The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16, 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 dissei zed 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.

Further telegraphic advices from Western Virginia, while they appear to confirm the report of General Garnett's death, conclusively demonstrate the falsity of the published accounts of General McClellan's operations, in the particulars which we pointed out yesterday. We quote from McClellan's official report to the Assistant Adjutant "Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned "his camp *early this morning*, leaving behind much "of his camp equipage. *He came within a few "miles of Beverly*, but our rapid march *turned "him back* in great confusion, *and he is now re-"treating on the road to St. George.* I have order-"ed General Morris to follow him up closely," &c. The correspondent of the *Associated Press*, writing from Beverly, July 13, furnishes the particulars of Gen. McClellan's rapid march to Beverly, *that day*, winding up with the statement that "at Beverly it "was ascertained *late that day*, that the enemy's "forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving to-"wards Rouney." The Washington *Star* of yesterday, publishes a further despatch, same date, Beverly, July 13th—"General McClellan's victory "of *to-day* is complete. Gen. Garnett *on learning* "of the engagement, imprudently left his entrench-"ed camp *at Huttonville*, with the main body of "his army, leaving what is supposed to be but a "camp guard there. He advanced to succor Col. "Pegram, and had arrived within *three miles of* "*Beverly*, when he was met by those of Pegram's "flying forces who were foremost in the retreat. "He decamped accordingly in the direction of St. "George's with all possible haste and in disorder." These despatches would seem to settle the question of General Garnett's whereabouts on the 12th and 13th of July, pretty accurately,—but now, to confuse all our ideas of time and place, and to suggest images of "seven-league boots," "magic carpets," and all sorts of *diablerie*, come the dispatches from Grafton, giving the particulars of General Garnett's defeat and death, on the *12th of July*, same day, at Carrack's Ford, in Tucker county, eight miles south of St. George. Nay, more—it is expressly stated, that Garnett's retreat instead of being made from Huttonsville, which is ten miles *south* of Beverly, *on Saturday*, was from Laurel Hill, which is ten miles *north* of Beverly, *on Thursday*—that Morris commenced the pursuit *on Friday*, "came up with the "fugitives, after a terrible march over Laurel Hill "mountain, through rain and mud," &c., &c., and that on the very day, when according to the account from Beverly, Garnett was within *three* miles of that place, advancing from Huttonsville, according to the accounts from Grafton, he was lying dead upon the battle-field, at Carrack's Ford, nearly forty miles distant. A simple glance at the map at the relative positions of Huttonsville, Beverly and St. George—and the distances between these points, in a straight line—with the addition of the smallest knowledge of the character of the country, which is mountainous and densely wooded, will satisfy any man that there is falsehood somewhere. The very despatch which announces Garnett's death, speaks of the difficulties of Morris' pursuit "over the Laurel Hill mountain," while in the account of the fight at Rich mountain, it is stated that in order to reach Col. Pegram's position, General Rosencranz was forced to cut a road for nine miles through the forest, occupying ten hours in the task. But this is not all. Yesterday we had General McClellan's official despatches to the Adjutant General and to the Commander-in-Chief, dated Beverly, July 13. To-day, we have an official despatch from him to the Adjutant General, dated Huttonsville, July 14th, and according to the *Associated Press*, General Scott yesterday got two from him, also bearing date the 14th of July, from near St. George.—Who will say after this that General McClellan is not "ubiquitous?" Butler was not more so, after the battle of Great Bethel—while Beauregard is literally "nowhere" in comparison with a General who has thus demonstrated his capacity to be "everywhere" at once.

From this analysis of the inconsistencies and absurdities of the official despatches, our readers will see how little dependence is to be put in their representation of recent occurrences in Western Virginia. That General Garnett has been killed is very possible, and if so, in his death the Confederate service has sustained the loss of an experienced and gallant officer. But for the total rout and dispersal of the forces under his command, in the manner stated, few will accept the Government bulletins as authority for the fact. These fine troops, who, General McClellan reiterates, "are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, "aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans, and Caro-"linians," are supposed to have fled at the first charge of an Indiana regiment—and to have been hopelessly routed and scattered, with a Federal loss of "*two* killed, and *two* mortally wounded!" Nay, the "*raking* fire" which the Confederates are said to have "poured into" their assailants, until they were broken by the onset of the valiant Indianians (the heroes of Buena Vista, doubtless) is supposed to have produced this frightful result —"*two* killed and *two* mortally wounded." Can the cloven hoof of falsehood stick out more plainly? Evidently, we shall have to wait for some time for the truth of all these matters, and when we get it, it will not be from Government sources.

