The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 14, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That in *all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. It sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour through Virginia and North Carolina, reports the whole Southern country in a blaze of excitement. Many delays and a great deal of inconvenience were experienced in travelling, in consequence of all the trains coming North being filled with troops, and increased facilities being required for their transportation. At Wilmington, Goldsboro, Weldon, and Petersburg, were large bodies of soldiers *en route* for the seat of war, while numbers were arriving at Richmond daily from Lynchburg and the South-west. The recent Act of Congress, authorizing an increase of the army to 400,000 men, was passed for the purpose of enabling the President to accept these troops, whose eagerness for the fray would brook no denial, and whose numbers largely exceeded the limit prescribed by previous acts. The material is represented as being of the very best description—mostly young men, hardy, vigorous, inured to hardships and accustomed to the use of arms, and above all endued with that spirit of valor and patriotism, which makes such soldiers invincible.

At Richmond, our informant saw the famous 10th Louisiana Regiment, Col. Soulakowski, part of Gen. Tochman's Polish Brigade. They had just arrived from Lynchburg, and in appearance and bearing, strikingly resemble the Garibaldi Guards. While in Richmond, our informant visited the General Hospital, in which three hundred wounded Federal soldiers are receiving equal care and attention with that bestowed by the Confederates upon their own people. Among these wounded Federalists are many cases of ugly bowie knife wounds and gashes inflicted by sabre-bayonets. One case, our informant saw, of a man, a United States marine, whose legs had been literally pinned together by a sabre-bayonet transfixing both thighs. It was thought the man would recover. Not so, however, with those who were suffering from cannon-shot wounds, particularly those inflicted by the rifled cannon of the Confederates—of these, the surgeons stated, a majority of cases proved fatal, in consequence of the intense shock sustained by the nervous system even where the wound itself was comparatively slight. The whole number of Federal wounded in Richmond is about one thousand, exclusive of an equal number of prisoners confined in the slave-pens and tobacco-factories, which are filled to overflowing, so much so, that in anticipation of the arrival of a fresh batch, many of those now in Richmond are being sent South, and distributed through Raleigh and other towns in the interior. The demeanor of most of the prisoners is represented as extremely penitent and subdued, though some of the Zouaves still exhibit the hardened impertinence characteristic of their class. Congressman Ely spends most of his time weeping and bewailing his hard fate. He was greatly affected by a visit the other day from Messrs. Keitt, Boccock and Pryor, who kindly offered to do anything in their power, consistent with the military regulations of the Government, to mitigate the hardships of his imprisonment.

All through the South, our informant saw great numbers of negroes arrayed in the captured uniforms of the Federal soldiers, one he met, the body-servant of an old friend now serving with the army at Manassas, on his way home to his master's plantation in Carolina, in the full rig of a Federal Colonel! The Southern soldiers refuse to touch anything that belonged personally to the detested Yankees; even the canteens fell to the lot of the negroes. The arms, of which an immense quantity was picked up on the fields and upon the roads leading to Alexandria, have been sent to Richmond, to be put in order and repaired, most of them being greatly rusted by exposure to the rain, and many of them having the bayonets bent or broken. The captured ambulances are viewed with the greatest curiosity by the Southern troops, especially the backwoodsmen of North Carolina and Tennessee, who had no idea of any such provision for the wounded. "Mas'r—dey "tells me dey's lined wid welwet," was the wondering speech of a servant in North Carolina, whose credulity had been tasked to the utmost by what he had heard on the subject of the *hearses* captured from the Yankees, and who appealed to our informant to know the truth.

At Manassas our informant saw a great many wagons, and, to borrow his own expression, "whole *acres* of barrels of pork and flour"—beyond this, *he saw nothing;* resembling in this respect a prudent individual, who, upon his return from a recent visit to Manassas, being questioned rather closely as to what he saw at that place, sententiously replied—"there *may* be intrench-"ments at Manassas, and there *may* be an army "there, but I can take my oath that all I saw was "Adjutant-General Jones and six niggers."

