The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13, 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yesterday afternoon the steamer *Pioneer*, of the Eastern Shore line, landed at Fort McHenry four prisoners, Messrs Samuel H. Lyon, G. W. Alexander, J. H. Cusick, and —— Murphy, who were arrested the night before at Cambridge, upon the charge of treason. It is stated that the prisoners, two of whom are Baltimoreans, and the other two from St. Mary's county, arrived at Cambridge that evening from Easton. Suspicion being somehow excited as to their destination and purposes, they were arrested by order, it is said, of Governor Hicks, and upon warrants issued by Judge Spence—taken out of their beds, and confined in the county jail, under guard of the *Dorchester Union Guards*—and their baggage searched for evidence of "treason," which came to light in the shape of some pistols, knives and cutlasses, which it was immediately inferred the prisoners were engaged in carrying to Virginia. Accordingly, upon the arrival of the *Pioneer* at Cambridge yesterday morning, the prisoners were marched down to the wharf by order of Governor Hicks, placed on board and conveyed to Fort McHenry, as stated, under military guard.

As might naturally be expected, an outrage of such character could not be committed even in Cambridge without exciting some opposition. In addition to a fruitless effort to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was made by a lawyer residing in the town, a large crowd assembled at the wharf, and gave vent to their indignation by groaning for the Governor, and hurrahing for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy. The Tories who were present under arms, levelled their pieces at their fellow-townsmen, and were with difficulty prevented from firing; according to some accounts there was actual fighting when the boat pushed off, and several shots were subsequently heard by those on board—this latter story, however, needs confirmation.

It is charged—we know not upon what authority—that the prisoners were part of the crew of the schooner *Georgianna*, the "piratical" craft, which General Banks and Provost Marshal Kenly were so solicitous to catch, and which, it is reported, has been found abandoned at the mouth of Chester river. The *Georgianna* left Cone river some days ago, not on a "piratical" cruise, but for the purpose of returning to their homes and families the crews of the vessels captured by Capt. *Hollins* in the Potomac river. These people having been taken to Richmond, were subsequently released by the Confederate authorities—were landed by the *Georgianna* at Point Look-out, and doubtless by this time, have safely reached their homes. The presence of the *Georgianna* in Chester river, can, therefore, only be accounted for by the supposition that having completed her somewhat chivalrous and Quixotic errand—we have yet to hear of similar trouble being taken by the Federal Government to return its prisoners—was driven by stress of weather over to the Eastern Shore, and there abandoned. A steam-tug, with a section of artillery and a body of troops was sent down last night for the purpose of securing the "prize," and bringing her up to this city.—Mr. Lyon, one of the prisoners, is a step-son of William Henry Norris, Esq., of this city, who is the brother-in-law of Judge Spence, with whom he has always lived on terms of the warmest friendship, and with whom, the young gentleman himself was an especial favorite. It is incredible, therefore, that Judge Spence could have been the instigator of his arrest, as is stated in the correspondence of a morning paper, or have taken the active and officious part in the odious transaction, which all the accounts concur in assigning him.

We believe it is positively ascertained that the arrest of Ogle Tilghman, Esq., another of the prisoners of State, confined in the Bastile, was at the instigation of Governor Hicks—only he was not the man the Governor wanted—for being informed of his arrest, Hicks said that "that was not the "Tilghman he meant, but now that they had him, "they might as well keep him." This is the tenure by which citizens of Maryland now hold their liberties and their lives. Mr. Alvey, another of these victims of Austrian tyranny—a most estimable gentleman, and highly respectable lawyer from the western part of the State—was brought down, we are informed, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, *manacled and chained*. This outrage was perpetrated by the Tories of Western Maryland, whose brutality is only surpassed by their cowardice, and at whose hands, previous to his removal to the Bastile, Mr. Alvey sustained every species of insult and indignity. This is the treatment to which citizens of Maryland are now exposed.

Mr. Merryman, having been indicted for treason by the Republican Grand Jury of the United States District Court—whose appetite for the work for which its members were selected appears to grow by what it feeds on—was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of *forty thousand dollars*—the same amount of security required in the case of Mr. Mactier. Mr. Merryman was taken from his bed, at his house at Hayfields, in Baltimore county, at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 25th of May. The period of his illegal incarceration at Fort McHenry has, therefore, a little exceeded six weeks.

