The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 30, 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 dissezed 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.*

Dr. Edward Johnston—a citizen of Baltimore, living in Paca street—a quiet, scholarly, inoffensive gentleman, was returning on the 8th of July, on the steamer *Mary Washington*, from a visit to a relative in Calvert county. On board the steamer was Col. Richard Thomas, with whom Dr. Johnston had a previous acquaintance, and with whom he exchanged a few words of casual conversation. When Col. Thomas was arrested, he handed to Dr. Johnston, with a request that he would take charge of it, his commission as an officer in the Confederate service, upon which he relied for evidence of his military rank, and to secure him treatment as a prisoner of war. This simple act was accepted as evidence of Dr. Johnston's complicity in the affair of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, and accordingly he was arrested also, and carried to Fort McHenry, where he remained a prisoner until yesterday—although his discharge was offered him upon condition of his taking the oath. This he refused to do, being sustained in his determination by the devotion of a true-hearted wife, who besought him to prefer imprisonment before dishonor. Yesterday, after three weeks' incarceration in the Bastile, he was placed on board the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, to be removed to a fortress in another State—and thus separated from his wife and a large family of young children, who are left without the protection of their natural guardian. Maryland will one day weep tears of blood for wrongs like these.

GOVERNMENT UPON THE AUSTRIAN PLAN.

"It is true that torture has been abolished, and that the rack is no longer used; but unfortunately the judge of police is invested with a power which enables him, if his victim does not answer as he wishes, to aggravate his suffering in whatever proportion he thinks fit. For instance, he can place him in a dark instead of a light dungeon; he can feed him on bread and water, instead of the usual prison allowance; he can confine him for ten or even twenty days in a cell, which he is authorized to render more or less damp or unwholesome, according as the prisoner showed a greater or less sense of the enormity of his offence; in other words, according to the honesty, or obstinacy, or strength of nerve, of his victim; and thus he is enabled to extort by a slower, though not a less effective, torment than the rack, an avowal of guilt, where the individual is not guilty, and a denunciation of crime against those who have never committed it. These practices, you are aware, have now been carried on in Italy, under Austrian superintendence, for upwards of three years. In some cases the victim has sunk under them; in others he has been so completely worn down by his sufferings, as to have sought to escape from them and from life together by confessing guilt which he had never perpetrated; and in many, the nearest relations have inculpated each other of crimes which it was afterwards proved, upon the clearest evidence, it was not possible they could have committed."—*Lord Brougham — Address on the King's Speech at the opening of the Session, Feb. 3, 1824.*

"Despotism has there added new horrors to the cruelty which it always exhibits in the execution of its decrees, and has aggravated, by the most ingenious barbarity, the mental tortures which it is in the habit of inflicting on its unhappy victims. I do not wish to excite the feelings of the House by any glowing appeal to their passions; but I cannot help asking it whether any language of condemnation can be too strong for a Government which, when individuals have been sentenced to death, after three years' confinement in a fortress, remote from their friends, unacquainted with their crime, and unconfronted with their accusers, could, after their relatives had undertaken a week's journey to apply for mercy, send them back without any answer, and withhold from them a knowledge that an order had been issued to remit the capital part of the sentence, and to change it—I will not say whether in mercy or not—into protracted imprisonment for ten or twenty years in an Austrian fortress? Let it reflect upon the mental agony in which those unhappy females must have travelled back to their unhappy relatives, in ignorance of the commutation of their sentence, and expecting to arrive at the place of their imprisonment too late to catch their last sigh, or to pay the last offices of affection to their bleeding remains: let it reflect on the mass of wanton and unnecessary suffering to which they have thus been exposed; and then, if it can, let it withhold from those who inflicted it its disgust, its hatred, and its deepest execration."—*Ibid.*

