The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 15, 1861.

A Well-Regulated Militia being Necessary to the Security of a Free State, the Right of the People to Keep and Bear Arms shall not be Infringed.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to Correspondents.

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

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

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

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

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

MUNCHAUSEN IN THE FIELD.

Reader—have you ever seen a "grand army" personated at the theatre by a dozen supernumeraries in regimentals, and the effect of large numbers sought to be produced by the repeated marches and counter-marches of the wretched squad across the stage? Then, perhaps—and not otherwise— [illegible] gained by General McClellan, and the art by which a *single* encounter with an inconsiderable body of the enemy, is made to pass muster for two distinct battles. As in the case of the theatrical manager, the cheat attempted to be put upon the public by the Government, is an excusable one, and is accounted for by the dearth of material for making a better display. Having achieved but a small measure of military glory, in the present war, the Government appreciates the necessity of making that little go as far as possible. Hence, the drums beat, and the soldiers are marched over the boards once more—we are shown the same heap of slain, and the same lot of captured guns, tents, and camp equipage—and the telegraph and the Tory press are furnished with the opportunity of announcing "another Federal victory"—"brilliant success of Gen. McClellan's column—ten thousand rebels routed, and Beverly taken, without loss"—and a grand desire is naturally awakened in the breasts of the Federal soldiers at Washington, to win similar cheap and bloodless triumphs. Only, the Federal Government has not acquired that perfection of art, which consists in the concealment of art, and, accordingly in the present instance, the deception is so bunglingly managed that it is an impossibility to suppose that anybody can be deceived by it, who does not desire to be imposed upon.

On Friday morning, four regiments of Federal troops, the 8th, 10th and 13th Indiana and the 19th Ohio, in all numbering nearly four thousand men, under command of General Rosencranz, attacked the camp of Colonel Pegram on the Beverly road, where it crosses the Rich Mountain, about two miles west of Beverly. The number of troops under command of Col. Pegram did not exceed eight hundred—being, as we stated on Saturday, upon information which we deemed reliable, and the accuracy of which is now confirmed—merely an advance guard—the main body of the Confederate forces, under General Garnett being distributed between Huttonsville, Beverly and Laurel Hill. The correspondent of the *Associated Press* expressly states that "the rebels were eight hundred strong," and, if we add to Gen. McClellan's statement of the Confederate loss, which he puts down at 150, and 100 prisoners—his estimate of the "remnant" of Colonel Pegram's command, for the surrender of which he was in treaty—say 600 men"—it will be found that in regard to numbers, there is no real discrepancy between the report of the correspondent and the General. According to their own showing, therefore, the odds in favor of the Federalists were at least *five to one*, and with this immense superiority in numbers, it is not strange that Rosencranz should have succeeded in winning a victory—though by no means a bloodless one—McClellan confessing to a loss of *eleven killed and thirty-five wounded*—which when compared with similar statements of Butler, Patterson, and Lyon, and with the express statement of the *Press* correspondent that "the Federal troop in descending a steep declivity, (which led to the Confederate position) were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, *and poured a fire of musketry, shot and shell upon them*," may well be assumed to represent a loss in fact ten times greater than the General reports. Rosencranz did not feel inclined, to continue operations that evening, though according to the Government accounts, the engagement took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, lasted but three-quarters of an hour, and the scene of action was but two miles from Beverly. "Rosencranz's column remained at the place of the engagement during the night." The next morning, having effected a junction with General McClellan, the whole body of the Federalists advanced towards Beverly, which they were preparing to assault in great strength, when lo! it was discovered that the bird had flown—that there was no enemy to be assaulted—Garnett having abandoned his camp during the night, and gone, Gen. McClellan evidently did not know whither—though he has sent General Morris to see, and promises "further particulars" in his next.

Upon these facts, General McClellan appears to have based his report to General Scott, of the rout of ten thousand rebels, and the Tory press its jubilation over "another Federal victory." Comparing McClellan's report with the accounts previously received of the fight at Rich Mountain, it will be found that the particulars of the *two* engagements are precisely the same—that the loss on either side is put down at the same figures—and that the same prisoners, Dr. Taylor and others, were taken. Unless, therefore, we are to suppose that after Col. Pegram's defeat, both sides concluded to "rub out," and try it over again, and did so, with the same identical result—the battle of Beverly, reported in the morning papers, is nothing more than the paltry-stage trick to which we have likened it.

