The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 19, 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.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Naturally, the Government is making the most of the incidents which have attended the undisputed advance of its army in the direction of Manassas Junction. Not that the incidents in themselves have been either many or surprising, [illegible] how to describe them, and set them off to the very best advantage. Does a fallen tree obstruct the progress of the Federal artillery?—straightway the trifling obstacle is made "to disappear beneath "the sturdy strokes of a thousand stalwart axe-"men." Is there an insignificant stream—knee deep, perhaps—to be forded?—"with loud hurrahs that make the old woods ring again, and "songs for the Union that echo far and wide, our "brave boys dash in—manfully breast the waves, "and in a few moments resume their march, in "unbroken order, on the other side." A few straggling huts by the way-side are passed,—straightway we are favored with a description of the inhabitants, "fleeing through the woods in "abject terror, or peering curiously at us through "half-opened doors, with mingled wonderment "and alarm depicted on their faces." A spot where a few Confederate troops have bivouacked the night before, is discovered—and the fact that the camp-fires are still burning becomes matter of special comment, as an evidence of precipitate flight—as though soldiers were ever in the habit of covering up their fires, like careful housewives, when they have orders to march. In fact, as if afraid that the public might not sufficiently appreciate the panic with which the enemy must have been seized upon the approach of the "Grand "Army of the Union"—especial pains are taken in the description of these "deserted camps," to show the agitation of mind which prevailed among their occupants. Not only are the *debris* of the soldiers' breakfasts, and the grain scattered about where their horses were fed, magnified into "vast "quantities of provisions, forage, &c., abandoned "by the enemy in his flight;" but pocket-books, private letters, valuable pistols, and *gold watches* even, are enumerated among the articles left by the fleeing troops. Verily, we shall next expect to hear of the Confederates throwing away their shoe-strings and shirt-studs, to lighten themselves in retreat.

But a truce to this criticism—who ever expected General Beauregard to fight this side of Manassas Junction, where the main body of his army is stationed? The occupation of points like Vienna, Fairfax C. H. and Centreville, was necessary as a precautionary measure to prevent the Federal army from occupying them, and for the support of the pickets and scouting parties which were thrown out in the direction of Alexandria. The pretence made in the way of fortifying them, and the establishment of entrenched camps, was obviously for the purpose of retarding the advance of the Federal army, by preventing Gen. McDowell from attacking them, until he was prepared to sustain the assault, if necessary, with his entire force. When the advance did take place, these positions were abandoned, and the pickets and out-posts stationed there drawn in to the main body. That there was no intention of holding them, the Federal accounts themselves furnish the most conclusive evidence, by the description which they give of the entrenchments which had been thrown up—"mere infantry breastworks," for the most part, they describe them to have been—"which our troops could have walked over." No one, certainly, will accuse the Confederate army or its leaders of a deficiency in engineering skill. Nor was the retreat of the outlying detachments of Confederate troops who have retired before the "Grand Army"—although, probably, deferred to the last moment consistent with a due degree of military caution—so precipitate as the Government bulletins try to make out—as they neither lost any men or horses, nor left any arms or ammunition behind them. As for the rest—we may set down nearly all that is said as the result of pure exaggeration;—if the story about the gold watches and other valuables be not entirely a fiction, the country-people in and about Fairfax C. H. could probably find owners for them, as well as give a very different account of the manner in which they came into the possession of the Federal troops. Even the Washington *Republican*, the organ of the Administration, deplores the outrages already committed by the soldiery upon an unresisting and defenceless people, and expresses the hope that the perpetrators will be discovered and summarily punished—"otherwise"—it says—"the progress of the Union "cause in Virginia must be seriously retarded as "that State is rescued from the control of the "rebels."

We took occasion yesterday to point out some discrepancies between the *Associated Press* despatches, and the same accounts as they appear in the columns of the *National Republican*, showing evidently where not only the scissors but the pen of the Government censor had been at work, in the embellishment or mutilation of the despatches intended for transmission North. As if there was not enough of the *suggestio falsi* and the *suppressio veri* in the accounts put forth, with Government approbation, in Washington, to satisfy the Father of Lies himself—it seems that even an *expurgated* edition of these, semi-official, statements of the Administration paper, is thought to be strong enough meat for us babes. In another column, we have endeavored to supply these omissions of the *Associated Press*, by quoting the parallel passages from the *Republican*, reducing, for example, the number of Confederate troops supposed to have been quartered at Centreville from "seven or eight "thousand" as stated by the *Associated Press*, to "seven hundred" as stated by the official paper—and restoring the "suppressed passages" relative to the excesses committed by the Federal Army.

