The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13, 1861.

Baltimore is to be "bombarded," "shelled," "burned with fire," "laid in ashes," "laid low," "crushed," "destroyed," "annihilated," "wiped out," "blotted from the map," "razed," "levelled with the ground," "ploughed with cannon-balls," "and sown with gunpowder," "sacked," "pillaged," "swept with fire and sword," "made an abode for owls and satyrs, and a place for fishermen to dry their nets."—*Vide Northern Press passim.*

City Items.

Boston Bark Ashore.—A letter was this morning received by Messrs. Coleman & Bailey, of this city, from Capt. Horace S. Taylor, of the bark *Young Greek*, of Boston, which went ashore on the 7th inst., (erroneously reported as the bark *Lapwing*, Kelly, from Rio), having a cargo of copper ore from Chili. The letter, which is dated the 11th inst., states that the U. S. steamer *Penguin* had rendered assistance, but failing in getting the bark off, Captain Taylor proceeded in the *Penguin* to Hampton Roads, where he chartered a schooner in order to lighten her. A steamer was sent by Commodore Stringham to watch the bark. The U. S. gun-boat *Fanny* took off about thirty tons of the ore, which was brought to-day to this port, to the order of James C. Coale, Esq., agent of the underwriters. The *Young Greek*, which is owned by Messrs. Alpheus Hardy & Co., of Boston, is of class No. 1, 460 tons, and was built in Norfolk in 1855.

Carrying the War into a Car.—A fight occurred on Thursday night in one of the City Railroad cars, between a citizen and soldier, the latter coming off second best. Some conversation about the war was started in the car, when a citizen, formerly of Vermont, condemned the action of the North. A soldier of the Northern army, desirous of displaying his pugilistic powers, sought to forcibly convince the citizen of the falsity of his statement, but in doing which he was rather roughly handled. They were advised by the conductor to conclude their fight in the street—a happy suggestion for the soldier, who, upon reaching the street, was suddenly taken with the camp-*fever*, and struck out for his quarters, declaring that mode of settlement as unbecoming a Northern soldier.

Accidentally Shot.—An accidental case of shooting occurred at the store of Mr. Conrad Shumaker, 44 Pratt street, this morning. It appears that Mr. S. was engaged in taking to pieces and oiling a revolver, which had been left for repair, when his thumb slipped from under the hammer, causing the discharge of one of the barrels, the ball passing through the under lip of a young man in the employ of Mr. S., by the name of Charles Price, who was standing on the left side, grazing his teeth. Dr. Doyle dressed the wound, which though painful, is not considered dangerous. Mr. Shumaker was taken before Justice Hiss, by officer Whorton, and released on security to appear on Tuesday next for examination.

Mr. John Merryman Admitted to Bail.—In the U. S. District Court this morning George M. Gill, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. John Merryman, indicted for treason against the United States, and made application for bail. The Court fixed the amount of bail required at $40,000, Messrs. John S. Giddings, Adam B. Kyle, Chas. Ridgely, and Chas. Buchanan becoming security for $20,000 jointly and severally; and Mr. Merryman being taken in his own recognizance for a like amount. Mr. Merryman was brought up from Fort McHenry in charge of U. S. Marshal Bonifant, having been delivered over to the civil authorities by the Commander of the Fort. He was recognized to appear at the November term of the Circuit Court.

"*Beware of Pick-Pockets.*"—Notwithstanding the large number of placards to be found at the various railroad depots containing the above warning, Dr. D. Killman, of Princeton, Kentucky, was last night, at the Calvert Station, relieved of his pocket-book, containing $35 in gold coin, an order signed at Cincinnati by H. Statts for $620.38, two receipts, and a through ticket for Cincinnati, for which he had paid $18. While forcing his way through the crowd which had collected around the cars, he felt a person's hand in his pocket, and in endeavoring to catch it, stumbled and fell over his valise—the thief in the meantime making good his escape.

