Now, and forever ! Baltimore! Baltimore! City of beauty! Daring, as heretofore, Spring to thy duty? Spurn the invader forth! Tell the desputic North-

That, when two hearts are wroth, Union must sever ! THE CALL Some of Maryland, arouse ! They who sealed your ofte in cloop.

Bad. Philistia's willy clique Bind you fast and captive keep. Look around ve. -They have bound ye! Burrt their withes, -as freemen stand. Guard the rights of Maryland! Brave and strong be heart and hand, Guardian sons of Margland! Listen how your Northe: a foce. Vent their threatt of demon rage. Fiendish words of murderous strife, Echous of a barbarous age. Nover heed ye. God will spand ye; Look to llim in prayerful trust,

June 15th, 1861. "TO BETHEL AND BACK."

Fear not man, -your cause is just,

Unardian sons o. Maryland!

Brare and strong be heart and hand,

Brave Pierce he got him an ambling nag, To Big Bathel for to rides, With home and took and cannon to book To grand him on every side a. No militia officer ever to fight Went with such a rare brarada, Had you seen but his look, you'd have sworn on the

buok. That conquering was his trade-a. The ladics of Hampton wept for to see Sugallant and warlike a nighta And as he rods by, they cried with a sigh, "Oh spare our poor soldiers in fighta." But onward be spurred, that cruel brave, His heart it would not relenta; "I have yowed to chara, the rebils from face "Uf the earth, and make 'em repent-a." The Zonaves and Trojans, the Yankees and Dutch. Rushed on in their bittle attire-a. They crossed over the ridge, they came to the bridge, When, the cannons opened their fire-s.

.Then belter-skelter, right and left, Through fink and rear, and van-a, The builds raved, and the Yankees quaked, And tacked, and backed, and ran-a. ()h, where was the brave militia-man, When the enemy came in sight-a? His officers swoar he was crerywhere-That is \_\_\_\_ incert in the fight-d. Il : scorned all fear, but he kept the rear, To develops manmarres nest-a,

And he can point with pride to his perilous ride In the van, on the retreat-a. Though Wintbrop fall, though Butler call ilim con ard, sa:ak, and liar-a, The Chief can still swear, that when they were there , He first gare the word-to retire-a. So hand over the laurel to the Chief, For sure he deserves it most-a; If he tailed to win, it wasn't his sin,-(See his proofs in the Beston Post-a.) Baltimore county, Juny 18th.

> THE PLAG OF SECESSION. Air .- The Star Spangled Banner.

Oh, say can't you say by the dawn's early light, What you yesterday held to be vaunting and The Northern men routed, Abe Lincoln in flight, And the palmetto flig o'er the Capitol streaming? The pumpking for face,

The foul fited air. Gave proof through the night that the Yankees were there; Now, the Flag of Secusion in triumph doth wave, O'er the land of the freed and the home of the brave. Midst the dust that is raised by the fugitive's feet, His acts of c sercing now bitterly rucing; See the Rail Schitter running in panting retreat, And gallant Virginia in laughter pursuing. Vin. h: catches a beam

i) the bayonet's gleam. And he harries away with a jump and a scream, While the Flag of Sic usion in triumph doth wave, O'er the land of the freed and the homo of the brave. But where is the despot who came to our soil. In the garb of the sollier his minlous disguising; And showed them our fields and our homes as their

We only can say that his speed is surprising. O'er the fencie he made When that was his trade. He has leapt in his fear from our rision to fade, O'er the land of the treed and the home of the brave. To all, small sains forward the ravorable more is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can re- tarded, proceeded contragrously in an unbroken Oh, such is the welcome the Southron battows, On the minions who strive to make slaves of a nation; We've a hand for our friends, but the sword for our

And the charge of our soldiers in fierce exultation. Then again to the fight, And Gol for the right. And the Northmen shall shrink from our warriors'

And the Flag of Secusion in triumph shall wave, i O'er the land of the freed and the home of the brave. but guarded and cautious on every point which NEW ENGLAND CONSISTENCY.