The conflicting statements in regard to occurrences in Missouri render scarcely less hopeless the attempt to reconcile their discrepancies, and get at the facts which lie hidden under such a mass of fiction. It is sufficient to say that while the Government claims a victory at Carthage, with a loss on their side of only "ten killed, and forty-three "wounded," and puts down the loss of the State troops at seven hundred, the St. Louis *Herald*, a Liberal journal, on the faith of information received through private sources, declares that the State troops were completely victorious—that the Federalists left thirteen hundred dead on the field of battle—that the pursuit continued for twelve miles—that the State troops lost in killed and wounded, two hundred and twenty—and that among the killed on the Federal side, were Cols. B. Gratz Brown, Wolfe, and Solomons.

The rumor which prevailed on Sunday, that Governor Hicks had been shot in a riot at Cambridge, was yesterday effectually contradicted by the arrival of the Governor in town, and his appearance at the Fountain Inn. The Governor came up in the steamer *Kent*, being escorted to the wharf at Cambridge by the Dorchester Guards, and attended as far as Annapolis by Company H, 6th Regiment N. Y. State Militia, who had been despatched to Cambridge on Sunday, by Colonel Pinkney, the military commandant at Annapolis, for the purpose of guarding the sacred person of His Excellency from harm, and who, during Sunday and Sunday night, faithfully discharged that duty, by mounting guard around His Excellency's house, and at the door of His Excellency's bedchamber. At ten o'clock last night, the Governor was serenaded by the band of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, "on duty" in this city, and in acknowledgment of the "compliment," he made a speech. He congratulated his hearers that the rumor of his death was premature, but added, that "if he had been killed, he should have been "satisfied to die in the cause of the Union. He "wanted no better winding-sheet than the Stars "and Stripes." That when His Excellency does "shuffle off this mortal coil," his death will resemble that of the individual (Jack Kirby of Bowery reputation) who "wraps himself in the American "flag"—rather than "the death of the righteous" —we feel perfectly assured.

The Case of Capt. Archer Jarrett.

We stated last week that Capt. Archer Jarrett, of Harford county, had been arrested by the Federal troops at Belair. He was taken to Cockeysville but subsequently released upon his parole to appear there next Saturday to account for the arms belonging to his company. They are arms necessary for the defence of the county against insurrection, and are the property of the State.

In these days, when every Corporal is a lawgiver, and every Militia Colonel a full fledged government, with all the powers of legislature, executive and judiciary combined, it is not strange that Henry W. Hoffman, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, should try his hand at enacting rules and regulations for the better government of this community. By an advertisement of this date, published in the Government organs, we perceive that hereafter "all vessels of whatever description, "whether engaged in the coasting trade or other-"wise, will be required to obtain a regular clear-"ance before leaving this port;" furthermore, "no vessel, of any description will hereafter be "permitted to leave this port after sunset and be-"fore sunrise;" also, "every vessel will be expect-"ed to display her ensign within the bounds of "this District, while under way." The officers of the Fort and the Revenue Cutter, are charged with the enforcement of these regulations. Anything else, Mr. Collector?

Release of Mr. Baughman of Frederick.

The Washington *Republican* of this morning says:

The Frederick editor, J. W. Baughman, who was arrested and confined on the charge of disloyalty, was released yesterday afternoon, on taking the oath of allegiance. The oath, however, was slightly amended before he subscribed to it.

The Death of Young Tyler.

The following letter from Captain Payne, of the Black Horse Dragoons, to Judge Tyler, narrates the circumstances of young Tyler's death:

JULY 4TH, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE:—It is my melancholy duty to announce to you the death of your son Madison. He was killed this morning about four o'clock, some three miles from Falls Church. An expedition under the command of Colonel Kershaw, of the Carolina regiment, was sent out this morning to attack the enemy. Madison was with my troop and acting at the time as Lieutenant, when an alarm was given and the infantry opened an indiscriminate fire. Madison was riding by my side and fell in front of my horse. He died like a gallant and true man as he was. When I went to him he put his arm around my neck and told me "to give his love to the troop, and tell them," said he, "not to trouble themselves about me, but to fight like gallant men." I can hardly say, dear Judge, how much I condole with you. Your boy was loved by all of us as a brother, and you have the sympathy of every man in the troop.

