The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, 1861.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

"Countrymen! the men who now invite you to surrender your rights into their hands, are the men who have let loose the merciless savages to riot in the blood of their brethren—WHO HAVE TAUGHT TREACHERY TO YOUR SLAVES, AND COURTED THEM TO ASSASSINATE YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN." *Speech in Philadelphia, 1st August, 1776.*

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: *That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only* FIGHT FOR IT."—*Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. I.*

PATRICK HENRY.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.*

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny,* and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace-bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Speech in Virginia Convention, June 6th,* 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?—Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. *It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect one are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men.* And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt. If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: *but the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke.* I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

Away with your president, we shall have a king; the army will salute him monarch; your militia will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?—What will then become of you and your rights?—WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUE?—*In the Virginia Convention, June,* 1788.

THE TRIALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

"'The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1776.*

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'here, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206.*

The King, in his reply, pledged himself *speedily and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature."* His heart was hardened. *Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire,* he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the *most coercive measures.*" *"The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent."*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 177-227.*

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of *rebellion*; and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to *starve* New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, *to excite a servile insurrection.*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 372.*

JOHN ADAMS.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares*, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—*Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1813.*

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. *The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. *The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case *no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can resist worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can resist to join with you in defending them to the last extremity,* disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competition with the liberties of millions; *and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not hesitate about the choice.* Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. *Such men* WILL DO THEIR DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSEQUENCES; but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cause.—*In the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.*

JOSEPH WARREN.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.—Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this discourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.—*Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. *You will maintain your rights, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize.* An independence of Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. *But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other is persisted in,* the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colonies, require that the wise measures recommended by the honorable the Continental Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent honored and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. *But if those pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, undauntedly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.*—*Boston, March 6th,* 1775.

CHIEF JUSTICE DRAYTON.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question.*—*Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, 1776.*

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the *disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine.* Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, *yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America.* In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO TRUST IT IS THE POWER OF THE BRITISH SCHEME TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

The Blockade.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday says:

A private letter received by a gentleman of this city yesterday, communicates the fact that the blockade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has been extended to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the President of that road has received orders from Washington to ship no articles "contraband of war" to any of the seceded States. By the instructions of Secretary Chase to the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, provisions are included under the designation of "contraband of war." Will the President of the road obey the order? Events are crowding upon Kentucky in such manner that she will be compelled to show her hand. She will be compelled to take position with the North or the South. The Lincoln Government is determined that she shall not occupy a neutral position.

——The steamship *Star of the West* has been put in commission as a receiving ship of the Confederate navy, at New Orleans. She is stationed at Algiers, opposite the city, and is under the command of Midshipman Comstock.

——The wheat crop in the upper part of Loudoun county, Va., looks uncommonly promising. Corn planting is progressing rapidly.

"Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an army with a sword into every household, armed with this terrible weapon?"—*General Benjamin F. Butler—Brigade Orders, May 8, 1861.*

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated,* and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

ROSS WINANS FOR CONGRESS.

Lists with the following heading, were in circulation to-day, and were signed by thousands.—One has been left for signatures at the office of this paper, No. 74 Baltimore street. "The undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, residents of the Fourth "Congressional District of Maryland, do hereby "nominate for the support of their fellow-citizens "as a candidate for Congress, Ross Winans, their "esteemed fellow-citizen, whose integrity and stable constitutional principles, they believe, will "maintain the peace, dignity and honor of the "State."