It will be remembered that General McClellan for some years past—ever since the resignation of his commission in the army—has been acting as president of various railroad companies in the West. At the time of his recent appointment as Major General, he was President of the Mississippi and Ohio Road. In the preparation of the annual statements and reports of these concerns, he has evidently acquired a degree of skill in the manipulation of facts and figures, to which as a simple Captain of Engineers he could never have hoped to attain. We cannot imagine a better training-school for a Federal General, though it is but simple justice to some who have not enjoyed such advantages, to admit that they have displayed no inconsiderable proficiency in the art of reporting victories, which, in the present war, appears to rank before that of winning them. In the affair at Hoke's Run, near Hainesville, Gen. Patterson reported the defeat of ten thousand rebels—the falsehood of the statement being subsequently proved so conclusively, that to relieve the General from the responsibility of its authorship, the telegraphic reporter was induced to state that the General's fault was his—that reference to the General's letter-book showed that the number of the "rebels" was stated to be one thousand, and that, somehow, through a mistake in transcribing an additional 0 was added, and the 1,000 magnified to 10,000. As to official estimates of the Federal loss, or the loss of the enemy, in any engagement, people have ceased to attach any importance to them—concealment as respects the one, and exaggeration as regards the other, appearing to be the rule in all cases.

We are particular in calling attention to these facts, because, in addition to the transparent falsehood of the statements put forth in regard to "another victory at Beverly"—through the same lying agency, a story is now in circulation to the effect, that General Garnett has been killed, in a general engagement near St. George, and his troops completely routed and dispersed by General Morris. The intelligence comes from Cincinnati, a fact in itself sufficient to cast suspicion upon its truth, and through the *Associated Press*, a fact not calculated to add to its credibility. It is contained in *two* despatches, the first dated July 14, briefly announcing the death of General Garnett, "in a regular battle fought *yesterday*," (Saturday,) and the other, which we publish, giving further particulars of the engagement and of the arrival of Gen. Garnett's body at Grafton. Far be it from us to deny the *possibility* of General Garnett's being dead. He may have been "killed by an Indiana rifleman," as stated—by a fall from his horse, or in any other of the thousand ways in which death is constantly overtaking the bravest and the strongest. We merely wish to observe that from Beverly, whence, according to Gen. McClellan, General Garnett decamped early Sat- [illegible] which village he is stated to have been killed, the distance is nearly forty miles in a straight line, through a country almost destitute of roads, and little better than a tangled wilderness. To have retreated that distance—been overtaken, and killed, "in a general engagement," all in one day, was certainly doing pretty well both for pursuer and pursued. St. George is the county seat of Tucker, the adjoining county on the north, to Randolph, of which Beverly is the county town. Both counties are sparsely settled, and large portions of each are unbroken forest. It is singular that in the total rout of an army "which in its several divisions numbered *from eight to ten thousand men*," only fifty prisoners should have been taken. The capture of General Garnett's "camp equipage" would also appear to have been entirely superfluous, as General McClellan has given us to understand that he captured it all at Beverly. Finally, the idea of the "rout" of an army composed, as General McClellan himself informs us, chiefly of Georgians, Tennesseeans, Alabamians and Carolinians, and commanded by a brave and skilful officer, with a loss on the Federal side of only "*four* killed and a few wounded." in a single regiment—the 14th Ohio—is simply preposterous. Generals Butler and Patterson have lost more men in attempting the "rout" of five hundred Confederates, while General Scott finds nightly, picket-keeping in the neighborhood of Washington a more expensive business. In conclusion, if anybody wants to know what makes the Government lie so,—the answer is furnished in the following telegraphic despatch from Washington, published in the morning's papers, headed "Rejoicing at Washington:"—

"Washington, July 14.—General McClellan's despatches have diffused general joy through the community. None share in it in a greater degree than Lieut. General Scott himself. *The intelligence has served to make the military hereabouts impatient for an opportunity to achieve results similar to those narrated.*"

The Confederate Loan.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, explaining several particulars in reference to the loan of the proceeds of sale of raw products and manufactured articles to the Confederate Government:

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 18, 1861.

Hon. Thomas F. Drayton, Charleston, S. C.:

Sir—The Congress of the Confederate States, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the issue of Bonds for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles.