Stripping, then, the Federal accounts, as far as possible, of the rhetoric which overlays, and the falsehood which underlies them—the simple truth appears to be, that in two days, during which it encountered no enemy, nor even caught a glimpse of one, unless of some retreating pickets, retiring upon its approach—the Federal army has succeeded in advancing 18 miles in the direction of Manassas Junction, where it may be expected to find an enemy, and to encounter very considerable opposition to its further progress. The occupation of the abandoned breastworks at Fairfax and Centreville appears to have been very successfully accomplished, and whatever credit is due to the Grand Army for these "bloodless victories," as General McDowell terms them—we have no desire to detract from. It remains to be seen what success it will meet with, when field-works with artillery and brave men behind them, have to be similarly assaulted and taken. A foretaste of the different character of the entertainment which may be then expected, appears to have been enjoyed by General Tyler's division yesterday evening, at Bull's Run—a branch of the Occoquan river—which, at latest accounts, the "Grand "Army" had not been able to cross, on account of some obstructions in the shape of batteries, etc., on the opposite bank. The particulars of the repulse experienced by General Tyler, so far as the Government has seen fit to disclose them up to the hour of going to press, will be found in their appropriate place elsewhere. It is said that the "Grand Army" this morning would "try it "again"—with what luck remains to be seen. At all events the prospect of a great battle, one which, though it may not be decisive in *any* event, of the result of the war—for who that knows the South, believes that the South can be conquered though defeated in twenty battles? yet cannot fail to exercise a profound influence upon the solution of the question whether the present contest shall be a protracted or a brief one—seems, at length, to be close at hand. Filled with the idea of the momentous results of the struggle which at this moment may be going on between the two armies men begin with anxious hearts to count afresh into calculations of the relative strength and resources of the combatants. "Defeated in "twenty battles"—there are some who will quarrel with us for suggesting even by way of hypothesis the possibility of the South being defeated in one great battle, where the respective forces shall be any thing like fairly matched in point of numbers, or commanded by generals of equal skill. It would seem that in the present case, the only question to be decided is whether those conditions are even approximately fulfilled—and, certainly, there is no reason to suppose that the Confederate army at Manassas Junction is not *at least* equal, in numbers, to that of McDowell, while Beauregard hardly yields in reputation for generalship to that officer, of whom nobody ever heard until the want of better men brought him into a prominent position—and Lee has been adjudged by those who are qualified to judge, to be the peer of the Great Captain himself. Those who have had the opportunity for comparison, and whose opinion in such matters is entitled to respect, have not hesitated to pronounce the Southern troops, man for man, in point of equipment and discipline, in *physique* and *morale*, every way equal to the best troops from the North. In cavalry, Gen. Beauregard is known to have greatly the advantage—and in artillery, he cannot be inferior—any possible deficiency among the Confederates, if such should exist, in field-artillery, being amply supplied by their superiority in heavy guns in position, served by experienced artillerists. Under these circumstances, and upon ground of his own choosing, provided it be his choice to fight at Manassas, it would seem that Beauregard has all the chances that a brave man asks—"a fair field "and no favor." Nor in estimating these chances, should the spirit which animates the Southern troops be omitted from consideration—the consciousness that they are fighting for their liberties and their rights, of person and property, their firesides and their homes, and all that men hold most dear—to defend those homes and all that they contain, from the hand of the spoiler, the torch of the incendiary, the pistol of the assassin—from the horrors of a servile insurrection superadded to those of a foreign conquest and subjugation. This is a war for freedom, for emancipation, say Governor Boutwell and the orators of the North, *The Tribune* and the press of the North, Henry Ward Beecher and the pulpit of the North—and Secretary Cameron proclaims the same purpose in a dinner-table speech, and President Lincoln expresses it in different language, in his message, when he says that it is the leading object of the war "to lift *artificial* burdens "from all shoulders," and Senator Pomeroy gives it practical direction and effect, by introducing into the Senate of the United States, a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in all the seceded States, and for inaugurating therein the horrors of a second St. Domingo. To escape such a fate, the people of the South will fight until, in the language of the Stadtholder, "the last man shall "die in the last ditch."

Appointment of a Successor to Gen. Garnett.

We are reliably informed that Gen. Albert S. Johnston, late of the United States Army in Utah, left Richmond on Sunday last to take command of the Confederate Army in Western Virginia, lately commanded by Gen. Garnett. Gen. Johnston was considered one of the most accomplished officers in the United States Army.

