SOUTHERN ÆGIS

A. W. BATEMAN, Editor.

BEL AIR, MD.,

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fig-The "Southern Ægis" has a more extended cir-ulation among the intelligent farmers and business men Harford, than any other paper in the county. No Lock Hospital" or other obscene or "Lottery" adver-sements will appear th our columbs as any piles. A arge number of our subscribers pay for their paper in ad-ance, and consequently are just the class advertisers de-tre to reach. a attention of respectable and legitimate advertisers

To Correspondents.

All communications for publication must be accom-panied with the real name of the author, or no atten-tion will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published unless desired, but we canno consent to insert communications unless we know the

WAR NEWS.

The intelligence from the seat of war in West-ern Maryland is highly important. Brief des-patches from Gen. McCiellan report a severe battle fought on Sunday last at Bolivar, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates with heavy loss,4 they retreating towards the river, followed by the Federal troops. The battle commenced in the afternoon and lasted until nightfall. The general thinks that it cannot be heavy. Gen. Reno was among the killed. This officer was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly in command of a division under Gen. Burnside, but was recently transferred to the position of Gen. McDowell, now absent from the army on leave. The town of Bolivar, in the vicinity of which the battle occurred, is on the road from Middletown to Hagerstown, and between the first named place and Boonsboro', about four miles distant from each.

It appears that the portion of the Confederate army which recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, co-operating with a part of that remaining on the Maryland Side, attacked Col. Miles' position on the Maryland Heights and obliged him to move over to the entrenchments at Bolivar Heights, about one mile behind Harper's Ferry. It is reported that the Confederates were planting guns to bear on Col. Miles' new position. Later advices report that fighting had been going on at Harper's Ferry, but that Col. Miles still held his position.

A despatch reports active operations in Western Virginia. On Wednesday week the Confederates attacked the Federal troops at Fayetteville, in Fayette county, but after a desperate fight, in which they lost one hundred in killed and wounded, the Federal troops escaped to Gauley. An Ohio regiment and three companies of Virginia troops have been cut off at Summerville, in Nicholas county, and nothing has been heard from them. Col. Lightburn was on the Elk river on Saturday last, maintaining his ground against the Confederates, but subsequently moved to Ripley. The despatch confirms the report of the burning of Charleston, by the Federal troops.

All was quiet at Cincinnati at latest advices. The Confederates are reported to have fallen back four miles below Florence, on account of the scarcity of water, and are supposed to be awaiting reinforcement. All business was resumed in Cincinnati.

At the latest advices from Cumberland Gap. Gen. Morgan was supplying his army by foraging in the neighborhood, and was confident that he could hold out till help arrived. A Confederate force was still in his front, but those in his rear had left to join Kirby Smith before Cincinnati.

Since the above was written it is stated that the Federal force at Harper's Ferry, variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand, was surrendered to the Confederates on Monday. Col. Miles, the officer in command, is said to have been killed.

A despatch has been received stating that Gen. McClellan had come up with the rear of the Confederate army at Sharpsburg, and a great battle was in progress. The portion of the Confederates under Gen. Jackson had recrossed the Potomac, so that their whole army was in Maryland engaged in the battle. Sharpsburg is in Washington county, one mile from the Potemac river, nine miles southwest of the scene of the battle on Monday, and ten miles north of Harper's

Ferry.
The Federal forces at Bloomfield, in Stoddard county, Missouri, were attacked by the Confederates on Thursday last and forced to evacuate the town, two of their guns falling into the hands of their enemy. The next day a Federal force from Greenville shelled Bloomfield and retook the place, after a short engagement. In the first fight Federal less was three killed and five wonn-

ded. The loss of the Confederates is not known.

The latest intelligence from Cincinnati is important. It appears that the Confederate forces have not abandoned the siege, but on Monday lrove in the Federal pickets two and a half miles onth of Florence, showing an intention of occu-oring their old camping ground in sight of the federal lines. Florence is ten miles southwest of Cincinnati. A later despatch says that the reort of the advance of the Confederates was erous, but they are represented as extending selves below Florence, where they have reinforced by the troops under Gen. Hum-

A fightrecently occured at Coldwater, Mar-all county, Miss., between a body of Federal valry and a force of Confederates, resulting in a defeat of the latter, with a loss of eight kill-There were no casualties on the Federal

tment, having Gons. Price, Magnifer and se under him. Gen. Pillow has been order report. for duty at Richmond. A resolu-las passed the Confederate Congress recall-

The latest advices from Western Virginia re orts that all the Federal forces had reached Ra renswood, on the Ohio river, on Sunday evening oringing their baggage train through an safety.

