A WELL-RESCLATED MILITIA BRIDG NECESSARY, TO THE SECURITY OF A PRIN STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PROPER TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL BUT BE ) INFRINCED. -- Constitution U. S., Amendments, erticle 2.

tion U. S., Amendments, art. 4.

"tuted among men, deriving their just powers ) "from the consent of the governed."-Declare-

tion 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.

Rights of the People of Maryland .- Art. 27. Constitution of the United States?

of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but any reason to suppose that Beauregard had at his as an evidence of good faith. THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after all its command of means, of well-stored arsenals, regiment by the Confederates: the arrival of the mails, and consequently con- of the workshops and factories of the North, to

For Sale by all the principal newsmen in this of these preparations—that the substantial fruits Sergeant Maloney, who left here last Saturday to and throughout the South. Persons desiring hours in advance of the morning papers. city and throughout the South. Persons desiring of their victory in the shape of camp equipage, get the mail at Washington, was taken prisoner

captured enough to supply all their deficiencies, t apply to the Publisher. Unders for the l'aper will be received at the or equip them thoroughly for a campaign. Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If )

sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash. Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs ceeding the battle; with them, doubtless, com- writes a letter to the Cleveland Leader concerning of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, bined other reasons of a political character which his experience at the battle at Bull Run, from or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon remilitated equally against too sudden change from which we make the following extract :

#### time ordered. THE SITUATION.

There is a bull in the storm of battle. The

march of events which for the past few months has been so fearfully rapid, has suddenly slackened its pace, and men await with anxiety and sus- ) pense the next important move of the campaign. advance of the Confederates into Maryland, or the capture of Washington, as some feared and others i hoped—is the question, perhaps, which is oftenest \ asked, and one which we are perfectly content to refer to the wisdom of the Confederate Generals, whose claim to the confidence of the people is established by the success which has thus far attended all their plans. As yet we have not known a them to blunder-we are fain to believe that they have committed no error in this instance. It is true that looking at things as they present themselves on this side of the river, we can see, or at ular enthusiasm-a revival of the war-fever-ex- llon. Frank Thomas was authorized by Secretary least imagine that we see, how if the Confederate cavalry had pressed the pursuit a little more | vigorously and pushed it farther, on Sunday night succeeding the battle, the rout the Federalists would have been infinitely more destructive and complete-or, how, if Beauregard | had advanced with his whole army on the following Monday, Washington might have fallen, possi- Federal Capital being captured by the enemy. bly, without a blow. The Northern press do not Two weeks have passed since the battle, and topretend to deny all this, on the contrary they are day Washington is in no better position of defence, rather disposed to give prominence to the fact, re- than on the day succeeding the battle. By carry with them a handbill headed "young men pertains to said seceded States. lying upon it, as evidence of want of generalship waiting-the Confederate leaders have not lost on the part of Beauregard. They console them- anything, while in addition to the opportunity Selves with the reflection that after all they were afforded of perfecting their own means of attack, not as badly whipped as they might have been! they have gained this incalculable advantage, the Now, without entering into all the reasons that importance of which cannot be too highly rated suggest themselves as affording satisfactory ex- in war, that of knowing before-hand, almost to a ed Union men from Loudoun co., Va., had been planation of this seeming neglect of the Confed- certainty, the exact amount and measure of resist- at the Point of Rocks for a week or more, to which erates to follow up the advantages of their vic- ance which they may be called upon to overcome. tory, there are one or two which cannot fail to strike the attention of any one who has carefully considered the subject. In the first place, it is very certain that the Confederates did not know Richmond, since the battle of Manassas, eloquent- They cared less about establishing the fact that on Sunday how complete their victory had been. By portrays the profound feeling of mingled confi- "we have a government" than they did about How should they know it? Night had closed upon dence and suspense with which the people of frozing that they had a life worth preserving. to the policy avowed in the President's message, a hard contested field; from an early hour of the Richmond awaited on Sunday, the 21st of July, morning until the dusk of evening the battle had the issue of the battle which all then knew to be raged with greater or less severity, and upon the impending—the profound sense of joy and gratileft, where the enemy made his principal attack, it tude with which all hearts hailed the mighty de- Thomas, or one of his subordinates, with the exhad been only decided in favor of the Confederates | liverance, when the result was ascertained : by the timely arrival of a portion of General Johnston's command. At three o'clock in the day General Johnston is reported to have exclaimed [ "Oh for four more regiments," and it was not until nearly an hour later, that his wish was answer- we had only forty killed in the engagement at ed by the arrival of General Smith's brigade. Rich Mountain. Of course, we greatly deplore These fresh troops precipitating themselves with ar- the loss of Gen. Carnett; he is now among our post of danger under Lincoln's recruiting serdor upon the enemy's flank, turned the scale of battle, then wavering in the balance, and gave to the Oh, if I could only be in Baltimore a little while, ground that they had "no stomach for the fight," Confederates the victory. The Federal army was to tell you all I know, and think and feel. defeated, and the Confederates knew it, but how | Saturday a great calm overspread our city; could they know that the darkness which was descending upon the field also covered one of the most, disgraceful routs of which history has preserved any | how richly He rewarded our faith. Sunday was record? For months, the North had been prepar- a day of fearful import in Virginia. From the ing for the conquest of the South-the very dates | rising to the going down of the sun, fierce, pi had been calculated at which Richmond, Charles- less war raged in our beloved State. In Ric. ton, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans were successively to fall before the advance of the the long, wild, heaven-piercing shout that went Grand Army of the Union-the very army which | up from ten thousand tongues, you cannot conthey had just defeated; how could they imagine | ceive of. When we consider the terrible disparity | that all those plans of conquest were crushed at a | of numbers, our success seems little short of a | single blow? They knew that the battle had been terror to me, and when I think of its being taken then imagined, under the personal eye of Scott, | heart throbs with delight. Poor fellows! the whom, we Americans at least, have been in the were terribly cut down, but they rested not habit of styling the Greatest Captain of the Age. | it was ours. Just to think of our having eight They knew how in order to complete the prepara-

