THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Accuracy not Vouched for.

The Advance of the Federal Army on Manassas Junction and Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following despatches from the reporter of the Associated Press, who accompanies the army on its march toward Richmond, should have been received yesterday:

SANGSTER'S STATION, 18 MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA, ON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA R. R., July 17.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of the slowness of our march, and owing to the heavy gun which we carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight. We have now full possession of the railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat during to-day, and barely escaped. The old Fairfax road is now occupied with our troops as far as Fairfax Station, which is occupied by Col. Wilcox, who took eleven prisoners; and Col. Miles is in possession of Fairfax Court-house.

On Wednesday morning the troops proceeded as far as the cross-road that leads to Sangster's Station, on the Fairfax road, arriving there at noon, when Col. Franklin's command branched off on the road to Sangster's to cut off the railroad communication of the enemy, and Col. Wilcox's command proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station; Col. Heintzleman, in the meantime, at the corner of Sangster's Cross-Roads, two miles and a half from Fairfax Station, with Col. Howard's Brigade and Capt. Lowe's Cavalry.

About one o'clock the following despatch was received from Col. Wilcox to Col. Heintzleman.

FAIRFAX STATION, July 17.

We have taken Fairfax Station with eleven prisoners. A large number of the enemy's infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and Col. Franklin can intercept them. We have a flag, etc. [Signed.] O. B. WILCOX.

The roads towards Sangster's Station were obstructed by the felling of trees and other obstructions, otherwise Col. Wilcox might have succeeded in making even a more successful and expeditious victory.

Several regiments of Confederate troops are reported to have passed Sangster's Station during the day in their retreat before Colonel Franklin's column.

An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles of the forks of the road where we arrived at noon, the camp fires of which were still burning when we passed here this afternoon, and there was otherwise every evidence of their hasty retreat—quantities of fresh beef, corn, etc, being left behind. Near this camp we found they had made an attempt at infantry breastworks, which could have been walked over by our troops. Its construction proves the weakness of the enemy in this art of war.

In the meantime, the First Division, under command of Brigadier General Tyler, proceeds towards Fairfax Court-House by the roads from Falls Church and Vienna. The Second Division, under Col. Daniel Hunter, and the Fifth Division, under Col. D. S. Miles, proceeded in the same direction by the Little River turnpike and Braddock road.

Later.

A messenger from Colonel Wilcox brings information that after taking Fairfax Station he proceeded toward the Court House, and when within a mile of that place, he found that Col. Burnside's Brigade had taken possession, the enemy having in all instances retreated without show of fight, except on the part of a few pickets.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

On Tuesday afternoon the line of march was taken up by the 3d division of the *corps d'armee*, under command of Col. Heintzleman, of the 17th infantry, comprising the brigades of Cols. Franklin, Wilcox and Howard. The troops proceeded without any difficulty whatever over the old Fairfax and Pohick roads, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivouacked for the night at Pohick Creek. The scene was a most romantic one: the camp-fires burning on either hill that surrounded the creek.

At 3 o'clock the next morning (Wednesday) the troops were stirring, and as early as dawn the line was re-formed. Taking up their line of march the troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order: 1st brigade, under Col. Franklin, in the advance; 2d brigade, under Col. Wilcox, as the centre of the column; 3d brigade, Col. Howard, of Maine, commanding.

The Latest from the Seat of War--Another Retreat of the Confederates--Centreville Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, July 18, midnight.—An officer from the seat of war reached here to-night and brings information that the Federal troops which marched from Fairfax Court House last night appeared before Centreville about ten o'clock this morning.

They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments, and formed in line of battle, expecting a conflict. The scene is represented to have been grand and imposing. Instead of the smoke of battle, for which they were earnestly looking, they suddenly, to their great astonishment, saw the National flag hoisted over the town, and a solitary man running down the line, announcing that the enemy had fled. The bands immediately struck up the Star Spangled Banner, amid the cheering voices of the Federal troops.

It is said there were seven or eight thousand Confederates at Centreville, but the number is probably much exaggerated.

The enemy took their cannon with them in their flight.

The gentleman who furnishes this information states that the town of Germantown has not been destroyed as reported, though a house or two belonging to secessionists had been burned.

It is stated, on the authority of several officers, that the news of General McClellan's victories in Western Virginia has just become generally known at Manassas Junction.

The army was to march on Manassas Junction this afternoon.

Reports are prevalent to-night, which are credited, that a fight of minor importance took place at Bull's Run, five miles from Manassas Junction, and that several were killed and wounded on the Federal side by a masked battery.

The Latest from Gen. Patterson's Headquarters--Gen. Johnston Retreating from Winchester.

CHARLESTOWN, July 18—A. M.—This morning a messenger arrived at Gen. Patterson's headquarters bringing information that Gen. Johnston's forces had retreated five miles beyond Winchester.

Harper's Ferry was occupied to-day by one regiment Federal troops. The ford at this point has been completed, which serves to afford communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores until the bridge shall be reconstructed.

The Latest from General Patterson's Column---Occupation of Charlestown---Expected Advance on Winchester

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press*]

CHARLESTOWN, Va., July 17.—The whole of Gen. Patterson's army has advanced to this point, with the exception of one regiment, the 4th Connecticut. Colonel Yohe's 1st Pennsylvania regiment reached here to-day from Martinsburg, guarding a train of 200 wagons, accompanied by Captain Girard's company of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment.

Communication with Harper's Ferry will be opened from this point to-morrow, and an adequate force stationed there.

A small force has been left at Martinsburg. Much of the army provisions left there has been returned to Williamsport, and will be taken thence by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Harper's Ferry, where they will be convenient to the army.

Captain McMullin's Rangers took possession of a quantity of corn left here by the enemy at the railroad depot, which they were unable to carry away.

The Home Guard of Charlestown dispersed in double quick time to-day, as the 2nd Cavalry and the Philadelphia City troop charged through the town from both sides.

No event of importance occurred upon the march to-day.

Report says that there are earth-works of an important character in the neighborhood of Winchester. An abattis of formidable proportions had been found on the road leading from Bunker Hill to Winchester. The movement upon this point was to secure the Winchester and Potomac road below here—rebuild the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, and repair the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—all important objects.

Some troops will be stationed at Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and communication between this point and Baltimore will be kept open.

A forward movement toward Winchester must take place soon.

A small cannon, six kegs of blasting-powder and a musket were captured by Captain Thompson's company of Colonel Patterson's regiment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—Two steamers from Norfolk were seen landing troops this morning at Sewell's Point, where it is apparent that formidable preparations are being made to annoy our shipping, and, possibly, the fortress itself. There are doubtless masked batteries also at Willoughby Point and opposite the Rip Raps. These preparations will, however, be ineffectual, in view of the terrible engines of destruction that can be brought against the enemy opposite the fortress, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance—*Norfolk and Portsmouth are not on the road to Richmond.* But should the Confederates attempt to annoy Old Point they will at once be routed.

Two negroes escaped from Pig Point last night, and are now at Newport News. They had been obliged to work in the trenches, and report that the Confederates are in large force opposite Newport News.

The Fourth Massachusetts regiment sailed for Boston this evening in the steamer S. R. Spaulding. Care had to be taken by the authorities to prevent the carrying away of "contraband," several of whom had concealed themselves on board the vessel.

Max Webber's regiment will encamp beyond Hampton.

The frigate Susquehanna sailed to-day for New York for repairs.

The steamer Mount Vernon has just arrived from Washington, with important despatches for Gen. Butler. The General made appropriate speeches on the departure of the Massachusetts regiments. It is evident that they do not go home in the best humor.

Particulars of the Capture of a Company of Col. Benedix's Regiment.

The subjoined is from the correspondent of the New York *World*:

The following are the particulars of the unfortunate adventure of a company of Col. Benedix's regiment. On Friday a company of twenty-five men, under Lieuts. Herringer and Moseback, desired permission to go outside the pickets for the avowed purpose of procuring brush with which to construct awnings for their tents. Soon after passing the pickets the expedition thus abused the permission by turning the expedition into one of promiscuous foraging and pillaging. While the men were thus scattered about a party of them came upon a negro who very mysteriously informed tham that about three miles further on ten of the rebels were on picket duty, and might be easily surrounded and taken. The company then came together and prepared at once for an expedition for that purpose, of which the negro should be a guide. He led them on till after dark, when suddenly they found themselves in an ambuscade of about two hundred rebel horsemen, who charged upon them on three sides. The federal party were immediately thrown into confusion and ran in every direction. Several are supposed to have been shot. Those who escaped passed the night straggling about the woods, and the following morning made their appearance, one by one, coming into camp. Many of these were terribly torn and lacerated by the briars and bushes, and some of them were obliged to swim and wade across streams and marshes on their way. Lieut. Herringer, who was reported among the killed, was probably only wounded. He had borrowed a horse belonging to Col. Phelps, and was mounted when the charge was made. The horse was shot under him, and in falling entangled him so that he is believed to have been easily taken prisoner. Lieut. Moseback returned this morning. He is slightly wounded. His return now leaves among the killed and missing one officer and ten men.

