The South.

From our Second and Third Editions of yesterday.

Another Seizure.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Capt. Gosline, of the Federal Hill camp, marched two companies into the city, and out to 85 North street, above Saratoga, to the lager beer house of J. A. Campbell, where they seized a wagon load of arms, belonging to some recruits for Virginia.

The affair created much excitement, and soon a large crowd assembled, and while some approved the outrage, others ridiculed their valor, a wag advising them to "handle a stove pipe in the bar room carefully, as it is loaded with grape."

Latest News.

Mr. Henry Taylor and Mr. Umbaugh have with their usual promptitude supplied us with New York papers of this morning.

Big Talk.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

Neither Great Britain nor any other Power will be allowed to hold any relations with any Confederacy, or anything assuming that name, formed out of our constituent members, without, in so doing, being met by the most energetic and determined action of our Government.

Letters of Marque.

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* states most positively that many of Jeff. Davis's letters of marque have been taken in London and Liverpool, by Spanish houses, and that iron steamers have been fitted out for the purpose of preying on the merchant service of the North. This correspondent asserts that the matter is regarded as so serious in England that large numbers of American ships have changed hands at ruinous prices, and that merchants refuse to ship their goods in such vessels.

Recruiting in Maryland.

A gentleman just from the lower part of Prince George's county, Md., says recruits for the Confederate Army are being carried across the Potomac to Alexandria, every hour in the day, on the ferry boat, and there enlisted. Goods are sent in the same way.

Reported Removal of Gen. Cadwallader.

The New York *Times* of yesterday says:

Gen. Cadwallader has been superseded by Maj. Gen. Cooper, promoted, in the command of the Maryland Volunteers. He has been ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe.

A Theatrical Spy.

It is said that Edwin Forrest, the actor, visited Alexandria previous to its occupation, in the capacity of a Government spy. His information proved to be worthless.

The Nine Million Loan.

It will be seen from the following despatch to the New York *Herald* that the invasion last night of Virginia was an expedient to raise the necessary funds to carry on the war. The correspondent says:

The nine million loan will be awarded on Saturday to parties offering the best terms. The general interest demands at this crisis a par loan or Treasury notes, if it can be obtained, in preference to a loan below par on bonds. *The rigorous efforts now put forth by the government give perfect assurance that the bonds must rise in value.*

Alleged Rejection by England of Our Acceptance of the European Code Against Privateering.

The same correspondent says:

Rumors are flying about here to the effect that the Secretary of State received despatches to-day from England, declaring that it was no longer in the power of her Majesty's government to accept the proposition of our administration to recognize the code of the Congress of Paris, of 1856, denouncing privateering as piracy. England, we hear, alleges that this code was the act of all the great Powers of Europe, in Congress assembled, and that it is manifestly not in her power, as one of the signers to that compact, to accept, at this late day, the tardy acquiescence of the United States.

Highly Important from New Orleans.

SEVERAL NORTHERN SHIPS CAPTURED.

From the New Orleans Bee, 18th.

Several ships from Northern ports have, as we predicted would be the case, been captured, and were yesterday brought up to this port. Two of these prizes were fine ones, taken by the steamship privateer *F. H. Ivy*. The results of the first forty-eight hours work may be set down at about $300,000. Pretty good luck for our bold cruisers.

Looking out for Calcutta Ships.

From the New Orleans Crescent, 17th.

There are one or two valuable cargoes of Calcutta goods now due on our coast. These cargoes are owned chiefly in Boston, and it was bruited about yesterday that the excursionists were looking out for them. There are several fine Black Republican merchant vessels now due from foreign ports. It would not surprise us to learn that our excursionists would be paying their respects to them.

Still Another!—Capture of the Ship John Jarvis.

From the Bee, 17th.

The privateer *Music* captured a prize at or near the Balize, which was brought up yesterday, in company with the prize captured by the *Calhoun*. This was the ship *John Jarvis*.

Parole Not to Be Respected.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

It is known that many United States officers and soldiers have been taken prisoners by the rebels, and have been released on their parole not to war against the Confederate States. It is reported from Washington that the Administration have determined to hold this parole no higher than a promise given to a footpad, and that officers will be required to resume their duties or be dishonorably discharged. On the other hand, the rebels say that any officer or man on parole, and taken captive, will have a short rope and as brief a shrift.

We say bad for the unfortunates who are thus between two fires.

Sickness in New York.

A New York letter of yesterday says:

This has been the first really hot day of the season, thermometer at 3 P. M., 80. The horribly dirty streets, (which will propably never be cleaned,) will probably swell the mortality reports, from this time throughout the summer. Small-pox and typhus fever abound extensively in the eastern part of the city, and only need a few weeks of hot weather to give us something to talk about besides the war.

Getting Alarmed for the Safety of their Shipping.

