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 1807, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of 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* "*Jefferson was marching to force us from our seats, I* "*would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental* "*principles of the Constitution, or commit such an* "*act either of despotism or pusillanimity.*"

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

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

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*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 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 every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

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

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

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'here, there are many who see the right and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 5, *p.* 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 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 omnisient 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 well, undauntedly, 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 soldiery, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 8, *p.* 42, *year* 1775.

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

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

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

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

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. To them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condition of being than their former one; they had no regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memories 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 officers."—*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 threatened 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 Governments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of so many members, especially of Dickinson, incensed John Adams, who maintained that the fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at once form a constitution for a great empire, provide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, await the decision of the King. His letters to New England, avowing these opinions, were intercepted; 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 Sparks's Writings of Washington, p. 339:

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

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—

It is thought a forward movement will be made early next week; but, if our readers will only have patience, we will furnish them with all the movements and results as soon as they can be made public without injury to the country.

The election of Grow has caused considerable comment in political circles here. It is considered a severe rebuke to the officials who sought to *control* the actions of the members. It shows that a majority of the present Congress intend to take such a stand that no one will in future attempt to use *undue influence* to secure any end.

It is alleged that the advance proofs of the Report of the Secretary of War have been sent North to those papers which have been courteous enough to refrain from exposing the short comings of the Department.

The Latest News.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, for New York papers of this morning. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

The Grand Army will advance in three divisions, the right led by Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut, the center by Col. Hunter, who has been in general command at Fort Corcoran, the left by Colonel Heinzelman, who has been in general command at Alexandria, the whole by Gen. McDowell. There will be a fourth corps of reserve.

Each will be not far from 10,000 men. Among the commanders of brigades, beside Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, and, possibly, Col. Blenker, of the German Rifles, will be, probably, Col. Burnside, of the Rhode Island 1st, three Colonels of the new regiments of the regular army, Col. Franklin, of the 12th, Col. Porter, of the 16th, and Col. Sherman of the 15th. The last named will have in his brigade the 69th and two other New York regiments.

Where the three columns will combine, cannot be stated. But we may venture to say that it will be at a point beyond Fairfax Court House. When the movement will be made, it is not safe to prophesy. But everything indicates that the hour of marching is not very far distant.

The *Tribune*, says editorially of the President's message which it highly compliments:

We have on hand the simple business of crushing out the great rebellion, and we trust every care will be taken that it be not complicated with any other. No compromise with Treason; but the most energetic efforts for its suppression!—such is the National duty and the National will. We rejoice to find the President so emphatically faithful to the one and so responsive to the other.

The Washington correspondent of the same sheet says:

It is believed at General Scott's headquarters that the old chieftain will take the field, when the army advances, in his carriage.

The Secretary of the Navy suggested to the War Department to-day the propriety of sending a force down the river to take and hold Mathias Point, was told to wait two or three days. This was understood to mean that within that space of time, the enemy would have other work to do, which would take off his attention from the Potomac, and compel him to draw in advanced corps.

One of the newly-elected Union members from Maryland says that if the Heads of the Departments here do not immediately proceed to exterminate the numerous clerks of Secession proclivities yet in office from that State, he will resign his seat. He will to-day make a demand for the removal of two hailing from his own district, who, when they visit Maryland, make no attempt to conceal their treasonable tendencies.

Col. Stone's column was on the point of occupying Harper's Ferry when a special messenger left at two o'clock yesterday. It would doubtless be taken possession of last night.

The *Herald's* correspondent says:

Five thousand men are to be moved to the Virginia side of the river to-night.

The *corps d'armee* under General McDowell is to consist of forty thousand men, divided into four divisions of ten thousand men each—the first under General Tyler, the second under Colonel Heintzelman, and the third under Colonel Hunter. The fourth is to form a reserve. Each division will be composed of two brigades of four regiments, and cavalry and artillery sufficient to constitute the complement of ten thousand men.

The War in Missouri.

St. Louis, July 5.—J. C. Pickett, from Cedar county, informs the *Democrat* that Governor Jackson was on Clear Creeks 8 miles south of Osceola, on the 26th, with 1,000 men, 6,000 muskets and 300 horses and mules. Gen. Rains was encamped at Howard Mills, a little further south, with about 4,000 men and 6 cannons. Gen. Price, with 250 men, was said to be on the North Fork of Spring River, in Barton county. Mr. Pickett met several companies *en route* to join Jackson. A gentleman from Springfield says the secession force is about 1,600; that Jackson's troops were encamped in Benton county. Colonel Siegel's U. S. troops cover all the ground from Springfield west to Neosho. About 400 secessionists, who were assembled at Oliver's Prairie, fled on learning of Col. Siegel's approach.

The *Democrat's* Booneville correspondent, on the 2d, says that Gen. Lyons' command were under orders to march for the Southward on the following morning. Six companies of the Fifth Regiment Reserve Corps, under Lieut. White, reached Booneville on Monday, and would proceed to Kansas City with munitions of war to arm the Home Guard of Jackson county. Col. John D. Stevenson, a prominent member of the Missouri Legislature, commands the military operations along the Missouri, from Kansas City to its mouth. Lieut. Col. Schaeffer, with about 500 men, will remain at Booneville, after Gen. Lyons' departure.