Indecencies of Federal Troops.

This morning several Federal soldiers came down Baltimore street in an intoxicated condition and meeting a lady near South street wearing the Confederate colors in her breast, one of them rudely snatched the badge from her. A number of citizens interfered, when the soldiers drew revolvers, and a fight was imminent, but the Federal police arriving the soldiers were permitted to escape and the citizens arrested. They were however, speedily discharged.

War Movements.

We give below the latest Government accounts of the progress of the War. It would seem that Gen. Johnston was moving to reinforce Beauregard at Manassas, where a battle was confidently expected to take place to-day.

From Charlestown.

Charlestown, Va., July 17th.—The whole of Gen. Patterson's army has advanced to this point, with the exception of one regiment, the 4th Connecticut. Colonel Yobe's First Pennsylvania regiment reached here to-day from Martinsburg, guarding a train of 200 wagons, accompanied by Capt. Girard's company of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment. Communication with Harper's Ferry will be opened from this point to-morrow, and an adequate force stationed there. A small force has been left at Martinsburg. Much of the army provisions left there has been returned to Williamsport, and will be taken thence by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Harper's Ferry, where they will be convenient to the army.

Captain McMullin's Rangers took possession of a quantity of corn left here by the enemy at the railroad depot, which they were unable to carry away. The Home Guard of Charlestown dispersed in double quick time to-day, as the 2d Cavalry and the Philadelphia City troop charged through the town from both sides. No event of importance occurred upon the march to-day. Report says that there are earth-works of an important character in the neighborhood of Winchester. An abattis of formidable proportions had been found on the road leading from Bunker Hill to Winchester. The movement upon this point was to secure the Winchester and Potomac road below here—rebuild the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, and repair the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—all important objects. Some troops will be stationed at Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and communication between this point and Baltimore will be kept open. A forward movement toward Winchester must take place soon.

Charlestown, July 18—A. M.—This morning a messenger arrived at Gen. Patterson's headquarters bringing information that Gen. Johnston's forces had retreated five miles beyond Winchester. Harper's Ferry was occupied to-day by one regiment Federal troops. The ford at this point has been completed, which serves to afford communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores until the bridge shall be reconstructed.

From the Vicinity of Manassas.

Washington, July 18, midnight.—An officer from the seat of war reached here to-night and brings information that the Federal troops which marched from Fairfax Court House last night appeared before Centreville about ten o'clock this morning. They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments, and formed in line of battle, expecting a conflict The scene is represented to have been grand and imposing. Instead of the smoke of battle, for which they were earnestly looking, they suddenly, to their great astonishment, saw the National flag hoisted over the town, and a solitary man running down the line, announcing that the enemy had fled. The bands immediately struck up the Star Spangled Banner, amid the cheering voices of the Federal troops.

It is said there were seven or eight thousand Confederates at Centreville, but the number is probably much exaggerated. The enemy took their cannon with them. The gentleman who furnishes this information states that the town of Germantown has not been destroyed as reported, though a house or two belonging to secessionists had been burned. The army was to march on Manassas Junction this afternoon. Reports are prevalent to-night, which are credited, that a fight of minor importance took place at Bull's Run, five miles from Manassas Junction, and *that several were killed and wounded on the Federal side by a masked battery*.

The Washington *Star* has accounts of the outrages committed by the Federal troops in the neighborhood of Fairfax:

Vienna, Fairfax county, Va., July 18, 3 A. M.—The bearer of a letter from near Centreville to you is now here. I write by him to say, that some of our troops have burned the village of Germantown to the ground—God knows why.—Surely such acts should be stopped. The burnings in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, that took place shortly after noon, were most wan[illegible] stroyed was that of a Union man. The prete[illegible] was that assassin shots were fired from the houses, which is positively untrue. If drunken soldiers may, at will, burn down the houses of any man, even though he be as loyal as General McDowell himself—God help us in this section of the country. If General McDowell and his subordinate commanders do not put a stop to such things, they will utterly destroy all that is left of Union sentiment in this part of Virginia.

The red legged, Brooklyn, Zouaves made a great haul last night. They hunted over the deserted camps of the disunionists, and picked up, among other valuables, *fifteen watches and forty-one revolvers*. This shows the hurry with which the enemy fled yesterday morning. The finders wore them last night as Crimean soldiers wear their medals.