The enemy have unquestionably facilities for thoroughly understanding our forces and position, and the recent seizure of crops and live stock, by the orders of Gen. Butler, may induce a "swoop" of the forces whose pickets are within three miles of Buckron farm, seized Friday and under guard of a small company of Federal forces.

I have no doubt numerous channels of this kind are constantly employed, and that the enemy, as I have said before, are fully aware of our force, position, and the most advantageous places where an attack can be made.

Affairs in Missouri--False Rumors.

SYRACUSE, Mo., July 18—A rumor was current yesterday that a battle had taken place near Georgetown, Ky., between the Home Guards and secessionists, under Governor Magoffin. The report, however, seems to have been a hoax, started by the secessionists, who also gave out that Syracuse and Florence, ten miles southwest of this place, would be burnt last night. The citizens kept watch all night, but there was no disturbance. A large number of men are by the same report said to be flocking to Magoffin's aid.

The War in Missouri--Rout of Gen. Harris--Eighty Confederates Killed and Two Hundred taken Prisoners.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 18.—A fight is reported to have taken place near Fulton, Calloway county, between Col. McNeil's six hundred Federal troops and General Harris' force of one thousand secessionists. Six of the Federal troops were killed, and eighty secessionists were killed and two hundred taken prisoners. The rebels were completely routed.

An official despatch from Col. McNeil states that he had met General Harris and completely routed him, and adds: "Our loss is twelve wounded. General Harris' force is considerably diminished."

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Twenty-four army wagons, loaded heavily with boxes of muskets, left the arsenal here at 5 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to the railroad station, where they were transferred to a freight train and taken off on the Washington Branch road, probably for Col. W. H. Lamon's Martinsburg regiment.

The gunboat Freeborn having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Navy Yard, was launched from the ways this evening. She will receive her armament and provisions, and immediately rejoin the Potomac river police.

The steam propeller Jersey Blue came up to the Navy Yard this afternoon to be inspected, the owners offering to sell her to the Government for a gunboat.

The Quartermaster-General is as actively engaged in the preliminaries for the construction of gunboats for the Western waters. Plans and specifications for their hulls are on exhibition at his office and at the office of the Quartermasters, at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Alton. The boats are to be delivered at Cairo. Bids should be sent to the Quartermaster-General by the 1st of August.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House, says that he has not sufficient force to protect United States commerce from Southern privateers. Congress, however, will provide adequate means.

The argument in the Court of Claims, in the case of Latham *vs.* the United States, for erecting the custom-houses at Buffalo and Oswego, was concluded to-day. H. B. Stanton and L. S. Chalfield argued the case for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Gibson and McPherson, United States Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor, for the Government. The amount involved is about $150,000. The argument has occupied five days.

Southern Intelligence via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—A detachment from the Tompkins Zouaves was sent to the depot last night, to prevent further attempts to resist the order of the Surveyor in reference to the shipment of contraband goods over the Nashville Railroad. The *Journal* suggests a change of starting hours from noon and midnight to six in the morning and evening.

The Chief of Police has prohibited noisy and boisterous shooting in the streets, as being likely to produce collision.

A correspondent of the *Courier* writing from Camp Booneville, Tenn., on the 14th, says that the Kentuckians, among the Confederates there, have plenty to eat, but that hard drilling, camp duty and requisitions for enlistment for the war have scared off a few.

Per contra, the *Journal* contains a statement from two young men direct from Camp Boone, to the effect that when they left desertions were of daily occurrence, and the woods on the Kentucky side of the river were full of deserters from that camp; also, that there were about 1,500 ragged, half-starved victims only left at the camp.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 14th, nominates Conolly F. Trigg, of Knoxville, for Governor of Tennessee.

Intelligence from Richmond states that the Confederate Executive Department prohibits persons from leaving the city without [illegible]

The Raleigh *Register* of the 10th says that the steamer Winchester captured, off Cape Hatteras, on the 3d inst., the schooner Herbert Martin, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at $30,000.

Seizure of Contraband Merchandise.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Three thousand dollars' worth of leather was seized near Salt River to-day, in wagons, on their way from Portland, Kentucky, to Tennessee.

Invasion of Iowa--The Towns of Milan and Unionville Burned by the Secessionists.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 18—The *Hawk Eye* says that a messenger reports that 390 Confederate cavalry had invaded Appearance county, Iowa. They are reported to have burned the towns of Milan and Unionville, Iowa. It was feared they would also burn Centreville, the county seat of Appearance county. There was great excitement in Monroe, Davis and other counties adjoining. The people were gathering up everything available in the shape of arms.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Asia arrived here before daylight with Liverpool advices to the 6th inst. She brings £110,000 in specie.

An influential deputation relative to the suppression of the African slave trade had an interview recently with Lord John Russell and the Duke of Newcastle respectively. Both Ministers concurred generally with the views of the deputation, and the latter said the Governors of the British settlements in Africa had been instructed to encourage commerce, and the growth of cotton, etc., to the utmost.

Queen Victoria visits Ireland at the end of August.

The Emperor Napoleon was at Vichy.

It is again asserted, via Turin, that the Pope's health is very serious.

The Spanish troops had taken the town of Loja from the insurgents.

Conferences at Pesth indicated that the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet would unanimously adopt the address to the Emperor as originally proposed by M. Deak. The Emperor had received a deputation from the Upper House.

It is officially announced that the coronation of the King and Queen of Prussia will take place at Konigsburg in October.

The monetary crisis in Russia is daily becoming more imminent. There is a great pressure for money.

There is renewed anxiety at Warsaw.

The Latest.

Cotton closed steady at Liverpool on Saturday, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions quiet.

Consols closed at 89⅝@89¾.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Further Successes.

An Heroic Adventure—Capture of Two Small Flags.—One of the most heroical adventures which have taken place since the occupation of Maryland by Northern troops, occurred the day before yesterday. Mr. James W. Reynolds, who resides near Franklinville, not very far from the line of the Philadelphia turnpike road, put out from a nursery window a small Confederate flag for the amusement of his children. There being some talk of it in the neighborhood, a gallant and resolute company of soldiers on duty at the Gunpowder bridge, some ten miles distant, formed the daring resolve to capture the obnoxious symbol at the point of the bayonet. They accomplished the arduous task without loss. They marched to the house, which was surrounded by thick woods. The captain valiantly drew his sword and demanded admittance, which was promptly accorded. Mr. Reynolds offering no resistance—for the simple reason that he was suffering from partial paralysis. They searched various rooms, took down from the nursery window the flag they came so far to seize, and also captured another, a very tiny one, which was in the hands of a little girl. A passenger who crossed the Gunpowder bridge reports that the two flags were safely conveyed to camp, as he saw there the United States flag flying and the diminutive flags displayed under it. It was a great feat nobly accomplished.

Another Outrage.—On Wednesday morning a little boy named Harrigan was in his father's yard, on Eager street, near Valley street, carrying a secession flag, when several soldiers who were passing happened to see him. They entered the yard, and when the boy saw them he ran into the house and gave the flag to his mother. The soldiers entered the house, drew revolvers and demanded the flag. Mrs. Harrigan was compelled to give it up to save herself and children from violence. After some insolence the soldiers left, carrying with them their trophy.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.—Yesterday afternoon a resolution of thanks was introduced in the First Branch of the City Council by Mr. Crout, and unanimously passed. Mrs. George Brown and Mr. Winans, as is well known, have established soup houses, where thousands of the suffering poor are daily provided with food. Perhaps no city in the Union can boast of two as noble charities dispensed by individuals. The following is the resolution:

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the thanks of the corporation are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Mrs. George Brown and Thomas Winans, Esq., for the great and munificent liberality displayed by them in establishing, and keeping daily in operation, extensive soup houses for the benefit and relief of the suffering thousands in our city.

And be it further resolved, That the Mayor be requested to transmit to Mrs. Brown and Mr. Winans a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, with the seal of the city of Baltimore attached thereto.

PRESENTMENT OF COL. KANE.—The statement which was published in the *Exchange* on Wednesday morning, to the effect that Col. George P. Kane had been presented for treason by the Grand Jury of the District Court, was founded upon reliable authority, which subsequent inquiries have proved to be correct, the statement of one of the morning papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

RELEASE OF CAPT. OGLE TILGHMAN.—It will be remembered that this gentleman was arrested at his residence, in Queen Anne's county, on Tuesday, the 25th of June, at the instance of Gov. Hicks, upon a charge of treason. He was brought to Fort McHenry, where he has since been confined until yesterday, when he was released upon his parole of honor.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. GILL, ESQ.—The following statement from the City Counsellor, George M Gill, Esq, was yesterday afternoon sent to the City Council and read, and referred to the joint special committee to whom the Mayor's message was referred:

BALTIMORE, July 12, 1861.