A few days ago, there appeared an article in the Chicago *Tribune*, upon the incompetency of many of the Federal Generals—the Schencks, Tylers, Butlers and Pattersons of the campaign, and singling out, as in striking contrast with all these, General Lyon, whom the editor pronounced to be eminently *"the right man in the right place."* By this morning's news from Missouri, we perceive that the remark has been literally verified, though not precisely in the sense in which it was intended. General Fremont announces officially the defeat of the Federal army on Saturday, August 10th, at a point nine miles south-east of Springfield, with a loss of nearly one thousand killed and wounded, the death of General Lyon, and the retreat of the army under General Siegel to Rolla. As Rolla is one hundred and ten miles from Springfield in a straight line, and a retreat to that place leaves the whole of Western and Southern Missouri open to the Confederates, we may well imagine how momentous are the consequences of this victory. By recalling General Butler's report of the affair at Great Bethel, and the Government version of the loss at Bull Run and Manassas, we may readily infer that in his estimate of the Federal loss on this occasion, General Fremont has drawn it rather mild. Or—as we remember how by the addition of a cypher, the number of Confederates engaged in a particular action, was magnified from 1,000 reported by Gen. Patterson to 10,000 as published by the *Associated Press*, may it not be that by the omission of a cypher, the 8,000 killed and wounded reported by General Fremont have been reduced to the 800 confessed in the published despatch? Who knows? We are quite sure that when all the facts come to light it will be found that the Federal troops have met with a defeat hardly less disastrous than that at Manassas. In the meantime, we may look for all sorts of bogus telegrams and reports, fabricated for the purpose of explaining away the affair, and softening down the particulars of the Federal loss.

As for General Lyon, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is certainly an excellent maxim—but this man Lyon was the butcher of the women and children who perished in the massacre at camp Jackson. When Harney, the Indian fighter, never proverbial for his humanity, recoiled from the bloody work which the Federal Government expected from him in Missouri, Lyon was selected by the Blairs as a fit instrument for the purpose. He was promoted from the rank of a Captain in the infantry to the position of Major General in the army, and he it was, who has since been harrying and oppressing the people of Missouri—who organized the Home Guard, and deposed the State Government, and turned loose upon American citizens the Hessians, Boernstein and Siegel, with their bands of unnaturalized foreigners. Verily he has met his reward!

In to-day's paper will be found two letters which we copy from the morning journals, and which are said to have been received from two of the Baltimore victims of Lincoln's tyranny, imprisoned in the stone fortress in New York harbor. They confirm in every particular the statements made editorially in this journal on Saturday evening, respecting the inhuman treatment of these "prisoners of State." It is the very refinement of barbarity—cruelty without a parallel in the history of a free people. It recalls all that we have ever read of the Star-Chamber processes and *lettres de cachet*, of the *oubliettes* of the Bastile, and the subterranean dungeons in which have rotted successive generations of victims of Venitian, Austrian or Neapolitan tyranny. Mr. Gladstone once awakened the sympathies of all Europe in behalf of Poerio, Settembrini, and their companions in imprisonment, by his energetic description of the horrors of a Neapolitan dungeon. He could not find a theme worthier of his eloquence than is presented in the case of the political prisoners in Fort Lafayette, men without a crime, and whose treatment is worse than that accorded, in this country, to a convicted murderer, in the hour between his sentence and its execution. We trust that no time will be lost in bringing the subject properly to the attention of the English Parliament and people. Deaf though they may be to every consideration of justice, honor and humanity, it cannot be that Lincoln and his advisers are equally insensible to the scorn and indignation of the civilized world.

The Disorganization of the Federal Army.

The Syracuse (N. Y.,) *Journal* contains the following statements, which confirm all we have heard of the utter demoralization of the Federal army:

We have been shown several private letters received last night from officers and privates in the Onondaga Regiment, which display a lamentable state of disorganization in that regiment. The writers all state that the determination of the men is that the regiment shall return home, and intimate there is no power that can resist this determination. A letter from a commissioned officer states that if there is objection to the return of the regiment on the 13th, (when their first three months expire,) a number of the officers are resolved to resign on that day, and come home.

