The South.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24, 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. If 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.

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS.—*Constitution U. S. Amend. Art. 1.*

THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS OUGHT TO BE INVIOLABLY PRESERVED.—*Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, Art. 38.*

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Fear is the twin-brother of despotism. The efforts which are now being made to suppress all liberty of speech and opinion, north of the Potomac, are the merest suggestions of cowardice. The Government is afraid of a reaction—afraid of the effect which the outspoken and manly utterances of such journals as the New York *Day-Book* and *Daily News*, may have upon the minds of the people of the North—and hence their presentment by the Grand Jury, their seizure by the police, and the threats which are made to suspend their publication altogether. Hitherto, it has been a constitutional principle in this country, that "every citizen may freely speak, write and "publish his sentiments on all subjects, being "responsible for the abuse of that right, and that "no law can rightfully be passed to restrain or "abridge the freedom of speech or of the press." By the first article of the Amendments to the Constitution, Congress is expressly prohibited from making any law "abridging the freedom of speech "or of the press." The freedom of the press is put in the same category with the freedom of conscience and of religious worship, and the right of petition. In this State, it is declared among the inalienable rights of the people of Maryland, "that the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved." The Government is now doing without law what it is expressly prohibited from doing by law. It is subverting by an exercise of the executive authority, the liberty which Congress is forbidden to "abridge." Whether the agency employed be that of a mob, of a Grand Jury, or of a Provost Marshal, the end attained is precisely the same. When the privilege of "freely speaking, writing and printing on any "subject, being responsible for the abuse of that "liberty," is once taken from the citizen, the public not the press are the sufferers. The "liberty of the press" is not a privilege accorded to a class nor the license of an individual, it does not exist for the benefit of editors or printers; it is a right of the people. It is their right not merely to print but to read—to hear both sides and all sides of every question in which the public is concerned—to have the benefit of the freest and fullest criticism on public men and public measures, and of that "liberal communication of sentiment and entire freedom of "discussion which has been declared to be "essential to the judicious exercise of the right of "suffrage," and we may add, to the existence of a free government. When three or four thousand copies of the *Day Book* and the *Daily News* were seized by the police of Philadelphia, it was not merely the property of the news agents or of the publishers which was illegally confiscated.—the rights of the twenty thousand readers for whom those papers were intended,—of the entire communities in which those papers were designed to circulate, and for whose benefit the liberty of the press exists, and is guarantied by law, were the subject of official invasion and outrage. When "a secession sheet is cleaned out," to use the favorite expression of the reporters of the *Associated Press*, in chronicling the destruction of a newspaper office by a mob—or its publication is suspended by an order from a Provost Marshal or a military commandant—it is not simply the business or property of an individual or a partnership, which is broken up or destroyed;—one of the dearest privileges of a free people—one which is deemed worthy of separate mention and a special guaranty not only in the Constitution of the United States, but in the Bill of Rights of every State in America is trampled under foot.

It is to this extremity of lawlessness and oppression to which the Government is now being driven by its fears—and not by its fears only, but by a petty and malignant spirit of revenge. It is the spirit of a whipped bully, seeking consolation for disgrace and defeat, in tyrannising over those who have no power to resist. Never, until after the battle of Bull Run or Federal Run, was there any interference with the freedom of the press threatened or practised. It was reserved for a mob of returned New Hampshire volunteers—fellows who had gloriously fled from the face of the enemy, and who, when their time was up, abandoned "the defence of the Capital," regardless of the foe that was at its gates—to set the example by destroying the office of a Concord paper, which was opposed to the war. Then a Bangor mob of "soldiers" and citizens suppressed in the same summary manner an obnoxious paper published in that town. Then in Easton, Pennsylvania, a parcel of discharged volunteers, returned from a bloodless campaign under that most pacific of warriors, General Patterson, mobbed another newspaper and burnt an unpopular Congressman in effigy, while in Westchester, in the same State, the office of another journal underwent the process of "cleaning out," at the dead of night, "so quietly and with so little noise," according to the telegraph, "that the residents knew nothing about it "until they awoke in the morning." In Massachusetts, the mob found a more agreeable victim than the unoffending types and presses, in the person of an editor, whom they stripped, tarred and feathered, and from whom they extorted a recantation of his sentiments, in his drawers and upon his knees.

