The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24, 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 AVARICE OF POWER.

What has become of the men who opposed, in 1803, the acquisition of Louisiana? Of those who resisted the purchase of Florida? What has become of their political adherents? They were chiefly of the Federal party, and at the North, Pickering, Wolcott, Ames and a host of others who, in warning tones, denounced the future ruin of the Republic as inseparable from its territorial expansion. They contended that no pure, thrifty and economical government could exist over any wide area of diversified interests, and with fervid zeal resisted the acquisition of the mouths of the Mississippi and the water-shed of the Arkansas and Missouri rivers, as fraught with political hazards which would more than counterbalance the commercial advantages of their possession by the United States. They preferred that a French or Spanish monarchy should possess those territories, with all the dangers of vicinage from foreign arms and institutions, rather than see developed in this Republic the avarice of power.

Their teachings were not without fruits. It is true, they failed in their opposition, but left a numerous band of disciples to re-echo and prolong the utterance of their principles. Webster, Clay and Van Buren took up their arms and as uselessly wielded them in resisting the annexation of Texas and California, and the claim for Oregon.

The territorial surface of our jurisdiction has trebled since the formation of the Constitution in 1787. How fallible are the judgments of the greatest minds! These seers founded their prophecies chiefly upon the probability that these acquisitions would be peopled by a Southern and South-western population which would outnumber and overshadow the North. How entirely have their forebodings been reversed! The seminary of sound political doctrine upon which they relied for the maintenance of our Republic—the North—has proved the section which has grown corrupted by the greed for political power and which now seeks to establish an absolute sway over regions to which it originally refused admission into our Union. The people who feared the diversity of interests now seek to enforce their intercommunion; they who thought a third of our present territory too large to justify a confiding trust in the perpetuity of our institutions, now grasp for the retention of every dot of soil, and, ignorant of all the laws of human nature, boldly avow that, rather than diminish the surface of jurisdiction, they will, with a jack-plane, smooth down every discrepancy of interest, feeling and opinion, until from Maine to the Rio Grande we shall be made "breth-"ren," to the extinction of every future cause of difference. When this war ends, says Mr. Cameron, "there will be no Virginians or Caro-"linians, but we will be all Americans, one and "indivisible." The insatiable avarice of power will obliterate every obstacle to future congruity. The sword and the bayonet will dry up the rice fields and desolate the cotton area rather than that they should be the cause of difference between the manufacturer who taxes and the grower of the produce of the soil. The bloody butchery involved in this policy is not more demoniacal than the policy itself is absurd. Is it not obvious that whether these regions be tilled by white or black labor, the cause of difference inheres in the soil. It is no more to be blotted out than the sun in heaven. It is a sober truth. Should these lands ever become the prey of the bireling soldiery who now press upon their present proprietors, will not the new owners at no distant day, be likely, under the laws of interest, to rebel against the manufacturing and commercial policy of the North, which now seeks, at the cost of so much bloodshed, to rivet its yoke of power? But, a few years after the new tenants had dropped the arms of conquest, they would re-seize them, to fight for the equality of their interests.

Of course, this is upon the assumption that the South can be subjugated—that slavery can be annulled—that the white laborer can till these districts, where the sun dries up from the earth the malarious vapors, which the winds distribute in arrows of death to the Saxon and Celtic constitutions. Perhaps the North may prefer that neither rice, sugar nor cotton shall be grown, and that a broad waste of desolation shall ensue that these once fertile fields shall never give occasion to diversity of interests, or causes of quarrel again.

We have received a note from Marshal Kane, stating that the publication in our paper of Saturday, with editorial comments, of the substance of a communication addressed to him by the Colonel of the 13th Regiment New York Militia (Col. Smith), in reference to persons of his command supposed to be confined in the jail of this city, was without his (Marshal Kane's) "knowledge or "consent." As we were quite aware of this fact without the Marshal's note—we cannot imagine why he should have written it, unless he desires that the public should be made aware of it also. Taking for granted that this is the object of his communication, we take great pleasure in stating that we did not *ask* Marshal Kane's "con-"sent" to the publication of our article of Saturday, or of any of the facts therein stated, and consequently did not receive it—neither did we consult with him on the subject, or in any way communicate to him the "knowledge" that such publication would be made—but that the article in question, like every other article which appears in the editorial columns of this paper, was published solely upon our own responsibility, and without reference to the views or wishes of any other person, whether holding an official or unofficial station.

