. 1. No. 102.

The South.

"Before BL Mark still glow his steeds of brase, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Dorin's meanes come to mass? Are they not bridled? Youice, lost and won. Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done. Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she recei Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun. Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes, From whom submission wrings an infamous reposa."

The Battle of Springfield. taken 60 were foragers who were surprised, 15 idea of a committee having been occupied for And beretofore, wherever the military authority were unarmed negro servants and several sur- different specimens, a flag to be at once original bounds of their military jurisdiction, the Judges tested at the very outset and upon this point says: | artists and others, who had furnished abundance | condemn such military authority, for daring Siegel advanced upon the enemy without being of good material, and adopting, as the result of interfere with the functions of the civil authoriseen, taking their pickets prisoners except one, their labor, what?—the Union and three stripes of ties. A case of this kind occurred in 1813, when who was driven away from the camp, and drove Lincoln's abolition flag. Mr. Russell, in one of Commodore Channey caused the military arrest their force from their southeastern camp, chasing his letters, has well styled it "the counterpart of of a citizen by the name of Stacy, who lived in them up as far as the Fayetteville road. Here be the U.S. Flag," and so perfectly is it so, that in the town of Madrid, St. Lawrence County. the horses attached to his own six pieces, and be the poor addition of thirteen stars for distinction. rant of the cause of his arrest and detention." others fell into the hands of the enemy. The cause | that, whichever way we twist it, we will be laugh- officer under the said commandants, or either of regiment.

This seems to have been the extent of the renowned Siegel's fighting throughout the day. We next hear that Sturgis' took the command and Niegel is no more spoken of.

Gen. Lyon's Presentiments. The Springfield correspondent of the New York Herald thus speaks of Gen. Lyon's conduct on the luttle-field, and his previous remarks:

For two or three days before the luttle, Gen. Lyon changed much in appearance. Since it became apparent to him that he must ahandon the Union by force. This is a resolution made in-Southwest or have his army cut to pieces, he had evitable by the antagonism of two opposite forms lost much of his former energy and decision. To of society. After war there can be no more union be serious. The pretended charge of treason (for refusal of government properly to reinforce, me I appeared during the life-time of this generation. am obliged to abandon the country. If I leave it The North forgot that they have to do with a without engaging the enemy, the public will call people of the same race and blood as themselves, me a coward. If I engage him, I may be defeated of the same indomitable resolution, and, apar and my command cut to pieces. I am too weak to hold Springfield, and yet the people will desidom. mand that I bring about a battle with the very this result otherwise than against us?"

him. He seemed like one bewildered, and often | "to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them: ly, and seemed solicitous for the welfare of his men, but utterly regardless of his own safety. While he was standing where the bullets flew thickest, just after his favorite horse was shot from under him, some of his officers interposed and from the enemy, be said:

satisfied."

him, and remarked: this. I think I will lead this charge."

part of the engagement—a flesh wound merely—| peaceful and permanent separation. from which the blood flowed profusely. Major Sturgis, during the conversation, noticed blood The List of the Fennsylvanians who Refuon General Lyon's hat, and at first supposed be had been touching it with his hand, which was I perceiving that it was fresh, he removed the General's hat and asked the cause of its appearance. "It is nothing, Major, nothing but a wound in the head," said General Lyon, turning away and | introduction : mounting his horse. Without taking the hat the lowans he was to command with-"Forward men! I will lead you!"

field, killed by a rifle ball through the breast, just | above the heart. In death his features wore the States, have refused to do so. same troubled and puzzled expression that had been fixed upon them for the past week.

(ien, Thomas J. Jackson.