At the hour at which we write, we have no confirmation of any of the rumors which have been flying about in reference to General Patterson's defeat. These rumors still belong to the class of unfulfilled prophecies. The hero of the bloody scalp—the *sod disant* Lieutenant of Pennsylvania Volunteers—will have to find some other way of accounting for his broken head, than by ascribing it to the edge of a Virginia sabre. Government, however, supplies us with some more Chinese bulletins, announcing fresh victories over the "barbarians,"—*said* to have been achieved in this instance by the imperial Mandarin, McClellan. The "Jew "Apella" is supposed to have been a very credulous personage. If he were living now, we doubt whether his credulity would enable him to swallow a Government report—no, not if it were signed by Winfield Scott. In fact the effects of the stupendous lying which seems to be the vice of the day, cannot be too seriously deprecated. If persevered in—a profound skepticism will supersede the reign of faith, and loosen the bonds of human society. The *animus* with which McClellan expresses a "doubt" in conclusion, "whether Wise "and Johnston will unite to overpower" him, is truly refreshing. The scene of McClellan's reported "victory," (!) is Rich mountain, distant about eight miles from Beverly, the county-seat of Randolph, in Western Virginia. From the point between Winchester and Martinsburg where General Johnston is encamped, to Charleston, on the Kanawha river, where Governor Wise is "operating," the distance is over two hundred miles in a straight line, as the crow flies, through a country destitute of railroads and intersected by mountains—and fully double that distance by the nearest available *route* of communication.

PRAYER

Offered in the House of Representatives, July 4th, 1861, by the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, Chaplain;—done into modest verse, with as little violence to the text as possible, and no injustice to its spirit; by E. S., of Baltimore county, Md.

Oh Lord, thou see'st how South and North
With hostile purpose issue forth;
Thou weighest things in their own worth,
With equitude;—
So mow the Southrons at one swarth,
Lord, for their good.

We put our trust in thee, O Lord;
We favor peace, we dread discord;
But lose the South we can't afford—
Besides, they hate us;
So quickly draw thy flaming sword,
And slay the traitors.

We love the South; they long have read
Our preachments for true Heaven's bread;
But now, O Lord, they are misled;—
Lest they go further
'Tis right their fields should grow blood-red
With holy murder.

Lord, be it still thy sovereign will
To keep our hearts from thoughts of ill;
But bless our hands to pick and steal
From these our foes;
And give our swords sharp edge to kill
All who oppose.

Oh Lord pursue them and disperse,
With prompt confusion and reverse;
We meant to put but mild coerc-
ion upon them;
But they resist; thy weightiest curse
Fall heavy on them!

Lord lend thy hand's eventful weight;
We will into their lands migrate,
To build anew their erring State,
With Yankee toils;
Lord grant *us* to participate
The sacred spoils.

And ever as we Southward move,
We'll take and hold and we'll improve;
We'll with choice blessings and with love
Richly reward them;
But, for that recreant traitor's drove,
We'll shoot and sword them.

Oh Lord, this Southron naughtiness!
This hateful pride and haughtiness!
Thy holy pulpit they oppress
With prohibitions;
They treat with scorn my "Bible press,"
And its editions!

They scorn us, Lord, indeed they do!
They call us all a "coward crew;"
Oh Lord, our souls with pluck indue,
That we may show it;
Give us but men and cannon too,
And they shall know it.

We love peace, Lord, but, if the cause
Of Abraham hath need of wars,
Of bloodshed and demolished laws
Throughout the land,
We know thou'lt aid our paid devoirs
With thy right hand.

Lord, bless thy servants in this place;
Invest their acts with thy own grace;
Lord, turn not from them thy own face;
But smile upon them;
Or else our foes, in this hot race,
Will sure out-run them.

Lord, bless Old Abe with Hermon's dew;
Bless Seward, and bless Greeley too;
Bless Beecher—though he be a Su-
pralapsian;
And oh, I pray thee, Lord, renew
My place as Chaplain!

SIMON CAMERON'S CREED;

OR, THE NEW ENGLAND CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Slightly altered from *Lowell's Poems*, and adapted to the use of the Republican members of the present Congress.

"I du believe the people want
A tax on teas an' coffees,
That nothin' aint extravygant,—
Pervidin' I'm in office;
Fer I hev loved the country sence
My eye-teeth filled their sockets,
An' Uncle Sam I reverence,
Partic'larly his pockets."

"I du believe wutever trash
'll keep the people in blindness,—
Thet we the Southerners can thrash
Right into brotherly kindness;
Thet bombshell, grape, an' powder an' ball,
Air good-will's strongest magnets,
Thet peace, to make it stick at all,
Must be druv in with bagnets."