Manufacture of Heroes.

The Northern press are just now engaged in the manufacture of heroes for the home market, out of the very cheap material which has been sent here to occupy Baltimore and curb the "rebellious" spirit of our citizens. If Great Bethel and Vienna, Aquia Creek and Sewell's Point, have not added to the military fame of the Northern soldiery—the victories achieved in Baltimore and upon the Eastern Shore, have compensated for every defeat that has been suffered elsewhere. Has not Pratt street with her loopholed warehouses been, (according to *The Tribune*,) traversed in safety by the brave regiments of Pennsylvania and Ohio? Have not Federal, Loudenslager's and McPherson's Hills been successively stormed and occupied by them? Has not Pikesville Arsenal been "repos-"sessed" and as quickly emptied of its store of villainous saltpetre? Have not the armories of the secessionists been despoiled, their gun shops rifled, and, in short, both city and State completely overrun and subdued? Blinatured people may endeavor to detract from the glory of these achievements, by intimating that there was no opposition, but these deluded persons have not had the advantage of perusing such accounts as the subjoined, taken from a Philadelphia paper, of the attempted capture, by Major Alexander E. Newbold, of six pieces of artillery, which during the "three days of April" had been brought in from St. Timothy's School, and subsequently placed for safe-keeping in the yard of the City Hall. It is true that the Marshal of Police called upon Major Newbold's superior officer, to take the cannon, if he wished them, and informed him where they might be found—it is true that Major Newbold and his men were sent for that express purpose, in compliance with a written request from the Marshal—it is also true, that the only reason why they did not get the guns, was that ten minutes before their arrival at the City Hall, the guns were removed, upon an order from the Governor, by Messrs. Petherbridge, Stockbridge and Hinesley—but for all that the dangerous and rebellious spirit evinced in the question put to the Marshal by the "distinguished "secessionist" referred to in the account, abundantly justifies the eulogium bestowed upon the gallant Major and his "bold handful of men." The "dignity" displayed in the subsequent retreat, amid the hootings of the brutal secessionists, could only have been equalled by that of the indignant Miss Squeers, on her final parting with her *quondam* friend, the fair but insincere Matilda Browdie. But we will no longer withhold the interesting narrative of the exploits of this second Hector from our readers. Says the Philadelphia paper, from which we quote:

We learn from an officer, just arrived from Baltimore, that on Sunday a detachment of twenty-eight men, under command of Major Alexander E. Newbold, waited upon Marshal Kane, to ascertain the whereabouts of six pieces of artillery, which had for several weeks been stored in his back yard. The Marshal informed them that the guns had left his custody, and denied all knowledge of their present locality, whereupon the detachment returned to headquarters for further orders.

It has heretofore been the practice to send not less than 100 men on such errands as the above, and the Baltimoreans were not a little astonished to find that 28 men could be so impertinent as to march boldly into their midst and attempt to take possession of six field pieces—they, therefore, hissed and yelled at the bold Pennsylvanians, and cheered loudly for Jeff. Davis. Major Newbold, preserved such perfect command over his bold handful of men, that many of the loyal citizens flocked around him with proffers of support. One distinguished secessionist, Col. Polk, asked the Marshall, "Who is this Major Newbold that dares bring a body of men like this to ride rough-shod over our citizens?" "Major Newbold," replied the Marshal, "is a *gentleman*, whom I have long known, and he will shoot the first man who resists the execution of his orders." Whereupon the gallant Colonel subsided. Upon the return of the detachment, they were hissed and hooted at every corner, but they preserved a dignity which it would be well if some of our *gentlemen* secessionists in the Monumental City to take pattern by.

