The South.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18, 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 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 history of the recent expedition of the Federal troops into Harford county, deserves to be written, if it abounds in many incidents like the following, which we hear upon undoubted authority. Among the houses visited, in quest of secreted arms, was that of Captain ——, an aged and respected citizen of Harford, who at the time was lying extremely ill. Being apprised of this fact before he entered the house, the Federal commander considerately left the larger portion of his command outside of the door, and proposed himself to search the premises. He was received by the daughter of Captain ——, to whom he explained the object of his visit, and by whom he was assured that there were no arms in the house except a bird-gun or two, belonging to members of the family. These, the officer said he did not want, but repeated the question whether there were no rifles or muskets stowed away anywhere about the premises. Miss —— again answered in the negative, but this time more doubtingly—and upon being further questioned, at last, reluctantly admitted that there was one gun in the house which belonged to a military company. This, the officer said he must have, and Miss —— volunteering to bring it to him, left the room for the purpose, returning in a few minutes with *a wooden toy-gun*, about two feet long, part of the equipment of a juvenile military company in the neighborhood. The officer hastily exclaimed that of course he did not want *that*; but Miss —— continuing to urge him to take it, assuring him that he could do no less, after sending her for it—that she was only too glad to get rid of it, that it was a dangerous thing to have about the house—that at least it would be valuable as a trophy, &c., &c.—the unlucky representative of the Federal Government was finally forced to beat a precipitate retreat, without prosecuting further the object of his visit, and vowing that "if there was any "more of that work to be done, they would have "to send their detectives to do it; that for his "part, he was quit of the dirty business."

The captain of a bay craft which arrived here last evening, reports that a few days since the gunboat *Yankee*, of the Potomac flotilla, had an engagement with a battery on the Virginia shore, which resulted in the loss of her captain and eleven of her crew, besides seriously damaging the steamer. The battery was not silenced, but the *Yankee* was.

The Newbern *Progress* of last Friday has a despatch from the commander at Fort Hatteras, announcing that on Wednesday, the 10th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, a 44-gun frigate attacked the fort, but after an engagement which lasted about three quarters of an hour, and during which the frigate was struck twice, the latter hauled off and did not resume the attack.

The New Orleans *Crescent* contains an account of a similar engagement between a man-of-war, supposed to be the *Massachusetts*, and the batteries on Ship Island. From the movements of the steamer after the cannonading ceased, it was thought that she was seriously injured, and was making for shallow water to avoid sinking.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of July 12th says the Confederate States war steamer *Sumter* had returned, bringing 56,000 Enfield rifles and a battery of rifled cannon, which had been transferred to the *Sumter* from an English vessel, in which they had been shipped for New Orleans. The same paper reports heavy purchases of tobacco in the New Orleans market, on account of the French government.

The Richmond *Despatch* of Monday, announces the capture of another cargo of coffee on the North Carolina coast, amounting to 4,400 bags, part of which had been secured for that market.

The Cambridge (Md.) *Democrat* of yesterday says: "Since the Governor left on Monday, accompanied by his Dutch friends from Annapolis, our town has been remarkably quiet."

——The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of the 9th, noticing the visit from Ex-Governor Morehead, says Mr. Morehead states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destiny with the Confederate States, but that local influence, wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place Kentucky under restraint.

War Movements.

The following are the Government telegrams respecting movements in Virginia, communicated through the *Associated Press:*

Washington, July 17.—Senator Lane and Representatives Vandever, Colfax, Verree, Washburne and Porter, who went with the advance guard of the grand army to Fairfax Court-house this morning, returned to the city at 9 o'clock this evening, having left that village at 4.30 this afternoon. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11½ o'clock to-day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. About half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been thrown up across the road, about a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns and sand-bag protection, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets of the enemy this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving behind the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Federal troops fed their grain to their own horses.

This morning the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain. But at 9 clock, A. M., they made a precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entrance of the Federal troops into Fairfax is said by these gentlemen to have been inspiriting beyond description. The main street was filled as far as the eye could see with soldiers marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering heartily for the Union, whilst the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner." As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry, which were at the rear (the artillery being in front,) dashed through the town on a gallop in chase of the retreating Confederates. They followed them four miles towards Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry, they returned. It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that General McDowell will march on it to-morrow. The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Manassas.