Manassas:

We find in a late copy of the Richmond Enquirer the following sketch of Gen. Jackson of the

Thomas J. Jackson is a native of Lewis county, Virginia, and a relative of the numerous and in- we risk our cause in their hands. fluential family of his name in that portion of the early age, he was thrown penniless upon the When yet quite young, he exhibited a manly self-reliance, and an energy and a force of character, which gave his friends a satisfactory says :--assurance of the success that was in store for him about the year 1843, and graduated with high honors just at the beginning of the war with Mexico. During the whole of the term spent at West Point, he never failed upon an examination

or received a "mark" of demerit. States as Brevet Lieutenant under Gen. Scott, at only the Baltimore Railroad open to the Govern-Vera Cruz. In the memorable campaign from ment, and that can be closed at a moment's notice Vera Cruz to Mexico he achieved honors of which by a midnight foray upon the bridges, as the a reterean officer might well have been proud. In addition to his regular promotions during that

health very much impaired, in consequence of with almost a certainty of success. which he resigned his position in the army. He | Rely upon it the Capital is not out of danger Military Institute at Lexington, which office he ments, however judicious such a course may be, mencement of the present war, when he accepted outnumbers ours, and it is daily increasing. the post of Colonel, conferred upon him by Gov-I, and unanimously confirmed by the Con-n. He was assigned to the command of and in almost every case since the war began? our forces at Harper's Ferry, and continued in it till he was superseded by General Johnston. He memorable engagement which will not be forgot Democrat. Ohio.

ton while deeds of valor and self sacrifice are .remembered by the people of Virginia and of the Confederate States.

In person, General Jackson is near six feet high, with an erect muscular, well-knit frame. | has a fine eye, brown hair and a full beard. whole bearing indicates a man of iron will, and stern courage, and marks him as one peculiarly "fitted to command."

The Confederate Plag.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury thus suggests a change in the flag of the Southern Con-

Republicans, red, white and blue.

The President's Message.

[From the London Inquirer of July 20.] • • • • No one can doubt how it (the healthy season of the year, at a military camp, revolution) will end. It will end in separation, but a separation after a prolonged and vindictive war. Utterly vain is the idea of conquer ing or bringing back the Slave States into the family dependent upon him for their support. He one of his staff be remarked, the evening before between the Free States and the Slave States. the lattle, "I am a man believing in presenti- The cesential divergence between the two hostile pretext,) without being founded upon oath, and ments, and ever since this night surprise was social systems is every day more and more marked planned I have had a feeling I cannot get rid of and irreconcilable. Vindictive passions on both that it would result disastrously. Through the sides are aroused, which, probably, will not be from slavery, actuated by the same love for free-

The New York Tribune, representing in this reenemy I cannot keep a town against. How can spect the general tone of the Northern press, lately wrote in a tone of savage exultation:- "We mean pus, which has justly been deemed the glory of ()n the way to the field I frequently rode near | "to conquer them (the Southerners)-not merely when addressed failed to give any recognition, | "and we shall do this the most mercifully the and seemed totally unaware that he was spoken "most speedily we do it. But, when the rebel- last centuries, shown the utmost solicitude, not to. On the battle field be gave his orders prompt- officus traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and only that the writ, when called for, should be is- One Thousand Pieces Dress Goods "scattered like leaves before an angry, wind, it sued without delay, but that it should be punctual-"must not be to return to peaceful and contented "homes. They must find poverty at their fire-"sides, and see privation in the anxious eyes "mothers and rags of children." Now, this nobegged that he would retire from the spot and tion of conquest we hold to be as absurd as it is mek one less exposed. Scarcely raising his eyes | wicked. Whatever may be the result of the conflict in the open field, it will be impossible to keep tive examples, to exact the strictest obedience to "It is well enough that I stand here. I am in subjection eight millions of a free and highspirited Anglo-Saxon race. Our sympathics are directed may be clothed with power, or exalted in While the line was forming for the charge all on the abolition of slavery; but we have no rank. On ordinary occasions, the attachment as MLACE MARKIES, against the rebels, in which he lost his life, Gen. aympathies whatever in the conquest of the South. does not issue until after a first rule to show cause, Lyon turned to Major Stargis, who stood near Ope of two things must result from the present but whether it shall or shall not issue in the first conflict. Either slavery confined within its own I fear that the day is lost: if Colonel Siegel had | limits will gradually come to an end, and then all been successful, he would have joined us before the States may ultimately be re-united as Free States, or else, the North and South, after a vain | the first instance, without a rule to show cause, if | He had been wounded in the leg in an early appeal to the arbitrament of war, must agree to

sed to take the Oath.

