# The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 8, 1861.


A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That *in all cases, and at all times*, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, 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.


## QUESTIONS FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

"Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, *no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union.* * * * * *Having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside* [illegible] *Union is older than any of the States*, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally some dependent Colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union."

The Declaration of Independence, as all the world knows, was proclaimed on the 4th of July, 1776. The original draft of the first Articles of Confederation was not agreed upon in Congress, until November, 1777, when it was referred in a circular letter, to the Legislatures of the several States, as "so many sovereign and independent communities," for ratification or rejection. The Articles of Confederation were not in fact signed or ratified by *any* of the States, until July, 1778. Delaware did not accede to them, until 1779, and Maryland, which at first explicitly rejected them, withheld her ratification until March 1st, 1781. In the meantime there was no Federal Union, for there were no terms or articles of association or compact between the colonies, and no General Government, either in substance or name. The functions of the Continental Congress were advisory simply; it met for purposes of conference and consultation; it had no legislative powers whatever, and made no pretensions to any; it might recommend and suggest, but claimed no authority to enforce its suggestions or recommendations. There was no Federal Executive, and no judiciary, except that of the several States. In the case of *McIlvaine vs. Cox*, 4 *Cranch*, 212, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the several States "became entitled, from the time when they declared themselves independent, to all the rights and powers of Sovereign States, and that they did not derive them from concessions by the British King. The Treaty of Peace contains a *recognition* of their independence, not a *grant* of it." Now, the question is—what were the Colonies, after the declaration of their independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, and during the interval which preceded the formation of the first Union, by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, five years later? What was Maryland, between the 4th of July, 1776, and the 1st of March, 1781? According to the decision of the Supreme Court, just cited, she was an independent and sovereign State—but Mr. Lincoln says there never was a State out of the Union, and that the Union created the States. Can the Historical Society resolve this difficulty?

Again—when the old Union was dissolved, in 1788, by the *secession* of eleven States, in contravention of the express terms of the Articles of Confederation, which stipulated that "the Union should be perpetual," and by the formation of a new Union, under the present Constitution, North Carolina, as every school-boy knows, refused to become a party to the new arrangement until November 21st, 1789, more than one year afterwards. Rhode Island declined to be represented in the Convention which framed the Constitution—declined to call a Convention to take the subject of a new Constitution into consideration—did not become a member of the present Union until May 29th, 1790, nearly two years after the Constitution had become a law in nine States of the old Confederation, and more than one year after the inauguration of President Washington, which took place in the city of New York, April 30th, 1789. As we have already seen, North Carolina did not become a member of the Union for nearly seven months after the same event. What were North Carolina and Rhode Island in the interval?—They had ceased to be Colonies of Great Britain. On the 4th of July, 1776, they had proclaimed themselves "free and independent States." In the Treaty of Peace, at the close of the war, Great Britain had recognized them, by name, "to be free, sovereign, and independent States." In the Articles of Confederation, which were the bond of the old Union, their separate "sovereignty, freedom and independence" were expressly affirmed and guaranteed, "against all force opposed to, or attacks made upon, them." But the old Union was dissolved, and they had refused to become members of the new—what were they? Colonies, they were not, for the reasons just stated—States, they were not, because Mr. Lincoln says so. Can the Historical Society supply us with a term which shall define their anomalous condition—"free, sovereign and independent," and yet "outside of the Union"? Or better still, is there no way of altering the historical record, before the *facts* are impressed too deeply upon the minds of men, so as to avoid the ugly discrepancy that will otherwise present itself to the eyes of future generations, between the plain truths of History and the unblushing falsehoods of Mr. Lincoln's Message?

## LINCOLN AND HIS WANTS.

So exalted and so responsible is the office of President of the United States that, to a properly regulated mind, it is difficult to treat with contempt or disrespect, its incumbent. Notwithstanding the daily behaviour of President Lincoln, we cannot altogether rid ourselves of this old-fashioned notion, and, therefore, have been disposed to view his most extraordinary message to Congress in the most charitable light.

We confess ourselves at loss to know how to treat it. We have carefully read and re-read it, to possess ourselves of its true "purpose" and meaning. Some parts of it lead us to believe that, in utter forgetfulness of the high and solemn obligations imposed upon him, Mr. Lincoln has, in keeping with his reputed habit, dealt with the present horrible state of public affairs, in the spirit of a joker! It is hard, if not impossible, to tell the precise meaning of the following language:

"It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of Government for the work at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole."