The despotism of the mob having thus paved the way for that of the sword—or in the language of a Philadelphia cotemporary, "popular indig-"nation having once more forestalled the tardy "action of the Executive"—the circumlocutory processes of a Grand Jury presentment are resorted to in New York, to intimidate certain obnoxious journals—a peremptory notice from a Provost Marshal closes four newspaper offices in St. Louis,—while in Philadelphia, the police seize whole bundles of papers supposed to contain treasonable matter, as the French police would seize copies of *Punch*, containing an offensive caricature of the Emperor. Newspapers, like negroes, are now "contraband of war."

The motive which dictates this action of the Government, is, as we have said, partly cowardice—fear of the consequences of letting the truth be known, or permitting the acts of the Government to be made a subject of discussion—and partly revenge, seeking gratification for the defeat sustained by the Federal arms at Bull Run. With the exception of the altered prospects of the Government, there is no new feature in the case which would necessitate or suggest a different line of policy in regard to the press, from that which has been hitherto pursued. The journals which have been suppressed by the hand of mob-violence or of official outrage, or which are now threatened with similar treatment, have committed no new offence. The opinions which they express, they have expressed all along, with equal freedom and earnestness. If it be treason to denounce the measures and policy of the Government now, it was equally treason to do so three months ago. The difference is, that then the Government was marching on to Richmond, engaged in the mighty work of crushing out rebellion, and could afford to be magnanimous in trifles. Now, the Government has given up the advance to Richmond, and the suppression of the rebellion, as a difficult if not impossible job, and is looking around for somebody that it can whip—since President Davis and General Beauregard decline to submit to the operation. Accordingly, it has pitched upon the newspaper press, and by way of trying its strength, has prudently begun with a little weekly newspaper, of a religious cast, published in Philadelphia. By-and-bye it will be able to fly at higher game. Meanwhile, free thought will assert its rights, and though the whole press of America be muzzled or dumb, that of Europe will stand by, like the chorus in the Greek Tragedy, to give expression to the sentiments of the civilized world, and add contempt to infamy in the verdict which it will pass upon the acts and measures of the present Government of the United States.

A Brutal Murder Confessed.

The *American* this morning publishes the following incident of the fight at Springfield, showing that an unarmed prisoner was brutally murdered by the Federal troops:

Whilst this fight was going on Company E. of the First Kansas Regiment had advanced about fifty rods south into the enemy's line, not having heard Gen. Lyon's order to fall back to their original position upon the hill. At this time the Fifth Missouri Regiment (Rebel troops), commanded by Col. Clarkson, were seen advancing in line upon the left of Company E. Their uniforms being nearly the same as General Siegel's troops, they were taken for his men, and supposed to be retreating from their position upon the left of the enemy's rear, which was the post assigned them.

The enemy also supposed our men to be a portion of their army and marched up upon our left, and thus aligned we marched forward ten or fifteen rods together. Col. Clarkson then asked Captain Clayton where the enemy were posted, and the Captain pointed out the Rebel forces still south and west of our line, when we again advanced together. Soon, however, Capt. Clayton discovered the red flannel badge worn by the Rebels upon their left shoulder, and immediately complained to his company that they were crowding upon the line and ordered his men to right oblique, which they did. When about twenty or thirty yards from Clarkson's forces the Rebel Adjutant rode forward and commanded us to halt. We did so, and brought the company to an about face, when the Adjutant inquired what troops they were? Without answering his question, Captain Clayton and Lieuts Stafford and Spalding advanced to the side of the Adjutant, who was mounted, when the Captain demanded of the Adjutant his colors. He reported that he was the Adjutant of the Fifth Missouri regiment.

Captain Clayton—"Of the Southern army?"

Adjutant—"Yes, sir: Confederate troops."

Captain C. (seizing him by the coat-collar and pulling him from his horse)—"Then, sir, I demand your sword." (After being delivered)—"Now, sir, G—d d—m you, order your men not to fire upon us, or you are a dead man," at the same time presenting a revolver to his breast.

The Adjutant turned partially around to his men, and seeing his Colonel advancing, replied, "There, sir, is my Colonel," but no sooner had he uttered this sentence than the Rebels fired upon us. *The Captain then shot the Adjutant, and Sergeant Brennan rushed forward as he fell and pinned him to the earth with his bayonet*, leaving the gun sticking upright in his body and the ground.

Salt.

The Northern papers are predicting a scarcity of Salt at the South. The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says:

Salt cannot be smuggled in any quantity in trunks, as quinine or percussion caps, but big ships must log along and run the blockade in order to be of any benefit. If the blockade be perfected they will suffer beyond endurance *for salt alone*.

