TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF __ ticle 2.

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered 1 in any house, without the consent of the Owner, 1 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 1 persons, houses, papers and effects, against untion U. S., Amendments, art. 4.

"To secure these rights, governments are insti-"tuted 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. - Siy, Political Economy, Chapter on Tuzation.

"That in all carre, and at all times, the military i 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.

Sotice to Correspondents. communications received every day, it is found the Federal forces are highly romantic. Just be the country's unit. Everybody had in his mind necessary to remind correspondents, that in no fore the engagement in which he was wounded, case can any notice be taken of any communica- it will be remembered that a member of the Virtion, unless accompanied by the name and address | ginia Convention was killed under very peculiar | of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but circumstances. He was hastening to give inforas 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.

city and throughout the South. Persons desiring \ Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper 1 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 turnished 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 RES- 4 PECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELI-GION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXER-CISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREE-DOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS - ing around him, he was observed suddenly to) Constitution U. S. Amend. Art. 1.

OUGHT TO BE INVIOLABLY PRESERVED pursuit was more no traces or minicound recound.

- Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, last a discourse his whoseshouts on to remain McClel-Art. 38.

whole of resterday the Federal police were busily equally unsuccessful. Not until weeks after- completely smashed and the baggage master is the whole of resterday the rederm points were dusity requally unsuccessful. For until weeks where only one on the train who escaped undurt. Consultation of the order promulged wards was it known that De Lagnel had been ductor J. C. Cutter, and Frank Clark, the engi-"or wearing of all articles bearing secession des field of battle, where he obtained shelter and such ries, and Martin Field, mail-agent, and Charles son except your Excellency and the bearers of "vices of any kind. This morning a gentle- attention as his condition required and his en- Moore, fireman, and F. Fox, brakeman, were in- your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove from the East on Thursday, were several ladies and man was rudely assaulted on Baltimore street, by tertainers were able to bestow. As soon as he stantly killed. Among the wounded were Wila Federal policeman, who ordered him to remove | felt his strength sufficiently recovered, he started | '___ a red and white neck tie which he wore. The to make his way out of the country, was betraygentleman repelled the assault, chastised the ruf- ed by a Union man whom he employed as a guide, regiments of infantry and a company of light artren as he deserved, and having taken refuge and was taken prisoner by the Federalists. His tillery, in two gunbouts, took possession of Paduin a store near by, to avoid the crowd, exchanged subsequent release on parole, his journey to New each, Kentucky. the ribbon for one of a less obnoxious color to are sufficiently narrated by the Brooklyn Engle. of the town, in expectation of greeting the arrival respectfully decline so to remove it. escape further insult and annoyance. To this Captain De Laguel is now an inmate of Fort Lat- of the Southern army, which was reported to be pass we have come in free America-that is, in fayette. America that once was free and is now reduced to . a more abject condition of bondage than almost any country in Europe. Only in unhappy Poland i can a parallel be found for acts of despotism like these-and even in Polandmen do not submit, without a struggle, to restrictions which involve, a sacrifice of manhood and of all sense of selfrespect. By whom are the orders issued which as sume to regulate the dress of citizens and prescribe what colors they shall wear? According a to The American, which ought to know, they emanate from Mr. Dodge, and were addressed to the Captains of Police. According to another journal, Mr. McPhail informed sundry persons who were a arrested for non-compliance with the edict, that \ ticial publication has been made of the fact, and the Emperor of the French to the Pope: people are actually arrested for violating an order a been informed. It was said of an ancient tyrant that he sought to entrap his subjects into the comor Marshal Dodge, whichever may be the author l

