The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9, 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or dissezied 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 HESSIANS.

"Government with insolence, is despotism; but "when contempt is added, it becomes worse; and "to pay for contempt" ($100,000,000?) "is the ex-"cess of slavery. This species of government comes "from Germany, and reminds me of what one of "the Brunswick soldiers told me, who was taken pri-"soner by the Americans in the late war. 'Ah!' "said he, 'America is a fine free country, it is worth "people's fighting for. I know the difference by "knowing my own: in my country, *if the Prince "says eat straw, we eat straw.*' God help that "country, thought I, be it England, or elsewhere, "whose liberties are to be protected by German "principles of government."

So wrote the celebrated Paine, who rendered such valuable service with his pen, to the cause of human liberty and in the dissemination of republican principles, in the last century, and who was one of the prime movers as well as one of the most zealous defenders of the American Revolution of 1776.

The passage may be found quoted in Burke's "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs."

We repeat it in an appeal from the New to the Old Republicans, to those disciples of Jefferson, if there be any remaining, who recognize this as a Government founded on free opinion. It derives fresh significance, at this time, from the fact, attested by every day's papers, that German officers are usually selected in all parts of the country as the agents of a military despotism, to silence freespeech, make arbitrary arrests, and impose illegal oaths.

In Missouri, Colonel Boernstein usurps the functions of Governor, and occupies the vacant Government House in Jefferson city, while his compatriot, Colonel Seigel, waits in the South to intercept the flight of the rightful incumbent of the office to Arkansas. "Peoples may tink what dey "please, and sall speak and write what dey tink. "Only dey sall speak and write no treason"—is the decree of the Teutonic autocrat; so writes the correspondent of one of the St. Louis papers from Jefferson City, in seeming approbation of the sentiment—and *The American* and the rest of the Tory press, chronicle its utterance among the "Humours "of the War." In Western Virginia, Generals Rosencranz and Schleich administer oaths to "suspected persons," and in Alexandria, Colonel Heintzelman closes churches, and restricts the freedom of prayer as well as of speech.—Colonel Blenker, of the German Rifles, is named by the correspondents of the New York press as one of three Brigadiers about to be appointed, and one Herman Haupt is designated, upon the same authority, for the position of Assistant Secretary of War. Unlike the Irish, who, as a general rule, have adhered to the fortunes of their States—those at the South enlisting in the Southern cause with a zeal surpassing that exhibited by some of their countrymen at the North, in behalf of the Union and the flag—the Germans everywhere appear to lean to the side of oppression and arbitrary power, as though they aspired to re-enact in the present struggle the *role* which the Hessians filled in the first War of Independence. In Missouri, the ranks of the Union Guard have been almost entirely recruited from that class of the population. They were Germans—many of them un-naturalized, many of them not even speaking our language—who threw—once at Camp Jackson, and twice in the streets of St. Louis—fired upon and massacred in cold blood, their unarmed American fellow-citizens. In Texas, the only one of the Confederate States where any considerable number of Germans have settled, their sympathies are represented as being entirely hostile to the South, and the Tory press are even now counting with great glee upon the success of a movement inaugurated by one General Carpen in that State, having for its object the dismemberment of Texas, (as has been attempted in Virginia, and is projected in Tennessee,) and which is said to be supported by the whole German population.

While, no doubt, many of the regiments which have been raised at the North have their proportion of Irishmen in their ranks, we can recall at this moment but one instance of an exclusively Irish regiment—Col. Corcoran's 69th New York. We can name half-a-dozen that are exclusively German. Besides Col. Schwarzwaelder's (the 5th New York,) and Col. Blenker's already mentioned, and the Garibaldi Guards who are chiefly Germans, there are two regiments of that nation at Old Point Comfort—the Steuben Guard (Col. Max Weber,) and the German Turners (Col. Max Weber.) In the wanton sack and pillage of Ex-President Tyler's summer villa near Hampton, by the former of these regiments, it is narrated by the correspondent of a New York journal, that the only articles of furniture which escaped destruction at the hands of these veritable descendants of the ancient Goths—were two busts of Goethe and Schiller; these were reserved to grace their Colonel's quarters.