Truly and respectfully your friend,

WILLIAM G. PAYNE.

Dullness in Recruiting.

The Administration, it would seem, will be compelled to abandon its prospect of increasing the regular army for the present. The *Tribune* says:

There is one strong point which does not seem to have attracted the attention of Congress—that of the *absolute futility of the attempt* to increase the army as proposed. Embryo officers—aspirants to epaulettes—are as plentiful as toads after a shower; but the rank and file come up missing. Though extraordinary efforts have been made at recruiting for the last three months, we do not believe there are to-day so many soldiers enlisted as are required to fill up the old regiments, after dismissing the three thousand so shamefully surrendered in Texas, and who, having given their parole not to serve against the traitors, are of no use. The recruiting offices are *not earning their salt* and the only effect of the effort to increase the army is to withdraw from the field experienced officers, whose services are greatly needed, and post them at recruiting stations, where they can accomplish nothing.

We cannot have a better illustration of the way the blockade is starving out the South than the following price-current from the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 6th inst.:

Sugar, inferior, per lb., 2¼a3c.; Sugar, white, per lb., 7a7¼c.; Molasses, per gal., 21a28c.; Flour, per bbl., $6.50a$9; Corn, white, per bushel, 60a 70c.; Beef, mess, per bbl., $14a15; Pork, mess, per bbl., $25; Bacon, shoulders, per lb., 11a14c.; Lard, per lb., 10a11¼c.; Whiskey, per gallon, 35 a40c.; Coffee, per lb., 18a20c.

War Movements.

We give below the Government accounts which have reached us since our last. The statements contained in the various telegrams from Western Virginia are so contradictory as to be scarcely intelligible.

Gen. McClellan's Official Account of the Battle of the 14th.

HUTTONSVILLE, July 14.—To Ed. Townsend: Garnett and forces routed. His baggage and one gun taken. His army demoralized. Garnett killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost 13 killed and not more than 40 wounded.

We have in all killed at least two hundred of the enemy, and their prisoners will amount to at least 1,000. Have taken seven guns in all. I still look for the capture of the remnant of Garnett's army by Gen. Hill.

The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans, and Carolinians. Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

GRAFTON, July 15.—The Confederates retreated from Laurel Hill on Thursday. General Morris' command commenced the pursuit next day, and after a terrible march over Laurel Hill Mountain, through rain and mud, the Federal troops came up with the fugitives at Carrack's Ford, 8 miles south of St. George, in Tucker county. The Confederates formed their line of battle and poured a raking fire into the Ohio 14th regiment. The fire was returned with spirit, and Col. Dumont's Indiana 7th regiment charged the battery of the Confederates, when they broke and run. General Robert S. Garnett attempted to rally his men, but in doing so he was struck dead by a ball passing through his spine and coming out on the right breast. Col. Dumont's regiment continued the charge for two miles, and then bivouacked on The rest of the Federal troops bivouacked on the battle ground.

The Federalists captured forty loaded wagons, one rifled cannon, two stand of colors, killed twenty and wounded many. Also captured more prisoners than could well be taken care of. The flight of the enemy was, in short, turned into a most disastrous rout. The Federal loss is two killed and two mortally wounded. The Confederates lost all their tents, camp equipage, army chests, clothing, etc., one hundred muskets, knapsacks, large quantities of ammunition, etc. They retreated up the Horseshoe, but it is expected that General Hill will meet and still further rout them near West Union. General Morris was to return to-day by way of St. George, to Laurel Hill.—General Garnett's body will be embalmed and forwarded to his friends. He was formerly a Major in the Federal army, and was brevetted for gallant conduct at Buena Vista, under General Taylor. He was not a member of Congress, as incorrectly stated.