These miserable fools are ignorant of the fact that along the coast of Texas any quantity of salt can be obtained.

From the Northwest.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from Springfield, Ill.:

"Sentiment is rapidly changing here in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.—The great majority are beginning to cry *peace, peace*. The result at Manassas has had its effect most perceptibly, and another such rout, together with the Direct Tax Bill and the continuance of the blockade at Cairo, will most certainly—I speak from what I hear and see—arouse the Great Northwest in violent opposition to a further prosecution of hostilities."—*Hagerstown Mail.*

——The Mills of Hon. A. R. Boteler, situated a short distance below Shepherdstown, Va., on the Potomac, were burned on Sunday night last.

Opinions of the French Press on the Civil War.

[*From the Paris Journal des Debats, Aug. 3.*]

President Lincoln has advanced—in perfect good faith, we have not the least doubt—in his last message, that the uprising of the South was but a rebellion fomented by the ambition of a handful of agitators. If it were so, if in fact the mass of the white population of the South were indifferent to the independence of the Confederate States, a few reverses on the field of battle, added to the enormous losses which such a war occasions, would suffice to provoke in the South a reaction on the heels of which peace would be undoubtedly made. But whatever confidence we may have in the loyalty of President Lincoln, we find it *impossible* to consider his assertion as well founded. Doubtless the armed rising of the South has been aided and encouraged by leaders; but it is never otherwise in any undertakings to which nations commit themselves. *And what the leaders, whom Mr. Lincoln criminates, have done in this instance, corresponds exactly with the public sentiment, with the opinions and passions of the immense majority of the inhabitants of that portion of the United States.* All the private letters received in Europe depict the South as having but one thought—that of separation, and as desiring it with a feverish energy, which cannot bear discussion. * * * Those letters assert the determination everywhere in the South to maintain at every cost the rupture which has separated those States from their former brethren of the North. It is a reason why hostilities are not near a termination, however deplorable they may be.

The correspondent from the North is not less significant than that from the South, in the sense that it reveals, among the people of the North, a sentiment which explains and, to a certain extent, gives grounds for and justifies by reaction the determination of the South. All the letters from the North bear witness to the wish, in that portion of the Union, to treat the Southern States as Mr. Lincoln intends, that is to say as rebels, who must be forced to surrender at discretion. They wish to subjugate them, intending, no doubt, to show themselves clement after they shall have submitted. But every one who knows the American race, and who has had an opportunity of observing it, at the South especially, will agree that nothing more is needed to exasperate the South and drive it to extremes. The South may be vanquished on the battle-field; it has just been [alluding to Garnett's defeat;] it will be again; we would not wish, however, to guarantee that it will not have its turn. *But vanquished though it may be, it will never submit to the North; it will accept no mercy from it.* The capitals of Virginia and South Carolina may fall to-morrow into the hands of the North, and be garrisoned by militia from New York and Boston; *the South will not be put down for all that.* When a proud and energetic nation has taken a determination to be independent there is no way to make it bow its head, unless recourse be had to those atrocious systematized severities which Eastern despots have successfully employed towards populations without moral force, but which civilized governments repudiate, and to which the Washington Government will never seriously appeal. * * * Hence it is that the question, stated as it has been by President Lincoln, is incapable of solution.

[A comparison is then drawn between the present cause of quarrel and conduct of both sections, and the events which drove the thirteen colonies into revolution.] The writer then continues:—

After three or four years of hostilities, it is probable it will have to end by the recognition of the independence of the South. Only there will have been slain some 150 or 200,000 men; desolation will be sown broadcast, the impoverished contributors will be overwhelmed by taxes; the North will be indebted several hundreds of millions and an abyss of hatred will be dug between the two sections of the former Union.

The Privateering Question—Foreign Intervention.

[*From the Paris Journal des Debats.*]