It has since been ascertained that the watches, &c., were not found as pretended but were stolen from the residents of the neighborhood. A correspondent says:

Much feeling was manifested among the troops generally, on account of outrages in the way of depredations, which members of the Brooklyn (14th) perpetrated last night. Their findings of watches, &c., are believed to have been thefts. Their Colonel threatens to hang the four of them known to-day to have thus offended.

Repulse of the Grand Army at Bull's Run.

Centreville, July 18.—The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia, during this campaign, took place at Bull's Run, four miles South of Centreville, this afternoon.

Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few miles east of Centreville, and this morning proceeded towards that point. Centreville was passed in safety without opposition, and the troops turned from the Little River Turnpike road to the Manassas road. On their way along this road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the fourth brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Col. Richardson accordingly proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts 1st Regiment, being the "Kelsey County Fusileers" and "National Guard." They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They however gallantly sustained their position and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until they were relieved by the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, when they fell back.

The Federal forces then took up a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front, supported by Capt. Brackett's company B, Second cavalry with a line of infantry, composed of the Michigan 2d and New York 12th, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was kept up by both sides in this position. The Confederates had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They served their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high, but they were gallantly faced by our troops. They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. In the meantime Col. Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the woods. Whilst we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were quickly put in position and poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted. These guns were commanded by Capt. Ayres. Gen. Tyler commanded in person and acted gallantly. Capt. Ayres, of the artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, but several of his pieces were disabled.

The New York 12th suffered next to the Massachusetts 1st. Among the killed are Lieutenant Smith, of Company G, Massachusetts 1st, Edwin Field and Sergeant Forst, of the Boston Fusileers. Lieut. Linn, of Bracketts' cavalry, is among the wounded; also Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts 1st, and *Chaplain* Lancy, of the Connecticut. The total loss on our side is estimated at 30 killed and 40 wounded. At half-past 4 o'clock General Tyler ordered the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Capt. Bracketts' cavalry, which had done the most effective service. The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville. Only about one thousand of our forces was at any one time engaged, whilst the Confederate forces are estimated at four thousand. The loss sustained by the enemy is not ascertained, but must have been considerable.

Colonel Wilcox's division including the Zouaves moves from Fairfax Station to night to flank the enemy, and the battery will *undoubtedly* be taken to-morrow. This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries from Acotink Creek to Manassas. In addition to the killed mentioned above, as far as ascertained, there were two privates of the 69th New York regiment. *Our troops did not retreat, but only retired to make a more effective attack on the enemy's position.*

Another Account.

Private despatches were received in this city last night, bringing accounts of the above fight, but were not considered of a sufficient positive character for publication prior to a more authentic account.

A young man who reached Baltimore, reported that he was in a field as the Federal troops passed—that they took no notice of him, and he remained to see the battle. The advance, he said, was made by the Ellsworth Zouaves, a New Jersey regiment, a Connecticut regiment, and a New York regiment.

They were repulsed with terrible loss, as many as six or seven hundred, our informant states, being killed and wounded. Sherman's battery, it was reported, had been captured by the Confederates.

Later.

A special correspondent makes the Federal loss at Bull's Run much greater than stated by the *Associated Press*. He says:

The battery was concealed in a thick woods. The detachment commanded by Col. Cowden, 1st Massachusetts Regiment, charged upon it, and facing a perfect hail of balls and musketry, penetrated even beyond the rifle pits of the enemy. Carlisle's battery of artillery was sent to support that detachment, and threw a shell into Beauregard's headquarters.

Beauregard commanded in person. 5,000 Confederates were in the action. After fighting from 3 to 4 hours, *the detachment retired to the main body of the Brigade*.

As they retired the Confederates rushed out and bayonetted the wounded men left on the field. [This means pursued the retreating Federalists.] Col. Cowden's horse was disabled, and he fought on foot. The 1st Massachusetts regiment lost *fifty* killed, wounded and missing. The 12th New York lost *seventy-five* killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. Smith, of Mass., was killed. Capt. Adams, of Mass., was wounded.

This report is brought by Quartermaster Monroe, of the 6th Mass., and Lieut. Col. J. J. Porter, of the 15th Missouri regiments, who left at daylight.

Latest from Bull's Run.

The latest accounts from Bull's Run are contained in the following despatch to the War Department, dated this morning at 11 o'clock. The despatches to the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* announcing the capture of the battery at this point are therefore *bogus:*

Washington, July 19th.—The battle at Bull's Run has been renewed, and at last accounts was still in progress. A despatch received at the War Department at 11 o'clock to-day says that the fighting at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction, was still going on.

As the Federalists do not announce a victory, it is evident they have achieved no successes.