suit was too late. The golden opportunity of fol- and ruined. lowing upon the heels of the enemy, and entering with reverses) there was a little tent, in which lay pourse the pet banks will obtain the long of Washington with him, having been lost, an ad- our wounded and dying, over it fluttered the yel- Government money for nothing, while the parties of the parti vance upon the Capital became a matter of de- low flag, proclaiming it to be a hospital, and bur tax-tliberation and caution, not to be thought of without a previous reconneissance in force, of the enemy's strength and position, and his preparations such things are being re-enacted every day, and for desense, nor attempted without the means ne- | betray the enimus of the Northern people. Father, No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered cessary to make an attack successful, and a vic- from being familiar with the war of 1812, conin any house, without the consent of the Owner, tory complete. These there is no reason to suppose nor in time of war, but in a manner to be pre- that the Confederates possessed to a sufficient ex- if we are to be exterminated, would that we could me Mr. Summer presented the memorial of the clitscribed by law.—Coust. U. S., Amendments, art. 3. tent to make an advance upon Washington prube exterminated by something better than Yankees.

be exterminated by something better than Yankees.

gens of Mariboro, Massachusetts, asking Congress amendments, was taken up and passed. dent, or its possession, if captured, valuable. To think of l'agustions, the compatriots of Wash- to use all means in its power to put down the The right of the people to be secure in their litherto, the Confederates had stood strictly upon for such a fate! But con- rebellion. Laid on the table.

