The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12, 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, articles 2.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

During the past few months, the city of Baltimore, in its corporate capacity, has been subjected to a series of insults, indignities and outrages on the part of an unconstitutional, oppressive, and usurping government. It has been despoiled alike of its property and its rights—arms and ammunition purchased with the city's money, and for the city's use, have been seized and confiscated without authority of law—the police established for our safety and protection by the Legislature of the State has been violently and illegally superseded—the only officials under whose authority any election can be held, whether for State or municipal purposes, have been illegally arrested and confined, and our whole population thus virtually disfranchised, and deprived alike of the opportunities and the power of self-government—the city has been practically placed in a state of siege, subjected to an armed occupation and to military rule, and the usual forms of civil government substituted by those of martial law. All this, in addition to the wrongs to which individual citizens have been subjected in person and estate. Of all these things, it was but natural to expect that the Mayor of Baltimore would take some appropriate official notice; this Mr. Brown has essayed to do in the Message which he communicated to the Councils yesterday afternoon, and with the contents of which we presume our readers are already familiar. No one who has read it will hesitate to admit that the Mayor could hardly have said *less* upon the subject, unless he had decided to pass over the outrages of the past two months in silence, or to become their apologist. No one, at all events, will accuse Mr. Brown of *overstating* the facts, or of exaggerating the injustice which has been done to the people of this city. Of course, it was not desirable that the Mayor should do either. A calm temperate statement of facts, especially in an official document, always has the most weight, and in the end, will produce the most lasting impression—still, there are those, and they are not a few, who think that the impeachment of the "loyalty" of the Mayor and the Police Board, implied in the recent acts of the Government, is not the only or the greatest outrage which has been inflicted upon this people, and that the vindication of those authorities from the "suspicion" of being disaffected, is not the most important purpose to which the Mayor's Message could be devoted.

The fact is, that while too good a lawyer not to perceive the entire illegality of the action of the Federal authorities, and too thoroughly conscious of his own good faith and loyalty to the Government not to feel justly indignant at any imputation cast upon either—Mr. Brown is otherwise disposed to take altogether too charitable a view of what the Government has done. He treats the measures which it has adopted as the "unfortunate "result" of a misapprehension on its part, of the true state of the sentiments of the people and authorities of Baltimore. He attributes its action in great part to "unfounded suspicion," and to erroneous information "derived from our own citizens, "some of whom may be deluded by their fears, "while others are actuated by baser motives;"—and now—even now—he "cannot help entertaining the hope that redress will yet be afforded "by the authorities of the United States, upon "a proper representation made by"—the City Councils! Certainly, Mr. Brown is an extremely sanguine—we will not say, a very credulous—man. Just and honorable himself, he seems unable to conceive of there being men high in office and authority, into whose heads and hearts the idea and the sentiment of justice and honor have never intruded. Evidently he does not appreciate the doctrine of a "military necessity imposed upon "the Government," as understood and enunciated by General Banks—neither does he realize with others, that the Government has created such a "necessity" by the very illegality of its measures, and that it has now reached a point in its career of tyranny and usurpation, from which it cannot recede without submitting to its own destruction. The two branches of the City Council might as well address their petition for redress to the Man in the Moon, as to the Government which now reigns at Washington. If Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have erred, it has not been through want of light—"if they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither "will they be persuaded"—though the whole City Council visit them in a body. Having broken through the plain letter of the Constitution and the Laws, and turned their backs contemptuously upon the Chief Justice of the United States—having listened with scorn to the suggestions of the Young Men's Christian Association—there is no little likelihood of their being moved by any "representation" our City Fathers can make to them, as there is of the Hon. Henry May being able to anticipate the Millenium by the results of his journey to Richmond.

