The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 17, 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.

EN AVANT.

How much reliance is to be placed in the news which comes to us from Washington, of an advance of the "Grand Army" in the direction of Fairfax Court House and Manassas Junction—it is difficult to say. The Washington *Star* of yesterday evening positively affirms that it is so, and the *Intelligencer* and *National Republican* of this morning confirm the intelligence. But how many times during the past three months have we heard, upon far higher authority than that of these wretched sheets—which literally live by the crumbs which fall from the master's (their master's) table—that a "forward movement" of the Federal army had been made, or would take place, within twenty-four hours? If in this instance the news prove true, then, indeed, for the first time since the commencement of the "war," has General Scott succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Paul Prys of the New York press—for not one word, either prophetic or historical, about "an advance," do the New York papers of yesterday contain. The blockade of news has at length come to be effectual, though that of ports is not.

Now that all hopes of a peaceful solution of pending difficulties have vanished, and it is the reluctant but concurrent opinion of all, that nought but the sword can cut the Gordian knot of our national entanglement, it would be folly to deny that the intelligence in question will be hailed with no less eagerness by those whose sympathies and prayers are with the Southern cause and arms, than by the most zealous advocates of a "vigorous prosecution of the war." The confidence of the former is not the least, in the favor of that Providence, who is said to be equally on the side of justice and "the heaviest battalions." A speedy conclusion of the war is now the desire of all hearts—we speak advisedly—for the politicians and swindlers who alone are interested in its continuance, have no hearts—no souls, we had almost said, but for the exemption that would imply from "future punishments."

Yet—grant the news is true, and that a battle is at length inevitable—what images of sorrow and woe does not the thought involve? How many hearthstones will be left desolate—how many shutters darkened—in how many homes the wail of the widow and the orphan heard—whichever side may win! The same journals which announce the "forward movement," upon which all these awful consequences depend, and which is to deck so many households in the solemn habiliments of mourning for months to come, and leave impressions of sorrow behind, heart-wounds, which years may not efface nor heal—teem with words of idle gossip about the beauties of the toilette of the President's wife at his last levee, and the splendor of the barge which is now building for the amusement of his children, at the Government expense, and the brilliancy of the last dinner-party which the Commander-in-Chief gave.

But there are other results which hang upon the success or failure of a "forward movement," which are not confined to individuals, but embrace a whole nation. The prospect of peace—the chances of a protracted struggle—are all wrapped up in the issue of the first battle. No one who knows anything of the Southern people—of the inflexible spirit which animates them in the present contest—of the facilities which the country affords, or the preparations which the people themselves have made, for an obstinate and bloody resistance—will imagine for one moment that the first defeat, or the second, or twenty defeats, will crush that spirit or overcome that resistance. On the other hand, there is every reason to apprehend that a Federal victory will revive the failing credit of the Government and give a fresh impulse to the war-spirit throughout the North. There *is* room to hope—should the Confederates prove victorious—that the loss of men and material—inability to replace them—and the general check which would be given to all the the movements of the Administration, would open the door for negotiations, and lead eventually to peace. In view of such momentous consequences, which a very few hours may serve to determine for weal or for woe, who is not anxious? In Washington, there is a rumor that already the advance guard of the Federal army has met with a repulse.—but then, Washington, we all know, like Baltimore, is sadly suspected of "secession" sympathies, and how many similar rumors have we not heard before?

In the same breath, too, with this news from Washington, comes the intelligence from the upper banks of the Potomac, that Patterson's column is also in motion, and that an engagement may be momentarily expected between the Federal forces under his command, and the "Army of the Shenandoah" under Gen. Johnson. Here, too, the lists are then prepared—the knights have taken their station at the barriers, armed with no weapons of courtesy—the heralds have cried "*Laissez faire*," and it only remains for those who though deeply interested in the issue, may be debarred from participation in the combat, to add with devout earnestness—"May God defend the right."

War Movements.

The intelligence this morning indicates the imminence of great battles in front of Alexandria and before Martinsburg. The columns of Generals McDowell and Patterson are said to be on the move, and they cannot go far without encountering resistance. We annex the despatches:

Movement of the Army from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Grand Army of the Union commenced moving this afternoon towards Fairfax and Manassas Junction. Before moving Lieut. Gen. Scott with his staff visited the troops composing the army on the Virginia side.

