nor in time of war, but in a manner to be pre- the convicted of treason unless on the testimony have had no Scotch Highlanders—no Mengher's teresting statement of the change which has rescribed by law .- Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3. "of two witnesses to the same evert act, or on con-

The right of the people to be secure in their | "fession in open court." persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable scarches and seizures, shall not be vio- dations of this Government were laid on the right Lownden, Sumpter, Jefferson and Pickens. lated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon proba- of free opinion and its free utterance than this doc- Thank God! there is still enough of the foreign ble cause, supported by (bath or affirmation, and trine of treason, which was as novel to the world element who recollect the law of treason in Ireparticularly describing the place to be searched, as were the entire Constitution in which it is land, Italy and Germany, and the doctrine of only an interest. Its power is undoubtedly very can party: and the persons or things to be seized.—Constitu- found, and the Government which that Constitu- coercion there, to ensure that these mercenaries of tion U. S., Amendments, art. 4.

"To secure these rights, governments are insti-"tuted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."-Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on } consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force .- Say, ) Political Economy, Chapter on Tazation.

"That in all cases, and at all times, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and ency of any provision or clause, and urge his fel-"control of the civil power."-Declaration of low citizens to insist by the forms of law upon its Rights of the People of Maryland .- Art. 27. Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by a "the law of the land." - Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.

Solice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous i communications received every day, it is found) of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but ] as an evidence of good faith.

hours in advance of the morning papers.

city and throughout the South. Persons desiring | men. in any particular Town or neighborhood, will this government, an undecided point whether any glad to learn that on proper representation being ed as a dissolution of all previous compacts by their own acts, which the Republican press has made General Sanderson immediately discharged

of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, but men equally honest, and with a truer insight say they were deceived. or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon re- into human nature, and a livelier tear from hisceipt of the subscription price for nine, for the toric recollections, resolved that it was useless to time ordered.

## The News.

accept as such Government bulletins, whether of | further enforced this rejection by the explicit affirficially communicated, or transmitted through the mation of principles which were totally inconsispondence of Northern journals—we give for what | which could only subsist in association with the | them went on to "Tenally's," upon the New-Cut | North in her strength does not want sympathy; but | Constitutional Government and personal liberty, One of the latest of them, quite current at Washington, we understand, relates to the whereshouts of the ubiquitous Beauregard, whose 'local habis' of the beautiful of the beautiful of the state of them are severally and personal interty, and personal interty, and the state of the purpose, it is moral support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers and its directors as from those in armed reveralment and personal interty, and the support will not be without its value. Our union is downers, and its directors as from the inquite support will not be without its value. Our union is downers, and its directors as from the inquite support will not be without its value. Our union is downers, and its directors as from the inquite support will not be without its value. Our union is downers, and its directors as from the inquite support will not be without its value. Our union is downers, and its directors as from the inquite support will not be without its value. Our union is downers, and its directors as from the inquite suppor of the ubiquitous Beauregard, whose 'local habis the Federal power was concerned. Helging in burn several houses at the Old Fields and at Censular and therefore we are preparing for war. So principles and guarantees of the Constitution are