We do not write this in any spirit of unkindness to our German fellow-citizens—of whose political and civil rights and privileges, whenever assailed, we have been earnest defenders—whose habits of industry, thrift, and patient obedience to law, we have always respected and admired—and whom we have consequently been accustomed to consider one of the most valuable elements in our mixed and heterogeneous population. But these are times when classes as well as individuals develop new traits, or traits which if not new, have hitherto lain dormant and unsuspected, because there has been no occasion to call them into exercise. There are but three Southern States in which there is any considerable admixture of German population. How that population has acted in Missouri and in Texas we all know. How stand affected the Germans in Maryland? We have seen enough to satisfy us that naturalization does not necessarily and of itself extinguish the principles and traditions of a despotic government, as rules and habits of action. Naturalization should be held to imply not only, in the terms of the present oath, "attachment to the Constitu-"tion of the United States," but an express renunciation of what Paine aptly designates as "German principles of Government."

"The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called Seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either, that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present National debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the Seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain."—*Abraham Lincoln's Message to Congress, July 5th, 1861.*

Mr. Lincoln knows—no one, indeed, better—that none of the seceded States have claimed exemption from their share of the Federal indebtedness incurred previous to their exercise of the right of secession—that, on the contrary, those States have repeatedly and expressly admitted, what indeed they could not deny, their liability for their proportion of the debts of the old Union, and that in every overture which has been made by the Montgomery Cabinet for a peaceful settlement of pending difficulties, allusion has been made to this fact, and to the impossibility of ascertaining that proportion otherwise than by negotiation. The suggestions to the contrary, therefore, contained in the passages from the Message above quoted, can only be regarded as wilful and deliberate perversions of the truth, as it is known to the country and to the world. Mr. Lincoln may not know—but his Attorney General might have told him—that any other doctrine than this is incousistent with the most familiar and obvious principles of international law, as well as of common morality, and that according to those principles, as understood and practised among civilized nations, it is not a matter of choice with a seceding State, whether or not it will evade responsibility for its share of Federal indebtedness. Chancellor Kent, in the first volume of his Commentaries on American law, lays down the doctrine in the following clear and intelligible language: "It is well to be understood, at a period when alterations in the constitutions of governments, and revolutions in States, are familiar, that it is a clear position of "the law of nations, that treaties are not affected, "*nor positive obligations of any kind with other powers, or with creditors*, weakened, by any such mutations. A State neither loses any of its rights, "nor is discharged from any of its duties by a "change in the form of its civil government. The "body politic is still the same, though it may have "a different organ of communication. *So, if a State "should be divided in respect to territory*, its rights "and obligations are not impaired; and if they "have not been apportioned by special agreement, "those rights are to be enjoyed, and those obliga-"tions fulfilled, by all the parts in common." A recent and familiar instance of the application of this principle was furnished at the close of the late Italian war, in the case of the acquisition of Lombardy by Sardinia. Together with the rich province the possession of which she might have claimed by right of conquest, Sardinia assumed by treaty that proportion of the Austrian National Debt, which was considered to be the share of Lombardy. Upon what other principle have the English press and people been disposed, as they have been for five years past, to look with a favorable eye upon the annexation of Mexico by the United States, except the well-settled one that thereby the Federal Union would become responsible for the payment of the Mexican debt, the larger portion of which is due to English bondholders? But it is unnecessary to multiply words upon so plain a point. We have said enough to demonstrate that the ignorance—whether real or affected, who shall say?—displayed by Mr. Lincoln upon that subject, and in this portion of his message, is in perfect keeping with the character of the entire document.

May Easily be Believed.

During the Presidential canvass, the supporters of Mr. Lincoln used to boast that their candidate had never had "a year's schooling in the course "of his life." No one who has read his recent message will be inclined to doubt the assertion. They also urged in Mr. Lincoln's favor that he could neither read, write nor speak any language but his own: they might have added, what is now patent to all mankind, that he is acquainted with that very imperfectly.

A Capture on the Chesapeake—Seizure of Vessels.

This morning the steamboat *Mary Washington* from the Maryland landings on the Potomac, arrived here and stopped at Fort McHenry, where she landed Col. R. Thomas of the Confederate Army and five companions, who had been taken on board the steamer by a portion of Provost Marshal Kenly's police, charged with being engaged in the capture of the steamer *St. Nicholas*.—Col. Thomas had an opportunity of effecting his escape at Fairhaven, but refused to avail himself of it, and his friends voluntarily accompanied him to Baltimore.