It has been deemed advisable, in carrying out this law, to circulate in advance lists for subscription, in which every planter can indicate the portion of his crop which he is disposed to lend for the support of the Government. It is proposed that no disturbance shall be made of the usual arrangements of each Planter for selling his crop, but that he shall simply indicate the portion that he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, and the factor in whose hands it is placed for sale, and shall order the factor to exchange the proceeds of sale of the subscribed portion for Confederate Bonds, bearing eight per cent interest.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Martinsburg, Va., says:

I am disappointed somewhat in the Union feeling which we were told existed in Berkley county. Eight hundred majority was, it is true, given for the Union ticket at the last election, but many who voted that way are now heard from in the enemy's ranks.

——Last year a farmer whose property was valued at $20,000, could pay his taxes by selling 320 bushels of corn, or 116 bushels of wheat. This year, to pay his taxes on the same amount of property, he will be compelled to sell 770 bushels of corn, or 206 bushels of wheat. This is one of the results of civil war. Think of what you have thus far gained, farmers of Ohio.—*Dayton Daily Empire.*

Latest from Virginia.

We are indebted to a friend for Richmond papers of Thursday last. The *Despatch* contains the following items of interest:

Beverly Tucker, Esq., late Consul of the United States at the port of Liverpool, arrived in Richmond on Monday with despatches for President Davis. We learn that he made the journey from Halifax to Richmond by the way of Canada, Michigan and Illinois, and in order to guard still further against detention by the myrmidoms of Lincoln, traveled under an assumed name. He speaks encouragingly, we understand, of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of Great Britain.

Richard Taylor, son of the late President Taylor, has been elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Louisiana. Capt. N. J. Walker, Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Randolph, Major. Both of these latter gentlemen were Captains in the Mexican war, and Major Walker was with Gen. Scott in Florida. A portion of the regiment was to leave New Orleans on Monday last for Virginia.

Gen. Tochman, who has recruited, in New Orleans, and will command the Polish Brigade, left that city on Friday last for Richmond to make the final arrangements for putting his command in the field. Efforts are being made in New Orleans to increase the efficiency of the brigade by connecting with it a battery of rifled artillery, which will probably be successful.

The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the Provisional and Regular army of the Confederate States:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adjutant General U. S. A.
2. Joseph E. Johnston, Va., Q. M. General U. S. A.
3. Robt. E. Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry U. S. A.

MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. David E. Twiggs, Ga., Brigadier General U. S. A.
2. Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop of La.

BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. P. G. T. Beauregard, La., Captain Engs. U. S. A.
2. Braxton Bragg, La., Capt. Artillery U. S. A.
3. M. L. Bonham, S. C., Congressman from S. C.
4. John B. Floyd, Va., U. S. Secretary of War.
5. Ben. McCullough, Texas, Major Texas Rangers.
6. Wm. H. T. Walker, Ga., Lt. Col. Inf. U. S. Army.
7. Henry A. Wise, Va., late Governor of Va.
8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria.
9. Barnard E. Bee, S. C., Captain Inf. U. S. A.
10. Nathan G. Evans, S. C., Major Inf. U. S. Army.
11. John B. Magruder, Va., Major Art., U. S. A.
12. Wm. J. Hardee, Ga., Lt. Col. Cav. U. S. A.
13. Benj. Huger, S. C., Major Ordnance, U. S. A.
14. Robert S. Garnett, Major Inf. U. S. A.

There have been other appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War Office. Generals Flaunteroy, Winder, Cocke, Ruggles and Holmes, are in the Provisional Army of Virginia. General Theopholis H. Holmes, Gwynn and Gatlin are in the Provisional Army of North Carolina. Generals Pillow and Anderson have appointments as Major Generals in Tennessee. Major Gen. Jere. Clemens commands in Alabama.

Speaking of the Wise Legion now operating in Western Virginia, *the Despatch* thus describes a number of the officers:

Mons. Pardigon, a very learned Frenchman, who is a master of Infantry tactics, and especially skilled in bayonet exercise. He has given most valuable instruction to the followers of Gen. Wise. He is ardently devoted to the Southern cause, and we saw him the other day marching westward through Lewisburg, armed and equipped in the most approved style, as a foot soldier. Capt. Buckholtz, a German, and a highly accomplished Artillery officer.

Colonel Adler, an Italian, from Garibaldi's army. He is a magnificent Cavalry officer. A commission was tendered him by Lincoln as Colonel of Cavalry; but he preferred to serve the Southern Confederacy. He declares that he "never fights for the Government, but for the *people*;" "never for prerogative, always for liberty." He is a man of great physical prowess, and an officer of great experience.

General Henningsen and Colonel Frank Anderson. These officers have a fresh and extensive [illegible] They are important acquisitions to General Wise's column.