From Virginia.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman from Berkley county, Va., arrived here this morning, from whom we learn that from information there, the belief existed among the Confederate troops in that section of Virginia, that Patterson's division had again moved from Williamsport yesterday, and would cross the Potomac at three points—opposite Williamsport, at Shepherdstown, and at Antietam, seven miles above Harper's Ferry. Gen. Cadwallader being in command of the advance column. General Johnston's Confederate forces are held in readiness to give battle to Gen. Patterson or any portion of his division, wherever he can come up with them. The forces of Gen. J. are distributed at Martinsburg, Winchester and several other points, and his scouts are thrown out at every crossing point between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, to watch the movements of the Federal troops.

Gen. Jackson, late commandant at Harper's Ferry, is said to be in command of Gen. Johnston's advance guard, which embraces several infantry regiments and a large force of cavalry. Another informant, who also arrived here to-day from near Martinsburg, states that it is known there that Gen. Cadwallader's command crossed the Potomac at Williamsport again yesterday into Virginia, and that Gen. Johnston had full information of his approach and was making active preparations to give him battle. He left his home yesterday morning with the full belief that an important engagement in that section could not much longer be avoided, and from the warlike preparations he witnessed on the part of the Confederates, is of the opinion that it has already taken place. The Hagerstown *Mail* puts the forces of Patterson and Cadwallader at 15,000 men.

THE THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS RECALLED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday says that all three month's men on furlough are ordered to return, and to be put in readiness for active service in Virginia. Accordingly the three months' volunteers were returning last evening per order. The same paper says: Eighty thousand Minie ball cartridges and full accoutrements were distributed to the Fourth, Col. Andrews, and Tenth, Colonel Lytle, yesterday. These move into Virginia the last of this week.

Latest From Virginia.

We are indebted to Adams & Co's Express for late Richmond and Philadelphia papers.

On Thursday the Virginia Convention declared the seats of Carlisle and his fellow traitors vacant.

A motion to go into an election on the succeeding day of eleven delegates to the Confederate Congress was adopted.

The Richmond *Despatch* thus explains the evacuation of Harper's Ferry:

Latest advices represent Gen. Johnston as being at Winchester, where he will establish his camp. In falling back from Harper's Ferry, he offered the enemy battle at a place called Bunker Hill, midway between Williamsport and Winchester; but they declined the challenge. From Winchester Gen. Johnston is expected to make demonstrations against the enemy whenever circumstances invite. Gen. Johnston fell back from Harper's Ferry under instructions, that place having no military value now that the machinery of the armory is all removed, and being a mere trap which it would be as dangerous as useless to hold. The country before Winchester presents an open field in which every advantage can be taken of the enemy's movements. So soon as some arrangements are perfected, which depended upon shipments from Richmond which went forward on Wednesday, Gen. Johnston will make a forward movement from Winchester, when warm work with the enemy may be expected. Gen. Johnston has had dispatched four regiments under Col. Hill, in the direction of Romney.

The Winchester *Virginian* says:

The news of the occupation of Romney, in the adjoining county of Hampshire, spread like wildfire amongst our people and the people of Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, and other contiguous counties, and yesterday thousands flocked to our town armed with all kinds of deadly weapons, to meet at the threshold the assassin and thieving invader.

The 10th Georgia Regiment, 1000 strong, left Richmond for Yorktown on Thursday. The *Despatch* says that the Governor, has commissioned Right Reverend John Teeling, D. D., officiating priest of St. Peter's Cathedral, in Richmond, Chaplain of the active volunteer force of the State. Father Teeling was requested to report for duty, and hold himself in readiness. His rank as Chaplain is that of a Captain of Cavalry. A few days since, he was assigned to duty at Manassas Junction, and left yesterday morning for the field of his future labor.