In reading the statement which the Mayor makes of the occurrences of the 19th of April, the official position of the writer and the object of the statement must be constantly borne in mind—otherwise there are some omissions in this official account which may strike the reader as strange. It is stated that the Massachusetts troops, while passing along Pratt street, on their way from President Street to the Camden Station, were assaulted by a mob—that the railroad track was torn up and otherwise obstructed—that the troops fired in self-defence, and that several were killed and wounded on both sides. No allusion is made to the *causes* of this apparently inexplicable outbreak, of which the Mayor only observes that it "was "the result of a sudden impulse, and not of a pre-"meditated scheme." A great deal is said about the exertions of the Police, the Commissioners, and the Marshal, to protect the troops from the mob—not one word about the causes which led to the horrid tragedy, and impelled even men of education, of wealth, of social position, and of unblemished character to become actors in it—if the assertions of the Tory press, or the indictments found by the Grand Jury, can be accepted as evidence of the fact. The Mayor is particular in stating that "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," he is wholly silent in regard to our own slaughtered and wounded townsmen—some of whom were entirely innocent of any participation or even knowledge of the affray, and who fell martyrs either to the fears of the soldiery, or to a wanton spirit of revenge—as in the case of the murdered and lamented Davis. Even conceding that the facts are only introduced as part of the exculpation of the Police Board from the "unfounded suspicion of medi-"tated hostility to the Government," in the measures adopted after the 19th of April—had the Maryland blood which was shed that day, nothing to do with those measures—with the state of feeling which followed—with the acts upon which the charge of "disloyalty" is predicated? But we forbear further criticism;—it is said that indications of the profession of St. Luke (tradition ascribes to him the education of a physician) may be detected in the Gospel which bears his name, in the space which he devotes to Our Lord's miracles of healing, and the minuteness of his descriptions of the diseases, and the circumstances of the cure; we are quite sure that if a tailor were to write history, he would be particular in mentioning the costumes of all his principal characters and heroes; it is some consolation, therefore, to know that the historian of the present War will not be a Police Commissioner. Consequently the sacrifices and the wrongs of that particular branch of the public service, while they will not be underrated or forgotten,—will, perhaps, figure less extensively in the chapter devoted to the history of Baltimore, and the events of April, than they do in the Message of the Mayor.

It may serve to illustrate—perhaps the parallel has already occurred to General Banks—how these events sometimes appear in history, when they come to be remembered less in connexion with the immediate actors, than with reference to the causes which produced, and the effects which follow them—if we recall the circumstances of another collision between the troops and the people, which happened in the town of Boston, not quite one century ago. On the evening of the 5th of March, 1770, a corporal's guard of six soldiers, commanded by an officer, fired upon a mob of citizens in King street (now State street), Boston, killing three and wounding eight. It was just before the Revolution—when the first symptoms of revolt were beginning to manifest themselves, and when the civic pride and patriotic sensibilities of the people of Boston were greatly outraged by the presence of two regiments of King's troops quartered in their midst. During the day and evening, several collisions had taken place between parties of citizens and soldiers off duty, though no weapons save clubs and canes were used in these affrays, and "nobody was hurt," at least, seriously so. The immediate cause of the firing was a report brought to the main-guard that "the people were killing "the sentry stationed at the Custom House, in "King street." Calling out the guard, Captain Preston marched to the spot as stated, with a corporal and six men—they were received by the people with a volley of abuse, and according to some accounts, of snow balls and lumps of ice—there being snow on the ground at the time. The soldiers were directed to load with ball, in the presence of the people, who continued to jeer at them, called them "lobsters" and "bloody-backs"—dared them to fire—and twitted them with cowardice. One soldier being struck with a stick, fell to the ground, and his musket flew out of his hand—recovering himself, he fired, in obedience to the command of Captain Preston, who gave the order, as he said, "to save his men"—the others fired in succession, after him, and with the result already mentioned. This event is recorded in history as the "Boston Massacre,"—sometimes the "Bloody Massacre." Captain Preston and his men were indicted for murder, and although the former was acquitted upon a defect in the proof, as to his having really given the order to fire, the verdict in his case has never been approved, and the judges were strongly suspected of corruption, the soldiers were convicted of manslaughter; and for years afterwards, and, for aught we know, to the present day, the 5th of March was observed by the people and authorities of Boston as a solemn anniversary. We have before us a volume of speeches delivered in different years at these solemn commemorations. Among the orators who officiated, were Joseph Warren *twice*, John Hancock, James Lovell, Benjamin Church, Peter Thatcher, William Tudor, Jonathan Austin, Jonathan Mason, Thomas Dawes, Jr., and George R. Minot. We commend the perusal of one of these orations by these Boston patriots, in connexion with the Mayor's Message.

