THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 8, 1961.

A WELL-RESCLATED MILITIA BRING NECESSARY, TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INTRINGED .- Constitution U. S., Amendments, ar-

reasonable scarches and scizures, shell not be vioand the persons or things to be seized .- Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.

"tuted among men, deriving their just powers ern products to the markets of the world, and the "from the consent of the governed."-- I)eclara-

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, 1 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 Rights of the People of Maryland .- Art. 27.

Constitution of the United States?

"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner part, left their homes and families, their plants-"destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro- tions and their business—to fight—to repel inva-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by sion—to achieve independence, and they begrudge "the law of the land."-Declaration of Rights of every day which is not spent in operations tendthe 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) tion, unless accompanied by the name and address hitherto occupied, for the offensive-not the agof the writer, not necessarily for publication, but gressive. There are wars "offensive-defensive," as an evidence of good faith.

up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve may be offensive or defensive according to circumhours in advance of the morning papers.

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time ordered.

IS IT PEACE!

of their liberties and the surrender of their rights, | war-is tr PEACE? Is it not rather the prolong- to has been the suggestion that by siding with the ation of that state of suffering which is universally Government, or by patient submission, at least, to attendant upon a state of war, and from which, its authority, we should escape the immediate at present, no part of this country is exempt? Is horrors of war and only be remotely involved in it even the best policy of defence? "To merely its consequences. Let us keep the war at all events, | "remain in a defensive attitude," says a judicious from our own borders-we did not originate it- military writer-"yielding gradually to the adwhy should we permit ourselves to be involved in ["vances of the enemy, without any effort to re-] it?—has been the constant appeal of The Ameri- "gain such positions or provinces as may have con, disguis ng the intensity and malignity of its | "fallen into his power, or to inflict on him some | dence of the New York Tribune it would appear con, dispute in the intensity and increased and indicate the convenient clock of the Naval Academy, and inquire as to the organiof a desire for peace. There are even men of un- "portunity; such a system is always within the and plundering farm-yards, are considered only and, finally, to use his own words, performed his zation thereof. doubted Southern sympathies and entertaining | "reach of ignorance, stupidity, and cowardice; | in the light of a pleasant pastime. The corresviews directly antagonistic to those of The Ameri- "but such is far from being the true Fabian sys- pondent writes from the camp of General Rosen-) can, who are so far imposed upon by the same "tem of defensive war" sion the possibility of an advance by the Confed- larly in the absence of any positive knowledge as hanced with green corn. new potatoes, and other erate army into Maryland or an attack upon Wash- | to the ulterior purposes or present movements of | ington. These prefer that the Confederates should the Confederate leaders. To those who, as citizens of greese, turkey, duck, and chicken, in the messes Lord John Russell and his collergues, as they ploying regimental and other bands. continue, as they have begun, to pursue a strictly of Maryland, feel a deep and vital interest in the continue. "defensive" policy, remaining upon their own probable solution of the question, and seek a bet- foul play. Whenever a soldier or servant, walk- Sidmouth. side of the river, and abstaining from any thing ter clue to the designs and policy of the Confed- ing tentward, with a chicken, is asked where he side of the river, and abstaining from any thing that might provoke a fresh access of warlike enthusiasm at the North. South of the Potomac, they suggest a careful study of recent events in Misargue, the Confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Missouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was ternal view of our institutions, and reformed A bill for the more efficient organization of the News. Colonel Benedix's resignation has been the confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Missouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was ternal view of our institutions, and reformed A bill for the more efficient organization of the News. Colonel Benedix's resignation has been the confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Wissouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was ternal view of our institutions, and reformed to the confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Wissouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was ternal view of our institutions, and reformed to the confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Wissouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was ternal view of our institutions, and reformed to the confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Wissouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. "Bought it, sir," was ternal view of our institutions, and reformed to the confederates are nearer their base of opesouri. Wissouri has not seceded from the Union; tain of one of his men. 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"Well." rations and are in less danger, consequently, or nave on the contract, a same contraction, electrically five cents." "Paid for it, did you?" "Well, was nothing else to be done, and the tories would tucky and Missouri. no sir: the man said I might nav when we came ing men communications cut on or their supplied; they are subjected to less expense for sion, and deposed the Governor and Lieutenant back!" "Massa," said a little, ebony servant, to Russell himself is now as much part of the exist- of the United States during the present insur- men is expected to-morrow. Lieutenants Butler intercepted; they are subjected to less expense for the transportation and subsistence of their troops; Governor of the State for the part they have taken one of our officers whom he accompanies, "I sees ing state of things as he was then part of the great rection. and as it requires a smaller number of men to in advocating that cause, while the Federal gov- a mighty fine goose. Wish we could have him movement against it. Will be ever again resume and as it requires a smaller number of men to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes ernment has resorted to measures more stringent, in the defensive than to invade successes. maintain the desensive than to invade successfully an enemy's country, the South can carry
on the war to much greater advantage and at on the man to make a stand of the Union. General McCulloch, a Brigadier Mr. Weller terms, "a werry remarkable coincible things ever arising. He has done his great work. A bill to provide for the payment of militia yesterday by the Quaker Cuty represent that prosibly be the case were the theatre of war General in the service of the Confederate governtransferred to Maryland or any State farther ment, is now in Missouri with several thousand neivate watch his opportunity, seize a too confi-North. Meanwhile, it is added, as a conclusive Confederate troops, and according to the latest policy which the Confederate Generals have hith- | tle to the Federal forces under General Lyon. erto pursued, that every-day the Southern cause I is gaining friends and well-wishers at the North, who would be lost the moment the South should assume the offensive. These gentlemen, it will be two of them. perceived, while sincerely anxious for the liberation of their State, and equally disposed to favor i political union with the South, prefer that both of Maryland having any direct part in the trans- [should be purchased by the blood of Virginians, poses of participation with the world outside their action for that purpose, and proposing an adpointment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A prison walls, they are dead and buried, while living journment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A continuous to the day-ayes of the day-ayes to action for that purpose, and proposing an adpointment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A continuous to the day-ayes of the day-ayes to action for that purpose, and proposing an adpointment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A continuous to the day-ayes to action for that purpose, and proposing an adpointment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A continuous to the day-ayes to action for that purpose, and proposing an adpointment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A continuous to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes and proposing an adpointment, was tabled—ayes 39, nays 25. A continuous to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are dead and buried, while living, power to the day-ayes are day-ayes some future period after the war. When the bliettes of the Bastile; but white freemen, in the action being taken towards a division of the State. mally to secode from the Union,—not now, but at) Southern States have succeeded in cutting the month of August, 1861. Federal Government, they may not forget to in- his prisoners. With this information the friends turned from Paris. He says that the cause of the plan is a politic one-we will not stop to discuss : depart. the question whether it is worthy of the dignity of a covereign State and a free people. We will simply as journalists, confining our attention and