Mexican war. - (Loreell'a Poems.) Thrash away, you'll her to rattle

On them kittle-deuns o'vourn, 'Taint a knowin' kind o'cattle That is katched with mouldy or rate Put in still, you fifer feller. Littolke see how spry you be, Guen you'll toot till you are yeller,

'For you git abold o' me! Er for war, I call it murder, There you her it plain an' flat-I don't want to go no furder Than my Tostyment for that: God her sed so plump an' talciy. It's ez ting ez it is broad,

An' you've get to git up airly E: you want to take in God. 'Taint your oppyletts au' foethers Make the thing a grain more right; 'Taint atollerin' your bill-wethers

Will excuse ye in His sight; Ef you take a sword an' door it, An' go stick a feller thru, Goe ment aint to answer for it,

He will send the bill to you .. Wut's the use of meetin' goin' Every Land's dav, met or dry. Ef its right to go amowin' Feller-men like oats an tye?

I dunno but wat it's posty Trainin' round in bob tail chats, But it's curus Christian d sety This 'ero cuttin' party's throats. Want to tackle me in, du ye?

I expect re u'll her to wait, When cold lead puts daylight thru ye You'll begin to kalkilate; Sposs the crows wan't fall to pickin' All the karkiss from your bines, Coz you helped to give a lickin'

To them poor half Spanish dropes? Jest go home an' ask our Nancy Wether I'd be sech a goose, Ez to jin ve. - guess von'd fancy The etarnal bung was loose!

She want's me for home consumption Let alone the har's to mow, El you're arter folks o' gamption You're a darned long row to hor. Take them editors thet's crowin' Like a cockerel three months old, Dont ketch any on 'em goin' This ther be so blasted bolds

Aint they a prime lot o' fellers? Fore they think on't they will sprout (Like a peach thet's got the yellers) With the meanness bursting out. Et I'd my way I hed rather We should go to work an' part,

They take one war, we take t'other, Guess it would'nt break my beart; Man had ought to put asunder, Them that God has noways jined,

that they passed a resolution declaring that the ad- | most of this convention are of the same epinion, mission of Texas was a sufficient ground for the State to secode from the Union.

HABEAS CORPUS. Blackstone, "the law of England regards, asserts "and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. "This personal liberty consists in the power "locomotion, of changing situation or moving

ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the state of the make this hold much? But, ale where is the color of the state of the by order or decree of any illegal court, or by make this bold push? But, sir, where is the exist. Indeed the rules and deadly injuries re- Wind, in disregarding the blockade, was therefore "by order or decree of any niegal court, or by ing force to punish him? Can be not, at the head in the command of the Kiru's Masterr in person, of his army, beat down every opposition?

"or by warrant of the council board, or of any of the priry council, be shall upon demand of the army will salute him monarch; your militia least given to reflection upon the rise and full of em-" his counsel, have a writ of habens corpus to will assist in making him king, and fight against pires, that true re vaccilement can never axist between "bring his body before the Court of King's Beach you; and what have you to oppose this force ?- Great Britein and America, the latter being in sub-"or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether What will then become of you and your rights !- jection to the former .- (hief Justice Breyton, Charge "the cause of his commitment be just, and here- will not absolute bustonish ansur!-Petrick Hen- to the tirand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. " upon to do as to justice shall appertain.

"To beceave a man of life or by violence to "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR U.S., sol. 6, page 402, year 1771. " LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT SEES PEO-

. The public safety should require the suspension | And every where men began to enter into a solemn of the power rested by this act (the power to agreement not to use a single article of British "grant writs of Asbeat corpus) in the Courts of manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for "the United States, it is for the Legislature to say | mourning. To encourage the growth and manufac-"so. That question depends on political conside ture of wool, nearly all lieston signed a covenant "erations on which the Legislature is to decide. to eat no lamb."-Beneroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206, "Until the Legislative will be expressed, this | year 1771.

"(Court can only see its duty and must obey the "laws." This was in a case of Treason. Bo Judgo Story in his Commentaries on the Con- the authority of the expresse legislature." His heart "had arisen must exclusively belong to that body." to his taltering minister, "it must set every deli- ing Anecdetes of the discolution. "A British officer Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the most coercise measures. "The New England gov ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of habous corpus. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it.

Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the second of rebellion. House must be subject to this country. Had your men but half their of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

Representatives, that body refused to consider it in the location of the independent. Baneroft's U. S., vol. 7, p.

Representatives, that body refused to consider it in the location of the independent of the ind Representatives, that body refused to consider it 177-227. in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 reected the bill on its first reading. On that occa- thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, sion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per- step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas-"sons not merely by the l'resident or other high sachusetts in a state of rebellies, and to pledge the "officers, but by any person acting under him. parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to "I imagine this to be wholly without procedent. "treasen was marching to force us from our scals, . "would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental "principles of the Constitution, or commit such an "act either of despotism or pusillanimity."

HISTORICAL PARALLELS. men are created equal; that they are endowed by which we stood, and had candor and courage their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that | enough to acknowledge it. America is in total igamong those, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of norance, or under intinite deception concerning that happiness. That, to secure these rights, govern. assembly. To draw the characters of them al. ments are instituted among men, deriving their just would require a volume, and would now be conpowers from the consent of the governed; that, sidered as a caricatured print. Une-third Tories, whenever any form of government becomes destruc- another Whigs, and the rust mongrels. tive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new govern- | and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primus inter pares ment, laying Its foundation on such principles, and | the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall | Book - John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, sucm most likely to effect their rafety and happi- 1813. ness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean experience hath shown, that mankind are more dis- by the Revolution? The war? That was no part posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to of the Revolution. It was only an effect and conright themselves by abulishing the forms to which sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds they are accustomed. But, when a long train of of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 177. abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the in the course of fifteen yours, before a drop of blood same object, erinces a design to reduce them under was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the

Yes, sir, we wish for pea e, 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 antional honor: for, in the national honor is involred the national independence. I know that a State bates, and formed results by one role and by two may find itself in such unpropritious circumstances, votes which went out to the world de unanimous. - ance to a series of conventions. The prudent, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815. slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but the sense of indiguity. But the insult should be engraven on tablete of brase, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN IMAL TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN and misrepresentation. In such case no man, who vince, however its inovement was sometimes re-WENT, THEN LET THE AVENDING ARM STRIKE HOME. It face to join with you in dejending them to the line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the associa- the country in their policy. is only by arowing and maintaining this stern princi- extremity, distaining every sordid view, and the tion, adopted in the general Congress, and its patri-

Feb. 24, 1803. "A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Uld 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, might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly It would seem, when the times are out of joint, listening to all their barangues; at length be rose that it is sometimes one leg, sometimes the other- and made a few remarks, which he closed with the ex. gr. the following extracts from a floston poem, following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher adapted to the Massachusetts temper during the who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of bis band. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found be had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack bim, it bit him unexpectedly a se- mently conduced to the greatures of that State, never cond time: be dropped it, and it escaped. Now, to despair of the commonwoulth. THE MAXIM MAY fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection PROVE AS SALCTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That small and great events which form the chain on there is no animal, however work and contemptible, which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.which enanot defend its own liberty, if it will only Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adams, Memoir in Am-

erican Eloquence, Vol. I. Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Saspect every one who approaches that jewel. fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER TOO SIVE UP THAT FORCE, TOL ARE INSTITABLY RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust, represed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only suft. cient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith you cauld defend yourselves are gone; and you have as longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit. Did you ever read of any revolution in any attion brought about by the punishment of those 'In power, indicted 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 bired 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 punis them? Will you order them to be punished?-Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? what situation are we to be?-Petrick Heary, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?-Tour strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on the supposition that your American Governore shall be honost that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefe should they be bed men. And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folls in resting our rights upon the contingency of our March St. 1775.

have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such "Next to personal security," says Mr. Justice | but the president in the field, at the head of his ment are as easily repealed as made. Reyal procladrmy, can prescribe the terms on which he shall mations are not to be depended upon, witness the reign master oo far that it will pussis any American disoppointments of the inhabitants of Goobec and St. ever to get his neck from under the gutting yoke. I Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid sucbe violates the laws, one of two things will happen: | cossion of ministers, for which the British Court | has rendered a decision in the case of the British "inclinations may direct, without imprisonment overy thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do one restraint, unless by due course of law.
"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is one guilty will not the recollection of his erimes teach in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty dilt not the recollection of his erimes teach in the awful seat of justice and cargo must be confiscated. This body on Thursday made itself more fine to make one bold push for the American can have the first the right of the President to block."

