade.

In conversation with the officers of the *Savannah* they appeared in very good spirits. The situation, they say, is rather an unpleasant one, but they bear it with commendable patience. Purser Passailague takes his capture and imprisonment with a very light heart. They all converse freely with friends, and the story of their capture is very different from that reported in the Republican journals. The officers have read the accounts of their capture and arrival here in all the papers, and they agree that while many have erred in some respects, the *Tribune* has told some outrageous falsehoods. Purser Passailague, who know a little about newspaper matters, has sent what the *Tribune* says about them to the Charleston *Mercury* with corrections and comments. We may see it ere long.

Capt. Baker seems to be cheerful and confident. His brother-in-law, Mr. N. P. Murphy, of Philadelphia, is in the city and visited him this morning. He has engaged James T. Brady to defend him. But as the case of one will be the case of all, besides Mr. Brady there will appear for the defense Daniel Lord, J. Larocque, Joseph H. Dukes, A. L. Sullivan and Isaac Davega.

Some of the officers of the *Savannah* are exceedingly well connected. Mr. John Harleston, the only Charlestonian of the number, has influential and highly respected frinds in South Carolina. In conversation he mentions the names of many persons in his State whose names at all times and every where have commanded respect. It has been intimated to them that the distinguished lawyer, James L. Petigru, of Charleston, may possibly come on here to assist in their defense. Mr. Petigru is known as the most persistent Union man in the State of South Carolica.

The officers and men all bear testimony to the kind manner in which they are treated at the Tombs. Everything is allowed them that they can reasonably ask. Numerous friends and acquaintances have visited them, among whom were several ladies.

The examination of the privateers was postponed to Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

From Fortress Monroe.

Since our issue of Saturday there have been two arrivals from Old Point, the *Georgeana*, Capt. Pierson, which came up yesterday, and the *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, this morning. Neither bring intelligence of any military movements, excepting scouting, which is confined to a very limited distance beyond the Federal lines. The Confederates have caused such havoc among the Federal pickets that they are now kept inside Hampton creek. The probabilities of an advance by Gen. Magruder have become so strong, that it is now believed that Butler will have to advance to save himself from being entirely invested.

The battle of Great Bethel is much talked of, and it is now said that General Pierre was not ignorant of the existence of the battery which repulsed his force, but that two hours before the attack was made, General Magruder was notified, by order of the commander, that the federal column was moving towards him, and his reply was that he was prepared to defend his position, and invited him to come on.

On Saturday the Federal pickets brought twelve more slaves into Fortress Monroe. The outrages upon the persons and property of citizens continue, and much feeling has been created in consequence of arrests of males and females on the most trifling charges.

A scouting party of Federal soldiers on Saturday captured two Confederate scouts near the Newport News camp, and they were taken to the Fortress.

The steamer this morning brought up U. S. Senator Wilson, of Mass., and Thurlow Weed, of New York, who have been visiting at the Fortress. Butler entertained them with a trial of the heavy guns at Newport News, in firing at the Confederate battery at Pigs Point.

The following *Associated Press* despatches give additional intelligence from this point.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 29.—The Third Massachusetts Regiment will remove from the Fortress early on Sunday morning, to a strong position beyond Hampton, and near the New Market bridge, where it will be joined by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, from Newport News. The incessant rain has prevented these movements to-day.

Colonel Carey Jones, of Hampton, has again been arrested, probably on account of letters found on the schooner *Tropic Wind* implicating several noted individuals. The vessel was taken to Washington some time since as a prize, but on being permitted to depart ran up the Rappahannock, and was again brought to the fortress.

Among the numerous visitors at Old Point today is Senator McDougal, of California.

The *Mount Vernon* brought down important dispatches for General Butler and Commander Stringham from Washington. She will return with twenty 24-pound howitzers.

Mr. Wiston has at last been appointed sutler at Old Point, in place of Mr. Moody. His appointment comes from Washington.

On the 28th, Col. Allen, of the N. Y. 1st, was arrested by the following order from Maj. Gen. Butler:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VA.,
Fortress Monroe, June 28.

Col. Allen, commanding First Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, is ordered to report himself to me under arrest, at these quarters forthwith. The command of his regiment will devolve upon Lieut. Col. Dyckman, of his regiment, who will report to me for further orders. Charges and specifications for trial will be furnished Col. Allen at the earliest possible moment.

By order of B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

On Thursday afternoon word came that negroes and white men were gathering in a field of wheat, five miles distant, belonging to Major Thompson, of the Confederate army, and were going to convey the same to Yorktown to aid the enemy.—Some of them came to Colonel Allen, demanding horses previously confiscated from the Confederate soldiers to convey the wheat to the army.