may possibly interfere with its execution. We have frequently called attention to the candid admissions made by some of the leading

our comments to the actual news and occurrences

of the day, advert to a few considerations which

of the New York Tribune. Is there no similar I necessity felt at the South for a speedy termina. quire that all wars should be so conducted that mously from New York, would seem to indicate tion of the war? Does not humanity itself rethe object of them may be effected as speedily as the existence of sentiments decidedly treasurable possible and with the least practicable amount of even in the bosom of the Great Metropolis. We was largely attended. Governor Washburne was suffering? With the Southern people, this war should deem ourselves wanting in duty as loyal unanimously renominated. bas come in the interval between the gathering of citizens—guilty, in short, of no less crime than that one crop and the ripening of another. Nearly of Misprision of Treason, if we withheld from the the whole of last year's cotton crop was sold and inspection of Mr. Superintendent Kennedy, and No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered shipped before the actual commencement of hosin any house, without the consent of the Owner, tilities in April last—only 60,000 or 70,000 bales these plants of rebellious growth, flourishing rank nor in time of war, but in a manner to be pre- remaining on hand in July, as against 250,000 and pestilent under their very noses: scribed by law .- Const. U.S., Amendments, art. 3. bales in the same month of last year. Now, an-The right of the people to be secure in their their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unthe sale of that crop is not only the dependence of lated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and dependence of the Government itself—the loan particularly describing the place to be searched, having been subscribed for almost exclusively in cotton. It is of the highest importance to the South, that this war should have a speedy termination, in order to afford a free transit for South-