Surgeon A. M. Fauntleroy and Lieut. George Jackson, 2nd Dragoons, U. S. A., arrived in Richmond on Thursday to offer their services to the C. S. A.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Despatch*, gives the Virginia version of the affair at Vienna. He says:

It is said that some five hundred Yankees advanced towards the Court-House, as I understand it, on their way to Leesburg, on the same train which they captured at the taking of Alexandria. Our forces, apprized of the movement beforehand, were duly prepared to receive them properly; but, owing to their too great haste to engage, fired upon them before they were fairly in the toils, and so missed the chance to take the scoundrels prisoners in a body. As it was, without loss, our men killed ten of the Federalists, took from four to fifteen prisoners, and captured the cars, from which, at the first volley, the enemy scrambled out like a parcel of frightened hares. The engine escaped, but the cars were immediately burned by Colonel Gregg, of one of the South Carolina regiments.

A letter from Norfolk on the 19th to the *Despatch*, says:

Sewell's Point was again attacked yesterday from Fort Calhoun. This makes the third attack on this point since Saturday.

A little Federal steam-tug stands out in Hampton Roads, beyond the reach of the battery, and, by means of signals, informed the enemy on the Rip Raps as to the *line* of their shots and the distance they fall from our guns. It is great fun for our boys, who watch the shot just to get them as relics of the war, for "nobody is hurt" by such a waste of powder by the great (!) Gen. Butler.

Mr. Samuel Pryor, a mechanic, living near Hampton, had been killed by the Federal troops.

From Fortress Monroe.

Since our issue of Saturday there have been two arrivals from Old Point, the steamers *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, yesterday, and the *Louisianna*, Capt. Pearson, this morning, but neither brought intelligence of importance. The Confederates have erected a battery on Willoughby's Point, bearing directly upon the Rip Raps, and designed to attend specially to the works there. Although it has been "officially" denied that the *Harriet Lane* was recently injured, it is now stated that she has been ordered to New York, *to be repaired*. Butler and his troops are apprehensive that the Newport News Point camp will soon be attacked by either the command of Col. Magruder or that of Gen. Huger, and he is preparing rather for defensive than offensive operations

Passengers by this morning's steamer state that yesterday everything in and around Fortress Monroe wore an exceedingly quiet aspect. The "masterly inactivity" of Butler since the *race* from Great Bethel, is accounted for by a private letter we have seen, written on Friday last by an officer of the regular army, stationed at the Fortress, in which he says that all the commanding officers of Butler's division, from the chief down, have been severely condemned by the President and Secretary of War, for their complete defeat and disgrace at Bethel. All those officers who were either directly or indirectly concerned in that expedition have been busily occupied in making excuses to the higher powers. He also gives the result of his observations among their troops, who are represented to be in a state of complete insubordination, having lost confidence in their commanders. This writer gives it as his belief that there will be no further fighting in that section until the appointment of a different set of commanders.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—General Butler spent this morning at Newport News, whence no movement of importance is reported.

Last evening there was a reception at the headquarters of Colonel Max Webber, of the Twentieth New York regiment, formerly the summer residence of ex-President Tyler. Generals Butler and Pierce, with their staff and ladies, were present to hear the Germans sing and to witness the performance of the Turners.

Colonel Townsend's regiment was on guard duty yesterday in the direction of Fox Hill. During several nights after the affair of Great Bethel we had no guard beyond Hampton Creek.

I have had a long conference with Reuben Packer, exchanged last evening for an O. D. D. (Old Dominion Dragoon,) named Carter. He represents that they still have three prisoners, viz: George Mason, of the Second New York Regiment; Chas. Metcalf, of Colonel Duryea's Regiment, at Richmond, and Daniel A. Mooney, of Captain G. W. Wilson's company of the Troy Regiment, at Yorktown.

T. W. Clark, of the Third New York Regiment, deserted the night before the affair of Great Bethel. He obtained a citizen's suit from a Secessionist, and gave them full information of our movements. He is now at Richmond. They would not receive him into the service.

Packer, not hearing the order to retreat, was overtaken by a party of Confederate infantry, and on the evening of the fight was marched to Yorktown with the main body of their force, his hands tied behind his back. From that point he was taken to Richmond and there kept until exchanged. He was carefully guarded, but in every respect well treated. He reports that there is a large force at Yorktown, and every steamer brings down additional troops.