"I du believe in prayer an' praise
To him that hez the grantin'
Of jobs,—in every thin' that pays,
But most of all in CANTIN';
This doth my cup with marcies fill,
This lays all thought o' sin to rest,—
I don't believe in princerple,
But O, I *du* in interest."

"In short, I firmly du believe
In Humbug generally;
Fer its a thing that I perceive
To hev a solid vally."

The City Council of Philadelphia have appropriated $150,000 for various improvements, in order to give work to the starving poor.

CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.—The first cases of yellow fever this season are reported to-day. The brig *H. C. Berry*, from Matanzas, which arrived at this port yesterday, now lies at anchor in the Lower Quarantine, having lost three men by yellow fever.—*New York Day-Book.*

War Movements.

The Federal accounts announce a battle yesterday at Rich Mountain, near Beverly, in which they [illegible] a force of [illegible] Confederates, defeated by a body of some 4,000 [illegible] under General Rosecrans. The *American* which is fully posted in geography, claims a victory at Laurel Hill, which is [illegible] 15 miles from the scene of action. The following is General McClellan's official report:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
RICH MOUNTAIN, VA., July 12—10 A. M.

Col.—To-day we Tormented [illegible]

We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point in sight of Beverly; have taken all his guns, and a very large amount of wagons, tents, etc. In short, we have taken everything he had, with a large number of prisoners, many of whom are wounded. We have also several officers as prisoners.

The enemy lost many killed. We have lost in all, perhaps twenty killed and fifty wounded, of whom all but two or three are of the column under Colonel Rosecrants, which turned the position. Those of the enemy who escaped, fled through the woods, entirely disorganized. Among the prisoners taken is Dr. Taylor, formerly of the United States army. Colonel Pegram was in command. The column of Col. Rosecrants left the camp yesterday morning, and marched some eight miles through the mountains, reaching the turnpike some two or three miles in the rear of the enemy. He defeated an advanced force thrown in by the enemy, taking two of their guns.

I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as the guns were moving up ascertained that the enemy had retreated. I am now pushing on to Beverly with a part of Col. Rosecrants's troops, and am now within three miles of it. Our success is complete and almost bloodless. I doubt whether Wise and Johnson will unite and overpower me. The behavior of the troops in action and towards the prisoners has been admirable.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The Latest from Gen. Patterson's Column.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

MARTINSBURG, July 10.—The 5th and 12th New York regiments have arrived here. The 28th New York regiment arrived yesterday; also two companies of the District of Columbia volunteers. All is quiet in camp. A 32-pound rifled cannon arrived here yesterday. Sam. J. Rea, a well-known correspondent, was arrested here last evening at the order of General Patterson, probably to prevent communication of army movements to the Eastern press. All access to him is denied.

From Washington.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:

On Sunday, at meridian, while the *Freeborn* was lying off Aquia Creek, in company with the *Resolute, Pocahontas* and *Pawnee*, two objects of an exceedingly suspicious look, were discovered floating down with the ebb-tide towards the squadron. The commander of the *Pawnee*, when they had got within a quarter of a mile, sent out a small boat's crew to investigate the queer-looking things, and the *Resolute* was ordered to the boat's support. As the boat neared the objects the crew grew exceedingly suspicious of them, discovering that they floated with a steady purpose towards the Federal vessels, and in their own language, looked "diabolical." One of them coming in contact with the *Resolute's* rudder, became detached from something underneath it, and the underwater part sunk to the bottom, while the top part, in shape of a large oil cask, floated, and turned over, discovering a square hole in the under side, and a coil of something which filled the cask. The other machine careened over on one side, and probably put out a certain fire that was burning inside.

The *Resolute* dropped back to let the enemy believe that the objects attracted no attention on the part of the vessels. After a proper time had elapsed, an attempt was made to hoist the "machines" (then floating) on board the Pawnee, and as the cask came out of the water a fuse of India rubber was discovered hanging from it, which one of the officers immediately cut with his knife, and the cask, with its submarine fixing, was hoisted on board. Attached to the cask (which was filled with a coil of fuse coated with tar,) and hanging about six feet below it, was an iron cylinder, made of boiler iron, about five feet long by eighteen inches in diameter and filled with something which made it weigh near four hundred pounds. Leading from the cylinder to the cask above, and attached to the slow-match coil within it, was the India rubber-coated fuse which the officer had severed with his knife.