A few buildings were burned by the Federal troops a mile beyond Fairfax on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired upon from them. No buildings had been destroyed at Fairfax, although the soldiers in the first flush of excitement had seized many things in and about the houses, many of which were deserted by their owners. General McDowell, was, however, placing guards over the town. Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire Second Regiment, placed a guard around the Court House building as soon as he entered the town. The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of the brigades under Cols. Porter and Burnside, and contained two batteries of flying artillery, two Rhode Island Regiments, the New Hampshire 2d, the New York 8th and 71st regiments, eight companies of regular infantry, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments.

Official Despatch from Gen. McDowell.

The following despatch was to-night received at the Headquarters of the Army:

Fairfax Court House, July 17, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Headquarters of the Army:

We have occupied Fairfax Court House, and driven the enemy towards Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipitate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, entrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville but the men were too much exhausted to do so.

Most respectfully, yours,

Irwin McDowell, Brigadier General.

No Tidings from the Army.

Washington, July 18, 2 P. M.—Nothing reliable or official relative to the movements of the army to-day had reached this city up to noon.—The army is understood to have marched on Centreville early this morning.

[If "no news be good news," the foregoing *official* telegram ought to be highly satisfactory to those who sympathise with the South in the pending struggle. It is is evident that if Government is in possession of any news, it is of a kind that will not bear publicity—nothing to brag of, at all events.]

Advance of General Patterson's Column.

Martinsburg, Sunday, July 14.—General Negley's brigade was ordered yesterday to march to Harper's Ferry with the battery of the Connecticut 1st regiment, but the order was countermanded late yesterday afternoon. The remainder of the 9th regiment was ordered to march and meet them at Charlestown, and the whole to march then on to Winchester.

Monday, July 15.—The army moved this morning toward Winchester fully 25,000 strong. The Mountain Guerillas, a peculiar corps, of whom Capt. Ashby, lately killed by the Indiana Zouaves, was the leader, now commanded by Col. Edmunson, late a member of Congress from this State, are known to be hanging round this neighborhood. A dozen of them appeared in Shepherdstown in our rear last Saturday night.

Major-General Patterson and staff left this morning with the troops of the army. The 1st Pennsylvania regiment is guarding Martinsburg. Two regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve forces are to be at Hagerstown to-day—those of Col. Ricket's and Col. Mann. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front. Your correspondent leaves at once to join the front of the column.

Gen. Johnston is said to have masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester. This, however, is doubted. My present opinion from all the sources of information I have, is that whilst Johnston will skirmish heavily he will risk no pitched battle. The army encamps to-night at Bunker Hill, ten miles south of Martinsburg. To-morrow it is expected to reach Winchester.

Col. Kenly's Maryland regiment is located at Deanesville, guarding the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. President Spates is actively engaged in pushing forward the work, and it is expected that water will be in the canal between Dam No. 5 and Harper's Ferry on Friday. Thus a full supply of coal will reach Washington by this route in a few days.

Advance of Gen. Cox's Column up the Kanawha Valley.

Cincinnati, July 17.—On Friday night last, a detachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's Second Kentucky regiment attacked 600 Confederates between Mad river and Barboursville on the Guyandotte river, completely routing them, with a loss of ten or twelve killed and a number wounded. The Kentucky troops had only one killed.—Gen. Cox's Brigade is rapidly moving up the Kanawha Valley against Ex-Governor Wise's Confederate army.

To the above despatches of the *Associated Press*, we add the following from the correspondence of the Washington *Star*, dated Martinsburg, July 16, relative to the movements of Johnston and Patterson.

We have news leading to the belief that Gen. Johnston has already commenced falling back, with his main body, from Winchester in the direction of Strausburg. Patterson's effective force is now quite 30,000 men, under himself, Generals Sandford, Cadwallader, Stone, Butterfield, Keim, &c., some of them being Colonels, commanding brigades. Stone's brigade, or column, is 7,000 strong, and consists of the New York Ninth, Pennsylvania First, Fifth and Twenty-fifth, New Hampshire First, Wisconsin First, and 50 or 75 District volunteers, under Capts. Fletcher (Union Guards) and Knight (Slemmer Guards) and a handful of the National Rifles. If Johnston is on the retreat for Strausburg, as I believe him to be, his purpose must be by forced marches to join Beauregard at Manassas Junction (with the aid of the railroad) two or three days before Patterson can overtake him, and in the meanwhile have their combined armies offer McDowell battle.