The Washington *Star* of last evening, says:

Gen. McDowell's army doubtless commences a forward movement this afternoon. We do not feel at liberty to state particulars concerning it to-day, as we might thus jeopardize the success of some of the plans, which had best be kept out of the newspapers. The progress of the army southward will be deliberate, doubtless, and no portion of it will take a step backward.

The departure of Col. Einstein's 27th Pennsylvania regiment for Gen. McDowell's command yesterday, makes the fiftieth full regiment of citizen soldiery that has been sent to him from this point, averaging a thousand men each. That is exclusive of regulars, 2,500 of whom have already joined him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, two full batteries of light artillery, &c., yet to be transferred to his command, we imagine. So his grand *corps d'armee* will doubtless number 53,500 men, by far the largest ever massed in this country under a single command. Some 4,600 more, the two Rhode Island Regiments, the N. Y. 71st, and 2d New Hampshire Marines and United States light artillery, marched over the Long Bridge at 3 o'clock to-day.

The March of "the Grand Army."

The Washington *Republican* of this morning thus describes the advance of McDowell's column into Virginia:

The various regiments over the river, with a few exceptions, struck their tents yesterday afternoon, and took up the line of march, with those that left the city, for Fairfax Court House, where they expected to encamp last night. The various roads leading thereto from the Potomac were, in consequence, greatly enlivened during the entire day. The following are the routes observed by the respective columns on their march thitherward. On the road just beyond Arlington Heights, leading toward Fairfax Court House, large bodies of men were moving all the afternoon. Among them were the sixty-ninth and eighth New York and the New Jersey volunteers. Early in the morning the siege train was sent out on the road, each gun drawn by ten horses, followed by a number of wagons, containing all the necessary implements and a large quantity of ammunition.

The scene on the Columbia Turnpike Road was unusually interesting during the brisk movement of the two Rhode Island regiments over the road, one of which regiments was commanded by Gen. Burnside, who, it is said, was observed marching with his column on foot. Five hundred cavalry and a mounted battery preceded the line. In this division were also Sherman's battery, commanded by Capt. Ransom, and the West Point battery, Capt. Griffin.

The Ellsworth Zouaves moved up the lines of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at an early hour on foot. Later in the day, two trains loaded with soldiers moved over the same road. The brigade, under Colonel Howard, consisting of a Vermont regiment and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine, broke camp in the afternoon. The brigade comprising the Michigan regiments, under Colonel Wilcox, was also in motion.

Up to nightfall, we were not apprised of the movement of the Ohio, Connecticut, and 2d Maine regiments, posted near the extreme right, on the line adjacent to Fairfax Court House. The third regiment of infantry, with 500 marines from the barracks, took up their line of march, it is supposed, just in the rear of the Rhode Island brigade.

The *Republican* adds:

The army will halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court House (which the enemy will probably take occasion to vacate to-night), and resume their march in the morning. They will take with them three days' rations. Four mounted batteries, eight siege guns, and several squadrons of cavalry, are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry.

A great fight or an able run may be expected on the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day. Lt.-Gov. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, crossed the river early this morning.

From the West.

We have no sensation despatches this morning from Gen. McClellan, and that enterprising officer seems to have subsided.

HARRISBURG, July 16.—Col. Charles J. Biddle, commanding the Pennsylvania reserve lately encamped at Cumberland, Maryland, occupied New Creek bridge, (5 miles east of Piedmont,) on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Sunday, by the order of General McClellan. Col. Kane, of the same brigade, also occupied Piedmont, and Capt. Ervin took his post at New Creek village. The enemy precipitately retired upon the approach of the Federal forces. Capt. Taylor's company pursued and captured a wagon filled with plunder..

On Monday morning the enemy attacked Capt. Ervin's position, but were vigorously repulsed, leaving behind two men dead, whilst several wounded were carried away. There was no loss on the Federal side.

Affairs in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16.—A detachment from here returned from Tipton at two o'clock last night. They surrounded the town and arrested eighteen secessionists, whom they brought hither. E. J. Donnelly left for St. Louis by the noon train under a guard. A prominent citizen of Pifts county arrived here this morning and reports that a force of 400 secessionists have assembled at Georgetown. They had three pieces of artillery and constant accessions to their numbers were being received.

