The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20, 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 NEWS.

"The merciful man is merciful unto his beast"—but we doubt whether the fact was ever so strikingly exemplified, as when the "Grand Army of "the Union" consented to delay its forward march to Richmond—nay, even to take that "step back- "ward," which it had sworn not to take—upon the discovery that its horses were thirsty, and that no water could be had nearer than Centreville. It is true, there was water in Bull's Run, and Bull's Run was but a few hundred yards distant, and directly on the road to Richmond, while Centreville was several miles to the rear—but, then there were obstacles that rendered difficult the approach to Bull's Run either for man or beast—consequently the "Grand Army" went to the right about, and returned to Centreville, where at latest accounts, it still remains, and whence, according to the best and most authentic of those accounts, it is not likely to move, at all events, before to-morrow. Though during the whole of yesterday the town was rife with rumors of another assault upon the Confederate position, and another repulse of the "Grand Army" and *per contra*, there were "special "despatches" announcing that the Confederates had been routed and that the Stars and Stripes were floating in triumph over Manassas Junction—it is now definitely ascertained that there has been no movement since Thursday evening, and that all rumors and despatches to the contrary were equally without foundation. The Washington *Republican* of this morning has a despatch to this effect, dated Bull's Run, 6 P. M., embodying substantially the same statements as are contained in the *Associated Press* despatch dated 4 P. M., published in another column. This somewhat unexpected delay in the movements of the "Grand Army"—unexpected, at least, to those who started to capture Manassas Junction with three days' rations in their haversacks—seems to confirm the accuracy of the opinion expressed by the three members of Congress, whose interesting account of the battle of Thursday will be found elsewhere, that there would be no more fighting for several days. In fact, General McDowell himself is quoted as saying that "he would advance no further until he had thoroughly and carefully reconnoitered the position "of the batteries, their capabilities, &c."—from which and other remarks, Messrs. Richardson and McClernand drew the inference that the General "deemed his present force entirely insufficient to "carry the opposition before them." They do not hesitate to give it as their own opinion that "Manassas Junction cannot be carried by 50,000 in "two months"—from all of which it is apparent that the retreat of the "Grand Army" on Thursday evening was impelled by some more cogent reason than the thirst of the horses!

That the Federal loss in the engagement was much heavier than the official accounts admit, seems also pretty tolerably certain. According to Colonel Richardson, "General McDowell *thinks* that forty will cover the number "of killed and wounded, and of these 3 were "killed, 29 wounded, and 8 missing;" the despatches which Colonel Richardson bore to the War Department raise the number of killed to 5; Mr. McClernand states that "he himself saw a "greater number than that killed." "All of "these gentlemen" (Messrs. Richardson, McClernand and Noel—all Representatives in Congress, and zealous supporters of the Administration) "agree in estimating the number killed at 100."

To recapitulate the particulars of the engagement in an editorial article, when they are fully stated in another part of the paper, would be superfluous; we refer the reader to the summary which we have prepared from the various accounts which have reached us, simply premising that they are all from Federal sources. We have yet to hear the other side. A little extra of a Leesburg paper was received in town last evening, but its account amounts to no more than a bare mention of the fact that a battle had taken place, and that the Federal army had been repulsed with severe loss. The only important particular in which it contradicts the Government report is in regard to the duration of the action, which it declares to have lasted "with two or three intervals "of about one hour each," from 9 A. M. until between 4 and 5 P. M. Col. Richardson reports the first attack to have been made at 1½ P. M. The Leesburg paper also mentions the occurrence on the Confederate side of a similar unhappy mistake to that committed by the Federalists at Little Bethel—a Loudoun regiment being this time the sufferers, being fired upon by a regiment from Mississippi. Among raw troops—owing to the similarity of uniforms, the want of a proper system of signals, &c.—the inexperience of officers, and the excitement under which the men labor upon the eve of an engagement, such mistakes may be expected to be of frequent occurrence.

