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 bereupon 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 despotism 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 CONSTITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECUTIVE 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 PROPER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMITED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUSPECTED PERSONS WITHOUT GIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING."—*Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp.* 135—136.

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 considerations 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 invasion, 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 persons 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 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.—*Governor Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb.* 24, 1803.

"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 living 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 publish 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 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 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.* 208, *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 competition 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 while a 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 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 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 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: '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 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 ed., 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 ed., 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."

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says:

The loss of the steamship *Canadian* occasioned a painful sensation this afternoon. Almost every vessel arriving here from European ports for the fortnight or three weeks past, reports encountering immense fields of ice off Newfoundland, and in more than one instance collison was scarcely avoided. The announcement was placed on the newspaper bulletins at five o'clock, and late as it was, there were many anxious inquiries of the agents here, as to the names of the lost and other particulars.

Despatches (private) were received from high sources at Washington, this afternoon, and shown in Wall street, stating that the British Minister has had a sharp correspondence with Mr. Seward, in relation to the blockade, Lord Lyons urging that vessels were arriving and departing from Savannah, showing that the port was blockaded only on paper.

The bark *General Green*, of Charleston, which was captured by the United States gun-boat *Quaker City*, while endeavoring to run the blockade there, arrived here to-day in charge of Prize-master Boggs. When captured she was bound from Sagua for Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar.

"Billy Wilson's Zouaves" are not off yet. About 800 of them are on board the *Vanderbilt*, the remainder are "round town," drinking and carousing. The steamer is ready to sail as soon as the truants come on board. She will probably get off to-night or early to-morrow.

From Washington.

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

The result of Gen. Pierce's incapacity at Great Bethel has brought to light a deep feeling which exists among the subordinate officers and privates in the regular army. Several of the best officers declare that they are unwilling to be butchered through the incompetence of civilians holding posts as field officers. The term of enlistment of many of the private soldiers in the regular army, will expire in a month, and they declare they will not re-enlist if the officers appointed from civilians are to be continued.

The whole country between Hampton and Yorktown is thick with the batteries of the enemy, and a severe battle must soon take place at Yorktown, which is the head-quarters of the Rebel army in that part of Virginia. Seven thousand rebels were at Winchester to-day at noon, *en route* for Manassas Gap Junction. They will reach that point to-morrow if they are not intercepted by Col. Stone's division of ten thousand men. The impression is that a battle will take place at the Junction on Sunday or Monday next. General Scott has ordered ten more Regiments here immediately, mostly from the interior of New York State.

The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes the following additional particulars of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry from its Frederick correspondent:

All the cars upon the Winchester Road were taken up for the transportation of baggage, and no soldiers were allowed to ride. Three car loads of cotton were thrown into the Potomac river, but no provisions were wasted except fresh meat. The soldiers commenced to march at daylight, and the bridge was fired at four o'clock yesterday morning. It is all destroyed but one span on the Virginia side, which was saved because its destruction would have involved the loss of the hotel adjoining it, which belongs to a man who is a strong secessionist. The abutments and piers are all that remain. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Government buildings, which had also been set on fire, were still burning, together with several other buildings, and the citizens of the town were trying to save their houses and stores by keeping the roofs wet.

The Rebels at Leesburg, on Thursday night, fired the railroad depot at that place, and also destroyed the engines and cars. They then fled further into Virginia. When my informant left Leesburg yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Col. Patterson's Seventeenth Regiment and several thousand New York and New Hampshire troops, with Capt. Owens' cavalry and battery, were advancing on Leesburg, and would occupy the town.

The Union men in Frederick are jubilant over the news. *Governor Hicks is here, and of course also rejoicing.* All unite in the belief that General Scott will catch the Rebels before they reach Richmond.

The Turnpike Bridge over the Shenandoah has not yet been fired. The bridge will be rebuilt in less than a week, and General McClellan will be brought through within ten days. The railroad bridge is damaged even more than as at first supposed. Trains, however, can be run up to it, and the Federal troops can cross in skiffs to-day, if desired.

JUNE 16, 2 A. M.—A person who left Harper's Ferry at seven o'clock last evening, has just arrived here. He stated that above two thousand troops were still gathered around General Johnston's head-quarters. The officers' quarters belonging to the Government were, no doubt, fired when Gen. Johnston left last night.

The Latest News.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says of the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry:

The reported evacuating of Harper's Ferry is not, however, altogether credited by military men. They have no doubt that a large portion of the forces there have been withdrawn, but think that a considerable garrison still holds the place. The Government has despatches which say that there is still some doubt of the fact, to-day.

Henry Winter Davis will probably be sent to Austria. The President to-day signified to Mr. Gurney that six additional regiments from Ohio would be accepted forthwith.

The *Herald's* correspondent says:

This movement is considered by some military officers here to be a stratagem—that the rebels do not intend to leave Harper's Ferry, but only to cut off the federal forces approaching the place through Maryland, and to attack Gen. McClellan's column approaching Harper's Ferry in Virginia. But the more sagacious Generals here say the rebels are evidently intending to concentrate their forces at Manassas Junction, and to give our army battle before Washington. The movement is considered a shrewd one.

