The South.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 11, 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.

THE VINDICATION OF THE GERMANS OF BALTIMORE.

We have received a number of communications from our German friends, on the subject of the sympathies and sentiments of their fellow countrymen in Baltimore. These communications have been elicited, for the most part, by our remarks, published a day or two ago upon the [illegible] constitutional liberty. The facts contained in our article, and upon which our strictures were based, are not denied; and the writers, in every instance, profess to share in the indignation and disgust which their occurrence has awakened. So deeply sensible, indeed, are our correspondents of the disgrace which this alacrity to serve the tyrant, and to assist in riveting the fetters of a military despotism upon the limbs of free-born American citizens, has brought upon the German name, as well as of the lasting injury which it is likely to inflict upon them and their posterity, by making once more and forever the name of *Hessian* a reproach and bye-word throughout the land, that they are exceedingly and justly solicitous that injustice shall not be done to the innocent, by confounding them with the guilty, and including the whole body of German citizens under one common ban. This is precisely what the people of Maryland wished to know; they wished for some expression of opinion from their German fellow-citizens, which would vindicate them from the reproach of sharing in the sentiments or approving the actions of their compatriots in Texas and Missouri; and they would rejoice to have it from the respectable sources from which we ourselves derive the facts we are about to mention.

Apart from the natural and obvious distinction between education and ignorance—between the intelligent citizen who has been in the enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship for many years, who has formed business and social relations with our people, who has married among us, and had sons and daughters born upon our soil, and in whom long familiarity has bred a sincere attachment to our institutions as well as an enlightened understanding of their principles and practical operation—and the emigrant who landed yesterday, or the unnaturalized foreigner who has been here too short a time to understand either our language or our laws—apart, we say, from this obvious and necessary distinction, which is a matter of personal and individual difference, there is a broad distinction between classes which must not be overlooked. There are two distinct classes of Germans in America, differing as widely in character, and in habits of thought, as almost any two nations of Europe. These may be distinguished, briefly, as the Infidel and the Christian Germans. The former include, in the first instance, the great body of political refugees—particularly the exiles of '48,—the socialist agitators and democrats like Carl Schurz and Hecker, who found it convenient to change their residence, after the failure of the revolutions of which that year was especially fruitful. Having been Red Republicans in Europe, these men did no violence to their principles, by becoming Black Republicans in America. In addition to these, are the great body of workingmen particularly—who have imbibed socialist principles either before coming to this country, or since their arrival—the proportion of this latter class being much larger than is generally supposed. Many an honest peasant, who in Germany had been taught to fear God and hate the devil, has learned to disbelieve in the existence of either, since he left his village home in father-land, for free America. The *Turner Societies* which have been so popular in all the Northern and Western cities, have been most successful seminaries of Socialism and Infidelity.—The tendency of the German mind to skepticism is an admitted national characteristic, and emancipated from the strict control which the pastors of a State Church, whether Catholic or Protestant, had been accustomed to exercise over his opinions and his actions, the German emigrant, especially in the unsettled portions of the Great West, where his steps have mostly tended, has often found the transition from a disregard of religious observances to a disbelief in all religious doctrine, a gradual and a natural one. Of such elements, is the great body of the German population of the North and West composed,—fit material for the purposes of the Usurper and his Cabinet. Some entire regiments have been raised for the present War, composed exclusively of the *Turners* to whom allusion has been made, while scarcely one has passed through this city, of which the Tory press has not approvingly mentioned, that a majority of its officers have served in the revolutionary armies of Europe. Such are the German allies of the Administration—the veritable Hessians of the present War.

The other class of Germans whom we denominated Christian Germans, to distinguish them from the pagans who fight under the typical Black, Red and Gold, of an ideal Socialistic Republic—the German regiments invariably carry these revolutionary colors—include all who have not renounced the Christian Religion as a rule of faith or conduct, or adopted the sentiment of Proudhon—*Property is Theft*—as the sum of political doctrine. To this class belong particularly those who have emigrated from Southern Germany, and who are chiefly of the Romish communion, and who have been preserved by the influence of their Church, as well from the political heresies, as from the Infidel errors, of the Red Republican Socialists of the North. Of this class, there is probably a larger proportion in Baltimore, than in any other city in this country, as the immense churches which they have built; and the vast congregations which attend them, abundantly testify. Persons who have every opportunity of knowing thoroughly the sentiments of this, the most numerous portion, of our German population, state that, without exception, they are faithful to the great interests of Social Order: and the sound principles of Constitutional liberty, which a despotic and usurping government is now seeking to crush out beneath the heel of the soldier—that that government can count upon no aid or sympathy from this class in its warfare upon the rights of the People and the States—but that with one accord, they look with horror and detestation upon that German, who having groaned and sweated beneath the burden of tyranny in his own country, is now willing to shoulder his musket for the purpose of introducing the same system of Terrorism and Despotism here.