We learn that the steamer *Chester*, Capt. E. S. L. Young, was taken possession of at her wharf at four o'clock this morning, by order of Provost Marshal Kenly, for an expedition to the mouth of the Potomac. The *Chester* was firing up for her usual trip to Chestertown, and was ready for immediate service. She proceeded directly to Fort McHenry, where General Banks had in readiness an armament of two 24-pounders, an artillery company, an infantry company, and a posse of police officers, under Lieutenant Carmichael and officer Horner, which were soon placed on board, and she steamed down the river. Orders were also immediately given to stop all the bay steamers that usually start at an early hour, to prevent any possibility of information being given that might tend to the defeat of the purposes of the expedition. This movement it is supposed has reference to the capture of other parties said to be connected with Col. Thomas. The steamers *Mary Washington* and *Geo. W. Worms* have also been seized by order of Colonel Kenly.

General Patterson.

We are still without any reliable intelligence of the fortune that has attended the advance of General Patterson into Virginia. No despatches have lately been received directly from him, and the *Associated Press*, whose agents would be only too glad to announce his triumph, are as dumb as oysters. Meanwhile sinister reports gather in frequency and strength, and the Richmond papers of Saturday positively announce upon the authority of Ex-Governor Lowe, that he has met with a reverse. For ourselves we can only say that we have no information upon which we place implicit reliance, and we must leave it to time to determine the knotty question "who struck Billy Patterson?"

Meeting of the Councils.

The City Councils met this morning, when it was generally expected that a message would be received from the Mayor upon the present anomalous condition of affairs in Baltimore, but we learn that his Honor has concluded to defer any communication upon that subject for a few days, until the result of negotiations with the Federal Government, now pending, shall have been ascertained. We understand that an arrangement is probable, but upon what basis we do not know.

From Virginia and the South.

We are indebted to a friend for Richmond papers of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in which we find the following news of interest.—The report of Patterson's defeat is repeated from Richmond. The *Dispatch* of Saturday has the following:

Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, arrived in our city yesterday afternoon, from Winchester, by the Central cars. He states that on entering the stage at Winchester, on Thursday evening, reliable intelligence was received from Martinsburg to the effect that Gen. Johnston's command had engaged the forces of the United States, estimated at 20,000, at a place called Darksville, three miles this side of Martinsburg—that General Johnston had repulsed them three times with great loss on their side, although their number largely exceeded his. General Patterson is supposed to have been in command of the Federal troops. General Johnston succeeded in driving them back to Martinsburg—outflanking them and getting between them and the river, intercepted their retreat.

An order had been received at Martinsburg, from Gen. Johnston, to remove the women and children.

It was not known by our informant what was the extent of loss on either side.

The same authority states the Federal loss at Hainesville, at 67 killed, 85 wounded and 53 prisoners.

The first company of Maryland Zouaves, 1st Regiment, held a meeting on the 4th of July, in Richmond, and elected the following officers:

Wm. Walters, Esq., Baltimore, Captain; G.W. Alexander, 1st Lieutenant; John Torsch, 2d Lieutenant; F. M. Parsons, Jr., 3d Lieutenant; Chas. Simms, Orderly Sergeant; Chas. Hemling, 2d Sergeant; F. Daffin, 3d Sergeant; J. L. Quinn, 4th Sergeant; John D. Mitchell, 1st Corporal; Wm. Uncle, 2d Corporal; John H. Busick, 3d Corporal; Wm. A. Ryan, 4th Corporal.

Hon. Henry May arrived in Richmond on the 3d. The *Dispatch* says that his visit is regarded as significant of "something behind the curtain" by the knowing ones. Mr. May occupies the position of Representative in the "United States Congress," of the city of Baltimore, having handsomely beaten, at the recent election, that arch-traitor, demagogue and unconditional Submissionist, Henry Winter Davis. Whatever his visit may signify, we know not: but Mr. May is a high-toned gentleman, a man of Southern birth, feeling and action, and therefore cannot be otherwise than welcome in Richmond.

Col. Grafton D. Spurrier, of Baltimore, has been appointed by President Davis as Quartermaster in the Confederate Southern Army, and has been assigned by General Joseph E. Johnston to the 4th Brigade, composed of the 10th and 13th Virginia, 3d Tennessee and 1st Maryland Regiments, now stationed at Winchester.