Arrest of an Editor.—From passengers by the Western train, we learn of the arrest, by the federal authorities, at Sandy Hook, of John W. Baugman, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the Frederick *Citizen*. Mr. Baughman has numerous acquaintances in this city, formed while appraiser general in the custom house, under Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Baughman remains in custody at Sandy Hook. The nature of the charges against him have not transpired.

Coroner's Inquest.—Mr. Sparklin, Coroner, yesterday held an inquest over the body of Charles Lochus, aged thirty-seven years, found floating in the water at the foot of Caroline street. He left his home, 329 Bond street, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of going a fishing, since which time his wife had failed to discover his where-abouts.—A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

Whiskey Overboard.—A party of four young men, intent upon having a good time, procured a boat for the purpose of fishing in the Spring Gardens, but having too much liquor for the quantity of water, the boat capsized, spilling them promiscuously. They were rescued by several gentlemen, who observed their helpless condition, rendered so from the too free indulgence in liquor.

Federal Gun-boat.—Mr. J. J. Abrahams, has commenced the construction of one of the gun-boats ordered by the federal government. It is required that the vessel shall be completed in one hundred days. Mr. Charles Reeder is now engaged upon the machinery.

Robbery.—Yesterday afternoon the dwelling of Mr. Reynolds, No. 156 Madison avenue, was robbed of one five dollar bill on the Bank of Baltimore, two one dollar notes, two gold dollars, and fifty cents.

Funeral of an Old Defender.—The funeral of Mr. John Wood, a member of the Association of Old Defenders, and a much esteemed citizen, took place yesterday.

Appointment.—Samuel Scott, of Baltimore, has been appointed by the Department at Washington keeper of the Lazaretto Light House, opposite Fort McHenry.

Assaulting.—A policeman of the Western District yesterday arrested Michael Ryan, charged with assaulting Patrick McCormick. Justice Logan committed him to jail in default of security to answer.

False.—The sudden springing up of a light from a brick kiln near Locust Point, was the cause of a false alarm of fire at 11 o'clock last night.

U. S. District Court.—Judge Giles—Charles A. Lasby *vs.* Sarah Frances Lasby—bill of complaint praying for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superior FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, comprising the following celebrated brands—

FAMILY—"Welch" "Eureka," "Pine Hill," "Monrovia," and "Newark."

EXTRA—"C. L. Wood," "Monrovia," "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.,

je 24 — No. 41 South Howard street, near Lombard.

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.

jy 9-codt — GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

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 MADERSBACKER, 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.

jy 11 law4t* — E. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

No. 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md.

Manufacturers of

Horsepowers, Thrashers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Clod Crushers, Straw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows.

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. — ap 22 d4m

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—

BLACK DIAMONDS.

SECOND EDITION, BY E. A. POLLARD, of VA.

Criticized by conservative presses, North and South, as "the best book" ever published on the Society of the South.

Four Hundred Copies subscribed for by Southern Members of Congress.

READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and acerbity, and, in truth, contains sketches that are amongst the most catholic, and tolerant, and genial we ever had occasion to peruse. * * * How appreciative, how loving, how tender and sympathetic the author is in 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 promised diamonds.—*New York News.*

Rabid abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.—*New York Herald.*

Defending "the institution" more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.—*De Bow's Review.*

Must have effected much good in free labor regions. It will be read with interest at the South also.—*Mobile Register.*

The author is sometimes a philosopher, sometimes a poet, and in every character readable.—*New Yorker.*

An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected 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 38 cents a volume, (the publisher's price in New York being 75 cents.)

For sale by — HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building.

jed codt*

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], R. T. GAVIN to J. A. H. AITKEN, daughter of the late Dr. [illegible] Aitken.

On the 5th of December, in Baltimore county, by the Rev. Mr. Duvall, ELLISON J. LOCKWOOD to MINNIE BOSSERMAN, both of this city.

On the 7th of November, 1860, by Rev. Mr. Orchard, EDW'D N. SPENCER to Mrs. CECILIA BROOKS, both formerly of this city.