"With an assumption of authority so ridicustrements of law.

"With an assumption of authority so ridicustrements of law.

In the awful seat of justice and before Almighty dilt not the recollection of his erimes teach in the awful seat of justice and cargo must be confiscated. Since the the rest and cargo must be confiscated. Since the president to block. he will come at the head of his army to carry has been famous during the present reign, yet the schooner Tropic Wind, which was seized while "tained without cause shown, to which be may throne? Will not the immense difference between no assety but by the Divine savor, their own virtue, lie holds that the right of the President to blockthan ordinarily asining by designing to law. By 18Chr. 1st. being master of every thing and below the law and below the law and below the law. "make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, being master of every thing, and being ignominitich 10 if any assess he contained of his liberty nearly and maintained and manished, represent to a second and manished, represent to a second and their being so prudent as not to any time and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so prudent as not to a second and their being so a second and their being so are not a second as not to a second and their being so a second as not to a second and their being so a second as not to a second as not to a second and their being so a second as not to a second as no

ry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788. "The glorious spirit of liberty is ranquished and hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, and the confederates were within sight of each "would be so gross and notorious an act of des- left without hope but in a miracle," said desponding pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; con- other at noon. The Connecticut troops are near "would be so gross and notorious an act or use patriots. I confess, said Samuel Adams, 'we have, include it is impossible there because the district Judge is potism as must at once convey the starm of a Wolfe sourcesed it a choice of difficulties. Too line: liable to be rebbed without redress: ever expoulsm as must at once convey the marie of as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever ex- and Colonel Hardre were at Fairfax Court House at tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but many flatter themselves that their qualifications. confinement of the person by secretly hurrying is true prudence; but in perilose times like these, I tears as proofs of disloyalty.—Bancreft's U. S., to extend from Fairfax Court liouse to Manas-"him to jail where his sufferings are naknown or cannot conceive of pradence without fortitude." He | vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775. "forgotten is a less public, a less striking and persevered; but John Adams retired from the acr-"therefore a more dangerous engine of erbitrery vice of the people, and dernting himself to his pro-"government. And yet sometimes, when the State | festion, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in " is in real danger, even this may be a necessary | their defence. Utis a ho had returned to the Legismeasure. But the mappiness or our own Con- lature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his de-"BITTUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECU- clining influence, did but impede the public cause. "TITE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF In Hancock, also, ranity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate bim choice. We have counted the cost of this contest' "THE STATE IS BOUREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE | from its uncompromising opponents."-Beneroff's

"TED TIME, TO IMPRIMOM SCREECIED PERSONS WITH- thorny path of redstance to the grandeurs of the Of the British was deepened by the reflection that shot by the Confederates last night. I have not but is not very apparent to capitalists. "OUT GITING ANY RELEGY FOR BO DOING."-Com- world-bere, there are many who see the right, they had fought not against an enemy, but against mentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp. 135 and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed reso their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the prolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the su-So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of premary of one part of the empire over another."— says: of Bollman, 4 Cranck, 100, says: "If at any time churches of New England may sustain any injury." her Hill.

> The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily Recistance." and effectually to enferee "o redience to the laws and

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to starse 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. 8, p. 225—year 1775.

