The South.

HABEAS CORPUS.

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

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

"To bereave a man of life or by violence to "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial "would be so gross and notorious an act of des-"potism as must at once convey the alarm of "tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but "confinement of the person by secretly hurrying "him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or "forgotten is a less public, a less striking and "therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary "government. And yet sometimes, when the State "is in real danger, even this may be a necessary "measure. BUT THE HAPPINESS OF OUR OWN CON-"STITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECU-"TIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF "THE STATE IS SO GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR "LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT SEES PRO-"PER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING "THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMI-"TED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUSPECTED PERSONS WITH-"OUT GIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING."—*Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1, pp.* 135—136.

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

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

So in 1817, when great alarm existed as to Barr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per-"sons not merely by the President or other high "officers, but by any person acting under him. "I imagine this to be wholly without precedent. If "treason was marching to force us from our seats, I "would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental "principles of the Constitution, or commit such an "act either of despotism or pusillanimity."

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor or, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Governeur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb.* 21, 1803.

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, but in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: *That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only* FIGHT FOR IT."—*Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June* 4, 1788.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbours cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny*, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th*, 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?—Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. *It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men.* And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt. If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: *but the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke.* I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of everything, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

Away with your president, we shall have a king; the army will salute him monarch; your militia will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?—What will then become of you and your rights?—WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUE?—*Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, June*, 1788.

"'The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 407, year* 1771.

"'Here,' said Maybew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'here, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 5, *p.* 206, *year* 1771.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself *speedily and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature."* His heart was hardened. *Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire*, he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the *most coercive measures.*' "*The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 7, *p.* 177-227.

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of *rebellion*, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to *starve* New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, *to excite a servile insurrection.*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 7, *p.* 322.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares*, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov.* 12, 1813.

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. *The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from* 1760 *to* 1775. *In the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. *The Congress of* 1774 *resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August* 14, 1815.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case *no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last extremity*, disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competion with the liberties of millions; *and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not hesitate about the choice.* Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. *Such men* WILL DO THEIR DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSEQUENCES; but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cause.—*John Rutledge, in the South Carolina Assembly, April* 11*th*, 1776.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.—Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this discourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March* 6*th*, 1775.

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. *You will maintain your rights, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize.* An independence of Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. *But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other is persisted in*, the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colonies, require that the wise measures recommended by the honorable the Continental Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent honored and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. *But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, undaunted, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.*—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March* 6*th*, 1775.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May* 23, 1776.

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness *the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine.* Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, *yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America.* In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April* 23, 1776.

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 8, *p.* 43, *year* 1775.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.'"—*Bancroft's U. S. vol.* 8, *p.* 36, *year* 1773.

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, *but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 8, *pp.* 25-26, *Battle of Bunker Hill.*

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.—*Bancroft U. S., vol.* 8, *p.* 24, "*Not Prepared for Resistance.*"

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Girden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol.* 1.

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse "among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-"tion of being than their former one; they had no "regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo-"ries prompted no demand for political changes; "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 8, *p.* 225—*year* 1775.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the "whole country in one indissoluble bond against a "nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "people from the most barbarous savages.'"—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232—Burning of Norfolk.*

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern-"ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-"vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, avowing these opinions, were in-"tercepted; and so little were the central colonies "prepared for the bold advice, they were published "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name. *Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55—year* 1775.

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and insured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary government, and intrusting the conduct of resistance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but from the first, all parties acquiesced in the principle of deriving all power from the people; and the province, however its movement was sometimes retarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the association, adopted in the general Congress, and its patriotism was confirmed by the austerity of religious zeal. At an adjourned session in December, the Maryland convention, fifty-five members being present from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Parliament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against Massachusetts. To this end they voted with equal unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and sixty. They resolved also, that all former difficulties about religion or politics from henceforth should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and the benign aurora of the coming republic lighted the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary had set apart for religious freedom. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who, under the British government, had not had so much as a vote at the polls, was placed unanimously on the committee of correspondence.

"It was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the zeal of Dulany had grown cool. As he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circumspect and less careful of appearances; but strong, downright, brave and persevering; capable of error from rashness or self will, but not capable of faltering in the cause which he approved. Vehement even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his fierce independence of mind, his unbending energy, his scorn of semblance without substance, of servility, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncompromising energy, justly won for him the confidence of Maryland."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 8, *p.* 75-7.