The New York *Post* says the Union Defence Committee wasted $50,000 upon some 20 regiments, the organization of which proved to be failures.

From Venezuela.

We have news from Venezuela, dated at Laguayra the 20th, and Puerto Cabello the 24th of June. The republic continued unsettled. Gen. Paez, as commander-in-chief of the army, has been trying to compromise the difference existing between the political parties, which resulted in a suspension of hostilities with one of the federal chiefs, but it was reported the other chief declined any compromise, unless the Central Government should consent to a convention to alter the constitution and form a federal confederacy. Trade was rather better and more active, but confidence towards American banks and merchants was very much on the wane. The weather was most favorable for the crops, which are abundant, and a decided turn to agricultural pursuits is manifested by capitalists and others, as the best resource of securing property and wealth.

——The Surgeon of the United States Army at Hagerstown reports the number of disabled soldiers now there in hospital at 200.

War Movements.

We have little news from the seat of war this morning. The *Associated Press* continues to represent Colonel Siegel in Missouri as [illegible] never-believes he always victorious. [illegible] bable have some intelligible accounts from that quarter after awhile. From Western Virginia we learn that the Confederates still occupy Laurel Hill in large force under Gen. Garnett, and that the Federal troops under McClellan and Morris have so far been unable to accomplish anything. From the vicinity of Washington and Alexandria we have the following reports through the medium of the *Associated Press:*

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A gentleman just here from Alexandria reports that the indications of an advance movement are becoming daily more fixed. It was expected on Thursday (this) morning that the Michigan first and two or three other regiments would move from the vicinity of Shuter's Hill to a point five miles out on the Fairfax road. The Vermont regiment, which arrived on Wednesday, moved directly to the neighborhood of Cloud's Mills, on the railroad, where they spent a stormy night, dinnerless and supperless.

The other troops will soon move to Vienna, to take a position to flank the Connecticut force. Three companies of troops were sent up the Manassas road on Wednesday night on a false alarm. It is not probable that the grand movement of the *corps d'armee* can be made before Saturday. All the sick are being removed to Washington or sent home, and the general baggage is being reduced to the smallest extent. A telegraph office has been established at Cloud's Mills.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—Reports from Fairfax Court-House indicate a gradual withdral of the Confederate forces. A farmer from that vicinity reports that their pickets, which have hitherto extended two miles outside of Fairfax, were withdrawn day before yesterday. An unfounded rumor prevailed in the Ohio camps to-day that those troops were to return to Washington to-morrow morning. There have been no attacks on the pickets for several days.

From Martinsburg.

The following is the latest Associated Press despatch from Gen. Patterson's command:

MARTINSBURG, July 9.—Capt. Girard, of company F, 7th Pennsylvania regiment, captured on Sunday 3 troopers' 4 horses, 2 revolvers, 1 bolster pistol, 1 Hall's carbine and 4 swords. Captain Girard is an old Algerine soldier, having served 7 years in the Chasseurs d'Afrique. During a reconnoissance made in force by the 14th Pennsylvania regiment and First City Troop, a nephew of Capt. Butler, of the Confederate army, was taken prisoner. 17 prisoners, consisting of well known secessionists and the enemy's troopers, are under the care of Major Spear, provost marshal. This number embraces all prisoners not sent from here to Fort Delaware. The First and Second Pennsylvania regiments remain here at present as a guard to this station. 160 horses in the Quartermaster's Department are already unfit for service from various causes. Orders have been issued that the brigade quartermasters *must forage for themselves*, giving receipts in the name of the government upon the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. John H. Filler, of the volunteers, was on picket guard last night near the house of the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late minister to France.—Yesterday his wife entered the lines and remained at her house until late on Monday afternoon. She procured a pass from Major Spear, of the 23d Pennsylvania regiment, who has been occupying the position of provost marshal of this place since our troops have arrived here. Capt. Filler refused to let her pass with a carriage filled with lettuce, peas and other vegetables for the use of the Confederates, under a pass from the marshal. She however at length procured a pass from Gen. Patterson, under which she passed out of the lines.—

An order given yesterday to move this morning was countermanded last night, at twelve o'clock. The reason is evidently that sufficient forces and cannon had not reached here with which to penetrate to Richmond as an independent column.

