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 so gross and notorious an act of despotism 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 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 considerations 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 invasion, 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 persons 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: 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.—*Gouverneur 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 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 pass 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 *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* 11th, 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 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, undaunted, 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 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.* 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.* 74, *"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 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 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 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.

The Advance of Gen. Patterson.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning contains the following relative to the advance of Gen. Patterson towards Winchester:

BUNKER HILL, VA., July 15, 1861.—The whole of Gen. Patterson's division of the army, with the exception of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinsburg. Capt. Tompkins' Rohde Island Battery had the lead, supported by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment and followed by the Twenty-third.

Just below Bunker Hill, Colonel Stewart, with 600 Confederate cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the Twenty-first, but failed to see the Rhode Island Battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell and grape. Colonel Stewart's charge was immediately broken, when the Second United States Cavalry, under Col. Thomas, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one captain and one private, who have been sent back to Martinsburg. The remainder of Colonel Stewart's force scattered into the woods, and the Second returned. Our whole force then encamped for the night.

As our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back from this point, the Secession pickets were just leaving, and the Twenty-first on them. One shot, we are sorry to say, took effect in the hip of Mrs. Joseph Chapman, making a severe but not serious flesh wound. We had lent our horse to a sick friend, and stopped in front of the house to await his coming up, when Mr. Chapman asked us to procure him a surgeon. Dr. Worthington, of the Ninth, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is now doing well. The whole Secession force has fallen back on Winchester, thirteen miles from here, and will likely give us battle there to-morrow.

What position *Mrs.* Jos. Chapman occupies in the army is not stated. The Washington correspondent of the same paper says:

The United States Marines at the barracks last night moved over to Arlington Heights. Colonel Miles, with his brigade, will move to-day on the turnpike south of the railroad. It has been ascertained that the enemy are without proper transportation, as they came on the railroad to Springfield and Fairfax. This flank movement will take them in the rear if they do not "vamose the ranch."

Large numbers of New York and New England merchants are here to aid in having the duty reduced on iron and steel; also, to catch wind of the action of the committee in advance, in order to speculate upon articles on which the revenue will be raised or decreased.

The *Inquirer* gives the following account of the skirmish near Newport News:

Last Friday afternoon, a company of thirty-five men, under command of Lieutenants Herringer and Mosebach, of Col. Benedix's regiment, requested permission to go outside the pickets for the avowed purpose of procuring brush with which to construct temporary awnings for their camp. Soon after passing the picket line, however, they perverted the object of the expedition to a general foraging and pillaging, each man going pretty much where, and behaving very much as he pleased.

When about three miles from the camp, they came upon a colored man, who informed them that not far ahead were the pickets of the enemy, a company of ten men who could be easily surrounded, surprised and taken. The negro offered to act as guide, and the company very readily accepted his services and proceeded on in his trail. They journeyed thus until after dark, when they were surprised to find that they had been led into an ambuscade and were themselves "surrounded, surprised" and about to be "taken." About two hundred Secession Cavalry came in upon them on three sides in the woods. The company were thrown into confusion and broken in pieces, the men running in all directions, and the Rebels opening upon them a lively fire.

Those who were fortunate enough to escape were terribly lacerated and torn by briers and bushes, through which they made a precipitate retreat, dashing through morasses and swimming streams and ponds which lay in their way.—Through such *per ardua* journey they came straggling one by one into camp. The arrival of one of the Lieutenants, who is quite severely wounded, occurred this morning, and there are now only an officer and ten men still missing.

A company of twenty men from the Tenth Regiment yesterday went out toward Back River, on reconnoissance. They were led by Captain White, who took them so near the enemy's pickets, as to ascertain their position. He reports that a force of nearly 3,000 Secessionists have recently crossed Back River toward Fortress Monroe, and that they are now encamped between that stream and Harris' Creek, intending a movement upon some crops recently seized, about two miles this side their picket line, by a small band of Federal forces, by command of General Butler, and guarded until they can be transported to storage for the use of the army. Buckrow Farm lies nearer the picket line than either of the others seized by this order; indeed, *has* been under the very eye of the pickets.

Another scouting party has gone out to-day, with instructions, as I am informed, to press in as far as possible upon the enemy's lines.

General Butler was exceedingly sycophantic in his attentions to one London *Times* Russell, who had the honor of accompanying the Sanitary Commission to Fortress Monroe. He finally testified his affection for Mr. Russell, (or, for that vulgar thing, a "puff,") by ordering a boat for his special service, upon which he left at a late hour last evening.

From New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The peace-at-any-price folks went up from here to hold a mass meeting, last evening, at a little place on the North river called Nyack. About 1,500 people are said to have been present. The speakers were Chauncey Burr and a Mr. Van Loon. They resolved that they were attached to the Union and the Constitution, but (I quote) "nevertheless protest against the attempt to subjugate the people of any State, or to bayonet them into a love for the Union, or to sabre them into brotherhood. They also resolved that war was final and eternal disunion, that the arrest of John Merryman and Marshal Kane of Baltimore, was an act of high-handed injustice and aggression; do. do. the arrest of Mr. Guion, (the peace-petition man,) of this city; and that the war we are now engaged in can have no other result than to open up the way to successful Generals to despotic thrones."

As I write this, the Board of Aldermen are in special session, considering an ordinance appropriating $500,000 in aid of the needy families of the volunteers. Mayor Wood is ready to sign the bill as soon as it passes—and in view of the scenes which transpired at the office of the Union Defense Committee, most of the Aldermen are agreed as to the necessity of the measure. The bonds for the loan are to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

We have heard nothing of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, as yet, but from some of the vessels in search of her we have tidings occasionally. The pilot boat *W. H. Aspinwall*, to-day, reports seeing the *Iroquis* (U. S. steam frigate) 50 miles southeast of Sandy Hook; had seen nothing of the privateer.