The *Despatch* says a letter has been received there from the neighborhood of Phillippi, in which it is stated that in an engagement by Captain O. Jenning Wise's company with a company of Hessians, the Captain of the Hessian company was killed at the first fire. During the brief but brilliant engagement, 9 or 10 of the Federalists were killed and 25 of them were taken prisoners.

The Confederate officer killed in a skirmish near Newport News, was Lieut. Col. Charles D. Dreux, of New Orleans.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 12th says of Col. Taylor's mission to Washington, that it related to the prisoners captured on board the privateer *Savannah*, and adds:

General S. informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was the bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Colonel T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the courtesies of the profession.

Madison C. Tyler, of the Black Horse troops, was killed near Fall's Church, on the 4th of July, by a mistake on the part of a body of Virginia infantry. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th has the following from its Beverly correspondent, as to the first combat near that point. It is dated the 7th:

I open my letter to you to inform you that to-day, near General Garnett's camp, there was an engagement between the Georgian Regiment and a large body of the Yankees, in which the Georgians killed 60 or 70 of the Yankees, and took a four horse wagon and team, and some arms. Only one of the Georgians was wounded. At the Rich Mountains there has been some fighing, the result not known. It is believed that the Yankees have a large force and are making their way into this valley to surround our army and capture our stores and ordnance.

Our scouting parties have been routing the Yankee scouts lately. Last night eight of the invading Yankees were slain by our scouts. The greater portion of them are about five and a half miles from Buchannon, where the Yankees have a large force. The Yankees have recently taken possession of Upshur, Lewis and Gilmer counties.—They are arresting and sending to Ohio all the Southerd men they can find. Large numbers are coming here and joining the army. Southern men's wheat has been lost to them here. The Union men are our worst enemies. There can never be a reconciliation between the Southern men and the Union men in Western Virginia.

The Adjutant General of Virginia has ordered 12 Regiments of Militia to report to Gen. Beauregard without delay. He was greatly esteemed.

Another Capture.—Lieut. Crosson, of the North Carolina Navy, made another fine capture a few days ago. He got hold of a vessel laden with sugar, and carried her into Hatteras Inlet.

From Martinsburg.

The Hagerstown *Mail* of Saturday says:

The Federal forces under General Patterson, at our latest date, were still at Martinsburg. In addition to the number which crossed the Potomac on the 2d instant, about 16,000, the following troops have reached Martinsburg, or are *en route* for that point: Burnside's (Rhode Island) Battery, 250 men and 8 pieces; Yohe's Pennsylvania Regiment; Stone's Division, four Regiments; Four New York Regiments; Second Massachusetts Regiment; Wallace's Division from Cumberland, three Regiments; First Maryland Regiment. With this addition, Patterson's command will number about 26,000 or 27,000 men, with 18 pieces of cannon, including Doubleday's 18 pound rifle cannon. The number of cavalry is about 500. It is reported that the Confederates under General Johnson, number about 25,000, with 22 pieces of cannon and 4,500 cavalry. This force is believed to be between Bunker Hill (11 miles from Martinsburg) and Winchester.

——We learn from Charleston that the Confederate Government have ordered Col. Bowman and another prisoner of war into custody, and have given notice to the Government at Washington that if any harm is done to one of the men of the *Savannah*, it will be immediately followed by retaliation, even to hanging.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

The following are the closing proceedings of Saturday:

SENATE.

The Senators from Western Virginia, Messrs. Carlile and Willey, were admitted by a vote of yeas 35, nays 5.

Mr. Hale asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce for reference a bill of which no previous notice had been given, and asked that it might be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate take up and consider the bill for increasing the military establishment of the United States.

Pending the debate on the amendments offered to the bill, the Senate, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock, went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the question of expelling John B. Clark, of Missouri, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, voted with the Black Republican as he does upon nearly every question.

Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House of Representatives, at its next session, any information not heretofore given to this House in reference to the so-called Asiatic coolie trade.

The Clerk read, for the information of the House, a resolution submitted by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, requesting the President to communicate to the next Congress, or to this, if not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence held with the French, English and Spanish Ministers, in reference to the blockade of the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a preamble and series of resolutions declaring that the sole object of the present military movements of the Government was to maintain the integrity of the Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of the loyal citizens of the Seceded States. Objected to by Messrs. Lovejoy and Washburne.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the House went into Committee of the Whole, when the bill to promote the efficacy of the army, was taken up, amended and passed.