James Carroll,	Alex. C. Robinson,
Wm. Henry Norris,	T. Parkin Scott,
Wm. G. Harrison,	W. T. Walters.
R. Norris, Jr.	Chs. H. Myers,
Austin Dall,	J. J. Turner,
John C. Legrand,	R. J. Capron,
Frank Sullivan,	Oliver C. Zell,
Leon'd Mackall,	W. W. Frush,
Geo. H. Kyle,	A. D. Miller,
Henry M. Warfield,	Abm. B. Patterson,
John Graves,	W. T. Young,
N. E. Berry,	Andrew Reid,
J. F. Miller,	P. H. Sullivan,
Jos. C. Manning,	A. K. Foard,
D. C. Woods,	R. H. Conway,
Joseph Wilkins,	J. R. Plater,
L. E. Ballard,	Wm L. Montague, Jr.,
John S. Williams,	Oliver Perry Price,
S. S. Clayton,	J. H. Wright,
Herman Williams,	W. W. Huffington,
John A. Bowen,	Alfred Friend,
Henry Scott, M. D.,	Wm. G. Price,
W. A. Bass,	R. H. Mitchell,
S. D. Tonge,	James F. Pendergast,
Vincent Camalier, Jr.,	William Rogers,
Wm. Gilmor,	E. M. Featherston,
William Booth,	Francis Stewart,
S. G. Hand,	George L. Harrison,
Charles W. Lord,	J. N. Girvin,
B. C. Buck,	George W. Porter,
John F. Wegner,	Daniel Warfield, Jr.,
M. Crichton,	B. H. Richardson,
Richard Lemmon,	Thomas C. Dunlevy,
John F. Pickrell,	C. Gahan,
John F. Dempsey,	Thomas W. Hall, Jr.,
Michael Murphy,	S. S. Muerbach,
Caleb T. Holden,	Josiah E. Bailey,
Francis Ryan,	Henry O. Brien,
John H. Reid,	Joseph M. Johnston,
John Donnell Smith,	Elias Glenn,
T. Yates Walsh,	Francis McAvoy,
J. Hanson Thomas,	M. Robins,
A. A. Blandy,	

GOOD FOR EVIL.

The city papers state that Gen. Butler "having "signified his desire that water should be introduced upon Federal Hill," Mr. James S. Suter, Water Engineer of the city, "upon consultation "with the authorities," set a large number of laborers to work in extending the pipes; also, that Mr. Suter kept his force at work all last night, having promised that the water should be on the hill by daylight this morning. All this certainly shows a most commendable desire on the part of the "authorities," to provide for the comfort of the troops. Gen. Butler cannot do less than compliment them on their "promptness and zeal," in the next 'Brigade order' he issues—and as unsolicited attentions are always the best, would it not be as well for a committee of the "authorities" to wait on Gen. Butler and ask him—if there is anything more they can do for him? Perhaps, he would like to have the hill lighted with gas? It certainly is in accordance with the Christian maxim of returning good for evil, and the injunction "whoso taketh thy coat, let him have thy "cloak also." Gen. Butler steals the city's arms, and the city's money is being expended in making him and his troops comfortable. As he got the muskets—no, he did not get *them*—as he got the *carbines*—it would be nothing more than doing the handsome thing, for the "authorities" to lay out whatever may be left of that $500,000, appropriated by the councils, "for the defence of the city," in the purchase of powder and lead, and send it over as a present to the camp. It would be agreeable to the feelings of tax-payers.

THE SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of Baltimore have been the victims of official treachery and weakness. In every quarter in which they trusted, they have been disappointed and betrayed—in some cases through downright treason and direct complicity with the unconstitutional and aggressive designs of the Administration—in others through want of sagacity to perceive, and want of resolution to adopt, the decisive measures which the public safety required. Of the infamous treason of Governor Hicks there is no doubt; there is as little of his cowardice and falsehood. Hicks first suggested to Gen. Scott, before the inauguration of Lincoln, that the capital was in danger, and the necessity of concentrating troops there for its defence. He was challenged by Col. Kane to produce the proofs of the treasonable conspiracy which he alleged to exist in Baltimore, and could offer no better evidence than anonymous letters and newspaper paragraphs. By his refusal to call the Legislature together, six months or even one month ago, he prevented the adoption of timely measures for the defence of the State. By his intrigues with the Administration he prepared the way for the military occupation of this city. That he should have escaped impeachment at Frederick, is a sin of omission on the part of the Legislature which will not readily be forgiven. The fact that he has equally become an object of suspicion and contempt to the people of the North, ought not to have saved him from the penalty due to his treason against the people of this State. He has but experienced the common fate of traitors—to be hated and despised by those who profit by the treason.