Ex-Gov. Wise.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, which lately gave publicity to the story that Ex-Gov. Wise had been mortally wounded, now brings us a contradiction. It says:

Henry A. and his son, O. Jennings Wise, were both at Ripley on and previous to the 5th instant. On the 8th, a report reached Ripley that a thousand federal troops were marching upon that place from the Ohio river. The Wises, with their seven hundred followers, retreated back upon Charlestown. The report of the killing of Wise and his body guard, reached us on Sunday evening, the 7th, so that it will be seen that he could not have been very badly injured, as he was knocking around Ripley pretty tolerably spry for an old man. From other circumstances, we are induced to belive that the whole story about the attack upon Wise's party is a sheer fabrication. It is scarcely possible that he could have been at Sissonsville at all.

Our readers may rest assured that Henry A. Wise still lives, and is doubtless this minute "firing the Southern heart" somewhere along the Kanawha salines.

The Blockade at Savannah.

The following despatch appeared in the Richmond *Whig*, July 6:

SAVANNAH, July 1.—The schooner *Adeline*, Captain Angus Smith, has arrived at this port from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of sugar, molasses and fruit. The captain states that the *Adeline* was chased by a hermaphrodite and a full rigged brig (blockaders), and fired at nine times, between Roboy and Warsaw inlet, where she put in unhurt. Captain Smith says if the Lincolnites knew their business they could have headed him off.—The nearest shot came within one hundred and twenty feet of the schooner. The *Adeline* sailed into Nassau under the Confederate flag, which was gladly recognized by the authorities there. The United States Consul, however, was highly indignant, and wrote abusive letters to Captain Smith, warning him against leaving the port, but the British encouraged the captain to persevere in his independent course. Captain Smith says he can run such a blockade at any time. He has no fear of the Lincolnites.

A Pious Toast.

The dignified and Christian people of Balwinsville celebrated the Fourth of July, and drank the following regular toast:

"*Davis, Beauregard & Co.*—A volunteer corps enlisted for General Benedict Arnold's division, now on duty in Hell's back kitchen."

New York "To Let."

The New York *Day Book* says:—

Who wants to rent a city—a regular "big thing?" New York is just now plastered all over with handbills, "*To Let.*" Don't "Dr." Lincoln, of Washington, want to hire a city? It will probably cost him a little more than it did to buy some of our M. C.'s; but the city is "To Let."

A Presidential Misquotation.

[*From the Albany Argus.*]

It will be recollected that in President Lincoln's Message great stress was laid upon the following point, which we quote:

"They have adopted a temporary National Constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit '*We the people*,' and substitute, '*We the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States.*' Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?"

The preamble to the Confederate Constitution commences as follows:

"WE THE PEOPLE of the Confederate States, *each acting in its sovereign and independent character*, in order to form a *permanent* Federal Government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—*invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God*—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America."

Our authority for this is the N. Y. *Tribune* of March 16, and the *National Intelligencer* of March 18, in which the Confederate Constitution is published, as agreed on and reported to the Congress at Montgomery. Why this inaccuracy of quotation? The point of the Message is destroyed by the falsification of the language assumed to be copied. And it is the only point made against the secessionists. The rest of the Presidential argument is levelled at the doctrines of States Rights Democrats; and sins agains history, taste and truth. Why, we repeat, should the President of the United States issue a State paper marked and marred by all these offensive blemishes?

From Virginia and the South.

A friend has kindly supplied us with Richmond papers of last Saturday, from which we extract the following items:

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, in which the following paragraph occurs:

Believing that our true interests demanded open, immediate, and vigorous war upon the authors and abetters, from Mr. Lincoln down, of the rebellion against our State sovereignty on the 10th of May last, and confident, from the judgment of competent military men, that Missouri was then better prepared to resist, than the Lincoln insurgents were to carry out their plans of annulling our State rights, I dissented, though in a friendly spirit, from the policy of our Governor, in making concessions to them in his earnest desire to preserve peace within our borders. Aware that some arrangement with that view was about to be made, and entertaining the firm belief, since fully justified by events, that, as a truce would be energetically used by our enemies in completing their arrangements to war on us, no time should be lost in making up for previous neglect in preparing ourselves for the inevitable conflict. I left our Capitol on the 20th of that month. Reaching Arkansas, by rapid traveling, on the third day thereafter, I was fortunate in meeting Gen. McCulloch immediately on his arrival at Fort Smith. Since then, in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, my efforts have been directed unceasingly, to the best of my limited ability, to the promotion of our interests, indissolubly connected with the vindication of our liberties and our speedy union with the Confederate States. In view of Governor Jackson's declarations in his proclamation of the 12th ult., it is due to him that I should mention the fact that I have at no time had, and have not now, any agency of any kind from him; it is due to myself to add that since that proclamation, I have cordially exerted myself to procure him support in the stand he has taken against our foes.