He Kannady offered the resolution of the people to be secure in their litherto, the Confederates had stood strictly upon for oh! You had if we are about to he. persons, houses, papers and effects, against un- the defensive—all their preparations were exclureasonable searches and seizures, shall not be sie- sively with the object of repelling invasion and related, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probasisting attack. So long as they occupied this poeffort displays something of the spirit of '76. ble cause, supported by Uath or affirmation, and sition, they had no occasion to trouble themselves particularly describing the place to be searched, about keeping open their lines of communication and the persons or things to be seized .- Constitu- and supply, for the whole Southern county was at their back-nor about the means of transport for "To secure these rights, governments are instivery reinforcements which are said to have decided | pers : the battle at Managers, disembarked from the cars within two miles of the battle-field. In quitting in respect to the battle of July 21st, to which they their entrenched camp at Manassas for an advance | are justly amenable, but there is one charge made | upon Washington—their own territory for that against them for which we are satisfied there is no Warrens, The House of Delegates of Mary- four years. Passed. of Maryland—all these things would have to be foundation whatever. We refer to the charge of land does not wish history to record the over- Leave was granted to Mr. Pitts to introduce a of Maryland—all these things would nave to be thought of by the Confederates. After crossing the Potomac, they could no longer descend upon the l'otomac, they could no longer depend upon had eighty or ninety thousand men at the hattle of acts of l'residential tyranny, and the usurpations one court to the other. Adjourned. "That in all cases, and et all times, the military troops, as the enemy would not fail to destroy be entirely inexcusable in ordering a battle withrailroads and cars for the transportation of their July 21. The military authorities, of course, would and outrages of the Federal Government, etc. "ought to be under strict subordination to, and both track and bridges in his flight. Twice the form of the structurally and the turned. "ought to be under strict substitution of number of troops also would be required for an that they did know, and that there was nothing offensive movement that are needed for number of the parameter of the civil power."—Declaration of offensive movement that are needed for number of the they did know, and that there was nothing Can anybody show a different principle in the of defence. No General would cross the Potomac, dicates rashness in the attack which was ordered. Signed by the Governor, and did emanate from current in this city and along the railroad to Mafor example, without constructing a tete du pont It certainly did not exceed fifty thousand, even "That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, loss discrete of defeat. The establishment for discrete of his freehold, liberties or privi-destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or procountry must necessarily carry with it upon the lit was in the fact of the junction of General Johnwould not be refused. He hoped her rights years of calm reflection and diligent investigation would not be refused. would not be request, and even that is would be no more trampled upon. She was a by the historian, the statesman and the strategist. seized and taken down to Old Point. The com-"perty, but by the judgment or ms peers, or or the land."—Declaration of Rights of the land."—Declaration of Rights of the land."—Declaration of Rights of the land. Manufacid Act 21.

would be made a continuance or the first instituted an examination oppression.

would be no more trampled upon. Size was a popular to manding officer first instituted an examination oppression.

would be no more trampled upon. Size was a popular to make the first instituted an examination oppression. ry-all these incidents of an advance movement positively known that General McDowell, and the the petition. It would be a dangerous step to re- instruct the Generals of Austria, Russia, England to the effect that they had been engaged for some In consequence of the multitude of anonymous would serve to absorb a large number of men, the conclusion, before the battle commenced, that In consequence of the multitude of amonymous and render the army with which Beauregard won communications received every day, it is found and render the army with which Beauregard won a nortion, at least, of Gen. Johnston's army, had necessary to remind correspondents, that in no the battle of Manassas entirely too small for any case can any notice be taken of any communica- offensive operations. More men and more material) tion, unless accompanied by the name and address | would be needed for such a purpose than there is )

These are some of the obvious military reasons ) which may have hindered an advance of the Con-THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and | federate army upon Washington on the day succript of the subscription price for nine, for the a defensive to an offensive plan of campaign. It was impossible, at once, to determine the effect | more frightened they grew, and although we moved of the news of the defeat of the Grand Army and be as rapidly as we could, the fugitives passed us the threatened danger of Washington upon the that effect could be ascertained. The Confederate lips cracked and blackened with the powder of the sides, it was arbitrary to dismiss officers without people of the North. It was wise to muse until the men were exhausted; their mouths gaped, their leaders remembered the tempest of excitement- cartridges they had bitten off in the battle; their inquiry. the perfect frenzy, rather, of madness—which followed the hombardment of Fort Sumter Who sas would not find a similar echo in Northern close baggage wagons, they made frantic efforts at the last meeting: the defence of the Capital when the danger which it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and Government, Slavery has been a constant source lie arrived not an hour too soon, with 20 regithreatened it, was comparatively remote. How many volunteers might not Lincoln command when | loaded us down almost to a stand still, and we had | pressible so long as Slavery exists, inasmuch as it | the left of Stone Bridge. There are, no doubt, plenty of people wise enough Brown and I, with a pistol each, kept them out, al- quently will generate future war; and whereas we was absolutely necessary to turn the scale in our to have foreseen how all these things would be, to-day—he would have been a wise man, indeed, who could have answered with certainty these questions on the 22d of July. It is very certain that the Government expected an outburst of pop-The North is cold as any stone, and listens with Canal and Rail Road, on the borders of Maryland listers have either necessity they have either necessity in enthances the necessity and in the listers with construction of the lister dull ear to the President's call for troops, and be- and Virginia. comes daily more familiarized with the idea of the

# From Richmond.

The following letter from a lady, written at RICHMOND, July 29th, 1861.