For several days, it is said, the Southern com- "The powers not delegated to the United States and fired many shots into the house. We learn Maryland by the troops of other States, the firing on the one side will be arrayed those who stand on American eithern at St. Lonia by Bernard and Bernard and States and States and States and States and States and States are stated and States and States and States are stated and States and States are stated and States and States are stated and States are stated and States and States are stated as a state are stated as a sta mander was absent from the camp at Manassas "by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the large in the night they took their ments. the suspension of the Habens Corons act. the Junction—zone, nobody knew whither. It is "States, are reserved to the States respectively or now conjectured that he was at Fort Mclienry, "to the resords," And with a realousy vet more on Jarbon's nack with a rose attached to it, and the idea that respect for "liberty" has ceased at the now conjectured that he was at Fort Mellenry, "to the people." And with a jealousy yet more on Jarboe's neck, with a rope attached to it, and North. disguised as a common laborer-about the same obvious and sagacious, discovering the necessary in that manner led him to Washington, and we time that Wigfall was engaged in selling cattle to means by which rights are to be maintained, they Government agents at Washington--a solution of also added the important amendment, Art. II: his absence which is, at least, quite as probable "A well regulated militia being necessary to the as the story current for a long time at the North, "security of a free State, the right of the people after the Fort Sumter affair, that he had taken a "to bear arms shall not be infringed." voyage in a metallic burial case to France. As ] be as provokingly mysterious as ever, adding not a where styled a "State," it is apparent that it was the into a neighboring peaceful village, private citilittle, together with the hot weather, the flies and respective sovereignties composing the Confederation that the high road without imthe gout, to the irritability of the venerable Com- cy whose militia were to be allowed arms to main- putation of offence against any law, and acts of at bay. mander-in-Chief. Gen. Patterson, whose special tain the right of a free speech, of a free press and outrage perpetrated by outlaws bearing the authorises. and telegraphs to Washington for "further in-

The various reports from Washington to-day | seem to indicate the possibility of an advance by ) the Confederate forces, which may possibly have the game as planned by the "Government chess-

"secret with the War-office." of any further movement on the part of General was declared an indefensible natural right .- presence before which they come with this petition, Butler, or any attempt on his part, to wipe out, We invited the oppressed foreigner to our they pronounce and denounce the exercise of powas threstened, the disgrace of the Great Bethel de- citizenship under the philanthropy of this er manifested in the acts of power above recited, feat. The General's time, according to the corres- | doctrine----fought the war of 1812 to de- ) ly devoted to a series of scientific experiments in ean acknowledgment, in the case of Martin Koszta. whose constitution they subvert by force." projectiles at long range—from which we infer in- doctrine of the indefensible union of the citizen to tinuance of the session, in order that when the end futile. It is the policy of this country to abstain intend to make in the Government while the powreasing indisposition to court closer acquaintance the country of his birth. He was born under a which "must come" shall come, the Legislature, from interference, and if the declaration of new-er is in their hands. The following among other with Col. Magrader.