People were astonished after the Congress of Paris, when the suppression of lawful and regularly authorized privateering by letters of marque was voted by the European Powers, that the proposal made to the United States to agree in that vote had not been favorably received in America. *It is the contrary which would have surprised us.* The reason for it is apparent in the comparison we have just made between the navy of the United States and those of the two principal European naval Powers. Without entering deeply into the question, and examining only the political side which must have inspired the determination of the American government, it is impossible not to discern that *the commonest prudence dictated it.*—The republic of the United States, it will be admitted, may have to dread two Powers on the sea—France and England—especially England—both, in a different degree, very superior to her. She is not ignorant that her immense ocean commerce, more vulnerable than her territory, would have no reason to expect any consideration, and would see itself a prey all the world over to the relentless pursuit of the cruisers of the royal British navy, five or six times more numerous than theirs, powerless for protection, insufficient for reprisals. What could she do in such a situation foreseen and inevitable? Should she allow herself to be crushed and ruined, or attempt to equalize as much as possible the chances of war by returning blow for blow, damage for damage?—Letters of marque, being the only regular means of public law, long in existence, was it supposable that the American government would sacrifice that supreme safeguard unconditionally: we mean without having obtained what justice requires, and what civilization demands, the abolition of respect of the commerce of the belligerents by vessels of war, as well as by privateers? Without that addition to the vote of the Congress of Paris, *one is tempted to suspect the sincerity and disinterestedness of the Power that pretends to rule the seas*, for we find nothing in it but her own advantage. * * * The autumn months, which are approaching, or the first months of winter, must, it would seem, precipitate the American crisis. The reasons for it were clearly explained a few days since in these columns. We would be deceived, however, if we believed that, from either one side or the other of the principals interested, the definite solution—which every one foresees, but which no one proposes—will come; it would be to wonderfully misconceive the pride of the American people and the depth of the dissent which passionately stirs them now, and which has placed arms in their hands. In our opinion *it is Europe which will be led to look for and point out the unravelling of that fatal contest, and which will perhaps soon be occupied in so doing.* We pointed out a month ago, in the first of our articles on the American armies, a possible solution:—"Would there not be room on the vast territory of America for two or three friendly republics of the North, South and West, and forming a confederacy of nations, instead of a confederacy of States? Do not reason and interest appear to counsel it? The time comes when perhaps necessity will compel it? Henceforth affairs are in such a position that there is no longer any choice but between friendly separation or forced union. Every other solution becomes more and more improbable. Would forced union be a Union, and how would it last? What kind of existence would it bring to the conqueror and conquered? In admitting, which is doubtful, the definitive triumph of the North after years of struggle and torrents of blood poured out upon ruins, would the North desire to have, and does it imagine it could keep, at the South, a Venice, a Poland, or even an Ireland? Is young America then so presumptuous that she hopes to escape the law common to all nations? Let her cast a look, at this very moment at old Europe, and let her profit by the latter's sad experience. She will see that there are political blunders as well as crimes which are not laid down, and which bequeath to futurity disorders without end and difficulties without escape.

Federal Cowardice.

The Hagerstown *Mail* of yesterday says:

A report obtained credence at Williamsport on Sunday evening, that a large body of Confederates were advancing upon that town. The First Maryland regiment prepared to retreat, in case of necessity. The flooring of the bridge over the canal was torn up, and some 150 horses were removed to the Fair ground, near this place. Upon the receipt of the information here, there was considerable agitation on the part of bitter war men. A few Confederate scouts have made their appearance on the Virginia side.

DEFAMATION OF GEORGE N. SANDERS.—Reid Sanders, son of this gentleman, has written to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, affirming that his father's accounts were scrupulously made square with the Government before his departure from the North, and that his prosecution is political.

Robbing Newspapers—A Canadian Opinion

From the Toronto Globe.

This is not only an exceedingly foolish way of proceeding—it not only insures its own punishment by encouraging a race of journalists who will never speak the truth, except when likely to please, but it does more than almost anything else to lower the American people in the estimation of all civilized nation. We care not what the destroyed journals published. If treasonable matter, then the writers ought to be punished in the due course of law, and not by a mob. But if the matter was not treasonable, but only false or vexacious, then its undisturbed publication ought to have been permitted. Its suppression by violence is a proof that in Concord and Bangor at least, freedom of opinion does not exist; and the complacency with which the act generally appears to be regarded would perhaps justify us in believing that other and more extended localities are equally unfortunate. Those who have anything to lose in the United States cannot remember too soon that when the mob's idea respecting the rights of *meum* and *tuum* get confused, mistakes are likely to be made with property more valuable than that usually contained in newspaper offices. At the present time, especially, the assumption of power by illegally constituted tribunals ought to be sternly checked, or the great Republic will be resolved into a chaos from which there is no return, except by the "purchase of order at the expense of liberty."