The *Enquirer* has the following:

From a gentleman, who arrived yesterday by the Central road, we learn that it was currently reported, and generally believed, in Winchester, that four regiments of the Pennsylvania volunteers, at or near Williamsport, had refused to cross the Potomac and to march into Virginia, and that they had laid down their arms, determined to go home.

It was also further stated that, efforts having been made to coerce them to cross the river, a fight had ensued between these regiments and the other portion of the army stationed there.

Col. Maxcy Gregg has received the commission of Colonel in the Confederate Army, and that Dr. J. McF. Gaston, also of Columbia, S. C., has been appointed a surgeon in the same service.

The Raleigh *Register* of the 10th gives the following particulars of another capture by the Confederates:

We are indebted to Capt. J. C. Lamb, of the Roanoke Guards, who, with his company, is stationed at Hatteras, for the gratifying information that the steamer *Winslow*, Lieutenant Seawell commanding, (Commander Crossan being temporarily absent on a visit to his family,) captured off Hatteras on the 3d inst., the schooner *Herbert Manton*, of Barnstable, Mass., loaded with 175 hogsheads, and 45 tierces of sugar, and 70 hogsheads of molasses. The value of this cargo is estimated at not less than $30,000. This is the third capture made by the steamer *Winslow*.

Of the progress of the Confederate loan, the Mobile *News* says:

It is supposed now that the Confederate loan will be nearly twice as large as that asked for.—Alabama and Georgia altogether, it is thought, will subscribe five hundred thousand bales of cotton. To this must be added a large amount of cash, besides various kinds of produce. The sum total of these two States, we are confident, will reach nearly thirty million dollars—averaging the cotton at fifty dollars a bale.

L. W. Bliss, acting Governor of Jefferson Territory, has proclaimed the neutrality of that Territory in the war. Furthermore, he forbids the payment of any debts or future dues to the United States or anybody else outside the Territory.

The Norfolk *Day-Book* of a late date says:

We understand some of the "faithful" of Old Abe's followers hereabouts, have been earning a little of Abe's secret service money, by contriving dispatches to his fleet in the Roads, by means of putting such little favors as they may have in a bottle, and setting it adrift on the proper tide to be floated down. They put a little flag or signal in the cork so as to attract the attention of the enemy who cruise about the Roads in pursuit of these despatches. Capt. John Young, of the Harbor Police, however, has put a quietus on this amusement, as his operations in the river and Roads will intercept all such despatches.

Southern News via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Charleston *Courier* suggests that agents be appointed to receive subscriptions of rice and other Confederate products, to sustain the Southern cause.

The New Orleans *Delta* says that the New York marine insurance policies cover the losses by pirates and not privateers, therefore if the Northern course condemn the Southern privateers as pirates, the insurance companies will be liable.

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 9th inst., says that several prominent prisoners who were hitherto on parole, have been confined, because of the action of the Federal authorities relative to the Southern privateers.

The bonds and stocks of the Confederate States, subscribed for in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, have been forwarded to those States. Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana will be supplied during the present week. Virginia has taken the bonds very liberally. The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has taken $300.000, and the Bank of the Commonwealth $100,000.

It is reported that Mr. Wigfall has been offered the command of a Texas regiment.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

We have a very bad report in the *Associated Press* of Mr. Breckinridge's speech in the Senate yesterday. We shall publish it in full, so soon as we receive the *Congressional Globe*. The following is a sketch of his remarks:

The hour having arrived when the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President was to be made the special order, Mr. Breckinridge took the floor and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, if this were but an ordinary occasion, I should content myself with a vote, but I am unwilling to allow this resolution to pass without expressing my opinion and protesting against the acts enumerated in the resolution.

The words of the resolution admit that the acts were not done by Congress, nor in accordance with the constitution.

I should like to know, Mr. President, how the constitution invests Congress with the power of thus, as it wishes, indemnifying the President.