rages perpetrated by Federal soldiers, in different union was indissoluble, and he was bound to the means of redress." portions of Maryland, copied from the local papers. | maintain the flag of his birth. | Surely there is as | There is one case which we hear upon such un- much freedom, logic and good sense in this mondoubted authority, and is, besides of such aggra- archical doctrine, as in that which holds indisvated character, that we reserve it for special men- solubly Confederate States in a Union which is a tion. During the forced march of the Rhode Is- their oppression, which exasperates their sensibililand regiment (Gov. Sprague's) from Hagerstown | ties, robs them of their property, disarms their i to Frederick, a party of officers and men belonging | militia, and seeks to deny them any privilege but 1 to the regiment, stopped about 11 o'clock at night, the hypocrisy of praising the wrong and the at the house of Mr. John Hagan, a wealthy farmer | wrong-doer, and of glorifying the flag which to a of Washington county. Charging Mr. Hagan, them is a standard of power and not of protection. Tories who abound in that neighborhood, with of individual expatriation, without conceding that Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of Viscinia 1 maintenance of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon these foreshadowings of the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was consider—the People to reflect upon the United States was considered upon the United States was considered upon the United States was considered upon the Unit being a secessionist, the old man did not deny the of State separation. Both may be romantic and Lin truth of the allegation, but boldly maintained his chimerical. So they have ever been characterized ago, making in all 12,000 from that State, and this country and the United States. So, in the right to his own opinions, adding that as he had by European monarchists. Hence it is that Con- that there were besides over 20,000 men there yet, present instance, if Mr. Lincoln should carry out been guilty of no overt act of treason, nor of the linental writers endorse the Constitutional views all under arms and drilling. There are 30,000 the absurd and wrong-headed policy expressed by Administration could, and then would, adopt a offence of giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," of the North. But both are wrong or both are and form all Locald bear and so in a bigh state of discipline; Mr. Camius M. Clay and Mr. Burlingame at Par- course which, as loyal American freemen, we can of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds, not recognizing the force of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds are searched as a search of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds are searched as a search of searching for arms, the Rhode Islanders then Some shallow minds are searched as a search of searching for a search of search of searching for a search of searching for a search of searching for a search of sea proceeded to ransack and pillage his dwel- of common sense, seek to deride this State right the superintendence of Capt. Stockton, formerly from the North, the evils of Southern starery would lished and recognized. We cannot sustain it in ling—compelling the females of his family by asserting that, logically, the authority of a lof the U.S. Engineer corps, who was sent there be forgotten, and any inconvenience to limits course and we will not. We declare and THE SOLDIER'S SUIDE, a Manual and Drill for the to leave their beds, in their night-clothes, County to secede, would ensue upon the recogniand take shelter in the cabins of the negroes, tion of that of a State. But these persons overwhile the negroes, fearful of being kid- look the wisdom of Burke, who declared that it they had made since the 8th of April. I saw a lot seas. In the present condition of the Federal persons and our property, liberty, and life, at the napped by the "abolitionists," fled to the woods. was the peculiarity of the British statesmen—and of gunpowder taken to the magazine there, which Government, Spain can even afford to laugh at the will of one or another army officer. The only arms found upon the premises were two of all Anglo-Saxon jurists—that they never pushed had been made at the powder mill near Nashville, threats which Mr. Lincoln is stated to have uttered old fowling pieces and a pistol—these, together a dogma beyond the practicable limits of common and I was told that there was another powder with respect to St. Domingo; but that the Presiold fowling pieces and a pistol—these, together with Mrs. Hagan's gold watch and chain, and other articles of jewelry found in her apartment, the extent of self-impoverishment, so in politics, other articles of jewelry found in her apartment. and \$45 in money, the officers appropriated to dogmas and rights must have a boundary of con- where there is an inexhaustible supply. I also history of the United States affords us no parallel. save what we can from the wreck. their own use, while the men helped themselves to ventional standard. As States formed the Con- saw at Memphis some kegs of powder from a mill We have hitherto been silent on the possibility blankets, and other things which they happened federacy, the boundary is implied for the right of 2 000 pounds every day. I was at I was a blankets, and other things which they happened to fancy. The regiment to which these men beto fancy. The regiment to which these men befonged, has been represented as the mest in the power or vapor of the power of the power of vapor of vapor

son, who took so little pains, and west to great whom reason can reach. personal expense, in raising it. Further comment

### TREASON.

s unnecessary.

cal recognition in any polity of the world before. who value a government of free opinion, of free Before this, the divine right of rulers was the ke speech, a free press and the Habeus Corpus. gitimate foundation of power; and no opinion was to be asserted which assailed the governing power. But here, as the sovereignty is in the people, and the Government is one of opinion, it service of the U.S., 321 have resigned since the is perfectly competent for any one to advocate any | commencement of hostilities and more are expectconvictions be may entertain, as to the Constitu- ed to do so. tion or those who may administer it. Nay, be is entirely privileged, where the construction is indubitable, to argue and demonstrate the inexpediabrogation. When we survey what is passing Can anyholy show a different principle in the around us, we see on every hand the effort by the Administration to Europeanize our institutions-to interpolate monarchical doctrines as t the rights of government, the sanctity of rulers ) and the preeminence of the military over the civil