been sentenced to the fate of Poland, everything these conditions, the maintenance of the present that concerns the unhappy Poles is read with ten- | status quo. This letter may be interpreted in diftold interest by the people of the State. The fol- ferent ways by party men, but it is evident that, day say Congress passed a retalistory law, and it lowing item which we glean from our last foreign votedness and respect for the Head of the Church, spective in its operation to the 21st of Mar, and files will turnish a parallel to a recent edict of the | it has a character excessively menacing for the sequesters all the property owned by enemies in military authorities, as well as an example for temporal power of the Pope, and that it consti- the Confederate States, except stocks, Confederate is popular imitation. In Warsaw, were black to be tutes a real summons to yield to the remonstrances and State. It differs from a confiscation bill only proclaimed a forbid len color, a whole population would array itself in mourning. In Italy, when the use of the three colors, red, white and green. sonable, the gardens with their wealth of red and Philadelphia papers of this morning contain the subject to the procusions of this bill, lifty millions of a white roses and green leaves, furnished the mater, following desputch from Washington: of a national existence which burned in the breasts [] of the people. But to the experiences of our Portry company, to cut off our troops at Annapolis.

lish brethren: thusnia with Poland, the population in spite of ton, Captain Stanwood, lying in that port with assigning no reason therefor. All hands were

messe to the churches, and afterwards sung pakeepers to take down their shutters. Others were ! who given that there should be no illuminations, and at nightfall the police stationed themselves a the streets to prevent any; but all the population | Sicilian hero's friend and guest, Vecchi. -men, women and children-turned out with pa-

THE PROPER TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL BUT BE per lauterns in their hands, and paraded before INFRINGED.—Constitution U. S., Amendments, er. the house of the military commander, General here. They had heard a rumor that two ill-favoramusing from the fact that the general had, a few peared to us mere idle gossip; they took their days before, issued an ordinance that at night no one should appear in the street without lanterns! | and I took a stroll with our cigars till eleven o'-He was greatly exasperated, and ordered the troops | clock, and went to hed. to charge the people, but the latter dispersed with loud laughter. The troops, however, were made to remain all night under arms.

CAPTAIN DELAGNEL .-- We have beretofore direcreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be rio- ted public attention to the case of a gallant officer, lated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon proba- Lieut. Colonel John Pegram of the Confederate ble cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and service, who having been released on parole and particularly describing the place to be searched, provided with a safe conduct by General McCleland the persons or things to be seized.—Constitu- lan, after his surrender at Rich Mountain, is now through the darkness, about a pistol shot off. confined in Fort McHenry, a close prisorer in vio- The guard cried out, 'Who goes there?' They lation of every rule of honorable warfare. The answered him by a shot. The soldiers then pur-Brooklyn Eagle furnishes the particulars of a parallel case of Federal perfidy and outrage, on the person of one of Col. Pegram's officers, Captain of the rascals cry out 'Holy Virgin!' Then both [DeLagnel, now imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.

Says the Eagle: Last year Lieut, J. A. Dellagnel was stationed. at Fort Hamilton; shortly after the November election, evidence of disaffection broke out in Fayletteville, N. C. Major S. S. Anderson and Lieut. DeLagnel were ordered to proceed there with a company of U. S. troops under their command. Shortly after, Anderson resigned and joined the "control of the civil power."-Declaration of His according Lieut. Delagnel in entire command he did not entirely forget his duty as a military

officer. He hired a ressel and brought his company back to Fort Hamilton and finally to Washington. His company being under the control of the government, he resigned and joined the rebels. In one of the late battles in Western Virvinia he was wounded and taken prisoner by the l'nion forces. He was allowed to depart on parole that he would report himself as a prisoner to Col. Burke at Fort Hamilton. He made his way alone to this city and last evening he reported himself to Colonel Burke, and was placed under

in consequence of the multitude of anonymous | cape at Rich Mountain and subsequent capture by Federal forces. Encountering some of Colonel Pegram's men, in reply to their enquiry whether he was Northern or Southern, mistaking them for a Union pickets, he answered "Northern," and im

mediately fell dead pierced by a number of bul-For Sale by all the principal newsmen in this lets. De Laguel, who was with the party, dethe unhappy mistake, and to recognize in the features of the fallen man those of a personal friend. mind, and in the action which followed, being lowing despetches from the West are published in I severely wounded and urged to retire from the) field, he refused, saying that after what had happened he had no wish to live. He continued to last time with his own hands. Immediately af-) termard he was seen to fall forward upon his l piece, his breast over the vent, whether from exhaustion or another wound, none of his friends were near enough to tell. Just as the enemy, I who were within a few gards of him, were close-t