The *National Republican* of this morning contains the *Associated Press* account, verbatim, with the exception of a few facts which appear to be omitted in the *expurgated* edition, transmitted to Baltimore. It states that the number of Confederate forces in and around Fairfax Court House, previous to the advance of the "Grand Army," was *three thousand*, a fact which pretty conclusively shows that it never was their intention to make a fight at that point, and that it was occupied simply as a point of observation. Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina, is said to have been in command. McDowell's column, which occupied the village, was 10,000 strong. No prisoners were taken, and the only casualties were the wounding of an officer and two privates of the "Grand Army," who were fired upon from the bushes. The *Republican* further states that though the Court House was not burned, as at first reported, "in the excitement which prevailed, *the soldiers seized nearly everything* which the houses contained"—also that the village of Germantown, one and a half miles distant, was *entirely destroyed*. This last fact, in the telegraphic despatch, is entirely omitted, and those in relation to the pillage of the Court House considerably softened. Fire and sword—the burning of houses and sack of villages, it seems, are to mark the advance of the Federal forces—and these outrages are to be either concealed, or excused on account of the "excitement," incident to the undisputed entry of the troops into an undefended place.

From the West.

The following news comes by mail and telegraph from the West:

Louisville, Ky., July 16.—There was a threatened disturbance at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot last night in consequence of the discovery of a secession trunk filled with Hardee's Tactics. The disturbance was quelled by the presence of armed men, who volunteered to assist in carrying out the orders of Surveyor Cotton.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond *Examiner* says the first rifled cannon was turned out at the navy-yard recently, and in a few days they will be able to supply long range cannon to the Southern Confederacy as fast as wanted.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that the blockade of that port was rendered complete the 2d of July by the arrival of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Captain Alden. She had captured the sloops *Dart, Shark, Falcon*, and two others.

Ex-Congressman Jewett died at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 14th. He was a native of Maryland.

St. Louis, July 16th.—The report that ex-Senator Green had violated his parole is untrue.

J. W. Tucker, late editor of the *State Journal*, is making secession speeches in the country.

Colonel Starfel's Fifth Reserve Corps arrived from Lexington to-day, and reported having captured twenty kegs of powder, thirty-three muskets, one cannon and a quantity of machinery for boring, and moulds for casting cannon, also several other contraband articles.

Orders have been issued prohibiting steamers from passing Jefferson City unless they have the American flag flying.

Hudson, Mo., July 16.—A body of 800 Federal troops were attacked by the Confederates at Milville, where the Northern Missouri track had been torn up. Seven of the latter had been killed, one was hung, and another was killed whilst attempting to escape after his capture. The fighting still continued at latest advices. The number of Confederates engaged had not been ascertained.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

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 consideration.

A message was received from the President of the United States, relating to the London Industrial Exhibition, next year, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the better organization of the military establishment.

Mr. Wilson moved that all the bill after the enacting clause be stricken out, and his amendment substituted in lieu thereof.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution of Mr. Powell, offered on the 15th, relating to the contracts of the War Department. Passed.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment providing for a retired list of the navy.

Mr. Hale was opposed to any increase of offices' pay, and to further establish a retiring list.

Mr. Grimes' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Grimes moved to extend the retiring list to the Marine Corps. This amendment was also adopted.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment that if Brevet Lieut. General be placed on the retiring list, there shall be no reduction of salary or subsistence.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill, with an amendment, was recommitted to the committee on military affairs.

A committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers was appointed by the chair—Messrs. Wilson, Ten Eyck and Rice.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, reported back the bill providing for the compensation of the officers of the revenue service; which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Campbell, of Pa., in the chair,) when the bill to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, proposed as a substitute for the bill to restore the tariff act of 1847, with the imposition of a duty of ten per cent. upon the free list, with the exception of tea, coffee, sugar and salt, which were, he said, necessaries of life, and therefore should be exempted from taxation. Let the additional duty required be imposed upon what may be termed the luxuries of life; the tax would then fall upon those better able to bear it. He was convinced that the proposed duty upon sugar would result in no increase of revenue to the Government. The stock of sugar at present on hand is amply sufficient for the use of the country during the present year, and for a portion of the year 1862. It is certain, therefore, that the effect of this heavy duty upon that article will be to prevent its importation for some time, and to increase the price of the stock on hand to the consumer.