Does he gravely mean to call for FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, AND FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS? Or, does he merely design to hit a back-handed lick at the hypocrites and blusterers of the Northern press and cities, who, whilst they cry "havoc," cowardly remain out of harm's way? The language will justify either construction. If intended as a joke, he has shown himself simply to be a disgusting fool, and if by it is meant in seriousness to ask, that such immense and unexampled means be placed at his uncontrolled disposal, he is worse than a fool; he is the equal, in despotic wickedness, of Nero or any of the other tyrants who have polluted this earth.

There have been occasions in the history of this country when it was believed to be necessary to place at the disposal of its Executive Magistrate, means to defend its honor, and shield it from a *foreign* invasion; but never, until this calamitous period, has any one been audacious enough to propose or advise the bestowal on the President, of such gigantic powers as Lincoln asks may be conferred on himself. That truly great man and pure patriot, Andrew Jackson, when treaty obligations had been repudiated by France, and the property of our people threatened by that power with confiscation, asked that the sum of *three* millions of dollars might be put at his disposal to vindicate the national character and ensure protection to our coast. But so great and unusual was the demand then considered—so great an augmentation of the power of the Executive, and so dangerous a precedent—that Daniel Webster openly declared in the Senate Chamber, that sooner than make such a grant of power to [illegible] "of the enemy." A similar unwillingness was manifested in the conduct of Mr. Calhoun during the Mexican War. He declared that he would rather plant a dagger in his own heart, than place *ten* millions of money at the discretion of the President for the prosecution of the war; and this declaration be accompanied with the most positive assurance of his entire faith in the honesty and patriotism of President Polk, of whose administration he was a decided supporter.

We repeat that we are at a loss to understand whether Lincoln intended by the language we have quoted from his message, only to play the buffoon, or whether in his insanity he hopes to subjugate a free people and overturn their Constitution, by the enormous "*subsidies*" which he demands of Congress. It has been well said that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" Abraham Lincoln hesitates not to ask for *hundreds* of millions to enslave his own countrymen, although the most enlightened of statesmen refused to allow stern and well approved patriots to have within their discretion the expenditure of but a few millions, the country being in imminent danger of, or actually involved in, war with foreign nations. Sadly indeed have men and the times changed.

### The Police Arrangements.

We learn that up to last evening no positive conclusion had been reached with regard to the future police arrangements of the city. The delay is said to have been occasioned by the desire on the part of the Government to interfere as little as possible with the authorities of the city, providing always that there shall be no doubt as to the loyalty of those in whose hands the control of the police shall be given. General Banks was about disposing of it as we indicated on Saturday, by the appointment of four prominent citizens as Commissioners, and George R. Dodge, Esq., as Marshal, *when he received a proposition from Mayor Brown for a compromise of the difficulty*, which has for its object the enforcement of the present police law, and the devolving of the police authority on the Mayor of the city, as *ex officio* a member of the Police Board.

*The Mayor, it is understood, has named several gentlemen to the Government from whom to select a Marshal*, and the matter is now under consideration, with the likelihood of its being definitely settled to-day.

We find the above in this morning's *American*, which appears to be a sort of kitchen-organ of our Massachusetts ruler. We did suppose that Mayor Brown had had enough of "propositions" emanating from his department of the city government, and resulting in "compromises," like that memorable one of Sunday, the 21st of April, concluded by the Mayor in person with Mr. Lincoln in person, and which was to secure our city from all danger of military occupation, or even of being made a thoroughfare for the transit of troops. We did *not* suppose, and will not believe now, upon the authority of *The American*, that Mr. Brown can have so far forgotten his rights or his duties, as a citizen of Maryland, and as Mayor of Baltimore, as to have designated "several gentlemen to the Government, from whom to select a 'Marshal.'" We cannot believe that Mr. Brown, by any act of his, would thus sanction or abet the usurpation of police powers in this city by General Banks, or any other officer of the Federal Government, or that he will in any way facilitate its efforts to fasten upon us a municipal government of its own arbitrary creation, instead of that which exists by virtue of law and the authority of the Legislature of Maryland.

The Worcester (Md.) *Shield* says there are 1400 recruits for the Southern army at Eastville, Va., from which place they will be conveyed in boats to a point near Norfolk.