of the patriotic governing power, whenever they county, on Thursday last, and by their violent you or any other American, questions regarding assist in installing these principles in ascendancy. and rowdy demonstrations overawed the voters of The American of this morning evidently rejoices that precinct. Among those who were most viothat "Fernando Wood and The Herald were con-United States uniform, some of whom endeavored "strained to patriotism to a degree doubtless sur- to rote, and on being refused made an effort to de-"prising to themselves." This constraint was the stroy the ballot-box. Several unoffending cititerrur of a New York mob; this patriotism was zens were severely beaten, and prevented from the enforced advocacy of the doctrine of coercion. | voting | The rowdies declared their intention of case can any notice be taken of any communicaand the libelling of the victimized South, as "retion, unless accompanied by the name and address
of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but unfurled banner of the North, to crush all free den, of Serratt's district, (who headed the rioters) when the "Constitution" is quoted and enforced ciate the ancient motto, "Our country, right or arrived at New York vesterday morning from Liv-THE South is published every afternoon, after opinion, and to establish by the aid of foreign was shot by Mr. Judson J. Jarboe. All the ac-THE SOUTH IS PUBLISHED every alternoon, after present that Mr. Jathor the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph. in European countries, for centuries, the few in On Saturday evening a party of United States up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve possession of the purse and the sword have been troops, numbering about twenty-five, of the Garienabled to scatter resistance, and lord it, "booted | baldi Guard, came to the Long Old Fields, in this

It is now and has been from the foundation of without authority from their superiors, and we are State of the Confederacy has a right to secode from made, General Sanderson immediately discharged which it might be bound; upon which opposition, raised, will not deter us from doing justice to the apply to the l'ublisher.

Onders for the Paper will be received at the Constitution and the Union. It is undoubtedly true that honest responsibility were headed by a foreigner. Yes-ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If the Union. It is undoubtedly true that honest present the Union. It is undoubtedly true that honest present the Union. It is undoubtedly true that honest presponsibility were headed by a foreigner. Yes and profund respect for the Constitution, and profund respect for the Constitution of the Cons The usual discount in favor of Newsmen and bind this Confederacy with the old cinculum of from Upper Marlboro', in search of arms. No If, then, this came before us as an Austrian or Rus- and civil war brought upon the country, by an Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs European governments, the doctrine of coercion; arms were found on the premises, and the soldiers and others forming Clubs European governments, the doctrine of coercion; arms were found on the premises, and the soldiers and others forming Clubs. have emancipated mankind from one form of mas-This last class was strong enough to reject ex- bimself and friends to vote. The Advocate, speak- in the New York papers; but from our own diplo-In the present dearth of facts-for we cannot pressly the right of coercion; and negatively, they "tation" has become to the Federal quid nuncs as State Sovereignty still further with protection, it treville. At the former place, they did enter Graf- far Mr. Seward has proved the most useful friend to be disregarded and destroyed. Here, we take great a mystery as that of General Johnston. was provided by article X of the Amendments, that | ton Suit's house, broke his furniture, glass, &c., | that C. S. A. possess. The military occupation of it, is to be the dividing line of parties hereafter;

Mark the language—"the security of a free of Queen Anne's county, in which they say: for General Johnston, his movements continue to State." Now as the General Government is noduty it was to hunt up General Johnston, has the non-suspension by arbitrary power of the writ Maryland.' On yesterday (11th) a gang similar- tures into British ports. The government of his lost the scent entirely, confesses himself dead-beat, of Habeas Corpus. Thus, in every form of pro- ly armed, and bearing the same authority, visited Majesty, the Emperor of the French acting under vision, so far as a paper Constitution can establish our county town, and subjected our people to the an old ordinance of 1681, is prepared to enforce the a government of opinion, and invite its freest ut. like oppression. This day they are traversing the same prohibition, and, therefore, both countries

"Where to choose, With Providence their guide." the effect of changing somewhat the complexion of the people of this country were invited, after the world's wanderings of mankind amid the cruel. "player." It is certain that the outposts of the ties of coercion, to enter the political paradise of two armies are much closer together than they Free institutions. The Magistracy was to be elechave been heretofore—so close that the President live—the bond of citizenship voluntary—and no their highest obligation their allegiance to the terror of the law was to be suspended over the | State," they are fully conscious of the obligations ments of the enemy. What Mr. Lowe, the are- freedom of opinion, either as regards its entertain- which their relations to the general government naut, sees, in his excursions, "remains a profound | ment or expression. The right of any individual | impose. to expatriate himself and sever his connection From Fortress Monroe, we have no intelligence with a government not conformable to his choice, in the constitution, and with all deference to the the recognition of de facto governments. pondent of the Assecuted Press, appears to be chief- fend this doctrine—and finally secured its Europ- owe allegiance, and traitors to the United States, covenant, and his master to whom he owed alle- "the only power through whose agency the sove-We elsewhere publish accounts of various out- giance could reclaim him wherever found. The reign will can exert efficient action," may "supply Northern States, are in this country on the state Governments, and the concentration of all