A letter from a private, who is a well-informed man, says: "Our regiment, the Rochester regiment, the Buffalo regiment, and four other regiments, have made up their minds to walk up to the Colonels' tents, stack arms, and refuse to do any further duty. Let them put a ball and chain on us; that's all they can do. They dare not shoot us! There will be seven regiments to take this position. It will take at least fourteen more to guard them—so they will not make much. If we are not allowed to go home on the 13th inst., you will hear of trouble."

Other letters make statements of a similar character.

To-day is the 13th, and we will see how Gen. McClellan will get along with his unruly levies.

Northern Brutality.

A man named Berdan, well known as a desperate and unprincipled adventurer, has been commissioned by Mr. Lincoln to raise a regiment of Sharpshooters. The New York *Tribune* approvingly copies the following incident attending the practice of this corps:

The figure of a Rebel used by the Berdan Sharpshooters, during their practice on Saturday last, was exhibited yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, and attracted considerable attention.—Eighty-seven shots were fired, eighty of which entered the figure.

The Mississippi and Arkansas riflemen will take care of these gentlemen when they appear upon the field.

Recruiting at a Stand-Still in New York.

One of the Republican journals of New York thus speaks of the progress of recruiting in that city:

Recruiting for the army here is dead—virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street—all for the old army—and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him two dollars, and house rent and the support and pay of recruiting parties go to make the newly obtained soldier doubly dear to the government. Each rendezvous costs at least $300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost $900. This makes each individual cost over fifteen dollars before he eats his first government meal.

The Defeat of the Federalists in Missouri.

The Federal Generals are compelled to acknowledge a reverse in Missouri. The report of Gen. Fremont states the disaster in the mildest terms possible, but the fact that Gen. Lyon has been killed with 800 of his command, that guns were abandoned on the field and the Federal army compelled to retreat toward Rolla, a point about 110 miles from Springfield, shows that the disaster to the Federals must have been of the severest character, and that the truth has not yet been fully told. We think it very problematical whether Gen. Siegel will ever succeed in reaching Rolla. The reported death of Gens. McCullough and Price must be received with many grains of allowance, for the defeated Federalists who were obliged to retire could hardly know anything reliable concerning the losses on the Confederate side.

Gen. Lyon, who was slain, was an officer of the regular army, graduated at West Point in 1841, and served in Mexico during the War, having been attached both to the commands of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott. He was also in the Florida war and in the California Indian war. He early took part in the present civil war and was prominent among the murderers of the women and children of St. Louis, and for his services in that unhappy city was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. He led into Southern Missouri a band of marauders, and has fitly closed his career. His second in command, Siegel, is an unnaturalized German, and has for the present control of the retreating forces. We annex the official account of Gen. Fremont:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. LOUIS, August 13th.

Col. E. D. Townsend:

Gen. Lyon, in three commands, under himself, Siegel, and Sturgess, attacked the enemy at half past six o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about eight hundred killed and wounded. General Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column. Our force was eight thousand, including two thousand Home Guards. The muster roll *reported* taken from the enemy, gives his force at twenty-three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, the Texan Rangers, and Cherokee half-breeds. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their loss is *reported* heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Siegel left *one gun on the field*, and *retreated* to Springfield, whence, at three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, *he continued his retreat* upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Since preparing the above it would seem that the Federalists, dissatisfied with Gen. Fremont's confession of defeat, have cooked up another report said to be founded upon personal statements made by the messenger who brought the official report to Gen. Fremont. A more contradictory melange of nonsense we never read. It claims in brief a victory for Lyon, and thus describes his death:

Some time in the afternoon, while Gen. Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and, as he turned round to his men, waving his hat, and cheering them on to victory, he was struck *in the small of his back* and fell dead on the ground.

The report then goes on to say that General Siegel took command and pursued the rebels, sleeping the same night in the "rebel" tents. This latter statement is contradicted, first by the same report, which represents the "rebel" tents and baggage to have been burnt in the early part of the engagement, and, secondly, by the official report of General Fremont, who says the Federals retreated to Springfield the afternoon of the battle and continued their retrogade movement towards Rolla upon the very same night. There is no confirmation of the death of Generals McCullough and Price. Rolla, the place towards which Siegel is retreating, is 110 miles from Springfield. Did a victorious army ever run 100 miles from the scene of conflict and abandon its guns on the battle-field?

