

The South.

HABEAS CORPUS.

"Next to personal liberty," says Mr. Justice Blackstone "the law of England regards, next, and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. This personal liberty consists in being free from all restraint or confinement of the body, or in being free from such restraint or confinement as is not warranted by the law of the land. It is the right of every individual to be free from all restraint or confinement of the body, or in being free from such restraint or confinement as is not warranted by the law of the land.

"So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman & Beardsley, 107 U.S. 116, says: "If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus (in the Courts of the United States, it is not for the Legislature to say that question depends on political considerations, but on the merits of the case. It is for the Legislature to say that question depends on political considerations, but on the merits of the case.

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 new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to promote their safety and happiness. Prudence, therefore, forbids the substitution of a new government for an old one, unless the latter be found to be destructive of the ends for which governments were instituted. It is the duty of every citizen to support the government, and to defend it against all enemies, foreign and domestic. It is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to perform the other duties which are imposed on him by the laws of his country.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a few words from the speech of Mr. Adams, in the Senate, on the 14th of August, 1776, which are very pertinent to the present situation of our country. He said: "The only way to preserve the peace of the country is to maintain the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and to stand by the rights of the people as declared in that instrument.

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, on the 17th of August, 1776, for the purpose of adopting a declaration of independence. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and the declaration was adopted by a vote of 177 to 17. The declaration was signed by John Hancock, and it was the first time that the United States had declared its independence from Great Britain.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Remember that the tyrant always begins by depriving a citizen of the right of a fair trial. Force, not law, is his first weapon.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to present us in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegates, and punish the traitors who have betrayed the trust reposed in them. We are, we should have said, not only to punish the traitors, but to punish the traitors who have betrayed the trust reposed in them.

Where are your checks in this government? Your strength will be in the hands of your enemies. It is the position that your American Government should be in, that it should be in the hands of your enemies. It is the position that your American Government should be in, that it should be in the hands of your enemies.

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

What Baltimore has to Expect from Philadelphia. The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: It is said that Gen. Scott was quite anxious to have Gen. Banks in Baltimore. The latter, however, declined the offer, and returned to Washington on Saturday. It is reported that Gen. Scott is quite anxious to have Gen. Banks in Baltimore. The latter, however, declined the offer, and returned to Washington on Saturday.

From Washington. At the War Department the utmost regret is expressed at the report to our army of the Eastern States. At present all severely condemn the course of Brigadier General Pierce in exposing his men to such a calling. It is probable that that officer will meet with some severe reprobation.

The Special messenger that arrived here to-day from Fort Monroe, reports that when General Butler heard of the affair at Great Falls, he immediately ordered the batteries before him to be moved to the rear. A large number of army wagons, oxen and mules left here to-day. Everything indicates a severe battle within the next few days.

Several of the Michigan newspapers are down for the Government lines. At Rockville orders were given for the shooting of any reporter who was found exposing any movements of the troops, either by telegraphic despatch or correspondence.

It is stated that a New York and Philadelphia newspaper man succeeded yesterday in obtaining a permit to enter the city with the constant accompaniment of a large number of heavy contractors. Several of them are Pennsylvanians.

Additional from California by the Overland Mail has been telegraphed East. There is no California news of importance. Everybody is waiting with anxiety for Eastern news, and as each day passes, the anticipation grows more and more anxious.

Mr. Latham will leave for Washington on the steamer of the 15th inst. His Regiment are in full operation, and their yield is immense. The company is now building a new furnace, reported to be five times the capacity of the old one. The new furnace is still in the building, and the old one is still in operation.

The Minutemen of the 15th inst. arrived at San Francisco on the 30th. The new Government is working prosperously. The news from Oregon represents Gen. Lane to be improving.

Late and Important from Hays. By the arrival of the brig Echo, Capt. Rice, of New York, with 500 men, we have added to our forces. Several large Spanish war frigates were off Port Anrique when Echo sailed, threatening to bombard the place, and all the vessels of the fleet were ordered to get under way as soon as the bombardment should commence.

The Commodore of the Spanish squadron had demanded the evacuation of Hinchin, a fortified town on the old French coast, which is situated between Hays and San Francisco. President Jefferson refused Hays and San Francisco to accede to this demand, and he had some 2000 Hays and San Francisco soldiers to garrison the place, which greatly enraged the Spanish commander, who threatened to bombard the place.

The Latest News. Mr. Henry Taylor, Sen. Building, has placed in possession of New York papers of this morning. They give various reasons for the defeat of the Federal troops at Great Bethel, but generally in the absence of Gen. Butler's suggestion, united in throwing the cause of the disaster upon General Pierce. The enterprising Herald has a dispatch, with large headings, dated Washington, 11th inst., which says that Gen. Butler with his reinforcements, arrived at Great Falls, and captured the rebel battery early yesterday morning, taking 100 prisoners. His recollections were very despondent indeed when they read today's afternoon Herald.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: Within the next eight or ten days, without doubt, the National Capital will either be captured or saved, beyond a peradventure. Within that space of time, the fate of Harper's Ferry will be decided. If it falls, the fate of Harper's Ferry will be decided.

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