We mentioned yesterday, upon the authority of *The American*, what, in spite of the semi-official character of that paper, we could scarcely credit, in the absence of more respectable testimony to the fact—that it was the intention of the Government to remove the Police Commissioners and other prisoners of State, confined at Fort McHenry, to some other fortress beyond the limits of the State. Although prepared to believe almost anything, we were not prepared for such a piece of wanton and needless barbarity—such a refinement of cruelty, as this last act of Federal outrage and oppression would seem to be. What "necessity," military or political, could compel the removal of the prisoners at this time—their destination being kept a profound secret from their families and friends, it is impossible to conjecture. The act, both in design and the manner of its execution, finds a parallel only in the history of Austria's dealings with Italy. The same features mark the transaction of yesterday that excited the indignation of Lord Brougham against Austria forty years ago, and are described in the passages we have quoted above. The prisoners are removed to a foreign fortress—beyond the limits of the State—separated from their families, counsel, and friends—removed from the community in which their persons and characters are regarded with respect and affection, and their sufferings have awakened the liveliest sympathy. One of the causes which impelled our forefathers to dissolve their union with the Government of Great Britain, as recited in the Declaration of Independence, was "for transporting us beyond the seas "to be tried for pretended offences;" and for the express purpose of guarding against the possibility of such an outrage occurring under the new Government which they formed, they took the precaution of providing in Article III, section 2, of the Constitution, that "That the trial "of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, "shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in "the State where the said crimes shall have been "committed;" and again, as if that was not enough, and to make doubly sure the assurance which they sought to give to the liberty of the citizen, in Art. VI of the Amendments—"In all criminal prosecu-"tions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a "speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of "the State and district wherein the crime shall "have been committed, which district shall have "previously been ascertained by law, and to be in-"formed of the nature and cause of the accusa-"tion, and to be confronted with the witnesses "against him." All these plain provisions of the Constitution, in affirmation of principles of justice and of the common law which exists wherever the English tongue is spoken—the Government has trampled upon, by sending these prisoners without the State. But it will be said—they have not been sent away for trial—an express distinction was made between the prisoners who were under indictment for offences committed against the United States, and those who were not—the latter have been removed, the former remain "within the State and district" where their pretended crimes are charged to have been committed. So much the worse—infinitely the worse. This is of the very soul and essence of Austrian tyranny—to take men from their beds at the dead of night, surrounding their houses with soldiers for the purpose, and transporting them under guard to a military fortress, thence to be conveyed beyond the limits of the State—no public accusation being preferred against them, and no disclosure being made of the cause of their arrest, the reasons for their removal, the place of their destination, the intentions of the Government in regard to them, or the probable duration of their imprisonment. Can the mines of Siberia or the prisons of the Tyrol tell a more horrible tale than this?

And this is the history of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore. Arrested between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July, taken from their beds and conveyed under strong military escort to Fort McHenry, they remained imprisoned until yesterday. That "jus-"tice without delay" which *Magna Charta* guarantees to every freeman—that "speedy and public "trial" which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen, they have been denied. "Unacquainted with their crime and "unconfronted with their accusers," they have borne for four weeks the trials of their imprisonment, lightened solely by the intercourse which they were permitted to have with their families and friends, and by the evidences which were continually extended to them of the heartfelt sympathy of the community in which they had lived, and were known and respected, as useful citizens and faithful officers of the law. Now even that solace of their confinement has been taken from them. Yesterday they were notified that it was the intention of the Government to remove them elsewhere, and to prepare for their departure in the steamer *Adelaide*. The fact, communicated to their families and friends who hastened to bid them adieu, soon spread through town, and gave rise to the rumor that the Commissioners were to be removed to Fortress Monroe. It appears to have been the design of the Government to keep them in ignorance of their real destination, for at 6 o'clock in the evening, two hours after the departure of the *Adelaide* on her usual trip to Fortress Monroe—the steamer *Joseph Whitney* stopped at the Fort wharf, and the Commissioners with other prisoners of State, against whom a Grand Jury composed of the most malignant and vindictive partizans of the Government in this city, had failed to find any evidence upon which to hang an indictment, were removed on board, and with a guard of soldiers, took their departure—their own wives and children know not whither. True to the letter and the spirit of the Austrian despotism which he serves, General Dix refused to tell the wife of one of the Commissioners, the place of her husband's imprisonment! A sympathizing officer ventured to suggest Fort Hamilton or Fort Lafayette in New York harbor—but for aught that the Government has seen proper to disclose in relation to the matter, it might just as likely be Key West. Although the secret of their destination must transpire in a very few days—though the telegraph may announce it to-morrow—the Government of the United States could not deny itself the Austrian gratification of torturing a few women and children by keeping them, if no longer, at least in twenty-fours' suspense. Can we find no parallel for this—no language in which to express the feelings which such conduct awakens, in the passage we have quoted from Lord Brougham?