To the Honorable Geo. W. Brown, Mayor:

In your communication to the City Council of yesterday, which I did not see until after it was communicated to the Council, you refer to the fact that I accompanied you on Friday, 19th April, to the Camden station. There were some additional circumstances which I deem it proper to state. You desired me to accompany you, hoping that I might aid in preventing any violence on that day, or interruption to the troops then about to pass through, in case any should be attempted. Your impression was that no such attempt would be made, but nevertheless you thought every precaution should be taken, in case of any such attempt to resist it. For the sole purpose of doing this I accompanied you.

After we reached the Camden station there were manifestations of excitement amongst the crowd assembled, and the Police Commissioners (excepting Mr Hinks, who was absent from the city) gave directions to Marshal Kane, in my presence, to use his whole force in keeping order, and protecting the troops from being interrupted. The reply of Marshal Kane then made was "that if he and his whole force lost their lives the troops should be protected."

After the first of the troops reached Camden station, a rush of people was made at the cars in which they then were, but the police interfered and drove them off. A cry was then raised to tear up the track outside of the Camden station, and a rush was made to accomplish this purpose, but the police again interfered, and prevented this from being done.

I supposed for some time that all the troops would pass in safety, and such was my anxious wish, and to the extent of my ability I united in the effort to produce this result.

While I was at Camden station the events in Pratt street took place, none of which did I see, and therefore cannot speak of them further than what I saw at a distance and heard the firing of the troops as they passed up Pratt street.

My impression on that day was, and still is, that the events were from a sudden impulse which seized upon some of our people, and that, after the firing commenced, and blood was shed, many persons took part under an impression that the troops were killing our people, and without knowing the circumstances of provocation which induced the troops to fire.

Matters reached their height after Mr. Davis was killed and the intense excitement resulting from this and other causes, produced a state of feeling which for a time was beyond control on the part of the city authorities.

On Sunday, the 21st of April, whilst you were in Washington, where you had been summoned by the President, a regiment arrived from Pennsylvania, but were fortunately stopped at Cockeysville, about 14 miles off, by the disabled bridge at that point. Any rational man who witnessed the condition of things in Baltimore on that day can judge of the sad consequence which would have followed if the regiment had entered the city.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEORGE M. GILL.

SUNDAY CARS.—This question was again brought up in the City Council yesterday afternoon by Mr. Swindell, who represents the seventeenth and eighteenth wards in the Second Branch of that body. Considerable discussion was elicited upon that gentleman offering a resolution providing for the submission of the question to the voters of the city at the annual fall election for members of the First Branch of the City Council. The adoption of the resolution was warmly and earnestly advocated by Messrs. Robb and Higgins, whilst Mr. Miller as ardently opposed it. As will be seen by the proceedings of the Second Branch, the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 6 to 4.

ASSAULT WITH A BILLY.—Yesterday evening a difficulty occurred at Rost's lager beer gardens, on the Belair road, in which a young man named George F. Thompson was severely beaten with a billy by a man named George M. Kramer. Thompson received three or four severe wounds on the head from which blood flowed profusely. Kramer was arrested and taken to the Central police station, where he was confined.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire which occurred about ten o'clock last night was the result of the discovery of fire in the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Charles Blake & Co., 217 Baltimore street, near Charles. The loss, occasioned mostly by water, amounted to about $200, which is covered by insurance. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary, having originated in two apartments of the house.

THE CONCERT AT HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The concert given at the Holliday Street Theatre last night, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the poor of the city, was well attended, although it was not crowded. The feature of the evening was the chanting of the Declaration of Independence, which was done with good effect.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—Yesterday afternoon a match game of base ball was played on the grounds of the Excelsior Base Ball Club, on Madison avenue, between the Waverly and Maryland clubs, in which the former was successful, winning the game by four points. Both clubs played well, and the game throughout was closely contested.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.—The regiment encamped in the western section of the city, yesterday made a parade and were reviewed by General N. P. Banks. There were about six thousand troops in line. A large number of "Union" citizens were present to witness the display.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

B. H. Williamson *vs.* Edward Reynolds and others. Motion to dissolve an injunction and exception to defendant's answer.——Frederick Edward Morgenroth *vs.* Christiana Morgenroth. Complainant divorced *a vinculo matrimonii* from defendant.——Charles Jacob Lutz *vs.* Margaret Lutz. Bill filed for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from defendant.

[illegible] other Courts.

MONTEVIDEO.

The latest advices from Montevideo are to May 31. There is very little news The much talked of amnesty had not yet been published. The bill imposing a heavy tax upon every head of cattle exported passed the Senate, much against the wishes of the government. The clergy have presented a petition to the government praying that the Jesuits be permitted to return. A Custum House league, like the European Zollverein, has been proposed to be formed between the South American republics, to the exclusion of Brazil. The intense hatred for Brazil is the parent of the project, which is not likely to be realized. A couple of country districts subscribed $1,230 for the Mendoza sufferers.

Buenos Ayres dates are to May 29. The state of affairs there was rapidly growing worse, and a violent outbreak was looked for daily. General Mitre is entirely unable to control the tide of popular feeling, which has been terribly exasperated by the expulsion of the Buenos Ayrean members from the national Congress. The Federal Congress has ordered new elections, and Buenos Ayres refuses to obey, believing that her rights have been trampled on, and resolves on war. The government is therefore preparing for the worst, by organization of the land and sea forces. In fact the contest may be said to have begun, since we find the notorious Colonel Saa, of San Juan memory, threatening to destroy Cordova unless some arms belonging to the general government were given up to him. In the meantime the government of Parana has directed him to keep his force in the field until affairs in Buenos Ayres take a decided turn. Business there is paralyzed.

BLED TO DEATH—ITALIAN SANGRADOS.

Count Cavour, in the opinion of our more advanced professors of medical science, has been literally bled to death. No one who has not personally witnessed its evidence can form an idea of the extraordinary faith in phlebotomy entertained by both physicians and patients in Italy, and especially in the Southern States. Bleeding is the universal remedy for every form of complaint. In Naples, people get themselves bled to avert disease, to cure it, and to prevent its recurrence.—Whenever a street quarrel arises, all parties engaged immediately go and get bled, so soon as the "*rizza*" is over. If a man has been in a rage, he makes it a point to go and get himself phlebotomized before he cools. Bleeding for the "*paiira*"—fear or alarm of any kind—is far more common in Naples than taking a bath in this country to cure a cold. If a man narrowly escapes an accident, such as being run over in the street or falling down a precipice, he first, if piously disposed, ejaculates a prayer to his patron saint, San Gennaro, and then hurries off to get himself bled, without loss of time. So universal is the practice of bleeding that the operators are not confined to the medical class, but are to be found in almost every street in Naples, quite as commonly as tobacconists or chemists with us. Everywhere is to be seen the little shop with the word *salassatore* over the door, and a signboard, in a very low but most ludicrous style of art, depicting the delights of phlebotomy in a manner that is truly charming. In most cases a gentleman is represented with no clothing to speak of, reclining gracefully on a green bank, with a tree above him and a blue tablecloth, meant for sky, above the tree. The gentleman's main arteries are all open, and splendid jets of crimson blood are shooting gracefully all around, in elegant curves. The great toe vein is a favorite one, and very frequently the gentleman has his legs crossed and is contemplating with exquisite satisfaction a full fountain of gore spouting up into the blue table cloth out of his toe at the rate of several gallons per minute. The gentleman's countenance invariably is expressive of the most intense and rapturous enjoyment, and incites the beholder to tear off all his clothes on the spot, rush in, and have every artery in his body opened immediately. This is evidently the aim of the artist. In the winter of 1853, a case occurred which illustrates exactly the bleeding system. On the Chiaja, the principal street in Naples, an Italian lady of rank had apartments, with, as usual, a balcony over the street. Her nurse was airing the baby on the balcony, and losing her hold for a moment, the child dropped off her arms, and falling on the edge of the balcony, was in imminent danger of being dashed to pieces, when its dress caught on the railing, and it was saved. The nurse, dreadfully excited, rushed back into the room, and told her mistress, who became excited also, as did also her maid, who was in attendance. The *paiira* became general, and the *Salassatore* was sent for. The mistress was bled, the nurse was bled, the maid was bled, and it is a positive fact that they then bled the baby!—*Northern Whig.*

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS AND THE STATE JOURNAL.—The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the above place, says:

This city is outwardly quiet, but since the suppression of the *State Journal*, and the seizure of its type and machinery, there has been much angry comment. The Home Guards are kept in constant readiness to repress an outbreak, as the secessionists have repeatedly sworn that if it was not published no other paper should be. I noticed this morning one person wearing a badge, with black border, inscribed:

Expired,
At St. Louis, July 12, 1861,
"THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

The order for its suppression is purely a military process, and was received from Washington, without doubt, though in Lyon's name.

The Paris *Moniteur*, official paper, in announcing Mr. Faulkner's leave-taking, spoke of him as the "Minister of the United States;" but, in speaking of his successor, calls him "the Minister of Mr. Lincoln."

BLACKMAIL IN PARIS.—M. Fiorentino, the critic of the *Moniteur* and the *Constitutionnel*, has been discharged by Count Persigny. It is said that he extorted twenty thousand dollars a year from the artists and celebrities of Paris.