The infernal machine was transferred to the *Freeborn* and brought up to the Yard for scientific investigation. It was hoisted out this morning, and taken to the front of the shell house opposite the ordnance shop, where it was fastened up in a convenient position to be photographed. While in that position it attracted hundreds of cautious but curious visitors, who peeped at it from all possible points of view, though at a respectful distance.

FALLS CHURCH, July 12.—There were five regiments yesterday morning immediately in and around Fairfax Court House, with eighteen pieces of field artillery in all; and twelve pieces being in battery. The three most advanced regiments are from South Carolina. From the Court House back to Centreville the woods are lined with them, (disunion troops,) in what numbers, exactly, I am not able to write you. Their baggage, &c., from Fairfax Station has all been carried back to Manassas Junction, and they are all now bivouacking nightly, as though on the march. This is of course a preparation for an attack from us, a retreat, or a forward movement. I, however, interpret it to mean that they expect speedily to have to fall back upon Manassas Junction.

The Freeborn Again Shells Matthias' Point.

ON BOARD THE FREEBORN, (Potomac River,) July 11.—This afternoon, Lieut. Lowry commanding, this vessel stood in to within a hundred and fifty yards of Matthias' Point, and treated the secession troops, who were visible peeping through the neighboring bushes and woods, to about 20 shells, some of which fell evidently among them, scattering them in different directions. Three of the shells struck Grimes' house, tearing big holes through it. It is clear that there is no battery whatever at Matthias' Point. On our way up the river we found the enemy as busy as bees about Aquia Creek, passing in and out of their entrenchments there in considerable numbers.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—A deserter from the Secession army was brought to headquarters last night. *He was a resident of Madison, Indiana*, named Wm. H. Wilson, until last Spring, when he went to Louisiana, on the Mississippi boat trade, he entered the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, which was about leaving for Virginia, and awaited his chance to get among his friends by desertion. An opportunity he found yesterday when on picket duty near Burk's Station. He gives very intelligent information regarding the position of the enemy. An arrival from down the river brings information that a regiment of Secession troops are encamped in the vicinity of Aquia Creek.

Passengers from the South by this morning's train report the following state of affairs at Alexandria and vicinity. A negro, the servant of a captain of an Alabama company was brought into camp at Falls Church yesterday, and from his statements the reported withdrawal of the Confederate forces from Fairfax Court House is confirmed. Two companies of the Connecticut troops, with a detachment of cavalry, were about leaving Falls Church this morning to make a reconnoissance of the Gravel road and ascertain the correct position of affairs. There were eighteen guns at Fairfax recently, all of which, it is said, have been withdrawn.

The troops at Alexandria, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Fourth and Fifth and the Massachusetts Fifth, are now encamped in the vicinity of Cameron's Run and Clouds Mills, it being the purpose to form them into line and divide into brigades.

The whole force is under the command of Col. Heintzelman.

The slow movement of troops forward is owing in a great measure to the want of baggage-wagons and the necessity for repairing the bridges on the route.

It is probable that Fairfax Court House will be occupied by nightfall or early to-morrow morning. The arrangements do not ensure an expectation for a grand movement of the *corps d'armee* towards Manassas until next week.

The Mozart and the New Jersey First passed over to Virginia yesterday morning.

——The Richmond *Dispatch* states that Col. Adler, who led a regiment under Garibaldi in Italy last year, has arrived in Richmond for the purpose of offering his services to the Confederate Government.

Civil War and Strong Government.

[*From the London Saturday Review.*]

"At last we have got a Government!" was the delighted exclamation of a Northern journalist, when the Washington Cabinet, having ascertained the will of its many-headed master, began to exchange its attitude of imbecile wavering for one of warlike preparation. The remark is fully explained by the instinctive sympathy of ultra-democracy with high-handed displays of power, and it is not, perhaps, without a sinister significance as regards the ulterior results of the struggle into which the model Republic has plunged. According to present appearances, there is every probability that, if the war lasts any length of time, the American people may find, before it is over, that they really have got a Government in a sense little dreamed of by the founders of their constitutional liberties. A vigorous Executive, unembarrassed by over-nice notions of legality, seems to be the present ideal of Transatlantic aspirations; and it is an ideal which under favorable circumstances, is wonderfully apt to realize itself. Laws are proverbially silent in the midst of arms; and a civil war, in which the Central Executive constitutes itself the organ of the fiercest passions of a democracy, is admirably calculated to generate what European politicians call "strong government."