DIED.

On the 12th instant, WILLIAM D. LAMBDIN, aged 43 years.

On the 12th instant, WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD TOPLESS, Aged 25 years.

On the 12th instant, AMOS GREGORY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY DOYLE, in the [illegible] year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, July 13, 1861.

3,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds, 1st m..68½

1,000 do do. do. 1st m..69

49 shares Mechanics' Bank..................13¾

AFTER THE BOARD.

25 shares Baltimore & Ohio RR. Stock...40¼

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, July 12.

Virginia 6's	48	sales	N. Carolina 6's	92	sales
Missouri 6's	43	do	Cleveland & Tol.	—	do
Canton Co.	9	do	Mich. South. RR.	—	do
Erie Railroad	23½	do	Mich. So. Guar.	—	do
N. Y. Central	76¼	do	Rock Island RR	—	do
Reading	37½	do	Tennessee bonds	42¾	do

Market strong.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, Va.—to M. N. Falls.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, from Washington, D. C.—to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—mdse., to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Fowler, from New York—mdse., to J. A. Shriver.

Barge J. A. Shriver, Meekins, from New York—to J. A. Shriver.

Barge Wm. H. Oler, Kunkel, from Havre de Grace—ice, to Wm. H. Oler.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, M. N. Falls.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, New York, master.

Schr. Sylvester Gesner, Thompson, Philadelphia, master.

Schr. Butterfly, Hubbard, Washington, D. C., W. Applegarth & Son.

MEMORANDA

Ship Flora MacDonald, Fuller, from Baltimore for St. Johns, N. B., was anchored on the Horse Shoe, 11th inst.

Bark Warren, Boothall, of Baltimore, arrived at Havana from New York, 29th ult.

FLAGS.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO BROTHERS,

95 BALTIMORE STREET,

OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.

je 7 ly

DRY GOODS.

5,000 LOTS NEW YORK AUCTION BARGAINS.

MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.

One Thousand Pieces Dress Goods

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

In Paris BAREGES, plain and printed Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles.

3-4 BLACK BAREGES, |
3-4 WHITE BAREGES, | At much less than
3-4 BLACK BAREGES, | usual prices.
3-4 BLACK CREPE MARETZ, | Many at half cost of
3-4 and 6-4 BLACK MOUSELINES, | importation.

DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

ap 22 6m — 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore street.

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP..........$[illegible]

ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860..........$1,364,443.69

R. C. MORRIS, President.

THOS. LORD, Vice President.

SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.

H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,

ap 22 — 16 Spear's wharf.

GILMOR MEREDITH,

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 49 Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE.

MARINE—

The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.

FIRE—

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

ap 22 d

LICENSED AGENCY.

SOLE AGENT OF THE

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

CAPITAL SURPLUS..........$[illegible]

Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.

CASH CAPITAL..........$100,000

INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any such Company in the country.

Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.

SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.

WM. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.

Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. C. Mackenzie.

J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,

28 Second street, Baltimore.

Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel G. Wyman, John P. Pleasants & Son, Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. — ap 25-3m

HENRY F. ALBERTI. — HENRY AD. SEIPP.

H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

FANCY GOODS.

Nos. 6 and 8 SOUTH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORE ST.

ap 22-d3m

SECOND EDITION.

From Martinsburg.

We learn from gentlemen, one of whom left Martinsburg on Wednesday last, that no action had taken place, as reported, between the forces of Generals Johnston and Patterson, since the affair at Hainesville. All was quiet, but both sides were daily receiving reinforcements and a battle might at any moment occur. General Johnston was strongly posted between Martinsburg and Winchester, and his force had been raised *to* 28 or 30,000 men. His reinforcements were received not from Manassas Junction, but from Manassas Gap, where there is a large fortified camp of Confederate troops. General Patterson, since the arrival of Colonel Stone's command and other reinforcements, had with him nearly 30,000 men, but he did not yet find himself in condition to move forward.

From Western Virginia.