My dear ---- From your last letter dated 16th instant, I should judge that you were depressed by the news from Western Virginia. This has doubtless been greatly exaggerated, as The non-combatants of Loudoun, who were not tass everything else is swallowed up in victory. knew that the conflict was at hand, we felt that | defense of Southern rights, and, consequently, all our capital was in jeopardy, but with our trust God we looked fearlessly for the end-and oh, mond we waited, watched and prayed; and at night when a telegram announced a victory, oh miracle. Sherman's battery had been a sound of fought under the immediate direction, and as they by the 11th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, my hundred Yankee prisoners in old Richmond.

You speak of one of your friends as being "very | tions for the advance, which they had that day Northern," this expression has a terrible significachecked, the impatience of the Northern press and I tion in Virginia. Let me tell you a few facts to people had been restrained for months, and now | illustrate my meaning. Every day we hear of that the advance had been made, they had a right Virginia homesteads being pillaged and burned by Episcopal funeral services were performed by Rev. to presume that General Scott had all his plans mater our ruthless invaders. Our men at Rich Mountain were robbed of everything. Gen. McClellan tured, all his arrangements made, for a vigorous | made an apology to our officers for the conduct of and effectual prosecution of the campaign. How his troops, saying he could not prevent it. This could mer suppose that in an hour those plans had all bis clothes stolen.—
all been turned to naught, and the fruits of those months of labor, preparation and expense become

was told me by an older who was in the factor, and have received for answer they are totally without practical value.

The North has explicitly, in word and act, challough that he is as alive as they can be to the gravity.

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The North has explicitly, in word and act, challough that he is as alive as they can be to the gravity. months of labor, preparation and expense become "Northern" troops) has, as you may remember, an adopted by our national Congress, and will be and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as lenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE and the pressing nature of the case. As soon as length to the death, and forced us to the office of the case. As soon as length to the death, and forced us to the office of the case. As soon as length to the death, and forced us to the office of the case. theirs? No wonder that it required the light of old colonial Church, formerly surrounded by found noticed under our telegraphic report. This the Americans are in a frame of mind to listen to deadly issue. It has shown no repentance under | The Board of Managers have the day declared a Dividence of the light of old colonial Church, formerly surrounded by found noticed under our telegraphic report. morning, and the spectacle of a road strewn for peaceful graves. Since the "occupation," the twenty miles with the evidences of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout Church has been profaned and descrated in the control of the spectacle of the total rout control of the motion of European mediation, they will not frequent failures to overpower us in battle; and of Two PER CENT, payable at the Chemptals Beak, on the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the control of the much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the control of the control of the much less has it

British. Oh! bow! wish they were the British; eleven o'clock. death struggle of a giant, and our last expiring

has the following, which is in direct contradiction in violation of their rights, in violation of all per- injury to the revenues of the State which the pasof the statements put forth in-the Northern pa-

arrived to support Gen. Beauregard.

Capture of Forty Federal Troops. The Boston Ilerald publishes the following let- history judge of the truth of the charges. disposal on the 21st of July. We all know how ter from the Adjutant of Col. Cass's (Mass.) regilong it has taken the Federal Government, with ment announcing the capture of forty men of that

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, July 29. up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve that army was equipped in the end. It is true that forty (40) of our men were captured this commanded by comments of soldiers to be commanded by comments.—I nave to inform you like the commanded by comments of soldiers to be commanded by comments. the Confederates have now the advantage of most morning by the rebels. The men were sent out company of soldiers to be commanded by compe-Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper wagons, ambulances, and the like, were very con- by a skirmishing party belonging to a Mississippi in any particular Town or neighborhood, will siderable—but we can hardly suppose that they regiment situated within eight miles of our camp.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Adjutant, 9th Mass. Regt., Col. Cass commd'g.

An Ohio M. C. in the Flight. Mr. Riddle, a member of Congress from Ohio,

"Well, the further they (the soldiers) ran, the Chief.