Intensity of the War Feeling at the North.

The universal hostility felt at the North towards the South, finds illustration in the recent action of the New York Marine Society, with regard to so distinguished a man as Lieutenant M. F. Maury, late of the United States Navy. This Society is a beneficial one, composed of the leading shipmasters of New York, and has been in existence since the year 1770. At its last quarterly meeting the following resolutions was *unanimously* adopted, there being no one present to raise a voice of dissent:

Resolved, By a unanimous vote of the Marine Society of New York, incorporated in April, 1770, that the name of M. F. Maury, lately Lieutenant in the United States Navy, be stricken from our written and printed books, and blotted out by drawing black lines through the same, as being unworthy to be retained on the books of our Society, by reason of his dastardly and traitorous conduct in deserting his country's flag at the commencement of the existing rebellion, which was devised by a band of disappointed political robbers and traitors.

Why the Grand Army of the United States Does not Move.

The special Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, who confidently predicted an advance of the grand army towards Manassas on Monday last, explains his mistake by saying that the weather is rather too warm for marching. Perhaps the grand army are waiting for a frost. He says:

Armies are never more [illegible] the announcement may be relied upon. Yesterday and today have been *fearfully hot. It is no time for traveling.*

The Flag of Truce.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Day-Book* thus explains Colonel Taylor's flag of truce:

The business related entirely to the trial of the privateers which are to be tried in New York. Mr. Davis asks if counsel from among their friends in Charleston will be permitted to defend them. This is the long and short of the whole wonder, out which the Republicans are hatching more falsehoods than would serve the interests of Pluto for a twelvemonth. We are not posted as to the answer, but of the object of the mission itself there is not the slightest doubt.

The Three Months Volunteers.

It is stated that the terms of service of the following regiments will expire between the 20th instant and the 2d of August:

Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwelder, located in Washington city, 988 men; Sixth, Col. Pinckney, Annapolis, 784; Eighth, Col. Lyons, Arlington Heights, 1,000; Twelfth, Col. Butterfield, Washington city, 1,113; Thirteenth, Col. Smith, Baltimore, 980; Twenty-fifth, Col. Bryan, Arlington, 980; Sixty-ninth, Col. Corcoran, Arlington Heights, 1,188; Seventy-first, Col. Martin, navy yard, Washington, 1,072—total New York, 2,195 men. One Rhode Island Regiment, 760; two Massachusetts Regiments, 1,890; District militia, 4,000—making in the aggregate 14,845 men.

The New York *World* owns up to the fearful state of affairs in that city. It says New York has suffered not less than $150,000,000 by our present difficulties. Further:

"It continues to lose, every day, by stagnation and inaction. Whole classes of merchants have failed. Credit has fallen to its lowest ebb. The great body of commerce is paralyzed."

Southern News via Louisville.

A dispatch from Louisville says:

The Petersburg *Express* of the 6th, has an account of the fight at Newport News, between one hundred and fifty Louisianians and Duryea's regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while the Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. De Crossey. The recruiting officer for the Southern Confederacy here, states that 2,000 men have left Kentucky for the Confederate army within fifteen days, and that during the same time the Federal enlistments have not reached 350. He further says that he shall send southward to-night, five deserters from Col. Rosseau's camp, and could get plenty more if the rules about the camp were less strict. Other authorities agree that from sixty to seventy five per day leave Kentucky for the Confederate army.

THE CROPS.—The Cambridge *Democrat* says: Our farmers throughout this peninsula are rejoicing over the prospect of having their barns and storehouses filled to overflowing by this season's wheat crop. In Somerset, we are told by many leading farmers, a more luxuriant crop of wheat has not been grown for many years. Some few farmers have already shipped the most of their crop, which weighed 63, 64 and 65 lbs. per bushel. In Worcester county the *Shield*, in speaking of the crops, says: The wheat harvest in Worcester is nearly over, and the crop is an unusually large one. The grain generally is uninjured. Corn and oats are looking well. We have recently had and have now very seasonable weather for all the crop.

