The South.

HABEAS CORPUS.

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

"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is enacted that no person shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shown, to which he may make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty "by order or decree of any illegal court, or by "the command of the KING'S MAJESTY in person, "or by warrant of the council board, or of any "of the privy council, he shall upon demand of "his counsel, have a writ of *habeas corpus* to "bring his body before the Court of King's Bench "or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether "the cause of his commitment be just, and 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 as 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 suffering[s] are unknown or "forgotten is a less public, a less striking and "*therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary "government.*' And yet sometimes, when the State "is in real danger, even this may be a necessary "measure. BUT THE HAPPINESS OF OUR OWN CONSTITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECUTIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF "THE STATE IS SO GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR "LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT SEES PROPER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING "THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMITED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUSPECTED PERSONS WITHOUT GIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING."—*Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp.* 135—136.

So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman, 4 *Cranch*, 100, says: "If at any time "the public safety should require the suspension "of the power vested by this act (the power to "grant writs of *habeas corpus*) in the Courts of "the United States, *it is for the Legislature to say* "so. That question depends on political 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 1801, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of 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, govern-"ments 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 govern-"ment, 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 happi-"ness.' Prudence, indeed, will dictate that govern-"ments long established, should not be changed for "light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all "experience hath shown, that mankind are more dis-"posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to "right themselves by abolishing the forms to which "they are accustomed. But, when a long train of "abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the "same object, evinces a design to reduce them under "absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off "such government, and to provide new guards for "their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Governeur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was 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. I.*

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

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and 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 neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny*, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace-bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th*, 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?—Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. *It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defection 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 [illegible] of this convention, one of the same opinion. [illegible] governors [illegible] evils. If [illegible] the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: [illegible] army, can, *peaceably* lay down on which he shall *reign master so far that it will parade any American cow to get his wool from under the pelting yoke.* (I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

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

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year* 1771.

"Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—here, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p.* 208, *year* 1771.

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

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

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

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

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

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case *no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last extremity*, disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in 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 6th*, 1775.

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. *You will maintain your rights, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it 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 slave 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, undauntedly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.*—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March 6th*, 1775.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being cast 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 colonies; 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 what 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 venomous policy only lurked 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 IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INSNARE THEM. *Indeed the ravious and deadly interior received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which [illegible] Ministerial measures behind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconciliation 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.* 42; *year* 1775.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.'"—*Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p.* 36, *year* 1775.

"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 horse 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.* 78, "*Not Prepared for Resistance.*"

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent no able d ssport to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.*) "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

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

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

POLITICAL SECTION—THIRD DAY'S OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

—From New York.

We elsewhere publish the account of a meeting of distressed workingmen in the city of Philadelphia. The annexed letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* demonstrates that the same destitution exists in New York.

The meeting of unemployed working men in your city, last evening, excites some remark here. A call is out, for a similar meeting at Hamilton Square, this evening. The parties figuring in it are said to be German mechanics mostly. There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of suffering among that class of the population, from the inability to obtain employment, and it is not improbable that their case will have to come up for consideration shortly, before the Union Defence Committee.

The State Convention of the Democratic editors at the Astor House is in session while I write this. Their proceedings thus far are unimportant. The number of delegates is unexpectedly few, and these few include but very few prominent journalists. The Albany *Argus* people took a second sober thought, and concluded not to come. Ditto, ditto, the *Journal of Commerce* folks. McMasters, the *Freeman's* Journal, and Horton of the *Day Book*, are the men who appear to have the management of things. The newspaper reporters are excluded, and so nothing is known as to the sayings and doings.

Mayor Wood, this afternoon, has prepared a special message to the Common Council, retoing the ordinance taking away the Corporation printing from the *Daily News*. The Mayor defends his action on the ground that the journal in question has a large circulation among a class of the community who are most interested in the published Corporation proceedings, at the same time that he denies sympathizing with, or endorsing all the political sentiments of the editors and proprietor (who, by the way, is the Mayor's own brother). Notwithstanding the veto, however, the ordinance will probably be passed by a two-thirds vote.

