The South.

From our Second and Third Editions of yesterday.

The Romance of War.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* correspondent states that the troops invading Virginia marched at the rate of *six* miles per hour. They must use their legs well, and perhaps may have occasion to do so again.

Republican Corruption.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* alleges that the Military appointments by Governor Curtin of that State, have been made with the view of rewarding political services. It says:

No little regret was expressed, at the position Pennsylvania was likely to hold during the earlier stages of the contest, and curses loud and deep were levelled against Governor Curtin and others, who, for the sake of commissioning some favorite, have over-looked real military talent. Civilians, entirely ignorant of military matters, have received commissions as Colonels, while more deserving men, who have seen service, are thurst aside, or set adrift with their command cut up to suit the wants of the interior counties. Men pointed to the clothing of the soldiers, and every one concluded that the result must be that Pennsylvania volunteers must remain inactive while the politicians, pure and simple, arrange matters to their own satisfaction. When they have carved for the greedy office seekers, and the cormorants have filled their pockets, then perhaps the wants of the soldiers will be attended to properly.

And the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a Republican paper, adds its testimony as follows:

That influential portion of the independent press of Philadelphia, popularly known as the "Sunday Newspapers," were unanimous yesterday in their exposure and condemnation of the frauds committed by the pet speculators of the State Executive, in furnishing Army supplies. For this they deserve the thanks and acknowledgments, not only of the plundered soldiers, but of every honest man and woman in the city and State.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, thus states the cause of the alarm on Saturday afternoon:

I have obtained from official sources the manner in which the general alarm originated. The first alarm arose from a company of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. Regiment very imprudently going to practice at target. Soon after, the picket guard of the N. Y. Twelfth Regiment were driven in. They reported that a troop of cavalry, numbering some six hundred men, had attacked the outposts and compelled them to leave. The N. J. regiments were drawn up in line, ready to march. The Twelfth Regiment (N. Y.) then went in pursuit of the rebels, but they had disappeared. Soon afterwards, a few men on horseback fired random shots at the N. Y. Seventh, and left immediately. The alarm now became general, and the officers believing that a concerted attack was made on the night and left of the different regiments, a messenger was despatched in the utmost haste to the telegraph office at the Long Bridge, and the information was then immediately sent to Gen. Eatisfield.

The same correspondent furnishes the following items:

Today, one of the Zouaves (now stationed at Alexandria) named Buckley, assaulted his superior officer, who instantly shot him dead.

Private Jacobson, of the New York Seventy-first, was drowned to-day. The firing of guns from the *Pawtuxtan*, to raise his body, caused a false report to prevail that a fight was in progress.

The New York Seventh returned to this city Sunday. They will leave for home on Tuesday morning.

A private of the New York Seventy-first attempted to desert today, but was missed, sought out and arrested after he had entered the cars.

It is currently reported and believed in the best informed circles, that an attack may be looked for by Wednesday next.

Thurlow Weed arrived here this forenoon from New York, had an interview with Secretary Seward and Secretary Cameron, and left this afternoon with Secretary Cameron for New York. The Secretary of War has gone to New York to investigate the doings of the Safety Committee.

The New York *Post* says:

Among the evils apprehended from the present disturbed condition of things, is the interruption of the supply of coal from the Cumberland regions. This coal is more largely used, perhaps, than any other for blacksmithing, in the forges of the machine shops, and for steam purposes. Its loss, therefore, unless some other coal equally good and cheap can be procured, will be severely felt.

Latest News.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

I am able to state authoritatively that no further advance will be made into Virginia from the other side until the fortifications now going up are completed, and the army of invasion has had the benefit for some time of the excellent schooling in real campaigning they are now undergoing.

At Work in the Trenches.

The Seventh regiment was drummed out twice last night by order of General Sandford, expecting to receive the order to return on this side of the river at any moment. The members continued packed up nearly all night, although all out worn out from want of sleep. They again volunteered today to labor in the trenches. The heat was oppressive all day, but the plucky men of the Seventh vied, nevertheless, with the hardy yeomen of New Jersey in handling picks, shovels and wheelbarrows. The Seventh worked in squads of one hundred and fifty men, relieving every two hours.