Some progress has already been made towards this consummation. Considering that it is barely two months since President Lincoln's Cabinet received its instructions from popular opinion, it must be admitted that it has not been idle. Mr. Bright "never saw" the British Constitution, and he would perhaps be equally at a loss to detect the traces of an American Constitution in the recent history of Transatlantic politics. In what respect the existing Washington Government differs from a military dictatorship it might take some time to explain. We see the President assuming and actively exercising powers which might almost content the executive of the most absolute European monarchy. He invites and accepts unlimited offers of men and money from all quarters, and apparently disposes of them at his own unfettered discretion. His generals take military possession of towns and districts where the jurisdiction of the regular civil authorities has never been formally superseded, and arrest suspected traitors entirely at their own pleasure.

As for Congress, nobody appears to remember its existence. The institution still survives in contemplation of law, but it seems, pratically speaking, quite a superfluity. The President, and his Cabinet, and his Generals, and the Governors of States, and the volunteers, evidently consider themselves fully equal to all the demands of the crisis; and when Congress does assemble—which will be just ten weeks after the first proclamation of war—it is not very clear what it will be wanted to do, beyond the routine business of providing supplies for a struggle on which it has never been consulted. Louis Napoleon's Senate and Legislative body are respectable and influential constitutional authorities compared with the democratic assemblies which the head of the American Government has not yet thought it necessary to take into his confidence. As it is certain that, in the present temper of the Northern mind, Mr. Lincoln would have found no difficulty in obtaining from the Federal Legislature any extra-legal powers that he might be inclined to demand, this ostentatious contempt for constitutional properties is the more marked because it is altogether gratuitous.

More than one recent occurrence has given startling proof of the superiority of the Washington Executive to legal restraints. Two or three weeks ago, the President ordered a razzia to be made, at a given day and hour, on the telegraph offices in all the principal towns of the Northern States, on the chance of finding evidence against "traitors." His officers took forcible possession of the manuscript originals of all telegrams sent to the South, during the preceding twelve months, and carried them off for inspection by the Government. This arbitrary and violent, but unquestionably smart, proceeding—which may perhaps afford a useful hint to European despotisms—appears to have been decidedly popular. American editors recorded it with undisguised complacency, and evidently admired the sagacity with which the little *coup d'etat* was planned, and the dexterity with which it was executed. The *Times'* New York correspondent speaks of it with much satisfaction as "a bold stroke," and is pleased to think that "the possession of such a mass of material gives the Government a guarantee for the quiet behavior of suspected and disaffected persons." It is unnecessary to remark that the possession of the bodies of suspected and disaffected persons would furnish a still better guarantee for their quiet behavior; and, in fact, as we shall presently see, this obvious reflection has already suggested itself to some of President Lincoln's Generals. Judging from the general approbation which has attended the raid on the telegraph officers, there can be little doubt that Northern opinion would be equally ready to sanction the "administrative seizure" of the types and presses of an obnoxious secessionist newspaper—if, at least, it were possible that such a journal could exist within reach of a New York mob.

The last mail brings us word of a still bolder stroke of military usurpation. The collision between General Cadwallader and Chief Justice Taney is somewhat adsurdly called in the newspapers "a conflict of laws;" but it was, in truth, simply a conflict between law and illegal violence, in which law suffered total defeat. It just amounts to this—that the commander of the Northern troops now in occupation of Baltimore has taken it upon him, without so much as the preliminary formality of a proclamation of martial law, to arrest and imprison at his discretion civilians accused or suspected of political offences, and that the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States is summarily set aside by order of President Lincoln. Without any sanction from Congress, and by the simple fiat of the President and his generals, the writ of *habeas corpus* is treated as so much waste paper—and this, too, in a State which still adheres to the Union, and in which the civil authorities have never been superseded. It is an ominous fact that this daring assumption of military despotism does not appear to excite the smallest objection in any quarter. The Northern newspapers, we are told, are mostly silent on the subject, while some of them urge Gen. Cadwallader to arrest a Judge self-convicted of treasonable sympathies. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* severely blames Chief Justice Taney for having "put the case in a way to excite the already embittered feelings of the people of Baltimore," and remarks that the General's lawless violence "in a country which has just been subdued, and which sympathizes actively with the Confederates, ought not to be measured by the same criticism that would be applied to such an act in time of peace." If we are justified in assuming this writer to be a not unfavorable specimen of average Northern opinion, it is clear that the American democracy is fast learning to make a present of its liberties to any government that will find the means of gratifying its political passions.