A letter from New York to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says:

Our shipping merchants are very uneasy to-day, over the news from New Orleans announcing the capture of two other Northern ships besides the bark *Ocean Eagle*, previously reported, and the Union Defence Committee are accordingly solicited to use their influence at Washington to induce the Government to hasten the blockade of the passes of the Mississippi. Though the loss of the vessels and cargoes is, in itself, no inconsiderable item, *yet the bad moral effect these captures will have abroad, is the result that is most deprecated.* There is no commerce between New York and New Orleans—none to speak of—but if Jeff. Davis' privateers are to have things their own way down in the Gulf, *no vessel bearing the American flag will be able to get employment in any part of the globe.* The nuisance must be suppressed, and the sooner the better.

——It is stated that there have been in Washington within the last three weeks over 3,000 Republican contractors. Would it not be a good idea for Lincoln to get rid of them by appointing them Colonels and Generals in the army?

——The Peace Commissioners recently appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to the Congress of the Confederate States passed through Petersburg on Tuesday *en route* to Montgomery.

——A company of Baltimoreans has been organized at Norfolk, Virginia, with William T. Hendren as Captain.

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.*

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 on the sense of indignity, and it ought, with a pencil of steel, graven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel, graven on tablets of brass,* 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.—*Governeur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

"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 COUNTED THEM TO ASSASSINATE YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN."—*Samuel Adams, 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."—*Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

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.—*Patrick Henry, 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?—*Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 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 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?—*Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.*

"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, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too 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 1771.*

"'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. 6, p. 206, year 1771.*

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. 322.*

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 the 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.—*John Adams, 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.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

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 refuse 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 competion 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, NEVERTHELESS, 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.—*John Rutledge, in the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.*

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.—*Joseph Warren, 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 these 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.*—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

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.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, 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 LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the rashness 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.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and bathed in tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775.*

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.'"—*Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1775.*

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, *but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bunker Hill.*

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.—*Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 74, "Not Prepared for Resistance."*

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.*

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. To them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condition of being than their former one; they had no regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memories extended not beyond the political changes; no struggle by aspirations of liberty was involved in Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their race tells that he liberated his children."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 275—year 1775.*

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called it, 'Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threatened devastation of other places will unite the whole country in one indissoluble bond against a nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue and those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages.'"—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232—Burning of Norfolk.*

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding in the speedy restoration of peace, not only made no adequate preparations for resistance, but would not even consent to relieve the states from anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Governments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of so many members, especially of Dickinson, increased John Adams, who maintained that the fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at once form a constitution for a great empire, provide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, await the decision of the King. His letters to New England, avowing these opinions, were intercepted; and so little were the central colonies prepared for the bold advice, they were published by the royalists as the surest way of destroying his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name."—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 52—year 1775.*

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and insured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary government, and intrusting the conduct of resistance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but from the first, all parties acquiesced in the principle of deriving all power from the people; and the province, however its movement was sometimes retarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the association, adopted in the general Congress, and its patriotism was confirmed by the austerity of religious zeal. At an adjourned session in December, the Maryland convention, fifty-five members being present from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Parliament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against Massachusetts. To this end they voted with equal unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and sixty. They resolved also, that all former difficulties about religion or politics from henceforth should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and the benign aurora of the coming republic lighted the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary had set apart for religious freedom. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who, under the British government, had not had so much as a vote at the polls, was placed unanimously on the committee of correspondence.

"It was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the zeal of Dulany had grown cool. As he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer: less circumspect and less careful of appearances; but strong, downright, brave and persevering; capable of error from rashness or self-will, but not capable of faltering in the cause which he approved. Vehement even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his fierce independence of mind, his unbending energy, his scorn of semblance without substance, of servility, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncompromising energy, justly won for him the confidence of Maryland."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 75-7.*

Gen. Washington's Advise.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, General, Washington wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract, to his brother, John Augustine Washington. The letter is dated "Cambridge, 31 March, 1776," and is contained in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Washington, p. 339:

"The enemy left all their works standing in Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable they are. The town has shared a much better fate than was expected, the damage done to the houses being nothing equal to report. But the inhabitants have suffered a good deal in being plundered by the soldiery at their departure. All those who took upon themselves the style and title of government-men in Boston, in short, all those who have acted an unfriendly part in this great contest, have shipped themselves off in the same hurry, but under still greater disadvantages than the King's troops, being obliged to man their own vessels, as seamen enough could not be had for the King's transports, and submit to every hardship that can be conceived. One or two have done, what a great number ought to have done long ago, committed suicide. By all accounts, there never existed a more miserable set of beings, than these wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe, that the power of Great Britain was superior to all opposition, and, if not, that foreign aid was at hand, they were even higher and more insulting in their opposition than the regulars. When the order issued, therefore, for embarking the troops in Boston, no electric shock, no sudden explosion of thunder, in a word, not the last trump could have struck them with greater consternation. They were at their wits' end, and, conscious of their black ingratitude, they chose to commit themselves, in the manner I have above described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestuous season, rather than meet their offended countrymen."

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

☞ On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS.

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 6.00 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York Direct, at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley, at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad. Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 6 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.00 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 11 A. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express (daily) at 3.45 P. M.