The names of these victims of Government upon the Austrian plan, are Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis, Esqrs., Commissioners of Police—Richard H. Alvey, Esq., of Hagerstown—Samuel H. Lyon, John H. Kusick, James E. Murphy, Charles M. Hagelin, Dr. Edward Johnston, and T. C. Fitzpatrick. Maryland will hereafter remember these names as Poland remembers those of her Siberians.

As we have said, these did not comprise all the prisoners of State, confined at the Fort, only those against whom no indictments have been found; the others remain behind, and in the treatment that is accorded to some of them, we have an illustration of the means which a despotic government still possesses—although "the torture has "been abolished and the rack is no longer used," —to "aggravate the sufferings of its victims, in "whatever proportion it may think fit." Colonel Richard Thomas, Captain Alexander, and the other prisoners charged with participation in the *St. Nicholas* affair—although allowed the *liberty* of a guard-house, eight feet by ten, during the day, at night are confined in a subterranean vault or dungeon, the centre of which is a common pound for drunken soldiers—to which no light or air find admittance, except through a main sally-port used as an entrance—and the atmosphere of which, at all times damp and unwholesome, is rendered perfectly intolerable by the stench arising from the accumulated filth of the imprisoned soldiery.—Here, in these cells were confined until yesterday, several of the prisoners who were carried off in the *Joseph Whitney*—men, against whom there was no ostensible charge, whom the Government would willingly have released at any time, upon condition of their taking the oath of allegiance, and whose spirit, therefore, it was seeking to break by the identical practices which Lord Brougham charged to have been carried on in Italy, under Austrian superintendence, and which excited his "hatred," his "disgust," and his "deepest execration."

BEGGARY AMONG OUR SOLDIERS.—A Washington correspondent of the *Express* says:

In sight of the White House, within sound of the strains of gladsome music, the guests to and fro were stopped by American soldiers, who positively begged for a cent. The majority of these men were not, as may be supposed, intoxicated, but were decent in appearance, and two of them, to my knowledge, were of good intellectual attainments. The spectacle of beggary is now so common that a person, unless attired in a uniform, cannot walk one hundred yards on the main streets of the Capital of the nation, without witnessing the humiliating spectacle of the American soldier begging. What may be the cause of this destitution among the troops is not my province to inquire, but that it does exist is a "stubborn fact."

THE WAR.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer from Old Point this morning, brought no news of interest, every one who came up protesting that they knew nothing. A few hundred Zouaves came up, as also did the correspondents of the New York papers, who alleged, as a reason for their departure, that news was scarce. Other considerations, however, may have induced their exodus. Gen. Butler had given orders that the Union gun should be mounted forthwith.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The improbable story of the Confederates having demanded the evacuation of Newport News, and given twenty-four hours notice of an intention to attack the place, proves to have been unfounded. The flag of truce was for another purpose. A Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade accompanied it from Hampton to Newport News. He reports a large force of Secession troops near New Market Bridge. The Confederates were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the Fortress, and the regiment of Mounted Riflemen expected at Old Point.

From Harper's Ferry.

It will be seen by the following despatch, that our report yesterday of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry proves to be correct:

HARPER'S FERRY, July 27.—Advices from Winchester and Charlestown say that none of General Johnston's troops had returned thither up to Sunday noon. One regiment of Loudoun county volunteers have returned to Leesburg from Manassas, and it is thought that as many as three more are on their way from Manassas to that point. Gen. Johnston is understood to be still at Manassas. Gen. Lee has been assigned to the command on the upper Potomac, in place of Gen. Wise, and Gen. Garnett, deceased, with orders to unite their columns and fall upon General Rosencrans, the successor of Gen. McClellan.

The 1st Wisconsin regiment, under Col. Starkweather, is guarding the river at and above the Monocacy Junction. They had a brush with the enemy's cavalry on Saturday, killing two and capturing several of their horses.

The entire force under Gen. Banks crossed the Potomac to the Maryland side yesterday, except the 2d Massachusetts, which remain at the Ferry, as a guard. This movement was in consequence of the indefensible character of this place. The army now lie encamped in Pleasant Valley, in and around Sandy Hook, in a strong position, two miles from here. Several regiments have arrived here to replace those whose time have expired.—The 2d Rhode Island battery has arrived to take the place of the 1st, whose term expires on the 2d of August. The 12th and 16th Indiana regiments have also arrived.