[The bill provides a retired list for army officers, who should have been forty years in service, or who may become disabled in the performance of their duties.]

A bill for the relief of the soldiers wounded in the defence of Fort Sumter was taken up and passed.

A bill amendatory of the Act of 1795 was read and referred.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing the approval of the act for the payment of the volunteers who have been called into the service of the Government, from the date of their entering the service until the 30th of June, 1861.

The House adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, July 15th.—Mr. Dixon presented the petition of citizens of Connecticut, asking for adoption of such measures as will sustain the Government of the United States. He said he concurred entirely in the sentiments of the petition, and wished that the war now entered upon to be short and decisive, and such as will not invite a repetition. Let there be no delay nor talk of peace till the supremacy of the Government is thoroughly established. The nation must be preserved one and inviolate, and whatever stands in the way, whether political or vested rights, must go down. The rebellion must be put down, whatever the consequences. Let the army move South with irresistible tread, till the banner of the nation floats over Richmond and New Orleans.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Secretary of the Senate. Agreed to. On ballotting 36 votes were cast, of which J. W. Forney received 26 and was declared elected.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the protection of Government contracts.

Mr. Ten Eyck introduced a bill for the organization and employment of a police force in Washington city.

Mr. Powell offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate what contracts have been made since March, 1861.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to confiscate [illegible] engaged in war against the Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Washburne it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be directed to institute an immediate inquiry as to what further means are necessary, if any, to make the blockade of ports in the rebellious States more effectual, and to arrest the depredations of pirates now preying upon American commerce under pretended letters of marque and reprisal issued by the rebel government of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, a resolution was passed that Congress, the Senate concurring, adjourn next Friday.

Messrs. Roscoe and Conkling asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a select committee to which shall be referred the subject of a general bankrupt law, to report next session by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately a sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates who now infest our seas.

Mr. Cox wanted the resolution to be referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Vallandigham inquired whether it was contemplated to employ privateers by the Federal Government?

Mr. Eliot replied that it was not. The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, and a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment. Both were referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, resigning his seat in the House, he having been elected Senator from that State.

Mr. Wood offered the following:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional District, to meet in general convention at Louisville on the first Monday in September next, the purpose of said Convention being to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country.

Objection was made from the Republican side.

Mr. Washburne moved to lay the subject on the table, which was agreed to—ayes 92, nays 51.

Wendell Phillips on Seward and the War.

Wendell Phillips delivered an oration on the 4th of July at Framingham, near Boston, in which he paid Seward the following handsome compliments:

"As for Mr. Seward," he says, "there is no confidence to be placed in him. If he lies he tells the truth, if he tells the truth he lies."

And again—

"He has neither the beginning nor the end of a principle. His own colleagues know that he is a traitor. Every man in Washington says that he is a traitor, and every honest man in the country, especially in New York, knows it."

In this oration Phillips ridicules the idea of supposing we can conquer the South:

"Did any one believe that within any assignable time we should conquer the South by our present means? Did any one believe that Virginia and South Carolina would stay subdued?—*Until we depopulate the Gulf States we can never subdue them. Not until we call four millions of blacks into liberty, can we succeed in settling this question—not till we say that the stars and stripes mean liberty to every one.* Let this war go on 12 months, and England will acknowledge the independence of the Southern States, and ought to, and the old Union can never be rebuilt." * *

"The South were as unanimous to-day as the thirteen united Colonies were in 1776, and they were stronger. He dismissed therefore utterly, the question whether the Gulf States want to secede, for the ruling element there wants to secede, and has."

Tennessee.

In compliance with the requisition of President Davis, Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling for three thousand men to serve during the war. They will be accepted in companies, who will elect their own officers. Cleveland and Kingston Springs are the designated rendezvous. Two cavalry companies, to rendezvous at Corinth, Miss., are also called for.

Reported Death of General Garnett and Defeat of his Command.

The *Associated Press* publish the following despatch from Cincinnati, a mint from which have issued heretofore a number of the most gigantic falsehoods, ready coined for circulation among the Federal troops:

Cincinnati, July 15.—A train arrived at Grafton at ten o'clock this morning bringing the body of General Garnett, late Commander of the Confederate forces at Laurel Hill, where it was received with military honors, and many encomiums are expressed on the bravery he exhibited in battle.

Gen. Garnett was killed whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating and panic-stricken forces at Carrack's Ford, near St. George.