B. & O. trains do directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train, between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M., and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. trains from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 4.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 6.00 and 8.00 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. (on Sundays at 4.00 A. M. only). Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 4.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 4.15 A. M. WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.
EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M. on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 3.00 P. M., stopping at all stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.30 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving at 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.05 A. M. train, daily (except Sundays) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

ap 22

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore.

WM. T. RICE, Captain.

F. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock.

ap 22

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Richmond, March 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until noon o'clock A. M., the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for the use of the Confederate States of America, in each quarter of the year, such number of Mail Bags, and on such terms as may be required and ordered for the post offices and at such times as may be required and ordered for the postal service, Mail Bags of the following description, to wit:

CANVAS MAIL BAGS, OR SACKS.

Size No. 1, (13 inches in length and 64 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least fifteen ounces to the yard of 22 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of five yarns each.

Size No. 2, (41 inches in length and 60 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least twenty ounces to the yard of 22 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of four yarns each.

Size No. 3, (32 inches length and 38 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of 20 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of three yarns each.

The canvas bags of sizes numbered 1 and 2 are to be made with a tubing or hem at the top of two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number (at least ten to the former and eight to the latter) of eyelet holes are to be wrought, and they are to be provided with good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them strongly. All are to be well marked inside and outside "C. S. Mail," in large and distinct letters.

LEATHER AND CANVAS MAIL POUCHES.

Size					
No. 1—48 inches length, and 60 inches circumference					
No. 2—41	do	do	60	do	do.
No. 3—36	do	do	42	do	do
No. 4—30	do	do	36	do	do
No. 5—25	do	do	28	do	do.

The body of the leather pouches are to be made of good and substantial bag leather well tanned, and weighing for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces to the square foot, the bottom (of circular form) and flap to be of good *shirting* leather, well trimed; the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best from rivets well clinched.

The canvas pouches are to be made of cotton canvas, densely woven, so as to resist water, weighing for pouches of size No. 1, not less than 28 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width, or 17 ounces to the yard of 22 inches width; for pouches of size No. 2, not less than 20 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width, for pouches of size No. 3, not less than 15 ounces to the yard of 22 inches in width; the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least five yarns each. The canvas pouches of sizes numbered 4 and 5 are to be made of cotton canvas, weighing not less than 14 ounces to the yard of 19 inches width, nor less than 22 ounces to the yard of 30 inches width, the thread of the warp and weft to be composed of at least four yarns each.

LEATHER AND CANVAS HORSE MAIL BAGS.

Size No. 1—Body 48 inches long, and 21 inches wide in the widest parts; ends of bottoms of same being 16 inches by 26 inches.

Size No. 2—Body 45 inches long and 18 inches wide in the widest parts; ends of bottoms of same being 12 by 20 inches.

Size No. 3—Body 42 inches long and 16 inches wide in the widest parts; ends of bottoms of same being 10 by 20 inches.

The leather horse mail bags are to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the square foot, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with thread, to be as close as not to chafe horse or rider.

The canvas horse mail bags are to be made of cotton canvas, like that described for the larger size pouches.

Proposals for improvements in the form of construction of any of the above described bags and pouches, or in the materials thereof, are invited, and the relative value and adaptation to the service, as well as approved price of any such improvements, will be considered in determining the lowest and best bid.

All the articles contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractors, in Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., in each quantities, and at such times as the Department may require and order; and they are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, and none are to be received as the standard bags.

The proposals should specify the price of each article proposed to be furnished.

No proposal will be considered, if not accompanied with specimens or samples of each article bid for, showing the construction, size and quality of materials and workmanship offered, and also with satisfactory guarantees from the persons proposed as sureties, that they will become responsible, on sufficient bond for the due performance of the contract in case such proposals shall be accepted.

The specimens or samples must be delivered at this Department on or before the first day of May next; and those which shall have accompanied the accepted proposals will, in essence, be with such proposals form the basis of the contracts to be made. Every specimen submitted should be wrapped distinctly marked with the number denoting the size, and have affixed to it a sample of the materials (canvas or leather) of which it was made. All specimens deposited by bidders, which can with safety and convenience, be used in the mail service, will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating to the articles.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next, for the delivery of supplies.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 10th day of May next, and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with sufficient bond or sureties on or before the 1st day of July next.

The number of the different kinds of mail bags which will probably be required has been estimated at 3,500 canvas mail pouches, 9,000 leather mail pouches, and 500 horse mail bags, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the number of each size and quality according to the exigencies of the service without increase of cost for supply or delivery.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General, Confederate States of America.

ap 22

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING POSTOFFICE BLANKS AND PAPER FOR THE SAME.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, March 27th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 1st day of May next, until 12 M., for furnishing the Postoffices in the Confederate States for one year from and after the date of the contract, the following blanks, viz:

Post Bills, 13 on a sheet.
Mails received for delivery
Mails sent
Account of newspapers
Accounts current
Account of prepaid printed matter
Signature post bills, 18 on a sheet.
Mails received for distribution
Mails sent from distributing offices.
Distribution signature post bills
do. do