There were but few passengers between Yorktown and Richmond. Jefferson Davis was at the latter place.

Northern Amiability.

The Daily *Fact*, a paper published at Columbus, Ohio, is indignant that "rebels," are released upon their parole instead of being hanged. It says:

What does the oath of a traitor or pirate amount to. To save his neck, a rebel will *renew* his oath of allegiance to the Government every month in the year, if called upon, and as often break it with impunity and laugh at his captors, and call them cowards, *which they certainly are*. The only thing asked of the Government by Jefferson Davis, was that the Rebels might be "let alone," and we appear to grant his request with lenient alacrity whenever occasion offers by the falling into our hands of his gallows-deserving marauders. Men apprehended in arms against the Government are foul traitors, and *must* be treated as such, if we expect ever to quell the rebellion. The Administration should do what it does not do, but what all other Governments do, and ever have done—deprive its enemies of all power to damage it again. Rebels, when apprehended and disarmed should also be effectively disabled for the remainder of the war.

To administer the oath of allegiance to a perjured traitor, as a condition of his release, *is ridiculous blasphemy*, of which the Federal authorities ought to feel ashamed. If captured traitors are not worth *the powder required to blow them up or the hemp to hang them*, they should be placed in the ditches and compelled to work, or retained in the prisons and Penitentiaries throughout the North as hostages for the proper treatment and return of patriotic men who are likely to fall into the hands of the Confederates through mismanagement and incompetency of commanding officers. It is an insult *to the negro slave* to give him liberty to labor in our fortifications, while the miserable white trash of the Southern army are allowed free papers to renew depredations for the commissions of which they were apprehended. Turn the negroes adrift in search of the North Star, and compel the captured Confederates to take their places in the ditch, with ball-and-chain accompaniment, if necessary, and you would subserve alike the cause of justice and mercy, and teach the tyrannical slave-drivers that the Declaration of Independence means what it says and the Bill of Rights is a verity.

War Movements.

The information from the seat of war this morning is quite uninteresting. We subjoin the few despatches received:

From Washington and Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 23.—A captain of one of the companies of the Second Connecticut Regiment was abducted by the Secessionists yesterday in a very singular manner. A lady called upon him and requested him to provide her with an escort to her home, as she was afraid to go alone. He gallantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has been heard of him. Professor Lowe brought his balloon, inflated, from Arlington Heights this morning to Camp Tyler, intending to make an ascension this evening, but the wind was too high.

Palmer A. German, one of the wounded of the Vienna repulse, is very low and not expected to recover. He is still lying in camp, it being regarded as dangerous to remove him to the hospital. I made an observation to-day from a high hill near Falls Church and saw clouds of dust in the distance, as if of bodies of men in motion. All has been quiet here to-day. No alarms in any direction.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A special visitor to all the camps on the Virginia side, who returned this evening, reports everything quiet. From information seemingly correct there are not more than 500 Secession troops at Fairfax Court House. It is probable that by this time a portion of the troops under Colonel Stone have reached the Point of Rocks.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The military movements have been more active to-day, than for several past Sundays. The New Hampshire Second, and the New York Seventeenth Regiments arrived here to-day, making, with those that reached here during the past week, an aggregate of over thirteen thousand men. The above named regiments have gone into camp. At 7 o'clock this morning the Third Connecticut broke camp and marched into Virginia, taking with them thirty heavily loaded wagons. The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment are under arms for the same destination.—The New York Twelfth will be paid off to-morrow, the funds having arrived for that purpose. The Highland Regiment were temporarily stationed last night at the Arsenal.

The *Star* publishes a letter from Falls Church, dated at noon on Saturday, which says:

This morning, we have information here from three or four different persons whose means of learning what is going on about Fairfax Court House I regard as being reliable, that the Confederates are now in large force between and around Germantown and the (Fairfax) Court House.—They all agree in estimating the force which was there yesterday at quite ten thousand strong, and it is insisted that Beauregard commands there in person.