Washington, July 18th.—Twenty-four army wagons, loaded heavily with boxes of muskets, left the arsenal here at 5 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to the railroad station, where they were transferred to a freight train and taken off on the Washington Branch road, probably for Colonel W. H. Lamon's Martinsburg regiment.

The gunboat *Freeborn* having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Navy Yard, was launched from the ways this evening. She will receive here armament and provisions, and immediately rejoin the Potomac river police. The Quartermaster-General is actively engaged in the preliminaries for the construction of gunboats for the Western waters. The Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of the House, says that he has not sufficient force to protect United States commerce from Southern privateers.

From the West.

Syracuse, Mo., Suly 18.—A rumor was current yesterday that a battle had taken place near Georgetown, Ky., between the Home Guards and secessionists, under Gov. Mogoffin. The report, the secessionists, to have been a hoax, started by [illegible] and Florence, 19 miles southwest of this place, would be burnt last night. The citizens kept watch all night, but there was no disturbance. A large number of men are by the same report said to be flocking to Magoffin's aid.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 18.—A fight is reported to have taken place near Fulton, Calloway county, between Col. McNeil's 600 Federal troops and Gen. Harris' force of 1,000 secessionists. Six of the Federal troops were killed, and 80 secessionists were killed and 200 taken prisoners. The secessionists were completely routed. An official despatch from Col. McNeil states that he had met Gen. Harris and completely routed them, and adds: "Our loss is 12 wounded. General Harris' force is considerably diminished."

Burlington, Iowa, July 18.—The *Hawk Eye* says that a messenger reports that 300 Confederate cavalry had invaded Appanoose county, Iowa. They are reported to have burned the towns of Milan and Unionville, Iowa. It was feared they would also burn Centreville, the county seat of Appanoose county. There was great excitement in Monroe, Davis, and other counties adjoining. The people were gathering up every thing available in the shape of arms.

The Remains of Gen. Garnett.

The remains of Gen. Robt. S. Garnett, of the secession forces at Laurel Hill, who was killed at the Cheat river battle on Sunday morning, were brought to Wheeling in a metallic coffin on Tuesday evening. The *Intelligencer* says:

All of the General's private effects have been carefully preserved, and everything in which the friends of the deceased could have the slightest interest were forwarded with the remains, which were sent on Tuesday night in charge of the Adams Express, via Pittsburg and Baltimore, to Washington, whence they will be conveyed under a flag of truce to his former home in Virginia.

The depot was literally packed with people upon the arrival of the train, all being anxious to get a peep at the coffin. The ball which caused the death of Gen. Garnett was from a Minie musket, and the wound produced is said to be a most terrible one, tearing the body like a cannon ball. The ball entered the middle of the back and came out just above the breast, tearing through two coats, a vest and under-clothing.

General Garnett was a small, sparely built man, with black eyes, hair and heavy black beard. He was apparently under forty years of age.

General Garnett's remains arrived here yesterday, and were deposited in Greenmount Cemetery. They will be taken to his former residence, Essex county, Virginia.

What They Mean to Do.

The following sentence, from Mr. Hickman's late speech in Congress, speaks sufficiently for itself. Mr. Hickman is one of the chiefs of the Republican party, and came very near receiving the nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

"Now, sir, an army will be needed on the Southern coast. Every foot of that coast will have to be occupied, and perhaps eventually invaded. An army will have to be started on the nearest Southern frontier, and it will have to be marched to meet the army threatening the coast. And, perhaps, it will be necessary, sir—and it is well for gentlemen from Southern States to consider whether or not it will be necessary—to leave the *track of the chariot wheels of our army so deep in Southern soil that a century shall be necessary to obliterate the prints.*"

The Federal Outrages in Virginia Acknowledged.

The Washington *Republican* (Government organ) of this morning says:

Gen. McDowell, in his official dispatch, expresses the deepest regret at the outrages committed by our soldiery under the excitement consequent on the military operations of yesterday. We trust that the perpetrators of the outrages will be discovered and summarily punished. Otherwise the progress of the Union cause in Virginia must be seriously retarded as that State is rescued from the control of the rebels.

The same paper adds:

It is now ascertained that the report of the burning of the village of Germantown by one of our troops is true. The loss of property from this cause in the vicinity of the Court-House is also considerable.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, 4TH JULY, 1861.