But the Legislature has sins of its own to answer for, greater than its neglect to punish those of others. A Session called under extraordinary circumstances of public danger, and distinguished by not a single measure or suggestion adapted to meet the real exigencies of the case, has closed in a contemptible wrangle between the Houses upon a question of precedence—the Senate for a while refusing to concur in the report and resolutions of the House Committee on Federal Relations, although they presented in the most graceful and attractive style the rights and wrongs of the People, and the unconstitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln—unless the House in turn would consent to adopt the Senate resolution providing for the appointment of certain members of their own body to proceed on another mission to Washington and Montgomery. When questions were pending, which might have roused the eloquence of a Rutledge, a Henry, or an Adams, the only debate of the session which appears to have attracted especial attention, related to the right of the Baltimore delegation to their seats—when, we are told by the Reporter, one gentleman "electrified the "House by the lightning flashes of his sarcasm," and another "convulsed it with laughter "by his admirable touches of humor." Truly, it may be said that the People asked for bread, and their Representatives gave them a stone—asked for laws, and were answered with a jest. It is a comfort to know that there are any who have the heart to be merry in this hour of public humiliation.

Of the Municipal Authorities we wish to say nothing. We trust that these gentlemen have at length realized the fatal consequences of their temporizing policy, and should the opportunity to act be vouchsafed them again, they will choose the safer and the manlier part of boldness and courage. After that unfortunate mission to Washington, on Sunday, the 21st, and the fatal truce which was then concluded—when the olive-branch was extended instead of the naked sword—we pointed out, in language equally earnest and respectful, the dishonor of accepting a compromise which separated the interests and fate of Baltimore from the rest of the State, and the folly of relying upon any assurance, however solemn, which Mr. Lincoln might give. We said then, and the sequel has shewn how true the apprehension, that Mr. Lincoln would keep the truce only until he had the power to break it—and so soon as 20,000 troops were gathered in Washington, the occupation of Baltimore would become a military necessity. The truce has not been kept, and the catastrophe, which no means were taken to avert, has followed. We have no desire to censure the authorities, because we feel that in this hour they are entitled to all our support—to the support of every man in the community. As we indicated yesterday, and as the language of the Northern papers and of General Butler's proclamation sufficiently shows—the occupation of Baltimore is only preliminary to the displacement of the constituted authorities, and the restoration to power of the ruffian clubs who two years ago ruled this city. At the next election, the bayonets of the Massachusetts troops are relied upon to do the work of *awls*. The clubs invited the troops here, and the clubs welcome them. It is the old ruffian element come to life again—the same politicians hand-in-glove with Butler and his officers—the same blackguards and bullies swaggering about the streets arm-in-arm with his soldiers—the only associates, to the credit of the community be it said, that he or they have been able to find. It is against the authorities, against the law, against every interest of Property and of Social order, against Society itself, that these wretches are arrayed. It is the duty of every good citizen, in such a struggle, to range himself on the side of the authorities, and by the prudence and circumspection of his own conduct, to lighten their labors and strengthen their hands for the discharge of their onerous duties. It is the duty of the authorities to show to the people that their sympathies are right—their purposes decided—their courage and spirit equal to the emergency.

HICKSIANA.

Governor Hicks has issued a Proclamation, reciting the President's requisition for four Regiments from this State, "with the written assurance of the Secretary of War, that the said four "Regiments shall be detailed to serve within the "limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defense of the Capital of the United States, and "not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid." The Governor accordingly "calls upon the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services," and upon Brigadier General John R. Kenly to take command, and upon Colonel Edward R. Petherbridge to report to General Kenly.

The Governor is also out in an address to the People of Maryland, reiterating the unblushing falsehood contained in his communication to the Senate, in reference to the destruction of the bridges, and asking "a suspension of judgment" until he "can collect the necessary proof," in the question of veracity between himself on the one side, and Mayor Brown, Gov. Lowe, Col. Kane, and J. Cumming Brown, Esq., on the other. The Governor is too late. The question has been decided—and *against* the Governor. The style of the address is in keeping with the subject matter and with the character of the author.