—A gentleman at Alton, Ill., writing to the St. Louis *Republican*, in speaking of the war spirit in that section, remarks thus:

The war spirit is not so rampant hereabouts as in weeks past. Men begin to reason and count the cost, and sum up the probabilities.—The more extreme partizans are as resolute, perhaps, but nowise near so noisy. The masses feel the crisis.

—The Cincinnati *Times* (Republican) says: "The conduct of Cameron is disgusting. There is no honor in him, and he is disgracing the position he holds. He ought to be removed. He will hang to the Cabinet as long as there is a dollar to steal, if he is not kicked out as he ought to be."

The Federal Defeat in Southern Missouri.

The New York evening papers contain fuller and less absurd accounts of the reverse sustained by Col. Siegel, near Carthage, Missouri. The following are the despatches in their order.

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—On Wednesday, 3d inst., the State troops left Rupes Point and moved South to Murray's, six miles; Friday morning at 8 o'clock they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the County seat of Jackson county; at Brier Forks, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Colonel Siegel, with 1,500 men, who immediately gave them battle. The first one resulted in the state troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flanks the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves and fell back. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery making fearful havoc among the enemies ranks. At the crossing of the Dry Fork our lines were very nearly broken, when by the timely arrival of two hundred Union men from Shoals Creek they crossed with a loss of five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued, the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River. On the way the fighting was all done with the artillery, Col. Siegel retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on their ranks as they advanced.

SECOND DESPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—It is reported a night attack was made on Col. Siegel's force, and that 400 of his troops were killed and 600 taken prisoner, besides three pieces of artillery being captured. Governor Jackson announced his intention of fortifying himself at Carthage until Gen. Price and Ben McCullough can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn and act on the offensive, and enforce the laws of the State. Col. Siegel retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie where he expected reinforcements. Nothing has been heard of Major Sturgess and General Lyon later than July 2d.

THIRD DESPATCH.

8 P. M.—A citizen of this place has just arrived here, having left Stedman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning. He states that after leaving Carthage, Col. Seigel encamped South East of their town, when he was attacked in the night, and his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000, and that of the Secessionists, from 1,000 to 2,000. Col. Brown, with 3,000 troops from Springfield, is said to have joined Col. Seigel. Major Sturgess is north of the Osage river, and Gen. Lyon, at last accounts, was at Warsaw, on his way South. On Friday, the day of the battle, Ben McCullough and Gen. Price arrived at Neosho, 20 miles south of Carthage. A guard of 200 men left there by Col. Siegel was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says that they were all killed. Another report says but a small portion of them were killed. Ben McCullough has sent forward 3,000 men to assist Gov. Jackson, and he (McCullough) expects 5,000 additional from Arkansas soon.

The following despatch from St. Louis comes from the *Democrat* office of that city, the same paper that reported 300 Confederates killed and 600 wounded at Booneville:

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A messenger from Col. Siegel reports his loss in the battle at Carthage at eight killed and forty-five wounded and missing. Colonel Coffee, who was captured, reports the rebel loss at two hundred and fifty, but the severest fight took place subsequent to his capture. Colonel Siegel *fell back* to Mount Vernon, where he could be supported by reinforcements. He took forty-five prisoners. The accounts characterize the affair as a victory for Siegel.

Col. Wolff, with five hundred Unionists, had a skirmish on Saturday with fifteen hundred rebels, thirty-five miles from Springfield, in which *Wolff and thirty others were killed and wounded.*

As Mount Vernon and Springfield are both many miles north of the former positions occupied by the Government troops, it is evident that they are in rapid retreat, and being pursued by the Confederates.

From Fortress Monroe.

By the steamer *Adelaide* it is learned that another bark, the [illegible] gunboat discovered a sail in the offing, and being under steam at the time soon overhauled her. The vessel proved to be the brig *Amy Warwick*, Captain Brown, bound to Richmond from Rio. She was laden with 5,000 bags of good coffee, which, at the rate of $20 per bag, would readily bring over $100,000, whilst the brig, which is 285 tons burthen, and built in Baltimore two years ago, is worth not less than $15,000.