". The heat was awful, although now about 6

The Bigh, to get on to and into our carriage. They grasped over it, and implored us every way to take them of disturbance and crime; and whereas, we beto push them off and throw them out. Finally is the sole cause of the present war and consethough one poor deril got in in spite of us, and we believe it is the duty of Congress to resort to every favor. I firmly believe that General Beautegard's lugged the coward two miles. I finally opened the Constitutional method of saving the nation and force was considerable enough, its disposition

door and he was tumbled out. The Four Maryland Regiments. It will be recollected that a short time ago the ceeding in intensity that which followed the fall | Cameron to organize four regiments, in the counof Fort Sumter, nor have any means been left un- ties of Frederick, Washington and Alleghany of employed to effect that result. They have failed | this State, and in Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkley, and | -we see it now—the Confederate leaders see it. other border counties of Virginia, to guard the and awful loss of life at Manageas Junction, we victories of the age was achieved with a loss of

> The Frederick Citizen of yesterday says: through several districts of this county and call- thought best, by compensating the Union slave- terson, as Blucher baffled Grouchy, did more supposed to be her, sailed Saturday night." ing upon the "Union men" to enlist without ob- holders out of the confiscated property of the Con- than was done by Blucher at Waterloo. The A call was published for a meeting at New Ortaining one single recruit. The recruiting officers federates, or abolish the Fugitive Slave Law as centre led by Davis, the right commanded by Jeans, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, wanted for the Army;" and a small flag of the "Stars and Stripes," which they display for the purpose of exciting the patriotism and rousing the chivalry of the Union shrickers, but all without

We understand that nearly or quite 100 so-callplace they fled to avoid impressment in the Confederate Army under the proclamation of Gov. Letcher. They were men who were not disposed [ to fight for any cause. Their chief concern was not the preservation of "this glorious Union. fighting in defense of her invaded soil and in vindication of her outraged rights and insulted honor. To these men a visit was paid by Governor pectation that as "l'nion men" they would l promptly enlist to defend the Canal and Railroad, and do the general fighting that may be required \ of them under the orders of Lincoln or his suborwilling to go to Manussas upon the requisition of Gov. Letcher, were equally reluctant to take a but if they were obliged to fight on one side or the other they would go back to Virginia and fight in | save five or six returned at once to their homes is the Old Dominion.

#### The Reception of the Dead of Manassas in Charleston.

On Friday afternoon a special train by the Northeastern Railroad brought to Charleston the remains of Gens. Bee and Bartow and Lieut. Col. Johnson, with their escorts and a committe of citizens. The car containing the remains of the dead was covered with a large Confederate flag, and wreaths of evergreens, palmetto and magnolia Arrived in the city, there was an immense civic and military reception and funeral services-all the stores were closed throughout the city, the bells tolled, the shipping displaying flags at halfmast shrouded in crape, and the hodies deposited on biers in the city hall, around the statue of Calhoun, the Charleston Riflemen and Washington Light Infantry being detailed as a body guard of

The remains of Gen. Bartow were taken on to Savannah, while those of Gen. Bee and Col. Johnson were borne to St. Paul's Church, (where the Mr. (ladsden.) and afterwards committed to mother earth, in Magnolia Cemetery.

The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the re-

of the enemy, to satisfy them of the reality and | most shocking manner—the graves have the sale and silver' being immediately paid into the Sub- | our interposition the magnitude of their own victory. Then—pur- trampled on, and the monuments broken flown Treasury, as now required, the money derived . a bill to guard against fraud in the exercise of the Matra Session.

[TO-DAT'S PROCEEDINGS.] WARRINGTON, August 3.-The Henate met at

lature of Maryland, as follows: Whereas, Ross Winans, Esq., while in the dis- whom was referred the act of 1853, relating to charge of official duty, was arbitrarily and illegal- the incorporation of the Metropolitan Railroad ly arrested on the highway by force of arms of the from Georgetown, D. C., to Hagerstown, submit-Federal Government, and sundry other citizens of | ted an unfavorable report on the ground of the | The Washington Republican of this morning Maryland seized by the same despotic authority injustice to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and sonal rights in Maryland and unconstitutionally, sage of the act would work.

and arbitrarily imprisoned; and We shall not be suspected of any disposition to Government, not confined to Maryland, the pro- section revising the act of 1846 in relation to the and Old Point, got into port about eight o'clock respondence no longer exists, and

Mr. Morrill objected to the resolutions, as the

matter if it was not pleasant to our ears. Let numbers of our own people shall for some time en- Captain, was taken prisoner. the memorial be entered on the record, and let tertain most fantastic and illogical notions con-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical corps, which was passed. empowers the President to add to that corps two mysterious.

fairs, reported back the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces by authorizing the President to discharge from the service any commissioned volunteer officers for incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty. The Committee reported a substitute to apply

the principles of the bill to the officers of the regular army, as well as to those of the volunteer i force—the dismissals to take place without instituting a board of inquiry or court martial. Mr. Olin said he knew this was an arbitrary power, but in the present emergency he was wi

ling to trust its execution to the Commander-in-Mr. Vallandigham suggested that so much the substitute as proposed to affect volunteer officers be stricken out. It was extraordinary, con-

sidering that such officers were appointed by State authority under constitutional warrant; and be-