OAKLAND, MD., July 12.—To-day a gang or battalion of Confederate cavalry, numbering from 300 to 500, who have been roving about in that vicinity of late, utterly destroyed the bridges on the George's Creek (coal mine) railroad in the vicinity of Piedmont, and also on the other mining roads in the same vicinity, thus destroying the late connection between Cumberland and Piedmont by rail, which has been by these roads since their previous similar acts in destroying the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridges. They also yesterday utterly destroyed a valuable stone arched bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two miles west of Piedmont.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—Four Connecticut troops yesterday captured four secession cavalry. A bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Lord Lyons passed through our lines to-day, escorted by the Black Horse Cavalry. The reported occupation of Fairfax Court House is probably founded on the vagaries of some military captain.

There has been no movement whatever that could be termed an advance, the position of the troops being at present confined within the limits of Springfield on one side, of Falls Church on the other. It is reported that a Zouave named Kelly was caught within the lines at Fairfax Court House, and during his confinement attempted to fire the jail. There are doubtless some two thousand secession troops still at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court House, and that the entrenchments and batteries there still exist. It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include one hundred others in the vicinity of Manassas.

Regarding the disposition among the three months' troops to continue in the service, about which there has been some inquiry, it seems to be the prevailing idea among these troops to return home before re-enlisting, unless the position they occupy may demand their service. Six-tenths will doubtlessly re enlist. In the Pennsylvania Fourth Regiment six out of the ten companies are so disposed.

From the 1st and 2d Ohio regiments a regiment will doubtless be created, under the command of Col. McCook. Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan 1st, will also form a three year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

Five white citizens sought refuge in our lines to-day, having escaped from Aquia creek, where they were being impressed into the Confederate service. They are natives of Rhode Island.

Two balloons which were inflated and ready for making a reconnoitering ascension, exploded today while being taken to Fall's Church.

From Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, July 13.—The 11th Indiana and the 2d Massachusetts regiments arrived here yesterday to join Gen. Patterson's column.

There is no new movement here. We don't expect an attack, and it does not seem probable at present that we shall make one.

The time of several of the three months' regiments here will expire within two weeks. They will go home, recruit, and then go again *for the war*.

Three or four newspaper correspondents are in custody here by orders from Gen. Patterson.

Movements of Missouri Troops.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Captain Smith, from Springfield on Thursday, reached here to-night, and reports that a messenger arrived there that morning with intelligence that Gen. Lyon's command would reach there that day. The entire Union force, comprising the commands under Gen. Sweeney, Cols. Sigel, Solomon, Brown, and four companies mounted Home Guards, under John S. Phelps, are concentrated at Springfield. The last heard from the State forces they were in Neosho, going south, communication with Arkansas being open in consequence of Col. Sigel falling back on Mount Vernon.

EASTON, July 15.—The colonels commanding the regiments at Camp Washington have been notified by telegraph to hold their commands in readiness to march at an hour's notice.

From Western Virginia.

The Cincinnati reporters, who in conjunction with General McClellan, seem disposed to imitate, in their despatches, Fallstaff's account of his encounter with the "men in buckram," furnish us with another telegram to-day from Porkopolis, in which the "8 to 10,000 rebels" defeated at Carrack's Ford are suddenly diminished to 2,000, and the artillery, baggage, camp equipage, &c., already successively captured at Roaring Run, Beverly and Carrack's Ford, are now said to be abandoned by the Confederates at St. George, and awaiting capture from an enterprising force of Federalists, who have yet to make their appearance in that village. The following is the despatch:

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The details of the battle at Carrick's Ford states that the Confederates to the number of over 2,000 opened fire upon less than 2,000 Federal troops. The Confederates were posted on a bluff with a masked battery, but were outflanked by the Seventh Indiana Regiment and fled in confusion. Gen. Garnett rallied his men at the second ford, a quarter of a mile from the first encounter, but was killed by a shot from Frank Burlingame, a private of the Seventh Indiana Regiment. The Georgia regimental flag was captured. Col. Ramsey of that regiment succeeds to the command of the Confederate forces. The Virginians, it is said, were the first to fly. The last struggle was mainly sustained by the Georgia troops.

The artillery and baggage of the Confederates have been abandoned at St. George and a force will be sent there to take possession of them.

The *remnant* of Gen. Garnett's force is making towards Hardy county utterly demoralized.

Movements of Gen. Wise.

A letter received in Richmond from Charleston, the present headquarters of Gen. Wise, says that the health of that gentleman is rapidly improving. "He is becoming almost robust—endures fatigue and labor with cheerfulness and impunity."

