

The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 10, 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 the duty of every citizen to support the Government, provided there be a right claimed for the Government to compel that consent by force.—Sey, 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 deprived of his freedom, 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 require 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 subscription 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. Two usual discounts in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for nine, for the time ordered.

The news of the day which possesses the most local interest is the appointment by General Banks, by virtue of authority vested in him as commanding officer of this Department, of Mr. George B. Dodge, to the office of Marshal of Police, over Colonel John R. Kelly, who had been appointed to that office by the late Governor.

What authority can be tested in General Banks, as commanding officer of this Department, which entitles him to appoint a Marshal of Police, may well puzzle the curious. We have carefully examined the Police-law, which empowers Mr. Dodge to administer in every department, and have been unable to find any warrant for this extraordinary assumption of authority.

Whether we are aware of any law of the United States which can justify such an interference with the domestic institutions of a State of the Union. The whole thing is a lamentable and infamous usurpation—an infamous outrage upon the rights and liberties of the people of Maryland—in perfect keeping, however, with the whole course of despotic policy by the Federal Government towards our unhappy State.

The appointment has been made, says General Banks, "at the suggestion and request of the very many influential and honorable citizens of Baltimore,"—from whom, "and other local citizens," it is the Marshal will receive suggestions, "and under the direction" of a Council of Advice, a new feature in our City Government, and clothed, by the proclamation, with very important and responsible powers,—would it not be as well for General Banks to communicate to the public the names of these "honorable" men, at whose "suggestion" Mr. Dodge has been appointed, and by whose "direction" he is to be governed in the discharge of his duties? Or are we to have a Secret Tribunal, which is to suggest, advise, and direct, without incurring any responsibility for its acts? We are, at all events, glad to learn from a morning paper which seems to speak by authority, that the appointment of Mr. Dodge was without the privy or consent of the "Police Board or the Mayor."

Of the new appointee, it is sufficient to say that though for many years a resident of this city, where he has been engaged in the paint and drug business, Mr. Dodge is a native New Yorker, which accounts for his ill-clarity to the oppressions of the South, and his warm interest in its improvement. How many of the new voters, his constituents of Northern birth, who have grown rich among us, and who now are hand-in-glove with the minions of the tyrant, aiding and abetting in every outrage which is inflicted upon us—glorifying over our distress—laying the spy upon the spy—Marylander, and taking no pains to conceal either their satisfaction at the present condition of affairs, or their desire for more summary vengeance upon the wretched slave who is the cause of all our troubles? Will a day of retribution never come, when these things, and the authors of them, shall be brought into judgment at the bar of an outraged and indignant People?

In politics, Mr. Dodge was a supporter of the American party, and of the administration of Mr. Swanwick—whence, as may be supposed, the transition is a natural one into the Tory ranks. Afterwards, we believe, he was a sort of milk-and-water reformer. His name is, probably, most familiar to our citizens, in connection with the Grand Jury, to the foremanship of which he has, and he has acquired a patent right.

The most interesting fact connected with Mr. Dodge—interesting to those who may be arrested, molested or in any way interfered with by him or his police, is that he is a man of considerable wealth. He had need to answer all the suits for damages for trespass, for false imprisonment, &c., to which he will make himself liable by any attempt to exercise police powers. This is in addition to the criminal penalties which will incur by his intrusion into the office of Marshal Kane, and his assumption of illegal and unconstitutional powers.