A gentleman of this city who reached the Confederate Camp at Manassas Junction, on Thursday evening, after the battle, on his way to Winchester, heard from officers who were in the engagement that a number of prisoners had been taken, that the Federal loss was very heavy, and that among the killed was a general officer; they also corroborated the statements of Messrs. Richardson and McClernand (whose testimony, however, being against their own side, requires no corroboration) as to the misbehavior of the Federal troops, who after the first fire, are said to have run like sheep. With respect to the reported death of a general officer, this morning's Washington *Republican* mentions that a rumor was current in that city yesterday that Gen. Burnside was among the killed, which rumor, singularly enough, it does not directly contradict, but says it "doubtless "had its origin in the fact of the flags at the Rhode "Island quarters, being at half mast in respect to "a member of that regiment, who died yesterday."

By the accounts which we publish from Western Virginia, it will be seen, that in Kanawha county, Col. Tompkins has turned the tables upon the Federalists, a superior force of whom, under Gen. Cox were "compelled to retire" (Federal for *retreated*) from before his batteries at Scarey Hill (not inappropriately named.) That the Federalists' ammunition should have given out just at the critical moment was certainly unlucky, while the unexplained absence of the one Ohio and two Kentucky Colonels from camp, is, to say the least of it, highly mysterious. It is understood that the condition of affairs in Western Virginia is, at the present moment, engaging the profound attention of the Confederate Government, and that a movement of large bodies of troops, under able and experienced officers, in that direction, may be confidently looked for.

The brutal excesses and outrages which have marked the advance of the "Grand Army," for the distance of twenty-four miles which it has succeeded in penetrating into Virginia, and during the three days in which it has been engaged in making that advance, are not only made the subject of very severe and pointed mention by Gen. McDowell in an official despatch to the Department, but have led to the promulgation of another "General Order against Pillaging," in which the General speaks of the stain which such acts cast upon troops whom, he adds, "we rightly "say, are the most intelligent, best educated and "most law-abiding of any that were ever under "arms." It is upon such troops that General McDowell finds it necessary to impress the impropriety of theft and arson! It will be remembered that, according to all accounts, the "Grand Army" (until it reached Bull's Run) encountered scarcely one grown man in its march—the entire adult male population had either fled or was enrolled in the Confederate ranks—it was, therefore, upon non-combatants—upon the aged, the sick, women and children, that the "Grand Army" was committing these "excesses," which have so greatly "distressed" Gen. McDowell. The truth is, and the Congressmen whose account we have elsewhere quoted, and who add their testimony in regard to the outrages perpetrated by the Federal soldiery, frankly admit the fact—the officers of the Federal army are heartily disgusted with their volunteer allies—who can burn houses, and rob hen roosts, and frighten old women and children, within an inch of their lives, but who will *not* fight, and run like quarter nags, from before the enemy. In regard to the battle at Bull's Run, General McDowell shrugs his shoulders, and says that "the affair was not his, but "General Tyler's." What further "trouble in the "camp"—this portends, the future will show.

The most important news of a local character is the announcement (official we take it for granted) in this morning's *American*, of the names of the "honorable citizens," from whom, according to Gen. Banks' proclamation constituting George R. Dodge, Police Marshal of Baltimore, Mr. Dodge is expected to receive "suggestions, advice and "direction." Says *The American*—"The Marshal "and Deputy are assisted in their duties by an "advisory board, composed of well-known and "*responsible* citizens. The Board at present are "Messrs. Columbus O'Donnel, Archibald Stirling, "Sr., Thomas Kelso, John R. Kelso, John W. Randolph, Peter Sauerwein, John B. Seidenstricker, "Joseph Roberts, and Michael Warner."