Gen. Washington's Advice.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, General Washington wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract, to his brother, John Augustine Washington. The letter is dated "Cambridge, 31 March, 1776," and is contained in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Washington, p. 339:

"The enemy left all their works standing in Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable they are. The town has shared a much better fate than was expected, the damage done to the houses being nothing equal to report. But the inhabitants have suffered a good deal in being plundered by the soldiery at their departure. All those who took upon themselves the style and title of government-men in Boston, in short, all those who have acted an unfriendly part in this great contest, have shipped themselves off in the same hurry, but under still greater disadvantages than the King's troops, being obliged to man their own vessels, as seamen enough could not be had for the King's transports, and submit to every hardship that can be conceived. One or two have done, what a great number ought to have done long ago, committed suicide. By all accounts, there never existed a more miserable set of beings, than these wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe, that the power of Great Britain was superior to all opposition, and, if not, that foreign aid was at hand, they were even higher and more insulting in their opposition than the regulars. When the order issued, therefore, for embarking the troops in Boston, no electric shock, no sudden explosion of thunder, in a word, not the last trump could have struck them with greater consternation. They were at their wits' end, and, conscious of their black ingratitude, they chose to commit themselves, in the manner I have above described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestuous season, rather than meet their offended countrymen."

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From New York.

A letter of last evening's date, from New York, to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says:

All the noise about the so called peace movement, in regard to which so much is said, but of which so little seems to be actually known, undoubtedly proceeds from the State Convention of Democratic editors, to be held at the Astor House on Thursday. In order to insure a full, free and frank interchange of opinion on the part of the delegates to that body, its deliberations will probably be held with closed doors. A number of the most influential members of the profession from distant parts of the State are already here. An effort will be made by the Albany *Argus* and New York Daily *News* people to impress their peculiar views upon the Convention, but it will scarcely succeed.

The absorption of the *Courier and Enquirer*, by the *World*, on Monday next, is something more than a mere rumor now. It is a fixed fact. Some people attach to it a political significance which it does not really deserve. It is true that the *Courier* has for a long while been an organ of Mr. Seward, and it is no less true that the *World* has passed for an organ of Mr. Cameron—but it does not follow that because the organs fail as a business speculation, the aspirations and ambitions of their distinguished patrons must, in all future time, necessarily run in the same channel.

The Board of Underwriters of this city have fitted out the famous wrecking schooner *Henry W. Johnson*, to cruise off the coast of Florida and the Bahamas, for the protection of our commerce. Her armament consists of two rifled cannon, carrying twelve pound balls. She will be commanded by Captain Moses Hoyt.

From Washington.

We find the following items in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia journals:

The Government is being persuaded to accept the services of a regiment of American Riflemen, from New York, but whether it will do so or not is not known. The Administration are sorely displeased with the repeated loss of its pickets in Virginia, more especially in the neighborhood of Fairfax, and it is said that General Scott has written rather sharply to the commanding General there with reference to the same. He sets down the loss of these pickets as the result of a want of proper caution, and unwarranted familiarity with those whom they should keep at a respectful distance. This bob-nobbing with the "enemy" may appear to be very pleasant amusement to the troops, but it is not always safe. The exchange of liquor between the pickets is severely condemned.

Advices received this afternoon report that there are one thousand Confederate troops at Occoquan, Va., the object being to head off any flank movement of the Federals.

There is a sentiment pervading here among Northern visitors, which tends strongly towards a compromise. But all is vague. Still it is the feeling, and one which, I believe from common rumor, President Lincoln himself cherishes. A confirmation, in part, of it, is found in the course of Gen. Scott, who while he is carefully guarding every point, and bringing our gallant volunteers up to the highest standard of military perfection, *is not disposed to strike a decisive blow until after the meeting of Congress.*

The Adjutant General has issued the following order:—Major Albert J. Smith, Paymaster U. S. Army, having deserted his post, Key West, Fla., his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

It is understood to be the policy of the Government to permit the rebellious Legislature of Maryland to pass any disloyol acts it pleases; but if such acts conflict with the Constitution and the interests of the nation, to abolish the Legislature at the point of the sword.

From Williamsport.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* is disgusted at the slow progress making by Gen. Patterson. He says:

It is a fact patent to every man of common sense, that there is no force to prevent the Union troops occupying Martinsburg to-night, if they choose to do so, and if the Confederates make an advance upon that point from Bunker's Hill, ten miles further on, the chances of our making a favorable resistance are increased ten-fold. As the case stands at present, the work of four days, in planting Doubleday's Battery, is simply "Love's labor lost," for there is nothing to fire at, and even if there was, a thick woods three-quarters of a mile on the other side of the river, makes it impossible that the fire from the battery should be effective. There is a faint hope here that Doubleday's Battery has been planted to protect the advance of the army across the river, and that a forward move will be made in a few days, headed by Campbell's field battery of 6-pounders, now lying in luxurious ease at the Fair Grounds, at Hagerstown.

The Latest News.

Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, has put us in possession of New York papers of this morning, from which we make the following extracts.