Craig Biddle, aid-de-camp to Governor Curtin, wet with blood from his leg. A moment after, of Pennsylvania, publishes the names of the three year Volunteers who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, with the following | citizen, is bolding him in the closest confinement,

The Governor has learned with deep mortifica- | The parties are, also, at so great a distance, that | held out to him by Major Sturgis, he addressed | uon that one lieutenant and a number of the pri- no rule to show cause could be made returnable vates and non-commissioned officers of the Second | at this term; and if no good cause was shown at | Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve the next term, an attachment could not probably Two minutes afterwards he lay dead on the Corps, on being called on, in accordance with be issued from the city of New York where the their oaths, to enter the service of the United court will then sit, and be returned the same

service of the State, and directs their names to be until the ensuing winter. That delay would renpublished, that Pennsylvania may know her dere- der the remedy alarmingly impotent. The case of HARD AND FREE BURNING COALS, lict sons, and may not again be defrauded by Rex v. Earl Ferrers (1 Burr. 631) is a precedent those who, after partaking her bounty, in the mo- | in point, for awarding the attachment in the first |

ment of peril desert her. All mustering officers are directed to prevent Confederate Army who distinguished himself at their re-culistment in any of the gallant and loyal regiments now forming for the defence of our country. We do not need their services, nor will h

The list embraces the names of 476 men, in va-State. By the death of both his parents, at an | rious avocations of life, belonging to Philadelphia.

Designs of the Confederates. A special despatch to the New York Tribune

in after life. Through the aid of gentlemen who the part of the Rebels toward a direct attack upon much affected the preservation and security of took a deep interest in his welfare, he entered the | Washington, about which there is much anxiety | that lady." Military Academy at West Point, as a Cadet, and excitement, are merely feints to cover Davis' | 1 am, for these reasons, of opinion that an atreal purpose. The purpose is the closing of the tachment ought to issue. lower Potomac, and the throwing of a strong army across the river into St. Mary's and Charles counties, both of which are out and out Secession in sentiment. This done, they will march up to Young Jackson entered the service of the United Annapolis and shut off that route also, leaving

Kape conspirators proved to our cost. This is the real design of the Rebels, and as campaign, Lieutenant Jackson was brevetted a soon as they get a few more accreted batteries execution. Once established in Maryland, ther

shortly afterwards accepted a professorship in the nor will any amount of secrecy as to army moveour augmentation going on at the proper speed, ernor Letcher, unanimously recommended by the or are we on every occasion to oppose a greatly

-Uncle Sam is a very slow paymaster. The then took command of a brigade, and was subse- Obio Regiments, from 15th to 22d finclusive, are quently appointed a Brigadier General by Presi- to be sent home without their pay. A paymaster dent Davis. During the manieuves of the army was mobbed at Columbus by a Manifeld compa- Lagnel, of the Confederate army, (late of the 3d in the valley of Virginia, General Jackson held a my in 3d Regiment because it was thought be with artillery, U. S. A.,) reported to be missing since conspicuous position, and in the great battle of beld their pay. The gallant boys who rallied on the battle of Rich Mountain, or killed in that en-Manages be carned an enviable and never-Cying so short notice should have their pay promptly—| gagement, is a prisoner to General Rosencrans' distinction. His command acted a part in that let the plundering contractors wait .- Defence forces in Western Virginia, and is recovering of