Letter from Mr. Nelson, who was Arrested by the Confederates.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* publishes the following letter from Mr. T. A. R. Nelson:

Having been arrested in Lee county, Virginia, taken to Cumberland Gap, and sent to Richmond, Va., I deem it due to all those who had me in actual custody to state they have treated me with uniform civility and kindness. To Captain Powell, at Cumberland Gap, and Lieutenants Plumlee and Cooke, and Sergeant Gillespie, who had charge of the seventy-five men who guarded me from the Gap to Abington, and to the soldiers under their command, I feel especially indebted for their remarkably good conduct on the way, and the respectful treatment I received at their hands. Of Major Lee and Lieutenants Plumlee and Cooke and the men who brought me from Abington to Richmond, and have had charge of me since I came here, I have no language at my command sufficient to express my sense of the manner in which they discharged their duty, they being as careful to protect me against violence and insult as to prevent my rescue or escape. I have deemed it proper to prepare this statement in the hope that my friends will cherish no feeling of unkindness towards all or either of the persons referred to. T. A. R. NELSON.

[*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*]

Progress of Arbitrary Power.

The telegraph, which is under the control of the Government, announces from Washington that any censure upon the Cabinet, or an imputation upon its members, will be regarded as an indication of a treasonable purpose to weaken the government. It is officially announced that Mr. Seward has organized a passport system, under the operation of which no citizen can leave the country, or return to it, except upon a written permit from the State Department. Some arrests for treason, some mobs, and the seizure and suppression of the copies of the New York *News*, destined for Philadelphia, are the chief acts of the week. Some persons doubtless regard these demonstrations of power, as evidences of vigor. It is a fashion among weak-winded men and strong-minded women to idolize power—to look upon force with awe. It is the quality of cowardice to bow before strenth and will, and it often worships the counterfeits of these.

For our part we regard all these excesses as evidence of weakness. When the Cabinet give out that they will regard every one that doubts their honesty or capacity, a secessionist, *they forget that the number thus turned over to secession is as great at the North as in the South.*

As to Mr. Seward's passport system, it is a stale device, abandoned elsewhere as of little use, and which it is almost impossible to carry into effect, for want of Government machinery here. Doubtless, Mr. Seward would like to ape the Ministers of Foreign Courts, and take a system of secret police and government spies under his control. But he has not the capacity to manage such a system, and it will, like everything else, fail in his hands.

The movements to suppress papers which are opposed to the war, are unwise also; because they are the evidence of weakness. An Administration that cannot stand up under the criticism of a paper in New Hampshire or in New York city, is weak indeed. With a thousand pensioned presses of its own, with millions of treasure and armies of armed men, it must be conscious of inborn weakness if it recoils before a paragraph of hostile criticism.

As to the arrest of traitors, let them be arrested by all means, and wherever found. If Mr. Faulkner has been guilty of treason, let him not only be arrested, but punished; and if Mr. Pierce Butler, who has heretofore been regarded as a gentleman of leisure and pleasure rather than a plotter, is guilty, don't spare him. *But let the accusation be made at once, with the specification of guilt, and let them be tried at once, for the people are ready to pass summary judgment.* But the Administration appears to be unwilling to trust jurors and courts with these cases, and this exhibition of distrust *is an evidence of weakness.*

The Departments at Washington, it is said, are full of spies and disloyal officials. Why does not the Government turn them out, arrest them, and bring them to punishment? We approve of vigor when rightfully directed; but we have contempt for that *spasmodic and frantic violence which comes from cowardice and imbecility.*

Arrest of Two Alleged Secession Merchants.

Our criminal authorities recently received information that John Garnett Guthrie, a secessionist who manufactures tobacco in Petersburg, Va., and George Miles, from Richmond, were in this city making collections for themselves and other dealers in the rebel States. Sergeant Young, of the Detective force, and detective Cing, were deputed to hunt up the suspected parties, and on Wednesday night arrested Guthrie at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, while Miles was found in comfortable quarters at the Metropolitan. The prisoners were taken to police headquarter and searched, when nearly $200,000 in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee six per cent. bonds, Virginia bank notes, drafts, acceptances, certificates of deposite, &c., to the above amount, as also numerous letters written by parties here to citizens of the Confederates States, were found in their possession. These moneys were the result of collections made in this city, Boston and Philadelphia for themselves and other southern merchants whom they represented.