A New Broom Sweeps Clean.

Gen. McClellan is illustrating this old adage, and is, as far as possible, reversing the policy of his predecessors. The Washington *Republican* thus announces that news may no longer be looked for in its columns:

We shall hereafter publish nothing relating to the arrival, departure, location, numbers, or changes of location of the troops at and near Washington, and nothing relating to entrenchments, or the armament of entrenchments in this vicinity. We have, until now, continued our record of the arrival of troops, inasmuch as the passage through Baltimore of the troops arriving here is reported in the Baltimore papers. Our course in the above particulars, is controlled by the wishes of General McClellan, which, in such matters, are decisive with us and all good citizens.

We do not think that of late the publication of the arrival of troops, has greatly trenched upon its space.

A Northern Journal Changes Its Tone.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, hitherto one of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone of late. In the last issue come to hand the editor remarks:

It cannot be denied that we are disappointed at the formidable aspect the rebellion has assumed. We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and supposed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of Union men to arms, in support of the government. We have made a mistake in our estimate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our own? Is it true that the South carries with her the sources of certain failure, or shall we not rather be compelled to yield to her demands, not as a matter merely of policy and self-interest, but of sheer necessity?

Is not the struggle assuming new features, and instead of being a contest for the preservation of the constitution, is it not growing into a war of subjugation, in which the course first marked out by the government will be abandoned by the necessity of events? Is there any longer a reasonable hope that, after the bitter strife of States, and the shedding of fraternal blood, the Union can ever be restored to its former position?

Successful Operations of the Confederates in Western Virginia.

The Louisville correspondent of the *Associated Press*, a bitter partizan of the Administration, lets out the following extract from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th, received there, which assures us that Gen. Lee is obtaining success in Western Virginia; we have heard reports to the same effect from other sources:

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, says Gen. Lee and Gen. Rosencranz attempted to get the advantage of each other in an advanced position, and a battle ensued in which forty Federals were killed. The loss of the Rebels is represented as small.

Lee had two and Rosencranz four regiments in the field. Lee afterwards commenced fortifying the pass *he had gained* at Big Spring, Pocahontas county, fifteen miles from Huntersville, which commands the turnpike from Randolph to Lewisburg and Central Railroad.

[The pass referred to is through Great Greenbrier mountain and may be properly called one of the principal gates of Western Virginia. Its possession is of capital importance.]

James R. Partridge, of Baltimore, has been rewarded for his services in the Republican cause by the appointment of Consul to Shanghai.

DEATH OF COL. LLOYD.—The Hon. Edward Lloyd, Sen., an eminent citizen of Talbot county, Md., died on Sunday last, at his residence in that county. The deceased had for several months been in bad health, and spent the past winter in the South. He was the eldest son of the late Gov. Lloyd, of this State. In 1851 he was elected State Senator, from his county, and was one of the wealthiest citizens in Maryland.

The Financial Embarrassments of the Government.

From the statements of the New York papers it would seem that Mr. Chase has made no progress in his negotiations in Wall street, and that the prospect before him is gloomy in the extreme. The *Herald's* money article says:

The bankers met again this morning to receive the report of their committee on the subject of the government loan; but the committee, through their chairman, Mr. Stevens, stated that they would not be prepared to report till Wednesday, and the bankers' meeting adjourned to that day. In the course of conversation with the bankers on Saturday Mr. Chase stated that the government expenditures at the present time were not less than a million dollars per day, and that he deemed it for the interest of the banks, as of every other class of the community, that this sum should be provided. The practical question, therefore, which Mr. Stevens' committee have in hand, is how to raise one hundred and twenty million dollars between this and the meeting of Congress. It is evident that the banks cannot take government bonds or notes to this amount, unless the public will take them off their hands. The entire loans of the New York banks at the present time are less than $120,000,000; to double them, without a proportionate increase in specie capital and deposits, would ultimately compel the banks to suspend specie payments. If it could be made plain that people will take Treasury notes and United States bonds off the hands of the banks, then there would be no difficulty in floating more than $120,000,000. But the trouble is that, by the Loan act of last session, the notes and bonds cannot be sold by government under par. To save themselves, therefore, banks subscribing to government loans require to resell to the public at par, and, to make any profit, at a premium. This is not calculated to tempt bankers to subscribe liberally. They are expected to lend money, and to incur a specific risk, without any corresponding remuneration or prospect of profit.