The celebrated Andrew Marvell, in his ironical libel upon the press, said: "Lead, when molded into bullets, is not half so mortal as when founded into types."

Patti has lately renewed her successes before a London audience. Her appearance as Lucia di Lammermoor was pronounced even a greater triumph than her debut in the Somnambula.

GUN FACTORY.—Sloat's former sewing machine factory has been turned into an armory, and is busily engaged altering guns, for which it has a large contract.

The average yield of wheat in France is 191,422,248 bushels. That of the United States 180,000,000.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 18—Secretary FORNEY called the Senate to order; he stated that he had received a note from the Vice President, in which he said he would be absent for the rest of the session.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, Mr. Foot was chosen President *pro tempore.*

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the construction of a passenger railroad from the Navy Yard to Georgetown. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE moved that all prior orders be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy and fixing the salary of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment, to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, whose salary shall be $3,000 per year.

Mr. HALE hoped the Senator from Wisconsin would withdraw his amendment, as he thought it had no connection with his bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought it highly necessary to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, as the Secretary had more work than he could with justice attend to. He said that there were appeals enough from the Land and Pension Offices to occupy one person constantly in their adjudication.

A vote being taken on the amendment, it was rejected, and the bill passed as originally reported.

Mr. HALE moved to consider the bill for the better organization of the marine corps. Agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Naval Affairs was read and approved, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the committee amendments to Senate bill No. 3, for the better organization of the military establishment, which he moved to take up and consider. Agreed to.

In the section of the bill relating to the Military Academy at West Point (giving the House of Representatives the power of appointing the Cadets from each State)—

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by giving to the Governor of each State the appointing power.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the CHAIRMAN ordered the consideration of the resolution No. 1, which had been made the special order.

By general consent the consideration of the resolution was postponed until one o'clock to morrow, when Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, will speak.

The Senate then proceeded to the further consideration of the bill for the better organization of the military establishment.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment of Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. ANTHONY read a proposition that the applicants all be duly examined and the selections be made upon merit.

The vote being taken on Mr. Fessenden's amendment, it was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM thought the plan incorporated in the bill impracticable.

Mr. GRIMES said that so far as the State of Illinois was concerned, the time of the elections in the State and the time of making the appointments to the Academy were so constituted that the plan was not feasable in that State.

Mr. HARRIS proposed that the President make the appointments. The proposition was voted down.

After considerable discussion *pro* and *con.* the entire section was stricken from the bill.

The other amendments offered were debated, and incorporated in the bill.

When in order, Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved the following amendment: That no part of the Army or Navy be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces, any sovereign State lately in the United States, or in any way to interfere with African slavery.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he would like to add "except to suppress rebellion and hang traitors."

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the doctrine of exterminating slavery and overthrowing the Constitution was that of the Administration. He said that the present war was not one of subjugation, but merely intended to maintain the integrity of the Union. He was astonished at the amendment offered by the Honorable Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL said he was glad to hear the conservative sentiments of the Senator from Ohio. But in his turn, he was astonished that the amendment should cause him any surprise. Senators had advocated the doctrines that the purpose of the war was to extinguish slavery, that a bill for that purpose had been introduced, and that the Senator from Oregon proposed to hold the seceded States, should they be taken, as provinces. If the war is not for the purpose I state, why not say so in the law?

Mr. DIXON said that in his remarks the Senator from Kentucky had probably alluded to remarks which he [Mr. Dixon] had made. He had never said that this war was intended to abolish slavery; but that, should the war be resisted by the South, and in the course of the progress of the war the issue be presented whether we shall allow the rule of the Government or of slavery, then would he be in favor of crushing slavery and adhering to the Government.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the war was only attributable to the slave oligarchy of the country; that acts of cruel barbarism had been perpetrated on the people of his State by this slave power. An attempt has been made by the slave power to destroy the Union. They have brought the issue upon themselves, and should slavery perish in the contest, we will thank God for it.

The institution of slavery (said Mr. Lane) will not survive the march of the Union army. The slaves will revolt, and if they do not join the invading army, they will march out of the State by the same road by which the army came in. He alluded to the Missourians in the Kansas war, and stated that free State men were tied to trees and their fingers cut off, and if they did not recant their sentiments they were riddled with bullets.

It is the amusement, said he, of the slaveholders of Louisiana, Georgia, Missouri, and Alabama, to stuff ballot-boxes to force their favorite institution upon us; it is their constant practice to commit murder and tear from the head of the yet living body the bloody scalp. The Government has formerly used the army and trampled on the Constitution to force their accursed institution upon us.

Mr. BROWNING said that he approved of the action of the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*; that it was done under the great law of self-preservation; that although he was willing to admit that there was no written authority to justify the President, yet had he not taken the action he had, he would have been recreant to his trust, and not met the necessity of the moment.

In referring to the amendment under consideration, Mr. Browning said that should the issue come, whether we were to support the Government or support slavery, he was for rendering all aid to the Government.

Mr. CARLILE (Va.) said that the rebellion was not necessarily caused by slavery in the States, and it was doing injustice to the cause by attempting to war against the domestic institutions of the South; and regretted to hear such remarks, and with such warmth delivered, as came from the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Lane.)

Mr. POMEROY replied that the loyal citizens of the Southern States should be willing to sacrifice their property for the cause.

Mr. WILLEY said it was an unconstitutional measure, and that if the war was to be a sectional one, it could never succeed.

Mr. WILSON rose to a privileged question, and presented the report of the committee of conference on the bill for authorizing the employment of volunteers.

The House agreeing to take up the Senate amendment on which they disagreed, the report was accepted.

Mr. SHERMAN read for information a substitute for Mr. Powell's amendment, that the military be employed to preserve the Union and protect the public property.

Mr. POWELL called for the yeas and nays on his amendment. They were ordered.

Nays—Messrs. Breckinridge, Powell, Polk, Johnson of Missouri.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE offered to amend the last amendment, by adding that the army and navy shall not be used to subjugate States or erect therein provinces, nor to remove slavery.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Latham, Saulsbury, Powell, Polk, Johnson.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to punish conspiracy and kindred offences against the United States. Referred to Judiciary.

Mr. POLK moved to adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN called for the yeas and nays.—Ordered.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

At the time our report closed, Mr. Saulsbury was speaking on the amendment of Mr. Powell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit fines and penalties in certain cases, incurred by reason of the closing of the Southern ports and there consequently being no collectors there to give the proper papers to vessels leaving those ports. The bill was passed.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, reported a bill supplementary to the act to protect commerce and punish the crime of piracy. Referred.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of closing, by act of Congress, certain ports in the rebellious States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Post Office, reported a bill that all prepaid letters to soldiers addressed to them at the point where they are stationed may, whenever practicable, be sent to any other point without further charge. The bill was passed.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Ohio volunteers. It provides for paying them at the time they arrived at the place of rendezvous, instead of the time they were sworn in, which was twelve days after. An amendment was made also directing the War Department to pay the militia of other States similarly circumstanced. The bill was passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred directing them to inquire as to whether Hon. Henry May, of Maryland, has been, or is now holding criminal intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, etc., reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the committee, but had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only. The committee having no evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessary on the part of this House. The committee further say that the investigation entirely relieves the President and Gen. Scott from any suspicion of a correspondence, or attempted correspondence, through Mr. May.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, by permission of the House, made a personal explanation. He was more than gratified that the Committee on the Judiciary had in this decisive way condemned an unparalleled outrage upon him and his constituents; and that on investigation those who were called upon to adduce proof had to admit there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but that it was based on mere newspaper rumors—the idle gossip of the hour—and on this a representative of the people was charged with a heinous offence. He had no words in which he could pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding. Before he came hither he had under consideration whether he could enter upon his duties as a representative, because of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents, now bound in chains—absolutely without the rights of a free people—all their precious rights under our Constitution prostrated and trampled in the dust; private citizens arrested at the dead hour of night and dragged from their homes; and the precious right of the *habeas corpus*, for the maintenance of which the best men of all time have zealously struggled, stricken down at the dictation of a military officer.

Is it possible that here, in this hall, consecrated to the service of the people, there is a single representative of the people who does not feel indignant at these outrages upon civil liberty? It will be the duty of this House to redress these wrongs, and he would wait with anxiety to see whether they would improve the opportunity of doing so. He appealed to them to strike the fetters from his constituents, to restore to them their sacred rights.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, rose to a point of order. He contended that the gentleman obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and had abused the privilege extended to him to denounce the course of the Administration.

The SPEAKER said the House having granted Mr. May permission to enter into a personal explanation, all restrictions upon his remarks had been thus placed beyond the control of the Chair.

Mr. MAY, continuing, said he had spoken only in relation to his own position as a representative of the people. Had he acted upon his sense of the true dignity of that relation, or upon his own judgment, he would have declined absolutely to take the oath of office. But his hopes of peace and the desire to see whether the House would not, out of respect to its own dignity, strike from the citizens of Baltimore the galling chains which now fettered their rights as freemen, had brought him here.—He said his attitude was one which merited the kindest consideration from this House.