The prisoners had perfected their business and were to have started for home Wednesday evening, but on the moment of their departure from their respective hotels, the Detectives appeared and escorted them off to headquarters. Mr. Guthrie had quantities of unsold tobacco in this and other Northern cities which he converted into cash at any required sacrifice, but unfortunately for him and his companion, they were nabbed after being literally loaded down with money, and at the moment when they thought the danger was quite over. The treasure as also the letters found on the prisoners were placed in possession of the proper authorities for future disposition. By order of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, the prisoners were this morning imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, to await the further action of the Government. The fact of these arrests made, would have been given to the public much sooner, had it been deemed safe to do so.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Latest from Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 22.—Accounts from Springfield state that from six to ten thousand of McCulloch's army have left for the northern section of the State. A Confederate force had reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and were committing depredations. About 700 exiles from Springfield have joined Colonel Boyd's regiment. About 1,000 Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the southwest section of the State, and leave their property at the mercy of the Confederates. There is much distress among these people; large numbers have neither money nor provisions.

NEW YORK, August 23.—George Miles, of Petersburg, and John Garnett Guthrie, of Richmond, agents of various tobacco houses, on a collection tour to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with $170,000 in their possession, have been arrested here and confined in Fort Lafayette. The money in their possession is principally in bonds, acceptances and sight drafts, and Virginia paper money. A large number of letters were found on the prisoners addressed to persons living South.

Suppressing Newspapers.

[*From the New York Day-Book.*]

A short time since it was announced that it was only necessary to stop the Southern mails, and those journals in the North, said to be supported by "Southern rebels," would soon die out. No one reads them here. But their proprietors being sold, body and soul, to "the slave power," would continue to insult the North until their means of support were cut off. Well, in due time the mails were stopped, but lo! these journals, from some unaccountable cause, still existed. It was then asserted that they lived on the city treasury of New York, and the hue-and-cry of the hour demanded that the corporation advertising must be taken away. It was supposed that this was the finishing stroke which was to settle the doom of *The Day Book*, but somehow we survived it.

Now, however, all these expedients having failed, the United States Marshal of Philadelphia steps into the arena, and is ordered to seize all copies of the *Journal of Commerce, Day Book*, and *Daily News* passing through that city, for agents in different parts of the country! This inaugurates the reign of force, and is a distinct intimation to the people of the North that their liberty to take such political papers as coincide with their views of public policy is to be no longer accorded to them. It is not alleged that these papers have violated any law, but, if we understand the arguments of the Republicans, there are now but two sides, "those *with* the Government and those *against* it." Well, we have always been *with* the Government of the United States, always a firm supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and we are with it, not against it, to-day. Never has our pen or our voice been raised against the great and glorious legacy of our forefathers, and it never will be. Laboring, as we have ever done, for the preservation of this government, must we now surrender our honest convictions as to how it can be done.

The offence of the obnoxious journals, be it remembered, is, that they have presumed to exercise a right which (they supposed) was guaranteed to them by the Constitution of their country. It cannot be charged that we have ever violated any law, or done any act of disloyalty to our government or its constitutional authorities. We simply did not agree with the *policy* of the administration. This was "the height of our offending, nothing more."

Of course we do not fail to remember that, under Democratic administrations, the largest liberty of this kind has been enjoyed. It is too recent for all not to remember how severe the opposition press were upon the Mexican war, and yet no one molested them, or presumed to interfere with their right of opinion. In the war of 1582, the Federal press and the pulpit of New England denounced the war with a bitterness and vehemence which we have not presumed to imitate. The Boston *Gazette said*:

"Is there a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for Bonaparte, for Madison, for Jefferson, and *that host of ruffians in Congress*, who have set their forces against us for years; and spirited up the brutal part of the populace to destroy us? Not one. Shall we then be any longer held in slavery, and driven to desperate poverty by such a graceless faction?—Heaven forbid!"

In a published discourse of the Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, A. M., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, delivered April 9th, 1812, occur among many similar ones the following expressions:

"It is a war *unexampled* in the history of the world; wantonly proclaimed on the most frivolous and groundless pretences, against a nation from whose friendship we might derive the most signal advantages, and from whose hostility we have reason to dread the most tremendous losses. Every provocation has been offered to Great Britain on our part, and our resentment has risen in proportion as she has shown a conciliating spirit. What consequence is it to you if they be repealed, if you are sold to Napoleon, as you have reason to believe, by the slaves who have abused your confidence?

"Let no considerations whatever, my brethren, deter you at all times, and in all places, from *execrating the present war*. 'As Mr. Madison has declared war, *let Mr. Madison carry it on.*' The Union has been long since virtually dissolved, and it is full time that this part of the *dismanted* States should take care of itself."

Now, these men were not molested when a foreign enemy was thundering at the very gates of our Capital, and when they even took that Capital. We cite these historical facts to show that the Republicans have absolutely nothing upon which to base their present action. It is wholly without precedent.

