The South.

HABEAS CORPUS.

"Next to personal security," says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "the law of England regards, asserts and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. "This personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation or moving "one's person to whatsoever place one's own "inclinations may direct, without imprisonment "or restraint, unless by due course of law.

"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is enacted that no person shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shown, to which he may "make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, "ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty "by order or decree of any illegal court, or by "the command of the KING'S MAJESTY in person, "or by warrant of the council board, or of any "of the privy council, he shall upon demand of "his counsel, have a writ of *habeas corpus* to "bring his body before the Court of King's Bench "or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether "the cause of his commitment be just, and bere"upon to do as to justice shall appertain.

"To bereave a man of life or by violence to "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial "would be so gross and notorious an act of des"potism as must at once convey the alarm of "tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but "confinement of the person by secretly hurrying "him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or "forgotten is a less public, a less striking and "*therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary* "*government*. And yet sometimes, when the State "is in real danger, even this may be a necessary "measure. BUT THE HAPPINESS OF OUR OWN CON"STITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECU"TIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF "THE STATE IS SO GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR "LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT SEES PRO"PER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING "THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMI"TED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUSPECTED PERSONS WITH"OUT GIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING."—*Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp.* 135—130.

So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman, 4 *Cranch*, 100, says: "If at any time "the public safety should require the suspension "of the power vested by this act (the power to "grant writs of *habeas corpus*) in the Courts of "the United States, *it is for the Legislature to say* "so. That question depends on political consid"erations on which the Legislature is to decide. "Until the Legislative will be expressed, this "Court can only see its duty and *must obey the* "*laws*." This was in a case of Treason.

So Judge Story in his *Commentaries on the Constitution*, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as the "power is granted to Congress to suspend the "writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion or inva"sion, that the right to judge whether the exigency "had arisen must exclusively belong to that body."

So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per"sons not merely by the President or other high "officers, but by any person acting under him. "*I imagine this to be wholly without precedent. If* "*treason was marching to force us from our seats, I* "*would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental* "*principles of the Constitution, or commit such an* "*act either of despotism or pusillanimity.*"

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 this 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 COURTED 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 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 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 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.* 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 grieve of it, 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, 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* 11*th*, 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 wh n 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 sell, 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 out of the question.*—*Chief Justice Drayton's Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May* 25, 1774.

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 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 RULERS 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 arise between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April* 22, 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 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: '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* 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 no 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 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 officer."—*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 "ing 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 falter ing 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."

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From Washington.

A letter from Washington to the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* says, President Lincoln expects a speedy fight and continues:

Now, as to the force of the Confederates on the other side of the river, that are ready to be engaged in an advance from the Junction to Alexandria. We have the best advices upon the subject, from persons who have just come on from the South, to this city, via Richmond, Gordonsville, Manassas Junction, &c. Their report is, that there are now in the triangle which is formed by the railroads running from the Junction to Gordonsville on one side, and to Strasburg on the other, thirty thousand men, and that this number is to be increased daily, and can be augmented indefinitely. The flower of the Southern army, which has been long organized and drilled, is there. They have the best and most experienced officers in this country, and are, of course, full of ardor and enthusiasm. They have some advantage in fighting on their own soil, and in a region with the topography of which their officers are familiar. Besides, they are accustomed to the climate, which even now, is some advantage.

Should the forces at the Junction require other accessions than those which they daily receive from the Southern States, by the way of Richmond, they can call to their aid, in two or three days, the force, whatever it may be, under Gen. Johnston, at Harper's Ferry, and that vicinity. If General Johnston should evacuate Harper's Ferry, which is not probable, at present, he will move to Winchester, by railroad 24 miles. The rolling stock on that road is insufficient for a sudden movement. But, as business on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is suspended, it may be presumed that some cars and engines may be obtained from that portion of it which the revolutionists hold. After they reach Winchester, they have a twelve miles march to the nearest point on the Mannassas railroad. Thence they may come down to the Junction. But they want a great increase of rolling stock for this purpose; and, as I learn, they are receiving it from Richmond, and other points.

If General Johnston should evacuate Harper's Ferry, he will add ten or twelve thousand troops to the number now in the Gordonsville, Strasburg and Junction triangle. The movement could be made in two or three days, but I do not think it likely to be made at present.

The Confederates have confidence in their present strength for the purpose of defence. They are strong at the Junction, where they have much artillery, and well constructed field works. They will certainly attempt to hold the Junction, which is so necessary for their communications between Richmond and various other points in the State.

The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, furnishes the following items:—

A terrible fight is hourly expected. It is believed that the rebels have a strong force at the Manassas Junction, which they have so fortified as to defy invasion from the Federal troops. Every regiment in this vicinity momentarily expects to receive marching orders. It is reported that the rebels have brought from Norfolk, Richmond and Charleston, over 200 cannon of the heaviest calibre.

Col. Abel Smith, of the New York Thirteenth, arrived at Annapolis, to-day, in possession of a sloop, six field pieces, one thousand stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, and other valuable property, which he seized from the Maryland Secessionists at Easton, Md., the capital of Talbot county, eighty miles from Annapolis. There was no resistance.