The writer speaking of the operations in that quarter says that Gen. Wise is proceeding vigorously against the tories of that country.

The same correspondent says: Three nights ago we had to select 350 men to rush up to Ripley; the Richmond Blues started at 1 o'clock, on one hour's notice, and got 13 miles up Pocotalico river before they were overtaken by the horses sent to take them up. Lieut. Col. Patton was in command of two corps of cavalry, and three companies of infantry. The Ohio troops 200 strong, had run to Ravenswood. The next day while scouting our cavalry got into a hornet's nest of sharp-shooters concealed on a high hill.—One of our horses was touched by a rifle ball, but no one hurt. The cavalry stopped and sent back for infantry. The Blues rushed forward, and suddenly came upon the enemy posted two hundred feet above them. The Blues went round the hill to get in their rear, and they immediately fled. The Blues descended to an old mill, which they found barricaded, but unoccupied. Directly they saw the enemy coming down the hill. The Blues rushed upon them, headed by their Captain, who cried out, "Let every man pick his man and fire." They hereupon opened a galling fire upon them, killing a Capt. Burdette, mortally wounding many, and securing eight prisoners. They then took possession of the mill, in which they found some provisions, percussion caps, &c.

Ripley is the county seat of Jackson county, about 18 miles above Sissonville, where General Wise was reported to have been wounded. The little brush on Pocotalyo Creek near Sissonville, probably gave rise to the rumor.

The Poor Women of New York and the Union Defense Committee.

The New York *Day-Book* of yesterday thus describes the effect of the war upon the poorer classes in New York:

In some of the Saturday papers it was announced that the Union Defense Committee would again to-day commence the distribution of funds among the suffering wives and families of the volunteers now off to the war. In consequence, a crowd of them commenced to assemble this morning at the Committee's office, No. 14 Fourth Avenue. When they found that they had been deceived, quite a commotion occurred, and many hard things were said of the Union Defense Committee. The aggrieved women formed a procession and marched down town to the Mayor's office. A loud cry for "the Mayor" went up from the throng, but the women were informed that His Honor was not in, and so could say nothing to them. At this point a widow named Mahon, whose son had enlisted in the Mozart Regiment, said that he would not have gone had he not been promised that his mother should received $2 a week. She had had nothing to eat since Saturday, and would not beg, even though she died.

Another woman, quite respectable in appearance, whose husband was at Fortress Monroe, had an infant in her arms, and said that she could do without food herself, but the child must have something, "even if I have to steal it." Still others cried out that they were starving, and that if the food were not forthcoming, death must ensue. A small, pale looking female, threatened to drown herself and child, because of the privation they were suffering, and for a time there was a perfect Babel.

Finding that they could obtain no satisfaction, they next proceeded to the headquarters of the Committee, in Pine street. Here the most indescribable scenes of confusion were enacted. The members of the Union Defense Committee trying to make some defense of their conduct, and the women from very rage and misery refusing to listen to them.

Gen. Wetmore took an active part in trying to appease the suffering widows of the absent volunteers. He said he regretted extremely that there should have been any misunderstanding. There was no money for them, but some gentlemen were now engaged in laudable attempts to raise some. Should they remain quiet for a day or two, there would, doubtless, be plenty of relief. Let them go home like good people and they would be soon cared for.

The Charges Against Colonel Allen.

The charges and specifications against Colonel William H. Allen of the First Regiment of New York volunteers, now on trial at Fortress Monroe, are six in number, as follows:

tion 1—In this Colonel W. H. Allen, commanding the first regiment New York volunteers, did go himself and did send a portion of his command beyond the line of picket of Camp Hamilton, Virginia, in direct violation of special order 27 from Major General Butler, of June 7, 1861. This on or about 27th of June, 1861, at a place near Buckroe Farm, Virginia. Charge 2—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification 1—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen did arrest or cause to be arrested in his camp one P. A. Hopkins, a citizen of the State of Virginia, having at the time of his arrest a written protection or safeguard from Major General Butler, commanding the department of Virginia, and did keep said Hopkins a prisoner in his (Colonel Allen's) custody several hours without reporting said Hopkins' arrest to General Pierce, his immediate command officer. This at the camp of the first regiment New York volunteers, near Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on or about 27th June, 1861. Specification 2—In this, that Colonel Wm. H. Allen did arrest or cause to be arrested one Robert Jackson, &c., &c. Specification 3—In this, the arrest of Richard Arrington, &c., &c. (same charge as Hopkins'.) Charge 3—Maliciously causing private property to be destroyed. Specification—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen caused to be burned on a place called Buckroe Farm, Va., a quantity of wheat in shocks, the product of about 25 acres; this without any authority from the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. Charge 4—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specifications—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen did inform Gen. Pierce, in presence of his Aids, and did inform other officers, that he (Col. A.) did not burn a wheat crop, &c.; this after he had sent a party to burn the wheat and had approved the report of officers sent in command of the party sent; this on or about the 27th of June, 1861. Charge 5—Breach of Arrest. Specification—After being placed under arrest he left his place of confinement before he was set at liberty. Charge 6—Drunkenness. Specification—Appearing at Gen. Butler's office intoxicated.