A gentleman who is conversant with the position of the Confederate troops in Western Virginia expresses the opinion that the victory claimed by General McClellan must have been a very small affair. He states that the Confederate forces in the mountain region are chiefly concentrated at Huttonsville, Beverly and Laurel Hill, and that the combat spoken of must have taken place some eight miles in front of Beverly upon Roaring run, a small tributary of Cheat river, at the foot of Rich mountain. The force attacked by McClellan could only have been an advance guard of the Confederates—a single regiment probably—and the affair in every respect resembles that at Hainesville. It is quite evident that McClellan has not yet come up with the main body of the Confederates, and will have to cross Cheat river before doing so.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus speaks of the difficulties brewing with foreign powers:

The domestic troubles by which the country is convulsed are of such engrossing interest that it is no wonder that our foreign relations are kept somewhat out of sight. Yet they cannot be overlooked, for they are, in fact, closely connected with the progress of the suppression of the rebellion. If the blockade of the Southern ports, for instance, is made really effective, (as Mr. Seward says it shall be) there is not the slightest danger of English or French interference. While it is just as certain that English and French merchant vessels *will* run the blockade, under the guns of their men-of-war, if the blockade is *not* made effective. In a word, this whole matter of blockade will be conducted upon the strict principles of international law. But France and England are not the only troublesome neighbors that we have.—Spain, also, is taking advantage of this critical time to annoy us. Spain now is ruled by a young and ambitious Queen, whose ministers find her determined to attempt to recover to the Spanish crown all of the ancient possessions of that monarchy in America, among which is the whole of Mexico. A warm friend of our late Minister, Mr. Soule, and well informed through him of the state of affairs here, Queen Isabella has doubtless formed a prejudice against the North, and a preference for the cause of the Southern States.

In case of an imbroglio with Spain, however, where will France be found? The answer to this question is found in the recent conduct and language of Napoleon; in the fact that four French officers of high rank are now serving in the Confederate army; in the further fact that Prince Camille de Polignac, who has recently had an interview with Jeff. Davis, evidently desirous of playing the *role* of Lafayette, and in the still further fact that numerous agents of the French Government are at this moment engaged in buying up cotton and tobacco in the Southern States.

The recent singularly dilatory movements of our forces across the river seem to have inspired the enemy with renewed courage and activity. It is reported this morning, that our scouts near Fairfax have discovered that the enemy was largely reinforced there last night, and that among the new arrivals were four brass field pieces, in addition to those known to have arrived there on Wednesday. The statement that the enemy have retreated from Fairfax is incorrect. It arose from the marching backwards and forwards on the roads of several newly arrived regiments, who were going through battalion and field manœuvres.

And here I may mention another fact. If Gen. Scott believed the ridiculous stories that have been so industriously circulated, that the Rebels were decimated by the measles, that they are badly fed and worse armed, that they were deserting by whole companies, that they have no *esprit du corps*, that there is not more than 15,000 of them between here and Manassas, (some accounts say even less than 10,000), he would have attacked and routed them long ago. With 30,000 of our troops, including Sherman's Battery and that of the Rhode Island Regiment, he could, in a single day, route and utterly exterminate *such* a horde, and, planting our victorious eagles at Manassas Junction, hold the intervening country with the remaining 60,000 troops now here. The moral effect of such a victory would be worth more than the victory itself. It would at once revive the drooping spirits of our soldiers; it would silence the croakings of a carping press in New York; it would give us such prestige abroad that we would hear no more about English or French interference, or about the recognition of a Southern Confederacy by France.

But General Scott is too old a soldier to base his movements upon hearsay, or upon such weak inventions of the enemy as exaggerated reports of their weakness, circulated by themselves and their agents in this city, for the very purpose of leading us, through blind, vain confidence, into an ambuscade. His movements are based upon actual knowledge of the enemy's strength, obtained by himself in his own way. This knowledge prevents him from being led into any such snare.

Five more regiments crossed the Potomac to-day with their baggage trains and camp equippage. They will take the place of those regiments which were advanced this morning towards Fairfax.