THE ENEMY IN THE SOUND.—We learn from a despatch received last evening from Dr. Tegarden, Mississippi City, that one of the enemy's frigates, with a cutter and several gun-boats, had again appeared in the Mississippi Sound, some distance inside of Cat Island. The gun-boats were cruising around, apparently taking soundings, and had given chase to and fired into a sail.—[*N. O. Bulletin, July 1.*]

### Our City.

We have no additional information as to what "our protectors" intend to do for our future government. Col. Kenly will remove shortly to the seat of war, and the troops now in the city are about to return to their several camps. The Boston Light Artillery left Monument Square this morning for their late encampment at Rallman's.

### From Virginia.

We have conversed to-day with an intelligent merchant of this city, who has just returned from an extensive business tour through Virginia. During his trip he visited Norfolk, Richmond, Manassas Junction and other important points, and having access to persons in high official position his statements may be depended upon. He informs us that the Confederate force now in Virginia amounts to not less than 150,000 men, who are well equipped and abundantly supplied with provisions. Business at Norfolk, Richmond, and elsewhere, was exceedingly lively and of money there was no scarcity. In any of the large cities sterling bills were negotiable without difficulty. More troops were offering to the Southern Government than were needed and many regiments had been rejected until their services should be required. At Raleigh, Weldon, Gaston, Lynchburg, and Knoxville, monster camps were established, where large bodies of troops were being drilled. Many of the Southern Regiments refused to receive compensation, and not a few of them paid their own expenses. At Norfolk last week the troops were paid off and the Quartermasters in several cases after receipting for the money, returned it to the Government. The cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth were surrounded by entrenched camps amply supplied with powerful artillery, and a successful attack upon either of these cities was deemed impossible. Our informant was in the Sewall Point battery upon the occasion of its bombardment by Sawyer's rifled cannon from the Rip Raps. He states that the firing was very wild, most of the shells going from a quarter to a half of a mile out of the way. Only one shell struck the battery and that was so far spent that, on falling in the sand, the force was not sufficient to cause its explosion. At Aquia Creek he says the batteries are very strong, one of them being constructed of railroad iron after the plan of the celebrated Cumming's Point battery, which so severely damaged Fort Sumter. In Richmond he was informed that the greatest difficulty was experienced in restraining the impetuosity of the troops, who having come to fight were impatient of delay. The forces in the vicinity of Manassas were very large and the fullest confidence of success was everywhere expressed.

### The Prisoners at the Bastile.

We learn that Messrs. Howard, Gatchell, Davis, Kane, Merryman, Alvey and Tilghman who are now confined at Fort McHenry, are allowed a little more liberty since the visit of Secretary Cameron, he having given orders that they might be allowed to walk about anywhere within the ramparts. Previous to that time, they were strictly confined and subjected to the closest and most offensive surveillance. They are supplied with comforts from the city at their own expense, and are constantly visited by their families and intimate friends. Mr. Merryman was tendered the privilege of an occasional absence from the Fort on his parole, but declined to accept it, as he is determined to hold the Government to a full responsibility for his illegal arrest and detention. The officers of the Fort, Morris and Banks, have never had the courtesy to pay their prisoners a visit and in some cases have refused them the most trifling requests.

### From General Patterson's Command.

[illegible]terson's movements has been received since the one dated at Martinsburg on the evening of the 4th, and that large bodies of troops have been hurried to his support, are circumstances which have created much speculation and are certainly extraordinary, as until the last four days we have never been without daily bulletins from the camp of that General. Rumors were current both here and in Washington this morning, that he had sustained a reverse, but after diligent enquiry we were unable to trace them to any reliable source. The *American* of this afternoon publishes the following letter as received from the Relay House, but does not state who its informant is:

RELAY HOUSE, July 8, 1861.

*Messrs. Editors of American:*

We left Martinsburg on Saturday at noon. All was quiet then there. General Patterson's command is now in camp on the several sides of the town, waiting the arrival of Captain Doubleday's thirty-two pound rifle cannon, and also for Col. Stone to come up.

Johnston has taken a position seven miles beyond Martinsburg, where he has been reinforced by about seven thousand infantry, giving him a total of sixteen thousand men. He there awaits the approach of General Patterson, which will be made as soon as the expected reinforcement comes up. Ten regiments are expected from Pennsylvania and New York to join Patterson's command. It is most likely that Johnston will fall back to Winchester, where the forces of McClelland and Patterson will join to give battle.