From Washington.

There seems to be a universal impression that the Confederates are advancing to cross the Potomac at some point near Leesburg. The *Associated Press* correspondent in Washington, says:

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports have been circulating here to-day, and the names of prominent gentlemen given as authority for them, that the Confederates have either commenced moving or have made arrangements for the immediate passage of 40,000 of their troops across the Potomac, from the direction of Leesburg, into Maryland. This correspondent, however, has no means of verifying the statement.

Passengers from the West and South reiterate this statement. The Washington *Star* of yesterday has the following:

There was an alarm among the troops on the Virginia side of the river on Saturday night. The long roll was beat, and twenty or thirty shots were fired, but what caused it is still a mystery.

There was great strictness in regard to passes along our lines yesterday, not even commissioned officers being allowed to pass over the Long Bridge without passes. A move in the right direction.

The work of felling the trees still progresses from Arlington Heights to Alexandria.

Lieuts. Parker and Allen and D. C. Woods went down to Alexandria on Wednesday morning, and took with them six howitzers and three 9-inch shell guns, for the purpose of establishing a naval battery near Fort Ellsworth. The work is under the command of Lieut. Parker, with 150 sailors and 30 marines.

Among General Patterson's excuses for his terrible blunder is the allegation that he was grievously embarrassed by the contract for the supply of wagons for his army; as that contract forced him not only to get none that did not come from Pennsylvania, but also none that came from any but a single Pennsylvania manufactory, that turned them out so slowly as to delay the movement of his army for weeks.

On Saturday last a member of the New York 12th regiment was riding on horseback with Mrs. Curtis, of Rochester, N. Y., (who has a brother in the Rochester regiment,) and another lady, near Bailey's Cross Roads. They ventured too far from our lines, and soon found themselves surrounded by strange cavalry. The officer in command, on learning who the gallant soldier was, politely told him he was wanted at Manassas. He offered to let the ladies return. One of them accepted the offer, but Mrs. C. said she would wait for friends not far behind, meaning Union troops. The cavalry not being disposed themselves to wait their appearance, carried Mrs. Curtis off with them too, in a hurry.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—On Saturday night the buildings known as Roche's Mills, four miles out on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, were burned, and ten members of the 29th New York regiment are under arrest, charged with being the incendiaries.

A scouting party of the New York 32d regiment on Saturday night encountered five secession cavalry eight miles out on the Fairfax road, and one man, supposed to be the captain was killed, as also his horse. They made good their escape with his body.

A member of the New York 24th was killed yesterday by one of his own regiment while robbing a potatoe patch in violation of orders.

The tampering with soldiers by the secession residents here has become so bold within the last few days that General Runyon issued an order today for the arrest of all parties suspected.

From the West.

CAIRO, July 29.—Deserters from the Confederate camp at Union city report that the secession forces there and at Randolph and Memphis have received marching orders—destination Bird's Point opposite this place. They are to rendezvous at New Madrid. It is reported that the steamer *Prince of Wales* arrived at New Madrid on Saturday with a large number of horses.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—General Pope has publicly notified the people along the North Missouri Railroad, that they will be held personally accountable for the destruction of the bridges, culverts and portions of the track within five miles of each side of them, and that if any outrages to railroad property are committed within the distance specified without conclusive proof of active resistance on the part of the population, and without immediate information to the nearest commanding officer, a levy of money or property sufficient to cover the whole damage done will be made and collected. Divisions and sub-divisions of the road will be made, and superintendents appointed without regard to political opinions, who will be held responsible for the railroad track within their districts.

Gen. Pope will withdraw his forces from the line of the road as soon as possible, and concentrate them in one camp in the vicinity of Mexico, Adrian county, where the strictest discipline will be enforced. Active measures are being taken to perfect their drill. General Pope will carry out the same plan on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The Federal Loss at Bull Run.

An Alexandria letter writer says:

The statement of the *Associated Press* in regard to the intelligence brought from Manassas Station by Mr. Birch, is totally different from the statements made in this city yesterday by that gentleman. He stated here that up to the time he left, the Confederates had buried nearly 10,000 of the Federal dead, killed at Bull Run, and that the force of the Provost Marshal, 500 in number, had been engaged for a week in the burial of these unfortunate men, *and had not yet finished the work.* This but confirms the statement of a reliable gentleman who reached here on Thursday last, and stated that up to that time 7,300 of the Federal dead had been buried.