Slavery and the War. I Men Leading Deliver inclination and Constant Leading

on. We had to be rough with them. At first they lieve that the present conflict will prove to be irre- waking to meet the bloodiest fury of the battle on future generations from the enormous debt and skilful enough, its defences strong enough, its

therefore be it tr of the people of the North will faithfully sus- send against him from Washington. But it tain those members in Congress who vote for im- | would have been by a victory bought at a terrible proving the present constitutional opportunity of sacrifice of what the South should most assidu- Blockading Squadron off the Island, but says that delivering the nation from the great curse of Sla- onely economize, the precious lives of her noble Mississippi Sound is perfectly free. very. And, in view of the formidable opposition | defenders. As it was, one of the most brilliant posed law of the Hon. Seth C. Pomeroy, for the considered. The enemy seemed to stake the issue were with the fleet a kw hours this morning; they suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion by abol- of the day on turning our flank on the left. It were thought by some to be prizes from off the We have heard of recruiting officers going ishing Slavery in the secreted States, amended, if was then that Johnston, after having baffled Pat- Balize or Texas. The Microbinian, or the vessel

# The News from England.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The news by the Africa is not, on the whole, calculated to improve confidence in the early subjugation of the seceded States, at least so far as haps there were at no time as many as twenty and "seven hundred Yankees," were in prison in British sympathy goes, nor is it as apparent as could be desired that England does not mean. sooner or later, to mingle in the quarrel. The London Times, which speaks in voice potential. criticises the message of President Lincoln to Congress, with a seeming candor that makes its ad- left to pursue his own plans, would stake the issue day, report considerable activity among the Fedverse feeling the more apparent and the more of- of a campaign on a battle fought under the cir- eral fleet, night before last. There were three fensive. It says: "When we prefer a frank re- comstances of that of the 21st. Two months ago vessels in sight, and numerous signals were excognition of Southern independence by the North it is solely because we foresec, as by-standers, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result." This declaration, and the presence of the most formidable. fleet ever on our coast, under charge of Admiral Milne, who is reported by British authority as "a thorough old sea-dog," "not afraid of responsibility." and "just the man for the occasion," not, to our thinking, the most satisfactory evidence dinates in the border counties. But it was no go. of good-will and pacific intentions. Private letters also repeat increased anxiety in regard to the supply of cotton. It is said that there is, or soon will be, a strong pressure on the Government to Davis accepting, a pretext will be thereby afforded for some sort of European intervention, which will not only solve the cotton question, but give the North other work to do besides making war on the South. This may all be, or it may not be .-It is certainly important that, on the part of the United States, there should be no excuse for the British Government to break through the neutral | think that the victory should be instantly followquestion of our domestic difficulties, and to this into Maryland. They say that we have forborne end our blockade should be made as real as possi- from the aggressive long enough to convince the

a time so critical as this.

It also says: "We have just learned that the spinners of would cause the same universal outburst and up-Rouen have been urging upon Louis Napoleon the rising in the North as was witnessed on the capdesirability of some immediate steps to avert the | ture of Sumter. Such views are plansible, but

have already been sent out to New York."

FREDERICK CITY, Aug. 2. in this chamber to-day. Lieve was granted Mr. Sangaton to introduce

franchise in Baltimore by a registration. On motion of Mr. Scott, the act to incoporate the Beltimore, Cetopsville, and Ellicott's Mills Vesterdby thousands of our soldiers were but Passenger Railway Company, with the Senate Mr. Gordon offered a resolution in regard to

the arrangement of the books and documents in Mr. Kennedy offered the resolutions of the Legis- | the State library; which was passed. Mr. Harrison, from the special committee