alence, and the politics of which he took the liberty of changing from Democratic to Whig, "to bid him down"—says Phobias—"by lying on the flat of my back, inserting my nose tightly between his teeth, and grasping his left hand 'firmly by the hair of my head.'" In like manner, Colonel Siegel is reported to have gained a brilliant victory over Governor Jackson, by retreating precipitately before him, and suffering the loss of almost his entire force. We hardly know which to deplore as the greater calamity—the unfortunate defeat with which the Federal troops appear to have been afflicted, and which prevented them from bearing the order to retreat, or their subsequent movement, a similar association of part of Gen. Patterson's column, the "notorious New McCulloch." There is a chronic rumor in town, which lacks confirmation—a wholesale murder of patriots by the mercenary Bourgeois, in daily, nay, hourly, apprehension at Washington. It is said that the sealed dispatch from President Davis to Mr. Lincoln, forwarded under cover of a flag of truce a day or two ago, was neither more nor less than a demand for the execution of Washington—at least, such is the intimation of the correspondent of the Associated Press. Really, there are no bounds to the impetuosity of some people.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

Thus far—if we may judge by the letters which have appeared in the London Times, and have been republished on this side of the Atlantic—Mr. Russell, the distinguished correspondent of that journal, has not added anything, by his visit to this country, and the records of his observations, to the well-earned reputation which he brought with him from Crimean trenches and Indian battle-fields, as an acute observer and graphic delineator of events. Description is Mr. Russell's forte; the scenes which he has witnessed, and of which he is enabled to speak from personal experience, and particularly the gift of describing military operations and manœuvres, in such a manner as to make them intelligible even to the uninitiated reader—this art, gift, are pre-eminently his, and the foundation of his reputation and success. Grand pageants, too, like the coronation of the Russian Czar, he has known how to depict in colors suited to the Oriental magnificence of the occasion and the scene; but to the rank of a philosophical or political historian Mr. Russell has made no pretensions, and in this position has assigned to him in this country, and great expectations based consequently upon the results of his visit, the fault is not his that those expectations have been disappointed.

For the exercise of his talents in his own peculiar and admitted field, the opportunities which have been enjoyed by the Times' correspondent have been neither great nor many. There have been no great sieges or battles to describe—no important strategical movements of armies to follow—no brilliant series of manœuvres, in the face of the enemy, to unravel and explain. Deprived of such materials for his pen, Mr. Russell has been compelled to make the best of those which have fallen to his lot—and which are precisely those which have filled the note-books of fifty English tourists before him. He has travelled through the South, and has been every where received not only with the hospitality characteristic of the people and the country, but with the marked civility which was due not less to his personal and literary merits, than to his position as the accredited correspondent of the leading journal of the English empire. By military men on both sides, he has been treated with professional frankness and a degree of confidence honorable alike to the giver and the recipient. At Charleston, he drank rain-water Madeira in the old fogies, and Widow Clewfoot with the young fellows at Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. As New Orleans, he drank the blood-chilled in his veins by hearing from the lips of "intelligent and respectable gentlemen," at the club, stories of the doings of the ruffians who infested that city until the Vigilance Committee put them down. He listened, and pinched himself, he tells us, to find whether he was awake, and if it was not all a horrible dream. Had he stayed long enough in Baltimore to hear something of the exploits of our clubs, the "Tigers" and the "Plugs," "Glies," in the good old days when Thomas Swann was Mayor, it is possible that the special correspondent of the London Times might have had a bit. For the rest, he describes the plantation and the slave market, as they might be supposed to strike the imagination of an Englishman who saw them for the first time, and redoubts and batteries, as they might appear to the eye of a man familiar with the more extensive and costly fortifications of Europe. He describes the Southern bar-room, with its eternal clatter of glasses, and the never-ending rattle for "juleps" and "southern," occasionally varied by the occurrence of a "diffusion" among the habitués, or lounges upon the piazzas of great hotels, and daguerotypes the groups of long-haired, sallow-faced men, seated, more or less, with their heads upon a line with their heads, smoking, chewing, and discussing in nasal tones, the progress of the war, the prospects of the crop, and the price of niggers. He comments upon the universal habit of wearing arms, and of a certain rigidity about their persons, which apparently did not result from any peculiarity in their osseous structure. He descends the Alabama river in a steamer, and gossips with the captain about his experience in the slave trade—sails up Lake Pontchartrain with a party of New Orleans bloods, and pays a visit to General Bragg at Pensacola, in company with some pleasant, chatty Missibians, and to Colonel Brown at Fort Pickens, without them;—and this, so far, appears to be the sum of his experience, and as far as published, of his observations. When he evidently repeats the table-talk of the last man he dined with—uttered over their wine, and more in the spirit of paradox and badinage, than of sober earnestness. Witness the letter in which he pretends to go deeper into the philosophy of the present movement, and the causes and origin of the war, than he has essayed to do, before since—winding up with the startling discovery that public opinion in South Carolina was almost universally in favor of a monarchy! It is amusing to note the mixed feeling of astonishment, indignation and amazement with which the Charleston papers treat this letter. One gentleman—old Mr. Pettigrew—says the Charleston Courier—after careful examination, has been found in this city, who explains the views credited by Mr. Russell to our entire population—though, adds that journal cautiously, it is said, that in one of the lower parishes, there are two or three planters of a similar way of thinking. Then, what admirable stuff that was that somebody in New Orleans under the Special Correspondent to write home to The Times—when he gravely stated that in the present war, the South would have the aid of twenty thousand Indian warriors, fully equipped with rifles, tomahawks and scalping knives, and accustomed to habits of constant warfare! The smallest knowledge either of the history or the census of the country would have saved him from this ridiculous mistake.