Two of the morning papers, it is understood, have agreed to raise their price to three cents, instead of two—the arrangement to go into effect on the 15th of July. Others will probably imitate the example.

The officers and crew of the *Savannah*, are comfortably situated in the Tombs. The men appear contented and cheerful, and seem to be confident that things will soon turn "right side up." The captain (Baker) claims to be connected with one of the first families in Charleston, and is certainly related to one highly respectable family in this city. The prisoners will be arraigned in the U. S. Circuit Court to-morrow, their examination having taken place to-day, and their trial will come off about the 5th of July.

The number of letters received at our post-office yesterday for Secessia amounted to 314.

Senator Morrill visited the Custom house this morning, and had a free talk with the Collector and his deputies on the working of the tariff, of which he is the father. Mr. Morill, it is understood, will oppose all propositions in Congress to revise or reform his offspring.

This has been one of the dullest of all the dull days Wall street has seen for a month. The heat is intense and many of the bankers and brokers and merchants left early in the day for a purer and cooler atmosphere of the suburbs.

The excitement concerning the New York Central Railroad and the "accident" to the treasurer, Mr. Wilson, has about subsided. This afternoon, it was rumored in the street that Mr. Wilson was dead.

At the Stock Exchange (first board) the market was very flat, with fewer sales than for a long time. There was nothing at all done in Reading, Hudson River or Erie.

Federal Outrages in Washington.

The Federal troops in Washington, being destitute of funds, have resorted to thefts. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus narrates their performances in Washington:

Considerable excitement was occasioned last evening on the Avenue, by an attack made by a number of the New Jersey volunteers upon a restaurant building. The proprietor, Mr. Emrich, seeing them coming towards his house, shut the doors and windows, when the troops commenced an indiscriminate firing at the building. After some twenty or thirty shots had been discharged the doors were broken open, when the party (now numbering between thirty and forty) entered and completely demolished everything that could be found, including a vast amount of crockery, cutlery, eatables, wines, liquors, segars, &c. They also smashed up a number of counters, tables, chairs, and various other articles.

A number of citizens, hearing the noise, and rushing to the scene to ascertain the cause thereof, were assaulted by the mob, and many of them barely escaped with their lives. The money drawer, containing the entire receipts of the day, —some thirty or forty dollars—was seized by one of the rioters, who rushed out into the street, filling his pockets as he went. Having rendered the work of destruction as complete as possible, the rioters withdrew from the place, and proceeded up the Avenue. Mr. Emrich's loss is estimated to be nearly $500.

No shots whatever were fired from the interior of the building, and, fortunately, no one inside was injured by the shots fired from without.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The names of Captain Dabney H. Maury, Assistant Adjutant General Carter L. Stevenson, 5th Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Edward Dillin, 6th Infantry, all of Virginia, have been stricken from the roll of the Army for entertaining treasonable designs against the Government of the United States. It is said that the evidence of their treason was found among letters at the Dead Letter Office, and among the seized telegraphic messages.

An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad informs me, this morning, that their loss will reach two millions of dollars in addition to the locomotives reported destroyed, at Martinsburg, there were *three hundred and sixty freight cars and five passenger cars.* The engines prove to be so sprung, from the intense heat of the fire built around them, that they are now worthless. It will cost as much to rebuild them as it will to buy new ones, and the old ones will never be safe.

D. Strouse, Esq., Superintendent of the Military Telegraph, has sent a large force of men to Fortress Monroe to build a line from thence to Newport News Point. The distance is ten miles, and a portion of the celebrated Atlantic cable will be used.

Information has been received here of the decease at San Sebastian, Spain, on the 31st ult., of Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, for several years Spanish Minister at Washington.