PORT TOBACCO, June 20.—There are movements at Matthias Point, on the Virginia shore, opposite here, indicating that the enemy are silently at work planting batteries there. Numbers of men are seen lurking among the bushes by passing vessels, and a long strip, apparently of white cloth, has been stretched along the beach, possibly as a blind to work going on behind it. Matthias Point is the most important strategetic position on the river, commanding it even more effectually than the White House shore. The channel hugs the Virginia shore, and vessels of the lightest draft must necessarily pass within four or five hundred yards of the point. A battery once in position there would be extremely difficult to dislodge.

From the West.

We learn by a gentleman from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, that the head of Col. Stone's column was on Saturday moving towards Harper's Ferry on the Maryland side, and were expected to reach there and probably take possession of the town on Sunday. We also learn that three regiments from General Patterson's command had passed through Greencastle on Saturday, and were moving towards the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, where it was expected they would take position yesterday.

HAGERSTOWN, June 22d.—An express has just arrived from Cumberland by which I learn there is no truth in the report that the Cumberland Home Guard, stationed at the New Creek bridge, were either killed or wounded when attacked by the Secessionists. They all escaped and have reached Cumberland, having spiked their two iron cannon and thrown them into the creek.

Colonel Wallace was encamped and entrenched near Cumberland, in a strong position, commanding the town and the approach from Romney.—He has no present apprehension of an attack, and has full confidence in his ability to defend his position. His supply of ammunition and provisions is full and abundant.

The Virginia Colonel and eight privates taken by Col. Wallace, at Romney, are under guard in the camp at Cumberland. We have ascertained that Lieut. Colonel Bowman, and Mr. Chase, who were taken prisoners by the Secessionists opposite Williamsport, are safe and in jail at Martinsburg. We have a later arrival from Cumberland, by a messenger who left there last night. He states that a portion of the Pennsylvania troops, two companies, arrived at Cumberland on Friday. Col. Wallace knew that two Pennsylvania reserve Regiments were on the march to join him, when he would commence offensive operations against the enemy at Romney. The bridge over the North branch of the Potomac, known as Fink's bridge, twenty-one miles west of Cumberland, has been burnt by the Secessionists; the middle pier is destroyed.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Reports from the terminus of the Pacific Railway indicate that the Confederates are making their way into Arkansas. Col. Ben McCullough is reported to be at Maysville, Ark., with 15,000 men and considerable artillery. Capt. Totten has returned to Syracuse, Mo., after an unsuccessful attempt to overtake Gov. Jackson. He arrested Mr. Franklin, the engineer, recently engaged in burning the bridges, and also brought with him as a prisoner C. H. McCullough, a cousin to Ben McCullough. Gov. Jackson, with about 600 men, passed Camp Cole on the 20th instant, pushing southward, probably for Arkansas. The State troops have evacuated Lexington and are marching towards Arkansas, 5,000 strong. It is said that Gen. Price is at their head; but other reports say that he resigned previous to the battle at Booneville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington. Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. Gen. Baines had arrived in advance of some 1,500 from the southwest.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The *Tribune* has a despatch announcing that Capt. Prime, with 400 regulars, broke up a secession camp on Saturday, at Liberty, Missouri. Brig. Gen. Moran, with several leading secessionists, were taken prisoners. All were released, except Gen. Moran, on taking the oath of allegiance.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—The propeller *Fanny* started for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce, but was not permitted to proceed beyond Sewell's Point, where she was met by a Confederate steamer and her passengers conveyed to their destination. Among these was a lady having sons in both the Federal and Confederate armies.

The Union gun is being mounted. The Roads swarm with shipping, and immense storehouses are in process of erection for Government supplies. Quartermaster Tallmadge will, in a few days, receive five hundred additional horses for the use of the army, and complete camp and garrison equipage for ten thousand men. The worthless garments of the New York volunteers will soon be exchanged for substantial United States uniforms. Several wharves and a short railroad are also being constructed, and altogether Old Point presents a lively appearance. Last evening there was a very brilliant reception on board the Cumberland.

There is another flag of truce from Great Bethel to-day, requesting the exchange of a prisoner named Reuben Parker for one Carter, now in our guard-house.