LETTER FROM JAMES W. WALL. The following letter from Col. James W. Wall, of Burlington, was read at a Democratic meeting at Philadelphia in rely to an invitation to attend that meet-

Ion. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee: DEAR SIR :- I sincerely regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation to be present and address the meeting of the Democracy to be held in Independence Square on Saturday even-I regret it the more, because at this mo-

mentous 'period of the country's history, I believe it to be the sacred duty of every patriot to aid with voice, pen and every energy, in advancing and re-establishing those great national principles upon which the Democratic party rests. That party is one of no mushroom growth. It was born with the Constitution, and can only perish when that Constitution shall become the sport of unprincipled factions, and cease to be considered as the expression of the national will, for the protection Federal loss is not reported, but the commanding of the equal rights of all. It came into power almost with the birth of the present century; and with rare intervals continued in power until, weakened by dis-sensions, industriously fomented by a cunning and unscrupulous political organization, it was thrust aside to make room for a sectional revolutionary section, whose advent to power has unquestionably inflicted upon the country the curse of civil war. The triumph of the principles of the Democratic party could never have produced revolution. By the wisdom of its keen, far-sighted policy, the Democratic party when in power, had enlarged our borders, given unexampled prosperity to the country, and labored to imbue with its own spirit of nationality our councils and our legislation. The catholicity of its views banished forever the fell spirit of sectionalism from its midst. Its efforts were always to maintain inviolate the original compacts of the Constitution, preserving intact the legitimate rights of the States, recognized no geographical distinctions, and introducing no disturbing forces to interfere with that constitutional equilibrium whose preservation was so vital to the continued harmony and regularity of our political system. It was the disturbance of this equilibrium, by the introduction of the antagonistic forces of sectionalism and fanaticism, that produced the revolution, It is only by the triumph of the Democratic party that such equilibrium can be restored.

> Many honest, right-thinking men wonder that the party now bearing rule can treat so lightly constitutional obligations, and trample on the most sacred guaran teed rights of freemen; but such abnormal action is inseparable from its nature. Its very organization was unconstitutional -its tendencies revolutionary in the very throes of the agony that gave it birth .-In the formation of this geographical par ty was recognized the advent of that time, against whose approach the good Washington warned his countrymen. In the formation of that party, designing men succeeded in exciting a belief "that there was a real difference of local interest and local views." "The heart-burnings and jealousies springing from misrepresentation' accomplished the fearful work, and succeeded "in rendering alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by the ties of fraternal affection."-Such an organization as this can never acknowledge the sanctity of constitutional ob-ligations, for it would be entirely abhorrent to its very nature. You might as well expect the devil to recognize the sanctity of holy water. As long, therefore, as it holds sway, men may expect to hear of these high-handed outrages upon the constitutional rights of the citizens, and to read in its leading journals that the Constitution is suspended, and may be set aside altogether, whenever the salvation of the Republican party demands it.

> It is for those of us who recognize the obligations of that Constitution as binding on the nation and its rulers in war as wel as in peace, to labor for the triumph of principles that our fathers gave us, and if the nation had only adhered to them, we should this day have been a united and a happy people. Those principles are still alive. Not all the horrors of civil war can extinguish them, and not all the threats of power can alarm true men from publicly avowing their devotion to them. I conscientiously believe that the salvation of this country from its present most fearful perils depends upon the final success of that great Constitutional party at the ballot-box, and so believing, I shall labor boldly and enso believing, I shall labor boldly and energetically to that end. Remember what Webster said—"Constitutional liberty must never permit power, and least of all, executive power, to overstep its prescribed limits, either in peace or war, though benevolent motives and patriotic interest come alone with it. The spirit of liberty is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of men. At all times it demands checks: it insists on securities. mands checks; it insists on securities; it entreuches itself behind defences, and for-tifies itself against the assaults of Ambi-

Let every good citizen in such fearful times lay these noble words to heart.