The Confederate army under General Garnett, which in its several divisions numbered from eight to ten thousand men, was completely routed by Gen. Morris's column, and all their camp equipage captured, with *fifty* prisoners, and many killed.

The loss on the Union side is 4 of the Ohio 14th regiment killed, and a few wounded.

The Confederates are scattered in the mountains in every direction, and must ultimately surrender.

From Fortress Monroe.

The *Adelaide*, due here at six o'clock this morning, did not arrive until nine, in consequence of being required to wait at Old Point for several officials who left here on Saturday for the purpose of acting as a Sanitary Committee, examining the physical condition of the regiments from New York, their camps and culinary departments. The parties composing the committee are the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Professor Foster, Bruce, Lee and Olmstead, and Doctors Gibbs, Ogden, Van Buren and Strong.

On Saturday a farmer, whose country seat is just beyond Hampton, was arrested and tried by a court martial upon the charge of attempting to take the life of one of the soldiers of a Massachusetts regiment, but received an honorable discharge when the facts of the case were ascertained. The testimony of parties present went to show that a squad of the volunteers trespassed upon the grounds of the accused, who was quite an old man, after being warned off several times; they took things from his yard, and were in the act of making off with them when he drew a large pistol and shot off one the balls, the ball inflicting a serious wound. The Colonel of the regiment dismissed the case and sent the old fellow under escort, after conducting him blindfolded beyond the picket guard.

One of the privates named Gibbs, of a New York regiment, had quite an adventure on Sunday at the camp beyond Hampton. Contrary to regulations, he wandered beyond the boundaries of the camp for the purpose of picking berries in the woods. He had not been there long before a couple of men, one white and the other a negro, suddenly came upon him and commenced talking upon the war question. Upon learning the strength of the Federal forces, the white fellow exclaimed with a horrid oath that there should be one less, when both jumped upon and beat him with so much severity that he now lies in a critical condition in one of the hospitals. During the scuffle the soldier's pistol fell from the belt, when it was quickly seized and fired at his body, but the soldier threw up his hand and saved himself probably from a mortal wound. The ball lacerated the palm of his hand, but did no further injury. The assault was then renewed, and they left him for dead.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

Fortress Monroe, July 13.—Forty-five men of Col. Benedix's regiment yesterday strolled from Newport News without leave, and were surprised a few miles from the camp by a large party of Confederates, foot and horse. One of them at least is known to have been killed and several wounded, whilst a considerable number were made prisoners. On the return of those who escaped, seven companies of the Seventh regiment were sent out, but have not yet been heard from. General Butler this afternoon went to Newport News to inquire into the affair.

The Massachusetts Third and Fourth will leave for home on Wednesday next. Hampton will then be occupied by the regiments now in Camp Hamilton. From the latest information there must be a considerable rebel force at Great Bethel.

Later.—A messenger just from Newport News state that 12 of Col. Benedix's men are missing. [illegible] Col. Bendix, at Newport News, that 12 men and 2 Lieutenants belonging to his regiment are still missing. They have doubtless been killed or taken prisoners.

The distinguished visitor of the day is Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*. He went up to Newport News with Gen. Butler and the Sanitary Commission, and witnessed some excellent firing with Sawyer's gun. This afternoon he visits Hampton, to witness the re-opening of the Hampton bridge.

Affairs at Fort Pickens.

The correspondents of the New York *Times* furnish the following items of news from Fort Pickens:

Since I wrote last nothing of importance has transpired, except it be the receipt of Mr. Russell's letters to the London *Times*. The universal sentiment here is that "our own" has been of invaluable service to both sides. It must be confessed, however, that little reliance can be placed on his statement for *practical purposes*, if he were as successfully bewildered in Pensacola, as he was here. The following remarks are refreshing and *new* to insiders: "The bastion guns were rather crowded;" "the officers of the garrison (Fort Pickens) said nothing to show that they were acquainted with the position of the (rebel) mortars." I am told the reception of the New York papers, containing a reprint of the famous letter, which were sent off from an English man-of-war, it is reported, caused the most extraordinary consternation in the Bragg Camp. The "blabbing" about the no-intrenchments in the rear was a fearful stroke to the Governor. The fact is, we had been informed a dozen times, that there was a very formidable intrenched earthwork in the region explored by Russell, and I have no doubt that the latter gentleman will be gratified to learn that he gave Harvey Brown the very latest news from the enemy, which is something to be spoken of in these enterprising newspaper days.