I hand now nearly exhausted. Combined with these economical reasons there are military considerations of no less cogency .-The Confederate army is notoriously composed of entirely different material from the Northern army. The Northern soldiers, never particularly fond of fighting, have for the most part, enlisted to live not to die; "bread and meat," and not "glory or "the grave," is the motto inscribed upon their standards. With these, it may be an object that the war should last as long as possible, and with Can anybody show a different principle in the as little active movement of armies; that they may draw their \$13 a month, without the apprehension of having their pay, together with life it-"That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, self, stopped by a Confederate cannon-ball. The "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi- Southern troops on the contrary have for the most ing directly to that end. The wishes of the men conspire with the interests of the Government to fa-I vor such a prosecution of the war as shall bring it to a speedy close. Recent events have placed it in the power of the Confederates to exchange advan-" tageously the defensive attitude which they have

self-defence, and without any desire of aggression THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after or conquest, are yet offensively conducted. It is the arrival of the mails, and consequently con- the origin of the war which stamps one of the partains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, lies as the aggressor—the mode of conducting it

The question is whether in the present posture, city and throughout the South. Persons desiring of affairs, the Confederates are likely to forego the Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper temptation which their victory at Manassas holds of the passage of deserters from the Federal army in any particular Town or neighborhood, will out to them to assume the offensive, and by a rigorous following up of the advantages of their | Centreville States Rights of Tuesday says: ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the victory, end the war. It is a question which If deeply interests us in Maryland. Peace within The usual discount in favor of Newsmen and for patient submission to Federal tyranny. Let The travel mostly in country and another man who would like to march a little to supply them with food and help them along. Agents. Postmasters and others forming (Inthe us see, whether without any fault or intervention of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, of our own, we are not in danger of losing even or ten copies will be sent to one nutrition price for nine, for the considerations by which the Confederates may be copied to the subscription price for nine, for the considerations by which the Confederates may be considerated may be considered to reformers. Some are in a hurry and would be considered may be considered to reformers. Some are in a hurry and would be considered to reformers. Some are in a hurry and would be considered to reformers. or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon reconsiderations by which the Confederates may be ing as spies, but we believe every body is satisfied to reformers. Some are in a hurry, and would sinn of the 37th Congress and of the summission supposed to be inclined to one or the other line i of policy, it cannot be denied that by remaining on The most specious argument used by the leaders | the other side of the Potomac, the Confederates i their honest but deluded followers to the sacrifice and avoid some risks. But will that finish the ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will they present a front which cannot be ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will then the ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will then the ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will then the ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will then the ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone, will then the ever an opportunity is offered and that general way alone.

reason why things should remain as they are, and | telegram received at the War Department, or | no departure be made from the strictly defensive | through the Associated Press, is about to offer bat-

There are some texts which need no "improvement;" they preach their own sermon. Here are

The New York Daily News of yesterday says: We learn, upon undoubted authority, that no peron is allowed to communicate with what may be called the "prisoners of state," now incarcerated at | reassembled yesterday and to-day. The first busiobjects should be accomplished without the people Fort Lafavette in our harbor. No visitor can see | ness was the appointment of a committee on the them; no letter can reach them; they are not per- division of the State. A resolution declaring people. The Central cars brought down on Frimitted to communicate with their friends, or to that inasmuch as the Legislature has refused to action. They are willing that their redemption bare an interview with counsel; and, for all pur- divide the State, it was unwise at present to take the heat and burden of the day—ours to enjoy its who were, like you, born freemen, and who now resolution of the Citizens of New York, this is the condition of men resolution was referred, proposing to take the Alarge number of sick and wounded Confederate rewards in the cool of evening. Maryland, accord- are incarcerated within sight of the battery! It is vote on the division of the State, in the counties ing to the programme of these politicians, is event- not of Austria or of Naples that we are speaking: west of the line running from the northeast corner prisoners of the dungeons of Spielberg, or the out Maryland. There will be a warm contest for some

The measure will meet with strong opposition, Old personal friends of these gentlemen, who had bonds of the Union with the sword, Maryland is known them in Baltimore, and who had been reto take advantage of the opportunity, and creep quested to act as their counsel, proceeded on Satoutly the back-door of negotiation or the covered urday to Fort Lafayette and requested permission resolutions, issued monthly, with accompanying cate power and declare his Court unable to enforce engaged in discussing a financial scheme, the pro- fax; George A. Thomas, District of Columbia: munitions of war to the loyal citizens of the reports and speeches, will serve to keep alive the The cancella in which they came was clearly remembrance of Maryland, her claims and suffertenembrance of Maryland, her c togs, in the minds of Southern statesmen, so that | ---was courteous, but firm. His idea of military when they come to negotiate a treaty with the daty was strict obedience. He replied that he was prices, for the benefit of the planters.