General McClellan's purpose is not to join our column, but to keep Western Virginia intact from the Confederate forces along the line of the Blue Ridge, clear to the Kanawha, and penetrate to East Tennessee, at least so as to open communication with the Union men of that region, and supply them with arms, and to cut off communication with the extreme Southwest and Virginia and Tennessee railroad. This, as a strategic movement, is the most important movement, is the most important movement on land that has yet been made. Gen. Patterson's column will certainly leave here to-morrow. The New York 9th and 28th, the New Hampshire 12th and the Pennsylvania 1st, 17th and 25th Regiments arrived here yesterday. This adds 6,000 men to our force, making a total of very near 19,000 men.

Battle on the Upper Missouri.

The Government vouchsafes an account of another battle in Missouri, in the northwestern section, where the Federalists, as usual, are attacked by overwhelming numbers, and though compelled to retreat and send for reinforcements are represented of course as eminently victorious. These victories are Pyrrhian in their character. It is quite evident that the Federalists are being roughly handled in Missouri, and instead of taking Memphis, the northwestern volunteers will have enough on their hands for some time to come in managing Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—J. H. Bowen, agent of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, brings the following account of affairs in that section of the State:

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the camp of the Federal troops under Col. Smith, of the Illinois Sixteenth, near Monroe Station, some thirty miles west of Hannibal embracing 300 of the Iowa Third, 200 of the Illinois Sixteenth and about 100 of the Hannibal Home Guard, was attacked by 1,500 Secessionists, under Brigadier-General Harris.

Although the Federals were surprised, they repelled the attack, drove the rebels back, killed four, and wounded several, besides capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Harris *retreated* to Monroe, where another skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were again repulsed. Smith then took up a position and sent messengers for reinforcements to Quincy. *He was afterwards surrounded by a large force, but it was thought he could hold out until reinforcements reached him.* Most of the rebel troops were mounted.

Col. March left the St. Louis Arsenal yesterday for some point down the river, supposed to be Cape Girardeau. There are now about 1000 Federal troops encamped in the vicinity of Pilot Knob.

QUINCY, ILL., July 11.—Captain McAllister, of the 16th Illinois regiment, was shot by the Secessionists concealed in the brushwood, while placing a picket guard of 7 men, 5 miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. Petrie's company, of this city, were also killed at the same time and place. A force of about 1200 infantry and cavalry leave here to-night to succor Col. Smith. *We have no further news from him than that he was surrounded by 1500 cavalry, and in great peril.* Ex-Gov. Wood and Gen. Mather, of this State, accompany the expedition.

Arrest of a Female Spy for the Government.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says:—One of General Butler's carrier's, by his special line, via flag of truce route, between Norfolk and Old Point, had the misfortune, on the occasion of the last trip of the steamer, to let one of the General's despatches get into the possession of one of the Southerners on board, who, it appears, brought it to light. We have not seen the dispatch, but understand that it is quite innocent in its nature, containing only such intelligence as would be of service to General Butler—such as a plan and description of our fortifications, condition and position of our forces, names and number of Union men in our midst who voted the Union ticket to the last, and who, the despatch says, are ready and eager to join Butler's forces as soon as they make a demonstration against us, together with a description of our week points, &c. The woman who had the letter was from Portsmouth. It was sent by a man from Norfolk, she said, and gave his name as Bryan, and described him, his residence, occupation, &c., although his name was not signed to it. It was directed to a relation of his in Washington, but supposed to be intended for General Butler. It urged an immediate attack on Norfolk. The woman was suffered to escape.

——The initials of the Speaker of this Congress are G. A. G. (G. A. Grow.) *Gag* is a good name for the Speaker of such a Congress, and for the leader of such a party.