Thanking you for the invitation,

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The great foundation-stone of our nain its issue of Saturday last, contained the tional existence is a terrible obstacle in following rather remarkable editorial: the way of radicalism, and every possible effort is used on the part of the "progres-sives" to destroy it, The plan of attack It has given us a flood of light upon many is not bold nor is it courageous. It con- subjects that were dark and doubtful. It sists in plots and tricks to undermine the has enabled us to see ourselves, to see our popular love and respect for it, deprive it enemies, to see Europe at large, as we nevof defenders, and expose it to the malice er saw or suspected them before. It has of its enemies. Those who maintain the opened to us a new world, set us to excause of the Constitution are pronounced ploring new paths of knowledge, sharpentraitors. It is not uncommon to hear radical men declare every man a traitor It has taught us the opportunities and who talks about the Constitution in these dangers of our situation, and warned us times. If the Constitution stands in the against much that might do us harm. way of a yet radical project, the old saying is revived that it is a league with death ing our enemies. We have learned that and a convenant with hell. If a loyal they are equally brave, equally hardy, man opposes a fanatical scheme because it equally quick witted, equally endowed is unconstitutional, the vials of ridicule with martial qualities with ourselves. are poured out on him. The New York Tribune gives a notable instance of its enmity to the Constitution by an elaborate article proving that though it may be unconstitutional to kill Southern bloodhounds, still circumstances may justify it, and therefrom derives the moral that slaves of the Southerners may be they are unscrupulous, that they are as set free in spite of the Constitution. Per- cunning as they are deprayed, that they haps no one sees the connection, but that are quick to take advantage of our weakis the Tribune's business and not ours, ness, our blunders and indecision. We and if this is not the moral of the argu- have learned that they are fully our peers ment it has none at all.

was made which ingenuity could devise to which we do not and cannot possess. entrap the Government into attacking it spreading in all directions the pestilent doc- most a unit. trine that the Constitution itself was treasplans of emancipation and anarchy.-There is now no radical man who professes he is hung, or that his property should be held inviolate so long as he is unconvic- shadows of the frowns of Europe. ted, and therefore possibly an innocent man. The programme of radicalism is to introduce the French Revolution plan at

once, and establish commissions and guillotines in the North and in the South. Let us regard for one instant the state of our country under radical rule. 1. No trials by jury for any one suspected of treason, but a short rope and a sudden execution for every one who shall be denounced by a newspaper or a citizen. 2. No protection to the property of any one suspected, nor any defence of his wife and children against marauders, but when any one says of any one else that he is a rebel, descend like a whirlwind on the man's house, burn, kill, and destroy, so as to strike terror into other men's hearts. 3 Proclaim freedom to slaves, place arms in their hands, inform them that no rebel house or man or woman is protected by any law er order, and send them out on a mission of "subduing the rebellion." Every one of these three propositions is deliberately urged by a radical newspapers, and opposition to these plans of blood and rapine is ridiculed as kid glove management!

We have no space to speak of their plans for the North. The church is to be refermed by the halter, the State to be governed by the saints of the Abolition school. Every man who defends the Constitution is to be declared a sympathizer with the rebellion, and every State which claims any relics of State sovereignty is to be regarded as contumacious, and reduced to a territorial condition.

Long distant be the day of the Abolition

millennium!

In contrast with these mad schemes the vast majority of the American people are determined to stand by the Constitu-tion and defend it, with blood and treasure, against Northern and Southern foes. They are determined that the victory in this war shall be the victory of the Constitution and the laws, and to that end they are determined that the Constitution shall be respected, as Washington taught, and as all the long line of patriots down to the present day have taught. The Con-stitution is the Union. The triumph of one is the triumph of the other. Let every man diligently study each proposal of radicalism, and if he finds in it an attack on the Constitution he may regard it as an attack on the Union. To strike one is to strike both. To defend one is to defend both, and the only loyal defenders of the Union to-day are those who defend the Constitui tion against that "irregular opposition" which Washington pointed out, and also against those "specious pretexts" which he foretold, and classed with the plans of open traitors.

What We Have Learned.

The Albany Evening Journal, the great organ of the Seward party in New York,

"The war has been a stern schoolmased our vision, intensified all our faculties.