and composed of the best material—and is com- ions, to utter these opinions, to propagate these to Manages, or eastward to Richmond. There would remain staunch and true. She would not nary human agencies, can prevent crowds of peo- den Soota, Guana, de.

be a grand, happy and united Confederacy, if the there are now under arms Article III, sect. 3d, of the Constitution of the principles of its framers had been steadily ob-United States defines the only kind of treason served, and the legislation of the country had Virginia. known to our institutions:-"Treason against the | recognized that all the sections could only be held "United States shall consist only in levying war | together by fraternal fairness and good faith; in any house, without the consent of the Owner, "giving them aid and comfort. No person shall withdraw from the connection. We then should London to a friend in New York, furnishes an in. which hoth the domogratic North and the South hare the connection. We then should be a friend in New York, furnishes an in. which hoth the domogratic North and the South hare the connection. baldians, to teach constitutional law to the chil- states with distinctness the causes of this revolu- cal Canada. Nothing more forcibly illustrates that the foun- | dren of Patrick Henry, Howard, Pinckney, | tion in public opinion. He says:

Resignations in the Naval Service. Of the 661 officers of Southern birth in the Naval on Aand.

Pederal Outrages in Maryland.

We learn from the Marlboro' papers that Prince George's and Montgomery counties on the day of election were overrup by lands of Federal soldiers, I who surrounded the polls, intimidated the voters, and in many cases resorted to actual violence. Mr. Charles B. Calvert has been elected to Congress, which is still doubtful, be will owe his success to the interposition of Federal Imponets. The Marlboro' Gezette of yesterday mys: A number of persons from Washington city at-

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this "and spurred" over the millions of their country. country, and surrounded the dwelling of Mr. Jud-| Washington city. These troops it appears acted |

> From the l'lanters' Adrocate we leurn that ut | two other polling places in Prince George's, the as to the annexation of Canada; we see that Mr. dodge of the Administration, to change the issue my 20 A when he killed ()gden, was defending the right of privateering; we know (not by sensation telegrams ing of the visit of the Garibaldi Guard to arrest matic agents) that he adopte a bullying and warmer-

The soldiers made many threats, as we learn, and his speech and that of Mr. Burlingame at Paris, concerning the destruction of property, and arrest and the effect of the whole has been greatly to great cause and objects for which we have proof various persons as "secresionists." A part of lessen the sympathy with the North. Doubtless the fessedly drawn the sword, the preservation of

Maybew, in a similar spirit of wanton insult. In this connection it is not out of place to publish the petition presented to the Legislature on Monday last, from Judge Carmichael and others i

rity of the person who is styled 'the Governor of | rican men-of-war or privateers to bring their capcounty, invading the sanctity of our homes, are unanimous in their determination to give pracalarming the children and the tender sex, with | tical effect to the declaration annexed to the treaty their Minie rifles in one hand and the Governor's of Paris, that "privateering is and remains abolwarrant in the other."