The Baltimore American of this morning says: | nition. A sew restless and discontented gentlemen are | The Enquirer states, on what it deems the most spending the bot months in a breezy spot in the | reliable authority, that when the news of the capharbor of New York-instead of at Newport or | ture of Sherman's battery reached Washington, Point Lookout-but thousands here may thereby Gen. Scott immediately ordered six cannon to be be resting the more securely in their own homes. taken from the Navy Yard and sent to Washing-Arms and Powder Magazines, hidden away, have ton, with the announcement that it was Sherman's been dug up and put in safe places; but the peacea-ble thousands here listen no more for the booming of cappon, the rattle of musketry and infuriated shouts of combatants to come on the midnight air. mail of the 22d has arrived. Great excitement journals of the North-The Times and Tribune If "millions" have not been taken from the people prevails in New Mexico on account of the threats among the number—of the absolute necessity that under some un-constitutional pretext of "arming of the Texans to capture the Government property this war should be a short and sharp one. The instance, the great trovernment, which has been insisted upon as a reason for urging forward every military preparation with the utmost expedition. It is not a proposed to the companies of the people lest those who should be the utmost expedition. It is not a proposed to the companies of regulars.

In the Territory. A body of Texans had assembled assembled as short and branches; Farmers laws and protecting publications and Mechanics Bank; Marine Bank; Merchants laws and protecting publication of the people lest those who should be line to the companies of regulars.

In North Carolina—Rank of North Carolina—Rank o this war should be a short and sharp one. The state," the great Government, which has in the Territory. A body of Texans had assem- State Bank of Georgia and branches; Farmers', the utmost expedition. It was the whole foundarion of the guardians of their peace should conspire to the guardians of the guardians of their peace should conspire to the guardians of the guardians of their peace should conspire to the guardians of the guardians of their peace should conspire to the guardians of tion of the famous "Forward to Richmond" cry plunge them into war and bloodshed.

"traitors." The following verses received anony-

The boly fire that nerved the Greek To make his stand at Marathon; Until the last red forman's shrick l'roclaim'd that freedom's fight was won,

Stilllires unquench'd! unquenchable, Through every age its fire will burn ; Lives in the hermit's lonely cell, And springs from every storied urn.

The hearth-stone embers hold its spark Where fell oppression's foot hath trod; Through superstition's shadows dark It flushes to the living God !

From Moscow's ashes springs the Huw! In Warsaw Poland lives again ! Schamyl on frosty Caucasus Strikes liberty's electric chain! Tell's freedom-beacon fires the Swiss!

Vainly the invader ever striveslle finds "ric semper tyrannis" On San Jacinto's bowie knives! But O a bolier-purer fire Now burns thy veins, Virginia's son !

The Northern rabble arm for greed-The hireling parson goads the train;-In this foul eross from bigot seed Old "Praise God Barebones" howls again! We welcome them to Southern lands-We welcome them to "Southern slaves"-

Strike for the grave of Washington !

Then strike for wife, babe, grey-hair'd sire-

We welcome them with "bloody hands" "To hospitable Southern graves!"

Graves for the invaders! graves Scooped from the recking sod-Room for the Northern knaves Deep in the soil they 're trod!

Greet them to Southern plains-Give all-best lost than won: Contagions to fire their veins, Born of our Southern sun!

Draw them up close-toe to beel; Crimson your blades be gilt! One grip of true Southern steel-Distance-from point to hilt !

O foul Northern chiffonier!-Home-calved, or flung from ees-That Virginia's cavalier Should stain his sword with thee!