Mr. Pitts reported a bill to repeal section 830 of l

RICHMOND, VA., Monday, July 22.—It would be | shot, whilst near a point on the Pocomoke, Mr. Wilkinson said they were neither respect- the 21st inst., in the vicinity of Managers June- without effect, at the gunbants, which were

cerning it. To one, however, who has been closely observing military operations on the Potomac sisting of Captain William Fisk and Captain Peter for two months past, there is no reason why such | llagerty. He was accompanied by his wife. The a result, though so full of glory and so profound. | parties proceeded forthwith to Washington. It ly gratifying, should appear either surprising or I will not here recapitulate details which have expedition going towards Old Point, and the

been given you by telegraphic correspondents. possess no facts of importance touching the actual | certained. battle beyond those which have been communi- ) cated to you through the telegraph. But information from that source is confined almost exclusive- been received here from Lieut. Crosby's expediy to a brief statement of results, leaving the tion to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which left reader to get at causes and consequences as hest as [11d Point three days ago. The Posomoke and be may. The preliminaries of the present battle two other small rivers, were explored for a numas well as its probable consequences are of the ut- her of miles, and several parties of armed severmost interest, and to them I shall mainly address | sionists on shore were dispersed. Three schooners

ton and Patterson were influenced, in their ma- pellers belonging to the expedition was ashore nœuvres, by considerations connected with the for a time at the Cherry Stone, but subsequently line of Manassas. Johnston desired to occupy got off. Patterson in the Shenandouh valley, and Patter- An educated German, a private belonging to son desired to occupy Johnston in the same region. | the Tenth New York regiment, was arrested here Fach aimed to force the other into a position from yesterday for holding correspondence with the which it would be impossible to extricate himself enemy. A letter to General Lee was found on his and participate in operations between Washington person. Ambition for advancement is supposed and Managers Junction. In this game Patterson to have been his principal motive. His letter conwas outgeneraled. Johnston excelled his antago- tained no revelations of importance concerning the nist alike in holdness and caution, in vigilance Fortress. and activity. Keeping his communication with | The Vermont regiment will leave for home on the Manassas line intact, he could not be decrived | Sunday. by Patterson's feint demonstrations, but just so ) soon as the latter had fallen back towards the Pojoin tien. Beauregard's column near Manassus Junction, marching 18 miles to Strasburgh, and Whereas, Ever since the establishment of our proceeding thence, about 50 miles, by railrowl.

I will not say that General Johnston's presence loss of life with which we are now threatened; men and officers determined enough, to adminisl ter a signal repulse to the entire mass of the Resolved, That we believe that a large majori- largest army which General Scott was able to Beauregard, did the rest. The enemy was ex- to take prompt action in aid of the wounded volinflexible resistance, the deadly fire, the terrible signed. charges with which their attack was met. And A despatch from Richmond to the New Orleans yet but a small portion of our forces at and near | Picayane was to the effect that Mr. Arnold Har-Manassas Junction were actually engaged. Per- | ris. of the late firm of Armstrong, Harris & Co., thousand of them under fire or in sight of the that city. The same despatch puts the value of enemy, while it is possible that double that num- property taken at the battle of Manassus at \$2,7 ber of the enemy's total army of about seventy 500 000.

thousand were brought into action. he committed a mistake in halting at Alexandria, | changed throughout the night. after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing | The Pictyune of July 27th publishes a letter forward briskly towards Richmond. But that from Manassus dated July 2.3d, which contains mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is the following important admission:- "From a not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake | very accurate report, just placed in my possession, another arising from the opposite fault of rash- it would appear that our loss in killed on the field ness. For rash it certainly was to attack General | was only between 500 and 600." Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected and elaborately fortified. Political consid- We are truly sorry to hear of the sad havoe erations must have prevailed over military conside | which befell members of the Fourth Alabama Reerations when General Scott consented to the at- giment, in the recent Manuscus buttle. Thirtytack, without the support of McClellan from the two, we learn, are killed and wounded, seven of West and of Patterson from the North. It was a whom were instantly killed. The wounded were fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he doing as well as possible up to yesterday. had previously been pursuing. The consequence is the backbone of the serpent is broken. Theadwhile Butler at Fort Monroe is constrained to moderate his exhorbitant ambition to the humble office of performing garrison duty.

Opinions differ here materially as to what will or should be the war policy of the Confederate Government after the Manassas victory. Many position which it arows it will maintain on the |ed up by a dash upon Washington and a rush de. The utmost energy should characterize the most stupid and most deluded of the Northern Navy Department, and no stint of means should | people that we did not aim at conquest; that we stand in the way of the most perfect protection of | had no wish to destroy the National Capital, or our whole senhourd. The report yesterday of ten | to overturn the Government which they were supressels ashore between Cape Henry and a point 10 | porting, but that our only desire was to be let miles south, the effects of piratical cruisers, is a slone and to live under a Government of our own fact, if true, that does not speak for the energy | choice. It is time now, they think, to set about that should characterize the Navy Department at | conquering a peace by carrying the war into the chemy's country, since it is evident we cannot set cure peace by accupulously remaining within our The London Examiner has a long and able arti- lown. There are others, however, who urge that cle on the threatened famine of cotton, in which it is best to prove at once our forbearance and our it states that "it is a fact well worth considering, | invincibility, by pansing after every victory and that within the last few days the Boston spinners | giving the enemy an opportunity to profit by the have been making inquiries in Liverpool as to the "noter second thought." These last are for let-