Mr. Stevens entered into a brief calculation of the expected benefits from the duty on the principal articles. In the year 1859 and in 1861 the entire consumption of sugar was 674,000,000 pounds, of which sum Louisiana contributed 315,000, a very great portion of which found its way into the Northern States. He knew that during the present disturbed state of the country the importation of sugar would be less than in ordinary times, but he thought the decrease would not be greater than the amount annually contributed by the sugar-growing States of the South. At 2½ cents per pound then the revenue realized would be $16,850,000, and from which, deducting the present duty, would leave a clear increase of $12,-350,000. So on the estimated 183,000,000 pounds of coffee used, a duty of 5 cents will realize $9,-150,000. And a duty on 25,000,000 pounds of tea, which it is supposed will be imported, of 15 cents, will yield a revenue of $3,750,000.

If he was right in these estimates, then the tariff would yield an increased revenue of $25,-500,000; but even this sum would be insufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the government, and other and perhaps more direct methods of taxation would have to be resorted to for that purpose.

Mr. Vallandigham said there were two principles of duties on imports—one so low as to yield nothing, and the other so high as to prohibit importations. The tariff of 1857 yielded $56,000,000, while that of 1861 had produced far less. Our true policy, he contended, was to reduce rather than to increase the duties on imports. He called the attention of the House to the facts that two-thirds of the ordinary exports of the country were products of the Southern States, and that having no longer those sources of revenue, and importations being largely dependent on exports, it is probable that no revenue would be derived from the present act. He asked the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Stevens) why the onerous duty on iron was not lowered.

Mr. Stevens warmly denied that the duty on iron was onerous, and said that the cost of that article was now fifty per cent. lower than it had ever been—so low, in fact, that many furnaces were being destroyed. He denied that any increase of revenue would be obtained by reducing the duty on iron. He knew the act under consideration would bear heavily upon the laboring classes, but the government must be sustained, and all should contribute their share to that end.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, strongly opposed the enormous duty on sugar and coffee, and said the effect of this bill would be to enrich a few speculators in the stock on hand, the most of whom were foreigners.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, opposed the taxing of the necessaries of life.

Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, opposed the imposition of any tax upon sugar and coffee.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, said the expenses of the government must either be paid by a tariff of duties upon imports, or by direct taxation, and he preferred the former. He inquired of Mr. Stevens whether the duty on liquors had been increased?

Mr. Stevens—I am happy to inform the gentleman and his friends that there has been no increase of the duty on liquors. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wright—Will the gentleman tell us whether be classes liquors among the necessaries or the luxuries of life?

Mr. Stevens—I knew that if we touched liquors the bill would be lost. [Laughter.]

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, expressed surprise that gentlemen who had shown so much willingness to vote for every measure recommended by the Executive—measures which squandered millions upon millions of the public money, and would squander thousands of valuable lives—measures which would entail upon the country an enormous debt—should now shrink from carrying out the logical sequence of these measures—the taxing of the necessaries of life. To that end it must come. Why then do gentlemen rise here to shed crocodile tears over the hardships which the poor man will feel in this tax upon his coffee and sugar? The result will be yet worse than that. Let them come up to their work like men, and advocate a direct tax, for to that we must come, and the sooner the better. He contrasted the affected patriotism and philanthrophy which, while taxing the necessaries of the men who are to fight the battles of this war, yet shrunk with indignation from a proposition to reduce the duty on iron.

Mr. Stevens said the House was running rank into buncombe, and so moved that the committee rise in order to terminate the debate; which being agreed to, be moved that the House go back into a committee of the whole, and that the debate be restricted to half a minute. Agreed to.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, moved to reduce the duty on coffee from five to three cents, which, to the surprise of the advocates of the bill, was adopted.

A division was called for, with this result: yeas 64, nays 51; so the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Stephens said it was evident that the bill couldn't go through without some amendment, and that perhaps on to-morrow the House would vote for direct taxation; he, therefore, moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Secretary Forney called the Senate to order and stated that he had a note from the Vice President, that be should be absent for the rest of the session.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, Mr. Foot was elected President pro tem.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the construction of a railway from the Navy Yard to Georgetown, D. C. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy was then taken up.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment providing also for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hale hoped the amendment would not be made to this bill. After a short debate the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hale moved to take up the bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps. Agreed to.

The amendments reported by the Naval Committee were adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the military establishment, with amendments made yesterday and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Washburne, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit fines and penalties in certain cases incurred by reason of the closing of the Southern ports, and their consequently being no collectors there to give the proper papers to vessels leaving these ports. The bill was passed.

Mr. Sheffield reported a bill supplementary to the act to protect commerce and punish the crime of piracy. Referred.