A despatch from another correspondent says.—The War Department is in receipt of despatches to the effect that from ten to twelve thousand rebel troops have left Harper's Ferry, and are marching in the direction of Leesburg, probably to oppose the progress of Colonel Stone's federal forces. The latter will be reinforced by regiments from this city, already under orders to march. Every regiment in Washington is now under marching orders. Some will undoubtedly join our army on Arlington Heights.

One of the official despatches received states that about five thousand rebels are left at Harper's Ferry to hold the place.

It is not true, as stated in the New York *Tribune*, that Harvey has been recalled. The report is that another of Harvey's despatches has been found, in which he gave information to the rebels at Richmond of the course the government intended to pursue in regard to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.—The obstructions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point have been removed, and the road, under the vigorous supervision of the Master of Transportation and other officers of the road, was reopened to Harper's Ferry for the first time this morning since the occupation and obstruction of the road by the Secessionists. The immense boulder, weighing about one hundred tons, thrown from the Point of Rocks upon the road by the Confederate troops, was removed last night by blasting, and the track now passes over its crushed fragments, which served to fill up the depression in the bed of the road, caused by its fall. An immense mass of the rock projects into the canal, leaving sufficient space, however, for the passage of the canal boats. This obstruction can be easily removed by blasting, and the canal fully reopened for navigation. The culverts which were attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired; the solid character of the work rendering the attempted destruction but partial in extent. A picket guard of cavalry was stationed on the Virginia side within sight of this point, at last accounts. They were but few in number—not more than six, it is said.

Speculations as to the Movements of the Confederates.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest here as to the next movement of the Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively directed to Manassas Junction. The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to efficiently meet all contingencies. The city is remarkably quiet this morning, there being neither extraordinary facts nor falsehoods to produce excitement. The 2d and 3d Connecticut Regiments, it is said, in addition to the two Ohio Regiments, passed over into Virginia last night.

Latest from Harper's Ferry.

SANDY HOOK, June 15, 12 o'clock, A. M.—A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is contradicted by a later messenger, who declares that a large body are yet stationed at Bolivar, on the outskirts of Harper's Ferry. All the Government buildings have been destroyed with the exception of a store house, the blacksmith shop and the rifle works, all of which have been spared to avoid jeopardizing private property. The bridge across the Shenandoah has been spared. The American flag is flying at Berlin and Knoxville. Martinsburg has been occupied, according to latest reports, by a large force of United States troops.

From Texas and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Texas advices say that Cortinas was attacked, about a mile from Redmon's Ranch, by a force under Capt. Benavades, and completely routed, killing seven of his men, wounding several, and dispersing the balance. Cortinas escaped with about ten of his men into Mexico.—It is understood that a revolution has been inaugurated in Tamaulipas by Guerrero, the defeated candidate for Governor, who has issued a proclamation declaring that he had removed the question as to who should be Governor from the ballot-box to the sword. It was believed that the revolution would become general, and that Guerrero would unite his forces with those of Marquesas and Mejia, who had been setting the Juarez Government at defiance.

Military Intelligence from the West.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The troops at Cairo, were reviewed yesterday afternoon by Gen. McClellan, who expressed admiration of their appearance and drill in the highest terms. The *Tribune's* Cairo correspondent says reliable information has reached Gen. Prentiss that another secession company is being formed in Williamson county in this State. The parties engaged in it are known. He has also information that Island No. 6, within the Kentucky sovereignty, has been taken possession of by the Tennessee rebels. Col. Pitcher, of the Regular Army, arrived in this city last night, for the purpose of mustering into service the volunteer regiments now here.

Wreck of Steamship Canadian.

ST. JOHNS, June 14.—The steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec for Liverpool, struck a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Belle Isle on the 4th inst., and sunk in thirty-five minutes. One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in small boats and landed at Cape Rauld, and arrived here to-day in a French bark. Twenty or thirty lives have been lost, including six cabin passengers. A portion of the mails were saved. Among those drowned were the mail officer and the second officer of the ship.—The *Canadian* struck the ice under her foremast, by which her three compartments were all broken in at once. She filled rapidly and soon sank.

Prince Alfred in Canada.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Prince Alfred arrived at Quebec on Wednesday evening, being received by the civil and military authorities. He proceeded at once to the residence of the Governor General and was heartily cheered by a large concourse of spectators. He visited the citadel yesterday, and rode through the upper part of the city. There were no formal demonstrations, but he was everywhere received with the warmest tokens of loyalty and respect.

Mutiny at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—Captain Cassidy's company in Col. Carr's regiment to-day refused to parade and then mutinied, as two of their number were being drummed out of the camp for stealing. The men who went to Yorktown believe that the southern force at Great Bethel was three regiments.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Flour is unsettled and irregular. Whiskey is firm at 13c. Provisions, nothing doing. Exchange on New York dull at ⅜@½ premium.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—No sales of Cotton to-day. For the week, the sales have been 350 bales; the receipts have been 320 bales, against 2,900 for the same week last year; decrease in receipts at this port 352,000, and at all ports, 879,000 bales.—The exports of the week 48,000 bales. The sales of Coffee for the week have been 250 bags at 17@19c.; the stock in port is 6,700 bags.

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