The Cabinet has been in session to-day, relative to a communication received from distinguished Union men in Virginia, relating to the reception of fugitive slaves by General Butler. It is currently reported that Jackson's brother has been captured by the Federal pickets, and to his skill as a marksman is attributed the death of many of our troops who have been picked off while on guard.

Col. Austin, who was instrumental in forming a British company in New York, and who obtained a number of Canadian recruits, has thrown up his commission and left for Montreal. Several other Canadian officers followed the example.

The officers of the Second Michigan Regiment, which arrived last night, are loud in their complaints regarding their quarters at the Inauguration Hall. They say it is extremely filthy, and smells like a charnel house. This is the same building occupied by the Pennsylvania Fifth, and is fraught with fevers. Several of their members have, in consequence, been prostrated with sickness.

There was an interesting time at the quarters of the N. Y. Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highlanders) this afternoon. This regiment is encamped at Georgetown Heights, and the occasion alluded to was the introduction of their new Colonel, the brother of the Secretary of War, who has, *by some financiering process known only to the parties interested been placed in a military position.* It is something new for a fine regiment like the Highlanders to consent to such a forcing operation. Gen. Ewing introduced the new Colonel, who repeated the usual rigmarole of "proudest day of my life," &c., &c.,—"proud he was a Scotchman,"—and concluded by truthfully remarking that he felt unequal to the high position in which he had been placed.

From New York.

A letter from New York of yesterday's date says:

The Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church brought its proceedings to a formal close yesterday, by the celebration of a solemn Pontifical High Mass by Archbishop Hughes, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Albany.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* has been chartered by the United States Government, as a transport.—She is now taking in an extensive cargo of munitions of war, and will sail about Wednesday.—Her destination is unknown at present, but the "knowing ones" say she is bound for Fort Pickens, via Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. By the terms of the charter the Government agrees to pay her owner $2,000 per day, as long as she continues in the United States service. It is rumored that Billy Wilson's "pet lambs" will be despatched by this steamer.

One of the morning papers stated that the wife of General Beauregard was at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church last evening. A party in a position to know gives a flat contradiction to the story. It is true, a lady of the name of Beauregard was there, but it is not true that she was a relative of the Secession General. The journal in question has been hooted.

The friends of General Dix complain bitterly of his alleged bad treatment by the Administration. The honor of a Major Generalship conferred upon him by the Governor, is thus far but an empty one. The nine regiments fitted out under his inspection have been ordered, one by one, to the seat of war, leaving their commanding officer at length without a solitary regiment. The General threatens to resign.

The Opposition North Speaking Out.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire*, commenting upon the course of the Administration, says:

Among other measures advocated by the Administration organs in the East, for adoption by the coming extra session of Congress, is a National Bank with a capital of one hundred millions of dollars, and a general Bankrupt Law!

Certainly; let the People have "Old Federalism" in all its strength and beauty! Abolish all State Sovereignty, and get up a strong Central Government, and sustain it with a large standing Army and Navy. Place all power in the hands of the President. Hold secret sessions of Congress, and force all refractory Representatives into compliance at the point of the bayonet. Suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* upon the request of the President. Take the power from the masses, and give it to the few. Build up a grand central monopoly by chartering a United States Bank. Sweep from existence millions of honest debts by the passage of a Bankrupt Law. And, finally, *tax the people heavily* to meet the increased expenses of the *"new Nation."*

We are glad to see the opposition press speaking out. There is no use of being mealy-mouthed about it. Suppose it is not exactly *right*, or in accordance with the wishes of our PEOPLE, don't the "necessities of the times" override all other considerations? Besides all who oppose it can be called "traitors."

We predict that the time is not far distant when the American people will awake from their delusion—when they will arise in their strength, and mete out to the destroyers of their peace, happiness and prosperity, a terrible and deserving retribution. Truth and justice will triumph in the end.

The Latest News.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day states that letters received from the detachment of the 71st N. Y. Regiment, which went down to Fortress Monroe the other day, stated that they were in hourly expectation of making an attack on Pig Point battery, and of visiting, in connection with the *Harriet Lane, Cumberland*, Sewall's Point and Craney Island, where batteries were erected, and where they expected a warm resistance.

The *Tribune*, editorially, says:

A man who says he has accurate information as to the plans of the Rebels states that they have an idea of attacking Washington while it is partially bereft of troops, and that a movement to this end will take place by Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, makes the following statement:

Two fugitive slaves sought protection in the camp of the New York 12th to-day, the owners in hot pursuit. On assurance that the former were good Union men, he directed the latter's restoration. The masters offered money to the 12th boys, who, *already sufficiently disgusted*, (by the conduct of Gen. Mansfield we suppose,) declined to receive it, and declared that they would never again engage in negro catching.

The *Monticello* is now ready, and her crew are expecting the order to cast off the hawsers every moment. Besides her former armament, she has mounted two long 32s, which, with her big ten-inch Columbiad forward, renders her a dangerous craft. The *Mount Vernon* had steam up at noon, expecting to go down to Old Point this evening. The *Freeborn* is not quite ready for a cruise, Capt. Ward being still busy with his new gun-carriage, and superintending the erection of one in the battery on the wharf.

