

The South.

From our Second and Third Editions of yesterday.

Latest News. Mr. Henry Taylor and Mr. Umbagh have kindly favored us with Northern papers of this morning. They are barren of news. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune furnishes the following:

Col. James Cameron under whose direction the recent seizure of telegraphic dispatches by Marylander has already been bringing a portion of the matter to the public. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune furnishes the following: Col. James Cameron under whose direction the recent seizure of telegraphic dispatches by Marylander has already been bringing a portion of the matter to the public.

Government will not accept George Copway's 800 Michigan Chippewa warriors. More Comments of the English Press. The London Review has the following:—To themselves, at least, the South seems to be fighting in vindication of a great principle.

As sovereign States, each with its own legitimate government, and not as mere counties in a kingdom, or parishes in a city, the seceders claim the right to withdraw from a voluntary confederacy—a partnership from which they no longer derive any advantage, and which they hold no allegiance to.

The Government has prepared to assume the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce in his last letter says: The policy of the Executive Government in regard to the conduct of the war, has been exposed to much infidelity from our zealous or interested outsiders; but it is now clearly understood that the President has resolved to follow a course of moderation in regard to the most rigorous measures for reaching the results aimed at. All the military details as to operations are to be left to General Scott's discretion.

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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 inalienable 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 best, provided always, that the exercise of this right shall be in due and orderly manner."

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a portion of the address of the late President Jackson, in his annual message to Congress, in 1822, in which he alludes to the national independence of the States, and says: "The national independence of the States, and the preservation of that independence, are the objects of our policy. We are not to be divided into States and a Union, but into one people, under one Government, and one Constitution."

Countrymen! the men who now invite you to secede from the Union, are the same men who, in 1776, were the first to declare the independence of the United States. They are the same men who, in 1776, were the first to declare the independence of the United States. They are the same men who, in 1776, were the first to declare the independence of the United States.

As a town meeting of Boston had been called to order on the rights of the people, in consequence of some new act of the Government, which was considered to be an infringement on the rights of the people, the meeting was held in the town hall, and the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved, that the rights of the people are not to be infringed by any act of the Government, and that the people are entitled to a full and free representation in the Legislature."

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every innovation on them, but do not shrink from a necessary defence of them. Wean your minds from the degrading chain of the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1776.

Where are your checks in this government? Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. You are not to be divided into States and a Union, but into one people, under one Government, and one Constitution.

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When Washington learned the fate of the rich and powerful of his country, for so he called the aristocracy, he burst into tears, and said, "I hope, I hope, I hope, that the aristocracy will be destroyed, and that the people will be free." He said, "I hope, I hope, I hope, that the aristocracy will be destroyed, and that the people will be free."

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and abilities, who were the first to declare the independence of the United States. They were the first to declare the independence of the United States. They were the first to declare the independence of the United States.

Truth, being known, will prevail over error and imposture. In the present state of the world, it is necessary to be on our guard against the influence of the aristocracy, and to support the rights of the people.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which necessarily followed from the principles of the Republic. The maxim was, "The rights of the people are not to be infringed by any act of the Government, and that the people are entitled to a full and free representation in the Legislature."

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not gold or fortune. You will maintain your rights, and you will defend your country. You will defend your country, and you will defend your rights.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants from the market, which is the dearest to us, and to our commerce, our real interest, being ever out of the question.

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon the honor of the British Government. Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon the honor of the British Government. Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon the honor of the British Government.

Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty still remained in the town, and the rest had fled to the country. The town was in a state of confusion, and the people were in a state of alarm.

The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionate to the loss of men. The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionate to the loss of men. The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionate to the loss of men.

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PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department until the 1st day of May next, for the furnishing of mail bags for the use of the Post Office in the Confederate States of America, in such quantities as may be required, and of such quality as may be approved by the Department.

LEATHER AND CANVAS MAIL BAGS. The Department is desirous of procuring mail bags for the use of the Post Office in the Confederate States of America, in such quantities as may be required, and of such quality as may be approved by the Department.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE. THOS. J. CARSON, BANKER, No. 204 Baltimore Street, WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of CURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. F. B. LONEY & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. No. 1 and 3 Hanover Street, NEAR BALTIMORE STREET.

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FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS, Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars. Corner South and Exchange Place, BALTIMORE.

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