Another paragraph in this morning's *American*—to be found in the editorial column—is worthy of being recorded along with the above, "for future reference"—although, not coming precisely under the denomination of "News," for we are not aware that any exhibition of cowardice or malignity by that journal can be considered a novelty. We have noticed several times lately the peculiar wolfishness with which *The American* has licked its chaps in anticipation of the taste of blood, but have not fallen upon any such explicit invitation to mob violence and the inauguration of Lynch-law, as is contained in this morning's editorial, headed "The Popular Sentiment of Maryland." After declaring that in the late congressional election, the people of Maryland had given their verdict against "those who based their "expectations of founding a Southern Confederacy "on the destruction of the Union"—with an "unanimity emphatic beyond all precedent"—*The American* goes on to ask—"And yet, "in view of this, what do we constantly "behold? What but a persistent disregard "on the part of their public servants of the verdict "they have rendered in relation to public affairs, "as ungracious and disdainful of the popular "judgment as it is presumptuous? *Is there no "cure for this condition of things? Is it not time, "and high time, too, for the people to rise up in their "honest and just wrath and show these refractory "public servants that such conduct cannot be tolerated?*

The Cloven Foot.

[*From the New York Day Book.*]

Senator Lane, of Indiana, has one of those leaky, blabby mouths which lets everything out that is in him—which, fortunately, does not amount to much, however. Yesterday he showed the whole length of the cloven foot of his party, by disclosing the purpose of the war to be the subjugation of the South and the abolition of slavery. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who is more sly and more cunning, but not the less an Abolitionist, fearing the effect of such a disclosure upon the Democratic soldiers, repudiated the idea that the purpose was "to subjugate the South and abolish slavery." But Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, soon smoked him out, and caused him to declare that "rather than one inch of the country be torn away by traitors he would have the slaves liberated." That is, unless we can force the Chicago platform upon the South, which would be subjugation in fact, we intend to abolish slavery. Sherman knows that there is no way under the heaven of forcing the Chicago political machine upon them but to *subjugate* them first. And when he chides Senator Lane for letting out the truth, he is only trying to blind the "conservative ninnies," who are weak enough to put reliance in his word. But no sensible man is blinded by any of their professions. Steadily, determinedly, maliciously they have progressed, never looking backward, with their eye fixed upon the black spot of Abolitionism, as the one and only purpose of their hearts. To speak of this war as having any other aim is to fool the people.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

The hour for the special order, Senate resolution No. 1, endorsing all the acts of the President, having arrived—

Mr. Bayard took the floor, and said that during the month of March last, when seven States had already withdrawn, he took occasion to express his views of the question which agitated the country at that time, and indicated the course which, in his opinion, ought to be adopted; that the only alternative was to acknowledge the revolution, or be involved in a horrible civil war; and subsequent events had shown that he had been correct in his opinion. He said that no power had been conferred by the constitution to coerce a State, and the attempt to do so was a violation of contract. He believed that the withdrawal of those States did not subvert the power of the government, and the acknowledgment of the withdrawal was the only way to avert the civil war. He indulged in the hope of conciliation as the only means to restore the seceded States, and believed that coercion would inevitably drive other States out, as was subsequently shown.

In the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee there were large majorities in favor of sustaining the government until the President had issued his proclamation for troops, when they resolved with great unanimity to withdraw. He said he was as deeply attached to the Union as any man, and if any sacrifice on his part, as to property, could restore the Union, that sacrifice would be cheerfully made; and that his children would have, in his opinion, no prouder recollection than that their father had made such a sacrifice for the end intended to be accomplished. The cry is unconditional submission, and evidenced intention if the States should be conquered to reduce them to provinces by the exercise of a powerful, unconstitutional—a dominant military power. In 1776, Massachusetts first embarked in the war, which was treated by the English according to its supposed magnitude. Gen. Gage issued his proclamation to the citizens of Massachusetts, offering a general amnesty to all except John Hancock and Samuel Adams. But a revolution by the people of a large section of the country cannot be easily suppressed, and in the present one where met by war can never restore the Union.—I am, said Mr. Bayard, almost, I may say, alone in my opposition to the administration, but will never be found to cavil about regular legislative proceedings, knowing that whatever may result, I am not responsible. I shall await the change that must take place in public sentiment, which will surely take place on sober second thought.