———:o:———

Once more, Representatives, Senators, all,
You come to my Capitol, swift at my call.
'Tis well: for you've something important to do
In this most disagreeable national stew;
For since I came hither to run the machine,
Disguised in Scotch Cap and in full Lincoln green,
There's the devil to pay in the whole d—d concern,
As from Cameron, Seward and Chase you will learn;
Yet, though everything here of a burst-up gives warning,
I'm certain you'll put it all right in the morning:
So to do as I tell you, be on the alert,
For the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

I have started no war of invasion, you know,
Let who will, pretend to deny it—that's so;
But I saw from the White House an impudent rag,
Which they told me was known as Jeff Davis' flag,
A waving above Alexandria high,
Insulting my Government, flouting the sky;
Above my Alexandria (is'nt it Bates?
Retrocession's a humbug; what rights have the States?)
So I ordered young Ellsworth to take the rag down,
Mrs. Lincoln, she craved it to make a new gown;
But young Ellsworth, he kinder got shot in the race,
And came back in a galvanized burial case;
But then Jackson, the scoundrel, he got his desert;
The panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

It is true I sent steamers which tried for a week
To silence the rebels down there at the Creek;
But they had at Game Point about fifty or more
Rifled cannon set up in a line on the shore,
And six thousand Confederates practised to fire 'em,
(Confound these Virginians, we never can tire 'em!)
Who made game of our shooting and crippled our fleet,
So we prudently ordered a hasty retreat;
With decks full of passengers, *dead* heads, indeed,
For whom of fresh coffins there straightway was need.
And still later at Gresham's they killed Captain Ward
In command of the *Freeborn*, 'twas devilish hard:
But in spite of all this, the rebellion 's a spurt;
The panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

Herewith I beg leave to submit the report
Of Butler, the General, concerning the sport
They had at Great Bethel, near Fortress Monroe,
With Hill and Magruder some four weeks ago;
And here let me say a more reckless intruder
I never have known than this Colonel Magruder;
He has taken the Comfort away from Old Point,
And thrown our peninsular plans out of joint;
While in matters of warfare to him Gen'l Butler
Would scarce be thought worthy to act as a sutler,
And the insolent rebels *will* call to our faces
The fight at Great Bethel the "New Market Races:"
Then supersede Butler at once with whoever
Can drive this Magruder clean into the river;
And I shall be condent still to assert,
That the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt!

'Tis my province, perhaps, herein briefly to state
The state of my provinces, surly of late,
Missouri and Maryland—one has the paw
Of my Lyon upon her, and one has the law,
Called martial, proclaimed through her borders and cities;
Both are crushed, a Big Thing, I make bold to say, it is.
St. Louis is silent and Baltimore dumb,
They hear but the monotone roll of my drum.
In the latter vile sea-port I ordered Cadwallader
To manacle Freedom, and though the crowd followed her,
Locked up in McHenry, she's safe, it is plain,
With Merryman, Habeas Corpus and Kane.
And as for that crabbed old dotard, Judge Taney,
For much I would put him on board of the Pawnee,
And make his decisions a little more curt;
For the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt!

And now I'll just say what I'd have you to do
In order to put your new President through—
First, four hundred millions is wanted by Chase,
He cannot run longer the Government's face;
And Cameron wants, for the use of old Scott,
Some three hundred thousand more men than he's got.
Then sixty new iron-plate ships to stand shells
Are loudly demanded (must have 'em) by Welles;
For England, the bully, won't stand our blockade,
And insists that we shall not embarrass her trade;
But who fears the British? I'll speedily tune 'em
As sure as my name is *E Pluribus Unum*,
For I am myself the whole United States,
Constitution and Laws, (if you doubt it, ask Bates.)
The Star Spangled Banner 's my holiday shirt—
Hurrah for Abe Lincoln, there's nobody hurt!

Call Upon the Militia.

Gov. Letcher, by proclamation, has called out the militia in all the counties north of James river and east of the Blue Ridge, as well as in the valley of the State north of James river, into immediate service. The Governor thus appeals to the people:

"We have been taught by our fathers that the militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defense of a free State. In time of need, therefore, it is proper to resort to this natural resource. We are called upon to defend all that is dear to freemen. We are called upon to drive from our land an insolent foe, who is threatening us with subjugation and overthrow. Confident that every true Virginian possesses the nerve and the soul to give his hand and his heart to prevent this fell purpose—the militia is called to arms. This call will not be unheeded.

"Every man that can bear arms must in turn give his willing assistance. Never in the history of nations has a people so eagerly and promptly met every call upon them. No man will cease his efforts now until we have been crowned with victory."

The Bogus Virginia Government.