The Exploits of the Privateer Jeff. Davis.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the captures made by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*:

One of her prizes, the brig *John Welch*, is owned in Philadelphia, by Chas. Williams, ship builder, and others. She is 225 tons burthen, and was commanded by Capt. Irfield. Her insurance policy includes the war risk, so that the loss will fall upon the insurance companies. The *John Goodwin*, also reported captured, is not registered, and some mistake is thought to have been made. The *J. C. Warner* is not registered.

The *Enchantress*, another prize, is a fine schooner of 150 tons—built at Newburyport in 1858, and owned by B. Davis and Capt. Evans, who commanded her.

The *J. C. Warren*, another vessel captured, is not on the Underwriter's books; the vessel is probably the *J. R. Watson*, a vessel of 146 tons, built at Perth Amboy, in 1849.

The Battle at Monroe, Mo.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Three companies sent to the relief of Col. Smith, at Monroe, Mo., returned last night to Hannibal, and report the road unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe. On arriving at the latter place they formed a junction with Col. Smith's force, which was entrenched in the Academy Buildings. The Confederates, 1200 strong, were grouped over the prairie out of reach of Colonel Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear, but the distance was so great that the balls were almost spent before reaching our line. Col. Smith's artillery was of longer range and did considerable execution. The fight lasted until dark, and the last shot from our side dismounted one of the enemy's guns. Just at that moment Gov. Wood, of Ill., fell on their rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, and completely routed them, taking 75 prisoners, 1 gun and a large number of horses. About 20 or 30 of the enemy were killed. Not one man on our side was killed, although several were severely wounded. Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent prisoners. Gen. Tom Harris, the Confederate leader, escaped.

Death of Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The *Picayune* has a special despatch, dated Richmond, 8th inst., announcing the death of Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, at the Red Sulphur (Va.) Springs on Sunday last.

Arrest of a Relative of Senator Mason.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The steamer *James Guy* went to Port Tobacco, Md., yesterday, at 4½ P. M., after Taliaferro, a late clerk in the Navy Department, and son-in-law of ex-Senator Mason of that State. He went thither by land yesterday, and Capt. Dafling, of the Capitol Police, discovering the fact, charged him with being a spy of *Jeff. Davis*. The latter obtained the *James Guy*, and went in pursuit. The *Guy* arrived at Port Tobacco in the night, and found Taliaferro, who was arrested, taken on board, and brought hither a prisoner, arriving here at 4½ to-day. A large bundle of letters, addressed to prominent citizens in the South, was found on him; also, plans of the locations of our camps in and around Washington.

Bogus Virginia Legislature at Wheeling.

WHEELING, July 12.—The debates in the House of Delegates during the last day or two have been very interesting. They occurred mainly on the resolution of Mr. Crothers, of Brooke county, to instruct Senators and Representative to vote men and money without stint to the Government, and to oppose all compromise until rebellion was crushed; and upon a resolution of Mr. Vance, of Harrison, to protest against Mr. Lovejoy's proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Crother's resolution was passed, with only one dissenting voice, Mr. Arnold, of Lewis county, who is regarded as a doubtful Union man. Mr. Vance's resolution was tabled by a large vote.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Col. McNiel publishes a proclamation to the people of Missouri, stating, that the suppression of the *State Journal* was in consequence of its giving aid and comfort to those in active rebellion against the authority of the U. S. Government, encouraging the people to take up arms against that authority, to commit acts of violence and oppression against loyal citizens, and by fabrications of false reports respecting the U. S. troops; also, inciting disaffected citizens to the commission of overt acts and treason, with a view of entirely subverting the federal authority in the State.

The Clinton County (Mo.) *Journal*, published by the printers in Major Sturgis' command, states that outrages are being committed along the Western borders of Missouri, by lawless banditti led on by Montgomery and Harrison. It is also authorized to state that they are acting without authority or sanction of the United States, and will be treated as outlaws by all good citizens and soldiers wherever found.