Col. Allen plead guilty to the 5th charge and specification; not guilty to the others. The penalty to the 5th charge is dismissal from the service.

The Merchants and the Post Office.

The Editor of "The South."

DEAR SIR:—In a slip in your issue of yesterday, you speak of the relinquishment of the Post Office boxes as being a consequence of the diminution of business. This I think an error. The sum paid for box rent is so small, and the convenience so great, that no merchant who was able to continue in business at all, would abandon his box on that account. The writer himself and many of his friends took this step, to their own inconvenience, because the rent of the boxes is the perquisite of the Post Master, and they were unwilling to contribute even to that small extent to fill the purse of an official who inaugurated his accession by the summary dismissal of old, faithful, and gentlemanly clerks, and filled their places with Black Republicans.

Had the action been a concerted one, twice as many of the boxes would have been relinquished; but the rent is paid in advance, and many merchants had already paid theirs when they heard of the movement. A MERCHANT.

July 15th, 1861.

From Fort Pickens.

The United States mail transport *Cahawba* arrived at New York yesterday morning. The *Cahawba* sailed from Fort Pickens on the morning of the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, and from Key West on the morning of the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, having run into that port for water, &c. Her news is of but little importance. The *Cahawba* brings from Fort Pickens, Capt. Berry's Battery of Flying Artillery, numbering 90 men, 50 horses, guns, camp equipage, &c.

The news of the *Sumter* having run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi caused much excitement at Fort Pickens, and the steam frigate *Niagara*, then lying at anchor, as one of the blockading force, was immediately sent in pursuit.

We see that Simeon Draper, of New York, has been in town. We believe that he is the head manager, or was in its moneyed days, of the Union Defence Committee. We trust he has come on here in behalf of the committee to pay up the bills of some of the regiments enlisted under the auspices of that committee—bills for necessary subsistence incurred here before the regiments were enlisted into the United States service, amounting in the case of one regiment to over two thousand dollars, due to citizens of this town. If Mr. Draper, or whoever it may concern, do not attend to this business, we shall feel it our duty to attend to them.—*Washington Republican.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Saxonia.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer *Saxonia* has arrived from Southampton, which port she left on the 3d inst.

The steamer *Bohemian* arrived out on the 3d.

England.

The great fire at London was still burning among the ruins.

A new India loan of £4,000,000 had been introduced.

France.

The *Patrie* denies the statement that Count Thouvenal had received a deputation from Rome.

The Patterson-Bonaparte family case had been decided by the appeal being dismissed and the first judgment confirmed.

Spain.

Spain has abandoned her claims against Morocco to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable, and to colonize the Territory.

Italy.

The Turin House of Deputies had voted the budget for 1861.

Two Bourbon committees had been discovered at Naples. Fifty hundred muskets had been seized and a plot to assassinate Garibaldi discovered. The government had taken measures to watch the entry to Caprera.

During the discussion of the loan bill in the Turin Chamber of Deputies, Signor Musalino said that he had no confidence in a ministry that maintained the French alliance. England was the only true friend to Italy, and he insisted on the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French. Farini supported the French alliance as the foundation and shield of the popular right of all Europe.

General Cialdini has been made commander of the Southern Italian army.

The *Patrie* says disturbances have taken place at Naples.

Austria.

The government, at a cabinet council, has definitely resolved not to accept the Hungarian address, and a royal rescript has been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the address is stigmatized as disloyal and hostile to the rights of the crown.

Turkey.