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What the English Think of the Blockade. Extract from a business letter to a firm in Baltimore: LIVERPOOL, 25th June, 1861. I think you do quite right in not placing the ship under the British colors, for although at present there is hardly cause for the suspension of the Northern trade, towards this country, yet you may rest assured that the sympathies of both the British and French people are decidedly in favor of the Southern cause; and by and by some concerted action may be attempted to prevent the protection of our respective interests. The item will probably be sought on the necessity of the existing blockade, which the English will, I think, compel their Government to raise; for the thing is without precedent, and therefore open both to discussion and dispute, if it is not to be maintained.

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The War Becoming Unpopular in Ohio. Last week a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio was held, and called a Democratic State Convention to meet at Columbus on the 7th of August. They passed the following resolution: Resolved, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross exorbitance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus return the State, and place its administration in complete hands.

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The New French Line of Steamers. The project of establishing lines of French mail steamers to ply between Havre and the United States, is at last on the point of being realized. The question of accepting certain propositions, submitted by the General Maritime Company of France, has received the favorable attention of the Government, and the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy has authorized, one direct to New York and the other to the Antilles, touching at some Southern port of the United States, to be yet determined upon and left in its own hands. The close of the existing war, but a few months ago, would have presented to the Corps Legislatif, the amount of capital to be invested in these two lines, by the General Maritime Company, is to be fifty-seven millions of francs, or about \$11,000,000 of which, 15,000,000 francs are to be advanced by the French Government. The whole enterprise is guaranteed by the rich industrial association known as the Credit Mobilier, of which the Maritime Company is merely a branch. The line to New York is to consist of five steamers, each provided with engines of 850 horse-power, that to the Antilles, of six steamers, with engines of 600 horse-power. The rate of speed to be maintained is, respectively, 11½ and 10½ knots per hour.

Northern Forts are on the March. The Champlain Point learns that Fort Montgomery, at House's Point, is to be placed on a war footing at once, and that active preparations are being made in progress. The Government probably thinks, not in view of the "precautionary" increase of British forces in Canada, but to take some precautionary measures for the protection of the frontier.

The War Becoming Unpopular in Ohio. Last week a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio was held, and called a Democratic State Convention to meet at Columbus on the 7th of August. They passed the following resolution: Resolved, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross exorbitance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus return the State, and place its administration in complete hands.