This is a government of laws. When people disobey the laws, they are amenable to them in a legal way; but the suppression of the freedom of speech or the press by dictatorial edicts is wholly unknown in the history of our country. We are totally at a loss to know where the dividing line of opposition to a support of the Administration begins or ends. We see Republican papers all about us condemning the Cabinet as "weak and imbecile," and it now has been intimated that this is "treasonable." One paper, the *World*, this morning, goes so far as to declare that all such comments as these are "treasonable," unless they proceed from "good motives!" It assails the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which has been a supporter of the war, by presuming to judge as to the secret *motives* of the *Atlas*. It lays down the law on this subject as follows:

"The leading organ of the Democratic party in this State is making daily onslaughts on what it is pleased to consider the imbecility and mismanagement of the administration. We shall never complain of frank and candid criticisms of the conduct of the war, provided their purpose is not to embarrass the Government, but to make it acquainted with the state of public sentiment and so enable it to discharge its duties with more intelligence and vigor. Animadversions on the *course of the public authorities* in a time of public danger are amenable to the same rules as publications reflecting on private character. Unless they are made from *good motives* and for *justifiable ends*, they are *treasonable*, just as statements which asperse private character, whether true or not, are libellous if the motives and end are insufficient to justify their publication. The captious and virulent temper in which the *Atlas and Argus* censures the conduct of the war, and the exaggeration and over statement in which it habitually indulges, show that *its design* is to weaken the Administration and destroy confidence in its capacity. *The motive* from which these assaults proceed and the end they are meant to subserve is apparent from the connection in which they are made. The faults ascribed to the Administration are urged as reasons for keeping up the organization of the Democratic party. The constantly avowed object is to out-vote the friends of the Administration in the elections, and rescue power from hands that abuse it. The *Argus* is trying to paralyze the Government, discourage enlistments, and undermine the confidence of capitalists for the selfish, and, under the circumstances, ignoble *motive* of party success in a State election."

Now, this is judging not only of outward acts, but the hidden springs of human action. It presumes to see the *heart* which, we are told, is discerned only by God himself.

It is sad and sorrowful to see the grand and glorious principles that our fathers fought for gradually disappear from view. The *habeas corpus*, the freedom of speech and of the press, all sinking out of sight. These great rights are of no more account to us than to others, and if the people endorse the course of the officials in power, we can only submit to their decision. But we shall not fail to protest in the name of human freedom and human rights against these wrongs. Earnestly and respectfully we shall maintain the dignity of a FREE PRESS, and while we shall not fail to be true to our Government, we shall, we trust, never hesitate to be true to our conscience and our God.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* cruelly disinters an oration on peace delivered by Charles Sumner in 1841, from which we make the following extract.

As all men are brothers, so by irresistible consequence all war must be fratricidal. And can "glory" come from fratricide? No, no. In the clear light of Christian truth, shame and sorrow must attend it; nor can any war, under whatever apology of necessity it may be vindicated, be justly made the occasion of "honor," of "thanksgiving," or of "triumph." Surely none can hesitate in this conclusion, who are not fatally imbued with the Heathen rage of nationality, that made the Venitians say "they were Venitians first, and Christians afterwards."

NEUTRALITY NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED.—The Administration has determined not to recognize the neutrality of Kentucky, but insists that she shall come out fair and square for or against the Union.

The Baltimore Prisoners in Philadelphia.

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Pegram next underwent an examination, but nothing was found upon him. Kelly was next called in. His outer garments contained nothing except a copy of a Richmond paper, dated the 17th. When stripped of all but his shirt, and the Mayor was on the point of closing the case, Officer Radebaugh discovered that there was something very peculiar about it.

When ordered to pull it off, Kelly suddenly turned pale, and called for water, being on the very point of fainting. The discovery was made! The shirt was filled with pockets on the inside, which was sealed up. These were opened, and found to contain an immense number of letters from the South—some from men in the rebel army to their friends in Baltimore—others to men in New York, and a number for Europe.

In addition to this, there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes on banks of the Confederate States. All of these articles were done up in neat packages, and closely pressed. The weight of this new style mail pouch was tremendous: almost enough, one would suppose, to impede locomotion. Kelly was dumb-founded and said nothing.

It is very evident that they left Richmond a few days ago, and, with the passes they had, feared to try the Manassas and Washington route to Baltimore.

[*From the Daily Globe of the 6th August.*]

Mr. May's Resolutions.