Soon as the *Adelaide* reached her wharf, one of the officers called a couple of policemen and ordered them to take in charge a likely colored man, who came on board in company with Quartermaster Young, of Colonel Baker's California regiment. The man stated to the officers of the steamer that he was a slave, belonged to Mr. William Mayer, residing near Hampton, and that upon the commencement of hostilities his master left and ordered him and the rest of the servants to remain upon the farm, where there was an abundance of provisions for them. He obeyed instructions until three days since, when several military officers of Colonel Baker's regiment compelled him to leave and act as their servant. He was then clothed in a military uniform, which he now wears, and employed in the camp. He says that he wants to go back to Virginia to his master's farm, where he was always well treated, and where his father and mother live. He will be taken down this evening in the *Adelaide* and properly cared for.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—General Butler was so well pleased yesterday with the experiments with Hotchkiss' shells that he at once ordered a large number of them for immediate use. They can be projected from ordinary rifled cannon. Five hundred horses, and forage for the same for eighty days, are on the way to Old Point. The frigate *Santee* sailed this afternoon to join the Gulf squadron. The *Susquehanna*, instead of going Southward as stated in my yesterday's despatch, will shortly sail for New York for repairs.

Several persons came down from Baltimore this morning with the intention of going to Norfolk, but Commodore Stringham would not permit a flag of truce to leave the harbor.

No military movements whatever are in progress to-day near Old Point. The heat is excessive, but the health of the troops is generally good. Two hundred and fifty men, rejected from the regiments here, have left for New York on the propeller *Stars and Stripes*.

The steamer *Quaker City* this morning captured the brig *Amy Warwick*, of Richmond, Virginia, and owned there, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, with 5,100 bags of coffee. Part of the cargo is owned by British merchants. The *Quaker City* yesterday made a reconnoissance of the coast thirty miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five wrecks on the shore—all old and entirely deserted.

The Confederates are this afternoon felling and burning the trees on Sewell's Point—an indication that they intend not only to hold the place but act from it on the offensive.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

The British steamship *Edinburg*, from Liverpool, June 26, Queenstown, 27th, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon.

She brings $1,018,360 in specie.

Her news is not as late as that by the *North Briton*.

The London *Times* organ editorially denounces the abuse of England by the American journals, and asserts that in the absence of any good cause, it seems as strange as it is scandalous. It says the reasons advanced by the Northerners to justify their indignation are only pretexts used to cover the real cause of it—namely, the wound which their vanity has suffered by England not having shown sufficient admiration of the levy made in obedience to President Lincoln's proclamation. This is the head and front of the offending.

This being the state of things, no attempt will be made to coax the Northerners into good humor by assurances of any kind. They have thrown themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover their temper.

News from the Confederate Army at Winchester.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes under date of Winchester, June 28, as follows:

"Yesterday we had an accession to our numbers in the persons of one hundred and fifty law students from Baltimore, who are perfected in the Zouave drill and well equipped.

"I regret to chronicle the ravages made in our ranks by the measles, which has, in many instances, proved fatal. The Eleventh Mississippi and Fourth Alabama Regiments have suffered more than all the army, the former having at one time had three hundred and sixty on the Surgeon's list. Among the Kentuckians, Capt. Bowman's have been the sufferers, having twenty-seven on the list, but, thanks to the ladies of this place, their condition is such than in a few days they are able to 'fal in' the ranks again."

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The City Council assembled at three o'clock this afternoon, when the Mayor sent in the following message:

To the Honorable the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN—A great object of the Reform movement was to separate municipal affairs entirely from national politics, and in accordance with this principle, I have heretofore, in all my communications to the City Council, carefully refrained from any allusion to national affairs. I shall not now depart from this rule further than is rendered absolutely necessary by the unprecedented condition of things at present existing in this city.

On the 19th of April last an attack was made by a mob in the streets of Baltimore on several companies of a regiment of Massachusetts troops, who were on their way to the city of Washington in pursuance of a call for 75,000 men made by the President of the United States.