He was one who from the first had resolutely fought against the monstrous heresy of Secession. He had from the first and should to the last stand by the glorious Union—the constitutional Government secured to us by our fathers, and recognized in his duty to that Government higher obligations than his duty to his constituents could impose; but yet, nothwithstanding his own loyalty, and the loyalty of the people he represented, their dearest rights had been needlessly invaded, and he was here to complain, and to denounce this action of the Administration as an usurpation, and a tyranny unparalleled in the history of a free people.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, and stated that the gentleman had abused the privilege extended to him by the House.

The CHAIR decided that he had no control over the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. STEVENS appealed from the decision of the Chair; and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved to lay the appeal on the table, demanding the yeas and nays on the vote, and with the following result: Yeas 53, nays 82.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought the decision of the Speaker a correct one, but appealed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) to withdraw his appeal from the decision of the Chair, not doubting, he said, that Mr. May would suspend his remarks.

Mr. MAY replied that if his consent was necessary to such an arrangement, he absolutely refused to give it. He would not accept the freedom of speech with any limitation. [Cries of "order," "order."]

The appeal from the Chair was then submitted to the House, and the decision overruled.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved that the gentleman be permitted to proceed in order. Agreed to.

Mr. MAY said it was extremely difficult to know when he was in order. If the sentiment of the dominant party was to be the criterion how could he judge? He thought the position he occupied here was one which would secure to him the largest indulgence, not only with regard to the explanations due his own position, but with regard to the position of his constituents, as a preliminary to that explanation. He absolutely declined now to proceed, but would trust to his chances of his health to come here when the field of debate shall be wider and vindicate himself and his constituents.

He would but ask leave now to present a memorial having reference to the present condition of the city of Baltimore. It was couched in respectful terms, and its review of the facts upon which it is based does ample justice to both sides. Its language, though candid, was respectful and independent, as became freemen.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Colfax, Mr. May said he referred to the memorial of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and which he sent to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. COLFAX said he was for the largest liberty of speech; and if the gentleman from Maryland had, at the outset, stated that he desired to denounce the Administration, there he would have stood by him. As it was, the gentleman, under color of making a personal explanation, had indulged in an earnest denunciation of the military authorities of the Government. He called the attention of Mr. May to a published letter he had read in the Baltimore *Sun*, where it was credited to the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which it was stated upon the authority of the gentleman himself that Maryland was groaning under the oppression of the Government, and that thirty thousand men but waited an opportunity to rise and resist the military authority now exercised over them.

A member—I move they be afforded the opportunity.

Mr. COLFAX, continuing, said that if he understood the gentleman's explanation, the letter did him great injustice.

Mr. MAY rose to reply, when

Mr. STEVENS objected.

The CHAIR—Does the member object to the memorial?

Mr. STEVENS—Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. MAY—Do I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania as objecting to my replying to the inquiry of the gentleman from Indiana?

Voices—"Oh, no; let him reply." "That's fair; let him reply."

Mr. STEVENS finally yielded to the numerous appeals addressed to him and withdrew his objection.

Mr. MAY said his first intimation of any such statement having been made was received from the explanation of the gentleman.

[Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland handed Mr. May a newspaper slip containing the letter in question, and which the latter proceeded to read in part]

Mr. MAY said he was unable to see wherein the letter bore out the statement of the gentleman from Indiana. [Voices—"Read the rest of it."]

Mr. THOMAS asked his colleague to read the residue of the letter. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. MAY replied that he thought he had read all which applied to him, but would read the whole.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, here rising to a point of order, moved that the floor be cleared of all who were not members.

At Mr. May's request, the Clerk read the article referred to by Mr. Colfax, and which was a lengthy letter written by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. The reading was received with derisive laughter by the Republican side, and at its conclusion, a member from New York moved that the Clerk also read General McDowell's report to the War Department yesterday. Withdrawn.

Mr. MAY, resuming the floor, repeated his declaration that he had not before seen or read the letter. It was absolutely untrue from first to last, both in its reference to himself, and in its statement of facts.

It was true that there were thirty thousand freemen—aye! twice that number, in Maryland, ready to rise at the first opportunity to assert and to vindicate their constitutional rights, and he here declared himself to be one of the number. But that there existed in that State any conspiracy against the General Government, or against its legitimate military authority, was most preposterous. It never did exist, and its assertion was the original work of base and false informers. It was because this military domination had been entirely based upon information of spies—that detestable, corrupt class who, almost from the commencement of the world down to the present hour, had been regarded with infamous contempt and scorn—that the people of a brave and loyal, yes, most loyal State, protested against the submission of their rights.

He had nothing to conceal from his fellow citizens; he invited their closest scrutiny into his actions, and had no fear of the result. He was elected by a prodigious majority on the express grounds of peace, compromise and conciliation; to measures tending to such ends he stood here committed; for their attainment he should labor, if need be, at the sacrifice of his life; would go anywhere.

He was for peace. The sentiment of conciliation was fixed in his heart, and not all the powers of Government, or of party, can ever root it from thence. Consecrated to the service of the people, he should have felt himself derelict in duty had he abstained from going, in their behalf, anywhere in this country, where he would be recognized as a countryman or a kinsman, especially had he neglected to go to that "Mother of States" which held the ashes of those most dear to him.

He went there on a mission of peace. To accomplish that great and holy end he presented himself to the heads of that Government under which Virginia now lived, and the Capital of which was established at Richmond, and though his mission proved a fruitless one, it was still a sacred one to him. In going thither he did not feel at liberty to cross through the Potomac without the consent of the President. He had no wish embarrass an Administration upon the favor of which he had no claim, but he felt it his duty to obtain such permission, and it was granted. It was granted after a frank exposition of his objects, and after expressly disclaiming all intention of desiring to act under the authority of the President. It was distinctly understood between himself and the President that his journey was undertaken without any claim upon the sanction of the latter. The President then not only gave his permission, but authorized him to ask the consent of General Scott, and to procure from the latter the necessary passport, and in which it was expressly stated that he went as a private citizen.

Mr. COLFAX said the first paragraph of the letter to which he had called attention was in its terms identical with the gentleman's statement of the condition of affairs in Baltimore; but he had no wish, after the gentleman's explanation, to press the matter in that respect further. But he desired to say, that if the gentleman's mediatorial appeal to the rebel Government, which he says is established at Richmond, but which is no more established there than the rebel army was yesterday established at Fairfax—if his interposition was couched in language or in tone similar to that of his speech here, he (the speaker) would not wonder if the gentleman was regarded rather as a sympathizer than as a mediator.

Mr. MAY responded that so far as the letter gave a statement of facts, it was absolutely true, and there was nothing surprising in the similarity of ideas on that subject suggested by the gentleman. The stationing of Federal troops in that city, the searching of private houses, the seizures of private property and the illegal arrests of private citizens were all matters of history, and not to be here controverted. In respect to his communication with what the gentleman was pleased to term "the rebel Government," he did not recognize his right to question him. Its object, he would say, was peace—the termination of this horoid war. It was no novelty to him to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. He had sworn fealty to it from the Atlantic—in twenty States of this Union.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, desired to say a few words in vindication of the opinions he entertained upon the questions at issue.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, did not understand what the gentleman proposed to say.

Mr. THOMAS replied that he would explain himself. There is a state of affairs in Maryland, he would acknowledge, painful to every citizen within her boundary, and his colleague (Mr. May) having, with characteristic eloquence, reverted to what he termed the humiliated position of the State, his (Thomas') constituents would be amazed if he did not, in response to the challenge, vindicate their views.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, objected to the continuance of this discussion; time was too valuable to be wasted in stump speeches.

Mr. THOMAS said he never made stump speeches in Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought there would be no objection to the gentleman's continuing, provided he would confine his remarks within the limits imposed upon his colleague

Mr. THOMAS assented to the understanding, and continuing his remarks, said that the position of Maryland was a painful one, and that unless the tendencies of affairs in her midst were checked, the result would certainly be the worst of the horrors of civil war. He contended that Maryland, speaking from her heart of hearts, and through the voice of the vast majority by which himself and his colleagues had been sent here, fully approved of the discretion to suspend the laws vested with the Lieutenant-General, and fully approved of the manner and of the measures by which that power had been exercised in Baltimore. [Applause.]

The CHAIR threatened to cause the arrest of any who should repeat such a violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. THOMAS, resuming, expressed the hope that the demonstration would not be repeated. He held that the people of Maryland had declared their will in this crisis with an emphasis not easily to be misunderstood. They had declared it in sending hither himself and those of his colleages who are known to approve of the military measures of the Administration.

Though a portion of the citizens of Maryland were placed in an unenviable position by these measures, yet the people of the State not only approved them, but had declared themselves satisfied with their position. This position he held and would here maintain, as the people would maintain it, if necessary, upon the battle-field. Nor was there anything astounding in the position of Maryland. Because the Constitution has ignored martial law, it does not follow that it is thus prohibited. Our fathers well knew of the existence of martial law, and the exercise of it may well be implied from the very silence of the Constitution.