The petitioners further assert that are the confederates of the Governor and of these outlaws," and declare that while they "hold as l They decline, however, to recognize "any powers in that government except such as were delegated at its adoption, and are expressed State of Maryland, traitors-traitors where they

# From the South.

Herald an account of what he saw, which must nexation of Canada and the command of the St. to the proposed Government. serve to disabuse the Northern mind as to the Lawrence.

there and thereabouts three days. While I was thies of the Cabinet at Washington were all with This being accomplished, of course any thing there, five regiments of Mississippi volunteers the enemy of England and France, the enlistpassed through, one of them commanded by a ment of a few wretched Germans within the can be readily and easily brought about. We ask sissippi regiments had gone to Virginia two weeks verance of all diplomatic relations between glorious and prosperous country. serve, in the interior of the State. Nost of the intercourse might occur. But who would suffer? unconstitutional, outrageous, and an open rebellion troops there until a few days before, since which war, Canada, in spite of the few discontented who it is evident that no amount of newspaper an- Clod Crushers,

ments, who were being diligently instructed. the action of the North with regard to the secretion | them, for the amusement of the dead letter clerks Among them was a splendid regiment of tall Ken- States. Mr. Seward, who at one time stated that in Washington.-Journal of Commerce. A government sounded on such doctrines may tuckians. Two complete regiments composed ex- Canada ought not to be interfered with, because not be a "strong" one in the European sense; but clusively of citizens of Lynchburg, were under the time for annexation would surely come may It is our conviction that this Republic would now arms, and drilled beautifully. I am satisfied that possibly imagine that by subserviently courting ern States, and ready to take the Seld, fully Province may be seduced to disloyalty and insur-200,000 men, and that of these 150,000 are in rection. He will find himself egregiously deceiv-

> An English View of our Troubles. An intelligent English gentleman writing from

"You must also have had occasion to observe that although we are a nation of shop-keepers, the commercial element is only an element; and that the cotton interest although very important, is still | press is not entirely monopolized by the Republi- to call him "Massa." tion controlled. No such doctrine had any politi- the North will be met by naturalized citizens latent, and we talk about it theoretically. Hard times in Lancashire, 2a3,000,000 recopie in distress, ism before which State rights and individual lib. of Monday, shows that the Missouri State troops failures of millionaires, and a short cutton supply, | erties will be crushed. are requisite in a combined form thoroughly to develop it. So far, the Manchester interest has pursued with more vigor and efficiency than the

I allude to these facts now, simply with a view to their bearing on public opinion here, and to show that at present no supposed feeling of pecuniary interest in favor of the South, has had any effect. Notwithstanding this, the change of opinlion now going on, is very much in favor of South, and against, not the North, but the persons at the head of affairs there. What has produced this change? Prime facie we are opposed | the most of it!" to slavery; the question of commercial interest bas not yet come into play; we get no accounts from the South, and are not therefore under the influence of bias from that quarter. The cause is to be found in the wonderful similarity that we observe in the proceedings of Mr. Lincoln's government to those of the various despotic powers of Ex-| rope, in the many revolutions of which we have been neur observers, against popular movements. power. Indeed, even mobs are glorified as part tended at the polls in Spulding's District, in this As a foreigner I do not pretend to discuss with the United States Constitution, which you must days of the great men who drew up the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution. Whatever may have been the intention of its and the laws, and yet defy, over-reach and over-ride by United States troops in a week's time. founders, the growing tendencies of the North them, are even more dangerous to public liberty have been opposed to Federalism, and in the case and more worthy of denunciation than are they convention which framed the Constitution in 1787. | the citizen to support, "right or wrong," a Judge, | mons that ever arrived in one vessel. The would the proposition to authorize the use of the force of a legislator or an Executive? the whole against a delinquent State, was opposed Nor will the socereign people tolerate nor be destinated intend to settle. by no less a person than Mr. Madison, who said | luded by such an application now! Legal and conthat if the use of force resulted in the conquest of stitutional authority, and THAT OXLY. Will they apa State, it would be impossible to govern it after- prove or uphold! wards; that war would destroy the Union, and would probably be considered by the party attack-

pressible conflict; we remember his recent speech and we have the courage to assert it. The artful rantable tone with his allies; we have the letter of shrine of TRUTH, but they will be in time dispelled. Mr. Cassius M. Clay, published in the Times here,

learn that a string of bells was put on young Lord Palmerston's Opinion on the Blockade. [From the London Post (Gov. Organ,) June 4. The intelligence brought from America by the last mail bears a complexion so perplexed and con- first named, it needs no prophet to predict. fused as almost to dely an explanation and commentary. We know as fact that the North and the South have large armies in the field, and we "Un the holy Sabbath last an armed force, linfer from existing circumstances that a natural strangers and aliens to the State, was marched and excusable desire to avoid the inevitable and the Union against rebellion and treason, they have