On the day previous troops had been safely passed through the city under the escort of the police. In the afternoon of the same day (18th) the regiments from Massachusetts were expected, and provision was made by the police for their reception, but they did not arrive, and the Board of Police could not ascertain when they would come, although two of the members of the Board went in person to the station of the Philadelphia Railroad Company to obtain the necessary information. On the morning of the 19th, about ten o'clock, I was at my law office engaged in the performance of professional business, when three members of the City Council came to me with a message from Marshal Kane to the effect that he had just learned that the troops were about to arrive, and that he apprehended some disturbance. I immediately hastened to the office of the Board of Police and gave notice. George M. Gill, Esq., Counsellor of the city, and myself, got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the Camden station, and the Police Commissioners followed without delay. On reaching Camden station we found Marshal Kane in attendance and the police coming in squads to the spot. The plan of the agents of the Railroad Companies was that troops which were to arrive in the cars at the President street station, should in the same way be conveyed through the city, and be transferred to the cars for Washington at the Camden street station. Accordingly the police were requested by the agent of the Road to be in attendance at the latter station. After considerable delay, the troops began to arrive and were transferred under the direction of the police to the Washington cars as rapidly as possible.

There was a good deal of excitement, and a large and angry crowd assembled, but the transfer was safely effected. No one could tell whether more troops were expected or not. At this time an alarm was given that a mob was about to tear up the rails in advance of the train on the Washington road, and Marshal Kane ordered some of his men to go out the road as far as the Relay House, if necessary, to protect the track. Soon afterwards, news was brought to Commissioner Davis and myself, who were standing together, and when I was about leaving the station, supposing all danger to be over, that other troops were left at the President street station, and that the mob was tearing up the track on Pratt street. Mr. Davis immediately ran to summon a body of police to be sent to Pratt street, while I hastened, alone, down Pratt street, towards President street station. On arriving at the head of Smith's wharf, I found that anchors had been piled on the track, so as to obstruct it, and Sergeant McComas, and a few policemen who were with him, were not allowed by the mob to remove the obstruction. I at once ordered the anchors to be removed, and my authority was not resisted. On approaching Pratt street bridge I saw several companies of Massachusetts troops, who had left the cars, moving in column rapidly towards me. [illegible] and the noise and [illegible] as I approached, "Here comes the Mayor." I shook hands with the officer in command, saying as I did so, "I am the Mayor of Baltimore." I then placed myself by his side, and marched with him as far as the head of Light street wharf, doing what I could by my presence and personal efforts to allay the tumult. The mob grew bolder, and the attack became more violent. Various persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The troops had sometime previously begun to fire, in self-defense; and the firing, as the attack increased in violence, became more general.

At last when I found that my presence was of no use, either in preventing the contest or saving life, I left the head of the column, but immediately after I did so Marshal Kane, with about fifty policemen from the direction of the Camden station, rushed to the rear of the troops, forming a line across the street, and with drawn revolvers checking and keeping off the mob. The movement, which I saw myself, was perfectly successful, and gallantly performed. I submit herewith Marshal Kane's account of the affair, published on the 4th of May last, which substantially agrees with my own.

It is doing bare justice to say that the Board of Police, the Marshal of Police, and the men under his command, exerted themselves bravely, efficiently, skilfully and in good faith to preserve the peace, and protect life. If proper notice had been given of the arrival of the troops, and of the number expected, the outbreak might have been prevented entirely, and but for the timely arrival of Marshal Kane with his force as I have described, the bloodshed would have been great. The wounded among the troops received the best care and medical attention at the expense of the city, and the bodies of the killed were carefully and respectfully returned to their friends. The facts which I witnessed myself, and all that I have since heard, satisfy me that the attack was the result of a sudden impulse, and not of a premeditated scheme.

But the effect on our citizens was, for a time, uncontrollable. In the intense excitement which ensued, which lasted for many days, and which was shared by men of all parties, and by our volunteer soldiers, as well as citizens, it would have been impossible to convey more troops from the North through the city without a severe fight and bloodshed. Such an occurrence would have been fatal to the city, and accordingly, to prevent it, the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, were, with the consent of the Governor, and by my order, with the co-operation of the Board of Police, (except Mr. Chas. D. Hinks, who was absent from the city,) partially disabled and burned, so as to prevent the immediate approach of troops to the city, but with no purpose of hostility to the Federal Government. This act, with the motive which prompted it, has been reported by the Board of Police to the Legislature of the State, and approved by that body, and was also immediately communicated by me, in person, to the President of the United States and his Cabinet. I enclose a copy of the report made by the Board of Police to the Legislature on the 3d of May last. On the evening of the 19th of April, a portion of the military of the city were called out. On the 20th of April, your honorable body, by a unanimous vote, placed at my disposal the sum of $500,000 for the defence of the city, and the banks, with great patriotism and unanimity, voluntarily offered to advance the money through a committee of their Presidents, consisting of Messrs. Columbus O'Donnell, John Hopkins and John Clark, who notified me, in person, of the fact on the morning of the 20th of April at the Mayor's office. A number of citizens, in all the wards, volunteered for the purpose of defence, and were enrolled under the direction of the Board of Police: and for their use arms were partially provided. The Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States, with the approbation of the President, in view of the condition of affairs then existing in the city, on the earnest application of the Governor of the State, of prominent citizens and myself, ordered that thereafter the troops should not be brought through Baltimore, and they were accordingly transported to Washington by way of Annapolis.