A fine house and barn situated at Falling Waters, and owned by John Cunningham, was burned to the ground on Friday last. It was probably fired by some of his Union neighbors.

## From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived from Old Point to-day, but brought no news of interest. The heat was excessive and was telling severely upon the Northern troops. There were no indications of a hostile movement on either the Federal or Confederate side. We annex the associated Press despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7th.

The steamer *Susquehanna* is being towed up the Roads by a gunboat; one of her shafts is broken. The *Cumberland* will sail for Boston within 48 hours. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Charles B. Sedgwick and Theo. M. Pomeroy, members of Congress from New York, are at Old Point to-day. Young Raymond, a son of the principal of the Chesapeake Female College, came in to-day as a deserter from the Secession army.

A rumor was quite prevalent outside the works to the effect that a party in charge of the guns at Sewell's Point had fired upon a flag of truce whilst on its way from the flagship *Cumberland* to Norfolk. The following particulars were narrated on board the *Louisiana* by a midshipman, who declared that he was with the flag at the time. Com. Pendergast, being under orders to sail North, was desirous of effecting a communication with Norfolk, and embarked on a steamer for that purpose. When within a mile or so of the battery they discharged several guns at her which alarmed those on board, when the Commodore determined to demand an explanation. He left the tug in the quarter-boat and was again saluted by an additional discharge, which fell so near the boat that the whole party were deluged with water. The flag then returned and the Commodore declared his intention of permitting no more flags of truce to come down. We give the statement as it was related.

Pilot Wilson, who was well known at Old Point, was found drowned near the sea beach at Newport News, and he is supposed to have been accidentally drowned, as the body was naked and bore no marks of injuries.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—There was an alarm in Hampton last night. Brig. Gen. Pierce came to the Fortress for an extra supply of ammunition.

Strong batteries are being erected by our troops in the direction of New Market Bridge.

The California Regiment bids fair to be very popular. Col. Baker went to Washington last night. The Zouaves have been under orders to advance, but still remain in camp.

Sawyer's projectile on the Rip Raps is this afternoon throwing shell at a supposed new battery on Sewell's Point.

A flag of truce to-day went to Craney Island with a party residing South.

My account of the skirmish at Newport News yesterday was not altogether correct. From Mr. Wm. Greene, aid to Gen. Butler, and just from Newport News, I learn the following particulars: Capt. Hammell, with 30 men of Hawkins' regiment, on a reconnoissance early yesterday morning, encountered a considerable force of Confederate infantry and cavalry. Shots were at once exchanged, and three of the Confederates, two officers and one man, are said to have been killed, and seven wounded. Capt. Hammell, unable to long withstand the large force, *withdrew to the camp without loss.*

### The Women of the Revolution.

The following extract from Bottas' History of the American Revolution, vol. 2d, will be read with interest now:

"Amidst the general desolation, the women of Carolina exhibited an example of more than masculine fortitude. They displayed so ardent, so rare a love of country, that scarcely could there be found in ancient or modern history an instance more worthy to excite surprise and admiration. Far from being offended at the name of rebel ladies, they esteemed it a title of distinction and glory. Instead of showing themselves in assemblies, the seat of joy and pleasures, they repaired on board ships, they descended into dungeons, where their husbands, children and friends were in confinement; they carried them consolation and encouragement. 'Summon your magnanimity,' they said; 'yield not to the fury of the tyrants; hesitate not to prefer prison to infamy, death to servitude. America has fixed her eyes on her beloved defenders; you will reap, doubt it not, the fruit of your sufferings; they will produce liberty, that parent of all blessings; they will shelter her forever from the assaults of British banditti. You are the martyrs of such a cause, the most grateful to Heaven and sacred of men!' By such words these generous women mitigated the miseries of the unhappy prisoners. They would never appear at the balls or routs that were given by the victors; those who consented to attend them were instantly despised, and dropped by all the others. The moment an American officer arrived at Charleston as a prisoner of war, they sought him out, and loaded him with attention and civilities. They often assembled in the most retired parts of their houses to deplore without restraint the misfortunes of their country. Many of them imparted their noble spirit to their hesitating and wavering husbands; they determined them to prefer a rigorous exile to their interesting families and death to the sweets of life. Exasperated at their constancy, the English condemned the most zealous to banishment and confiscation. In bidding a last farewell to their fathers, their children, their brothers, their husbands, those heroines, far from betraying the least mark of weakness, which in men might have been excused, exhorted them to arm themselves with intrepidity. They conjured them not to allow fortune to vanquish them, nor to suffer the love they bore their families to render them unmindful of all they owed their country. When comprehended, soon after, in the general decree of banishment issued against the partisans of liberty, they abandoned with the same firmness their natal soil. A supernatural alacrity seemed to animate them when they accompanied their husbands into distant countries, and even when immured with them in the fetid ships, into which they were inhumanly crowded. Reduced to the most frightful indigence, they were seen to beg bread for themselves and families. Among those who were nurtured in the lap of opulence, many passed suddenly from the most delicate and the most elegant style of living, to the rudest triumph over their resolution and cheerfulness, their example was a support to their companions in misfortune. To this heroism of the women of Carolina, it is principally to be imputed, that the love, and even the name of liberty, were not totally extinguished in the southern provinces. The English hence began to be sensible, that their triumph was still far from secure. For, in every affair of public interest, the general opinion never manifested itself with more energy than when women take part in it with all the life of their imagination. Less powerful, as well as less stable than that of men when calm, it is far more vehement and pertinacious when roused and inflamed."