Among the arrivals at Richmond on Friday last we find the names of Hon. Albert Rust, Ark.; A. J. Albert, Jr., Wm H. Ryan, Wm. H. Brown, Baltimore; Col. Hill Carter, Va.; Ex-Gov. Enoch Louis Lowe, Md.

The *Despatch* says that the prisoners taken on board the *St. Nicholas* and the other vessels captured by Capt. Hollins, were released by order of the Confederate authorities. They are the same persons that arrived here to-day in the *Mary Washington*.

The same paper further says of the seizure of the *St. Nicholas*:—

A number of bags containing the mails and dispatches from the Brazil Squadron, captured on the brig *Monticello* on last Saturday morning, on the Potomac, by the *St. Nicholas*, have been brought to this city. They are not the only specimens of similar contraband goods that have come into the possession of the Confederate authorities since Old Abe commenced his war. No doubt they will be of value, as showing the plans of the enemy.

The cargo of ice captured by Capt. Hollins, sold in Fredericksburg for $8,000.

A letter from Norfolk to the *Despatch* says:

I am happy to hear that Captain McCarrick, so nobly engaged in the service of the South in the capture of the two vessels heretofore spoken of, also took eighteen prisoners. A large ship, with about 750 bags of coffee, went ashore off Cape Henry on Monday night. She has been secured by our men, who are glad to realize such a prize with this cargo. Col. Huger makes a strong appeal to our people for the observance of the 4th of July. From the preparations we hear taking place, the day will pass off most patriotically.

The *Despatch* says passengers report heavy firing at Matthias Point on the 4th of July. The term of Col. Gregg's (S. C.) Regiment's enlistment having expired they have been disbanded and paid off. A large number will, however, re-enlist under Col. Haskell.

The 19th Mississippi, 5th North Carolina and 8th Alabama Regiments had reached Richmond, as also 800 men of Col. Wade Hampton's Legion of South Carolinians. A number of the members of the Provisional Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 20th inst., have already arrived. The *Despatch* says:

Of the South Carolina delegation, Col. W. Porcher Miles is attached to the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and is doing duty at Manassas Junction. Hon. James L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, is in Richmond having been appointed in the place of Judge Withers, resigned. Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt has been in our city for several days, and, we understand, proceeds to Fairfax to-day, accompanied by Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Catolina, hoping to be able to do a little fighting "on their own hook" before the assembling of Congress. Mr. Keitt thinks there is "some game" in the neighborhood of Fairfax. Col. Francis S. Bartow, of Georgia, is with Gen. Johnston's command at or near Martinsburg, at the head of his regiment, doing duty, however, as Brevet Brigadier General. We understand, Col. Bartow has resigned his seat in Congress, where his knowledge of military affairs will be much missed.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Richmond with great eclat.

It seems that Capt. Ward was killed at Matthias Point, by James Sthreshly, of Stafford, Va.—Young Sthreshly was armed with a Sharpe's rifle, and was a little nearer to the *Freeborn* than the main body of soldiers. He took deliberate aim at a distance, estimated at between 400 and 700 yards.

Joseph Laidley, a chemist, was killed in Richmond by the explosion of a detonating powder he was manufacturing.

The Tennessee Legislature refused to take any action upon the memorial from East Tennessee in favor of a separation from the rest of the State.

From Southwestern Virginia.

Of movements in Southwestern Virginia, the *Despatch* thus speaks:

Brigadier General Floyd has, within the space of twenty days, enrolled, armed, equipped, and brought to a condition of most creditable discipline, two regiments of men, who will be ready to march in five days from this time. He expects to add yet another regiment. The two now ready, at the camp near Wytheville, are commanded by Cols. A. W. Reynolds, and Harry Heth, both accomplished officers, late of the Federal army.—They are both graduates of West Point, and Col. H. was a classmate of General Beauregard. The regiment itself is said to be composed of a body of men who cannot be surpassed for manly proportions, and all the native qualities of the true soldier. General Floyd has accomplished wonders in bringing together and equipping such a body of men in so brief a space of time. They will soon be on the march, hunting up the rude and brutal foe who is now desecrating the soil of Virginia.

From Wise's Legion.

A correspondent of the *Despatch*, writing from Charleston, Kanawha county, July 1st, says:

Gen. Henry A. Wise reached this town on Wednesday last, escorted by a fine cavalry company and attended by his staff. Col. C. Q. Tompkins has accomplished miracles in organizing his military force here, considering the difficulties he had to contend with. Capt. Patton commanding at a camp some miles below here, has his camp in thorough military order, as I am informed by those who accompanied General Wise in a visit on Friday last. The state of public sentiment in this immediate region is sound.