The Government's Plan of Extortion.

The New York *Day-Book* of yesterday says:

"The heartless indifference with which the *Evening Post* points to the savings of the working classes, boarded in the savings banks, while it seems to gloat over the fact that they are already within the ravenous grasp of the Government, is positively chilling, even in hot weather. The disappointed financiers of Washington are consoled with the information that there were $67,000,000 in the savings banks of this State alone on the first of January last, and that *recent investigations* show that these deposits have been but very slightly drawn upon since. The attention of the Government is also drawn to the very respectable pile deposited in the banks of our city, as shown by the weekly statements. It appears to be expected that the same class that does the fighting shall also furnish the funds. We presume no serious obstacles will be encountered in securing a moderate amount from both classes of banks, as business continues to decline and money is consequently piled up at the financial centres; but we should judge that any calculation based on obtaining a large sum from the savings banks is destined to meet with disappointment, for the very simple reason that any extraordinary drain on these institutions could not be met without such a sacrifice of property as would deter depositors from drawing their funds, provided they were at liberty to do so. The Government appears to be nettled by the refusal of the bankers to rule themselves, and has determined to get the money which they represent by an appeal to its owners, who are, perhaps, not quite so familiar with the ups and downs incident to a civil war as those who have made stock-jobbing the study of their lives. There appears to be a pretty general belief prevailing that Government will be able to borrow $100,000,000 in Europe, as proposed. If this accursed war is to go on, and the money wherewith to prosecute it must be raised, perhaps it as well to raise it abroad as at home. That sum borrowed here, in addition to what we are expected to contribute, could scarcely fail to produce most de-

[illegible] both now and hereafter. We are not aware of the course of reasoning pursued by those of the public who have arrived at the belief that this required sum of money will be readily subscribed by foreigners. We presume success is expected on the ground of want of information respecting the real facts in the case. It may be that undue reliance is placed on the good effects which were designed to be produced by the insinctive sympathy of ultra-democracy with the menacing and insulting tone adopted by Secretary Seward towards England a while ago. Perhaps it is considered that John Bull has been so much humiliated by the castigation then administered, that he will be only too happy to conciliate us by promptly tendering all we need.—Unless, perchance, he shall conclude that the money may be misapplied to the purpose of belaboring him instead of our own people, he may do so. Foreigners, however, must be well aware that American capitalists as well as their own agents here, have virtually refused to subscribe any more money, and that our government has been compelled to resort to a system which is neither more nor less than an individual attack on our industrial savings banks to replenish its coffers. The last small loan of $9,000,000 caused a depreciation of ten per cent., and the stocks of those banks which had been so unfortunate as to obtain considerable amounts of these securities, have depreciated to lower points than they fell in the revulsion of 1857.

In the event of a successful result to such a loan as is contemplated, we shall have presented to us the unnatural spectacle of one-half a civilized nation borrowing from foreigners the means wherewith to subjugate the other half. It is a singular circumstance, and one worthy of notice in connection with this matter of loans, that in each instance when money has been required, rumors of an armistice or of peace have been mysteriously set afloat, and, we need scarcely add, have been attended with most happy results to the Government.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A communication from the Postmaster General in relation to having suspended the mails in the seceded States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia—W. B. Willey in the place of Mr. Mason and John L. Carlile in the place of Mr. Hunter. Mr. Johnson said he looked upon it as a favorable omen, the return of the Old Dominion to this body.

Mr. Bayard protested against the admission of these gentlemen as Senators in the place of Senators whose time has not expired. He thought that a very grave question was involved, and moved to refer their credentials to the committee on the judiciary before administering the oath.

Mr. Saulsbury said that the credentials stated that on the 9th of July these gentlemen were elected Senators in the place of Messrs. Mason and Hunter.

But yesterday the Senate treated said gentlemen as Senators, and when these new gentlemen were elected, in the judgment of the Senate there was no vacancy, for the Senate treated Messrs. Mason and Hunter as such and expelled them without reason—he thought it better that they be referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, said he hoped the motion would not prevail. The credential were *prima facie* evidence that those gentlemen were Senators elect, according to the Constitution and laws of Virginia. There could be no objection to their being qualified. Then if there was any contest it could be settled afterwards.

Mr. Saulsbury said that if Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter had appeared yesterday and claimed their seats, he would have voted to expel them, because they had taken up arms against the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster General made in compliance with the law which requires him to state the reason for discontinuing the mails in the Seceded States. He says the events for this course on his part are so well known as to render a detailed statement unnecessary.