If the President has violated the laws he has also violated the constitution, for he is sworn to see that those laws are executed. To declare that Congress, by a joint resolution, can indemnify the President for any action he has taken, is to give the President a precedent that he may always follow. I deny that Congress can use the constitution either as a means of encroachment or of indemnification.

Mr. President, I intend to speak only of those acts of the President enumerated in the resolution, and which I denounce as bold usurpations, and I am sorry to see here, on the floor of the American Senate, Senators who are willing to endorse those acts. I am of the opinion that the President should be rebuked. By what authority has the President established a blockade of the Southern ports? Will any Senator here tell me? Show me the clause which empowers the President to do so. Will any Senator say that the constitution does? The question came up at the last session of Congress, and the late Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) advanced an argument that was unanswerable, and stated therein that should the President attempt to do so he would be liable to impeachment. Let any Senator show me the clause or deduce from any clause where the President is empowered more than any other officer. During all the past troubles of this country a blockade was not instituted; no, not even during the troubles of South Carolina, in 1832, and I trust the time may yet come when it will not be treason to maintain the constitution.

Mr. Breckinridge referred at some length to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He said we have been told about State rights and individual rights, some of which were mere shadows; the writ of *habeas corpus* is the right of citizens every where—a real right—the *right* of rights, belonging to the high, the low, the rich and the poor alike. Yes, Mr. President, it belongs to those to whom the President chooses to designate as a "plain people." It was sought after, fought for, obtained and locked up in our constitution. It is the chief glory of the British people. I need not say that Parliament alone can suspend it. We all know that a monarch cannot thus invade this sacred right of a people, yet a trans-Atlantic President does it with impunity. Such a thing was never before known. Mr. Jefferson at one time thought he would like to suspend the writ, but he asked Congress and it was denied him, and he did not attempt it. The constitution does not designate the Executive more than any other officer when it speaks of this writ. Here Mr. Breckinridge quoted from several former Chief Justices.

He alluded to the Merryman case, and said that the newspapers had denounced Judge Taney, but never attempted to refute his arguments, and these abuses of the press will yet recoil on their own heads. Here Mr. Breckinridge eulogized Judge Taney for his ability and courage, and said he was the most illustrious American living or dead. Addressing himself to the Senate, Mr. Breckinridge said in a cool, yet defiant manner: You propose to approve what you are unable to defend as being just and constitutional. Mr. Breckinridge spoke of those who were unjustly imprisoned, and cited particularly the Washington jail. He then proceeded to enumerate the acts against which he protested as incorporated in the resolution, affirming the law in connection with each quotation; among them were the power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain the navy, drawing money from the treasury without due appropriations being made, infringements on the rights of the people, on their property, on their papers, on their right to bear arms. He said that should the resolution pass, the country would stalk on giant strides fast towards a military despotism. He alluded to the freedom of the press, the destruction of the St. Louis *State Journal*, where he said an officer had suppressed it with four hundred soldiers as his warrant.

He stated that Washington had carried thirteen colonies through the Revolution without suspending the *habeas corpus*. He then quoted largely from Judge Taney, in the case of Merryman, and stated that future generations would owe the Judge an eternal debt of gratitude. He then argued that there was no necessity, and had there been, even then it would be an undue and dangerous exercise of power. He called the attention of the people of the country to the fact that the constitution was being subverted for the purpose of establishing a geographical political party, and that Congress would not listen to any peace measures; that it was an infringement against the rules of the present House of Representatives to announce a peace proposition, and idle to do so in the Senate.

He concluded by again calling the attention of the country to the design of the political party in power, and the intent to subvert the constitution, and said it were as useless for him, and those few in the Senate who thought as he did, to attempt to do so, as it would be to endeavor to stay the waters of the Niagara with an uplifted had. His remarks were criticized by Mr. Lane, of Indiana, for a short time, who spoke in favor of war, and said, in alluding to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that he was sorry when it was suspended, that the carcass of Baltimore rebellion had not been suspended with it.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the subject will be made the special order for Thursday, when Mr. Saulsbury will speak.

Mr. Fessenden moved the naval appropriation bill be considered. The bill was passed.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House yesterday the bill for the suppression of rebellion, and the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers were passed.

The House bill authorizing a national loan was returned from the Senate with amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bills of exchange to the amount of $100,000,000, in lieu of a national loan. Referred.