It seems to be the policy of Government to withdraw the light artillery from this quarter, for the *Cahawba*, which come into Key West just as we were leaving, had on board Barry's battery *en route* for New York. She will leave here as soon as she can coal and take in water for her horses.

When we left Pickens, everything was quiet, and up to the 5th of July, no warlike demonstration on either side, had taken place. The interior of the fort seems to be in a complete state; and I am informed that they have a sufficiency of guns *en barbette*. Outside I notice a great change since my previous visit. Three new batteries have sprung up, armed to the teeth. The battery near the fort, on the point of sand looking toward McRae, is called Battery Scott, and consists of two seacoast mortars, ten inch; two columbiads, ten inch, and one rifled cannon, forty-two inch. The battery eastward of the fort, is called Battery Cameron, consisting of two columbiads, ten inch. Under the vigilant eye of Lieut. Robertson, I am certain much good will come thereof. The battery to the east of Cameron is styled Battery Lincoln, consisting of four eight inch howitzers, two seacoast mortars, and one rifled gun, forty-two inch.

As concerns the enemy, they have been hard at work. Our people now know that they have eighteen sand batteries; how many more concealed ones they may boast, time alone will solve.

The health of the fort is as good as can be expected, and as yet that scourge which the Secessionists predicted has not made its appearance. The officers, especially those who have of late been promoted, are in good spirits.

Extract of a letter from Arkansas.

Helena, Ark., June 28, 1861.

Crops of cotton, corn and wheat very good. Thirty companies offered to the Governor more than has been received. Arkansas will send as many troops in proportion to her population as any State in the Confederacy. Mississippi River about 25 feet below high water, and falling. The Confederate loan will be responded to in this part of the State when opportunity offers.

The Dayton *Daily Empire*, an uncompromising and able enemy of Lincoln's war, says:—

"To-day nine-tenths of the Democrats of Ohio stand with us. Four-fifths of the Democratic press of this State are opposed to the war policy of Abraham Lincoln."

——In some parts of the West butter is down to 5 cents a pound and potatoes 5 cents a bushel—and no money to buy even at these prices.

From Missouri.

The St. Louis *Herald* of last Thursday, gives the following account of the reverse sustained by the Federalists in Missouri:

From a leaky, special messenger of the Boerenstine dynasty, who came came in on the train yesterday morning from the Southwest, for reinforcements, we learned the following facts: On the 3d instant, Gen. Seigel, with his command, including Cols. Solomon's, Brown's and his own regiment, as well as Col. Phelps' Home Guards, attacked the State troops at Dry Fork, in Jasper county.

The centre of the State troops gave way at the first onset, for the purpose of entrapping the Federal forces. Both wings of the State troops advanced along the ridges as the centre fell back up the ravine. As soon as Siegel was fairly hemmed in, a general charge was made by the State troops, from all three sides, literally cutting his forces all to pieces. Our informant says it amounted almost to a butchery. The remainder of the Federal forces retreated toward Carthage, leaving about thirteen hundred dead and wounded on the field. The Federal forces ran for twelve miles under a most terrible fire from the State troops. The latter lost two hundred and twenty men killed and wounded, as reported by them. The night of the 4th the State troops renewed the attack on the Federal forces near Carthage, cutting them to pieces, and taking nearly the entire command prisoners. The remainder of them retreated toward Springfield.

On the 5th, Gen. Sweeney, hearing of the engagement, marched from near Springfield to the rescue of the Federal forces. Near Neosho, in Newton county, he was met by Gen. Price, and driven back to Springfield. When he marched from Springfield he had two thousand five hundred men, and when he returned on the 7th he had only eight hundred. The slaughter must have been horrible in all three of these engagements. The above accounts, as given by the messenger alluded to, are fully corroborated by letters received in this city, as well as by wounded men who have returned, and from persons who were engaged in the fight. Another regiment left on the cars last night for the seat of war.

The following is from the Louisville *Courier* of the 12th, (Friday.)

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from St. Louis on the cars, that in the fight at Carthage, Mo., 1,700 Federal troops were killed and wounded, and 2,700 taken prisoners. B. Grantz Brown, a Colonel of a regiment, is among the killed. It is reported that General Lyon is surrounded by 5,000 State troops, and he is ere this a prisoner.

Passengers from the Southwest last evening, report Colonels B. Grantz Brown, Wolf and Soloman and Major Campbell among the killed on the side of the Federal troops, and that Colonel Siegle had surrendered unconditionally.