The *Herald* editorially throws the blame upon Congress and fears a terrible panic. It says:

The law under which this loan is asked prevents the least modification in terms on the part of Mr. Chase; but, on the other hand, the Wall street financiers will have to take it at the terms fixed by the Government, or not at all. Such is the ignorance exhibited by Congress on this question of a loan *that a refusal on the part of the moneyed interest to acquiesce in their terms is likely to produce one of the greatest panics known in the history of this or any other country*, and render many of the securities carefully stowed away in vaults worthless trash. Let us for a moment glance at the provisions of the law and view the financial precipice upon the brink of which we are now tottering.

Among the bills passed at the extra session of Congress was one authorizing Secretary Chase to borrow $250,000,000, either by issuing seven per cent. bonds, which he is obliged to sell at par, or failing to find purchasers at par another provision of the law gives him the power to issue treasury notes of various denominations, drawing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. These he is also restricted to selling at par. Now the Wall street financiers being able to obtain U. States sixes, already in the market, at eighty-eight cents on the dollar, refuse to take either the new issue of bonds or treasury notes for par unless they are made to draw eight per cent., which they consider the present market rate equivalent to. At this point we find the Secretary of the Treasury at a standstill. He can no more fix the rate of interest at eight per cent. than he can sell the bonds or notes for less than par. He is unable to compromise with Wall street upon any terms, but, with the Government calling for money, remains with his hands tied. His estimates are for $120,000,000 for the next four months operation, or at the rate of $1,000,000 per day. *The bankers refuse to furnish that amount at his terms*—the only terms on which Congress has permitted him to receive it—and he cannot abate one iota if he would.

Even the *Tribune*, is far from sanguine, and seeks to goad the Banks into action in this style:

Although there is every willingness shown by most of the bank officers to join to the utmost extent of their ability in any plan for the relief of the Treasury, yet there are individuals who hold back from timidity, and who do not realize that their safest course lies in the boldest action, and that the Government must have money or it must flood the country with irredeemable paper.

Proclamation of Gen. Zollicoffer.

Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, for several years a whig member of Congress, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Southern army, and assigned to the department of East Tennessee. He has just issued the following proclamation:

In assuming command of the military forces of this division, I cannot forbear an earnest appeal to all who have preferred the old Union no longer to resist the recent decisions at the ballot-box by overwhelming majorities of the people of Tennessee. The military authorities are not here to offend or injure the people, but to insure peace to their homes, by repelling invasion and preventing the introduction of the horrors of civil war.—Treason to the State cannot, will not be tolerated. But perfect freedom of the ballot has and will be accorded, and no man's rights, property, or privileges, shall be disturbed. All who desire peace can have peace, by quietly and harmlessly pursuing their lawful avocations. But Tennessee having taken her stand with her sister States of the South, her honor and safety require that no aid shall be given within her borders to the arms of the tyrant Lincoln.

We have asked of the North a recognition of our political equality, and have been refused. We have asked for terms merely under which we could enjoy a sense of safety to our property and time-honored institutions, but in vain. Under such circumstances the States of the South resolved to submit no longer to long repeated and vexations intermeddling with our rights. The North was deaf to justice, because they believed they had the power to crush us if we rebelled. With terrific threats they moved great armies upon us. Those armies have been driven back, with havoc and consternation. Heaven has smiled upon the South—blessing her with rich harvests and heroic sons. The North is already shaken as with a palsy—her late arrogant soldiers filled with apprehension—her late boasted revenues dwindled to a stern necessity for direct taxation. Can there be recreant sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers while thus struggling for southern honor and independence? or who would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, it were better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest at the ballot-box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into so deplorable an extreme. Though differing upon the late political questions we are all Tennesseeans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle, or peacefully at home, not sorrowing when victory perches on the standard of Tennessee regiments.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Affairs on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Potomac flotilla is still actively employed.