dart into the bushes, leaving the enemy too much | cident is reported on the Hannibal and St. Joseph | immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not | them. I raise himself from his recumbent position, and to t THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS surprised for the moment to follow him. When Railroad. The passenger express train bound assailing or menacing any of the good people of a OUGHT TO BE INVIOLABLY PRESERVED | pursuit was made no traces of him could be found. | west on the 2d inst, was thrown into the Platte | Kentucky. budy, if, as was generally believed, he had died baggage, freight, mail and two passenger cars believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the The war of colors still continues. During the of his wounds somewhere in the forest, proved being piled on top. The passenger cars were Union-loving people of Kentucky. York, and the reception which awaited him there.

> serves with charming simplicity, that Mr. Thomas, a who was arrested as a political prisoner, has been | and the Marine Hospital. | He found large quantireleased on the ground that he is a British sub-1 Uject and committed no offence. The inference is unavoidable that had Mr. Thomas been an American citizen, the fact of his having "committed no has your friend and fellow-citizen: not to injure h offence would not have sufficed to procure his and annoy you, but to respect, defend and enforce tion of Munson's Hill, accompanying a sketch of release, but the fact of his being a British subject, combined with his innocence of any offence, so wrought upon the feelings of the Government that they generously ordered his discharge.

in the Independence Belge gives the following as the authority and security of your Government, there dotted with churches, farm houses and the order came from General Dix. As yet no of- the substance of an autograph letter addressed by

the Chief of the Church, and then going on to its enemies wherever manifest. When you are which originally existed have, no doubt, been enumerate services which the French Government | able to defend yourselves and maintain the autho- | felled while | the entrenchments were in progress. had been happily able to render to the Pontifical rity of your Government, and protect the rights At present an immense Rebel flag, the red, white mission of crimes, by writing his laws in such fine Government, he adds that his strongest wish is to of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under and blue stripes in which are at least five first characters, and posting them so high above the continue the protection of his soldiers to the per- | mr command. heads of the people, that their publication availed son of the Pope. Nevertheless, the letter connothing—nobody could read them | General Dix | cludes by pointing out to his Holiness the intrigues | and the intolerable star of things which prevail at Rome, evidently without his knowledge, and [of the order against red and white cravats, dis by which public opinion in France is much expenses with the formality of publication alto- cited. The Emperor then expresses a hope that from a letter from Nashville, published in the Pius IX, will know how to put an end to a state | Louisville Courier, notices the effect of the recent, of things which is incompatible with the presence act of sequestration passed by the Confederate A PARALLEL EXPERIENCE.—Since Maryland has of the French flag at Rome, and assures him, on Congress:

RUMORED DEATH OF COL G. W. HUGHES - The amount of three hundred millions of dollars will be

reals for a thousand pretty devices indicative of i. It has been definitely ascertained that the officer (the unquenchable love of freedom and the hopes | recently killed by one of our soldiers was G. W. Hughes of Baltimore, who, during the commencement of hostilities, attempted to organize a caval-

on the 12th, the anniversary of the union of Li- July 25th report the ship Maid of the Sea, of Bos- at New York, refused to take the oath of allegiance,

ATTEMPT ON GARIRALDI'S LIFE.—The last for- 1 triotic hymns. But, suddenly, the police went eign arrivals brought intelligence of a new atround the town, and by force compelled the shop- tempt to assessinate Garihaldi. The particulars of the plot are fully given in the following letter specting the relation which the State of Kentucky the Southern coast has not been efficient. The to the Genorie paper, Il Merimente, written by the sustains to the general government:

CAPRERA, August 14. "Last evening three light-horsemen arrived

"About three in the murning I beard the dogs bark and jump out of their kennels. Immediately after I fell asleep again. At five o'clock I was up, and saw the gens d'armes, who related to me

what had happened during the night. "When we went to supper they had gone to the rocks which command our court-yard, and stretched themselves out at a short distance from each other. At three o'clock they heard the sound of footsteps, and saw two men passing before them. (sued them, shouting 'Stop, in the King's name! A voice replied in a volley of obscenities.