### The War in Missouri.

The following private letter gives a correct version:

NEW FRANKLIN, June 27th, 1861.

I am under obligation to you for your paper and note which I was very glad to see. And much more to see the ridiculous account that Gen. Lyon has caused to be published in the federal papers of our disastrous retreat at the Battle of Booneville—Lyon, the federal officer reported, so I see in a great many papers, of 300 State troops being killed and 600 prisoners, which is all an infamous lie—every word of it.

I know something of the battle myself, because I was in the battle. I was in a company from your old native town, (Franklin) and formed of boys that you and I were raised with. Our company numbered 64 men—our captain was Jack White—our company was the advanced guard in the fight, which was ten miles below Booneville. I will now tell you the number that was killed, wounded and prisoners; there was 1 man killed dead on the field of battle, 2 died of their wounds afterwards, and 5 slightly wounded—and 29 prisoners taken who were released after taking the oath.

What I tell of the battle is so—one of the men that died of their wounds was Dr. Quarles of Booneville, the other was Jeff. McCutchen of the same place. I expect you or some of your family knew Jeff. The five that were wounded slightly were of a company from old Howard, called the Richmond Grays, and the most of the prisoners that were taken were also of that company.—None of the Franklin Guards were materially hurt and none of the company were taken prisoners. The State guards numbered on the field of battle 1,000 men. Lyon came up the river in 3 boats with 3,000 troops and attacked us with 2,300 men. We fought as long as we possibly could with our few numbers and made many a poor Dutchman bite the ground.

Lyon's troops that were killed were 68—his wounded were 41. He buried his killed near Booneville and sent the wounded back to the arsenal at St. Louis. This is certain of the number of the Federal troops killed, because we counted their graves where they buried them.

Missouri's head will be above water yet, for C. F. Jackson, our Governor, has retreated to Arkansas with 10,000 men. He is on his return with plenty of arms, &c. to redeem the State. Also, old Ben McCulloch of Texas, is 75 miles from Booneville, with an army of 12,000 Texas and Arkansas troops and Cherokee Indians. All we lack in the State is guns. We have the men but not the arms, but will be well supplied in a day or two, with all we want.

### The Comet.

This present comet of 1861 is invested with peculiar interest, as it may be the one known as that of Charles the Fifth, a very great monarch and a very superstitious man. Its remarkable aspect was considered by him a special announcement of his death. He resigned his sceptre to his son, and retired to the monastery of St. Justus in Estremadura, where he survived the comet several years, manufacturing poor watches and eating to repletion at every meal. This comet of 1556 was supposed to be the same which had previously appeared in 1264, and it had some claims to distinction among the magnates of the earth, as on the day it disappeard Pope Urban the Fourth, otherwise Giacomo *Pantaleone* passed from the earth.

The path of this comet at its second appearance was through Virgo and Bootes, past the pole of the heavens into Cepheus and Cassiopea. Its periodic time was reckoned by Dr. Halley at three hundred and eight years, but as planetary perturbations have to be considered, it has been thought by Pingre, and later by Bomme of Middleburgh, that its return might either be quickened or retarded by the difficulties it met with on its journey. The year 1860 was generally considered to be the year in which it was to reappear, and the month of July the proper period of the year.