It is the determination of the General to treat as traitors all Virginians found in arms against the Confederates.

As to the movements of the enemy I give you the following as authentic: Civil war is certainly raging in Gilmer county; the Federal forces, united with Tories, are estimated at 600, while the loyal troops, composed of organized companies from Calhoun and Gilmer, are only put at 200. The enemy have given over administering oaths and releasing, in that section, and now imprison or force into the hostile army.

On Friday night Company F, of the 17th Ohio regiment, numbering about 100, came to Ripley, about 40 miles from here, on the Parkersburg road, and remained some time, refreshing themselves and horses on the quiet citizens. Some Virginia officers who were there, recruiting I presume, escaped by doffing the uniform. The enemy left, it was said, for Ravenswood, a considerable distance further on towards Parkersburg.—Whether they came from the force at Parkersburg or not, I did not learn. Doubtless you will soon see in the Northern papers a brilliant victory announced at Ripley.

What their force at Parkersburg is I am unable to say. Fortunately, General Garnett demands all their attention at Phillippa, and I have no doubt Parkersburg is held only as securing them the railroad, and not as a base of operation in this direction.

If Garnett could get around and behind Phillippa, he would rout them; and the thing is not impossible. You need not be surprised to hear of a brilliant victory in that quarter at any moment.

P. S.—Since writing the above, three more traitors have been brought to General Wise. They are from Roane county, and one (Col. S. A. Roberts) was a member of the Wheeling Convention. They will be handed over to the civil authorities, and indicted for treason, with a count under the new ordinance of the 15th June last. Scouts are out for more of such game.

The *Associated Press* despatch of to-day states that the Confederates have surrounded a party of Federalists at Glenville, which is in Gilmer county. Gen. Wise is evidently pressing in that direction. Should this position be held by the Confederates, it will threaten Parkersburg and the whole of General McClellan's Western communications. With Wise threatening him on his flank, Floyd hastening to the relief of the latter, and Garnett opposing him in front, McClellan's chance of assisting Patterson would seem to be very slight, indeed.

Position of Affairs in North-western Virginia.

A letter to the Richmond *Despatch* says:—

LAUREL HILL CAMP, Barbour Co., Va., June 30, 1861.

I shall attempt to give your readers a short article from this encampment, which may be of interest to some of them, as we have many Eastern troops among us.

The enemy is still holding Phillippi, with a force of about 8,000. The scouting parties of the two forces frequently meet upon the Fairmont and Beverly Turnpike, and several small fights have come off, our party always getting the better of the scrimmages, and have captured some dozen of the enemy, several horses, and killed four or five of their men, and have not as yet lost a single man.

The Northern troops are daily committing outrages which would disgrace savages. Females have been outraged, houses plundered, and women and children driven from their homes. Yesterday, without provocation, they shot Mr. Banks Corlin, of Harrison county, because he was a secessionist, and burned the barn and farm house of Peter B. Righter, of Marion county, after having plundered it of all its effects.

The "Union men" seem to vie with the Yankees in their atrocities. A heavy retribution awaits them. Last week a body of the enemy left Fairmont for Coons' Run, in Marion county, to arrest some Secessionists, when the Secessionists waylaid them, fired upon them, killed four and wounded others. The enemy fled, swearing vengeance.

On Saturday last, Col. Heck, commanding the forces at Rich Mountain, entered the town of Buchanan, in Upshur county, with 500 men, seized upon some provisions which the traitorous "Union" knaves had gathered for the enemy, and captured two of the most villainous of the traitors. They will be sent to Staunton for trial as traitors to the State. Rich Mountain encampment is a range of Laurel Hill, and is seven miles from Beverly, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. Col. Heck is an energetic officer, and his descent upon Buchanan may be productive of some good. Buchanan has been in possession of the enemy, but they fell back upon Phillippi upon the advance of Col. Heck.

The troops at our encampment (Laurel Hill) are enjoying excellent health.