ROSS WINANS.

Even in times when every hour brings news of some fresh act of lawless aggression and outrage upon the people of this State, the arrest of a citizen of the character and standing of Mr. Winans, by order of a military officer, and upon a charge the character of which is not disclosed, could not fail to create a profound sensation. Mr. Winans was arrested yesterday at the Relay House, as he was returning to his home, from attendance upon his duties as a member of the Legislature. An officer with a file of soldiers entered the car in which Mr. Winans was seated, and apparently recognizing him at once, inquired if he were Mr. Winans. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, he informed him that he was his prisoner, and desired him to follow him. As Mr. Winans arose to obey, other members of the Baltimore delegation who were seated in the car, hastened to speak to him, but were denied the privilege of communicating with him for one moment—to receive a message for his family, or any directions about his affairs. Governor Hicks, who was in the car, was asked to interfere, but at first refused to make the effort, saying that "he could do nothing." He finally went out, but immediately returned, saying that he could obtain no satisfaction as to the cause of the arrest, except that it was by order of General Butler. Mr. Winans was placed temporarily in the guard-house, but in the course of the evening, we are informed, was conveyed to Annapolis, whither his family have gone, in the hopes of being able to communicate with him.

The enthusiastic nomination of Mr. Winans as a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District, in which he resides—a Nomination made this morning, and a Popular Nomination in the fullest sense of the word, because made by the People, spontaneously, and without the machinery of Ward Meetings or a Convention, is the best evidence of the universal sense of Mr. Winans' worth, and of the infamous outrage of which he has been the victim.

Release of Mr. Spencer.

Gen. Butler has issued an order for the release of "*one* Joseph H. Spencer," now confined at Annapolis,—a necessary caution, doubtless to the officer of the guard—not to release more than *one*.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday afternoon says:

The market is still unsettled, and there is no lack of excitement in financial circles, but while so few negotiations of business paper are made at the note brokers, it is impossible to give reliable quotations for street rates of interest. Most of the sales are either made to the drawers of the notes, or else confined to the few well known signatures supposed to be good in any contingency. The banks are disposed to be liberal toward their regular customers, and are willing to keep their bills receivable alive by renewal, where the circumstances appear to justify it.

The Committee of bankers have returned from Washington, after a very pleasant interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Government appear to be willing to make liberal arrangements in regard to the loan, *and there will be no attempt to force the banks by outside pressure to subscribe for the Stock at any sacrifice to themselves.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

During yesterday afternoon the troops encamped on Federal Hill received their tents and camp equipage, and afterwards were actively engaged in pitching the tents and regulating camp affairs. They were visited again to-day by a large number of citizens, some led there by curiosity, and others as readers of refreshments of every kind. The force has received some accessions since their arrival, and now number about fifteen hundred men.—About eight o'clock this morning a train arrived at the Bolton depot of the Northern Central Railway with an artillery corps on board. The train was from Harrisburg, and brought from the camp three, and at York twenty-two hundred infantry and riflemen in addition to the artillery. Of these one thousand were distributed along the line of the road, between the Maryland line and the Relay House, to guard the bridges. Twelve hundred left the train at Woodbury, and marching up to the Cattle Show Grounds, have encamped there.—The artillery corps, which has five pieces, were brought on to the Bolton Depot, and the cars containing them drawn by horses through Howard street to Pratt and out Pratt street road to Mount Clare and from thence to Washington.

Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad received notice from the War Department to be prepared to transport this afternoon twenty-four hundred Pennsylvania troops from Locust Point to Washington, the arrangements being to bring them from Perryville in steamers, and the cars for their transportation are now in readiness at Locust Point, although a current rumor prevails this morning that these troops will be landed at Canton and march to Patterson Park, there to encamp.

A rumor prevails this morning, which is traced to the troops that passed through from Harrisburg, that a force of six thousand troops were on the march from Chambersburg, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md., and would probably reach there to-day. From the remarks made by the Harrisburg troops, it appears that this force is a portion of the body the Government designs to use in the anticipated attack on Harper's Ferry.