terms on which they can be supplied with the raw | ting Washington alone, and advancing no further material from our markets, and some small lots than the Potomac, from the belief that an attach upon the National Capital and an invasion of Ter- | months ritory beyond the limits of the Confederate States

tencouragement of partial sources, .. We must disable it from berm, or put our power to do so beyond question, before it will be ready either to tender or accept the olive branch. The enemy's people, in my opinion, will be far from satisfied with their trial of strength on the 21st. They will impute the defeat to anything but intrinsic superiority in our army. They can call Scott a dotard, McDowell an incapable, l'atterson a coward, and distributing the responsibility for the defeat among the three, confidently predict a different result under the generalship of McClellan. Be it so. Let them bring their highest military genius, their choicest soldierly propers against th, and we need have no misgivings of the final event.

stripplings; on the 21st thousands of them were beroes; and another battle will and thousands of them hardy and invincible veterans. Nor need we fear that our Generals will fail us. Davis. Beauregard, Johnston-it cannot be said of them, to-morrow or the next day, that their spirit has abated and their vision dulled-that they have ..... bearts worn out with many wars.

And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot stars.

### From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer Georgeonne, Capt. Solomon Pear-Whereas, In consequence of these acts of the article 4th of the code, and substitute another son, of the Government Line between Baltimore number, were almost exclusively military men. The flotilla of Lieut. Crosby, carrying about ten six pounders, with three full companies of infantry, steamed up the Chempenke on Tuesday afpoints where the presence of armed bodies of se-Cessionists was suspected. Some of these were seen and soon scattered by a few rounds of grave known as Shell Point, which is near the dividing

General Butler left Old Point in the Georgeanna. on Friday afternoon, with a part of his suite, con-Whilst the steamer Georgeanne was running up the Bay, she encountered Lieutenant Crosby's steamers stopping, the above particulars were as-

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.] FORTRESS MORROE, Aug. 2.-Information has were exptured; two of which were burnt and the Two weeks age it was evident that both Johns- third brought here as a prize. One of the pro-

There has been considerable disorder, resulting from intemperance and want of discipline at Newregiments have recently been paid off, and thus obtained means of indulging their appetite for liquors. Gen. Butler yesterday went up to invesligate the matter and put an end to the insubordination, which, in the case of the New York First Regiment, amounted nearly to mutiny. A Capt. Remard shot a private belonging to his company, and was obliged to leave the camp. A large quantity of liquor was yesterday destroyed at Newport News by command of Gen. Butler.

#### Late Bouthern News. We are in receipt of New Orleans papers of Saturday evening, July 27th. They contain numerous items of interest:

A telegraphic despatch from Mobile reports the

A letter to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Pensacola, July 22, says:-"There has been no

hausted, appalled, tumultuously routed by the unteers in Virginia. The call was numerously

The Savannah Republic in of the 20th ult. It is not easy to believe that General Scott, if | Says: Parties who came up from Tybee yester-

The Montgomery Mail, of the 24th ult., says:-

### A Dundresty Joke. There is some relief to the monotony of heavy

State affairs here sometimes. Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman who holds a responsible and lucrative position under Government, coucluded to change his lodgings. He sent one of the waiters of the hotel where he had selected apartments. fter his baggage. Meeting the waiter an hour or two afterwards.

eWell, John, did you bring my baggage "No, sar!" blandly responded the sable gentle-

"Why-what was the reason." "Case, sah, the genepleman in de office said on had not paid your bill?" "Not paid my bill—why that's singular—he knew me very well when he kept the Girard

House in Philadelphia. "Well, mebbe," rejoined John, thoughtfully scratching his head, "dat was de reason he wouldn't gib me de bagga ge." The gentleman of the Department took the joke

in good part.— Washington paper.

FIVE CENTS on each chare of the stock of this Company will be due August Ist. Black builders are requested to bring their - WHARAM T. HOUGH