Mr. Edwards, offered a resolution of thanks to Major General George B. McClellan, and the officers under his command, for the brilliant victories achieved over the rebels in Western Virginia. Adopted.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force of the United States, was discussed by Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana. It was passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate the duties on imports, which was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

[This is the tariff bill of Secretary Chase.]

[TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.—Mr. Latham introduced a bill to procure contracts, secure the speedy passage of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific Coast. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pearce presented the memorial of the Police Commissioners now confined in Fort McHenry, having been arrested and confined there by Major General Banks. The memorialists solemnly declare that they would have discharged their duties impartially and in obedience to the laws and the Constitution, and that all evidence to the contrary is false. They state that the grounds set up by General Banks is no authority at all; and that Marshal Kane is a man of integrity and worth; and that no body of men are less liable to charges of unlawful combinations than the police force of Baltimore. They submit that the proclamation by which they were arrested has no warrant of law, and ask the interposition of Congress in their behalf.

Mr. Pearce said the gentlemen were personally known to him, and he believed them to be men of the highest integrity and faithful to the Constitution. He did not believe, therefore, that proof could be furnished against them. Referred to the Committe on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy.

Mr. Anthony presented resolutions in favor of the establishment of a Naval Academy at Naragansett Bay. He urged in a few remarks the appropriateness of the locality for salubrity of climate and the loyalty and maritime character of the people.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill to provide for the temporary increase of the Navy.

Mr. Foote said there was a pressing necessity for the passage of the bill when privateers are injuring our commerce.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or hire such vessels as are necessary during the war to suppress piracy and render effectual the blockade. It appropriates $3,000,000. It was immediately passed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State in reference to the Industrial Exhibition of England next year. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to regulate the Navy rations was received from the House, with amendments. It was taken up and the amendments concurred in.

A resolution from the House in regard to an adjournment on Friday was taken up and laid on the table to give time for further examination.

A bill to provide for the better organization of the Military establishment was taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following Special Committee on the subject of a General Bankrupt Law: Messrs. Roscoe, Conkling, Hutchins, Thomas, of Mass., Noell and McKnight.

Hon. Henry May appeared and qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution authorizing the select committee heretofore appointed to examine into the War Department contracts, to extend the inquiries into the facts and circumstances of all contracts and agreements made, or hereafter to be made, prior to the final report of the Committtee, by or with any department of the Government; that the Committee have leave to sit during the recess, at such times and places as they may deem necessary; that they be empowered to employ a stenographer or clerk; that the Sergeant-at-Arms attend the meetings in person or by deputy, to serve all subpœnas; that the Speaker be authorized and directed to issue subpœnas at the request of the Committee, as in cases during the session of Congress.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, opposed the extension of the inquiry, which could be authorized only on the assumption that something is wrong. He was not disposed to establish an advisory and controlling board, in effect to have eight instead of one head of Departments. There was nothing for which to put the Secretary of War under the ban of the Committee. He was opposed to a roving committee without limitation as to time and place. He believed the Secretary of War was faithfully and honestly attending to the duties of his high and responsible office.

Mr. Conkling briefly opposed the resolution, principally because he was opposed to a roving commission.

Mr. Holman said the resolution was reported by direction of the Committee, and had his concurrence. He argued that it implied no censure of the Administration.

Mr. Dawes, as a member of the Committee, said that although he had not consented to serve on it, yet he would not shield or white-wash any improper transaction, whether of this or any other Administration. The country is full of rumors, and hence they require investigation. As the House have expressed a desire to adjourn on Friday, the time for inquiry must necessarily be extended beyond the present session. Was it not better the facts should be inquired into where the contracts are made than, at great expense and trouble, bring the witnesses to Washington? If the House believe that the Committee will not abuse their powers, the resolution ought to be passed.

Mr. Edwards was opposed to the resolution and to the object for which the Committee was raised. It would be better to wait until some authentic or responsible charges were made before such inquiries should be made. They should not act on the vague suggestions that possibly something may be wrong, especially at a time when it was necessary to exert all the energies of the Government to put down the rebellion. Besides, there was an outstanding Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, to whom the inquiry properly belonged.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, again urged his objection to the resolutions, on the ground that there were no special charges.