Presentation of a Flag to Baltimoreans in Richmond—Speech of President Davis.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday contains the following interesting account of the Presentation of a flag to one of the companies attached to the Baltimore regiment:

On Wednesday evening Camp Hermitage was the theatre of a scene of so pleasing and patriotic an aspect as to be long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be spectators. On the assembling of the troops for dress parade, and while a battery of beauteous eyes was directed to the stalwart forms of our brave soldiers, a sudden swaying of the crowd of spectators to and fro announced the occurrence of something unusual. Eager eyes strained every direction, and those unable from their distance to ascertain the nature of the commotion, were pressing forward to see and learn, when all doubts and surmises were dissipated as some one enthusiastically shouted, "Three cheers for President Davis." Literally surrounded by the dense mass, through which, with difficulty, his prancing steeds forced a passage, our Chief Magistrate was shaking hands and bowing to the eager aspirants for that honor. Now the crowd becomes too dense, and the impatient steeds, as if conscious of their honored burden, halt in the midst of the applauding hosts. Few and patriotic were his words, and soul-thrilling when he urged the soldiers' duty in the great conflict before us. At the finale of the dress parade, the gallant and soldier-like companies, "E" of Richmond, "B" of Baltimore, and the "Madison Infantry" of Louisiana, marched to the front of the parade-ground and halted. The neat uniforms and tasteful appearance of Company E, the ease and facility with which they performed the intricacies of the manual, proclaimed at once the perfect soldier: while the host of fair friends, who were smiling approval at the almost perfect execution of each command, indicated their prowess in the boudoir and parlor as well as in the camp.

The "Madison Infantry," of Louisiana, as fine and effective a corps as could be desired, made a beautiful and imposing appearance. The fine physique of the members, the prompt execution of the evolutions incident to parade, elicited the admiration of all present. The presentation of a stand of colors to the Baltimore company called together the three companies. At the prompt and ready execution of the command of "parade rest," President Davis advanced to the front of company "B," and holding the beautiful banner in his right hand, spoke in eloquent terms on behalf of the Baltimore ladies, who thus presented to their representatives here the splendid flag, which he urged them, by every holy tie, to guard and cherish as a sacred and holy trust. He referred in heart-stirring tones to the shackled condition of Maryland, and proudly asserted his confidence that thirty thousand brave Maryland hearts now anxiously throbbed, and but waited the war-tocsin to rush at once to the aid of the sunny South and her noble cause. Every countenance beamed with animation, and youthful brows contracted with stern indignation as the President eloquently poured forth old Maryland's wrongs, and bade each Maryland boy resolve from his inmost soul to avenge his down-trodden State. Gracefully and eloquently presenting the banner to the Captain of Company "B," with a parting injunction to bring it home—home to the dear ones whose fair fingers worked its beautiful colors in its present glorious form. And now here we may attempt a description of the flag. It is made of the richest and most substantial silk, the colors neatly and tastefully arranged, and gracefully proportioned. In the blue ground is a galaxy of eleven stars of pure white, and a single star merely circumscribed by a white outline. The flag was made and presented by a number of patriotic young ladies of Baltimore, who were determined to send some token of their friendship to their young soldier-friends in Virginia. Accompanying the flag was the following note:

"Brave sons of Maryland! With pride and confidence we entrust our flag to you, knowing that we place it in hands that will ever defend and keep it, and hoping ere long to welcome it and you victorious to our State and city. May God protect and prosper you and the cause in which you so nobly go forth."

The ladies' names signed are names dear to every Baltimorean; and if the company once more waves its beautiful standard in Baltimore, every passing wind that unruffles each silken fold shall be freighted with the heartfelt prayers of Company "B."

In receiving the banner, Captain J. Lyle Clarke modestly referred to his novel position in attempting a suitable reply to the eloquent words used by the President. Bluntly and soldierly, he told the brilliant audience he was no speaker—his was the part to couch, in soldier terms, his heartfelt gratitude for the cherished token of Baltimore regard; then, after a few pertinent remarks as to the care which would be taken of the flag, he pointed to the star in outline, feelingly and beautifully depicted the silent eloquence from the solitary and unfinished star, and told his brave young soldiers that theirs was the duty to fill that star with the brilliancy of its sisters, but that it could only be filled when, by their gallant conduct and warrior deeds, they had placed Maryland as a jewel in the coronet of the South. Each word spoke the soldier—no flowery, hackneyed phrases, but, like the young captain's sword, mettle and to the point. At this stage, the stalwart standard-bearer, Jas. B. Rogers of Baltimore county, Md., received the flag from the Captain, who bade him treasure it as the apple of his eye, guard it as his sacred honor, and promise from his inmost soul never to let it droop or trail in disgrace. Further, he told them that the outlines should be soon filled in Baltimore, and that the same hands which worked the eloquent star were the ones for the task; but that if the day were gone and the foe victorious, they must fill it with the enemy's blood ere they took their parting look of earth. Amid three cheers for the President, the flag, and old Maryland, the audience dispersed. Thus ended an eventful day at Camp Hermitage.