They also report a fight at Rolla yesterday, after the departure of Col. Wyman's regiment, between the guard left there and some citizens, in which five Federal troops were killed, the remainder making their escape to the cars. This last comes from one of those escaped.

It is a little remarkable that the Government has been unable to give us any account from Missouri since last Wednesday or Thursday.

Aid for Western Virginia.

The meeting called for yesterday to aid the Western Virginians in setting up a bogus State government, turned out a grand fizzle. Our people have bled about all they are able for the purpose of keeping up this war. At the time appointed, no one was present; finally, one man arrived, and showed the reporters the following letter from that wonderful patriot, John S. Carlile:

Wheeling, Va., June 21, 1861.

Gentlemen:—We have great difficulty in obtaining the necessary means to enable us to accomplish our purpose of holding Virginia in the Union, and are much embarrassed for want of funds. We have to uniform our companies that enlist in the service. We have to provide for the families of volunteers. We have to incur, daily, during the sitting of our Convention, an expense of from $200 to $500, with many other necessities incident to putting in motion a new Government. Very many of our delegates in Convention are without means to pay their board and cannot remain unless relieved. Some of us have done all they could. The writer of this has advanced out of his own pocket $105, since the 11th inst., to enable mem- [illegible] Convention, and has for various purposes since the inauguration of the present movement expended upward of $1,000, and he has not a dollar that ought to be diverted from the payment of his own debts, and has several times found himself without market money to purchase daily food for his children.

It has been suggested to us that if our situation was made known to our friends in New York they would rally to our assistance early in the struggle. An honorable citizen of New York inclosed us his check for $9,500. We have since received from another source $2,000, and this is all the aid we have had from abroad, while our citizens, who generally have no spare means, have raised and contributed many thousands until they are exhausted. In a little while when our government is firmly established we will be able to walk alone. Now is the pinch with us.

Very respectfully,
Jno. S. Carlile.

(Countersigned)
J. D. Nichols, Virginia Convention.
H. W. Crothers, Virginia Convention and Men of Wheeling Delegation.

After wating some time and no one appearing, the meeting was declared adjourned until Tuesday next, when Mr. Carlile's "pinch" will be considered.—*New York Day Book.*

The Way the Troops Behave in Washington.

The Washington *Republican* (administration) has the following in its issue of this morning:

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a party of nine or ten men belonging to the Twenty-third New York regiment, entered the restaurant of Mr. Juvenal, on Fourteenth street, near the boundary, and called for something to drink and some smoking tobacco, which was given them. They left the store without paying for either, and returned in about five minutes afterwards, and this time asked for some chewing tobacco, which was also given them. They then called for something more to drink, when Juvenal, in a mild manner, expostulated with them, asserting that it was only fair that he should be paid for that which they had already received before getting any more. At this they became much enraged, calling the proprietor a "d—d secessionist," and declaring that they would not pay him, at the same time commencing an indiscriminate assault upon everything around them. Juvenal then seized hold of a heavy pitcher, and ran towards the men, they retreating rapidly before him, until they came to the front pavement. Juvenal here attempted to fasten the door, when the crowd outside pressed against it with such force as to burst it from its hinges. He then ran behind the counter, seized a sword laying there, and again drove them from the house. The rioters then continued their attack on the building from the outside, smashing in doors, windows, and everything else that could be reached. Mr. Juvenal received a severe cut on the face, as well as a blow on the left side; and his wife, in rushing to his assistance, was struck in the breast by a large stone, almost felling her to the ground. The front rooms of the house were completely gutted, and the loss will not be less than $100. Several of the men engaged in the riot have been arrested, and will no doubt receive the punishment their conduct so richly deserves.

Northern and Southern Exports for 1861.—The following table, taken from the official returns, shows the amount of our exports for 1860, produced by each section of the country:

United States Exports—Northern Origin.

Products of the sea	$4,156,480
Forest	9,368,910
Provisions	20,215,226
Breadstuffs	18,022,901
Manufactures	25,599,547
Total Northern origin	$77,363,070

Southern Origin.

Forest	$6,085,931
Breadstuffs	9,567,399
Cotton	191,806,553
Tobacco	19,278,621
Hemp, &c	746,370
Manufactures	10,934,796
Total Southern origin	$233,410,670
Total exports	$315,782,740
Imports consumed	$336,280,172

Thus it will be seen that the Southern States produced more than *three-fourths* of all our exports last year.—*Bangor Democrat.*