——The Vicksburgh *Whig* estimates the number of Confederate troops within call of the Mississippi river between Memphis and Cairo at 50,000.

Advance in Southern Stocks.

The New York *Post* is puzzled to account for the rapid rise in Southern Stocks. It says:

There is one aspect of this rise in the prices of stocks which is worthy of a moment's notice. Many of the low-priced southern stocks, which have been a drug in the market for some time, have assumed an active and upward tendency.—The following table shows the change during the last two weeks.

	June 25.	July 10.	Advance.
Tennessee sixes	37	42	5 per cent
Missouri sixes	37½	41	3½ "
Virginia sixes	46½	48½	8 "
North Carolina sixes	45	54	9 "
Louisiana sixes	50	56	6 "
Georgia sixes	55	63	8 "

The purchases, at the latter rates, have been made chiefly on southern account, *and they would seem to show a revived confidence on the part of southern capitalists in their own State obligations.*

The New Apportionment.

The Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the census act, has made the following apportionment of Representatives in the Thirty-eighth Congress:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; California, 3; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 13; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 5; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 9; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 5; New York, 31; North Carolina, 7; Ohio, 18; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 23; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 4; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 11; Wisconsin, 6. The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three Representatives.

The War Cry of Abolitionism.

[*From the New York Day-Book.*]

"Forward to Richmond!" is the cry of the *Tribune*, and doubtless it expresses the burning desire of the million of furious fanatics represented by that "patriotic" journal. When Lincoln was elected, it was loudly boasted that better times were coming, that Beecher should be permitted to preach in Charleston, and Garrison to publish his *Liberator* in New Orleans, and Horace Greeley to defend the right of "free speech" in Richmond, and "Old Abe" should see to it that they were duly protected and guarded in these labors of love in darkiedom. And scarcely had Gen. Butler reached Fort Monroe and Colonel Heintzelman taken possession of Alexandria, when Beecher, and Ashley, and others of the most notorious among the "friends of freedom," were on hand, bunting up chains and shackles, examining barracoons and otherwise enjoying themselves in the "land of slavery!" Indeed, we believe they took possession of a printing press in Alexandria, and really attempted to convince the local population that it would be a capital thing to accept the Republican theory of liberty, fraternity and equality with Sambo, and the *Tribune* boasted that, as the army advanced southward, it would follow in its wake, and hoped to do a great work in the cause of "freedom and humanity," now that a field was opened to its exertions. And it would be a time for rejoicing for these people, or rather for the gratification of that deadly and diabolical hatred which years of mortified vanity and humiliation, and perhaps a certain sense of their own iniquities, have inspired them with. The editor of the *Times* has been indicted in several counties of Virginia, while Garrison's head would have brought several thousand dollars in almost any town or county in the South; and to find themselves not merely safe from all danger by Abraham's bayonets, but feeling that they owned the bayonets, or rather owned Mr. Lincoln, who directed them—this, indeed, would be worth living for and dying for too, if an Abolitionist were of the stuff that martyrs are made. But what a monstrous contradiction is here opened to our view! The people of Richmond look upon the Beechers, Greeleys, Tyngs, &c., as the deadly enemies of social order, as well as enemies to their prosperity and general public welfare, but awed by fifty or a hundred thousand bayonets, they are forced to submit to the presence of these men in their midst! Garrison or Beecher might assemble a meeting at the African church, talk "freedom" to the negroes, tell them God gave them the same rights as their masters, and if the latter should order them home about their proper business, why he or they, we suppose, would be sent to the guard house! "Slaveholders" forced to submit to Abolitionists!—American citizens compelled to bow to white niggers, to those who represent "universal liberty" or "impartial freedom" with Sambo! Will any true American, North or South, consent to this degradation of his countrymen? We hope not. We should think not, and therefore if the gallant old veteran at the head of the army is compelled to march on Richmond, we trust that no advocate of negro equality or "freedom" will be permitted to accompany his forces. If, however, Mr. Lincoln orders otherwise, if he declares that he belongs to Horace Greeley, and therefore must consent to Mr. Greeley's dictation, and represent the "cause of freedom" in Richmond, then, we presume, Gen. Scott will resign his command, for surely he would never subject his own Virginian fellow-citizens to such degradation as that.