Mr. Van Wyck said that there were specific charges of fraud by contractors. He understood, without doubt, that within two short months there has been a system of plunder which, for audacity and wickedness, had never been surpassed.

In this connection he referred to the excess of pay for beef, hats, etc. He charged no Department with complicity, but he did say there were men who had taken advantage of the necessities of the times and plundered the Treasury.

Take the case of the steamboat *Cataline*, not worth more than five or ten thousand dollars, yet she was chartered for $10,000 a month, and $50,000 were to be paid in the event of her destruction.

He would tell the House and the country that the War Department desire an examination into this affair.

Mr. Kellogg moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to—ayes 48, nays 77.

Dr. Roberts and the Tribune.

To the Editors of the South:

In your issue of yesterday, the following extract from the New York *Tribune* appears:

"The Baltimore correspondent of the *Tribune* congratulates Provost Marshal Dodge on the success of his administration, and attributes it to his having for 'his advisers such men as Messrs. O'Donnell, Deford, Kelso, A. Stirling, Sr., Michael Warner, Seidenstricker, Dr. Roberts and other gentlemen of high character.'"

If the above is intended for the Rev. Dr. Roberts, I have the authority of that gentleman for saying that it is, like some other statements of the *Tribune's* officious correspondent, entirely untrue, to say the least of it. Of the political views of Dr. R., I will say nothidg, though, like most men, he may have his private opinions, he has not forgotten that he is a "Minister of the Gospel," and, as such, has been particularly careful not to give any expression to his sentiments that could cast a reflection upon that cause. By giving the above a place in your paper, you will be doing justice to Dr. R., and will greatly oblige

Your ob't servant,

GEO. S. ROBERTS.

The Attack upon Mr. Vallandigham.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire*, alluding to the cowardly attack made upon Mr. Vallandigham, by the Cleveland rowdies belonging to one of the Ohio regiments, says:

This same style of Cleveland men, at a State Firemen's Parade in that city, in 1858, mobbed and almost beat to death several of the Dayton Firemen, in order to revenge themselves because the Dayton boys had succeeded in winning the trumpet. Their action, therefore, in the Ohio camp, is not to be wondered at. It illustrates that "what's bred in the bone, can't be beat out in the flesh." It is not strange that men who would mob and almost kill their *invited* guests at a friendly parade, should insult and hiss a political opponent, who opposes an Abolition War. Democrats, remember the Cleveland rowdies. A day of reckoning will come some time, and then pay them with interest.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The tariff bill will be considered in the House to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means inserted nothing about iron, the duties on which they propose shall continue as under the present law. The duties on sugar range from 2½ to 6 cents per pound, according to form and quality. Molasses 5 cents per gallon. All teas 15 and all kinds of coffee 5 cents per pound. Cocoa the same. Salt 18 cents per 100 pounds. Russia hemp $40 and Manilla and other hemps of India $25 per ton. All goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, or in deposit in warehouses and public stores at the date of the passage of the bill now considered, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of the act.

The loan bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaits the President's approval.

One of thirty amendments proposed by the Senate, and concurred in by the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange for coin, or in payment of public dues, Treasury notes bearing interest at six per cent. for a period not exceeding twelve months, provided the amount at any one time so used shall not exceed twenty millions of dollars. While the public faith is pledged for the redemption of the debt, the section pledging the duties on tea, coffee, spices, wines and liquors, and also the excise and other internal tax which may be received, is stricken from the bill.

The committee on Ways and Means, will, it is understood, report an excise and internal tax bill.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.—The Third Massachusetts Regiment sails for Boston this evening in the steamer Cambridge. They were reviewed by General Butler to-day. The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment follow to-morrow.

Colonel Max Weber's and Colonel Baker's regiments were to occupy Hampton, but the plan has been somewhat changed.

Brigadier-General Pierce returns with the Massachusetts regiments.

Colonel Duryea will probably be acting Brigadier-General in Hampton.

Several companies went out from Newport-News last night to surprise, if possible, a body of light horse which have for some time hovered in the vicinity. They had not returned on the departure of the morning boat from Newport-News.

An interesting fugitive slave case was to-day brought before General Butler. In April last Mr. Crisp, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, hired two of his slaves to Mr. Clark, of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, thinking they would be safe under the guns of Fortress Monroe. After the military occupation of this place the negroes came in as *contraband*. Whether they fled from Mr. Clark, or Mr. Clark fled from them, does not appear. The owner, Mr. Crisp, has claimed them, but General Butler refuses to give up the *contraband* until further action by the courts. They are now in the service of the United States. The case promises to be one of importance.