The British government will not permit Ame-Ished." Mr. Lincoln professes his intention t adhere to the same declaration; but how he can, without the assistance of privateers, maintain a "They who ask your honorable body to adjourn blockade from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande

dependence of the thirteen States was secured by | shall not preserve the Union, but that the people | the aid and assistance of France. If England and | will be induced to adopt as a system the monstrous France should now apply precisely the same rule | doctrine which has caused the whole trouble. to the Southern Confederation the North would certainly have no right to complain. But these threats on the part of a government which has re- pieces of the Administration have given out its FANCY GOODS The petitioners, in conclusion, desire the con- bellion and civil war to quell are utterly idle and future policy, and proposed changes which they is misinterpreted by the jewlous irritability of the | 1. The consolidation of the Union by abolishing laugh at and despise the folly of a government which, the functions of Government in a national power. at such a time, would strive to supplement the hor-| rors of civil war by the disasters of foreign contest. \ A gentleman who has just returned to New Mr. Seward may think that the loss of the mouth York from an extensive Southern tour, gives the of the Mississippi may be compensated by the an-

weakness and unpreparedness of the South. He brought by the last mail, that Mr. Lincoln has and to make the new co-ordinate Branches of Govaccepted the services of a Canadian volunteer regi- ernment subordinate and subservient to that of the I came up to Memphis in a steamer, and stayed ment. During the Russian war when the sympa- Executive.

manded by the Governor of Rhode Island in per-d opinions, and to gain for them all the prescripted were 15,000 there then, mostly newly raised regi- only maintain her own, but she would paralyze | ple from writing letters and paying postage on the different South- | the assistance of France the habitants of the Lower ed, for as far as observation extends, the Canadian people, without distinction of race, are de- Pierce. One of the Republican papers says:

> Defend the Constitution. The following extracts from newspapers recent If called Democratic, show that the liberty of the

From the Albany Argus. It is all one scheme, to end in a central despot-

The war for the restoration of the Union is not \ been quite unexcited, hering nine months supply war against the Constitution. The people will your wake up to see it. From the Bridgeport (Ct.) Advertiser.

We are friends to righteous government! a government conducted in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Constitution !ty to tyranny: to military despotism Patrick Henry said, when assailed with outcries | of "Treason, Treason," "If this be treason, mal

From the Chicago Times. This government has well nigh become a mi. tary despotism, but it will scarcely go the length of abrogating the Civil Authority of the land .-| Such an act would change the features of this | war at once. It would be difficult in such a case to tell which was the most revolutionary of the two contending parties.

From the Milwaukie News. From the Syracuse Courier.

South Carolina in 1852 successfully so; but who violate it without disguise. We can apprepenally, strict construction must be the rule; and | wrong!" Applied originally to a contest with a | erpool, with nine hundred and forty-nine Mormons it is therefore important to remember that in the foreign invader, has it ever been applied to require as passengers. This is the largest number of Mor-

From the Concord (N. II.) Standard. The noisy din about the Union, destroyed by of the world the actual fact. The fogs and mists of falsehoods may for a time envelope the holy

From the Concord (N. II.) Patriot. It is apparent to every thinking mind, that the stand those who, for mere temporary objects and party purposes, are willing to risk the open disregard and direct violation of the most essential ablaterms seat and expeditions. provisions of the Constitution. That the De-

mocracy, in a mass, will be found in the position While the people of the North are united in the determination to support the Government, and are liberally expending their money and sacrificing their present prosperity in the effort to maintain tained, and that the Government shall not override all the restraints imposed for the protection of personal liberty and sacred rights.