General Butler has just handed me the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., &c.
FORT MONROE, Va., June 22, 1861.

General Orders No. 9.

No person will be permitted to land at Fortress Monroe, or visit the Camps, through motives of curiosity merely; neither will any person not having his home or business within this Department be permitted to remain here, without a special permit from these Headquarters. All persons having business, or coming properly accredited, will be permitted to land, but the operations of the Department cannot be interfered with or demoralized by pleasure seekers merely.

The Government line of steamers between Baltimore and this post is for the use of the Government, and not a line of pleasure travel.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.
T. T. HARRIS, Acting Assistant Adj't Gen.

Colonel Butler goes to New York this evening, with important Government despatches.

The *Fanny* has just returned. She was permitted to go as far as Craney Island. General Huger sent a despatch to General Butler. A steamer will bring a large number of fugitives from Norfolk on Tuesday. Craney Island and the adjacent main land bristles with cannon.—The Confederates are fast throwing up entrenched batteries at the extremity of Sewell's Point, and opposite the Rip Raps.

The Old Point correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says:

There is no doubt that the enemy in this section of the State is displaying more tact and strategy than the Union side, and unless strong reinforcements of regulars and volunteers, under educated military men, be sent here forthwith, our army will be obliged to act purely on the defensive. It is a fact patent to all here, although it is denied at headquarters, that the rebels have been strongly reinforced at Big Bethel and Yorktown, as troops have been seen crossing the James river at a point about six miles above Newport News. The latter point, too, is strongly menaced by the enemy, although it is strongly defended by the outer approach and partially intrenched in the interior.—The enemy can at any time cut off the land communication between it and the fortress, and if in superior force, may erect land batteries on the water front of sufficient size to annoy the transport steamer that plies between Newport News and the fortress.

There is not that *esprit du corps* existing among the troops here that ought to characterize our army; the Big Bethel affair has diminished the confidence among our troops in the ability of their leaders. Unless this confidence shall be restored, I have little hopes for the success of our arms. There is no use in blinking the question at this time, and in the face of an active enemy.

Another Proclamation.

The Federal officers are great upon proclamations, and Gen. McClellan has signalized his arrival at Grafton by the issue of the following, from which it will be perceived he is much opposed to masked batteries and a guerilla warfare:—

"To my great regret I find that the enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and, of course, far more wicked and intolerant when directed against loyal citizens, engaged in the defense of the common government of all.

"Individuals and marauding parties are pursuing a guerilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets, burning bridges, insulting, injuring and even killing citizens, because of their Union sentiments, and committing many kindred acts. I do now therefore make proclamation, and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken of it, thus attacking sentries, picket or other soldiers, destroying property, committing injuries against any of the inhabitants because of Union sentiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law. All persons giving information or aid to the public enemies, will be arrested and kept in close custody, and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination."

How to Raise the Wind.

This is the question which is just now engrossing the thoughts of the moneyed men of the war party. The New York *Day Book* of Saturday thus refers to the various propositions under consideration:

Various are the plans proposed for raising the enormous sums of money which, it is found, will be required for the accomplishment of the objects in view. The ways and means of raising funds heretofore adopted cannot be relied upon at this juncture; new sources of supply must be explored. As the rich become shy, recourse must be had to the "old stockings and cracked teapots" on which the *Tribune* has for some time meditated an assault. The scheme of one of the Wall street financiers, which points to free trade and a tax on real estate, though considered by its author to be perhaps premature, is worthy of attentive consideration, but, as it conflicts with one of the darling objects of a party, though it emanates from one who claims to be of that party, it will meet with no favor from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom it is addressed. The plan of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Thompson, is one which, for a time, might meet the exigencies of the case to the extent proposed, but it is not entirely free from objection, we think. To it, however, must be conceded the merits of evincing an honest desire to maintain specie payment, an object which its author naturally regards, from great experience in financial affairs, as of vital importance to the whole country, but which seems to be considered by the disappointed financiers at Washington as of no possible consequence, if we may credit the statements of some of the correspondents there, one of whom represents that "no one believes that a general suspension of specie payments can be deferred many months, if hostilities are prolonged; and so far from this being regarded as a calamity, it is not doubted that it will prove an advantage both to the Government and the people." Thus we see that as deformity loses much of its ugliness by being often seen, so our rulers, by the frequent contemplation of an unavoidable evil, have actually reasoned themselves into the belief that an abandonment of specie as the standard of value is an advantage. Fifty to seventy millions as proposed in the last named plan, of "circulating notes in convenient denominations, which, in Wall street parlance, signifies fives and under, if they should happen to be regarded with favor, could scarcely fail at this time, when our country banks are struggling to maintain their circulation, to precipitate a crisis in their affairs. But if we are rightly informed, the Government proposes to get authority from Congress to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of twenty dollars, to the amount of two hundred and perhaps three hundred millions of dollars. Now, as desperate cases require desperate remedies, and it seems to be admitted that the Constitution has been trampled under the feet of the Executive, inasmuch as it is said "he will openly avow his reasons for disregarding its requirements, and will call upon the national legislature to give a formal approval of his past course," why not go a step further, and, instead of *indirectly* ruining all the banks and bringing about a suspension of specie payments by an issue of several hundred millions of bank notes, which, to be useful, must be, after all, to a great extent, in *convenient denominations*, come out boldly, as necessity knows no law, and interdict, under terrible penalties, the emission, by other banks, of paper money, and the commerce in specie by the people. Such a proceeding, while it could not fail to satisfy the most incredulous that we have a *strong government*, is by no means without precedent. A provisional despotism of France, forced by necessity, once put forth $800,000,000, which, as it was irredeemable except in payment of taxes, became in the course of time valueless, but the government, ever fruitful in expedients, raised it in the public estimation by the passage of severe laws against those who had the audacity to refuse it. In great emergencies, when doctor's disagree, who shall decide what is best to be done?

EUTAW SAVINGS BANK, BALTIMORE, June 4, 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, CHARLES M. KEYSER, JESSE HUNT, JAMES HARVEY, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM DEVRIES, CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF, JOHN CUSHING, AARON FENTON, JOHN COATES, FRANCIS BURNS, JOHN W. WALKER, NATHAN PUGHT, ROBERT A. DOBBIN, WILLIAM HOOPER, ASA NEEDHAM, WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN, J. MASON CAMPBELL, HENRY RIEMAN, ELISHA H. PERKINS, HENRY R. LOUDERMAN, JOSEPH TAYLOR, ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALFRED JENKINS, ROBERT ISRAEL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq. was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. jy 24

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, June 22, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—No person will be permitted to land at Fortress Monroe, or visit the Camps through motives of curiosity merely. Neither will any person not having his home or business within this Department be permitted to remain here without a special permit from these headquarters. All persons having business, or coming properly accredited, will be permitted to land, but the operations of the Department cannot be interfered with or demoralized by pleasure seekers merely.
The Government line of steamers between Baltimore and this Post is for the use of the Government, and not a line of pleasure travel. By command of Maj. Gen. BUTLER.
(Signed) T. T. HARRIS, Actg Asst. Adj't Gen.
jy 24 It

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superfine FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, comprising the following celebrated brands.—
FAMILY—Welsh, Eureka, Pine Hill, Monroeia, and Newark.
EXTRA—C. L. Wood, Monroeia, Eaglesdale, New London, and Newark.
SUPER—Walnut Bottom, Newark, Millville, etc.
RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye.
For sale by manufacturers agents.
C. D. HINKS & CO.
jy 24 No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD
Manufacturers of
Horse-powers, Threshers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Clod Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows, Wheat Drills.
Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c.
ap 22 4tm

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by Law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1861.
my 20 1aw4w JOHN P. CLARK, Executor

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.
On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY will arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS.
TRAINS NORTH.
Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 4 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct, at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Elmira and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.
TRAINS ARRIVE.
Mail at 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 10 A. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
my 21 4 JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 4.45 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M., EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M. on Saturdays.
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