Mr. May, he said, had asserted that 30,000 men stood ready to rise against the Government in a certain contingency, and had frankly proclaimed that he was one of them. If this was so, then from his heart he thanked the President for having invested Gen. Banks with the power to resist the evil tendencies of the times, and he thanked Gen. Banks for the sound discretion with which he had exercised that power in the vicinage of Baltimore.

He denounced in the strongest terms the murderous and cowardly outrage of the 19th of April, when the patriotic and unarmed citizens of Massachusetts, hastening to the defence of the Capital, had been basely assassinated, and charged that Marshal Kane, instead of seeking to win back the mad populace to their proper allegiance, had by his despatch to Bradley T. Johnson, which Mr. Thomas read, stirred up to their very depth their evil passions. The Police Commissioners knowing of this act of Mr. Kane, had nevertheless retained him in office and were responsible for the consequences. They had been proven incompetent by the occurrence of the 19th to preserve the peace of the city, and it needed a stronger hand to keep Baltimore from civil war.

If Gen. Banks has overstepped the bounds of constitutional law, he thought the end would justify the excess, and would say to him, go on with the good work until you shall receive the laudation of all true men.

Mr. MAY appealed to Mr. Thomas, since he had impeached the fidelity of Marshal Kane, to permit the reading of that officer's report, which was, he said, a complete vindication of his conduct on that day.

Mr. THOMAS said he was aware that Marshal Kane and the Police Commissioners had written many apologetic letters and reports, but that Marshal Kane could apologise until doomsday without altering his opinion respecting the fitness of that gentleman for his position.

Mr. MAY again asked that Marshal Kane's report should be read, and said that gentleman had time and again risked his life on that day to protect the Massachusetts soldiers, and pronounced him as faithful and honest an officer as the country could produce. [Derisive laughter.]

Mr. THOMAS replied that he would not impugn the motives of any one, but that respecting the effect of Marshal Kane's actions there existed a wide difference of opinion, and that difference was not very favorable to Mr. Kane. He contended that the Police Commissioners, by retaining Mr. Kane in office, were equally as guilty as the latter. He held that Governor Hicks expressed the true sentiments of the people, and that the Legislature was in fact disloyal to the people of the State and to the general Government; particularly specifying, as confirmatory of the latter statement, their passage of an act to restore the arms collected by the Governor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' speech, Mr. STEVENS moved to take up the Naval Appropriation bill, which was done and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, in the chair.

Mr. STEVENS then called up the Tariff bill, as originally reported, and which he offered as a substitute for the bill as amended yesterday. The committee were determined, he said, to present the naked question, whether or not this House was disposed to second them in meeting the necessities of the Government.

Numerous amendments to the bill were then proposed and rejected, among them a proposition to levy a tax of ten per cent. on the pay of the members of Congress. The proposition to reduce the duty on coffee was negatived—ayes 63, nays 71—when the bill itself was put upon its final passage, and adopted.

The House, after the reception and reference of several bills, adjourned at 5 o'clock.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From the Washington *Star* of last evening we take the following:

THE VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN BURNED TO THE GROUND.

[*Correspondence Washington Star.*]

VIENNA, Fairfax county, Va, July 18, 3 A. M.—The bearer of a letter from near Centreville to you is now here.

I write by him to say, that some of our troops have burned the village of Germantown to the ground—God knows why. Surely such acts should be stopped. The [illegible] Fairfax Court House, that took place shortly after noon, were most wanton and inexcusable acts.

The best one destroyed was that of a Union man. The pretence was that assassin shots were fired from the houses, which is positively untre. If drunken soldiers may, at will, burn down the houses of any man, even though he be as loyal as General McDowell himself—God help us in this section of the country.

We suffered more than death from the outrages and villainies of the secessionists, and it seems that we are to suffer even more outrages and cruelties at the hands of uncontrolled volunteers, professing to be our friends, than those we lately suffered at the hands of our late persecutors. If General McDowell and his subordinate commanders do not put a stop to such things, they will utterly destroy all that is left of Union sentiment in this part of Virginia.

THE ZOUAVES FIND GOLD WATCHES, REVOLVERS, ETC.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA., July 18, 5 A. M.—Yesterday evening, after closing my letter, at 5 P. M., the New York Sixty-ninth, the Maine and Ohio regiments, and a multitude of other troops, passed through this village, on the way to Centreville.

The red legged, Brooklyn, Zouaves made a great haul last night. They hunted over the deserted camps of the disunionists, and picked up, among other valuables, *fifteen watches and forty-one revolvers.* This shows the hurry with which the enemy fled yesterday morning. The finders wore them last night as Crimean soldiers wear their medals.

Col. Montgomery occupies Vienna, with his first New Jersey volunteers, and other troops, amounting in all to 1,400. Last night (I learned a few minutes since) there was an alarm there. His pickets were fired on, and a countryman claiming his protection says that the enemy have 3,000 men at the Frying Pan, which is on his right, some of whom advanced to attack him, but retreated on finding how strongly he was posted. The story looks fishy.

NEWS FROM FAIRFAX TO 8 A. M. TO DAY—THE TROOPS ALL ADVANCED FROM THERE—THIEVES IN THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH—FOUR OF THEM TO BE SHOT.

[*Special Correspondence of the Star.*]

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 8 A. M.—A sutler being about to leave for Washington, I seize the pen again to write you. The rear guard, the New York Eighth, have just filed out of the village, leaving here only detachments from various regiments, as a temporary guard.

The West Point battery, cavalry and artillery, left in the advance this morning at 5 A. M. Much feeling was manifested among the troops generally, on account of outrages in the way of depredations, which members of the Brooklyn (14th) perpetrated last night. Their findings of watches, &c., are believed to have been thefts. Their Colonel threatens to hang the four of them known to day to have thus offended.

The farmers in this vicinity are already removing the obstructions in the woods the secession troops put there.

PATTERSON AND JOHNSTON—JOHNSTON RETREATING SOUTH OF WINCHESTER, TOWARDS MANASSAS—PATTERSON ADVANCING UPON HIM

MARTINSBURG, Va., Tuesday morning, July 16—Gen. Patterson occupied Johnston's abandoned entrenchments at Bunker Hill last night, and pushed on for Winchester doubtless by break of day. We have learned that yesterday Johnston moved his main body three miles back of Winchester, on the road to Strasburg, the northern terminus of the Manassas Railroad. It surely must mean retreat in double-quick time upon Manassas Junction.

WESTERN MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

HAGERSTOWN, July 16.—This place being the headquarters of the Military Department of Pennsylvania, it may not be amiss to keep you posted in "matters and things" up here.

The first Maryland volunteer regiment, Colonel Kenly, is encamped at Downsville, in this (Washington) county, awaiting orders to march to Virginia.

Reinforcements continue to arrive here for this division of the army. The third Wisconsin regiment, Col. Hamilton, arrived this morning, and are encamped just outside of the corporation limits, awaiting the arrival of their arms and equipments, preparatory to marching to "Dixie."

MUSTERED OUT.

Company E, Washington Light Infantry, (Zouaves,) Captain J. Tyler Powell, were mustered out of the service yesterday afternoon.

Captain Mark's company, the Washington Light Guard, (Navy Yard,) were also mustered out, and attracted much attention as they marched through the streets.

The Constitutional Guards, Captain Degges, were also mustered out yesterday afternoon, after which they were entertained by their Orderly Sergeant, Mr. Waugh.

CAVALRY.

About one o'clock this morning a detachment of the First regiment of New York State Cavalry arrived here in a special train, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Devin. Their horses (three hundred and fifty) had arrived several hours before them and been conveyed to the Government stables; so the men marched to their quarters in the First ward.

CONDITION OF TROOPS IN MARCHING ORDER.—The following order shows the condition of the men when ready for march, and would indicate an immediate battle, or at least an expected one:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 10.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, ARLINGTON, July 15, 1861.

When troops are paraded in light marching order, they will be equipped as follows:

Their arms, accoutrements and ammunition—the cartridge boxes filled.

Their haversacks with three days' cooked rations.

Their blankets, in a roll—with the ends tied to each other—across the shoulder; and, where it is possible, a pair of stockings inside of the blanket.

Their canteens and cups.

Knapsacks will be packed and left in the tents under a guard of the regiment, consisting of those men least able to march, and to the number to be specially designated for each corps.

Knapsacks should be numbered or marked in such a way as will enable them to be readily claimed by their owners.

Commanding officers of brigades will take measures to diminish, as quickly as possible, the baggage of the regiments under their commands, by sending everything not absolutely necessary.

This will apply to the personal effects of the officers and men, as well as to military property. By command of

Brigadier-General McDOWELL.
JAS. B. FRY, Assistant Adj't General.

OUR SOUTHERN ESTAFETTE.

LATEST FROM WINCHESTER.

By private advices from Winchester of the 13th and 14th inst, we learn that the health of the Confederate army is daily improving and everything is going on very well.

Prisoners are daily captured and brought in. On Tuesday evening last, says one of the writers, Steuart's cavalry had a brush with the Federal troops within two miles of Martinsburg. They killed three, wounded two, and took two prisoners, who were brought to Winchester.