Corpusar of L

[From the New York Day Book.] 'At the present time, everything bearing upon the question of the writ of hebess corpus possesses a peculiar interest from the fact that the legal doctrine beld upon that subject, and practiced in the courts of England for more, than 500 years, and sacredly regarded in this country from the foundation of our government, have all been revofutionized and totally subverted by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. Well may the people pause for a moment, to inquire whither, we are drifting? Until Mr. Lincoln, no President, of the United We believe we speak the sentiments of three- | States has ever dared to disregard the writ-never | The special correspondent of the New York Tri- fourths of the Southern people, when we state | before have we had a President who would not as bune admits the Federal defeat at Sringfield and | that the Confederate flag has not only failed to | soon have proposed to have cut off his own head | confesses that of the 100 Confederate prisoners, satisfy, but has greatly disappointed them. The | se to venture upon such an assault upon the lawweeks in composing or selecting from a hundred | have dared to disregard the writ, even in the geons. He further confesses that Siegel was de- and striking, finally rejecting all assistance from and the Courts have been prompt to rebuke and

was met by a regiment uniformed very much like a calmat sea it is not distinguishable from it. But the affidavit of Stacy, in which a writ of Asbess the lows First, coming over the summits from the not only is it stolen from the U.S. Flag, it is also corpus was issued, he states that "on the 30th of northwest, and supposing it was the latter men a theft of the coat of arm of another despotism - June he was on his way from Sackatt's Harbor toallowed them to come up within a few paces of we mean the llouse of Austria, whose arms are Madrid, when he was arrested at Materiown, him when they poured a murderous fire into his red, with a white har running through the centre. by order of Commodore Chauncey, and taken ranks and scattered his men like sheep. The ene | Nor is this all. The U.S. Flag itself was directly | tack to Sackett's Harbor, and had since been my ecannon, also, now began against him, killing stolen from the British East India Company, with kept in confinement there, and was wholly ignowas forced to retire, leaving them behind. Capt. Now, if the coat of arms of the Confederate States | On this affidavit the Court issued a writ of Flagg steing the position of affairs, took ropes, he drawn with three hars horizontal, we pilfer the habens corpus addressed to "Isnac Chauncey, comfastened them to one cannon and placed them in arms of the flouse of Austria; and if we adopt mander of the Navy of the United States on Lake the hands of prisoners, compelling them to draw | the plan of the United States, and draw the coat | Untario, and to Morgan Lewis, commander of the the cannon off the field. One caiseon was also of arms with the bars perpendicular, we pilfer the troops of the United States at the station of Sacksaved and another tipped into the creek. The arms of the town of Beauvais, in France. So ett's Harbor, and to each and every subordinate of Siegel's repulse was owing very much to the ed at by everybody, and despised by those whose them; and by which they are commanded to bring before him immediately, the body of Samuel months men whose time had expired, and who at | We are living under a Provisional Government- | Stacy, Jr., together with the cause," &c. The his request had agreed to serve ten days longer. At may we not hope that this may be also a Provi- writ was served upon Morgan Lewis and Royal the first severe fire those who in Carthage had sional flag? Our Congress is soon to meet, and Torry. Lewis returned that he had not Stacy in fought like veterans, began to lament that they we sincerely hope that this question will be his custody. Torry returned simply the order rehad lengthened their time of service and wished brought up by some patriotic and able member, ceived by him from Commodore Chauncey on they were with their families at home. Such men and not allowed to rest until we obtain, with the which Stacy was committed. Chancellor Kent as these could not be brought up to fight well permanent Government, a flag to be retained as | beld that "the return is bad upon the face of it,"

against overwhelming numbers, and their dissat- permanent also. We think the Southern people, and that there was "on the very face of the return isfaction communicated itself to many of Sieger's generally, were anxious that the Southern Cross a contempt of the process." Chancellor Kent CHARLES BAYNE & CO. should have been conspicuous in their flag, which | beld that a writ of attachment should be immediform would at once dispense with the Union part | ately issued against these officers for contempts: of it, and all the stripes, by simply making the Below we give his decision, which ought to be flag red, with a white cross, containing on it the stars | good authority to Republicans, who swear by of Mue, thereby retaining all the three emblems of Kent upon almost every occasion. It should also be remembered that Morgan Lewis was at that time Governor of the State of New York: This is a case which concerns the personal liberty of the citizens. Stacy is now suffering the rigor of confinement in close custody, at this un-