"The gens d'armes fired again, and heard one of them acamped off with the utmost speed. "Coming up to the place where these miserables had been, the soldiers found their musket ball buried in a rock, and several prints of bloody bands on the granite. There was a bloody trac-I running some distance along the road, a blood-

stained handkerchief and powder-horn. "From the fact the wounded men cried 'Jeans Maria! Giuseppe!' as they fled, the gen d'armes concluded that they were foreign assessins, and not bandits of the island.

formed him what had happened. With his ordinary indifference be made light of the matter, as that he had seen the men on the rocks, legged the gens d'armes not to frighten the population of Magdalena by spreading the story, and then went off to look at a little vineyard of his with a friend.

"But the soldiers, by their report to the authori- } ties, had startled the whole country; exaggerations of it grew from mouth to mouth; the women shricked from their windows that the General was) killed; and everybody run to the harbor to take I retuge in a ressel. All the officials ran armed i to the Piazzi, and I seemed to be looking at the The circumstances of Captain De Laguel's est esplanade of the Palace of Caserta, at the period] when we were having the honor to protect there, the most noble in Italy and the most necessary to

her existence. "Two government sloops-of-war started off on a reconnoitering expedition around the island mation, as is supposed, to Colonel Pegram, of One of them reported having seen a hoat put off the rapid approach and close proximity of the from the Giglio toward the island. Efforts are This is all we know at present. С. А. Укссии.

FACTS AND RUMORS BY TREESTRAPH. - The American's beary cannonading yesterday, with bal- i

Southern News Items. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6 .- A despatch from Richmond says that about 2,000 Federal prisoners are command the artillery until the close of the ac- now here, including a hundred taken near Gau- State of Kentucky-Sir: Your letter of the 19th tion, and after every gunner had been shot down bey Bridge. The weather in the mountains is he instant, in which you "urge the removal from the by his side, he loaded and fired his piece for the coming quite cool and winter clothing is about limits of Kentucky of the military force now organi Intely needed now by many of the soldiers. Congress was in session to-day. On the third

was agreed upon. while men were employed in getting the Dry which force is not very large, and is not now be-Dock ready to be raised they were fired on from ling augmented. I also believe that some arms

lan to discover his whereabouts or to recover his train went down, the engine turning over and the and in accordance with what I believed, and still

wife, both badly wounded. CAIRO, September 6.—General Grant, with two

He found Secession flags flying in different parts 3, ROO strong, and only sixteen miles distant.

The loyal citizens tore down the Secession flag 1 The correspondent of the Associated Press ob- on the arrival of our troops. General Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot, ties of complete rations, leather, &c., for the South-

The General issued the following proclamation. "I have come among you not as an enemy, but, the rights of all loyal citizens. The enemy is in | the locality prepared for that paper. rebellion against our common Government. He | Munson's Hill is probably the highest eminence | has taken possession of and planted his guns upon within ten miles of the Potomac, immediately opthe soil of Kentucky, and fired upon our flag. posite Washington. It is about six miles from

is moving upon your city. I am here to defend with a succession of gentle rolling hills, crowned THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE -A Paris letter you against this enemy. To assist to maintain principally with forest trees, although here and I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall country villages. The streams are unimportant, deal only with armed rebellion, its aiders and and the roads dusty. abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations | The Hill presents the most abrupt side toward His Majesty points out to the Sovereign Pontiff without fear. The strong arm of the Government | the National Capital, and unlike those around of the terms and extent of which they have never the sentiments of respect which be feels towards is here to protect its friends and to punish only has but few trees upon its summit. Many of those

> ···W. S. GRANT, "Brigadier-General Commanding.

and the second s SEQUESTRATION OF PROPERTY AT THE SOUTH COWNED AT THE NORTH .- The following extract

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2, 1861. Our special despatches from Richmond of tonotwithstanding the form and expression of de- has been approved by the President. It is retroof the French Government if the Court of Rome in holding the property of enemies for particular t wishes to retain the protection of the French bay- | ends, subject to claims for indemnity and the future disposition of the government. It is estimated ed by members of Congress that property to the made the duty of every citizen to give information to agents controlling the property of enemies, and a failure to give such information subjects