Another Vessel Boarded.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The brig *Mary E. Thompson*, Capt. Havner, of and from Searsport, Maine, and bound to Antigua, arrived here this morning. The master states that he was boarded by a boat from a Confederate privateer brig. The privateer crew robbed his vessel of such articles as they wanted. Capt. Havner also states that several other vessels were captured by this privateer, on the same and two previous days, and headed for Southern ports. The ship *Mary Goodell*, from New York, was boarded, but afterwards released. The *Mary E. Thompson* was boarded on the 9th inst., in latitude 39° 16', longitude 67° 40'. The schooner *Enchantress*, from Boston for St. Jago, was captured on the 8th inst. by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and sent to some Southern port,

A Newspaper Suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—About four hundred men of Col. McNeil's Regiment, Reserve Corps, visited the *State Journal* office early this morning, and removed the type, paper, &c., and read an order from Gen. Lyon, prohibiting the further publication of that sheet. The proprietors will respect the order, and lay the whole matter before General Fremont on his arrival here.

Severe Shock of Earthquake.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at nine o'clock last evening, which lasted for several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City, chimneys were blown down and buildings shattered.

CORTLAN & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,

BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,

Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,

MARBLE BUILDING.

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TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE.

ap 25 tf

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

Importers and Dealers in

HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC

SEGARS,

No. 70 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE.

ap 22 3m

F. L. CLAIBORNE. — T. C. S. FERGUSON.

CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

No. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

ap 21 3m — BALTIMORE, MD.

WARWICK, FRICK & BALL,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

TOBACCO,

No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

DAN'L J. WARWICK
FRANK FRICK,
PHILIP A. BALL — ap 22-d3m

FURNITURE, &c.

JOHN T. WATKINS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

No. 47 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE,

Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in fact every article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.

ap 22-d3m

THIRD EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Arrests in Harford County.

A gentleman just from Belair informs us that at an early hour this morning 350 Pennsylvania troops arrived there from White Hall station, on the Northern Central R. R., and by order of Gen. Banks, took into custody Archer H. Jarrett, Captain of the Belair Light Dragoons, threatening him that if he did not give up the arms of his company he would be taken to Philadelphia as a prisoner. Our informant has come here for the purpose of securing Capt. Jarrett's release, and is telegraphing to Washington upon the subject.

He further states that Henry D. Farnandis, Esq., was arrested but subsequently released, and that the military who had possession of *Belair* when he left, were in pursuit of Col. Herman H. Stump and Richard Mitchell, well known citizens of this county. A detachment had been sent to search Mr. Farnandis' house for arms.

The Latest News.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, for New York papers of this morning.

The *Herald* says the gun-boat *Iroquois* has been sent in pursuit of the Confederate privateer *Jeff. Davis* which was formerly the revenue cutter *Washington*.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

A number of the members of Congress are indignant at the treatment of Gen. Wool, and will bring the question before Congress. It will no doubt be presented to both houses about the same time, and we dare say that Gen. Wool will be summoned here. The developments in the letter seem to furnish to many here a clue to some other mysterious operations, and if followed up by Congress will tend to stop some of the steam engine impetuosity of the speculators. At any rate the affair of Gen. Wool will receive a thorough overhauling at an early day.

The Federal troops, by order of Gen. Tyler, have arrested two young ladies, the Misses Scott, near Falls Church. They are detained on the charge of being secessionists!

The *Tribune* is in the condition of a bear with a sore head, and in its rage assails everybody. It thus pitches into the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief:

A fact of fatal significance, reported from Washington, may well fill all thoughtful observers with alarm and anxiety. We learn that the officer, Tekatch by name, who led the party of mutineers from the Garibaldi Regiment on Sunday night from Virginia back to Washington, with guns loaded with ball, is at liberty in the city. It is also reported that his men, with those of the Blenker Regiment, having consented to renounce their mutiny, are to be restored to their regiments. This last report, though sufficiently surprising, is comparatively unimportant; but that the leader of an open mutiny, in front of the enemy, should be allowed to go at liberty, unpunished, for near a week, surpasses comprehension. In any properly governed Army Tekatch would have been tried and shot within two hours of his arrest; and with such neglect and indifference, what is next to be expected? *We are now not surprised at the reports which have constantly reached us that many regiments have deteriorated in efficiency since reaching Washington. It would seem that there is no Secretary of War there, and above all no Commander-in-Chief*, or a state of things so deplorably subversive of all discipline could never exist.