More Deserters from the Federal Army. All of our country exchanges bring us accounts)

from the "grand army" have passed through Cen- from the institution which has lately sprung up treville on their way North. They were poorly among us our volunteers. You may find among appointed Inspector General of the hospitals for clad and without money, depending upon charity | them one man who would like to march a little | Virginia. their miserable, careworn condition excites gen- order and without discipline, unless they all eral sympathy. At first their appearance caused march in line, and at the same pace, they will be now of their true character. They all profess to wish to march at the quickest pace possible; sion of the 37th Congress, and of the commission have taken part in the engagements at Bull Run others are more cautious, and would like to pick authorized to report as to the compensation of of and near Manageas, and say they could not be in- their way through the stones and the other obstaduced to fight against the South again. Some of cles they may meet with. But all should act with them represent that hundreds are descrting when- | union and discipline, and in that way, and that most of them are from Maine or Massachusetts.

We are credibly informed that hundreds of the poor wretches who fied from the fight at Manas- career of Lord John-preeminently the life of sas have crossed over in boats to the Eastern | England during the great peace, which supervened poses," passed March 27, 1804. Shore of Maryland, and have made their way to on the great war, and wonders how it will fare

Chicken Stealing. From the following extract from the correspon-

The regular-army rations are not inviting to the grand ideal it took forty years to elaborate in contraband regetables. The frequent appearance standing qualities which Providence nursed in no sir; the man said I might pay when we came have it so. All that is now past. Lord John A bill to increase the consular representation accession to Captain Killpatrick's Mounted Riflea few yards of fifty men, not one of whom ob- takes his place. served him. Late at night, when our camp

near a house, the silence is sometimes pierced by a short, shrill, convulsive croak—a sure sign that spoiler. For a farmer to count his chickens before the army passes, is quite as absurd as to i count them before they are hatched.

News by Telegraph.

WHERLING, August 7th .- The State Convention]

the majority, and they appear determined to rush a LOUISVILLE, August 7th.-Richmond papers re- | fax; W. N. Mallar, Alleghany; H. Dunott, do.: ceived here state that the Confederate Congress is J. A. Reynold, Staunton; A. C. Londstreet, Fair- penses of transporting and delivering arms and notes on the subscribed cotton, and when the Clairborne Lang, ---: James A. Wingfield. Am- after may be, in rebellion against the government

but the friends of a division will probably have

clude our case in a supplementary article. The of those who are there incarcerated were obliged to Southern Confederacy is looking up in France, and entertains no doubt about the ultimate recog-

All Mant-Colonel of the Confederate army, and nephew The Northern spice had better look at home to of ex-President Tyler, came here for his wife and was arrested to-day. He is now held for orders above under the head of Georgia. from Washington.

ADSUSTA, Mr., August 7 .- The Republican State Convention, which was beld here to-day,

Lord John Russell-Earl Russell. Lord John Russell, we are informed by our latest files of English papers, took leave on the 23d ult., of the city which be had represented for [twenty years, and the House of Commons, of] which he had been a leading member forty-seven. ed of the Grayson Dare-Devils in the battle of for the Government. It proposes to enact that it In his farewell address to the electors of the city Manassas: of London be reviews almost pathetically the isbors of a half-century of active political life, felicitating himself and those who had given him their constant support on the triumph of the cause of reform for which they had battled so long and nutt, Tray Stamper, Hugh Clark, George Sage so often. In the long contest for the principles of Wangh and Fielder supposed to be dangerously free trade, for the admission of Jews to the Lower | wounded. House, and for the reform of the representation | Captain James K. Lee, of the Second Virginia system, Lord John Russell finds his surest claim | regiment, wounded at the first battle of l

I cannot call back to memory at the close of so interred. active a scene the victories we have gained, the | Second Lieut. Willie Preston Mangum, Co. defeats we have repaired, and all the excitement of the Sixth North Carolina regiment, died which belongs to the daily contests of public life | Tuesday of the injuries received in the late battle in the House of Commons. I feel a little like the at Manassas. Lieut. Mangum was a son of e been engaged in all the great transactions of his and was a man of brilliant promise and an officer 1861, provided that the number so called out shall time, and thinking that he should like to see what of rare test and ability. He was only saved from not exceed five hundred thousand. It further prowould happen after his death, had all the pomps instant death by a Bible in his pocket, which of his funeral prepared, and himself assisted as broke the force of the ball. chief mourner at the ceremony. I do feel some- | The female prisoner brought to Richmond (Cheers.) Certainly there is nothing to disheart- | mented with yellow tape cherrons, and the jockey en one in the great progress which has been made hat which she wears is tucked up on one side with in past years, nothing to induce one to believe a brans bugle, indicating military associations. come. (Cheers.) I cannot but seel as it is said | provided for her in a private house. by our great poet that