We have learned the folly of underrat-We have learned that they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to achieve their ends, and that they are desperate in their resolve to divorce themselves from us, that they are determined to resist our efforts to conquer them to the bitter end. We have learned that they are as wary as in military capacity, and that as soldiers, The efforts of the radical branch of the they make up in dash what they lack in last Congress to nullify the plainest pre-solid hardihood. We have learned that cepts of the Constitution present a sorrow- the very despotism that exists among ful picture in our history. Every effort them, gives them a compactness and unity

We have learned how little active coand setting it at defiance. The people overation we are to expect from the "Union were misled by a thousand sophistries, the element" of the extreme South. We boldest of which was that the rebels had no have learned that that element, even where rights under the Constitution. This no- most prevalent, is timid, torpid, doubtful, tion is still iterated and reiterated by negative; that it "needs watchers" to sit radical newspapers, in face of the plain by and nurse it; that it is often treacherfact that we have no right to punish them ous and counterfeit; that in many inas rebels except under and by wirtue of stances it is rather a stumbling in our the Constitution. But argument availed way rather than a prop or auxiliary. We nothing against the tempest of the pro- have learned that by little and little, the gressive shakers of the country, and they poison of secession has spread among the pursued their work of destruction with people-that little by little it has possesvarying prospects of success, up to the sed and crazed them; until public sentihour of the adjournment of Congress, ment has, in many sections, become al-

We have learned the folly of expecting onable because it stood in the way of their sympathy from foreign governments and foreign peoples. We have learned that we are hated most cordially where we had to have respect for the Constitution. It reason to look for support; that we stand is a bye-word and reproach in their to-day apart and isolated, without a friend mouths. The Iribune ridicules the idea or backer in any power on earth. We that a man should be tried by jury before have learned that we must not only fight

SHODDY.

Shoddy is found everywhere. 'It is the stock in trade of the whole world. Better material is only kept for samples, for shoddy forms the woof of public and private life. In times of peace and tranquility we have leisure to discriminate and regreat public commotions burst suddenly upon us, we are inevitably cheated. We have crowded upon us shoddy clothing and shoddy office-holders. If we raise an army it is cheated with shoddy uniforms and shoddy generals; and there are always contractors who tell us, even while these articles of the shoddy material are tumbling to pieces, that they are the true army blue, made without regard to exwas a cheat of the contractors. The people supposed they had hit upon the best article in the market, having rejected the apparent shoddiness of the Pathfinder for President. Buchanan had worn longalas! too long, for nothing but shoddy remained. That administration left the country out at the elbows and the knees, and broken at the seat. We were glad to have another opportunity to mend our national breeches-and to that end we have been laboring and paying and fighting, so that we may be able to appear decently before the world. Shall we be cheated by shoddy again? There is a place already worn threadbare on the Peninsula—that surely must have been shoddy. "Patch it and mend it and patch it again."-Good cloth might have rotted out in the Chickahominy swamps. It is getting thin in Kentucky and Tennessee. Something is needed there, or we shall show our nakedness. But shoddy is not confined to the army. Congress is a grand shoddy factory, and it turns out more than all the other mills in the world, except the grand 'mill' between the Union and Secession. Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, might have passed for honest, but the Contract Committee rubbed him gently between the thumb and finger and found that he was shoddy. Those Senators who helped to make political generals were shoddy .---Those who, with an eye to next election, procured discharges for hundreds of ablebodied soldiers, turn out to be shoddy of the most deceitful and pernicious sort.— All those who have had a finger in contracts, swindling the country while it is struggling for existence, are also shoddy. The people must sharpen their wits and look out for shoddy. Make every man show his texture, and put him to the proof. If he has any suspicion of shoddy about him, throw him away—he can do you no service. Shoddy is an ally of the enemy. Had it not been for shoddy, we The Ohio M. E. Conference has might have lived together in peace and amity and brotherhood forever.—Cincinnati Press. An Extraordinary Speech.