As regards two of the acts of the President, in particular—the right of blockade and that of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—they involve the rights and liberties of all citizens of this or future ages. If by your *acts* you acknowledge war, by suspending commerce by a legitimate blockade, then war exists. I do not deny your right to blockade an enemy's ports; but in refusing to acknowledge the seceded States as belligerents, I deny the constitutionality of this act of the President. In relation to the writ of *habeas corpus* I deny that in the States not seceded, or States where the courts are open, that, there being no pressing emergency, the writ could lawfully be suspended; that military law can ever in this country supercede civil law. If Congress deems it at any time necessary to suspend civil law, why not do it openly and above board? By not doing so, you commit an action which you will forever regret. You involve the liberty of future generations, by assigning the President an unlimited power, which he may at all times use at his will, by the terms of the precedent. No king of England for the last two hundred years has attempted to suspend the liberty bill of Great Britain, yet the President of the United States has not only assumed this power, but chosen to delegate it to a subordinate military officer, in gross violation of the constitution of the country.

Said Mr. Bayard, when you have passed the resolution now before us, there will no longer be any free institutions in America; this will have ceased to be a land of liberty. The United States Attorney-General has, in his letter, defended this act of the President by virtue of his executive power. If the President has sworn to execute the laws, he is to accept the judicial interpretation of the laws, and not his individual opinion. What right had the President to make Fort McHenry, or any other fort, a bastile? Louis the XIV. of France, chose to commit to the French dungeons individuals on suspicion, and kept them confined at will—sometimes they were even left to be forgotten. In this instance there may be no dungeons in Fort McHenry, but the invasion of the rights of the citizen is greater because he has a guarantee of rights by our constitution. The restraint upon his liberty is as great as that imposed by the French despot; and these men, too, are confined without suspicion or charge being asserted. If you cannot execute your laws without suspension of civil authority, then do you inaugurate unqualified despotism.

If your army is to be maintained, as it certainly must, should you be able to subjugate the South, then another great danger arises. It is easier to organize than disband an army, and when one person at will demands such a force, he is apt to become a dictator. I am for peace—for conciliation by general convention or otherwise; but would not be willing to accept any compromise that would degrade the Government of the United States. If the South offer terms that are unjust reject them.

I know full well the determination of the Senate, and think it useless to protest against any acts of legislation which might come before this body; but deem it my duty to my conscience, my constituents and the country, that I lift my voice against what I believe to be unjust and unconstitutional.

At the close of Mr. Bayard's remarks, Mr. Latham moved the subject be laid over until one o'clock to-morrow, when it will be made the special order. Agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden moved to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

Upon the reopening of the doors, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting correspondence with Lord Lyons in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

[Messrs. Latham and Johnson, of Tennessee, will speak to-morrow on the resolution endorsing the acts of the President.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that the committee of ways and means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate, and therefore he moved that when the House adjourn it will be till Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to restrain disloyal citizens from suing in the judicial courts of the United States. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The House went into committee on the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment of the government—Mr. Burnett in the chair.

The bill was discussed at great length and numerous amendments proposed, several of which being adopted, it was finally passed.

[The act provides for the appointment by the President of an Assistant Secretary of War at a salary of $3,000 a year, who shall be a man of military experience. It provides for the reorganization of all the departments of the West Point Academy; the appointment of additional corps; and for a corps of medical cadets who are to have the same pay as the military cadets, and whose number shall not exceed fifty. It is to be composed of young students of medicine, of liberal education, between the ages of 18 and 23 years, who have read medicine for two years. The bill further provides that vacancies in the Academy shall be filled by one cadet from each Congressional District, to be nominated by the Representative from that District. An oath of office is also prescribed, in which each officer and cadet is required to swear paramount allegiance to the constitution and the government, and upon refusal to take such oath the name of the person refusing will be stricken from the roll. The resignation from the service of any cadet who shall have graduated will only be accepted on the express condition that he shall be liable to be called into active service by the President whenever such exigencies may require.]

Mr. Vallandigham gave a notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

A bill to regulate and enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*, and for the better securing the liberty of the citizen.

Also, a bill to enforce the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Also, a bill to secure to the people the right to keep and to bear arms for their defence.

Also, a bill to prescribe the manner of quartering soldiers in private houses in time of war.

Also, a bill to secure the freedom of speech and of the press.

The House adjourned until Monday.

[TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.—Mr. Wade offered a joint resolution that the President be authorized to appoint a commissioner to visit the coming World's Fair at London. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Corwin presented the memorial of certain citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of establishing a national armory in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. King presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York in relation to the reciprocity treaty with England. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hale reported a bill to increase the medicinal corps of the Navy. Laid over.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be empowered to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of the Navy Yards at Pensacola and at Norfolk, and that the committee have power to call for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

FROM CALIFORNIA—By Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, July 1.—The California Pony Express, with San Francisco advices to July 4th, has arrived.

Sailed on the 1st—steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, carrying $989,000 in treasure for New York, and $103,000 for England, and $55,000 for Panama: total $1,147,000.

The markets remain unusually dull for this, the dullest period of the year. There is no export demand for Wheat and Barley, and shippers are willing buyers at $1.65 per 100 pounds; new Wheat and Barley at 90c.

The first daily overland mail coach started from Placerville, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, with bands of music and cannons firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were six bags of the letter mail and twenty-eight bags of newspapers, in all weighing seventeen hundred and seventy-six pounds.

Cook & Hoover's train of overland emigrants, consisting of twenty-two men, six wagons, and sixty head of stock, arrived at Carson Valley on the 1st inst. They report plenty of grass on the route, and the Indians peaceable.

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about 15 degrees west of the north star, with the tail extending across the heavens more than 90 degrees. In many respects it resembles the comet of 1858, with a very much larger neuclus.

Dates from Oregon have been received per steamer *Pacific* to the 1st inst.

Three companies of the 9th U. S. Infantry arrived by the *Pacific*. Colonel Knight has countermanded the order for the removal of Captain Picket's company of the 9th Infantry from San Juan Island.

The best indication of the existence of gold in paying quantities in Nez Perces county, is the fact that the *Pacific* brought down some $36,000 in dust from there.

A violent storm passed over Puget Sound on the 11th ult., doing considerable damage to the crops and fruit trees.

The Vancouver (Washington Territory) *Chronicle*, of the 20th of June, has the following:—We have it from undoubted authority, that Halliday & Co., of St. Louis, contemplate a weekly communication between St. Louis and San Francisco. They are building small steamers of exceeding light draught of water, but possessed of great power to ply on the Upper Missouri between St. Louis and Fort Benton, and from that place to Lewistown, at the mouth of Clear Water. Stages will run regularly, and a steamer forwarding freight and passengers will connect the latter place with Vancouver, which is to become the head of Ocean Steamship Navigation. It was with this project in view that the Company lately bought the ocean steamers. If carried out, as it will undoubtedly be, it will be of incalculable benefit to this region. The practicability of this enterprise has been fully demonstrated. Steamers of light draught would have no difficulty in navigating the Upper Missouri at Fort Benton at all stages of the year.

Austin Smith, late Navy Agent at San Francisco, in handing over his office to his successor gave expression to Secession proclivities, lamenting that the amount of money in his possession was too insignificant to make it worthy of being transferred to his native State of Virginia. Smith is a son of "Extra Billy." He carries all the books of office off with him, leaving his accounts in inextricable confusion.

The Sacramento *Union* of to-day, in commenting upon the suit, gives the following account of Smith's sentiments to Mr. Chining, his successor in the office. He said, in a very excited manner, both in tone and gesture:—"I owe no allegiance to the U. S. Government, and look upon the Government as an exploded humbug. I proclaim it publicly, that it would be a source of gratification to me, the proudest of my life, to take back to my native State a few hundred thousand dollars. If I had it in my possession, I'll be d——d if I would not do so. But the amount in my possession is so paltry, (only $15,000,) that it is not an object worthy of me, and I shall turn over to you what little I have, not as an act of honesty on my part, or that I should be entitled to any credit for it, but because the Government could make it out of my securities. The North are grabbing the public funds, ships-of-war, arsenals and navy-yards, and the South are entitled to a hand in that game of grab. It is a source of grief to me that it is not in my power to manifest my loyalty to my native State in a substantial manner."