U. S., vol. 7, p. 327. ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"We hold those truths to be self-evident, that all sensible of the precipioe, or rather the pinnacle on There was a little aristocracy among us of talents

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may such government, and to provide new guards for | colonies, should be consulted during that period, their ature security."-Declaration of Indepen- to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Comgrass of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I Lope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesias. tical history. It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who | Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and in-(compared notes, engaged in di-cussions and de-)

ple of honor, that peace can be preserved.—Goseserieur Morrie, Speech in the Scente of the U. S.,

the liberties of millions: and, seeing that there is no

tion, anopecu in the general congress, and its pairs

tion, anopecu in the general congress, and its pairs

tion, anopecu in the general congress, and its pairs

to preserved.—Goseby the Genoese, amongst whom she will reside, in

the liberties of millions: and, seeing that there is no

Userland envention fifty from members being non
tion, anopecu in the general congress, and its pairs

to preserved.—Goseby the Genoese, amongst whom she will reside, in

the liberties of millions: and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional enbaission, sent from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to and the most object elavery, or a defence becoming resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by l'armen born to fr. edom, he will not heritate about the liament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against choice. Although superior toros may, by the per- Massachusetts. To this and they voted with equal mission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts | of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and of freemen, three principles which are ingrafted in sixty. They resolved also, that all former difficultheir very nature. Sach men WILL DU THEIR ties about religion or politics from henceforth DUTY, REITHER ENOWING NOR REGARDING CONSE- should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and dence,' to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter | the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political | provinces which have sent deputies to it. Although and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally had set apart for religious freedem. Charles Car. | tion, it appears from the debates that the majority stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in roll of Carrollton, who, under the British govern- considers the Council, as at present composed, as a rightenus cause. - John Ratledge, in the South ment, had not had so much as a rote at the polls, a restricted national representation. This mani-Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emihave often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth suc. virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Unr country loudly ealls you to be circumspect, rigilant, active and perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in | war, by some malignant influence, may be em-The honorable gentleman who presided, told us.

that to prevent abuses in our government we will searmble in convention, recall our delegated powlaurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant trymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? General, Washington wrote a letter, from which ciple, the Ministry of Foreign Afficies, while still You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' the following is an extract, to his brother, John victories and your own; can name the fortresses ) and battles you have won; and many of you count ) aghting for your king and country. -Joseph in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Wash- the denomination of the kingdom of Italy, which Warres, Broton, Harch Gth, 1775.

moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will over a single regiment in America or a single ship above described, to the mercy of the waves at a fourteen months. The Manachusetts Legislature was so fully imthe America spirit solely relieve yes when this
to accomplish and fam one in the America spirit solely relieve yes when this
to accomplish and fam one in the America spirit solely relieve yes when this
the America of these continuents.

The Manachusetts Legislature was so fully imthe America spirit solely relieve yes when this
the America of these continuents.

The Manachusetts Legislature was so fully imthe America spirit solely relieve yes when this
the America of these continuents. pressed with the correctness of these sentiments, happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure may term them against us, as he did Boston against | fended countrymen."

effect will a directe the colony; If he bas a command of troops among me, oven if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon me without Ireland and ber national army, The most explore act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parlia-

"They closed their statement in the words of ] | choosing an unconditional sabmission to irritated | ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our -Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1773.

"THE HARRAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMIT besion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters Regiments, who are encamped near Vienna; were ing or redemption, may be known to the writer,

Beneroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for ed a colonel.

stitution, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as the was hardened. Hering just heard of the seisure of one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the Governor Hicks, and enabled him to take bold "power is granted to Congress to suspend the ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he in revolution, "whose intrepldity and tortitude lent so and fearless ground on the side of the constituwrit of Asbers corpus in case of rebellion or inva- tended that his language should "open the eves of able a support to the cause of their country." An tion. All doubts in regard to his feelty may now be "sion, that the right to judge whether the exigency the deleded Americans." "If it does not," said he incident in her life is recorded in U orden's interest- dismissed. The Fifth and Twelfith New York Re-So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the of rank once said to Mrs. l'inckney-'It is impossi-

"among the Africans a passion for freedom.

"ened devastation of other places will unite the clusion. 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.' | Baneroft U. S., 8 col., 232-Barning of Norfolk.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrun the convictions and sympathics of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding wing 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 Governments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickin-on, in-'censed John Adams, who maintained that the tifty or sixty men composing Congress should at \ "once form a constitution for a great empire, provide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, 'await the deci ion of the King. His letters to "New England, arowing these opinions, were intercepted; and so little were the central colonies prepared for the bold advice, they were published · by the royali to as the surest way of destroying 'Lis induence, and heaping obloquy on his name.' Baneroft U. S., N vol., 15 -- year 1775.