Foreign Intelligence Extraordinary.

One of our city contemporaries publishes a statement from its Paris correspondent to the effect that the agents of the Southern Confederacy in that city have made a proposition in writing to young Captain Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, offering him the position of Military Dictator of the Confederate States of America, with a contingent crown whenever he chooses to assume the dignity. The offer is of course understood to have been made with a view to securing the immediate intervention of Louis Napoleon in our affairs. When it is recollected that the suit now being prosecuted against the Bonaparte family by the Baltimore branch has broken up all friendly relations between the Emperor and his young cousin, the absurdity of the story will be at once apparent. It is of a piece with the famous Russell *canard* which saddled upon the planters of South Carolina an overpowering desire for a royal ruler in the person of one of Queen Victoria's bastlings.—*New York Herald.*

The Southern Blockade.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* has the following relating to the Southern blockade:

The test of the policy of the British government in regard to the blockade, cannot be made until next autumn, when the growing cotton crop will be marketable, and the Manchester people will clamor for their usual supply. In October or November, the Government of the Confederate States will have accumulated at New Orleans, or other ports, a million or two of bales of cotton, for the avowed purpose of tempting the British government to break the blockade, by which means the Government of the Confederate States would be supplied with the sinews of war, and the independence of the Confederate States of America virtually recognized, and, perhaps, a war provoked between England and the United States.

Our Government seems to be fully aware of the danger that may thus arise, and also of the inconvenience to which our own cotton mills may be subjected for want of a supply of material; and means are in contemplation for obviating the difficulty. It is proposed that Memphis shall be taken by the Federal troops before October, and that from that, as a great cotton depot, the cotton shall be sent, by the interior routes, to northern ports, for shipment to Europe. It is contended that this can easily be done, and that England and France will thus be supplied as usual. In addition to this project, it is proposed next winter to seize upon and hold New Orleans, and open the cotton trade from that port. Thus it is easy to perceive that, as the war progresses, the embarrassments of both parties to it will be increased.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—In the Kentucky Circuit Court to-day, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Judge Muir decided in favor of the right of the Federal Government to interdict freight going to the South. The *Courier* gives notice to the authorities of Tennessee of the intended shipment of guns to the Union men of Tennessee, and names the route by which they will go. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, denies in a card published in the *Democrat* that he has joined the Confederates. The Richmond *Enquirer* states that Major General Polk's command will comprise the land and water defence from the mouth of the Red river up to the *Northern boundary of the Confederacy.* This appointment supersedes General Pillow.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.—The war continues to seriously affect the Northern daily papers. The Boston *Atlas and Bee*, a strong administration journal, and enthusiastic in support of the prosecution of the war, has just suspended publication.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

To-day's Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the Federal Government to take personal property in the Rebel States where the owners have been found in rebellion against the Government. He also offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia while the soldiers are here. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any contracts had been made except by regular officers of the Commissary or Quartermaster's department, and if so to lay them before the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution for peaceable adjustment of the present national difficulties. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition asking Congress to remove all cause of war, which, in the view of the petitioners, was the continued permission of slavery.

Mr. Grimes presented a bill to establish an armory at Rock Island, Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale reported back the bill to alter and regulate the navy rations, and the bill was passed.

The bill to provide for Assistant Paymasters was also passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Select Committees were announced:

The first to inquire and report relative to the establishment of a National Armory west of the Alleganies: Messrs. Moorhead, McClernand, Bingham, Kellogg of Michigan, Stratton, Delano, Rollins of Missouri, Vandever and Wallace.

The Committee to inquire into the subject of army contracts, Messrs. Van Wyck, Washburne, Holman, Fenton, Dawes, Steele, of New Jersey, and Jackson.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Curtis, Campbell, Mallory, Blair, Cox, Webster, Franchot, Arnold and Thayer.