From the Boston Post. There is no disposition to inaugurate a factious opposition to the Executive Department of the Government, or to embarrass it by querulous faultfinding; but every bonest, patriotic citizen feels that the restraints of law cannot be transcended with impunity in any quarter, without bazarding the rights of the people.

From the New Haven Register. Upon the opening of this war, we warned our del Norte, is a matter which must appear more readers that the greatest danger we had to fear than ever doubtful, especially since the blockade was that the people would be induced to adopt the of Charleston harbor has been raised. But if we exploded ideas of the old Federalists, that we must revert to the question of interference, which the have a "strong" government; that State lines New York papers and Mesers. Cassius M. Clay and | should be obliterated, and the whole country con-Burlingame so incorrectly assert is about to take solidated into one individual mass, under a suplace on the part of England, we are naturally led | preme central power. The attempt to carry the to examine the American doctrine with regard to government beyond its legitimate sphere, has produced precisely the result anticipated, the division We all know as a matter of history that the in- of the Union. The danger now is, not that we h

From the Dubuque Herald. The party organs and the confidential mouth

11. The creation of a national bank under the i control of the national government. III. The increase of the army and of the navy

to a sufficient degree to keep down all opposition IV. To remodel the Government in such a man-We regret to see, amongst the items of news ner as to strengthen the power of the Executive,

From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Our wish, above all things, is that Lincoln's From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

We are in favor of the war to support the Gov-

The Battle at Vienna-

The Republican papers are very indignant at the Vienna affair, which seems even more reprebensible than the Big Bethel blunder. General Schenck comes off with no better name than Gen.

"We cannot believe that this hapless affair will that to their hands is now destined to be transferred | be passed over without a rigid investigation at public mind has been deeply moved by the affairs of Great Betbel and Vienna. If our generals cannot prevent the frustration of our plans by an improved masked battery of half a dozen field pieces, we had better abandon the war at once, and take off our hats lowly to Jeff. Davis, being particular

> Missouri. The following from the St. Louis Republican under Gov. Jackson, at Boonville, were but poorly prepared to resist the attack of tien. Lyons. We are very much mistaken, however, if that great State can be easily subdued :-At our latest advices, Governor Jackson was at

Pa Boonville, with a retinue of Government and , other officers, and making preparations for a batthe there. He had sent nussengers to different But, we glory in publicly arowing our eternal counties, urging the immediate presence of the State Guard there, all unprepared as they are for battle, and two companies had responded from Boone county-one from Columbia and the other from Sturgeon. From Callaway we hear of the morement of two companies, and even a much greater number are said to be on the march.-Howard, Saline, Pettis, Lafayette, and other counties, will no doubt respond to the call, but in what force it is yet too early to determine. Meanwhile, Gen Lyon and his orce will push forward as rapidly as possible, with a view to encounter the Governor, and capture him with as little loss of life as possible. It is not improbable that an engagement may come off to-day. There Democrats have engaged in this war with the are some brass pieces of cannon at Boonville, but, sole and exclusive purpose of maintaining the Con- with the exception of Col. Kelly's command, the be so much more fully acquainted with than we stitution and Union, and not with a view of sub- State troops must be poorly supplied with arms or possibly can be; but it is a matter of record, that | verting them. Since this war has been forced upon | ammunition. Brave men as they are, they must on the grand question whether or not the U.S. us, we have been willing to ignore party and stand | necessarily fight at great disadvantage when engovernment is Federal or National there has been by the President in all constitutional efforts to de countering regular troops, of all arms of the sera gradual divergence of opinion, ever since the | fend the government. Beyond this we cannot go. | vice, and a larger body of men, better prepared in every way for battle. As things now look, all They who profess to support the constitution | the important points in the State will be occupied

> Immense Influx of Mormons. The ship Monarch of the Sea, Capt. Gardiner, leave to-morrow for Salt Lake City, where they

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