The Grafon correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) Post, writing under date of July 5th, says: The battle has not yet been fought. The rebels at Laurel Hill received a very large reinforcement yesterday—said to be some seven thousand men—winding up with the startling discovery that public opinion in favor of a monarchy! It is amusing to note the mixed feeling of astonishment, indignation and amazement with which the Charleston papers treat this letter. One gentleman—old Mr. Pettigrew—says the Charleston Courier—after careful examination, has been found in this city, who explains the views credited by Mr. Russell to our entire population—though, adds that journal cautiously, it is said, that in one of the lower parishes, there are two or three planters of a similar way of thinking. Then, what admirable stuff that was that somebody in New Orleans under the Special Correspondent to write home to The Times—when he gravely stated that in the present war, the South would have the aid of twenty thousand Indian warriors, fully equipped with rifles, tomahawks and scalping knives, and accustomed to habits of constant warfare! The smallest knowledge either of the history or the census of the country would have saved him from this ridiculous mistake.

There is another fact connected with Mr. Russell's Southern tour—as illustrative of the character of the Government which the Southern people are seeking to inaugurate—which seems worthy of mention. Beyond a personal introduction to

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer Louisiana of the Bay Line reached this morning from Old Point. She touched in the shade was 100 degrees. The Northern troops were suffering terribly. The passengers on board the Louisiana heard the heavy firing about Newport News shortly after the boat left the wharf. Nine members of the Naval Brigade came up this morning, and but few of those are now left at Fortress Monroe, most of them having begged their way home. The following is the Associated Press report: Gen. Butler is today on the Rip Rap experimenting with Sawyer's James' and Hutchins' shells upon the battery of Sewell's Point. Some experiments with the last yesterday were pronounced remarkable by the bay-hor, who has charge of the Ordnance Department in the absence of Capt. Dyer. The purpose today is to test the three varieties with the view of at once adopting the most effective. A large company went over to the Rip Rap with the general, and the scene from the ramparts of Monroe is very animated.

Several shots are said to have been fired this morning from a new Confederate battery nearly opposite the Rip Rap, but nothing was seen or known concerning the position of their entrenchment. Our troops are hard at work entrenching themselves outside of Hampton. The bridge across Hampton creek will be completed in a few days. The telegraph wire is also erected nearly all the way to Newport News.

The Cumberland and Susquehanna sailed this morning, the former for Boston, and the latter southward. The Quaker City accompanied them to sea. Several Federal reverses in Missouri. The Associated Press furnish the following dispatch from Missouri, in which the desire to break the effect of a confessed defeat is ludicrously apparent. It is quite evident, that the Federals have suffered a severe reverse, and that their brief reign in Missouri draws near its end. We have extracted the extraordinary passages: KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th instant states that 10,000 Missouri State troops, under Governor Jackson and Gen. Col. Siegel, were ordered to retreat, when the rebels ordered retreat, but the rebels were very near being surrounded, but finally they retreated in excellent order, fighting all the way. Several hundred Confederates were killed and wounded, and some dozens of the Federal troops were also killed.

Subsequent reports state that Governor Jackson ordered retreat, and that Col. Siegel was retreating two miles from there with considerable loss. It is also stated that the notorious Ben McCulloch had cut off 200 Unionists at Newbo, and another report is that Col. Siegel was attacked near Sherman, and his force cut up with a loss of 3,000 Federal troops, had gone to reinforce Col. Siegel.

What the English Think of the Blockade. Extract from a business letter to a firm in Baltimore: LIVERPOOL, 25th June, 1861. I think you do quite right in not placing the ship under the British colors, for although at present there is hardly cause for the suspension of the Northern trade, towards this country, yet you may rest assured that the sympathies of both the British and French people are decidedly in favor of the Southern cause; and by and by some concerted action may be attempted to prevent the protection of our respective interests. The item will probably be sought on the necessity of the existing blockade, which the English will, I think, compel their Government to raise; for the thing is without precedent, and therefore open both to discussion and dispute, if it is not to be maintained.

The last news from the South, shows that the Northern loss of at once annihilating you, is more difficult of execution in fact than it appears upon paper, and I think you may claim an unpolemic victory at Bethel. G. M.

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