Mr. Elliot offered a resolution, which was passed instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of closing, by act of Congress, certain ports in the rebellious States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Colifax from the Committee on the Post Office reported a bill that all prepaid letters to soldiers addressed to them at the point where they are stationed may, whenever practicable be sent to any other point without further charge. The bill was passed.

Mr. Pendleton, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the relief of the Ohio volunteers. It provides for paying them at the time they arrived at the place of rendezvous, instead of the time they were sworn in, which was twelve days after. An amendment was made also directing the War Department to pay the militia of other States similar compensation. The bill was passed.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred, directing them to inquire as to whether Hon. Henry May, of Maryland, had been or is now holding enimical intercourse with these in armed rebellion against the United States, etc., reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the committee, but had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only. The committee having no evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessary on the part of this House.

The committee further say that the investigation entirely relieves the President and General Scott from any suspicion of a correspondence, or attempted correspondence through Mr. May.

On motion of Mr. Hickman the report was laid on the table.

Mr. May, by permission of the House, made a personal explanation. He was more than gratified that the Committee on the Judiciary had, in this decisive way, condemned an unparalled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that on investigation those who were called upon to adduce proof had to admit there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but that it was based on mere newspaper rumors—the idle gossip of the hour; and on that a representative of the people was charged with a heinous offence. He had no words in which he could pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding.

Before he came hither he had under consideration whether he could enter upon his duties as a representative, because of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents now bound in chains, absolutely without the rights of a free people. All their precious rights under our Constitution prostrated and trampled in the dust.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

Fortress Monroe, July 17.—Two steamers from Norfolk were seen landing troops this morning at Sewell's Point, where it is apparent that formidable preparations are being made to annoy our shipping, and, possibly, the Fortress itself. There are doubtless masked batteries also at Willoughby Point and opposite the Rip Raps. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance—*Norfolk and Portsmouth are not on the road to Richmond.* But should the Confederates attempt to annoy Old Point they will at once be routed.

Two negres escaped from Pig Point last night and are now at Newport-News. They had been obliged to work in the trenches, and report that the Confederates are in large force opposite Newport-News.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment sailed for Boston this evening in the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*. Care had to be taken by the authorities to prevent the carrying away of "contraband," several of whom had concealed themselves on board the vessel.

Max Webber's Regiment will encamp beyond Hampton.

The frigate *Susquehanna* sailed to-day for New York for repairs.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* has just arrived from Washington with important despatches for Gen. Butler. The General made appropriate speeches on the departure of the Massachusetts Regiments. It is evident that they do not go home in the best humor.

[If they don't want to go home, it is difficult to see why they go. Government wants 500,000 men, and would gladly accept these Massachusetts braves as part of the lot.]

——The Confederate steamer *McRae* will sail, the Richmond *Whig* says, from New Orleans, in a few days. Her captain is Lieut. Huger, nephew of Major Huger.

——Bishop Early, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is among the soldiers of the Confederacy in Virginia. He was at Phillippi the day of the battle there.

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, Schebler, Schneider, 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, Schebler, 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. Fish Trio .... Fesca.
Messrs. Courlaender, Gibson, Jungnickel.
8. The Lord is Great—Chorus .... Righini.
9. Septieme Air Varie—Violin Solo .... De Beriot.
Mr. Gibson.
10. Overture—Felsenmuehle .... Reissiger
Messrs. Schebler, 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.
Private Boxes $5 each.
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*

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES—
BLACK DIAMONDS,
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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.
ap 13-d

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a30 tf

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, Baltimore, June 23d, 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, CHARLES M. KEYSER, JESSE HUNT, JAMES HARVEY, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM DEVRIES, CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF, JOHN CUSHING, AARON FENTON, JOHN COATES, FRANCIS BURNS, JOHN W. WALKER,
NATHAN PUSEY, ROBERT A. DOBBIN, WILLIAM HOOPER, ASA NEEDHAM, WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN, J. MASON CAMPBELL, HENRY RIEMAN, ELISHA H. PERKINS, HENRY R. LOUDERMAN, JOSEPH TAYLOR, ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, 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

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 8th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.
T. R. RUTTER, Cashier.
je 27-eotf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Calvert Station, Baltimore, May 18, 1861.
On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:
TRAINS NORTH.
Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York direct, at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.
TRAINS ARRIVE.
Mail at 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
my 21-d

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M., and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 7.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.
For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz.:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.
From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.50 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.45 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.
NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.
WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.
ap-22

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je4

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ap 26