President Davis had accepted the North Carolina troops, 30,000 in number. They were to be marched to the border immediately.

Enclosed in one of the communications we have the following account of the first skirmish which took place after the crossing over the Potomac of Gen. Patterson's command:

[*From the Staunton Spectator.*]

Brilliant Victory--Gallantry of the Augusta Volunteers.

On Tuesday morning last a portion of the Virginia regiment, under the command of Col. Harper, with the artillery company of Capt. Pendleton, of Rockbridge, and a company (Continental Morgan Guard) from Winchester, numbering in all only 380 men, met the enemy, supposed to be about 9,000, six miles from Martinsburg, in Berkeley county—repulsed them three times, held them in check for two hours, killed between 150 and 200 of the enemy, wounded many more, and captured 54 prisoners. The loss on our side was only three killed and 8 or 9 wounded. As our brave and gallant little force was so small as to be in danger of being flanked by the enemy, as they had such a very large force, our men retreated slowly, firing with deadly effect all the time. We have always felt satisfied that the Augusta boys would show, if an opportunity presented, that they were as brave as the bravest. We have not been disappointed—they have covered themselves with glory.

Though encountering an overwhelming force, they were unawed, and fought with the calmness of veterans and the bravery of heroes. Our field officers, Col. Kenton Harper, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Harman and Major Wm. S. H. Baylor were all in this action and all behaved with remarkable coolness and bravery. If there be any fault at all with our officers and men it consists in want of sufficient degree of that "rascally virtue—prudence," for we understand that Colonel Jackson, who witnessed the heroic conduct of our men, remarked that it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be made to obey the most peremptory order to retreat. We lost but three men in this action—George Rupe, of this county, a member of Captain Doyle's company, and two—Farrish and Snapp—of the Winchester "Continental Morgan Guard."

Among the wounded there were three from this town—Jack Doyle, son of Captain Doyle, D. A. Kennedy and Philip Maphis. Jack Doyle was wounded in the neck by a fragment of an exploded shell. D. A. Kenedy was shot in the breast, and Philip Maphis in the arm and side.

None of these are seriously wounded and will soon recover.

James Brooke, of this place, made a very narrow escape. He was at a fence firing away at the enemy, when a cannon ball took off the two top rails. He stooped a little lower and continued to return the compliment with his Minie.

Little Charley Turner, a boy about fifteen years of age, insisted so strongly on going with the Augusta Guards that his father finally yielded to his importunities and allowed him to go. The result shows that little Charley went to perform service, for he made one of the enemy bite the dust.

Our forces fell back and took position two miles from Martinsburg, on the road to Winchester, where they have been joined by all of Gen. Johnston's force.

We have Richmond papers up to Monday, from which we make the following extracts:

[*Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.*]
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 13, 1861.

While the Southern soldiers grow impatient from delay, such is the confidence in our chiefs, that they are willing to abide their decision. The spirit of the gallant Texans in their struggle for independence seems to be impressed upon every heart, and "death or victory" will be the battle shout of every Southern soldier who feels impressed with the truth that chains, degradation, and abuse of wives, daughters, and destruction of their homes awaits their defeat.

It is a glorious sight to all who love Virginia and the South, to see the contest now going on for the post of danger. Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina unite with old Virginia in their efforts to prepare for the foe. Who shall do most when the struggle comes, remains yet to be seen; but the regiments that surpass the gallant South Carolinians in daring and effective effort, must needs arm their breasts with steel. The commander, General Bonham, who was first on the field, is a gentleman of the pure Southern stamp, and seems to have no fear of danger where duty calls.

It is needless to detail what might be imprudent to mention.

Our boys will sacrifice anything rather than be forced to unite with the North any more; and the idea of being whipped and forced into such an union, is so utterly absurd that it surprises the world that such folly should be attempted. With men accustomed to honorable bearing, and with generals the best on this continent, what nation can subdue them? Four hundred million dollars and four hundred thousand men will be a mere drop in the bucket. When money fails in the South, her people will fight on their own responsibility, and when this course is adopted the war will be but fairly commenced, for then they will advance and plunder their foes.

The widow of J. W. Jackson, who lives in this village, has received several thousand dollars from the South, mostly in Southern Confederacy bonds, to aid in the support of herself and family. The act endears her kindred to the Southern cause, and while the bonds may not soon be available in case of a protracted war, yet the act shows that the deed of the gallant Jackson is not lost to the memory of the Southern heart. Means at once available would aid in procuring an early home for the family who lost all in the capture of their property in Alexandria and death of their provider.

The ladies of Powhatan county have organized themselves into a society, to be called the Powhatan Relief Society, as auxiliary to the one already formed in Richmond, the object of which is to minister, as far as they can, to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Coffee Secured.

We received a letter, some days ago, from the vicinity of Norfolk, giving an account of the departure of an expedition to secure a cargo of coffee in a wrecked vessel on the North Carolina coast, which the Lincolnites were said to be watching. We deemed it prudent to suppress the information; but now learn that the cargo, consisting of some 4,400 bags, was secured without difficulty. A portion of it will be brought to Richmond.

A Scouting Party.

On the 11th, a detachment of our cavalry were reconnoitering on the Warwick road, six miles from Newport-News, at a place called Lee's Store. They discovered a party of the enemy, and forthwith attacked them, killing four and taking a number of prisoners.

Texas Troops.

The gallant "Lone Star" State is still sending her brave sons to the protection of the soil of Virginia and the South. There will arrive in this city perhaps to-day, two fine companies from the vicinity of Palestine, Anderson county, Texas. One of them will be commanded by Col. A. T. Rainey, and the other by Capt. Wm. A. Woodward—both as gallant and chivalrous men as can be found in the ranks of any army.

Gregg's Regiment.

Three companies of Col. Maxey Gregg's First Regiment South Carolina volunteers are encamped near this city, and are now ready for service.—They have been performing the latter for over six months, but are still willing to go on till the war is ended and Southern independence secured. The men of the above regiment, whose time being out, have availed themselves of the opportunity to go home and visit their relatives, will soon be back.—Their gallant commander, Maxey Gregg, has been appointed a Colonel in the Confederate States Army. Like his men, he is as true as steel and firm as the granite of the everlasting hills.

The Sixth Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers.

This regiment, numbering between nine hundred and a thousand men, and commanded by Colonel C. F. Fisher, Lieutenant Col. C. E. Lightfoot and Major R. F. Webb, reached this city on the 12th and departed next day for the army. While parading on the Capitol Square on Saturday, they were reviewed by the President, and by General Lee, after which, the President addressed them in a short speech.

The military bearing and the excellent discipline of this regiment was the subject of complimentary remarks from many who saw them.

Louisiana Volunteers.

The ninth regiment of Louisiana volunteers are en route for Virginia, and will arrive in a few days The regiment is under command of Col. Richard Taylor, the gallant son of the late President Taylor.

Flag of North Carolina.

The flag agreed upon for the State of North Carolina is said to be very handsome. The colors are a red field, with a single star in the centre. On the upper extreme is the inscription: "May 20, 1776," and at the lower, "May 20, 1861." There are two bars, one of blue, and the other of white.

Secessionists in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday publishes the following:

We have just received communications from two veteran Union men in Kentucky—men of high character and sound heads, well known for their wisdom not only throughout the State, but through the whole West, and who have carefully watched all the signs of the times and had access to the best sources of information. They write these words to be laid before the people of Kentucky:

"We perceive by the Lexington *Statesman*, and learn from other quarters, that a large number of Kentucky secession volunteers are concentrating near Clarksville, in Tennessee. The number, by those best informed, is put down at twenty regiments. The best informed are the secession Council. Those who look at the papers will be struck with the fact that the entire official force of various companies of the State Guard have gone to Tennessee. This applies to central Kentucky as well as to Jackson's Purchase. These officers, commissioned by Governor Magoffin, have resigned, carrying with them the drilled men (men drilled at the State expense) as their files. Now why are they concentrating at or near Clarksville?

"The Louisville *Courier*, the mouthpiece of rebellion, warns the Union men of Kentucky that a terrible retribution is 'near at hand.' Home Guards! Union men of Kentucky! look to it. Desperate men resort to desperate means; a reflecting man cannot fail to see that this is the last throe of treason in Kentucky. These volunteers expect soon to return, backed by Tennessee troops, and carry out the decree of the Knights of the Golden Circle to plant the Confederate flag on the capitol at Frankfort! This is no idle thought. It is the key to the whole secession movement.

"This Kentucky-Tennessee army, rendezvousing near Clarksville, will first march on and capture Louisville and go from thence to Frankfort, and plant the secession flag on the dome of the capitol. Unless the Union men are aroused, we think the State will be captured before the first Monday in August."

The New Governor of North Carolina.