Mr. Vallandigham, offered a preamble and resolution, substantially as follows:

Whereas, It is rumored that Messrs. Gilman Marston of New Hampshire, James E. Kerrigan of New York, Charles J. Biddle of Pennsylvania, Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, and Samuel H. Cutis, holding seats in this House, have been sworn into the military service under the authority of the United States; and whereas, James H. Campbell of Pennsylvania has also been admitted on the floor of this House, he holding a military commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire and report, without unnecessary delay, whether the gentlemen above named, or any of them, claiming seats here and at the same time holding military office under the authority of the United States, are constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House while holding such military commissions.

Mr. Lovejoy desired that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. Vallandigham said that two similar cases have heretofore been decided by the House, and it was determined that they were disqualified as members owing to their military commissions.—He did not wish to trespass on the patience of the House by any elaborate remarks at this time, but this being a grave matter, involving a constitutional question, it should be investigated.

Mr. McKnight wanted an amendment made, namely, to insert Mr. Vallandigham's name in the resolutions; for, after the gentleman's speech on Wednesday, the Committee on Elections ought to examine Mr. Vallandigham's credentials, to ascertain whether or not he was accredited to the wrong Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that if the gentleman desired any personal controversy with him he could have it elsewhere whenever and wherever he should decide. He came into the House to abide by the rules and usages of decorum and did not mean to violate them.

Mr. McKnight said neither did he mean to violate the rules of decorum.

There were cries of "order" during this spirited colloquy.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—The steamer *Quaker City* is towing a large ship up the Roads, understood to be the *St. Lawrence*.

J. T. Songster, of Colonel Baker's regiment, a native of Philadelphia, died yesterday, in consequence of a wound received during the storm of Sunday night, when he was shot by one of the guards in mistake.

Colonel Wardrop reports that thirty of his men have made a reconnoissance within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up between the James river and Great Bethel. At the latter place are posted some two hundred Confederate cavalry and one hundred artillerymen.

One hundred recruits arrived from New York this morning for Colonel Duryear's regiment.

The time of the Massachusetts Regiments expires on the 16th, and that of the First Vermont Regiment, at Newport News, a few days later.

Getting Tired of the Soldiers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a journal which has vigorously advocated the war, in an article headed "Disorderly Soldiers," says:—

We are getting a taste of military licentiousness. The violent conduct of the soldiers at Washington and other encampments, is quite sufficient to awaken all our latent jealousy of armies. With the prospect of having 400,000 armed men in the field, the importance of the severest discipline become apparent. It is no easy matter to keep so immense a force in complete subjection, and nothing but the most rigorous enforcement of military law can enable the officers to prevent the wildest excesses. One regiment, the "Garibaldi," has been in open mutiny; a party of soldiers from another, lately set fire to and burnt down several dwellings in Washington city, while the state of things existing at Camp Curtin and in the neighborhood, is anything but gratifying. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Monday, says:

"Last evening a drunken soldier, while passing along Chestnut street, assaulted a little boy. Mrs. Foster, who was sitting at her window, reproved the fellow for his ruffianly conduct, when he drew a revolver, presented it at the old lady, and threatened to shoot her, accompanying the threat with a terrible oath. Before an officer could be summoned the fellow made his escape. A loaded revolver, at all times dangerous, is especially so in the hands of an intoxicated man; and every straggler from Camp Curtin seems to be armed with one. Every night our city is overrun with drunken soldiers from the camp, who insult ladies on the street, and behave in a disorderly manner generally. There must be a reform in this respect, or citizens will resort to self-protective measures against the violence and brutality of the rowdy class complained of."

Hard Times in Boston—Excitement Among the Laboring Classes.

[*From the Boston Journal, 10th.*]

It appears that quite a number of poor people, out of employment, have made application at the City lately for work, and means have been taken so far as possible to aid those who were found to be in actual want. The city not having work for a large number of men at this time, many of those who made application were, necessarily, not put to work. Considerable talk was indulged in by some of them, and even threats were uttered. They were advised to return home and wait patiently, and some means would be taken for their aid. Not satisfied with this, some of the leaders yesterday procured a lot of handbills and posted them about the streets, calling upon the laboring men of Roxbury, who are out of employment, to meet in front of the Post Office this morning at 7 o'clock. Various rumors were rife on the appearance of these bills, and it was hinted that a riot or some serious disturbance of the peace was contemplated, and it was also stated that measures were taken to call out the military—all of which reports were without foundation.