But great danger existed to Baltimore from large bodies of unauthorized men at the North, who threatened to cut their way through the city, and visit upon it terrible vengeance for the acts of the 19th of April.

As soon as this danger had passed away, and the excitement among our own citizens had sufficiently subsided, the military were dismissed, and the citizens who enrolled were disbanded by order of the Board of Police. The peace of the city had been preserved, and its safety and the persons and property of men, of all parties, protected under circumstances of great peril, and the most intense excitement, and it was hoped that affairs would be allowed to return as nearly as possible to their previous condition. To this end my efforts, and those of the Board were devoted. Large bodies of troops from the North have ever since passed through the city without molestation, and every proper precaution to accomplish that object was taken by the Board of Police and carried out by the force.

But civil war had begun on the immediate border of our State. A great division of opinion in regard to it existed among the people, and the events which had occurred in the city, and their consequences, seem to have made an indelible impression on the minds of the authorities in Washington, that the police force of the City of Baltimore was prepared to engage in hostility against the General Government whenever an opportunity should occur.

The result has been very unfortunate. On the ground of military necessity, of the existence of which, and of the measures required by it, the Federal officers claim to be the sole judges, our city has been occupied by large bodies of troops in its central points; picket guards have been stationed along many of our streets; the arms provided by the city for its defence and those left by private individuals with the authorities for safe-keeping, the station houses and other property of the city have been seized; operators in the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph office have been displaced and others substituted in their stead. The Marshal of Police and Board of Police, with the exception of myself, have been arrested and are now imprisoned in Fort McHenry. One only, who is in bad health, has been released on his parole, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended; the police force, established under a law of the State, has been set aside by superseding the only power which could lawfully control it; a new police, without authority of law, has been established under the control of a Marshal appointed by the commanding General, and all power to hold elections in the city has been for the present set aside by suspending the functions of the Board under which alone elections can lawfully be held.

The grounds taken by Major General Banks, as a justification for these proceedings, and the position assumed by the Board of Police, respectively, will be found in the proclamations of the General and the protest of the Board, which I enclose.

The hidden deposits of arms and ammunition referred to in the proclamation of June 27th, are, I suppose, those found in the City Hall, in reference to which a few words of explanation may be made. The arms consisted in part of muskets, which belonged to the old police established under the administration of Mr. Swann; of revolvers procured for the police, and of some rifles, carbines, &c., lately procured in part for the use of the police and in part for the defence of the city. The Board of Police considered it proper that there should be a sufficient number of efficient weapons to arm the entire police force in case of an emergency. There were not enough at the City Hall for that purpose. An allegation has been made that some of the arms and ammunition belonged to the Massachusetts troops; but I am informed that this is not the case, except perhaps as to two muskets which were taken by the police from the hands of the mob. The ammunition at the Hall, which was purchased for the defence of the city, was more than was entirely safe.

Of this I was well aware, and should have ordered it to be removed if the city had had any proper place of deposit; but I apprehended that any attempt at removal at this time would only lead to a seizure on the part of the officers of the General Government, and to unfounded rumors and suspicions, for all the rest of the arms and ammunition belonging to the city, and all the arms left with the city authorities for safe-keeping, which were placed in depositories procured expressly for the purpose, and no way concealed, had been previously seized by the authorities of the United States under circumstances very mortifying to the pride of the people. That some of the arms and ammunition were concealed about the building is sufficiently explained by the fact that the officers in charge desired to secure them from seizure, but such concealment was made without my knowledge.

The proclamation charges the existence of unlawful combinations of men organized for resistance [illegible] for accumulating hidden de[illegible] trade.