Three companies of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment who came down this morning by the Northern Central Road, marched to Druid Hill Park, where they breakfasted and await the arrival of the rest of the regiment.

Sympathy for Maryland.

It is pleasant to know that in Virginia the people and the press warmly sympathize with our State in her present misfortune and thoroughly understand her position. The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says:

Though Maryland is at present crushed beneath the iron heel of the despot who rules at the White House in Washington, it is by no means certain that she will stay so. Perhaps the people may yet rise, in the night of their strength, and cast out the intruders. We chronicle to-day the arrival of additional hundreds of Maryland's bravest and best sons, who have come here to fight for that independence and equality that they were not permitted to contend for at home. It is probable that Virginia will have in her service before this war is ended from four to six thousand loyal sons of Maryland. The Maryland legion of this war will do no discredit to its great exemplar in the first fight for independence in the days of '76. Virginia wants all of such stock that she can obtain. Let them come. They are coming. Some are here now.

Apropos to the seizure of the arms in this city yesterday, the Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* of Saturday last administers the following deserved rebuke to a servile sheet in this city:

The Virginia authorities sent 2,000 stand of arms to Baltimore to aid that people in repelling the Northern Invader. And now, the Baltimore *American* recommends that they be sent to the Lincoln Government at Washington! Hear it:

"Let the work (of returning arms, &c.) be thorough, and include the two thousand stand of arms sent here by the revolutionists at Harper's Ferry. They are also the property of the Government at Washington."

This is the thanks Virginia gets for assisting Baltimore. Her arms, according to that self-constituted judge, the *American*, are to be given up to her enemies. Guns that Virginia loaned to resist tyranny, are to be given to those who in turn will point them at the breasts of her gallant sons? This is a signal instance of gratitude for which the Baltimore *American* has earned imperishable honor! It will yet have cause to curse its misguided judgment in this matter.

Commenting upon the above the Petersburg *Express* says:

There is not a Virginian who does not deeply sympathise with the people of Maryland in this hour of their trial. Cut off as they are by natural barriers from their Southren brethren, they are entirely at the mercy of the Vandal hordes which have overrun their fair land, and as they are beyond the reach of assistance from this side of the Potomac, they must of course succumb. It is a melancholy necessity, but an over-ruling one, and we make every allowance in their behalf that the utmost generosity can dictate. We know that a braver, nobler, more liberty-loving people are not to be found under the sun than the Marylanders. They have long since earned this high reputation by their deeds in arms. But all this avails not to save them from subjection to the power which has assailed them. We have none the less admiration for the character of the Marylanders for this compulsory and unavoidable acquiescence in the premises—nor have we a whit less confidence in their patriotism of spirit and in their innate detestation of oppression and oppressors.—But whilst paying these well merited compliments to the people of Maryland, what can we say of the press which has been mean enough to advocate and advise the surrender to the Washington despot of arms sent by Virginia to aid them in the struggle which they commenced? The Baltimore *American* has, and has long had, a large circulation in this State. The city of Baltimore has an immense and most valuable trade within our borders—a trade which has contributed not a little to the promotion of her growth and prosperity. Why could the *American*, in consideration of these strong and important circumstances, not have been content to be silent upon a subject upon which it could not possibly speak without embarrassment? Why should it have seized so delicate an occasion for such an unprovoked outburst of malignity towards Virginia? A sense of common decencency, no less than a sense of justice, should have restrained that now thoroughly Lincolnized journal from parading in its columns the spiteful and ungrateful return which it advises for the generous, though inadequate, assistance given by Virginia to Maryland in the hour when it was supposed to be most needed.

We now say, let Virginians consider the propriety of further patronizing a paper which has gratuitously and wantonly assailed their State, and is signalizing its new-born zeal for the cause of a ruthless Despotism in a way that promises speedily to put it alongside of the most fanatical Northern sheets. It cowers before the tread of Lincoln's minions like a whipped spaniel.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

The Alexandria Gazette has a letter dated Harper's Ferry, 13th inst., from which we take the following:

The greatest activity prevails here, and the force is daily increasing by accessions from every part of the country. Active measures are in progress to make the place perfectly secure in the event of an attack. The hills surrounding the place are strongly fortified with heavy batteries, to be amply supported and sustained by the Rangers recently arrived from Kentucky.