Additional from the Late Battle Field.

The Washington *Star* of last evening contains the following:

Edward P. Doherty, of company A, Seventy-first New York Regiment, with Capt. Allen, of the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning, having made their escape from Bull's Run, where they had been held as prisoners. They walked all the way, getting past the enemy's sentries by a clever ruse, and then, guided by the moon at night and the sun by day, made their way to this city by a circuitous route, striking the Potomac as high as Leesburg. They were examined before the sanitary committee to-day, as to the condition of our wounded at the hospitals of the enemy. They state that the report of a hospital being burned with our wounded in it, by the Confederates, is erroneous, and say that the sufferers are well cared for by the enemy. There were 350 wounded soldiers at the Studley Church hospital. The Confederates claim to have from twelve to fifteen hundred federal prisoners, forty-two of whom are officers, field, line and staff, and twelve of our medical staff. They also claim to have taken forty-two pieces of our artillery.

The Confederates say that from 1,800 to 2,000 were killed of our men. Two regiments had been detailed to bury the dead. They would not, however, bury the dead of the 14th New York regiment—Zouaves—150 in number. They say on the other side that they have a force of 10,000 at Centreville, 10,000 at Fairfax, with cavalry in large force, at Leesburg one regiment, and the same at Ball's Mills. They talk about an advance on Washington, and say they intend to cross the Potomac 17 miles above Washington. Mr. Doherty says he saw four cart loads of small arms thrown away by our men pass by his prison quarters picked up by the Confederates. The soldiers of the enemy were also equipping themselves largely with the clothing, blankets, knapsacks, &c., of our soldiers found upon the battle-field.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus narrates a charge made by the 79th New York regiment (Highlanders,) upon a Confederate battery, and gives the particulars of Colonel Cameron's death. The battery was doubtless some field pieces in position.

Numbers of our men went down as the hurricane of iron swept by us, and it was with no little difficulty that we could close up the line so as to charge effectively. Soon this terrible gulf was passed, and our men charged up the hill with renewed vigor. The Confederates waited until we appeared above the brow of the hill, and then poured such a volley upon us as decimated the regiment in an instant. Scores of men fell forward on their faces with a peculiar supine motion, as a wave falls forward on a beach. Capt. Brown being in advance, and seeing the Confederates running from their guns to the cover of the trees, rushed forward, waving his sword, and shouted "Now boys, rally." Scarcely were the words from his lips when a rifle bullet pierced him through the neck; at the same instant a cannon ball entered his side, and he fell to the earth, pinned as it were to the ground.

Some of his men tried to take his watch, by order of the lieutenants, but found it buried in his vitals. He died bravely and as he had wished, having often expressed the hope that he might never survive the defeat of the regiment. Capt. Shillinglaw was shot through both knees, and immediately after one of his men lifting him up—for he was lying on his face—found him dead, with his beard dabbled with blood from a wound in the head. At this time the storm of battle redoubled, the regiment wavered, then fell back and retreated slowly, still firing at every step, having lost several of its best officers. A general retreat then commenced.

Col. Cameron, who had succeeded in rallying the men twice, seemed paralyzed at this new reverse—the sword which he had been waving dropped from his hand—he stood a moment looking at the retreating mass, some of the men still obstinately firing, and on one of his lieutenants coming down from the front of the battery to ask advice about the wounded officers, he turned suddenly toward him, faced the battery, and the same instant a Minie bullet pierced his breast. He fell without a groan. After his fall the rout became complete.

From New Orleans.

A merchant of New Orleans writing under date of the 20th inst., to a relative in this city says that the South have determined upon independence and will make no compromise looking to a reconstruction of the Union. In reply to the suggestion that the United States army may open the cotton ports in time to enable England and France to get their supply he says:

"It is within the bare range of possibility that they may thus open the ports, but no cotton will they get. *The blockade does not keep out fire and every bale will be burnt.* We may be ruined but the old United States and Europe shall keep us company."

The writer then mentions that he has late letters from Kentucky and says:

"There are a large number of Kentuckians, some 3 to 5,000, on the borders of Tennessee who are with us, and when Abe tries to occupy her soil, there will be bloody work. Our cause progresses finely in Missouri. I went last Sunday to Fort St. Philip and the other forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, with —— whose husband is captain of artillery. They are well armed with 32 and 64 pounders. The body of Lieut. Col. Dreux, a gallant young man of this city, who was killed at Newport News was brought home and escorted to the grave by 8,000 soldiers and 4,000 civilians. So you see we have some men left, though we have sent 10,000 to the war.