"To have done is to hang Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail Though I feel that the continuation of the labors | have suspended publication. I have gone through for the last forty-seven years would be too much for remaining strength, yet | was wounded by a ball in the arm at the battle of | there are labors still to be undergone, there are | Manageas. Gen. Jackson, whose bravery and actriumphs still to be achieved, and I do hope that | tivity was the admiration of all, received a show I may bear some share, however humble, in those in his hand. triumphs and those achievements. [Cheers.] The people of Franklin county, Ala., which political parties have contributed to them. The to the produce loan of the Confederate States. names of such men as Mr. Canning, Mr. Husskis- | The Second Mississippi Regiment had 21 killed sion, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Grey, Mr. Cobden and 82 wounded in the great battle. Col. Faulkdifferent political parties; but they are men who shell. at different times have worked for these great liberty, or raised the standard of free trade and Hon. William McWillie, ex-Governor of Missiscarried it through the land, or have reformed sinni. abuses in the representative system. [Cheers.] these subjects. Why should not men, though resigned his commission. there may be degrees of difference between them, and a great battle to be won? [Cheers.] We Richmond Enquirer, has been elected printer to eign country. During the past week about thirty deserters may all receive a lesson in this respect, I think | the Confederate Congress.

The London Times reviews the speech and the with a great man's influence when he is raised to | the States. the realms of silence and the thin upper atmosphere of the House of Peers. It says:

But now what will Lord John Russell be and h do now that he has raised his own monumental been done long ago. His whole mind and charac- tain cases; and ter, all his thoughts and plans, were formed on l

Shut out of office, they naturally consoled them-

From the South. Richmond papers of Saturday last have been one fowl more has fallen into the hands of a received, but do not contain news of especial importance. We make the following extracts:

hospital at Richmond has been increased by recent a arrivals to near five hundred. But few more, says the Dispatch, will be brought down after this week. Those here acknowledge the kindness with which they have been treated by the Southern of the same. day evening from Manasas 33 wounded Federals and who were immediately conveyed to one of the hos-Charles Hotel, Mason's Hall, and the various other public and private buildings appropriated for hose.

The following is said to be a correct list of the Confederates captured by the enemy in the Mana-

A correspondent of the Disputch, writing from , Manassas, says:

Having ascertained that Lieut, Dempsey, of company O, New York Second regiment, reported . as killed, was in one of the hundred hospitals convenient to Manassas, Stone Bridge and Centreville. I went to see him, and found be had a dangerous wound in the head, caused by a burstling bomb. He told me he had a wife living in i

New York city. The Exchange Bank of Richmond is now receiv INDEPENDENCE, Mo., August 7 .- The Santa Fe | ing and paying out the notes of the tollowing ! Banks in the Southern States: In South Carolina-All the Banks.

In Georgia-Savannah Bank of Commerce In North Carolina-Bank of North Carolina and A bill to provide for the collection of duties on CINCINNATI, August 7 .- Charles H. Tyler, for branches, Bank of Cape Fear and branches; Bank imports, known as the "Force bill," provides that merly Captain of the U. S. army, now a Lieute- of Wilmington; Commercial Bank of Wilmington. | the President may, in case of insurrection or re-

are at present receiving all the notes enumerated | collect duties on reseals, stop commercial inter-

The Necfolk Hereld publishes the following ex-\ traci from a letter received in that city from on

| board the privateer Fork: We were at sea seven days, and captured a prize at the pleasure of the United Seates, after twenty 115 miles castward of Cape Hatteras. She is years from date, which may be exchanged for board, and in coming in fell in with a man of cent. interest, issued under the act "to authorize war, and had to beach her to keep them from a national loan and for other purposes," approved taking ber away from us. Our crew are now en- July 17, 1861.