The celebrated French naturalist, Babbinet, in an interesting article which appeared in December, 1856, in the *Journal des Debats*, upon the subject of this then expected comet, said that the calculations of the astronomer Heller, of Nuremburg, in connection with those of Fabricius, who was attached to the Court of Charles V., leave a period of four years incertitude from the year 1858, in which it was at one time generally expected to appear.

The same authority says the comet of Charles V. went towards the east, and to confound it with any going west would be as stupid as to mistake the mail from Brest for that going to Strasburg.

——Fowler's steam cultivators are now being manufactured in France by order of the Emperor.

## THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

### SENATE.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Foreign relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Browning, Polk and Breckinridge.

On Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane (Ind.,) Lane (Kan.,) Rice and Latham.

On Finance—Messrs. Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright and McDougal.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hall, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thompson, Nicholson, Kennedy and McDougal.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury and Johnson (Tenn.)

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell and Clingman.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright and Latham.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale and Nesmith.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson (Tenn.), Rice and Nesmith.

On Claims.—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk and Thomson.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk and Bayard.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy and Powell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foot, Lane, (Kansas), Harland and Nesmith.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson and Saulsbury.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Foster, Bingham, Lane (Ind.), Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy and Saulsbury.

On the Public Buildings and Public Grounds. Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Chandler, Bright and Kennedy.

On Territories.—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Browning Johnson (Tenn.) and Bragg.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lane (Ind.), Morrill and Latham.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dixon, Clark and Johnson (Tenn.)

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker and Saulsbury.

On Printing.—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan and Powell.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearce, Collamer and Fessenden.

Mr. Wade offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all duties and imports on all arms imported since the 1st of May, which have not been actually paid, and on all arms which may be imported prior to the 1st of January, 1862, for the use of any State which in good faith is aiding in suppressing the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who commanded at Harper's Ferry and was obliged to destroy public and private property there.

The Vice President presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in relation to harbor defences. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution legalizing all the acts of the President. Laid over.

Also the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Laid over.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Delaplaine, Nugent and Dunn severally appeared to-day for the first time this session, and took the usual oath.

Mr. Vandever presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, praying the establishment of a National Armory at Rock Island.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees:

Mr. Stevens is made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Blair, Chairman of Military Affairs; Mr. Sedgwick, Chairman of the [illegible] Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House proceeded to draw for seats, occupying more than an hour.

### The Rev. Francis Vinton.

*To the Editor of the South:*

The Rev. Francis Vinton, writing to the editor of the New York *Times*, and dating his letter Trinity Church, June 29th, 1861, says:

"A separation of the Union, therefore, is a design which ought to be disowned and *crushed, at whatever cost*, by every loyal citizen of the United States. *Such is my teaching in my family, in Society, and in the Church.*"

"I will venture to add my earnest hope, that the purpose to deprave, by dividing the public sentiment, at this time, through ideas of *compromise*, may be denounced as seditious, and brought to naught, by the honest indignation of patriotic hearts."

The Rev. Francis Vinton, praying to the Supreme Ruler of the world, the next day, the 5th Sunday after Trinity, June 30th, 1861, said (if he officiated) this collect:

"Grant, O Lord, we beseech Thee, that the course of this world may be so *peaceably* ordered by Thy Governance, that Thy church may joyfully serve Thee, in all Godly *quietness*, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

When the Rev. Francis Vinton received the office of a Presbyter, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Bishop addressed to him this question:

"Will you maintain and set forward, as much as lieth in you, *quietness, peace and love*, among all christian people, and especially among them that are, or shall be committed to your charge?"

And to this question, the Rev. Francis Vinton replied:

"I will do so, the Lord being my helper."

His Lord, the Prince of Peace, says:

"Blessed are the *Peace-makers*, for they shall be called the children of God."

He says also, "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves."

These texts need no sermon.

A CHURCHMAN.

### The Fight at Hainesville.

The information we published last week of this engagement is confirmed by the following account from the Winchester *Virginian*:

On Monday last, the Federal forces under command of General Patterson, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport ford, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburg. On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, the 5th Virginia regiment, under command of Colonel Harper, which had been sent out by Colonel Jackson as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came into collision with a large force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 5,000 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy, being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces, which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than 400 or 500 of Col. Harper's regiment were in the action.