It next assails West Point and Mr. Cameron, after this fashion:

There is no reason to doubt that West Point has long been a nursery for breeding traitors at public expense. The Rebel chief Jeff. Davis is a West Point graduate; so are Beauregard, Huger, Hardee, Lee, Johnson, Cooper, Magruder, and every other officer of rank in the rebel force.—These men have all been free pupils of the United States, clothed and fed at the Government expense. The clothes they had on their backs when they deserted the service of their country and turned traitors, were bought and paid for by the United States. But West Point has only been one stage, the infant school for educating traitors. The War Department has been the graduating institution, and it has been the pleasing task of the Secretary of War to issue the diploma of merit.

The War Department must recover from its "confusion of the distinction between right and wrong," and be governed by conscience, and not by habit, before the reform of the Army and of West Point can be hoped for. *If the Board of Visitors have obtained facts, upon investigation at West Point, exhibiting greater confusion between right and wrong, or a more deplorable substitution of habit for conscience than is betrayed by the operations of the War and Navy Departments, it is to be hoped they will not reveal them;* the heart of the people is sick with such facts, and joins the Secretary in the prayer that Congress will address itself to an investigation of the system by which they are produced.

Mr. Cameron's homily upon the treachery of the army looks very much like Satan reproving sin, in view of the action of his Department in promoting Emory, who is now under Mr. Cameron's own order in Western Pennsylvania to raise cavalry recruits for the army. Does not sending such a man on that errand look very much like a deliberate insult to the patriotic impulses that have gathered hosts around the banner of the Union? *Was ever the national sentiment of any people subjected to such shame and insult at home or abroad as is perpetrated by the State Department in respect to Harvey and by the War Department in respect to Emory?*

The *Tribune* is further incensed at the delay in military operations upon the Potomac, concerning which it says:

A vast force is collected on the Potomac, but it does nothing. Why is this? What is this cold shade which seems to deaden everything in that quarter, whilst elsewhere we behold activity, order, and most inspiriting success? And how long will the people submit without murmuring to such a state of things?

The Washington correspondent of the same paper is no better satisfied with the Government than the Editors. He says:

I regret to state that the opinion is gaining credence among the members of Congress that the future prosecution of the war, like the past, is to be tardy and indecisive. This is believed to be the policy of Mr. Seward and Gen. Scott, the President and other members of the Cabinet coinciding, not so much from conviction of its propriety as from indisposition to differ. *The consequence must be a collision between the Executive and Legislative departments.* Congress is eager for an immediate advance at all points, and in this respect is but an echo of the sympathies of the people. It is well understood that at any time during the past three weeks there have been troops enough in the field to march successfully upon Richmond, and that to-day the work of mustering our best-drilled troops out of service has commenced.

The *Tribune* is angry with Gen. Butler for his recent general order relating to newspaper correspondents, and apostrophizes him thus:

We beg leave to ask Gen. Butler what he would have been without the newspapers? Who ran to catch you when you fell, And kiss'd the place to make it well? THE PAPER! Who, when you made a brilliant speech, Put it within the people's reach? THE PAPER! Why, dear Major-General! the newspapers have made you, epaulettes and all! Without the newspapers you would, at this moment, have been a petty attorney in a petty county town. You are, so to speak, the Child of Typography. Certainly, your military exploits have not given you your present commanding position. Why do you have two epaulettes, a chapeau bras and everything handsome about you, after your bloodless, though by no means brandy-and-waterless campaign? We say again, the Newspaper!

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