Gunpowder for the Confederates.

[*From the Charleston Mercury, July 17.*]

The Confederate government has been informed that the Governor of Louisiana had taken possession of two hundred tons of sulphur in his State, for the purpose of making gunpowder for the army. It belonged to private individuals, and was obtained by them for the purpose of being used in refining or manufacturing sugar. It is said the sugar planters or refiners will suffer considerable inconvenience in consequence of this seizure, but Governor Moore deemed the necessities of the State and Confederate States of more importance than the convenience of individuals. This sulphur is sufficient to make fifteen hundred tons of gunpowder. Sulphur is an article of importation, and contraband of war. It cannot be obtained in this country, except by making it from the sulphurets of iron, copper or other minerals, or from the sulphur springs. The process would be exceedingly tedious, laborious and expensive, of making sulphur from these substances, or from sulphur water. There is not so much difficulty in obtaining saltpetre, for there are caves of nitrous earth in most of the Confederate States. So that if we have sulphur enough there need be no fear of an abundant supply of gunpowder for the most extensive or prolonged war.

Threatening Attitude of the New York Workingmen.

The New York *Day Book* of yesterday, says:

About 2000 Germans held a meeting at Harmonic Garden, in Essex street, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the suffering and destitution now weighing so heavily upon the working classes. A plan of organization was submitted for a general Workingmen's Union, in order to secure a better condition of the working classes, and to prevent such deplorable reverses as the present overtaking them. The President of the meeting, Mr. Michel, contended that, taking the Declaration of Independence, which declared that "all men were born free and equal," the working man had the right to demand the necessaries of life at any time, and under all circumstances. He said that they would insist that this right be recognized. If no other way existed, he would commence *war* on the moneyed power!—This was received with cheers. He said, however, they wished to bring about these reforms in a peaceful way. A committee of twelve was appointed to carry out the objects of the Union, and arrangements are to be made for a grand procession of unemployed working men marching through the streets to the City Hall.

GEN. CASS ON THE WAR.—An indignant correspondent of the *Day-Book* writing from Detroit, corrects the report that Gen. Cass had distinguished himself by his patriotism and liberality in equipping entire regiments, and making large contributions for the prosecution of the war. He sarcastically adds, that the rich old statesman has only "taken $3,000 in stock in our State Loan, to aid in prosecuting the war, for which he will be entitled to seven per cent. interest."

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

SENATE.

The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his opinion.

He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity, and that it was very important to the State of Maryland, both from her geographical position and interests, even if there were no patriotism there; and that was the feeling in that State to-day. Yet, though the State had been subjugated and placed in a position of oppression, he was not willing to sanction acts violative of the principles of civil liberty.

He referred to and spoke at some length of the sanctity of the right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the struggles in England to secure the right. Many persons had been arrested in his State on no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base unprincipled scoundrels to gratify private malignity on loyal and respectable citizens.

The provision of the *habeas corpus* was put in the Constitution as a special guard against tyranny. He contended that the President had no authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus.*—That was a power confered on Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Olin from the Military Committee, reported a bill adding to West Point Cadets a number equal to that of Senators and Representatives, to be selected from the States on recommendation of members of Congress as prescribed by former laws. When Districts neglect to send representatives to Congress, the President shall fill the vacancies corresponding with the representation of such Districts. All cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy shall swear to support the Constitution and bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States as paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty, or country whatsoever; and that they will obey all orders of superior officers. Any cadet refusing to take this oath is to be dismissed from the Academy.

Mr. Vallandigham said the proposed oath was such as ought not to be required of any free citizen. It required him to renounce the allegiance he bears, by birth or adoption, to his State. He was surprised at the proposition. Besides, the bill increased the power of the President, and authorized him to select cadets, not from Congressional Districts, but from any portion of the U. S. He wished it to go on record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to a passage without debate.

Mr. Olin claimed the floor.

Mr. Campbell wished to make an inquiry.

Mr. Vallandigham objected. He was precluded from explaining his views. Let there be equality of rights.