The Continental Morgan Guards, of our town, commanded by Capt. Avis, and the West Augusta Guards, of Staunton, were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn, there were but two of our men killed; their names we learn are Farrish and Snapp, of Capt. Avis' company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded, but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought into town, and are receiving every necessary attention. A company which had been detached from the main body, were captured by Capts. Patrick and Hardesty, companies of cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town on Wednesday morning and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under the condition that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 6th inst., and that they were forced to cross into Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since their capture. The officers of this company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement, Colonel Jackson, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburg. Last evening General Johnston, with all the forces stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid, and we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

LATER.

We learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be twenty-seven. Among them is a lieutenant-colonel, a captain and a surgeon. They may be expected here by the time our paper goes to press. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankees have taken possession of Martinsburg, and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. General Johnston is at Darkesville, seven miles this side of Martinsburg, and at the time of our writing, is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the minions of Lincoln.

## News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7th.—It is a general belief among Congressmen that Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, will be chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Blair, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Van Wyck, in the House, yesterday, gave notice under the rule, of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the pay of the private soldiers. Also a bill to reduce the expenditures of the Government. William R. Sanford, of Ornell, Vermont, late State Senator, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Col. Forney, in the Republican Senate caucus received the nomination for Secretary of the Senate, to take the place of Asbury Dickens. There is much indignation over this selection, even among the Republicans. Forney thus leaves the House, but to get a better and easier place in the Senate. Twelve thousand troops will cross the Potomac within one week.

HARRISBURG, July 6th.—Major General McCal has issued an order directing each of the fifteen regiments of the reserve volunteer corps of Pennsylvania to be raised at once to the minimum army standard of 1,046—officers and men. A force of nearly 4,000 will thus be added to this already large and effective corps.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City July 22.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment go by the Pacific Railroad to join Col. Siegels' command in the Southwest.

F. H. Wootton, Secretary and now acting Governor of Utah, has resigned. The recent course of Mr. Lincoln's administration, he alleges, making it inconsistent with his duty longer to hold office under him. He will, however, remain there until relieved by a successor.

——The Central Bank of Alabama, with a capital of $900,000, has resolved to take $300,000 of Treasury notes from the Confederate States, which is 33 and-a-third per cent. of its capital, besides having taken $100,000 of Confederate bonds, and having loaned to the State of Alabama, for military purposes, $256,000.


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EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 22d, 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. DOBBIN, |
| JESSE HUNT, | WILLIAM HOOPER, |
| JAMES HARVEY, | ASA 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, |
| | 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 the 1st day of JULY, otherwise they will be deprived of the same.

Parties assessed for the opening or widening of FAYETTE STREET, between Calvert and Holliday, are especially notified that it will be my imperative duty under the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, to close said accounts by advertisement for sale the property responsible on and after Tuesday, July 16th, 1861.

NOTE.—The tax bills for the year 1861 are ready for delivery, and may be had at the counter between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

je 28-2t JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

E. WHITMAN & CO., No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md. *Manufacturers of*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horsepowers, | Straw Cutters, | Wheat Drills, |
| Threshers, | Corn Stalk Cutters, | Lime Spreaders, |
| Wheat Fans, | Corn Shellers, | Wheel Barrows, |
| Corn and Cob Mills, | Ploughs, | Canal Barrows, |
| Hay Presses, | Cultivators, | |
| Clod Crushers, | Cotton Planters, | |

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. ap 22 43m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1861. my10 law4w* JOHN P. CLARK, Executor.

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So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.—*New York News.*

Rabid abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*

Defending "the institution" more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.—*De Bow's Review.*

Must have effected much good in free labor regions. It will be read with interest at the South also.—*Mobile Register.*

The author is sometimes a philosopher, sometimes a poet, and in every character readable.—*New Yorker.*

An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected style.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at 38 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)

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a30 tf

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.

je 27 eo9t T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.

FOR ROTTERDAM—The fine fast sailing A 1 British bark CITY OF PETERSBOROUGH, Captain Jagg, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, at Corner's wharf, F. P., or to BROTHERS BONINGER, No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs.

je 29

FOR ROTTERDAM—The fine A 1 Bremen ship JOHANN SCHMIDT, Captain Schmidt, will have prompt despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, please apply to the Captain on board, Corner's wharf, F. P., or to BROTHERS BONINGER, No. 29 South Charles st., up stairs.

je 29

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

m 13 td

TO THE PUBLIC. J. W. HARPER & CO., *BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS*, No. 12 North street, Basement.

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