The bogus concern which calls itself the "Commonwealth of Virginia," and has its headquarters at Wheeling, is thus described by the Richmond *Despatch*. Pierpont, the Governor, and Palsley, Lieutenant Governor, are small fry lawyers:

Nathan Wilson is the Secretary of the *Commonwealth*. This jewel was born in the Camden and Amboy State of New Jersey, and was raised in the Metropolitan hot-bed of Abolitionism, Boston. S. P. Hildreth, ye "Treasurer," is a noted Black Republican, and voted for the LL. D. Lincoln. His office will, we fear, prove a sinecure, unless they can rob a few more banks.

Wilson, who, as we do not know his first name, we can appropriately designate a *blank* Wilson, has rejoiced with exceeding joy as a seller of dry goods in Wheeling. From calico he has been called to preside over parchment, as Clerk to the House of Delegates.

But chiefest among the number, and "altogether lovely," is Jim Hawley, the incorrupt and incorruptible Sergeant-at-Arms. This precious scoundrel is a whilom police officer, and if he were capable of discharging honestly his former calling, would no doubt make any number of arrests among the rogues with whom he is now officially associated.

The Operations of the Grand Army.

The Washington *Republican* of this morning, speaking of the retreat of the Confederates from Centreville, furnishes the following items omitted in the Associated Press dispatches:

Notwithstanding the sudden and apparently precipitate retreat of the enemy, *they succeeded in carrying away with them all their arms and ammunition and stores.*

Their number has been variously estimated, but it is generally supposed to have been about 700, (not 7 or 8,000 as stated in the morning papers.)

Our army, after passing through the village, proceeded some miles ahead. It is said, when they had gone as far as a place called Bull Run, they came in contact with a masked battery, which instantly opened fire upon them. Burnside's artillery, at the last accounts, had got into position and were returning the fire. An officer (said to be a chaplain) and a private of Gen. Tyler's brigage, are reported as being killed.

Speaking of the occupation at Fairfax Court House, the same paper says:

The roads were all deserted, and frequent halts were made to clear away obstructions of trees, &c. *Many men fell on the march from sunstroke.*

Unfortunately, the main object of this grand expedition, *which was to cut off the retreat of the enemy*, was defeated by slowness of march, which was peculiar to all the columns. The heavy 32 pounder, which was taken along by Col. Heintzelman's division, was the main cause of the delay, which prevented cutting off retreat.

——The New Orleans *Delta* says that the New York Marine Insurance policies cover losses by pirates, and not by privateers. Therefore, if the northern courts condemn southern privateers as pirates, the Insurance Companies will be liable.

——Commodore Tattnal invites proposals for the construction, by contract, of five small vessels for the C. S. service.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, July 19.—Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the construction of one or more iron-clad ships of war. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill was also introduced to regulate the police of the city of Washington. Laid over.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Grimes asking the President to inform the Senate of the nature of the quasi armistice referred to in his message, by which the commander of the *Sabine* refused to transfer troops to Fort Pickens, and what has been done in relation to the commander of the *Sabine*. Agreed to.

Mr. Clarke reported a bill to pay the widow of Stephen A. Douglas the sum due him, $750; adopted.

Mr. Wilson reported the House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter; passed. He also reported a bill in relation to forwarding soldiers' letters; passed. He also reported a bill for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers, which provides for payment from the time actually in service till they took the oath; passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported a joint resolution in relation to the bonds of paymasters in the army. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Monday.

Voices—"Do you want to go to Manassas?" "Let's go."

Mr. Washburne, before voting wished to know whether the Committee of Ways and Means had any business to report.

Mr. Cox objected to the question being asked, the object being, he said, to go to Manassas to get in the way of our soldiers. [Laughter.]

The House refused to adjourn over till Monday by a vote of 42 against 88.

Mr. Crittenden asked leave to submit resolutions, declaring that the present civil war has been forced on us by disunionists in the Southern States now in rebellion against the government. That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country. That the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the equality of rights under it, unimpaired. That as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Mr. Stevens objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Upton asked leave, but Mr. Burnett objected, to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to indemnify loyal citizens of Fairfax county for property destroyed by the troops.

Also a joint resolution appointing a Board to examine Steven's harbor defence battery and report what sum is necessary to complete the same. Also a joint resolution for the appointment of a Board to select a site for a naval academy.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back to the Senate a bill, which was passed, appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter vessels to be armed as a temporary increase of the Navy during the present rebellion.

Mr. Webster remarked that Maryland had declared by 20,000 majority that she stands fast by the Union. He, therefore, trusted that Congress would strike no blow at her this time by removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis.