It seemed more necessary for him to explain why the transportation of the mails was continued therein so long. It was for the purpose of disseminating correct information in those States, and disabusing the minds of those who had been deceived by the conspirators. Hence, he thought truthful information would contribute to break down the conspiracy, the postal service affording the last means to this end. He had no doubt that the people of the South will vindicate his course in the first opportunity, when they shall be liberated from the despotism which now there prevails.

Mr. Blair offered the following:

Whereas, John B. Clark was elected a member of Congress on the 1st Monday of August last, and whereas since that time the said Clark held a commission in the State Guard of Missouri, under the rebel Governor of that State, and took a part in the engagement at Booneville; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said Clark has forfeited his right as a representative of the 37th Congress, and is hereby expelled and declared to be no longer a member of this House.

Mr. Blair said that Mr. Clark took up arms against the Government of the United States, and this was sufficient for his expulsion. The 3d District of that State is loyal and is therefore entitled to a loyal representative. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Burnett wanted him to withdraw the motion in order that he might submit one which was legitimate and proper—namely, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Elections.—The gentleman's love of fairness should induce him to comply with this request.

Mr. Blair refused to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Reed said he had no knowledge of Mr. Clark having been in arms against the Government. He had never heard of it except from rumor. Perhaps, however, Mr. Blair had information he himself did not possess. He would be glad if the subject could be referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. Blair repeated that the Third Congressional District should be represented by a loyal man.—He had made the statement on his own responsibility, with full knowledge of the facts. It was as notorious that Mr. Clark was in arms against the Government at Booneville as that Gov. Jackson and General Price were there.

Mr. Burnett again interferred, and, amid calls to order from the Republican side, said something about this being a Star Chamber Court.

The Speaker reminded him that he was out of order.

Mr. Burnett excused himself by saying that the proposed course was so extraordinary that he did not know in what proper terms to condemn it.

The main question was then ordered to be put. When Mr. Cox's name was called, he said if he were satisfied that General Clark was in arms against the Government, he would vote to expel him. Until proper inquiry could be made, he voted "No."

The resolution was then adopted. Ayes 96, nays 45.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, arrived at her wharf this morning, and several army officers report everything quiet at Old Point. When the *Adelaide* passed up the Chesapeake attempts were still making with the view of getting the bark *Young Greek* off the bar at the Wolf Trap. A steamer and several lighters were alongside, and the crew were engaged in the removal of a part of the cargo for the purpose of lightening the vessel.

A little steam tug called the *Ariel*, and known to be under the command of Lieut. Carter B. Poindexter, late of the United States Navy, came down from Norfolk, and was hovering around Sewell's Point no doubt for the purpose of making observations, as several epauletted officers were seen on her deck with marine glasses.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—The United States frigate towed up last evening by the *Quaker City* proved to be the *St. Lawrence*.

The Confederates confess to a loss of two officers killed in the encounter between Hawkins' Zouaves and their troops, a few days since, near Newport News. One of them was Col. DeRussy, brother of Col. DeRussy, of the Engineer Corps, now at Old Point. One of Normandy's evaporators is being put in operation at the Fortress, which will produce from sea water one thousand gallons of fresh water per day. This is the most effective means yet employed by Quartermaster Tallmadge to supply the post with water.

The examination of Colonel Allen for disregarding General Butler's safe-guard began yesterday, and drags its slow length along. Colonel Allen denies the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced, as also the validity of the testimony.

An immense volume of smoke is rising from Sewell's Point, probably caused by burning timber and brush wood. The telegraph wire extends from Old Point to Newport News. A large quantity of ammunition has arrived from Washington on the *Mount Vernon*.

Southern Intelligence.

The Southern papers furnish the following items of intelligence:

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his letter of June 26, writes:

"Commodore Mervine visited Fort Pickens this morning in great ceremony.

"The steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Sonora* and *Illinois*, are all in the immediate vicinity of Fort Pickens, unloading war implements, stores, &c. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday evening there were thirteen vessels, of all classes, in view, several of them small steamers. The steamer *Mississippi*, with Commodore Mervine on board, and the *Niagara*, occupy their old positions. A large number of troops have been landed on the Island from the recently arrived transports. A regiment of Zouaves are said to be among them. Citizens are no longer permitted to visit the navy yard.