and under military power. He is a natural born

citizen residing in this State. He ban a numerous

is in bad health; and the danger of a protracted confinement to his bealth, if not to his life, must upon the facts before us we must consider it as a large me without any specification of the matter of which it might consist, and without any color of anthority in any military tribunal to try a citizen for that crime, is only aggravation of the oppression of the confinement. It is the indispensable duty of this court, and one to which every inferior 5.000 LOTS NEW YORK consideration must be recrificed, to act as a faithful guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen. and to give ready and effectual aid to the means provided by law for its security. One of the most valuable of those means is this writ of habeas coras well as their courts of justice, have, on several occasions, and for the period, at least, of the two ly obeyed. (See Brown's Case, Cro. Jac. 543, and the stat. of 16 Car. I. c. 10. s. 8.) Nor can we besitate in promptly enforcing a due return to the writ, when we recollect that, in this country, the law knows no superior; and that in England,

| their courts have taught us, by a series of instrucwhatever extent the persons to whom the writ is | 84 WHITE BAREGES, instance, must depend upon the sound discretion | 34 and 64 BLACK NOUPILINES, of the court, under the circumstances of each particular case. It may, and it often does, issue in the case be urgent, or the contempt flagrant. On this point the authorities are sufficiently explicit. HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHIRTEES. All these lot vere (Rez v. Jones, Stra. 185. Davies, ex dem. Provey,

b. 2. c. 22. s. l.) If ever a case called for the most prompt interposition of the court to enforce obedience to its process, this is one. A military commander is here assuming criminal jurisdiction over a private and contemning the civil authority of the State. term. Unless the attachment goes, the injured ! He therefore hereby dismisses them from the party may not feel, the benefit of our assistance instance. In that case, a second writ of habeas corpus was issued, (the first writ not being obeyed without fault, as the party who sued out the writ, and who was the brother of Lady Ferrers. agreed not to prosecute it,) and not being obeyed. an attachment was moved for, without a rule to show cause, and was granted. Lord Mansfield observed, that "the court may enforce speedy obedience to the writ, and the circumstances of that case (where delay might be very dangerous) required it. And, therefore, the court thought, case, an attachment should issue to enforce obe-All the talk and all the apparent movements on dience to that writ of habeas corpus which, so

Deserters from the Seventy-Ninth Regi-On Friday night last the captain of the steamer | MAI'AULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Boston, of the Philadelphia and New York line (outside route) was surprised by an unusual accession of passengers, many of whom were without money. For the most part they were dressed in citizens' clothes, while several wore parts of uniforms, but not enough to identify them with any regiment. The men represented that they Major for distinguished services at the battle of along the river, they will attempt to put it into belonged to three months' regiments, whose term rauxes, of service had expired. They numbered about At the close of the war with Mexico, Major count upon a formidable rising of the Secessionists two hundred, and reached here Saturday mora-Jackson returned to his native State, with his of that State, and the investment of Washington ing. It appears that these were nearly all desertery from the Seventy-ninth regiment. They contrived to escape from the lines under cover of night, and taking the cars for Baltimore at a way station, came to Philadelphia, and thence I filled with ability and distinction till the com- improve the matter. The Rebel force in Virginia steamer to New York. Squads of regulars, with United States officers, were in sbarp pursuit o' them on Saturday and yesterday, and it is said that several were arrested and conveyed to Governor's Island. The authorities express the intention to arrest every one of them as fast as they

> can be found .- N. Y. Day Book. NOT DEAD BUT A PRESONER. -- Captain Julius De | the public generally, a share of their patronage. his wounds.

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