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* announces that the great Botts, is *returning.* He has arrived in Washington and taking the *Tribune* at once into his confidence—announces that having received 173 votes for Congress in the Richmond District, (nobody in Virginia ever heard of his candidacy), he is ready to take his seat and draw his $3,000 per annum.—The *Tribune* thus remarks upon the letter it has received, which for the sake of Botts we hope is a hoax. If he has written it, a writ *de lunatico* should be immediately applied for:

"But the letter brings us other and even more important intelligence. We learn from it that the Southern insurrection of white men is already at its last gasp, while insurrections of Southern black men threaten the destruction of Slavery. And these facts we have not only on the testimony of John Minor Botts, who might be regarded as a partial witness, but on the authority of Gen. Beauregard himself, who is certainly more competent to speak upon the subject than any other man in the country. Beauregard, says Mr. Botts, has sent a circular South, from which the following is a quotation:

"*If the Cotton States do not raise and equip One Hundred Thousand Men in six weeks, we are ruined.*"

So much for the white insurrection. On the blacks, he says:

"Our troops in this State (Virginia) to a great extent, are busy in suppressing insurrections among the blacks. They are breaking out in every direction." Does this has a significance to us, at the North, which puts a new face upon this question. General Beauregard's Circular adds: "*But for this your desire to see Washington in ruins would long since have been gratified.*"

There is another bit of news in Mr. Botts' letter more interesting than important. We have more confidence in "Extra Billy" Smith's disposition than his power to do mischief. He, says Mr. Botts, "is now in this city"—Washington. The object of his visit is to correspond with Maryland traitors. The Legislature of that State, Mr. Botts assures us, has been advised by Jeff. Davis to continue in session, adjourning only for short intervals. "Smith," he adds, "was in the War Department to-day disguised as a beggar."

Persons holding confidential relations with the Administration insist that an immediate advance will be ordered toward Manassas Junction. We trust that the event will justify these confident assertions. We happen to know that the Military Council, of which so much has been said, had no results beyond a Cabinet consultation with Gen. Scott, without any modification of plan or agreement upon any new movement.

A letter from Southern Kentucky received today, says that fat cattle, mules, by droves, and loads of bacon, are daily passing through Cumberland Gap to the Confederates.

The *Tribune* protests against Gen. Lane holding two offices at the same time. It says:

The Hon. James H. Lane, U. S. Senator elect from Kansas, has been commissioned a Brigadier General in the regular Army. A dispatch says that "he will occupy his seat during the Extra Session of Congress." Hardly, we think. The Federal Constitution (Art. I., 6), says:

"No person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office."

The *Tribune* rejoices over the arrest in Baltimore of Marshal Kane, and states that in his pocket, at the time of his arrest, was found his commission as Brigadier General in the Rebel army. Baltimore, the *Tribune* continues, by the arrest of Kane and the appointment of Col. Kenly as Provost Marshal, is virtually placed under martial law, as it should have long since openly been. All know that it is a focus of conspiracy and treason; all know that it is liable at any critical moment to break out into open and violent rebellion; but it will do that whether the Secessionists are continued in power or not; and of the two dangers, that of meeting them with the staff in their hands is greater than that of fighting them after it is taken away. This is one step in the right direction; and we rejoice to believe that the Administration directed it. "More power to your elbow!"

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that the Secretary of the Treasury has three plans for raising the wind:

"*First.*—A "popular loan," referred to in my despatch a day or two since, in sums of fifty dollars and upwards, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest.

"*Second.*—This plan, not favored much by Secretary Chase as by other members of the administration, is for a foreign loan. President Lincoln proposed it. The opinion is that such a foreign loan can be obtained at an interest of from six to seven per cent.

"*Third.*—A plan is to issue smaller Treasury notes, bearing something like half the interest of the first of the above named plans. It is argued and believed that such notes would enter largely into the circulation of the country.

A gentleman at the War Department to-day offered the following rewards for the heads of the leading conspirators now in arms against the Government:—For Jeff Davis $25,000; for Beauregard $15,000; for Senator Mason $10; for Pryor 5 cents. Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, insists that the reward for Pryor should be doubled.

An officer of the Army, who was sent on Monday with despatches to Gen. Patterson, returned this evening. The War Department is glad to hear General Patterson is making arrangements to advance, with a portion of his Army, to take possession of Harper's Ferry. It is a matter of surprise that he has not done this before. It is not overstating the case to say that his loyalty is not considered any too manifest.