As we have already stated, the demise of Gov Ellis places Henry Toole Clark, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, in the Executive Chair of North Carolina. The Raleigh *Standard* thus speaks of the new Governor:

We have known Mr. Clark for many years. He has been a good deal in public life, has been observant of men and things, and brings to his aid a knowledge of our public men, the character of our people, and the demands of the present crisis. He has a cool judgment, a modest estimate of his own abilities, an honest heart, and a purpose to do his duty to the entire State and the South. We rely upon his honesty, his prudence, his cool judgment, his patriotism, his readiness to counsel with the wise, the judicious, the representative men of the State, and, more than all, upon his will and ability to do *right*, to conduct the ship of state through the perils of the war for the next eighteen months.

Subjugating the South.

If the Northern President could take a peep at Richmond some fine day he would think he had not yet made much progress towards "subjugating the South." The streets and parks are thronged with cheerful faces, and groups of soldiers everywhere lounging and laughing. Let him peep in at the hotels of an evening and listen to the music and mirth within and serenades without. Let him gaze upon the well stocked tables, and visit the markets, and he will be inclined to give up the task as hopeless. Above all, let him hear a few sentiments expressed by some of our servants, and he will find his own toiling, starving poor, more worthy objects of his chivalry.

The Schooners Captured off Cedar Keys.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *News*, of the 8th inst., gives the subjoined facts in relation to a recent exploit which has been announced by telegraph:

Four sailing vessels appeared off Cedar Keys on the 1st instant. On the 2d, the steamer Madison, fully armed, and manned with two companies stationed at that point, Gen. Whit. Smith in command, went out after them and succeeded in capturing all four.

It will be remembered that some time ago the blockading vessel off New Orleans somewhere—the Massachusetts—captured five of our schooners—one loaded with railroad iron, one with brick, one with turpentine and salt, and the fifth, a Mexican craft, with flour. The squadron proves to be the same boats, and were on their way to Key West, as prizes, under command of Lieut. Geo. L. Selden, when the four first described became becalmed off Cedar Keys, and were recaptured. The fifth had left the squadron some days previous, the Lieut. says, against his orders, and was not seen by the capturing party. It has been suggested that her crew may have become disgusted with the dirty work of Mr. Lincoln and are now afloat on their own hook. The names of the schooners we have not learned.

Our prisoners released consisted of fourteen white men and one negro. The Lincoln vessels captured consist of Lieut. Selden and nineteen seamen from the Massachusetts' crew, who were brought to this city on Saturday morning, and who are now, except the Lieut., who is on parole of honor, confined in our county jail, awaiting the orders of the Governor, who is now absent from the capitol. Lieut. Selden is a Virginian.

We know not what course will be pursued in the premises, but presume the prisoners will be sent to Richmond, and the vessels returned to their owners, the captors only claiming salvage probably.

The Cotton Planters' Convention.

At the Cotton Planters' Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., the following, among other resolutions reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby declare our willingness to aid the Government with the entire cotton crop if the same shall be needed for its use.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress of the Confederate States to consider and devise some system by which the cotton and other crops may become available in the support of the credit of the Government, either as a security for loans of money to the Government, or as a basis for bonds or treasury notes issued thereby.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress of the Confederate States to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, of denominations suited for circulation as currency, for an amount equal to the exigencies of the Government. Such notes to be paid out as money in payment of all Government dues, and made receivable for all taxes and duties, and convertible into eight per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, at the pleasure of the holder.

Resolved, That we recommend to the planters and farmers in the Confederate States, to invest at least one-half of the proceeds of their entire crops in the eight per cent bonds of the Confederate States, and to capitalists and persons having money to lend, that they invest in like manner in these bonds.

The Convention adjourned to meet again on the 15th of October next, when all engaged in agricultural pursuits are earnestly invited to be present.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Starving Women.

We hope *Harper's Weekly* will get up a picture of the one hundred and fifty poor and starving women who marched on Monday last in procession through this city, demanding "bread!" and then contrast them with the Flora McFlimsey's of Fifth Avenue who sport jewelry enough upon one of their little fingers to keep one of these, their own sisters, from starving for a twelve month. What a sight for a civilized city! Tender and delicate women, with all her sensitiveness to wrong, compelled by the very pangs of starvation to doff her womanhood and go down among rude men, begging for bread! Here is a chance for the pencil of a Hogarth: "Tired with their long walk and ravenous for food, they became wild with disappointment on learning that the Mayor was not in. One of them threatened *to drown herself and child.* Another said she was willing to starve, but her baby *should have food even if she stole it.* A third stated that she would never have allowed her son to enlist if he was not promised that his mother would receive $2 a week from the city." Another, in a wail of bitter agony said: "Had my boy known this, he would never have deserted me to fight for an ungrateful set of aristocrats. You've got him away, now, and intend, I suppose, to let us starve." Let *Harper's Weekly* try its powers of picture painting on this scene, and not dismiss it without notice, as some of the Republican papers have done, or with the compliment of only a few lines, as others have. We have been told that the South were to be starved out, that hunger was to be the portion of her cup and "slave insurrections" the punishment of her 'rebellion." But, serious as may be her difficulties, we have not yet heard of processions of women, white or black, begging for food. It is about time we stopped wasting sympathy upon fat and sleek negroes, and attended to the poor of our kith and kin.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

The True Issue.

The Indiana *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the State, whose editor is one of Lincoln's officers, publishes the following:

"Settle it now! For so sure as hour follows hour, so sure will the North never pause till the cause that brought the war upon it is utterly extinguished. There can be no peace. There can be no compromise. It is war to the utter annihilation of slavery. The day of honied words has passed. The day of bloody deeds has come. And let those who do the fighting get the pay."

What are we Fighting for?

Below is an extract fom a Frourth of July oration delivered by ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts:

"Now, then, I say here, to-day, that this contest, inagurated by the Rebels of the South, will have no successful and complete end until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exclusive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God-given right of all the sons of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South, are to be, without premeditation and without preparation, emancipated, but I tell you that this contest marches logically, philosophically and inevitably toward the emancipation of this people; and the citizen at the ballot-box or statesman administering the government of this country, or general who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and disgrace."

Heavy Failure.

We learn that the banking house of Alderman & Gore, of Boston, have suspended payment.—Their liabilities, including endorsements, are said to be not far from a million of dollars. One half of this amount is suspended paper.

Work for the Poor.

A free city hospital is to be immediately erected in Boston at an expense of $100,000, and also a new city stable at a cost of $45,000. These works are undertaken by the local government to give employment to a large number of people now out of work.

Recruits from the Workhouse.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 16th has the following:

In the City Court-room a sort of a cage is made, into which the subjects for judicial investigation are thrust to await examination, and out of which it appears they are marched to join General Rousseau's brigade over the river. Yesterday four recruits were made in the court-room for the Northern army.

An order was also issued yesterday by the Judge for the discharge this morning of six more prisoners who had been consigned to the workhouse for one offence or other, against law and order, the most of whom, if not all, are to be taken over the river to join the Federal army.

Newspapers.

The *Gazette* to day enters upon its 26th year, and at no period of its existence has its prospects been so gloomy. The storm of adversity now sweeping over the land has caused us to take a reef in our canvass.—*Upper Marlboro' Gazette.*

SKETCH OF THE LATE MRS BROWNING, THE POETESS.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning died on the 29th of June, at Florence, Italy, in the fifty-second year of her age. Born in England in 1809, she early displayed unusual ability, and her education received unusual care. That care was not thrown away. She made her debut on the stage of letters when only seventeen; her effusion was practical, and yet indicated the philosophical turn of her intellect, for it was styled "An Essay on Mind."—Since then "Prometheus Bound" "The Drama of Exile," "The Seraphim," "Casa Guidi Windows," and "Aurora Leigh," have in turn engaged the attention of the literary world, and provoked the most various criticisms; some pronouncing them works of extraordinary genius; others, and perhaps the majority, finding them full of affectations, improprieties, and worse than all—dull.

Mrs. Browning was undoubtedly one of the most gifted women of her time; perhaps overrated by the peculiar circle whose political and religious notions chimed entirely with her own, but undoubtedly a person of remarkable intellectual endowments. Some of her mental traits were masculine, and her taste was by no means correct or severe, and she always attempted in literature much more than she accomplished; but it is impossible, for any one alive to the fascinations of splendid imagery, passionate language, earnest thought and profound feeling, to be insensible to the indications of these, that abound in her works.

THE KENSINGTON WATER PURIFIED WITH LIME.—The water supplied from the Kensington reservoir, is now perfectly sweet, and all complaints about its impurity have ceased. The mode of purifying it was as follows:—Ten bushels of lime to every million gallons of water in the reservoir, was slaked in boxes attached to rafts, and as the lime slaked so as to become about the consistency of cream, it mixed with the water in the reservoir, by this means killing all organic matter, and precipitating it to the bottom. The water will now remain sweet until the organic matter is again formed, when it will undergo the same process of purification.

A FRENCH CORPS OF JUVENILE SOLDIERS.—It is reported that the enfants de troupe of the French army, of whom there are between 6,000 and 7,000, are, after they have passed ten years of age, to be supplied with light muskets and bayonets, for the purpose of being instructed in their use, with a view to the formation of a corps, from which the non-commissioned officers are to be selected for the army. At seventeen years of age they are to be admitted into the ranks, so that their military education will have been completed on entering into the service.