Captain Craven, of the steamer *Yankee*, informs the Navy Department that he will report in person the circumstances attending the capture of the negroes recently arrived in Washington. On the evening of the 11th instant a negro came on board the *Yankee* and mentioned the name of an individual who has been exceedingly active in procuring supplies for the Rebels, including arms, ammunition and men, sending them in boat loads from Herring Creek over into Virginia. He further says that this agent had assistants in forwarding recruits to the various landings, and that at Herring Creek there was a minister acting as a Southern spy. The Navy Department, ever since the 31st of March last, has been unable to hear from Mr. Roger Perry, to whom it has repeatedly addressed orders. He seems to be mysteriously among the missing.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL.—We find the following in the Troy *Times* of Monday evening:—We announced with the most lively satisfaction that all doubt with reference to the orders from Washington to General Wool, is at an end. He this morning received from the War Department a notification that he had been appointed to the command of the Department of Southern Virginia—headquarters at Fortress Monroe—with directions to report himself for duty immediately. He will leave this city for his post of duty on Wednesday evening.

Trouble Amongst the Working Classes of New York.

The New York Day Book of yesterday says:

The German tailors held a public meeting last night, at the Steuben House. They complain that they do not receive sufficient pay for their work on military goods, notwithstanding the old and corrupt contract system has been abolished. The workmen allege that the speculating has not yet ceased, as their employers speculate as much as ever with their labor. For instance, a firm agrees to furnish 50,000 infantry coats at $1.50 a piece for the making of them, the materials being furnished by the Government. In making these contracts to furnish goods at such a small price, the workmen have ascertained that their employers rely on the fact that the majority are out of employment and disposed to accept work at any price. Therefore the tailors composing the association have decided to take measures against their oppressors. First, they will appeal to the Government to see that a fair price be paid for all the work which is given out; they will also appeal to the good sense of their employers, as well as to the public in general.

The meeting last evening was presided over by Mr. Steltz, and Mr. Bardolf and others made speeches on the subject, giving their view of the matter as stated above.

Resolutions were adopted, and a commission delegated to carry them into execution.

The association, at present, is composed of two hundred tailors. The whole number of tailors in New York and vicinity is estimated at 10,000, the majority being Germans.

The Destruction of the Standard Office at Concord.

A correspondent of the New York *Day-Book* gives the following account of the outrageous attack made by Federal soldiers upon the office of the New Hampshire *Standard*:

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 9.—Civil war has commenced in the old Granite State, and God only knows what ravages are yet in store for our people. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the newspaper and job printing establishment of the *Democratic Standard*, together with a large stock of drugs and medicines, and other goods and chattles, were taken into the streets by military men in uniform, and burnt to ashes in the presence of ten thousand people, women and children. The proprietors of the establishment, and the people generally, fought like heroes. The troops were driven from the building three times, by the proprietor alone. The people were unable to gain admittance at the stairway entrance to assist Mr. Palmer, on account of the soldiers. The soldiers finding they could not gain admittance at the door way on the upper floor, which enters the office, without a great sacrifice of life, fell back, and commenced storming the building from the street with stones and bricks. Finding the crowd had increased and that one thousand volunteers, who were in the city, were gathering fast, and that all law had been suspended, Mr. Palmer retreated from the premises, having received only a slight blow from a stone. He was soon after attacked by the soldiers, and by the aid of his friends and his own perseverance, found his way through a crowd of ten thousand, uninjured. The *cash value* of the goods and material destroyed, to say nothing of the damage done by the suspension of the paper, will be from five to six thousand dollars. The coats, hats, boots and other wearing apparel belonging to the printers, (such as is usually thrown off working hours, for lighter and thinner clothing,) fell into the hands of the soldiers, and were committed to the flames with the rest.