The *Tribune* publishes the following at the head of its editorial column:

The Nation's War-Cry.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress, must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

In an editorial it violently opposes any compromise. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, says:

General Patterson seems to be moping about in a friar's frock, with a pilgrim's staff, preaching a peaceable crusade, while property is being devastated, and Union men hunted down as fugitives, without protection, or even the presence of the military.

Citizens of Western States assert that should a peace be negotiated upon any terms, the great North-West will regulate the affairs of the Mississippi Valley in their own way, and under their own leaders.

Col. McCunn says that the people of Baltimore gave the 37th Regiment a very cool reception. Everybody in the streets looked scowling. Not a cheer, waving handkerchief or flag greeted them.

The same correspondent says:

That with an enterprise in pushing forward the movement of the national army corresponding with the spirit of the officers and men, Gen. Dix might read a proclamation of amnesty to the citizens, and an order for the arrest of the leaders from Capitol Hill in Richmond within ten days. We further assert that the momentum of that movement, followed up in early October with a corresponding advance down the Valley of the Mississippi, would place the American flag full high advanced toward every Southern capital on the margin of the Gulf.

The *Tribune* publishes letters from correspondents calling for a great anti-compromise meeting in New York. From the whole tone of that paper it is evident that it dreads the progress of the peace feeling.

The *Herald* sings the same song as the *Tribune*. Its Washington correspondent says:

This city is cursed at the present time with an arrival of beings known as compromisers. They claim to represent an immense financial and moral influence in Philadelphia and New York.

Lieutenant Major General Scott and his military advisers met the President and Cabinet today, when the plans of the campaign were fully developed and discussed. The only facts that can be developed in relation to it are, that the Union forces are ready, and that the blow will soon be struck. General Dix is to supersede General McDowell in command of the Union forces in Virginia opposite Washington, unless the President overrules then. Scott in this, his present intention. This gives dissatisfaction to the army.

Intelligence has just been received here from California, stating that a most formidable movement is on foot, on the part of the rebels of that State, to proclaim the Southern part of it out of the Union, and form a new State, for admission into the Southern Confederacy.

The steamers *Freeborn* and *Alliance* have been again to Matthias Point, and have established the fact that there are secession troops and cavalry at Matthias Point, and that the ground is being cleared for the erection of a battery.

The New York State Loan.

ALBANY, June 25.—The State Six Per Cent. Loan of $700,000 has been fully subscribed for; the lowest accepted bid was 101 39-100 per cent. A half million dollars of the loan was taken at 101.65.

From Western Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, June 24.—Intelligence reached here to-day indicating that Gov. Wise has diverged from his line of attack on Gen. McClellan's column, and gone by way of Staunton to Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, with 4,000 men, to repel the expedition which is gone up the Great Kanawha. The Confederate force at Romney has been overrated. It does not exceed 1,500 men, Col. Jackson entered the neck opposite Williamsport yesterday. Five regiments (according to latest reports—previous reports said 8,800) are encamped near Falling Waters, 5 miles from Williamsport. An express from Bunker Hill has arrived, stating that 8,000 men are lying there, at Martinsburg, and at various points along the Potomac, between Hancock and Harper's Ferry, including Col. Jackson's force.—His five regiments are the First Virginia, Colonel Allen; the Fourth, Col. Preston; the Seventh, Col. Gordon; the Fifth, colonel unknown; and another regiment, the number unknown. Four pieces are with Jackson, commanded by Captain Pendleton, and the Wise artillery is in the neighborhood of Martinsburg with three pieces of cannon.

General Johnston is fortifying Winchester. A battery is being raised on a wooded hill, overlooking the Fair Grounds. When he evacuated Harper's Ferry the whole column went to Charlestown, thence to Bunker Hill, where, when on Sunday General Patterson's column crossed the river, his whole force drew up in line of battle to receive the expected attack. Thence the larger portion returned to Winchester, and Jackson's 8,000 marched towards the Potomac. Johnston's force at Winchester cannot exceed 10,000, unless reinforcements have arrived there since Sunday. Captain Doubleday's battery threw some round shot and shell this evening towards a house where the Secession pickets were stationed, opposite to Williamsport. The plan of the Confederates is said to be to draw General Patterson's column into Virginia and then retreat, but fighting at all points where there is a chance of successful resistance, and carry on a system of guerilla warfare. A collision between the two columns cannot long be prevented.

From Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 24, 7 P. M.—The Confederate pickets fired three or four shots across the river today at the Federal guards. They were known to have taken up quarters in a toll-house on the turnpike, about a mile back from the river. A half-dozen balls from the twenty-four pounders and two shells have just been fired across the river to rout them from the house. The first two balls were directed towards the building, and the others towards the woods, in which the Confederate troops have been seen dodging among the trees all day long. At the first fire the pickets were seen pouring from the house and digging for the woods, beating the second ball by about half a second. Capt. Doubleday and about forty of his Fort Sumter boys are here to work the guns. Gen. Cadwallader has a force here of about 9,000 men. It is reported by a deserter, though the report is doubted, that the Confederate forces now at Falling Waters amounts to 2,600 infantry, 600 cavalry and six six-pounder cannon, while 8,000 or 10,000 are still stationed about Martinsburg; also that Gen. Johnston is determined to march on and attack Williamsport.

Intelligence from the West.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The steamer *Sons* left the Arsenal to-day with a battalion of Col. Bland's regiment, destined, it is said, to act in conjunction with Colonel Sloan's Illinois Regiment, to form a barrier against the rebel camp near Cape Girardeau under General Watkins. Colonel Dougherty's regiment of volunteers from the Eighth Congressional district, were all mustered into the service for three years at Caseyville to-day. Governor Morton of Indiana, will issue a proclamation to-day, calling into service eleven additional regiments.

From Northwestern Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Special despatches from Grafton say that Colonel McCook, of the German regiment, moved to Phillippi yesterday morning. All is quiet at Cumberland and Piedmont. The forces on both sides are concentrating. Our troops are in fine spirits and eager for action. Governor Pierpont to-day appointed Colonel Kelley Brigadier General of the Western Virginia forces.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

FATHER POINT, June 25.—The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* has passed here on her way to Quebec, with Liverpool dates to Friday, the 14th inst. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the steamer *Europa*, at Halifax. The following weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton market, is not included in the dispatches by the *Europa*:

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 57,600 bales, of which speculators took 8,500 bales, and exporters 7,500 bales. The market closed quiet. Interior grades have declined ⅛d., and were firmer, with an improved demand. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. New Orleans, fair 8⅝, middling 7 15-16; Mobiles, fair 8¼, middling 7⅞; Uplands, fair 8¼, middling 7⅞.—The stock in port is 1,1300,000 bales, of which 672,000 are American.

LONDON, June 14.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £71,000. The bullion in the Bank of France is nearly 20,000,000 francs.

From the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 22—The steamer *Parkersburg* has arrived here from the mouth of the Mississippi, via Pensacola and Key West. She reports the frigate *Sabine*, and the gun-boat *Huntsville* and store-ship *Release* anchored off Pensacola, and the *St. Louis* off Santa Rosa Island. Information had been received at Fort Pickens that 3,000 of Gen. Bragg's forces had left Pensacola. Provisions were very scarce. All the heavy guns had been taken from Fort McRae and placed in the water batteries. The *Brooklyn* was anchored off Pass a l'Outre (mouth of the Mississippi) on the 7th, where ten large vessels were aground. Permission had been granted to tow ships to sea until the 9th, and vessels allowed to leave until the 15th. The frigate *Mississippi*, and steamers *Crusader, Mohawk* and *R. R. Cuyler*, together with the prizes *Salvor, Lawrence* and *Wanderer*, were at Key West on the 13th. The schooner *Forrest King*, of Fair Haven had been seized as a prize and taken to New York by a prize crew.

Proclamation of John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 25.—Several persons arrived here to-day from Southern Missouri, one of whom brings a proclamation issued by John Ross, of the Cherokee Nation. Rev. T. O. Annay, a missionary among them, left Tellesiaho on the 5th of June, and reports that Ben. McCulloch, and Albert Pike, of Arkansas, had been there, urging the Chief to reconsider the position taken in his proclamation, but they failed in their object, and had left for the Creek Nation, hoping to get aid for the Confederate cause. Gen. Pike had an escort of 75 men. Ross, in his proclamation, advises an adherence to the U. S. Government on the part of his tribe.

Army Movements in Western Virginia.

GRAFTON, June 25.—Capt. Howes' company of Regulars, with a battery of 6 pieces, reached here early this morning. Capt. Burdsall's company of Artillery arrived here this evening, and proceeded to Clarksburg. Gen. McClelland continues very actively engaged. He went as far east as Cheat River this afternoon on a tour of reconnoisance, and returned this evening. He has issued a grand, eloquent proclamation to the soldiers of the Army of the West, which concludes thus:—Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger here; I have come to place myself at your head and to share it with you. I fear now but one thing—that you will not find a foeman worthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, June 25.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 15th, states that the Breckenridge Convention adjourned, without nominating a Governor, to meet on the 22d of July. Their platform is "The Union and the Constitution; but disunion rather than war." A Union Convention was held on the 13th, to ignore party, but the results indicate that they will adhere to party ties. The attendance was slim and insufficient to transact business.

Guerilla War in Virginia.

WHEELING, June 25.—Parties who have come in to-night from the interior counties, represent that to be in a state