We find the following Southern despatches in the Richmond papers.

AUGUSTA, July 3.—Vice President A. H. Stephens was in our city to-day, enjoying his usual health. He speaks at Waynesboro' (30 miles below this city) to-morrow, on the cotton loan, and a liberal subscription is expected from the wealthy and patriotic cotton planters of "Old Burke."

The Hon. Howell Cobb reached our city to-day. He has returned to Georgia to organize his regiment, and in a short time he will lead a gallant body of men to aid and sustain the independence and protect the firesides and homes of the people of the Confederate States.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—Business is, in a great measure, suspended here to-day. Confederate flags are waving in all parts of the city, and one among the most splendid waves majestically over the office of the Augusta Constitutionalist. No daily papers will be issued in this city to-morrow. We learn that "the old and glorious Fourth" is being celebrated in several of the cities and towns of Georgia and South Carolina.

An accident occurred here this morning at a target exercise. Mr. Wm. H. Courts, formerly a resident of Baltimore, but for some years past a resident of Augusta, was accidentally shot in the head. The rifle ball fractured his skull, causing the brain to protrude, and his condition is exceedingly critical. Mr. C. is a highly esteemed citizen and excellent machinist, and regrets are universal at his sad fortune.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—There are now at Yellville 5,500 troops, including 1,000 Tennesseeans, 2,000 Arkansians, and 600 Kentuckians, with ten pieces of Flying Artillery. The indications are that about 20,000 men are to advance, and every able-bodied man in Southern Missouri is enrolling his name.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

The following are the concluding proceedings of the House of Representatives yesterday:

The Speaker calling upon the several States for bills, which under the rules would be referred, a number were reported, among them the following:

By Thaddeus Stevens—A bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States. Referred to the committee on commerce.

A bill was also introduced creating one judicial district out of North Carolina and Western Virginia, the courts to be held at Wheeling.

By Mr. Vallandigham—A bill to repeal the tariff act of March 9th, 1861, and to revive the tariff act of March 3, 1857. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

By Mr. Holman, of Indiana—A bill granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who have been and shall be engaged in the services of the United States. Referred to the committee on public lands.

By Mr. Curtis, of Iowa—A bill to provide for a more safe and rapid transmission of the mails, military and naval stores, &c., between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Referred to a select committee of nine.

By Mr. Aldrich—A bill to secure homesteads for actual settlers on the public domain. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Also, a bill to establish a general bankrupt law. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Van Wyck, of New York—A bill to reduce the expenses of the government; also, a bill to increase the pay of soldiers in the service of the United States.

By Mr. Cox, of Ohio—A bill to increase the number of cadets at the West Point Academy.

The presentation of resolutions being next in order,

Mr. Baxter, of Vermont, submitted a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire into and report upon the expediency of fixing, after the year 1863, the whole number of Representatives from the several States at 239, the present apportionment.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to amend by substituting 250 instead of 239, and upon this motion Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, called the previous question.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., moved to lay the resolution on the table—negatived upon a division, which was called for. The original amendment was then put and rejected, and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. Loomis, of Connecticut, submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to prepare a bill confiscating the property of every officer in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who has taken up arms, or who may take up arms against the general government, and upon this resolution demanded the previous question.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., desired to discuss this resolution, but the call for the previous question was insisted upon, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered and adopted allowing a pension to the mother of the late Colonel E. E. Ellsworth.

A member from New York offered a lengthy address from the Congress of the United States to the people of the seceded States, which he desired should be printed.