New Channel for Trade.

A remarkably brisk trade is springing up in a new direction, and to such an extent as to excite suspicion. The New York *Evening Post* says:

Taking the returns for the week ending August 6th, we find that there were exported from this port alone in six days to "the British North American colonies" 15,340 barrels and 400 sacks of flour, 59,192 pounds of butter, together with considerable quantities of leather, iron, manufactures, &c. To the Dutch and Danish West Indies we exported in the same week 2,549 barrels of flour, and to the British West Indies not less than 3,025 barrels. We have not the returns for the corresponding week of last year, but we are assured that these quantities, and the variety of articles which we have not space enough to enumerate, prove sufficiently that a large part of these shipments are intended ultimately to find their way to the Southern coast.

For some months the trade between New York and the port of Nassau, New Providence, has been growing continually larger. Our exports thither, which have been trifling in other years, are now great, and the cargoes shipped thither in one week would suffice to supply the island for a year. The same is true of St. Thomas.

From Halifax and St. Johns it is believed that vessels strike generally for Newbern, Beaufort, Cape Fear, and the Ocracoke Inlet of Pamlico Sound.

More General Officers Appointed.

The President has adpointed the following additional general officers for the volunteer force:

Brigadier General David Hunter, (Colonel U. S. A.,) to be a Major General of volunteers.

Lt. Col. H. Stoneman, (U. S. Cavalry,) to be a Brigadier General of volunteers.

Major W. T. Smith, (Topographical Engineers U. S. A.,) to be a Brigadier General of volunteers.

Capt. Henry W. Benham, (Engineers U. S. A.,) to be a Brigadier General of volunteers.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

SANDY HOOK, August 13th.—Six of the Point of Rocks prisoners were sent hence to-day under guard. It is supposed that they have gone to Fort McHenry.

Various reports are circulating in the camps that the Confederate militia are collecting at various points in upper Virginia; that a regiment was at Shepherdstown on Sunday, and that an encampment was visible from the Maryland heights. There is great activity at headquarters.

Maryland secessionists continue to be brought in for prowling along the lines. Some important arrests have been made.

No attack is anticipated at present from the enemy.

The work upon the bridge at Harper's Ferry is progressing, and it will shortly be passable.

Capture of the U. S. Steamer Crusader.

The despatch from Louisville says:

The Charleston *Courier* publishes an extract from a private letter from Tampa, dated the 1st instant, stating that the U. S. steamer *Crusader* had been captured by the confederates.

More About the Sumter.

Capt. Boreham, of the brig *Sea Foam*, gives the following additional particulars concerning the adventures of the privateer *Sumter*:

The *Sea Foam* arrived at Curacoa on the 17th July, and on the evening of that day the privateer *Sumter* came to the mouth of the harbor and fired a gun for a pilot. A pilot went on board and reported that the vessel could not enter that evening. In the morning the *Sumter* was close to the mouth of the harbor, the Secession flag flying at her fore. A signal was made from the fort that the flag was not recognized as belonging to any known nation, and the ship could not be admitted.

A boat was lowered from the *Sumter* and an officer was sent on shore at the fort, where he was received by a Dutch officer, who conducted him to the Governor of the island. The interview seems to have been satisfactory, for the following morning the *Sumter* went in with her flag up and anchored in the harbor. Captain Boreham says that the *Sumter* lay there a week, coaling, painting and refitting, and that she went to sea heading eastward, on the noon of the 24th.

Simms, of the *Sumter*, entered his vessel as a man-of-war, duly commissioned by his government." The Government, he said, was not yet "recognized," but would be presently. There were one hundred and fifty men on the *Sumter*.—The vessel took no provisions on board at Curacoa, one of the officers stating that they had taken enough out of one of the last prizes to keep the crew for some weeks. The vessel was armed with four thirty-two's and two sixty-four's.—Those officers who had been in the United States Navy wore their old uniforms, with the United States Navy button.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF OUR NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.—The Montreal *Gazette* has the following comment on our new financial schedule:

"The New York *Times* argues that the issue of Treasury bills to circulate as money at the rate of $1,000,000 per day, will make money plenty and business brisk. But we are afraid our neighbors will find out, as others have done before them, that brisk business on such a basis will not lead to a good end. There is no better established principle of monetary science than that such issues diminish in value in direct proportion to the quantity or amounts."