John Ross and the Cherokee Nation.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) *True Democrat*, of July 4th, says:

We are credibly informed that among the Cherokees there exists a very serious division of sentiment upon the Southern question. The seeds of abolitionism sown by Evan Jones and the Northern board of Black Republican disciples, and watered with such care by John Ross, the Chief of the nation, have now become fully developed. * * * A large portion of the Cherokees are heart and hand with us in this struggle. Another faction, headed by Ross and Jones, are under the hypocritical cloak of *neutrality*, our enemies—they will breast the storm or *go down before it.*

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Fortress Monroe, that on Monday, the 24th ult., a gang of twenty-two of General Butler's "contraband" negroes, who had been employed in cutting timber for the fort, on Hampton Creek, gave the redoubtable General the slip, and scampered back to their owners, declaring that "Massa Butler might be a berry good man, but he was a *Monstrus hard massa!*" The poor devils found to their sorrow, that their abolition captors made them work twice as hard as the kind masters from whom they had been enticed. Now that the negroes understand that the invaders wish them to do all their hard and menial labor, for which they are repaid in kicks, curses, and short rations, we apprehend that but few more can be impressed as "contraband of war."—*Concord N. H. Standard.*

THE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF BALTIMORE CITY,

(*WITHOUT REGARD TO SECT,*)

Under the direction of Professor OTTO SUTRO and Professor GEORGE W. WALTERS, (Pianist,) will take place at the HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE,

(which has been generously tendered us by the Directors for the occasion,)

On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, July 18th, at 8 o'clock.

Messrs. Courlaender, Gibson, Jungnickel, Scheffler, Schaefer, Thiede, and others of our best Amateur and Professional talent, with a CHORUS OF FIFTY LADIES and GENTLEMEN, have volunteered their services.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

1. The Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, as the Great National Chant or Hymn of Freedom ... Wilson.
2. Overture—William Tell, for eight hands ... Rossini. Messrs. Courlaender, Scheffler, Sutro and Linkard.
3. Gloria Chorus—Twelfth Mass ... Mozart.
4. Scene Suisse—Violoncello Solo ... Lee. Mr. Jungnickel.
5. Oh! Hail us, ye Free—Chorus, Ernani ... Verdi.

PART SECOND.

6. Night Shades no longer—Chorus, Moses ... Rossini.
7. Fifth Trio ... Messrs. Courlaender, Gibson, Jungnickel.
8. The Lord is Great—Chorus ... Richard.
9. Septieme Air Varie—Violin Solo ... De Beriot. Mr. Gibson.
10. Overture—Felsenmuehle ... Reissiger. Messrs. Scheffler, Gibson, Jungnickel, Thiede and Schaefer.

☞ The Grand Pianos have been kindly furnished by Messrs. Knabe & Co.

Tickets of admission 25 cents. For sale at all the Hotels, Music, Book Stores, and on the evening of the Concert at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

JOHN H. ROGERS, Chairman of Committee.

jy 17 2t

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.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.

jy 11-law4t*

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected.

GEORGE BARTLETT,	NATHAN PUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. DOBBIN,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ASA NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN,
WILLIAM DEVRIES,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	HENRY RIEMAN,
JOHN CUSHING,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
AARON FENTON,	HENRY R. LOUDERMAN,
JOHN COATES,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
FRANCIS BURNS,	ALEXANDER KIRKLAND,
JOHN W. WALKER,	ALFRED JENKINS,

J. ROBERT ISRAEL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer.

je 24

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—

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

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READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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So many jewels in their way—black by the subject, but brilliantly lightsome in it. It is a little mine full of precious diamonds.—*New York News.*

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

Defending "the institution" more than all arguments 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, [illegible] 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.)

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jy 15-m&w2t* No. 41 South Howard st., near Lombard.

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVY and EDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in winding up the affairs of the same.

E. M. FEATHERSTON,

GEORGE W. NAVY,

EDWARD HYATT,

THOS. H. TRENT.

July 1, 1861—jy 12 3t

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ap 22-d3m

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.

WM. T. MARKLAND, President.

m 15-tf