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of sured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary government, and intrusting the conduct of resist-(from the first, all parties acquiesced in the princip) Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice of deriving all power from the people; and the pro-Quences; but submitting them, with humble confi- the benign aurors of the coming republic lighted

gret that the real of Dulany had grown cool. As be kept eilent, the foremost man in Maryland was Bamuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circumspect and less careful of appearances; but strong, his scorp of semblance nithout substance, of serviliover, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart

Gen. Washington's Advice.

lington, p. 339: not zeal or fortitude. You will maintrin your righte, Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable of such papers, always and once for all, under the or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult they are. The town has shared a much better fate reserve of all consequences which may be drawn the combat, you never will derlike it wh n freedom is than was expected, the damage done to the houses from it for the recognition of those titles or dethe prize. An independence of Great Britain is not being nothing equal to report. But the inhabi- nominations. Lastly, it has prescribed to the our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the col- tants have suffered a good deal in being plundered Austrian authorities to avoid in their official relaonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. But whilst the infatuated plan took upon themselves the style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and tions with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and took upon themselves the style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and took upon themselves the style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and took upon themselves the style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and took upon themselves the style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and took upon themselves the style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the Satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities are style and title of government of the empire slarge to the other official relations with chose of the satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities are satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities are satdinlan authorities and the satdinlan authorities are satdinland and the satdinland authorities are satdinland at the satdinland are satdinland at the satdinla to persisted in, the interest and safety of Britain, as ernment-men in Boston, in short, all those who sion which might imply the recognition of the orwell as the colonies, require that the wise measures have acted an unfriendly part in this great con- cupation of such country by force, or that of the recommended by the honorable the Continental test, have shipped themselves off in the same pretended kingdom of Italy. Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the un. hurry, but under still greater disadrantages than natural contest between a parent honored and a the King's troops, being obliged to man their own Bishops of Austria have resolved to present an adchild beloved, may probably be brought to such an vessels, as seamen enough could not be had for dress to the Emperor, pointing out the critical; issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may the King's transports, and submit to every hard- position of the Pope, and earnestly praying his the stablished upon a lasting basis. Het if these ship that can be conceived. One or two have pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only may to sefety is through fields of blood, I have you will not turn your faces from your foes, there never existed a more miserable set of beings. to tredden under foot. Joseph Warren, Borton, than these wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe, that the power of Great Britain was Upon the whole it has been the policy of the superior to all opposition, and, if not that for possession of New York papers of this morning, ple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers British authority to oblige us to supply our wants being and man without a consequent land the being good men without a consequent loss of lib- at their market, which is the dearest in the known more insulting in their opposition than the reguhas ever followed, with absolute certainty, any be subservient to their commerce, our real interest such mad attempt. If your American chief be a being ever out of the question,—Chief Justice Dray no sudden explosion of thunder, in a word, not man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be erty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to lars. When the order issued, therefore, for emman of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be ton, Charge to the Grand Jary, Charleston, May 23, the last trump could have struck them with great-

EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN. From Washington.

The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer telegraphs the following: Judge Dunlap, of the Circuit Court in this city,

Court House, and a fight is expected to-night. The Eighth Regiment of New York, with a battery of flying artillery, forms the advance guard of "Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven | this movement. The pickets of the federal troops A minute ago, while sitting near the window of guilty of treason by his own handwriting.

their new member, Jefferson: 'Three Colonies now | the Telegraph office writing this despatch, a young feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and and pretty girl walked past and flaunted a Secre- says of financial matters: famine. We are reduced to the alternative of sion flag in my face, I asked her for it, when she | The declaration in the N. F. Herald of this referred me to the Manussus Junction if I desired | morning, that the President will not recommend one, as there were plenty just like it at that point. a loan, but will ask for authority to issue two and find nothing so dreadful as roluntary slavery." She was encouraged and prompted by a crowd of hundred millions of Treatury Notes, is an absurdmen close by. Buch is the lexity allowed and in- ity which carries with it its own refutation. sults we are compelled to submit to. Fire of the picket guard of the Connecticut ry circulation, without any provision for refund-