As an incorrect report of Mr. May's resolutions, offered in the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, was made at the time, we now republish them from the official report:

Whereas, the Government of the United States of America was created by its written Constitution, and derived its powers alone from the consent of the people, as contained in that instrument, and it has no other powers, and force and arms can neither preserve nor rightfully be permitted to violate its Constitution under any authority whatsoever; and whereas Washington and other great sages and patriots, who founded our General Government, solemnly warning their countrymen, predicted its destruction from the establishment of a sectional political party; and they also entreated a spirit of compromise whenever necessary to preserve the Union; and whereas a civil war now exists among the States which have been united, and which, having already prostrated the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people, and destroyed many valuable citizens, now threatens their destruction in countless numbers, and by its inevitable tendency, if not necessity, the final overthrow of free constitutional government; therefore,

1. *Be it resolved*, That the success of the Republican party, founded, as it is, on a sectional, social and political question, is justly responsible for the origin of our present national misfortunes.

2. That the uncompromising spirit hitherto manifested by the representatives of that party has prevented a peaceful compromise and adjustment of our unhappy difficulties when the same is practicable.

3. That if the present war continues, the only safety and refuge of constitutional government and civil liberty will be found in the constitutions and severeignty of the several States, and afterwards, through them, the only hope of a future and more harmonious reconstruction of the Union.

4. That it is impossible by arms to subjugate the people of the seceded States, united as they are in such numbers, so fully prepared and resolved, and actuated by motives which represent the just pride and dignity of equals, of trained freemen, of American citizens; and also believing, as they do to a man, that State, home, wife, children, property, all and every security and benefit of Government is at stake, and that the most cruel and merciless means, forced by the necessities of an exhausting and desolating war, are to be employed against them.

5. That in view of all these public calamities, and to avoid them, recognizing the necessities which control human affairs, as our fathers of the Revolution did, it becomes the duty of Congress, before it closes its present session, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to procure an armistice between the contending armies, and restore peace at all events; and who shall be empowed to arrange a compromise to preserve the Union, if possible; but if not, then a peaceful separation of the respective States of the Union, as well such as now claim to have seceded, as others which may by the sovereign will of their citizens also hereafter ordain to secede; and that the said commissioners be solemnly enjoined so to conduct their negotiations as to obtain, if possible, in the future, a happy, harmonious and perpetual reconstruction of our Union of States.

Mr. Bingham—I propose to debate that resolution.

The Speaker—Then it must go over.

Mr. May—I move to suspend the rules, for the purpose of allowing the resolution to be considered at this time.

Mr. Lovejoy—I raise a question upon the reception of the resolution, that it is not within the order adopted by the House at the commencement of the session.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Maryland moves to suspend the rules, which is in order, it being within the last ten days of the session.

Mr. May demanded the yeas and nays upon his motion to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were not ordered; only seven members having voted therefor.

Mr. Arnold—Is it in order to move to lay the resolution on the table?

The Speaker—It is not. The resolution is not before the House.

The question was taken, and the rules were not suspended (two-thirds not having voted therefor.)

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 23.—General Wool and General Butler have spent part of the day at the Rip Raps, experimenting with Sawyer's gun. The second shell fired from it burst in the Confederate camp at Sewell's Point, and broke down the flag-staff.

Reviews have been held to-day at Newport News and Camp Hamilton.

Colonel Wardrop has taken command of the Naval Brigade.

The gun-boat *Seminole* has arrived from the blockade off Charleston. She brought up a prize, the schooner *Albion*, from Cardenas, formerly a Wilmington pilot boat. She has a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars. When taken she was under English colors, and the Captain and nearly all hands were drunk. She had run the blockade off Wilmington. The *Seminole* has also overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the sloop-of-war *Dale* last night. She will coal and undergo some small repairs at Old Point.

The blockading squadron off Charleston consists of the *Roanoke* and *Vandalia*.

The recent gale on the coast was terribly severe.

The Confederate prisoners who arrived here this morning from Baltimore will be sent to Norfolk in a few days.

The propeller *City of New York*, which sailed to-day took nine Confederate prisoners to New York.

New York Money Market.

The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday, in its money article, says:

There is still an uneasy, nervous feeling in the public mind, but without any seeming foundation for it, so far as it is to be looked for in a new aspect of political affairs. It is our candid opinion that the efforts on the part of injudicious patriots to brand as traitors, and to pursue with vigorous denunciations or coercive measures, all who differ from them in any detail of policy, are doing more to unsettle confidence