All the professions are represented in the ranks of the Virginia forces now here. Lawyers, doctors and preachers have left their respective callings, and perform camp and guard duty, and handle the musket in such a way as to leave no doubt of the determined spirit with which they have espoused the cause of Virginia. Many of the residents of the place have removed in anticipation of a conflict.

The volunteer forces from the counties of Clarke, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Jefferson and Berkeley, are represented as being in the highest state of efficiency.

The Killed at Charleston.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Carolinian*, referring to the tales circulated by Northern papers, as to the great destruction of life at Fort Moultrie and Morris' Island, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, says:

As the *Tribune* says so, we must all believe it, and the fact that all who were at the batteries on Morris' Island have returned alive and well, can only be accounted for on the supposition that the hundred and fifty were not pleased with their quarters in Potter's Field, and so came out of those boxes; one of the most remarkable cases of resurrection recorded.

SECOND EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE LAST OF BUTLER.

There is a popular song, which describes an individual with the surname of Butler, and the *pronomen* of "Pickayune," as "coming—coming." We understand that the distinguished General of the same name, and whose calibre of brain and heart would be best described by the same prefix, is "going—going"—and under circumstances not calculated to add lustre to any of his names. He has been superseded with his command by General George Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and ordered off to Fortress Monroe, where the small-pox and sand-flies prevail. The steamers which brought General Cadwallader and his troops will carry off the redoubtable Butler and his men, thus rudely sundering all the pleasant associations which they had commenced to form with *The American, The Clipper*, the Rip-Raps, the Blood-Tubs, and the rest of that delectable kidney. It is said that General Butler issued his Proclamation yesterday without authority, and that his course in this matter, together with his poisoning "Brigade Orders," and other antics, have not met the approval of General Scott, and that he has been removed from here lest he provoke a collision with our people.

Arrival of Philadelphia Troops under command of Gen. Cadwallader.

The Troops ordered to Federal Hill Camp.

Gen. Butler superseded by Gen. Cadwallader.

At one o'clock to-day, three Regiments from Philadelphia, under command of Major Gen. Geo. Cadwallader, of that city, arrived at Locust Point, being conveyed there from Perryville, in the steamers *Maryland* and *Catalina*, and three propellers of the Erricson line.

These troops comprise the first, second and third regiments of Philadelphia volunteers—the first regiment, under command of Col. Lewis, consisting of the first and second companies of the *National Greys*, Major Peter Fritz, the first and second companies of the *State Fencibles*, and the first and second companies of the *Washington Blues*.

The Second Regiment, under command of Col. Lyle, consists of the *National Guards*, eleven companies.

The Third Regiment consists of the several Philadelphia rifle corps, under the title of the *Philadelphia Light Guard*; a Zouave corps, commanded by Capt. Archimbault, who was a staff officer of Napoleon I, and a Voltigeur corps.

Gen. Cadwallader has also a fine battery of Artillery, numbering six pieces. These troops are all well armed and equipped, with a complete supply of camp equipage, each regiment numbering 780 men—the whole force amounting to 2,400, including officers.

The troops having landed, were marched up to the railroad track and entered cars in waiting, which were prepared to carry them to Washington, where they had been ordered, but before the moving of the trains, Gen. Cadwallader received a despatch from Gen. Scott, directing him to encamp on Federal Hill, and to supersede Gen. Butler here. The order was then given for the troops to disembark, and the line being forged they were marched to the late Gen. Butler's camp.

Burning of the Bridge at Harper's Ferry.

There is a rumor in town to-day, which seems to be authentic, that the bridge at Harper's Ferry has been burned by the Virginia forces.

Backing Down.

A despatch dated Harrisburg, yesterday, says:

A number of troops, from Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna counties, who supposed they had enlisted for three months,