This order caused great excitement in the 8th regiment, and general comment among the troops. The grounds of arrest, it is believed, grew out of the following state of facts:—

Col. Allen refused to give up the horses, and sent a squad of soldiers to prevent them from taking the wheat. Soon afterward the wheat field took fire, and twenty acres were destroyed Friday. It is supposed that the wheat field was burned by Col. Allen's order.

Previously, Col. Allen and other officers had arrested a great many armed secessionists, and those guilty of signalizing and conveying intelligence to the rebel forces at Yorktown and other places. These have been released by Gen. Butler, and it is charged almost without question.

The enemies of Gen. Butler, in consequence of this affair, venture to question his loyalty, and a dispatch to the city states, as rumor, that "The officers in the regular service within the fort, are preparing a petition for his removal from this post."

Also, "that the New York troops are clamorous that a Major General from their own State should be appointed to their command, and the officers both of the regular and volunteer service will decline to set in battle under him again."

The censure of the Great Bethel disgrace is believed to belong to him entirely; but public indignation was shrewdly turned by him on the unfortunate General Pierce.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30, 1. P. M.—The celebrated steam gun arrived here last night, and Professor Lowe was expected here to-day with his monster balloon, to reconnoitre the position of the rebels.

The Union gun is not yet mounted.

The gunboat *Mount Vernon* has just arrived from Newport-News with two deserters from the Confederates and two prisoners, all belonging to the Louisiana Zouaves. The four agree in the statement that an attack upon Newport-News was intended the night before last, and was only prevented by the incessant rain.

About 4,500 men, including a strong body of cavalry, with some 12 pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown, where there are over 12,000 Confederate troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the *elite* of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted.

In consequence of these movements of the enemy, the 4th Massachusetts Regiment still remains at Newport News. The 3d Massachusetts Regiment and the Naval Brigade still remain here.

From Manassas Junction.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Tuesday last says:

From an officer in one of the companies stationed at Manassas Junction, who arrived here yesterday (Monday) we have obtained the following particulars of matters at that point: Troops are arriving in large numbers every day, which are being thrown forward, and for miles around every point is occupied by them—many of them almost within the enemy's line. Colonel Gregg's command have advanced to Fall's Church, seven miles this side of Alexandria. The Federal troops vacated this position a short time before the South Carolinians reached it. Latham's Battery and the Richmond Howitzers are now at a point six miles below the Junction. The Jeff Davis Guards, of this city, and the Clifton Grays, of Campbell, have been transferred from Colonel Preston's Regiment to that of Colonel Garland. Colonel Preston's Regiment have been ordered to Occoquan. Nothing was definitely known of the intended movements of General Beauregard. The troops generally are in good health and spirits, and all extremely anxious for a fight.

ONE OF THE HORRORS OF BATTLE.—We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of Lincoln's men were found in the woods, in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle-ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his haversack a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had crawled away from the scene of battle after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms it is presumed they were members of the Zouave regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton a most intolerable stench prevails, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrifying carcasses in the woods.—*Norfolk (Va.) Day Book.*

A High-Handed Outrage.

[*From the N. Y. Day Book of Saturday.*]

We have to record another shameful outrage upon the inalienable rights of free citizens, exceeding in boldness and usurpation anything recorded in the annals of New York history since we were a free people. This time it is not in Baltimore, or St. Louis, or any where south of Mason & Dixon's line, but right here in the city of New York. The following statement of Frederick A. Guion, Esq., a well-known and respectable citizen among us, gives the facts of the case:

Is the Right of Petition to be Denied Citizens of the United States?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As a humble and peaceable citizen, desirous of preserving the Union in its integrity, and averting the horrors of Civil War, and with the approval and encouragement of many of our best citizens, I deemed it my duty to circulate a petition to the President of the United States, in accordance with the suggestion in his inaugural address, calling a convention of all the States, to effect (if possible) a settlement of our national difficulties, without bloodshed. Many of our citizens, of acknowledged influence, had cheerfully affixed their names, and others were ready to do so. Being requested yesterday by Mr. James B. Taylor, of No. 48 Pine street, to call upon him at his office, as he particularly desired to see me, and concluding it was on business matters, I waited upon him, and was met by the inquiry, had I my petition with me? Replying in the affirmative, he said he would like to look at it. Having two with me, I handed them both to him. After looking at them, and asking a gentleman in his office to sign it, who declined, he handed them to two persons in his front office, strangers to myself, and immediately retired into his back office, closing the door after him. Upon requesting those persons to hand me the petitions, they refused to do so, stating, at the same time, that they were detectives of the police, and had orders from Superintendent Kennedy to bring myself and the petitions to his office in Broome street, against which I protested, both to them and said James B. Taylor, that I had been dishonorably enticed into his office, and demanding the return of my papers, requesting at the same time to be allowed to go to my office to see my nephew, all of which was refused, and I was taken by them to the Superintendent's office, with the assurance that all necessary information with regard to my arrest, would be given by Mr. Kennedy, at his office. Upon our arrival there, a person, apparently in authority, enquired of these men whether they obtained those papers, and after looking over them and commenting upon the folly of those encouraging the idea of peace, and predicting the disgrace of all such as should be found advocating such a course, he also, on my requesting him, refused to return me the papers, or inform me on what charge I had been arrested. He also said if I would call in the evening, Mr. Kennedy would explain the matter to me. This I did not conceive it my duty to do, as I did not understand why any American citizen should be restrained of his liberty when no charge is preferred against him.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if this matter concerned myself alone, (being conscious of purity of motive, and yielding to no man in devotion to the interests of my country, whose laws I have endeavored to obey,) I might pass it by without notice, but as it affects the rights and interests of all men who love their country, and would see its government so administered as to protect the rights of all its citizens, and so fulfil its mission of Liberty, Justice and Fraternity, I cannot refrain from giving it publicity, regretting that fellow-citizens, bound together by so many considerations, and all apparently seeking the prosperity of the Union should be so devoid of charity, which is the only bond of Union. That our country may be safely brought through all its difficulties, and again enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity, ought to be the fervent desire of all men: nor should those who seek so blessed a consummation be denounced as traitors, or arrested as criminals, without process of law. FREDERICK A. GUION.

New York, June 29, 1861.

The *Day-Book* in its last edition of Saturday, says:

We hear from every part of the city, this morning, the utmost indignation in relation to the outrage perpetrated upon an estimable citizen by order of Superintendent Kennedy, and hundreds of citizens, whose names were not to the petition, insist that a public meeting shall be called forthwith to vindicate the right of petition.

Many gentlemen have come forward nobly, and pledged any amount that may be necessary to carry forward this movement and protect our sacred rights from such violation in future.

If Mr. Kennedy can seize the private papers of one man he can those of any man. We understand many persons are very anxious to sign the petition.

Wholesale Stealing.

The following extracts from a letter written by a soldier of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, to the Taunton *Gazette*, from Newport News-Point, are confessions of the wholesale robbery perpetrated by the Northern troops stationed in that neighborhood:

Congratulate me on my breakfast—a broiled chicken, with new potatoes, hard bread and hot coffee, my own catching, dressing and cooking—that's a fact, every word. "Who wouldn't be a soldier?" *There was some foraging yesterday.* * * * But I shall not stop to moralize—suffice it to say that my squad of six *brought in thirteen chickens, five hens, one rooster, seven eggs and three fugitive slaves, who did the lugging.* * * * Hungry men breakfasted on broiled chicken and stolen new potatoes, with coffee ditto, and all for sixty-five cents. * * * I am happy to inform you that *I have a body servant now*, an intelligent black boy of about forty, named Jacob. I call him Jacob Faithful. He never had a father, and I don't think at this period of his earthly pilgrimage he will go in search of one. Two more are attached to our company, and we are determined to live in the F. F. V. style. We are to have roast turkey and broiled chicken for dinner to-day; broiled pork and peas to-morrow. Some are contenting themselves with roast pig. Any quantity of them at large here in the woods, and numerous bayonets have been reeking in their blood. Plenty of peas, and potatoes about the size of a hen's egg, can be had for the picking or digging.

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 29, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty Five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months the following gentlemen were elected:

GEORGE BARTLETT,	NATHAN PUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. DORRIS,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ANN NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN,
WILLIAM DEVRIES,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	HENRY RIEMAN,
JOHN CUSHING,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
AARON FENTON,	HENRY R. LOUDERMAN,
JOHN COATES,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
FRANCIS BURNS,	ALEXANDER KIRKLAND,
JOHN W. WALKER,	ALFRED JENKINS.

ROBERT ISRAEL, J. ROBERT ISRAEL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. je 24

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, June 28th, 1861.—NOTICE.—All persons wishing to avail themselves of the present rate of discount, allowed for the prompt payment of State and City Taxes, will come forward on or before MONDAY, the 1st day of July, otherwise they will be deprived of the same.