An Army officer, who had an interview with General Scott yesterday, states that he was positively informed by him that no important attack upon the positions of the rebels would be made until the fortifications around Washington shall be entirely completed and the guns mounted.

Senator Cooper of Maryland is here, in earnest conference with Mr. Cameron. Probably with reference to a Brigadier-Generalship.

The *Herald* says:—

A Mobile despatch, dated June 1, says that the steamship *General Miramon*, which was reported as being captured off the mouth of the Mississippi, had run the blockade at Mobile and was safely anchored inside.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

The Cabinet have had a long meeting to-day, and, it is reported upon good authority, have decided to instruct General Butler not to receive any more fugitive slaves into Fortress Monroe. The fear is that at the end of the war the government may have a very extensive elephant on its hands, and no place to keep him. At the same time, there is no disposition exhibited, nor instructions given, to send walking and running property back to the point from whence it came, but to let it alone. There is the greatest activity in the Ordnance Department at the Navy Yard. A large number of men are employed in the manufacture of rifled cannon and shell, and in casting, furnishing and mounting howitzers. It is stated that sixteen thousand Minie balls are manufactured daily, and percussion caps are produced in immense quantities.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

I have reason to believe that Lieut. Gen. Scott leaves to-night for Frederick, to command the Federal forces in person. His horse went forward to Baltimore to-day.

From Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 10.—Since my last we have had several new arrivals. On Saturday Col. Miles came in with two companies of Minnesota regulars, direct from Fort Leavenworth. They went out to a new field, about two miles below town, and have established Camp Miles. The Sixteenth Regiment, Col. Zeigler, from York, Pa., reached here on Saturday, and are encamped at Camp Miles. The men are in good condition, and apparently feel remarkably well. On Sunday morning Major Sheppard reached this point from Washington, bringing five companies of the Third Infantry regulars, brought some time ago from Texas. They went immediately to Camp Miles. For some days past disaffected parties in the neighborhood of Camp Chambers have taken a fancy to shoot at and otherwise molest the sentinels of the 2d and 3d regiments. One sentinel was shot at on Friday night.

We met yesterday, some of the Scott Legion from Greencastle, who report the regiment in fine order, and fast recovering from the effects of their fearful march through ten miles of mud and water. The latest news from Harper's Ferry is that the troops are well supplied with fresh provisions, and that disease is fast declining. The pickets have been extended up the river some five miles in the direction of Martinsburg. The pickets up the Potomac appear to be acting much more in the capacity of spies than as a protection. No movement will be made from Greencastle until ordnance arrives from Carlisle and elsewhere.

Trouble expected in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Trouble is apprehended at the Maryland election on Thursday; it is reported that the secessionists of the State intend to depose Gov. Hicks on that day. The federal troops at the Relay House continually make arrests and detect contraband goods in transits through that place; the contraband goods, which are seized almost daily, consist of percussion caps, powder and military clothing; a strict watch is kept. A large number of cars have been sent up from Grafton, Va., to Cumberland, to convey the federal troops to the latter point; the railroad track is in good condition between these places. The *Republican* of this morning states that twelve thousand federal troops have left for Harper's Ferry, but this is probably a mistake. Not more than three or four regiments have gone. It is understood that the troops now at the Relay House will not advance towards Harper's Ferry, but will retain their present position.

Proclamation to Virginians by Gen. Morris.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Gazette* says that General Morris has issued the following proclamation, in connection with that of General McClellan:

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
Western Virginia, Grafton, June 8.

"Virginians:—In issuing the above proclamation of the Commanding-General, Department of Ohio, I have now the pleasure of announcing that we have routed and completely discomfited the secessionists at Phillippi. Their forces are demoralized, desertions are numerous, and the panic stricken remnant has taken refuge in the passes of mountains. Western Virgina is free from enemies to her freedom and peace. In full confidence of your ability and desire to protect yourselves, I now call upon you to come to the support of your Constitutional Government. I am empowered to muster you into the service of the United States, to serve only in the defence of your own soil. Arms and munitions will be furnished you. Assemble at once at your various county seats, and report to me for instructions. Cavalry and infantry will be received at once. (Signed) T. A. MORRIS,
Brig. Gen. com'g U. S. troops at Phillippi."

Destruction of Canal Boats by Virginians.

FREDERICK, June 11.—From a gentleman who left Hagerstown early this morning, I learn that 10,000 United States troops are between the town of Green Castle, nine miles from the former place, and Chambersburg, from whence they are marching. Yesterday the Virginians destroyed about twenty-five canal boats in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, with the intention, it is supposed, of preventing their being used to transport troops across the Potomac.

The Force of Confederates in Virginia—Proclamation of Gen. Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—From the best available sources it is believed that the entire secession force in Virginia does not exceed sixty thousand men.—Gen. Beauregard has issued a proclamation from Manassas Gap, picturing the deplorable consequences to be expected from the invasion of the federal troops.

Indiana Troops Ready for the Field.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says: "There are still two regiments here of the first six, and four more of the second levy, all well armed and uniformed. They will compare favorably with any troops in the field."

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