Although I am only ex-officio member of the Board, and by reason of other engagements not able to be present at all their meetings, yet, from the free and full interchange of views among us, and the custom of the members to consult me on all important questions, and my knowledge of all their proceedings, I feel that I have a right to say of my own personal knowledge, that the Board had no notice or information of any such combination, if any such existed, which I have no reason to suspect.

Indeed, my experience of the fidelity of the Board to its legal obligations, during my whole official connection with it, and the common understanding between myself and my colleagues as to our course of duty since the present troubles began, justify me in saying that if any organizations in this city for resistance to the laws could have been discovered by proper vigilance, they would have been found out and suppressed, to the extent of the powers conferred on the Board by law.

After the Board of Police had been superseded and its members arrested by the order of Gen. Banks, I proposed, in order to relieve the serious complication which had arisen, to proceed as the only member left free to act, to exercise the power of the Board as far as an individual member could do so. Marshal Kane, while he objected to the propriety of this course, was prepared to place his resignation in my hands whenever I should request it, and the majority of the Board interposed no objection to my pursuing such course as I might deem it right and proper to adopt in view of the existing circumstances, and upon my own responsibility, until the Board should be enabled to resume the exercise of its functions.

If this arrangement could have been effected, it would have continued in the exercise of their duties the police force which is lawfully enrolled, and which has won the confidence and applause of all good citizens by its fidelity and impartiality at all times and under all circumstances. But the arrangement was not satisfactory to the federal authorities.

As the men of the police force through no fault of theirs are now prevented from discharging their duty, their pay constitutes a legal claim on the city, from which, in my opinion, it cannot be relieved.

The new force which has been enrolled is in direct violation of the law of the State, and no money can be appropriated by the city for its support without incurring the heavy penalties provided by the Act of Assembly.

Officers in the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Department, who are appointed by the Mayor and City Council, and not by the Board of Police, have been discharged and others have been substituted in their place.

I mention these facts with profound sorrow, and with no purpose whatever of increasing the difficulties unfortunately existing in this city, but because it is your right to be acquainted with the true condition of affairs, and because I cannot help entertaining the hope that redress will yet be afforded by the authorities of the United States upon a proper representation made by you. I am entirely satisfied that the suspicion entertained of any meditated hostility on the part of the city authorities against the General Government is wholly unfounded, and with the best means of knowledge express the confident belief and conviction that there is no organization of any kind among the people for such a purpose. I have no doubt that the officers of the United States have acted on information which they deemed reliable, obtained from our own citizens, some of whom may be deluded by their fears, while others are actuated by baser motives; but suspicions thus derived, can in my judgment form no sufficient justification for what I deem to be grave and alarming violations of the rights of individual citizens of the city of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland. Very respectfully,

GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

A Letter from the Seat of War.

[*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*]

A correspondent—one who is now engaged in fighting the battles of his country—writes us from Arlington Heights, some facts which it is just as well at this time to look boldly in the face. No person will be disposed to question the patriotism of a man who volunteers in the hour of danger, to uphold the flag and the honor of his country, but who, at the same time sees with pain and apprehension, the dark future foreshadowed by a protracted and unnatural civil war. Our correspondent after some preliminary remarks, writes as follows:

"He who will continue to represent the most gigantic rebellion in modern times, as merely the movement of a few disaffected and disappointed politicians, who are holding their people in resistance to the General Government, by a reign of terror, falsifies the facts. He who represents that a few thousand troops, or an hundred thousand troops can conquer the Southern Confederacy, and bring them back to their allegiance, is a false prophet, and is a fool or a knave. The same may be said of him who asserts that all the South can do is to keep their slaves in subjugation. The so-called Southern Confederacy extends over as large and fertile a portion of territory as the free States. Several of them export large quantities of provisions and cattle annually. Their troops are now well clothed and fed, and better armed in many respects, than our own.

"From the fact that they seized, under Buchanan's administration, all the best arms and munitions of war belonging to the General Government, they have been able to arm and put into the field nearly two hundred thousand men. In artillery and cavalry they are much better supplied than our own troops. They are commanded in many cases by the very best officers, late of the U. S. Army. I see here, in Virginia, the wealthiest and most prosperous citizens of the State throwing their all upon the issue of this wicked rebellion. There may be Union men here in this section of Virginia *ready to take up arms* for our Government, but I have not seen the first man here as yet. In Western Virginia there are some Union men, but I place very little confidence in the Union men of the South accomplishing much except the Federal army be constantly present to protect them in their councils. Kentucky will secede unless something shall be done the next Congress to save her from the vortex of secession.