From Martinsburg.

Martinsburg, July 4.—There was an alarm last night caused by the close contact with the secession pickets. During the alarm on the right wing, the left wing according to orders, placed their pickets out, and on their return the guard, without halting, shot at them, killing Peter Lowry, of Williamsburg, Company C, third regiment. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery in this place to-day. The army was all in motion in a very short time. The marching orders were at three o'clock this morning; no regiments moved except the 11th and 1st Wisconsin, which started as guard to a heavy train of wagons bound for Williamsport.

The search in the jail to-day, amounted to the finding of some few muskets; yesterday and to-day, a pair of large holster pistols, that was bid in the hay in the stable connected with the jail.

The Rhode Island regiment arrived at Hagerstown yesterday, and will be here to-morrow. The army will move forward to morrow, or the day following; they will then have very nearly the full column to advance. The stand point will be at Cumber's hill.

Military Movements in Western Virginia.

Phillippa, July 2, 8 o'clock, P. M.—This column of the army of the Department of the Ohio consists in part of the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Indiana, the Fourteenth Ohio, with portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ohio, and First Virginia, and the full Cleveland Light Artillery, with their new rifled cannon. The whole body is under the command of General Morris. The other column is under Gen. McClellan's direct command, with Brig. Generals Schleich and Rosecrans. The latter is now mainly concentrated at Buckhannon and Weston. Col. McCook's German Regiment has gone there with all other troops in Western Virginia, excepting those guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and holding Grafton. The Confederates are exercising the utmost vigilance at their camps on Laurel Hill, thirteen miles from here. Some of their masked batteries have been discovered. They have rifle pits for a mile this side of their camp, and it is supposed similar preparations have been made on the other side. Gen. McClellan left Clarksburg yesterday morning to head his column. Every preparation has been made for a movement, which is expected every hour.

Buckhannon, Va., July 2.—Gen. Rosecrans occupied this place on Sunday morning, and will probably remain here for several days. The Confederates are separated, and are reported to be in large force at Beverly and Beallington. At the latter place fortifications and a casemated redoubt have been erected. Four cannons are planted commanding the Phillippa road. The position is said to be a very strong one. From the most reliable reports it is ascertained that from seven to ten thousand armed Secessionists are in the vicinity.

Columbus, Ohio, July 2.—Preparations are being made to send such a force to the mouth of the Kanawha as will give the confederates a chance to show their metal. Gen. Cox, at Camp Dennison, will command. General McClellan is at Buckhannon. Gov. Dennison had despatches from him at that point to-day.

Fire at New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 5.—A block of small frame houses, on Teledaus street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $35,000.

Army Orders.

Washington, July 6.—Capt. Brand, Assistant General, is now acting as Chief of the Staff to Gen. Tyler's brigade.

The following is the substance of the army orders just issued:

The State of Illinois and the States and Territories West of the Mississippi, West and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, will in future constitute a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under command of Major General Fremont, of the United States Army—headquarters at St. Louis.—It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department, that First Lieut. John Thomas Goode, of the 4th Artillery, entertains and has expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

Capt. John McNale, of the Tenth Infantry, having, while in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs that his name be stricken from the rolls of the army. He also directs that the name of Assistant Surgeon Lafayette Gould, of the medical staff, be stricken from the roll for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance. The chaplains of the New York volunteer regiments mustered into service for two years will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to chaplains of the three year regiments.

Wilson's Zouaves at Fort Pickens—Gen. McCullough's Proclamation.

St. Louis, July 5.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says that the steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Fort Pickens on the 24th ultimo, and landed Wilson's Zouaves. The steamers *Illinois* and *Swan* had also arrived. The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 2d inst., has published a proclamation from Ben McCullough, calling on all the citizens of Arkansas having State or private arms, to rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will be formed in regiments and battalions, and subsistence furnished. He says that the troops of Missouri are falling back on you, and if you are not sustained you will be invaded and your homes desolated.

Western News Items.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Twenty-three Confederates from Kanawha Valley are held prisoners at Camp Chase, as hostages for Union men carried off by the Confederates.

Little Rock, Ark., July 3d.—Ten thousand men have been called out to resist the invasion of the Federal troops through Missouri.

St. Louis, July 5.—Gen. Lyon with 2,000 men left Brownsville on the 2d for the Southwest.

From Gen. McClellan's Column.

Buckhannon, Va., July 5.—The telegraph was completed to this place this evening. Gen. McClellan and a division of his command is here.—A forward movement will probably be made in a few days. The enemy is reported in considerable force a few miles west of Beverly, but the largest body is said to be at Laurel Hill.

From Tennessee.

Louisville, July 3.—The Tennessee Disunion forces have taken possession of the portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, under orders of Gov. Harris, and have stopped all communication by rail between the two cities. Great excitement exists here on the subject.

Markets.

New Orleans, July 5.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 69 bales; receipts, 248 bales against 1,500 last year; decrease in receipts at this port, 346,600 bales; at all Southern ports, 686,500 bales; the stock in port is 9,000 bales. Sugar sells at 3¾@4¾c. Molasses 22@24c. Flour $6. Corn dull at 65@70c. Provisions dull.

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