Killed-Captain P. N. Hale, Creed B. Hale and Josiah Wino. Stephen K. Fielder, W. J. Cornutt, John K. Cor- severally, on behalf of the Government, or by

upon the gratitude and remembrance of country- Run, died at Manassas on Friday last budy was to be brought to Richmond and there

what as if I were a chief mourner on this occa- Wednesday proves to be a Mrs. Curtis, of Rochession. Yet, still I don't give way to those feel- ter, N. Y., sister of a member of the Rochester reings (cheers,) because I trust that I may still be giment. She is quite young, but by no means of use to the country, though in another sphere. prepossessing. The sleeves of her dress are orna-

that the cause of reform and progress and of civil | She is quite talkative, and does not disguise her or both. and religious liberty will not prosper in yerrs to animosity against the South. Lodgings have been Mrs. Lettie T. Semple, a daughter of ex-Presi-

dent Tyler, has gone to Williamsburg, Va., ing of the sick soldiers now in the hospital there. much thereof as be may deem necessary for the But that is not my intention. [Hear, hear.] The Norfolk Arysu and the Charleston News public service, on certificates of coupon, registered Alexander Parkins, editor of the Clerke Journal,

When we look back at the great improvements was one of the strongest Union counties in the which have been made in legislation, we see that | State previous to the assembling of her Secession men of very different tempers and of very different | Convention, have subscribed 5,541 bales of cotton

[cheers], and Mr. Bright [cheers], belong to very | ner received a slight wound by the explosion of a Captain Adam McWillie, of the Camden Rifles, h ends, who have either built a trophy to religious | reported killed in the late battle, was a son of the

The Charleston Courier mentions a report that Why, then, should there be any intolerance on Lieut. Col. R. S. Ripley, of South Carolina, has

Richard M. Smith, Esq., formerly editor of the co-operate when there is a great cause before them | Alexandria Scatinel, and now connected with the

Dr. R. W. Gibbs, of South Carolina, has been L

The Work of Congress. BILLS PARKED BY RITHER HOUSE.

bill making an appropriation to pay the

A bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy of the United States. A bill making an appropriation for field fortifi-

and elsewhere: and mentary to the act entitled 'An act providing for for some time past of the New York regiments, A bill to amend an act entitled "An act supple-

a naval peace establishment, and for other pur-An act to refund duties on arms imported by

A bill for the temporary increase of midshipmen in the Naval Academy.

A bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers. A joint resolution to examine the condition of

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treamiliar narrative, that his work is done, and has sury to remit fines and penalties incurred in cer-An act in relation to forwarding soldiers' letters. An act for the relief of the Ohio and other voi-

An act authorizing the Secretary of War to reimburse volunteers for expenses incurred in em-

An act to regulate the police force of the city of Washington. A bill providing for the better organization of

A bill supplementary to an act entitled "An from Newport News, for the accommodation of a

support of the army, for the fiscal year ending cargo of cheap sugar, taken into Newtern, N. C., June 30, 1862, and appropriations of arrearages | brought 9 cts. per pound. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. The appropriation under the act is \$180,293,426 A bill making additional appropriations for the

portance. We make the following extracts:

I naval service for the year ending June 30, 1862, says:

The number of wounded Federal soldiers in the and appropriations of arrearages for the year endling June 30, 1861. The appropriation under the act is \$30,237.57)

A bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and fixing the salary A bill to increase the medical corps of the navv

A bill to provide for the construction of one or more armored ships and floating batteries. A bill making additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for th veur ending June 30, 1862, and appropriations. arrearages for the year ending June 30, 1861. A bill making an appropriation of money for roles of honor that rebels cannot break and patri-

the purpose of paying the Governor of any State. I or to his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges . and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supporting, seming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops to aid in suppressing the present insurrection) J. T. Mays, of Botetourt; E. N. Haycock, Fair- against the United States. A bill making an appropriation to pay the ex-

pense of organizing them into companies, battal- | Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the ladies tection against domestic violence, insurrection, one pair of substantial woolen socks, and deposit invasion, or rebellion.

A bill providing a commission to examine and the counts in which she resides, who will have report as to the compensation of all officers of the them forwarded to the Governor of Alabama government, and for other purposes.

and intoxicating drinks in the District of Colum- | weather commences. boa, in certain cases. A bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to increase the present military cetablishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861. A bill to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores.

A bill in addition to the "Act to authorize the laws and protecting public property," approved | declared a dividend of FOUR PERCENT, on the capital stack, A bill to provide for the appointment of assist- 10 27 con

The other banks of the city, says the Dispetch, | bellion, change ports of entry of close them, or

CORTER, &c. An act to authorise a national loan, and for other purposes. It propuses to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, notices than \$500 each, bearing six per cent. interest, mayable We put a prize crew on Treasury notes bearing seven and three-tenths per

A bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part The following is a list of the killed and wound- | of officers entrusted with the making of contracts shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of the Becretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause and require every contract made by them, contracts, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof, a copy of which is to be filed by the Bull's officer making and signing the contract in the "Return Office" of the Department of the Interior, affixing his affidavit to the same.