Mr. Olin, resuming, said he did not suppose this bill would require discussion. The remark of the gentleman from Ohio was in keeping with his course here. The bill did not require any man to renounce allegiance to his State, and it interferes with it in no way. But it did provide what the Constitution demands, namely, that he shall bear true allegiance to the United States.

The delusion of State sovereignty and State allegiance was the argument of traitors and rebels, who set up defiance to the Federal Government. If the oath grated heavily on the gentleman's conscience he should have no uneasiness to see it applied to him.

Mr. Vallandigham wished to respond, but was met with cries of "order" from the Republican side. He however called on the Speaker to suppress such personalties, especially as he was denied the right of reply.

Mr. Olin said the gentleman could make no reply while he was on the floor.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, ineffectually moved to table the bill, which was subsequently passed.

Change of Popular Sentiment in New York.

The following items taken from the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, indicate the great changes in sentiment which have taken place among the Gothamites, as well as the general decline of all business interests:

The *Tribune*, you will see, is repenting in sackcloth and ashes, of its "Forward to Richmond!" sins. Its confession and its contrition are certainly as humble and as thorough as its most inveterate enemy could desire. There can be no doubt, I think, that the paper has lost standing and character in consequence of its idiosyncrasies on the war; and it is the gossip of newspaper circles, that it was a rapid loss of public patronage, rather than any real change of mind in regard to the conduct of the campaign, that brought its proprietors to their knees. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, however, nor yet for the report that there was a general meeting of all the *Tribune* stockholders, yesterday, to regulate the future editorial conduct of the paper, so as to preserve alike its consistency, patriotism, *and material prosperity, all of which are supposed to have suffered to a considerable extent* by the "Forward to Richmond!" weakness, and its calamitous consequences at Bull Run.

Would you believe it? the residents of a house in Wooster street, No. 205, actually had the effrontery *to hoist a Rebel flag on the roof.* As soon as it was discovered, a captain of police notified the occupants that it must come down. The lady of the house explained that the "Rebel rag" had been hoisted just to please the children.

This little affair for awhile made a great noise in the neighborhood, and, at one time, it was feared that the indignation of the loyal citizens would vent itself in an attack upon the house, but happily no demonstration of the kind was made. The incident is one going to show that *we have rebels and traitors in our midst*, who are only waiting a fitting opportunity to throw off the mask, and exhibit themselves in their true colors. Another sign in the same direction *is the sale, in public, of secession badges and envelopes* at the second-hand book stands in Ann and Fulton streets. A few weeks ago these things could not be done with impunity.

Travel to Europe, by the steamers, is not now of much account. The two packets which sailed yesterday, (the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, and the *Saxonia*, for Southampton and Hamburg,) went out not more than half full. There were no city families among them.

We have a little clique of German Socialists in this city, I am sorry to say, who are seeking to convert the present crisis to account, in reducing to practice their pestilent theories. Their cardinal principle is, that the government is obliged to find them employment, or failing in that, that it is bound to provide them with bread and butter on the Parisian (Red Republican) plan. They had sundry public meetings in the Bowery saloons, of late, at which language has been used more becoming the Cordillier's Club than an assemblage of American adopted citizens. In the course of the current week, it is said, they intend marching down to the City Hall, with a petition to the Mayor, which they mean to present in person. The whole thing is very *Frenchy*, and will hardly be countenanced even by a gentleman of such Jacobinical tendencies as his Honor the Mayor. These are not the times, and New York is not the place, for "trying on" any of these imported and mischevious "isms."

The "fashionable season"—in the ordinary acceptation of the term—*has been a dead failure this year.* Pretty much all of "our best society" are worrying the solstice in town, a necessary consequence of the war, which constrains the MacFlimseys to economize and curtail expenses, and to do without that love of a cottage at Newport, those delicious drives at Saratoga, and the annual flirtations at Niagara, Rockaway, &c., &c.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 23d, publishes an address of the cotton factors, universally signed by them, urging their correspondents and customers not to ship any portion of their cotton crops to that city, nor to remove it from their plantations until the blockade is fully and entirely abandoned. The South seems to be in terrible earnest.

COLONELS TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.—A Washington letter-writer states that four colonels in the Bull Run fight are to be court-martialed. One is charged with taking refuge behind a stump during the fight; a second with seeking safety in the rear of a haystack, and the last two with making a precipitate flight from the battle-field on the same horse, while their regiments were engaged fighting.

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