and their continued attacks upon the troops of the "Here too, as every where else, preparations for Government, have impelled the Administration to against so important an interest as the wealth of resistance had been deferred; no more than four adopt the most rigorous measures for their supbarrels of powder could be found in the city. While pression, and I understand that the post of Briga-Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the dier General, in consequence of the threatened has refused solicitations from Gen. McDowell to affectionate confidence of the people, Congress condition of Affairs in that State, has been conwhich had as yet supported Its commander-in-chief ferred upon Senator James H. Lane, and that the with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.- | relebrated Captalu Montgomery has been appoint-

The entrance of the soldiers of the republic upon The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as the soil of Maryland has greatly strengthened Gov. Curtin for more troops. A similar message, ( giments have each lost a man within the last , twenty-four hours-the latter from a coup de soliel.

"But In truth the ery of Dunmore did not rouse | that however she might be driven to moderate her course, she would, perertheless, do all in her "tion of being than their former one; they had no power secretly and stealthily to embarrass the re- Tribune says:gular Government of the United States. Lord "ries prompted no demand for political changes; Lyons, a firitish minister resident in this city, has bare his trial next week. "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited | undoubtedly been in communication with the | The Seression feeling is on the lacrense in Balti-Danmore's interposition; no memorial of their Southern Secessionists, alike before they left Con- more, and the vast number of Union troops con-"grievances had preceded his offices."-Baseroft's | grees as since they have taken up arms against the stantly passing through the city does not diminish Government. The tone of the London Post, Lord | it. This fact is everywhere evident, and renders l'almeraton's organ, le sufficiently explicit on this | city at this moment a point of much interest. Balti-"When Washington learned the fate of the rich point, and the entire drift of the action of the more will become a rastly important point as "emporium of his own country, for so he called Ministry and those who sympathize with it in events culminate, as they are now rapidly doing

Very Latest per Africa.

Term, June 8 .-- The King will receive Baron Ricasoli to-day. The Opinione insists that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine, and should earry out the programme of Count Carour. Madrid, June 8 .- An official denial has been iven to the rumor of a treaty between France and i Spain for securing the possession of the Antilles. BUCHAREST, Juse 2 .- In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly the Minister for Poreign Affairs stated that the Porte had consented to the | complete union of the Danútian Principalities, and | that an international conference would shortly assemble at Paris, for the purpose of settling the

question in a satisfactory manner. Turin, June 8, Afternoon.—The death of Count Carour caused great consternation in the Neathe shops were closed on receipt of the news. The official Gazette of to-day states that the King has ordered the remains of Count Cavour to be

interred in the Basilik of Supergo. a monument to the memory of Count Carour. Paris, June 9 .- The Corps Legislatiff last evening beld a discussion on the vote for the expenses | created great excitement here. of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. M. Prighon directed the attention of the Assembly to the Sytian question, and said, should the policy of France be thwarted by fresh distrust, the Imperial Government might depend upon the support of

on Sunday, the 26th May, in the General's private chamber, in his plain farm house at Caprers; it | the 19th announces, semi-officially, that no more was the vicar of the neighboring is e of Maddale- | twelve months' volunteers will be received for the na who performed the nuptial office.

The Council of the Empire of Austria has just i decided incidentally the question as to whether it represents the whole of the empire, or only the was placed unanimously on the committee of cor- festation has all the greater importance from its being in opposition with the Ministry, which has "It was throughout the continent a subject of re- the pretension to represent the central government of all the monarchy.

The Presse of Vienna says :- We learn that a ministerial rescript has just been addressed to all downright, brave and persevering; capable of error | the authorities, for regulating their relations with from rashness or self-will, but not capable of falter- | those of the new kingdom of italy. This rescript | ing in the cause which he approved. Vchement while maintaining in a positive manner the princieven to a fault, he did not always speak softly or | ple of the non-recognition of that kingdom, neverhun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his | thelees protects the private interests of all parties. herce independence of mind, his unbending energy. The result of it is that the Austrian Government does not recognize the title of King of Italy taken , ty, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility by Victor Emmanuel, nor the annexations effected brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it.) and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncom- in Italy; that it considers as illegal the authorities promising energy, justif won for him the confi. established by the de facto Government of Italy, dence of Maryland."-Baneroft. U. S., vol. 8, and regards the documents emmating from it as null and void.