A letter from Proktrow, in Poland, states that, | ____letters from Rio Janeiro, under date of the marines on board the revenue cutter Jackson, | the orders of the authorities that no demonstra- the secession flag flying. The United States Control should be made, shut up their shops, went en sul has refused to clear any vessel under that flag.

parties to a fine of five thousand dollars and im-

prisonment one month.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN | AND GOY. MAGOFFIN OF KENTUCKY .- The following is the correspondence that lately passed between l'resident Lincoln and Gov. Magoffin, re- 30 far as we have been informed, the blockade of

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Aug. 19, 1861. To Ilia Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President bave nearly exhausted the disposable forces of the of the United States:

hostilities now pending in this country, the peo- kc., although declared to be blockaded, have not ple of Kentucky have indicated an earmest desire as yet been legally, that is, efficiently, closed and purpose, as far as lay in their power, while against commerce. It is in vain for the National 1 maintaining their original political status, to do Government to proclaim the blockade of the nothing by which to involve themselves in the Southern ports from Baltimore to the Rio (irande. war; up to this time they have succeeded in se- | Neutral States are only bound to respect such a curing to themselves and to the State peace and | proclamation so far as there is the ability to give | tranquility as the fruits of the policy they adopt- effect to it, which, on the part of the National \ ed. My single object now is to promote the con- | Government, there does not appear to be.

tucky were quiet and tranquil, free from domestic | with a force at his disposal adequate to raise it.strife, and undisturbed by internal commotion - That he should have applied to his Government They have resisted no law, rebelled against no an- | for precise instructions under the circumstances is thority, engaged in no revolution, but constantly more than probable, but with the sincere desire to proclaimed their firm determination to pursue preserve a strict neutrality between the American their peaceful avocations, earnestly hoping that | belligerents, which animates our Government and | her own soil would be spared the presence of arm- | people, it is equally probable that Admiral Milne ed troops, and that the scene of conflict would be has been directed to avoid any collision with the kept removed beyond the border of their State. - | blocksding squadron, until at least a fair time has By thus avoiding all occasions for the introduc- elapsed for establishing the blockade of coast tion of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no along the line indicated by President Lincoln's prorocation for the presence of military force, the proclamation. When that time has expired, it may people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to pre- be a question whether we should not enforce the rights) | serve in their State domestic peace and avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

Recently a large body of soldiers have been en-. Ulisted in the United States army and collected in military campain the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of "After the General had taken his bath we in- men sworn into the United States service, under officers holding commissions from vourself. nance, arms, munitions and supplies of war, are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an i army is now being organized and quartered with-I in the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation wit those most prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement now imp that peace and tranquility which, from the beginning of our pending difficulties, have been the paramount desire of this people, and which, up

to this time, they have so secured to the State. Within Kentucky there has been, and is likely to be, no occasion for the presence of military force. The people are quiet and tranquil, feeling too apprehension for any occasion arising to toke protection from the Federal arm. They have naked that their territory be left free from military occupation, and the present tranquility of their communication left uninvaded by soldiers. They do not desire that Kentucky shall be required to supply the battle-field for the contending armies.

for become the theatre of the war. Now therefore, as Governor of the State of Kentuck, and in the name of the people. I have the honor to represent, and with the single and earnhorrors of war, I urge the removal from the limits workmen appeared to be busy in remiring the lest desire to avert from their peaceful homes the of Kentucky the military force now organized and] cium?) light giving rise to the impression of a sun- in camp within the State. If such action as is turns out as usual to have been only "a little ar- | the peace of the people of Kentucky will be pretillery practice"—and "nobody hurt." The fol. served, and the horrors of a bloody war will be From the angles of the hill, on either side, they averted fram a people now peaceful and tranquiam, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, B. MAGOFFIN.

> WARRINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1861. To his Excellency B. Magojan, Governor of the

I may not possess full and precisely accurate an adjournment to the third Monday in November | knowledge upon this subject, but I believe it true that there is a military force in camp within , The Mobile Tribune of the 2d instant states that | Kentucky acting by authority of the United States, Fort Pickens, first a blank, then a solid shot, and have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclu-HUDSON, Missouri, September 6 .- A painful ac- sively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the I

While I have conversed on this subject with I

uspended for a time. Taking all the means within my reach to form | says: y judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish f Kentucky that this force shall be removed be- I yond her limits; and, with this impression, I must

most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret search and cannot find, in your not very shore l letter, any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Fedleral Union. Your obedient servant.

MUNSON'S HILL. - The correspondent of the Phil. adelphia Inquirer furnishes the following descrip-

Columbus and Hickman are in his hands, and he | the Capitol, the intervening space being covered | Factor | As High CP As GEORGETOWN, GALK

wide each, is the most prominent object upon the top of the eminence. Two of the trees which have been allowed to remain, were used at the time our sketch was taken as an observatory.

the pacture they are plainly visible. The Confederate defences are constructed entirely of earth, 15 feet being the highest elevation. They would not stand even a moderate cannonade. if a favorable point could be found from which to make an attack. The number of guns which have) been mounted is not definitely known.

The sloping hillside in front of the fort is clear to allow 3,000 men to parade without inconvenilence. The ground is firm, however, and in the i levent of an effort to storm, the earthworks, would . give good footing to our advancing volunteers. The distance from the cover of the woods to the summit of the hill is not so great but that a quick I of the principles of Mede me and Surgers movement would drive the enemy from their gunzwith very little loss of life.

The flank defences of the fort consist of three batteries, designated on the engraving. (surmised and believed that earthworks have been thrown up on another portion of the hill (invisible from the North), commanding the road to Fairfax Court House. The fort is intended more particularly to command the road leading from Alexandria to Falls Church, the road from Washlington to Fairfax, just mentioned, the railroad Surveyor Andrews reports that thirteen of from Alexandria to Vienna, and the position of | Baller's Cross Roads.

......Fifteen ladies are now confined in the Gov-

Imperibetion of the Blockade. [From the London Shipping liezette.

There is no doubt that, up to the present time. more important ports, such as New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Pensacola, have been blockaded, but the blockade of these places appears to National Government, and the consequence is Siz :- From the commencement of the unhappy | that other places, such as Wilmington, Beaufort,

tinuance of these blessings to the people of this | this is, of course, well known to Admiral Milne, who has been placed in the somewhat difficult po-Until within a brief period the people of Ken- sition of having to witness an inefficient blockade which we can claim as neutrals under the maxims of

> AFFAIRS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following report of occurrences yesterday in and around the capital:

international libe and usages.

Notwithstanding the continuation of the rumors \ that have been so industriously circulated, I am able to assert, from personal observation, that our lines are all quiet to-day, except in one or two in stances of minor importance. No advance has been made by either army. Our pickets still hold their position, being for twenty miles within speaking distance of the Rebels.

There are rumors of the enemy's having fallen back with the main body of his troops, but such is not the case. They are as hold and impudent as ever, to-day. At different times, three regiments have been on review in front of their earthwork fortifications.

This morning, about eleven o'clock, a group of twenty-four officers rode to the spot selected as an i observatory, where they have rigged a platform about fifteen feet high, upon which they frequent-Iv climb to look down on us. It is known that they have five twenty-two pound cannon mountled in their fort, only one of which can be seen

A number of workmen were employed this morning in extending the breastworks on the right of the Hill. The rain of yesterday must have washed away a considerable portion of the loose earth which has been deposited around the sides of the Hill during the past few days, and at other points of the fortification beside the one named The sentinels who pace, on duty, the ramparts

of Munson's Hill, can be seen at any hour during the day, at a sufficient elevation above the city. middle of the breastworks, they wheel, and again approach their respective starting points. So plainly are they discernable, that it seems as though it would not be a difficult matter to pick any one of them off by a rifle ball, could it but be | propelled that distance.