The War Department is in receipt of news that General Johnston, at the head of his entire force, is in possession of Martinsburg, evacuated by Gen. Cadwallader only a few days ago. An explanation of this singular movement is needed.

A fact which some may consider significant at this time is, that to-day there was posted at Gen. Mansfield's quarters a notice, that no more passes to Virginia would be granted.

The Garibaldi Guard, and one or two other regiments, are ordered to the Virginia side of the Potomac to-night.

The *Herald* thus speaks of the arrest of Marshal Kane.

Marshal Kane held an official interview with the General a few days since at Fort McHenry, and expressed a desire that the General would not disturb the peace of the city by any undue military action.

He alluded also to the fact that Col. Smith had destroyed the effigies of Jeff. Davis that were for sale by the little pedlars, and asserted that the Colonel's action had nearly caused a riot. The General replied in language firm but conciliatory, and the Marshal left the Fort.

After the interview, from facts in possession of the Government and General Banks, it became necessary *to arrest Marshal Kane before a battle should take place before Washington.*

Skirmish at Matthias' Point—The Federalists Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The steamer *Pawnee* arrived at the Navy Yard, bringing interesting intelligence from Matthias' Point. According to the statements of persons in the expedition to that point, Captain Ward, of the gun-boat *Freeborn*, yesterday obtained from Captain Rowan, of the *Pawnee*, a reinforcement of about twenty men, and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty in all, started in several cutters for Matthias' Point, taking with them about two hundred and fifty bags, which were filled with sand on shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected, the proceedings being under the direction of Lieut. Chaplin. While in the act of returning to the *Freeborn*, for the purpose, it is stated, of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of Confederates, variously estimated at from eight to twelve hundred, suddenly emerged from a thick woods in which they had been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat. Several of the men, by swimming, got back to the steamer *Freeborn*.

Capt. Ward on the *Freeborn* protected his men as far as possible with his guns, and fired 12 or 15 shot among the Confederates, but with what effect could not be ascertained. While in the act of working a gun after, it is said, the gunner had been wounded, Capt. Ward was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour the reafter died from internal hemorrhage. A sailor named Wm. J. Bess was wounded in four places, it is feared mortally. Several others were also wounded, among them Jack Williams, the coxswain, a ball entering his thigh. The flag which he carried was completely riddled with balls. The men all reached the vessel without further damage. Capt. Ward's body was brought here to-day by the steamer *Pawnee*. In the funeral procession from the wharf to the place of temporary deposit in the Navy Yard was displayed the riddled banner. The gloom which prevailed in this locality when the remains arrived was oppressive. The remains of Captain Ward will be transported North. It is said that after the Federal force retreated from Matthias' Point the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates. Information had been communicated early in the day by a negro belonging to Dr. Howe, whose house was burnt by a party from the gunboat *Resolute* on Tuesday, that the enemy were in the neighborhood, at least 1,000 strong.

Skirmish Between a Scouting Party from Cumberland and Confederate Scouts—A Sharp Conflict.

GRAFTON, June 27.—Corporal Hayes, with twelve men, belonging to Col. Wallace's Regiment of Zouaves, whilst scouting along Patterson's Creek, 12 miles east of Cumberland on Tuesday night, encountered a party of Confederates, numbering about forty. A sharp engagement took place, in which seventeen of the enemy are reported to have been killed and several wounded. One of the Federal troops was killed and Corporal Hayes was badly wounded. A number of horses were captured from the Secessionists. The Confederate force at Buchanan is reported to have increased to 4,000 men.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.—Information was received from the Zouave camp this morning, announcing the safe arrival of Lieut. Harrigan and the Captain of the Zouaves, whose absence last night gave rise to fears for their safety. Lieut. Hewitt's company returned at midnight, without meeting the Confederate cavalry. Private Murphy, of company E, U. S. cavalry, is still missing. The affair at Cland's Mills seems