Only two defensive works are erecting—one near the end of the Long Bridge, constructed by the New York Seventh and the New Jersey regiments, and the other directly opposite Georgetown. Both are going up on commanding elevations.

Movement Against Harper's Ferry.

It is believed that an important military movement is to be made on Harper's Ferry by the way of several country roads through Washington county and Frederick county, all of which converge near to Maryland Heights.

Movement Against Memphis.

There is a strong desire in the West for the possession of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and it is said that General McClellan intends soon to make an advance movement towards it with the Wisconsin brigade.

Richmond Threatened

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

The country need not be surprised if, in the course of three weeks, a forward movement is made on Richmond, from resources entirely separate from the reserves at or near Washington, and which will be so overwhelming in force as to render success certain. The possession of Harper's Ferry may be secured by a flank movement.

Picket Guard again Attacked.

Last night the picket were fired on by Secessionists, and both the Zouaves and Michigan Regiments were under arms all night. Col. Wilcox this morning informed the inhabitants that they could have peace or war, at their option, but that if they shot down his men the consequence would be on their own heads.

Among the most violent Secessionists that have left town was the Episcopal clergyman of the church where Washington worshipped. Arms were found in the Mansion House, where Washington received a major's commission from General Braddock.

Appointment.

General Pierce of Massachusetts is appointed Brigadier-General, in place of General Butler, promoted. He is ordered to report here, and will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Lee's House.

It is not true that any of Gen. Lee's family are at Arlington House. They left two weeks ago.—Gen. Sandford occupies it.

Another Capture.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 18th inst. says that a prize captured by a privateer has been brought into Apalachicola.

Movements of Virginia Troops.

A gentleman who came through from Richmond, leaving that city on Friday, reports that twenty-one cars full of Confederate troops were following immediately behind the train which conveyed him to Manassas Junction.

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 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.—*Gouverneur 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 COUNSELED 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. I.*

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 INVITABLY 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 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 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 trusting 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 this 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 despairing 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 "not to eat lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, 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 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.—*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 comparison 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 the 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.—*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 their 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.—Fate 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 while 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, undaunted, 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 hung 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 RULERS TO INJURE US. *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 reconciliation 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 whole-some 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 soldiery, and chidden for 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: 'Those 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 1773.*

"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. 24.* "*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 Girden'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 condi- "tion of being than their former one; they had no "regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo- "ries prompted no demand for political changes; "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offers."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 225—year 1775.*

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own country," for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat- "ened 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 Govern- "ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in- "censed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro- "vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, avowing these opinions, were in- "tercepted; 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., 55—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 Advice.

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 will arrive and depart until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS SOUTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.
The 8.15 A. M. train connects at Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad at Hagerstown with Hanover Junction for Gettysburg, Hanover, York and Wrightsville Railroad at Hanover Junction with York and Gettysburg Railroad at Hanover, with Penn'a Railroad for all points to the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad for New York, Boston, &c. Northbound connects with L. & B. Railroad for Elmira and all points of Wyoming Valley, at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all points of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 3.30 P. M. train makes the above connections except Hanover R. Road, Wrightsville R. Road, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all points West and Northwest.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.45 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 11 A. M.
For TICKETS for the above trains apply at the TICKET OFFICE, 1 Calvert street, Baltimore.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE OF STAGES, will leave the office, Lexington and Calvert streets, at 6 A. M. daily, for Reisterstown, Hampstead, Manchester, Westminster, Union Bridge, Middleburg, Frederick City, Mechanicstown, Hagerstown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, Harper's Ferry, Leesburg, Winchester, Strasburg, Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Harrisonburg, Staunton, Lexington, Fairfield, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Gettysburg, Hanover, Westminster, Frederick City, Middletown, Boonsboro