The meeting was not composed of more than twenty-five of those included in the call, but a considerable number of the curious were about, and the whole procedure being considered illegal, Marshal Merriam with a squad of police appeared and ordered the people to disperse; which they did immediately.

The Dubuque *Herald* says:

The political revolution in this state is going on gloriously. All that is needed to be successful is for the Democracy and conservative men of other parties to pull together, instead of dividing their strength and acting inharmoniously. Let us be united, and not only will we be victorious, but we will save the country.

FROM THE CHESAPEAKE.—A letter from Captain Willoe, of the *Quaker City*, to the President of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, New York, states that the Confederates have rendered the passage of vessels from the Capes to Baltimore exceedingly dangerous. There are no less than five vessels of various sizes ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras.

MAJOR WINTHROP'S WATCH RETURNED.—A private letter from Camp Hamilton, the headquarters of General Pierce, says: "Colonel Cary, of the Secession army, appeared at our picket this afternoon with a flag of truce, in company with three officers, reporting themselves as having come from Yorktown, and bringing the watch of Major Winthrop, which was immediately sent to General Butler."

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVY and EDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in winding up the affairs of the same.
R. M. FEATHERSTON,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
EDWARD HYATT,
THOS. M. TRENT.
July 11, 1861—fy 12 3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore City and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADERNBACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1861.
HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r.
E. E. SPRAGUE, Attorney.
jy 12-4w

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, June 24th, 1861.—NOTICE—All persons wishing to avail themselves of the present rate of discount, allowed for the prompt payment of State and City Taxes, will come forward on or before MONDAY, the 1 day of July, when we shall be deprived of the offer.
Parties assessed for the opening of widening of FAYETTE STREET, between Calvert and Holliday, are especially notified that it will be my imperative duty under the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, to close said accounts, by advertisement for sale the property responsible on and after Tuesday, July 16th, 1861.
Notice.—The tax bills for the year 1861 are ready for delivery, and may be had at the counter between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
jy 12-2t

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS.
SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.
Comprised in extensive quotations from North and South, as "the head book" ever published on the Society of the South.
From Hundred Copies subscribed for by Southern Members of Congress.
READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and severe, and, in truth, captious sketches that are amongst the most readable, and interest, and genial we ever had occasion to peruse.—*Mobile Advertiser.*
Here opportunities, here hoping, here tender and sympathetic the author in his delineations we will let a few extracts show.—*New Orleans Delta.*
So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of prominent diamonds.—*New York News.*
Rabid abolitionists and prejudiced Northerners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*
Defending "the institution" more than all arguments from the mouths of ignorance or prejudice.—*The Home Journal.*
Must have effected much good in free labor regions. It will be read with interest at the South.—*Mobile Register.*
The author is a gentleman, a philosopher, sometimes a poet, and as every chapter readable.—*New Orleans Picayune.*
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unbiased style.—*Baltimore Sun.*
☞ The remainder of the very large edition of this remarkable book, which is particularly interesting as bearing directly upon present topics of excitement, will be sold in Baltimore and the South, by direction of the author, at $2 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)
For sale by HENRY TAYLOR,
Sun Iron Building.
jy 8-eod3t

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, comprising the following celebrated brands—
FAMILY—"Welch" "Eureka," "Pine Hill," "Wamsutta," and "Newark."
EXTRA—"G. L. Wood," "Monroe," "Ingleside," "New London," and "Newark."
SUPER—"Walnut Bottom," "Newark," "Millville," etc.
RYE FLOUR—Made of pure Virginia White Rye.
For sale by manufacturers' agents.
C. D. HINKS & CO.,
No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard.
jy 26

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, JULY 8th, 1861.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on demand.
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
jy 9-eod

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, JULY 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 8th July.—Transfer books closed