SEA COAST GUNS.—In response to the numerous inquiries addressed to us in reference to the coast defences, which we have refrained from publishing, we are happy to have it in our power to state the work is progressing with all possible rapidity, and on a scale that will meet every requirement. Lieut. Col. Montgomery Cumming, aid to General Lawton, has just returned from Richmond, and informs us that an ample supply of heavy guns, &c., are now on the way to our batteries.

THE EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Times*, of the 3rd instant, in its marine column, under the head of vessels in port, announces the ship Finland, Capt. Jones, 150 tons, from Liverpool, just arrived, and commenced discharging.

—Captain Craven, commanding the Potomac flotilla says, in an official communication to the Navy Department, "on the shores of the Potomac, not one in twenty is true to the Union."

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.
The steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, returning same day. Excursion Tickets One Dollar.
FOR ANNAPOLIS.—Every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, returning leaves Annapolis at 2 o'clock.
W. T. RICE, Captain.
au 14

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.—Packet of 28th instant.—The A 1 bark LIZZIE, Capt. Nearmon, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage, having first class state room accommodations, apply to
PENDERGAST BROTHERS
au 14 12t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the subscriber on the evening of August 13, a small ITALIAN GREYHOUND, purely white except a round spot of dark tan, the size of a dollar, on the rump, and the head and ears handsomely marked with light tan. The Dog is valuable only as a pet, and the above reward will be paid for his delivery at my residence, No. 79 North Charles street.
R. F. COOY.
au 14 1t

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
MEDICAL LECTURES.
The fifty fourth Annual Session of the School of Medicine, in the University of Maryland, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1861, and end March 1, 1862.
The Faculty are aware of making in the present unhappy condition of public affairs a source to interfere with the regular and faithful performance of their duty as Teachers of Medicine. They purpose to make every effort to render their course of instruction useful and satisfactory to their pupils.
The Baltimore Infirmary, which belongs to the School, continues to afford abundant means for the clinical illustration of the principles of Medicine and Surgery.
C. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean.
au 13 2w 10&O

D. M. ROWAN, A. M.,
Will re-open his SCHOOL FOR BOYS at No. 171 North Howard street, opposite Centre, on the SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
Circulars to be had at Armstrong & Berry's Book Store, and at the School Room. au 13 1m

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 29, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected:

GEORGE BARTLETT,	NATHAN FUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. DORRIN,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ANA NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM CLIFF,
WILLIAM DEVRIES,	WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
JOHN CASHING,	HENRY RIEMAN,
AARON FENTON,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
JOHN COATES,	HENRY R. LOUDERMAN,
FRANCIS BURNS,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
JOHN W. WALKER,	ALEXANDER KIRKLAND,
	ALFRED JENKINS.

J. ROBERT ISRAEL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. jy 24

OFFICE DEEP RIVER MINING COMPANY, No. 2 North street.—The last instalment of assessment of FIVE CENTS on each share of the stock of this Company will be due August 1st. Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates with them.
WILLIAM T. HOUGH, Secretary.
jy 31 1t*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADEBRACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of January, 1862, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1861.
HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r.
F. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.
jy 11-1aw6*

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

THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVY and EDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in winding up the affairs of the same.
S. M. FEATHERSTON,
GEORGE W. NAVY,
EDWARD HYATT,
THOS. H. TRENT.
July 1, 1861—jy 12 3

WELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR—
We have on hand a small lot of WELCH'S FAMILY FLOUR, of unsurpassed quality, for sale at manufacturer's prices.
C. D. HINKS & CO.
jy 13 m&w2* No. 41 South Howard st., near Lombard.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, JULY 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.
T. R. RUTTER, Cashier.
jy 27 6t&

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, C