In order, bowever, that the private interests of ) the inhabitants of the two countries may not be Upon the exacuation of Boston by the British, injured by the rigorous consequences of this prin-Augustine Washington. The letter is dated ferent circumstances which may present themand parties you have non; and many or whilst "Cambridge, 31 March, 1776," and is contained that of Turin, that the title of King of Italy and the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst may be found on passports, or any official docu-"The enemy left all their works standing in ments, shall be without influence on the validity

A Vienna letter states that the Archbishops and

Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, bas put us in

tor new to remove absolute: and army is in life.

They were at their with 'end, and, if he be a man of address, it will be a the subject of long attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him, to seize the first Auspicious bold our forts and examon, or to have authority moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will over a single regiment, in America are already to the merer of t

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD | tion, and publishes a letter from its Washington correspondent who complains that even in the present momentous crisis "rery great asses are being made officers, and very great knaves receive commissions in civil life." He might also have added, the Editors remark, that proved traitors are kept in office as representatives of the United States abroad.

The Tribune laughs at the Maryland Legisla-

ture, which, it says:

to have been improved by recent-creats, for it

Federal truops are now advancing on Fairfax thus harps upon the liarvey matter: Another steamer left for Europe yesterday, but we have reason to believe that it did not take out the order for the return to the United States of the correspondent of the Charleston Screreionista. who represents the United States in Portugal. correspondent at Cincinnati writes us that treaton such magistrate has entered a nolle prosequi in the case of the People rs. J. E. Harrey, proved

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune

What could be done with that amount of Treasu-

Of the same piece is the other declaration that The Washington correspondent of the Press Nr. Chase is displeased with the capitalists of | Wall street. The Secretary is too broad in his comprehension, and too sagacious in his knowl-

The same correspondent states that Gen. Scott permit him to advance further into Virginia, for the purpose of attacking the Confederates, and

wiping out recent disgraces. The Secretary of War telegraphed to-day to

The Baltimore correspondent of the Tribune continues in the liveliest state of alarm. In his last letter he mys:

Mr. Winter Daris wrote before his recent defest

A telegraphic despatch from Baltimore to the

Mr. Merryman, arrested for high treason, will

The Herald contains nothing of special moment.

From the Virginia Side of the Potomac-All Quiet-Intense Heat. Wasnington, June 21 .- All was quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac during last night, with the exception only that the stillness of the country was occasionally disturbed by the signal firing of the pickets. At the army headquarters in Washington this morning all is calm, attording a striking contrast to the active business operations of resterday. Throngbout last night and this morning many Government teamsters have been engaged in hauling the necessary supplies for the troops and the baggage of the constantly arriving military. The thermometer was 1020 in the sun to-day at noon.

Col. Wallace Surrounded by the Confed-HARRISSTRG, June 20 .- Gor. Curtin last night received a despatch from Colonel Wallace, comvolitan and Sicillian Provinces. At Palermo all | manding the Indiana Regiment, now at Cumberland, Md., in which he stated that, if he was not reinforced immediately, he would be compelled to retreat into Pennsylvania, as he was hemmed in on the east and west. The Covernor telegraphed immediately to Chambersburg, but it being in the Turis, June 9 .- Subscriptions have been open- | dead of night, of course received no answer from ed by the bankers of Genoa and Turin for trecting | the operator. This morning he again telegraphed orders to have reinforcements sent immediately to Colonel Wallace. The message of that officer bas

Latest from Hagerstown. Hagerstows, June 21,-A lawyer named Aleey was arrested here last night, and is still in custody. A strong case is said to be made out against him. Lieut. Col. Bowman, and also a Bergeant of the Eighth Regiment, accidentally got within the lines

Louisville, June 21 .- The Memphis Bulletin of Southern army. Troops must enlist for the war.

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