The view afforded the Rebels of the Federal City from Munson's Hill, must be an excellent, one. They have an opportunity of discovering NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS. our encumpments for miles around, and the dit-I ferent budies of soldiers, army wagous, &c., that Lacross the Long Bridge in the direction of Virginia must be perfectly plain to them. The com- RENCY WANTED manding position which they occupy enables them to overlook. Arlington Heights and the surtounding encampments, and by means of a spy-I glass the drilling of our soldiers and the daily Troutine of our camp life must be quite familiar to l

During the ascension of Professor Lowe he ob-I tained a position exactly over Munson's Hill, and was able to witness all their operations. General i Porfer and General McDowell were in the car attached to the balloon, and were much pleased. General Porter makes another ascension to-day. Professor Lowe, through his various arial trips. has been able to make a complete map of the enemy's position. They are invaluable.

SOUTHERN BOUND TRAVELLERS DETAINED AT PITTSnumber—and their baggage detained. The Post

Two of the ladies were taken to the St. Charles. and the balance of the party to the St. Clair Hotel, where they were scarched. The ladies at the St. (Charles are mother and daughter; they state that) they have been residing for some time in New York, but that their home is in New Orleans. whither they are bound. They give as a reason for going south that they could not receive remittances of money, since the non-intercourse between) the two sections has been so rigidly enforced. Their persons were searched by females, but no-

thing improper was found. The party at the St. Clair consisted of two gentlemen, their wives and their children, and a nervous, irritable French lady, who was much excited and greatly annoyed at her detention. Nine trunks were searched. With the exception of three small chests of homosopathic medicine, nothing contraband was found.

| NA TANDING - The Steamer CECIL leaves Light street whart between Commat and Birte streets, every TUESDAY. THURSDAY and MATURDAY MORNING, at 9% o'clock, stopping at Turner's Creek and landings on the River. Return tor, leaver Georgeoman every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY on FRIDAY MORNING at Solchark for Baltimore.

Passage \$1. Preight steps if WW T RICE Cartain THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE PEAC (I PARTY, called to nominate Candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and COMPTROLLER, will meet at the Salesin of the law Buildings S. W. corner of St. Pauls and Lexings. Streets, on IULSDAY, September 10th inst., at 11 A. M. E NEVETT STEELE Se 7.26 Sec. Chairman of Bellino ce City Delegation.

A LARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The 19 1 14th Annual Exhibition of the Marshand Institute will open for the reception of goods on the 3th day of Sections. I see meat, and to a supplied one on the executing of the 7th of the other and t an og land montmore from fotte weeks i There will be some new towinges in the Exhibition this year. I that will complide the project and attra tions of birner Extelli-Machines, Maragla repersoned others are most respectfully

mission to make an early are lieution, for space to J. B. SELBY.

Actions of the Institute, who will formula circulars and all no

manager's restrict the attention, out the co-

33 30 lawft

E WHITMAN

G W MILTENBERGER M D.

 Chairman of Committee. *NIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. MEDICAL LECTURES The pay togeth. Annual Session of the Sel oid of Medicine. In of underbrush or trees, and is sufficiently extended the University of Maryland, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. [14] 1961. and eiel Microbi L 1962. The Paculty are aware of nothing to the present unhality. and denote of philips with transfer nature to interfer e-with the regu-Lar and tential performance of their doly as Tembers of Med wine. They purpose to make every effort to replet thet a correspond in struction in setul and satisfactors to their purplis The Bultimore Intimary, which belongs to the School con tinges to ad add about int means for the Chinesi Bustration

> 1)ALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE. -- This instr Direction, with a full corps of instructors, and every convent. thing for BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS, will be REOPEN. - NTE on MIDNIPAY, September 2d - By the late act of corbin ment one pupil from each County in the State is educated with that there was the trition of books. For a cassing of all it is A. C. BROOKS, LL. D. President

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscribes L. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore (11). decies a testamentary on the estate of JOHN_DURITANE, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said. estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the orthorities, on or before the 19th day of January. 1962, they may other nice, by law, beexcluded from all benefit of said sutate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make mimediate pur ment. titren under my hand this 19th day of July, 1961. HARRIET ANN DUSHANK.

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