An English frigate had anchored off Constantinople, after obtaining from the Porte a firman, required by the convention relative to the Straits of the Dardanelles.

Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton—Sales of the last two days 45,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 24,000 bales. The market closed buoyant. Prices have advanced fully ⅛d. and in some cases ¼d, closing with an upward tendency.

Manchester advices are favorable. The market closed with an advancing tendency for yarns.—Prices generally unchanged for cloths.

Breadstuffs—Flour is in steady demand. Wheat is steady, with an advance, chiefly in fine qualities. Prices are a shade dearer. Corn is steady, and in more demand.

Provisions.—Beef is firm; Bacon heavy, prices are easier, but quotations unchanged; Lard is heavy and quotations nominal; Tallow is quiet at 49s@49s 3d.

Produce.—Rosin is dull at 6s 3d@6s 4d; Spirits Turpentine steady, and prices firmer at 44s at auction; Sugar dull; Rice steady; Coffee is dull; Pearl Ashes quiet; Pot Ashes also, at 33s@33s 6d.

Money Market.—Consols heavy at 89¼@89¾ for money.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, July 15.—the steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, on the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th, passed by here this evening, at nine o'clock. She passed the *Nova Scotian* on Sunday night.

The Americans celebrated the 4th of July by a breakfast, at which Dr. Patton, of New York, presided. Minister Adams sent a sympathetic letter, but was not present.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—Extract of the week's sales of the week, 158,000 bales, including 49,000 to speculators and 26,000 to exporters; the market is active, both for trade and speculation, and all qualities higher, in consequence of the *Australasian's* advices, reaching in most cases an advance of ¼d. The sales on Friday were estimated at 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export, closing firm at the following quotations:

	Orleans.	Mobiles	Uplands
Fair	8¾	8¼	8¾
Middling	8	8	8¼

Stock in port, 1,108,000 bales, including 835,000 of American.

The Breadstuffs Market was generally steady. Wheat steady with a better demand in consequence of unsettled weather.

Provisions generally were dull.

LONDON, 5th.—Consols closed at 89½ for money, and 89½@89¾ for account.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week £572,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—New York Central 38½ a39 discount; Erie 21a28.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the abolition of slavery and remunerating from the United States Treasury such owners of slaves as may be impoverished.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Mr. Harris presented the petition of M. O. Roberts asking payment for the steamship *Star of the West*, lost whilst in the service of the Government; and he introduced a bill for the relief of M. O. Roberts, the owner of the vessel. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill relative to District Attorney's in the several Districts. Passed.

Mr. McDougal offered a resolution in regard to the Pacific Railroad being made a military road, and he moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Latham said he had prepared a bill on the subject which he would to-morrow offer to go to the same committee. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Washburne, from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact that the House yesterday passed a resolution directing the Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effective and to put a stop to piracy, and said the Committee on Commerce have had the subject under consideration, and a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Paulding. The bill he now proposed to report was in accordance with the views thus agreed upon. It would, he said, have come more appropriately from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 15.—Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, left here at night for Washington, via Baltimore.

Dr Bellows, President, Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, Secretary, and L. Bruce, associate member of the Sanitary Commission, proceeded to Washington to-night. The Committee state that in many parts of the country there is danger of pestilence in the army if immediate remedial measures are not taken. The greatest carefulness exists as to personal cleanliness and camp police. Mr. Russell says that "the Commission had a herculean task, and that the camps are worse than those of the Crimea." General Butler has shown the Commission all the attention in his power.

The feud between the United States Army Surgeon at Old Point and the physician in charge of Hygeia Hospital is fortunately about ended.

The court-martial held over Colonel Allen's case adjourned on Saturday night *sine die*.

The steamer *Quaker City* is at Old Point undergoing repairs.

Nothing further has been heard in regard to the picket who was shot yesterday near Hampton.

Martial Law

It appears from official data tha three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law have been issued by this administration. On the 27th of April, the following was addressed to the commanding general of the army:

"You are engaged in suppressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line which is now or which shall be used between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Washington, you find resistance which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for the public safety, you personally, or through the officer in command at the point at which resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ." This is signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

This order was modified on the 2d of July so that the above authority should extend on the military line between New York and Washington. The third case was under the proclamation of the President, and made martial law operative in Florida over Key West, Tortugas and Santa Rosa.

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