The San Francisco *Times* of to-day has the following additional remarks concerning the same party: "Mr. Smith paid all demands of his secession friends against the office, and did not pay the claims of loyal men. He refused to deliver a scrap of paper to his successor, and carried all the books of the Navy Agent's office off with him in the steamer. There is nothing to show Mr. Chining how the accounts stand. The affairs are in an inextricable confusion, and it would seem that this had been done with a purpose. It is intimated that orders will be sent by the Pony Express to New York for his arrest." News comes from the Navy Yard that previous to his departure, when called upon to pay an audited account, he answered "The United States Government is played out."

The Pony Express from San Francisco on the 7th, has also passed here, bringing the following advices:

A Union Democratic Convention, composed of 630 delegates, has been in session in Sacramento, since the evening of the 4th. A permanent organization was effected, and a sound Union platform adopted. Eight ballots were had for Governor. The last resulted: For John Convers, 233; John B. Downey, 155; Eugene Casserly, 150; J. W. McCorkle, 61; John Bidwell, 38. Necessary to a choice, 328. The balloting will re-commence to-morrow. It is impossible to predict the result. The contest is very bitter. J. C. McKibben will probably be one of the nominees for Congress.

The English Turf.

THE NEWMARKET SWEEPSTAKES WON BY AN AMERICAN HORSE.

NEWMARKET COURSE, July 3.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for 2-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs.; if for 100 sovs., allow 5lb. Chesterfield Course. 4 subs.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Reporter, by Lexington, (£100,) 8st. 2lb. (G. Fordham)	1
Mr. Flutter's Hambleton Lass, (£100,) 7st. 13lb. (A. Edwards)	2
Lord Uxbridge's Evangeline, (£100,) 7st. 13lb. (Charlton)	3
Mr. Wybrow Robertson's Twinkle, (£200,) 8st. 4lb. (J. Brewtey)	4

Betting.—7 to 4 against Hambleton Lass, and 2 to 1 each against Reporter and Evangeline.

Hambleton Lass was the first off, and made strong running to the foot of the hill, where Reporter got to her girths, and after a little rousing he obtained a slight lead, which he held to the end, and won cleverly by a length. Evangeline and Twinkle finished third and fourth, beaten off a long way. The winner was claimed by Mr. Flutter.

——The Pensacola *Observer* says the free colored population of that city have come forward and voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and have organized a military company numbering thirty-six men, who offer their services to the authorities for the protection of the city.

——The wheat crop of this county is now being garnered. It is admitted very generally that a better crop than the present one has never been raised in the county. Since the recent heavy rains, the corn and potato crops present a vigorous appearance and promise an abundant yield.—*Hagerstown Mail*

THE WAR.

From the Grand Army.

The Latest from the Seat of War—No New Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 P. M.—Up to this hour we have nothing of interest from the seat of war. General McDowell was at last advices concentrating his forces and reconnoitering. Reinforcements were sent over the Potomac to-day. The indications are that General McDowell is acting with caution and deliberation preliminary to a renewal of the conflict.

Arrival of South Carolina and Alabama Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fifteen Secessionists, captured at Bull's Run on Thursday, were brought to the city to-day under a strong guard. One is a South Carolina Sergeant. The others are Alabamians. General Mansfield sent them to the old Capitol building, which has been fitted up as a prison. The prisoners are rough looking, and on their arrival were objects of much curiosity.

[There is no truth in the statement that these men were captured at Bull's Run. They were scouts who were out on an expedition when the Confederates retreated from Centreville, and, ignorant of the Federal advance, went into Centreville and were taken.]

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—At midnight of Thursday a party consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward W. Jenkins, Lieut. Johnson and private Small, of the Naval Brigade, Dr. T. Edwd. Rawlings, late of the New York *Illustrated News*, and R. Shurtliff, left Hampton, without permission, on a scout. They were poorly armed, and but one of them mounted. At 4½ o'clock this morning the party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond New Market bridge, by twenty dismounted horsemen, who fired upon them. Rawlings was instantly killed by a bullet through his head.