Mr. Sedgwick reported back a joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost in the sloop-of-war *Levant*. Passed.

Railroad Legislation.

[*From the New York Day Book.*]

If it were not so sad to see the liberties of a great nation fall so suddenly and so low, there would be a propriety which would be appreciated by all the people, in designating our present national Legislature "*The Comic Congress.*" Though its crimes against the Constitution and the laws of the Union are monstrous, and such as were never before committed against a free people in the same space of time, yet they are so grotesque and so stupendously impudent, that one can hardly suppress the disposition to laugh at them. It is a regular "pop-goes-the-weasel" Congress. Its doings are not *legislation* but *legerdemain*. "*Presto! change!* is the word, and all is changed. When Lincoln went to Washington we had a Constitution, but he trampled it out, and this "*pop-goes-the-weasel*" Congress says that it is all right. We had a Supreme Court, but that has been set aside, and Congress says "*presto,*" and all is endorsed. There were such things as *States*, but they are rubbed out and Yankee generals made Governors over their sovereign people. The Constitution says the people shall not be deprived of the right to possess arms, but the President has stripped them of that right, and Congress says "*amen.*" The Constitution (that was) promised to protect the people from unreasonable search, but they have been subjected to such insults as having their very bedrooms entered by Lincoln's soldiers, their trunks broken open, and even women have been stripped of their clothing to see what evidences of treason against Mr. Lincoln might be found under their garments. Congress says "*presto,*" and it is pronounced all right. To back up and carry forward all these usurpations, and fifteen or twenty others like them, the President asks Congress for 400,000 soldiers, and "*presto,*" they give him 500,000! He asks for $400,000,000, and "*presto,*" they give him $500,000,000! And then "*presto,*" again, and they pass a bill to give the President all the money and all the men he wants. There is to be no limit to his draft upon the money and upon the lives of the people, except his own will. And all these abominations are hurried through Congress with railroad speed. All fair debate is cut off. The engineers ring the bell, blow the whistle, the conductors mount the car and cry "All abroad," and away flies the train, running over everybody on its track, and carrying everything through by steam. Nothing is debated, nothing is investigated. Some Abolitionist reads a bill, and "*presto,*" it is passed before the glibest tongue can say "Jack Robinson." On the word of Mr. Blair—a man never remarkable for his veracity—it is resolved that Mr. Clark, a member from Missouri, shall not be allowed his seat—an investigation of the merits of his case is asked for; but *no*—no investigation is allowed—"*presto,*" he is out of his seat without either enquiry or evidence being permitted. Some member who *remembers* how things used to be done in Congress before Mr. Lincoln came to Washington, asks for a reference of bills and resolutions to proper committees; but no—the whistle blows, "all aboard," and away the train dashes. Mr. Breckinridge delivers a speech in the Senate, remarkable for its candor, logic, respect for constitutional law, and dignified courtesy to the opposition, which is answered in one sentence—"all we want here is the Kentucky remedy for traitors—*hemp*." No man attempts to answer him—none dare attempt it. But the Republican Senators answer all arguments and all appeals to save the Union, with a hangman's cry for *hemp!* A bill to punish conspiracy was reported, read and passed in fifteen minutes—a bill involving the rights of property and of life, to millions, was passed without reference, without debate, without any care bestowed upon its structure, as is evident from the fact that if it has any meaning at all, it is plainly unconstitutional. But then we have no Constitution. The man who was elected to administer the executive branch of the government has seized all branches of it—kicks one side the Supreme Court, usurps the powers of Congress, and Congress, a suppliant tool of Abolitionist disunionism, goes down into abject submission, or traitorously joins in the daring scheme to annihilate the constitutional foundations of the government. A bill to give the Secretary of the Navy $3,000,000 to buy whatever vessels he pleases is reported and passed in the twinkling of an eye. The history of the *Catiline* swindle is no example or no warning. Read the bill! Some man wants to speak upon it, but no! Blow the whistle! ring the bell! "All aboard!" And pop goes the $3,000,000. The only thing to be said now is, that perhaps the time will come when the people will ask whether all these enormous sums were raised and spent according to the spirit or letter of the Constitution.

Negroes at Work on the Fortifications.

A large number of the free negro population of Richmond appeared at the city hall on Saturday to enroll their names as operatives on the fortifications now being erected around the city. The mayor made them a short speech, in which he endeavored to impress upon them that it was as much for their interest as for our own for them to engage in the work, as they could not do any fighting.

——Randolph county, N. C., has subscribed $40,000 for war purposes.