An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws, and in protecting the public property. It authorizes the Prevident of the United States to call into service rolunteers, either as infantry, caralry or artillery, to be organized as authorized by the act of July 22, ed out shall be armed as the President shall direct, and shall be upon the same footing in all respects to the corps of the United States Army, to be mustered into the service during the war.

A bill to regulate navy rations. A bill to define and punish conspiracies, punishes any conspiracy by fine of not less than five bundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment six months to six years,

A bill to authorize a national loan. By this bill the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months of the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions, or so est not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, the Treasury notes of denominations of not less than fifty dollars, and payable three years after date, with interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable annually on notes of fifty dollars, and semi-anunally on notes of larger denomination. The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Tremaury to issue, in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or pay for extaries or other dues from the United States, Tremury notes o less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York or Boston, and books to be opened for subscription to Trousury notes for fifty dollars and upwards at places of which due notice will be given in one or more public newspapers published wherever subscription books may be opened. The Secretary may negotiate any portion of said loan to one hundred millions of dollars in any for-

A bill to provide incremed recentle from imports to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes. This bill increases the rates of duty on certain imports, levies a direct tax of \$20,000,000, and creates an income tax of three per cent. on incomes over \$800 per annum.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer Addaids, Capt. James Caupon. whom were soldiers. We could not glean much news of interest from the passengers, amongst whom was Capt. Mercer, of the Wabaid, who came into the Elizabeth river on Wednesday. cations for the defences of the city of Washington | The Captain crosses over to Washington for the purpose of making his report to the Navy Department. ('ol. Bendix, who has been in command having resigned, goes to New York for the purpose of raising another regiment, which will be

accepted by the War Department. Colonel Butler, of the army, came up and proceeds to Washington, being a bearer of dispatches. He reports the arrival at Old Point of the United States storeship Supply, with munitions of war

for the post. Mr. Toombs, one of the correspondents of the New York Herald, who has been on duty at Old Point writing communications for that paper, has incurred the displeasure of General Butler, on account of certain official actions, and was notified to leave the place by the first steamboat for Baltimore, so he came up in the Adelaide. He designs publishing a full statement of his difficulties with the General and threatens many direlosures.

Among the passengers by the Adelaids was a detachment of United States Marines for the ship Minnesota, who are under the command of Capt. Watson. They are on their way to Pensacola, and will proceed there by way of New York. [Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

and Fiske Jesterday went out with a flag of truce

would not bring more than \$5 per barrel. Coffee A bill making additional appropriations for the | was dear and worth 374 cts. per pound. A prize

> No Quarter. The Columbus (Ohio) City Fact approvingly

A regiment of Germans, under the title of "Black Huntsmen," is now being organized in

New York city, recruiting offices to be opened in Philadelphia and Newark for the same service. The regiment is fast filling. It is proposed that its members be armed with ritles and sabre bayonets, and that their uniform shall be gray pants. black coat and cap with skull and crossbones in front. Like the model after which they are formed, Major Von Sutzow's Wild Hunters of 1813, they are neither to give nor receive quarters. That's the kind of "compromise" that speaks of war in its legitimate bearings. These are the pa-

lota scorn to take. The Reinrned Western Volunteers Not Pald. The Indiana State Scalinci Says

"Great complaint is made by our returned volunteers about the dilatoriness of the pay depart-

The same complaint is also made by the Obio journals as to the payments of the returned volun-

PREBARING FOR WINTER .- Governor Moore, of of that State, advising that each one of them knit the same with the Judge of the Probate Court of at Montgomery-from whence they will be for-A bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors | warded free of cost to the soldiers before the cold

--- Captain Miller, of Indiana, who was revere-Ir wounded at the battle of Rich Mountain, Va., and is now in hospital at Hererly, is stated to be beyond hopes of recurery.

PARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALT ployment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the L MORE, JESE 27, 1861.-The President and Directors have for the last six monute, payable let July.
Transfer books should until the let July.
T. R. RUTTER, Cashler.

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