Lieutenant Johnson and Mr. Shurtliff were also seen to fall and must have been carried off prisoners. The rest of the party escaped. Three companies of the Brigade went out on their return and brought in the body. Rawlings arrived here early yesterday morning and happened to be in citizen's dress. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New York. Shurtliff came out as Aid to Col. Bartlett. At least two of the Confederates were shot. It is to be hoped that this will put an end to unauthorized scouting parties.

The *Minnesota* has steam up. Her destination is not known. The *Monticello* yesterday fired into a body of Confederates a short distance above Newport News. The Confederates fired some heavy guns last evening from Pig Point battery.

The steamer *Quaker City* last night picked up a man in a sailboat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known before, namely, the raising of three United States ships of war in Norfolk harbor, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy Yard. There are not ten thousand troops at Norfolk and vicinity. He says the Confederates feel sure of success and declare their determination to fight to the last extremity. Jeff. Davis is in Richmond.

From the West.

From General Patterson's Division.

The Philadelphia papers contain the following from General Patterson's division:

BUNKER HILL, July 17, 1861.—The Lieutenant and Sergeant of the Secessionists, who were arrested, are still at headquarters. The Fourth Connecticut and some three Pennsylvania Regiments will be here to-day. The men are still preparing in strong hopes of a movement. McKay, the reporter, has been released, and is now here. Mr. Howard has not arrived yet, and possibly gone home. Some six companies of infantry, two pieces of the Rhode Island battery after, advanced on the Winchester pike about from two to three miles. They found the road stopped up with trees being felled across. It is supposed the obstruction was from six to eight feet high. The Rhode Island battery fired some eight times. The secession cavalry were from 75 to 100, and they could not aim well on account of the dark. It was supposed to be Colonel Stewart's regiment of cavalry.

The entire column will move in the morning. It is supposed some regiments will relieve them and encamp here, and let those regiments all go on. The advance will most likely be made in three divisions; one take the right or a road about two miles west, and the largest body the Winchester turnpike. The other the road to the left, towards Harper's Ferry.

The troops concentrated at Winchester are 2,000 stronger than ours, with an equal amount of artillery.

BUNKER'S HILL, July 18, 1861.—The troops are all in motion. The tents were packed and the column in motion at four o'clock this morning. They have all gone on the road to Charlestown. No three months men will leave if there is any prospect of a skirmish. The distance to Charlestown from this place is thirteen miles, and to Winchester from Charlestown twenty miles.

Prisoners of War.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Attorney General of the C. S. A., has issued a circular of instruction to Marshals in relation to prisoners of war, and persons captured at sea, under date of July 12th, 1861. We insert that portion of it which is of most importance:

1. All persons captured at sea and placed in custody of the Marshals, are at once to be confined, in such manner as to prevent their obtaining any information which could be made useful to the enemy.

2. All persons captured on board of vessels (whether armed or unarmed) employed in the public service of the United States, are to be considered as prisoners of war. All persons employed in the service of the enemy, are to be considered as prisoners of war, even when captured on unarmed vessels not employed in the public service of the enemy. Persons captured on private unarmed vessels, and not employed in the public service of the enemy, are not prisoners of war.

3. As soon as the Marshal shall have received into custody persons captured at sea, he shall make out a list of their names, rank and position, and submit one copy thereof to the Judge of the court, and another to the captors or their proctor, for the purpose of designating such as are to be detained as witnesses.

4. After separating those who are to be detained in confinement as witnesses, the Marshal will at once deliver to the commander of the nearest military post all the prisoners of war; and will transport to the frontier and place beyond the limits of the Confederacy all such alien enemies as are not prisoners of war.

——A second match between Ethan Allen and mate and Flora Temple has been arranged, to come off over the Fashion Course, on the 25th inst. The stake is for $1,000, and Flora is to go in harness.

——An autobiography of Charles Frederick Zelter, said to have been discovered in a house in Pomerama, of which Zelter was the owner and occupant, has just been published at Berlin.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN DUSHANE late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of January, 1862; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1861.
HARRIET ANN DUSHANE, Executrix.
jy 20 law4t

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*

NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the existing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.
JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.
jy 13 2t

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANY, July 8th, 1861.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Chesapeake Bank, on demand.
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
jy 9 eo4t

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