"This rebellion can only be forcibly crushed out by putting at least half a million of men into the field, and then it no foreign nation should meddle it will take more than one year. When we have conquered a State we must, before advancing into another, leave a very large force to keep what we have gained. There are now, from the best information I can get, at least 125,000 Confederate troops at different points in Virginia. Besides, every day teaches our army that they are in an enemy's country. The result of the collisions at Aquia creek, at Great Bethel and at Vienna, are familiar to the country. I have no knowledge that either of those places is yet in our hands. The Confederate States look upon us as an invading army whose presence they dread and whose advance they will resist only as men resist when placed between their firesides, their mothers, their wives, their daughters and their sisters on one side, and an invading army on the other. It is true we enter the Southern Confederacy as the defenders and friends of our Flag and our sacred Constitution. But they do not so regard us. The names once borne by the leading patriots of Virginia in the Revolution are on the list of the Rebels in the Confederate army. Some thousands acres of land which we first tread as we cross the Potomac from Washington to Virginia is still owned by a grand-daughter of the wife of George Washington, whose husband, Gen. Lee late of the U. S. Army, now commands the Rebel Army of Virginia. This man and his family left this place, unsurpassed in the grandeur and beauty of its grounds, scenery and locations, and historical reminiscences, to the chances of this sad rebellion against the country his ancestors and himself had served so faithfully in all the wars previously carried on for their country's freedom and honor.

"The frames in which were the pictures of his and his wife's renowned ancestors hang vacant on the walls of their deserted mansion on Arlington Heights. If force must decide this question let us not deceive ourselves. Let Congress at once raise 500,000 men and put them into the field, and by the aid of the most formidable armament ever sent forth on sea and land on this side of the globe meet this rebellion with an army and a navy that will overwhelm the gigantic combination of 8,000,000 inhabitants scattered over a vast tract of country with 3,000 miles of sea coast. Tell the country plainly and frankly the vast army and navy that will be required to subdue them, and the expense, and the standing army that will be required to retain them in subjection to the laws—the loss of life and treasure to both sections, and last, not least, the sorrow that must be carried to Northern and Southern homes. Count all the cost and then ask if there is no peaceful mode of avoiding or mitigating the sad results that must [illegible] humanity, [illegible] ity, as incident to so gigantic a civil war. Let us carefully survey the whole field and all the consequences of a long civil conflict, to agriculture, commerce, manufactures, life, freedom, government and religion, and the probable condition of the country, when fraternal blood shall cease to flow and peace return once more, and then act with wisdom and justice. And if under Providence all reasonable efforts to avert the dreadful strife by the contending parties shall fail, and peace can only be won by the sword, posterity and God will acquit us whatever be the end.

"Then let us call upon Congress when it shall assemble, to meet this crisis in the spirit of conciliation and wisdom worthy of men in whose hands will be placed the last hopes of free government and humanity. Yours."

MARRIED.

On the 2d instant, by Rev. Dr. C[illegible], EDWARD HALL, Havre de Grace, Harford county, to Miss JOSEPHINE K. COFFIELD [illegible].

On the 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Mathews, JOHN JONES to ELIZA RAINER, [illegible].

DIED.

On [illegible] of being thrown from the [illegible] his horse, THOMAS F. GITTINGS, of Buena Vista, Baltimore county, aged about 51 years.

On the [illegible] WILLIAM ARMOR, aged 71 years.

On [illegible] ANN G. BELL, [illegible]

On [illegible] WILLIAM BAYLEY, aged 5 years, [illegible]

On the 24th of May [illegible] Mrs. SALLIE C. POE, [illegible] daughter of Judge P. H. [illegible]

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADERSACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1862. [illegible]

HIRAM GREENSTREET, [illegible]

jy 11 law4w* [illegible] SPRAGUE, [illegible]

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, [illegible] NOTICE. [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] FAYETTE STREET [illegible]

JOHN A. GRAVES, Collector.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES. BLACK DIAMONDS. SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD. [illegible] READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. [illegible]

[illegible] TAYLOR, [illegible]

FLOUR—FLOUR. A [illegible] FAMILY [illegible] EXTRA [illegible] SUPER [illegible] RYE FLOUR [illegible]

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GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

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