We extract from the New Bedford Mercury the following report of a most extraordinary speech by Gov. Andrew, as furnished to that paper by its correspondent, at a camp meeting in Martha's Vitteyard. He remarks:

I send you only a sentence or two, that you may see the tenor of his address .-After announcing the correct doctrine, that all right government is based on the "will and teachings of divine truth," instead of that atheistical dogma, that "government derives 'its authority from the consent of the governed," he said :

"We stand where the ways divide.-There is such a thing as wearing out the Divine favor. There must be a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, in heaven as well as on earth. The rebels have taken their choice. They had certain rights as peaceable citizens of 'the Republic. They have chosen to throw them up for those of belligerents. He was a peace man. He abhorred war .-But as the Executive of the Commonwealth, he had called on his fellow citizens to lift up the arms and doctrines of the old Bay State, in the belief that when the rebels' power was overthrown, that of the oppressor would fall with it, and four millions of fellow-beings rise up from their enslavement, disenthralled, redeemed .-He had never expected this war to end without this object being accomplished .-He was not superstitious, but he could not fail to recognize the fact, that from the day that the government turned its back on the proclamation of General Hunter, the fortunes of the war had turned against us. Till that day our standard moved steadily on to victory. With our aid or against it, God has determined 'to let the people go.' But he had faith in the success of the issue. He could not think that the prayers, tears, labors of the fathers were to be all lost," etc., etc.

A Tribune Wail.

In his letter to Horace Greeley the President says: "The sooner the nationtional authority is restored, the sooner the Union will be the Union as it was."

There is much ambiguity in this expression. The "Union as it was" is a cant phrase invented by the infamous Vallandigham, and fathered by his dirty tool, Dick Richardson. The meaning they attach to those words is well understood. But such a Union loyal men do not want to see restored. They prefer a Union as it ought to be. What patriotic citizen desires the restoration of the "Union as it was" under Buchanan's administration? If that is the Union to which Mr. Lincoln refers he should dismiss his present Cabinet and send for Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Toucey to come back to Washington and take the places of Chase, Stanton, Welles and Smith. His next step would naturally be, to summon. Breckinridge to the White House, resign in his favor, and ject that which is shoddy, or if we use it, turn the Government over into the hands it wears comparatively well. But when of the secesh Democracy. In this way the "Union as it was" might be at least approximately restored. As the President cannot mean such a Union, he was unfortunate in the choice of words. It is never safe to adopt the cant phrases of pro-slavery politicians .- Chicago Tribune.

WHICH IS THE TRAITOR ?-The Republicans denounce Vallandigham as a traitor, and eulogise Bigham as a patriot. pense. The last National Government They are both representatives from Ohio; and during the last session of Congress they gave expression to their honest sentiments as follows:

Mr Vallandigham Mr. Bigham said: said: "It is in the Who, in the name restoration of the of Heaven, wants the Union as it was in cotton States, or any 1789, and continued other States this side for over 70 years, of perdition, to re-that I am bound to main in the Union, the last hour of my if slavery is to con-political existence." tinue."

Pray, now, which is the traitor? Will some Republican answer?

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE. An enterprising New England Yankee offers to build a Chinese wall along Mason's and Dixon's line for six hundred millions of dollars. This would seem to be "millions for defense." As we already have a "Stonewall" between Virginia and Penn-sylvania, perhaps he would take the contract rather less .- Phila Inquirer.

If Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial will bot cure in the last stages of Consumption, we know from experience that it affords great relief.

Baltimore Markets.

Figure.—Super, \$5.75a\$6.00; extra, \$7.00; City Mills super, \$5.75a6.00; extra, \$6.50a8.00. Corn Meal, \$3.40 per bbl. Rye Flour, \$4.00a

4.25 per bbl.
Grant — Wheat—fair, \$1.30a\$1.50; prime, \$1.55a1.63 per bushel. Corn—prime white, 60e 68c.; prime yellow, 60a66c. Oats—Md. 32a42c.; Penn. 40a43c. per bushel. Rye, 60a65c. per bushel.

GUANO.—Peruvian, \$75 per ton; Mexican, \$30; White do. \$30; Navassa, \$40; California, \$42 Manipulated, \$47; Phosphate, \$45. Bone Dust

\$45.

HAY AND STRAW.—Baled Timothy \$19a20
per ton, loose \$18a19; Clover, baled \$11a12;
loose \$10a11. Rye Straw \$18a14; Oat straw
\$8a9.00; Wheat do. \$8a9.00.

Woot.—Unwashed, 35a40c.; washed, 50a56c.;
pulled, 44a47c.; common fleece, 40a45c.
PROVISIONS.—Bacon sides, 6a61c.; shoulders,
41a5c.; Hams, 7a11c.; Lard, 8a10c.
CATTLE.—Prime, \$2.62a\$4.50 per 100 lbs.—
Sheep, \$2.50a4.50 per 100 lbs. Hogs, live, \$5.00
a5.25 per 100 lbs.