"P. S.—The steamer *Cahawba* has just arrived from the eastward and anchored in the fleet. Her decks are, or seem to be, crowded with men.—Verily, our neighborhood is getting thickly settled. Another small man-of-war steamer has arrived outside."

The Pensacola Telegraph Company have put up the posts between Farnsworth and the State line, and in a few days the wires will be stretched, making a direct line to Montgomery, and having a line from Barrancas to Pensacola, news will travel with the lightning's speed between the army and Richmond.

Many troops are thought to have been landed on the island this week. This morning hundreds of them were in bathing on this side of the island, cutting up terrible swells. If Billy Wilson's Zouaves, they needed washing. Their tents are stretched on the sandy beach, whoever they are. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. The transport steamers—which we make out from their rigging, smoke-stacks, &c.—and now discharging, are the *Vanderbilt, Sonora, Atlantic, Illinois* and *Cahawba*.

The same writer, under date of Friday-night, June 28, says:

"The excitement of the last two or three days has in a measure subsided. Whether there was any cause for it or not, it has had one good effect—to rouse the people to preparation and vigilance. For a week past the vessels of our neighbors have displayed nightly signals, which we have been unable to interpret. They are probably of the newly adopted code, intended to take the place of the lighthouse, long ago abolished at this point. There is seldom, however, an arrival among them by night. Either the *Vanderbilt* or *Illinois* sailed last night.

Lober, the man that swam from Fort Pickens, goes to Richmond to play a star engagement. He left in this evening's train. The mule that followed the example of Lober, in swimming from Fort Pickens to the white settlements, turns out to be an old resident of Warrington and the Navy Yard. He was pressed into service by Slemmer when he left that place, and deserted the first opportunity. He bears evidence of bad treatment, but is rapidly improving under the kindness of Captain Lowell's company, the Quitman Artillery, whose prisoner he is.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 3, has this paragraph:

"Some talk was created on the wharves and streets on Tuesday morning, by the appearance off the bar at an early hour of a sailing ship, which, from her movements, it was generally supposed, was trying to run the blockade. The steam tender of the fleet was shortly observed in chase of the stranger, and it was not long before she was overhauled and brought to, and was then take off to the flag-ship *Wabash*. She was a light ship, and probably in ballast, and from all we can learn in reference to her appearance, as seen by those nearest the spot, she was probably the Spanish ship *Plus Ultra*, now due here from Barcelona, and which the fleet have orders to send to New York. She was at one time quite near the bar and had her captain been well acquainted, and so disposed, she might have been anchored in a position where she could have been protected by the guns of Fort Moultrie, and safe from interference."

The following mysterious announcement is made by the same paper:

"A model of a plan, offered by a citizen of Charleston for *the benefit* of a hostile vessel, may be seen in the *Courier* office.

"We have ample sources at our command for paying troublesome attentions to the blockaders, and even to capturing their vessels singly.

"We should, at all events, be diligent in practising for many reasons, and we trust that some efficient and authoritative impulse and direction will be given to the earnest wishes of many citizens.

"Men, money and materials will be forthcoming on a proper call."

A letter dated at Lynchburg, Va., June 30, and published in the Louisville *Courier*, says:

"We are now at Camp Davis, in comfortable quarters, where, in the roll-call of companies, the names of doctors, lawyers, and good and true men from every position in society are thrown aside for that of *high private* in the cause of God and the Confederate States. We number here as regulars some seven companies; as State volunteers probably three thousand; as independent companies some two thousand to three thousand more. Thus we have in all, here, a reliable force of about eight thousand efficient soldiers."

Another letter, dated at Camp Lee, near Richmond, June 23, says:

"Ours is a camp of instruction, where to-day there are (3500) thirty-five hundred raw troops daily drilled four hours by the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, now quartered at this camp. Besides these, we have four camps immediately adjacent to this city, in which are stationed 25,000 men from various States, fully armed, equipped and drilled, awaiting marching orders. From the best available sources I am led to believe that Virginia now has under arms 120,000 troops, eager for the fray." This is of course in addition to the number furnished by the other Southern States.

THE SUMTER.

In the "talk on 'Change," the New Orleans *Crescent*, of July 3, says:

"There are frequent inquires about the first man-of-war of the Confederate States, the *Sumter*. Where has she gone, is the oft repeated inquiry. It will not be wise or prudent to talk of the movements of our navy. All we know is that the *Sumter* has gone 'somewhere,' so has the famous steamer *Yankee*, now *Jackson*."

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