Mr. Lovejoy opposed the motion to print. We have talked too long to these people. He now wanted to argue with them through the musket's mouth. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Upton, of Va., offered a resolution requiring all officers in the service of the United States to report to the proper department the names and numbers of such persons as may be released upon parole on taking the oath of allegiance. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, presented a resolution referring to the committee on elections the question of the legality of the election of Mr. Upton, of Va. Adopted.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that during the present session of Congress the House will only consider bills relating to the military and naval service, or to the financial matters connected therewith, and that all other bills shall be referred to the proper committee without debate, for the consideration of the next Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Lovejoy presented a preamble and series of resolutions asserting that, in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves; instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the "fugitive slave law;" and declaring that Major Emory, having resigned his commission in the United States service under circumstances showing sympathy with the rebellion against the general government, his reappointment was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House, in the name of the people of the United States, demand his removal.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, moved to lay the whole series on the table.

Mr. Hickman rose to a point of order. He urged that the resolutions were in contravention of that proposed by Holman, limiting the legislative action of the House, and which has been adopted.

Numerous points of order were raised by other members among the Opposition, and considerable confusion prevailed for a brief while.

The Chair, after appealing to the members to sustain him in his efforts to enforce the rules of the House, overruled the point of order raised by Mr. Hickman.

The question recurring upon Mr. Edwards' motion to lay on the table, the ayes and noes were demanded by Mr. Lovejoy, and the motion agreed to—ayes 87, noes 62.

Mr. Hickman moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Burnett desired to know whether the adoption of Mr. Holman's resolution would cut off the proposition of measures looking to a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties.

Cries from the administration side, "yes," "yes."

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rose to a point of order. He objected to the debate which was being attempted.

The Chair ruled that all debate was out of order.

Mr. Burnett thought that having the floor it was his right to debate the question, nevertheless he did not wish to infringe upon the rules of the House. He was one of those who had not yet resigned all hope of a peaceful solution of our difficulties.

Objections being made by Messrs. Washburne and Lovejoy to his remarks, he renewed the motion of Mr. Holman to lay upon the table the motion proposed by Mr. Hickman.—Negatived.

Mr. Hickman's motion to reconsider was then adopted, and that gentleman proposed to so amend the resolution submitted by Mr. Holman restricting the action of the House as to include general questions of a judicial character, and on this amendment he called the previous question.

Mr. Vallandigham held that the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as that it changed the nature of the business in the House.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, requested Mr. Hickman to modify his resolution so as to include also cases of contested election, which request was declined.

Mr. Richardson then asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to urge upon it the rejection of the resolution.

After a brief colloquy between Messrs. Richardson and Colfax, which the Speaker interrupted with a peremptory call to order—

Mr. Burnett asked permission to propose an amendment to include within the restriction all questions looking to a peaceable settlement of our National difficulties.

Objections were raised by Messrs. Washburne, Lovejoy and several other republican members.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then moved, in the name of his constituents, of his country and of his God, to lay the resolutions on the table, and on this motion called the ayes and nays, which resulted in its rejection—ayes 52 nays 102.

The amendment of Mr. Hickman was then adopted.

Mr. Fouke, of Ill., offered a lengthy series of resolutions, declaring that in a crisis like the present it was the duty of all to strengthen the hands of the government; that all partisan influences should be ignored, and that in the appointment of all public officers the only questions should be, "Is he honest, is he faithful?" [Suppressed laughter on the floor.] That the federal government would promote the cause of the nation by extending to our deluded brethren of the South the olive branch of peace.

Mr. Lovejoy interrupted the further reading with a motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Hickman raised the point of order, which was sustained by the chair, that the resolutions were excluded under the operation of those of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing the standing committees to employ clerks as usual.

Mr. Richardson objected to the resolution as being out of order under the Holman resolution.

This point of order the Chair sustained, amid general laughter on the side of the opposition.

Mr. Washburne appealed from the decision of the chair, when

Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the appeal on the table. Adopted. [Renewed laughter from the opposition.]

Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, offered a resolution withholding pensions from all persons sympathizing with or aiding in rebellion, and requesting all pensioners from those States which have not contributed their aid to the General Government to swear that they have at no time favored or encouraged secession.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to this resolution also as being out of order, and his objection was sustained by the chair.

Mr. Potter submitted a resolution requiring the Heads of Departments to return the number of clerks from the Southern States retained by them, and the names of those who have refused to take the oath of allegiance

Adjourned.

The Speaker announced during the day the standing committees, of which the following are the chairmen:—

Ways and Means—Mr. Stevens.
Claims—Mr. Fenton.
Commerce—Mr. Washburne.
Public Lands—Mr. Patten.
Elections—Mr. Dawes.
Postoffices