The well known proprietor of Tammany Hall, Mr. Charles Brown, died suddenly this morning of an attack of apoplexy. Also, died, this morning, George Mather, Esq., the well-known manufacturer of printing ink, in the 75th year of his age.

Bark *Augusta* brought in from Greenport, L. I., yesterday, is now lying at the Atlantic Dock awaiting the action of the Government. Her captain professes to have started on a whaling voyage, but the character of the cargo goes far to be very different from the profession.

In the U. S. District Court this morning, in the case of the prize bark *Hannah M. Johnson*, Mr. Woodford summed up for the Government. He contended that this was a clear case; the vessel and cargo, although owned in the North, was worthy of condemnation for a violation of the blockade, as the master of the vessel was fully aware of the President's proclamation declaring the blockade of all Southern ports. The *Johnson* was captured with rebel clearance papers, and with a secession flag on board.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, to-day, the Grand Jury presented a bill of indictment against the officers and crew of the privateer *Savannah*. The Judge ordered them to be arraigned for trial to-morrow morning.

Latest Foreign News—per Steamer City of Washington.

LONDON, July 4.—The Prince of Wales has joined the Curragh Camp of Instruction, and is attached to the staff as a Colonel of the First Battalion of Grenadier Guards, for the purpose of drill.

The poetess Elizabeth Barrett Browning died at Florence on Saturday last.

Including the remittance of specie by the steamer *City of Washington*, the shipments of specie to America since November last amounts to £1,829,000.

Accounts received at St. Petersburg, from Pekin to April 20th, state that the insurgents were making considerable progress. In the last battle the Imperialists were routed. The insurgents then marched rapidly against Pekin, and were menacing the capital.

It is stated that the Russian priests and monks sent into the Chinese provinces to convert the idolaters, have had immense success.

The French troops in Cochin China are said to be suffering greatly from the climate.

The Latest News.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, for New York papers of this morning. To Mr. Umbaugh, corner of North and Baltimore streets, we are also indebted for similar favors.

The Tribune says, editorially:

This day is to have important results! The movement for which the country has been waiting and praying has indeed begun! Yesterday afternoon, the 71st Regiment, of New York, the two Rhode Island regiments, the 2d of New Hampshire, and some Corps of Artillery, left Washington, and passed over the Long Bridge, with colors flying and bands playing the appropriate air of "Dixie;" they were followed by the cheers of the throngs who bade them farewell, and their officers were laden with bouquets, the gift of fair hands.

Immediately after these troops reached the Virginia side the grand movement was expected to begin. The army is organized in five divisions, the whole under the command of General McDowell. The divisions are commanded respectively by Brigadier General Daniel Tyler, Colonel David Hunter, Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, Brigadier General Theodore Runyon, Colonel D. S. Mills. They include twelve brigades, which comprise about fifty regiments. The aggregate force consists of more than 50,000 men. With each brigade go corps of cavalry and artillery.

The army was expected to move last night no further than the advance pickets; having rested there, it would early this morning push on in its march.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to circumvent Manassas Junction, and that Richmond will be approached by flank in such a way as to go around the city and attack it from the South, having cut of all communication. There are about 9 regiments of the Confederates at and about Fairfax C. H., and if there is fighting to be done there it will be heard from very soon.

We may now expect shortly to have the news of a trial of strength on a grand scale between Rebellion and Loyalty.

According to the correspondent of *The Herald*, the vanguard of the "Grand Army" is commanded by General Ludwig Blenker of the German Rifles. Says *The Herald:*

The First brigade of the Fifth division, under Colonel Dixon S. Miles, of the United States Second infantry, is commanded by Brigadier-General Louis Blenker. Last night the brigade moved forward about three miles from their original location. This brigade was to-day at Hunting Creek, Va., ten miles from Washington, and is to form the vanguard of the whole column.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *Anzeiger*, says that Capt. Sweeny's appointment as Brigadier General of the St. Louis Home Guard, was never confirmed by the government, and that orders have been issued calling him and his company of Regulars to join his regiment, the Second United States Infantry, at Washington. A respectable authority says that Col. Siegel will be promoted to Brigadier General. A train on the North Missouri Railroad, conveying a detachment of Col. Smith's regiment of Zouaves, was fired into yesterday from the woods skirting the road, 25 miles above St. Charles, and two of the troops severely wounded.

More Privateering.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6th.—The brig *Baker*, from Tampico, reports that the schooner *Lila*, thence for New York, was captured off New Orleans by a privateer.

CORTLAN & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,

BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,

Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,

MARBLE BUILDING.

je25 1m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

SAMUEL S. MILLS,

BOOK AND

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 122 BALTIMORE STREET,

(1 door from North Street, Up Stairs.)

BALTIMORE.

☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING executed on reasonable terms, neat and expeditious ap 22

CHAS. SPILKER. COR. BOGGS.

CHARLES SPILKER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

No. 10 *Hanover Street*,

BALTIMORE

ap 22

LEONARD PASSANO,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GERMAN ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

32 *Centre Market Space*,

ap 22 3m BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

F. W. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

26 AND 28 SOUTH CHARLES STREET

ap 22 DAILY

FANCY GOODS.

LEONARD PASSANO,

No. 52 *Centre Market Space*,

BALTIMORE

Offers to cash buyers a stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of as great variety as can be found in any other house in the city, at prices to suit the times

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

PERFUMERY, HOSIERY,

STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PISTOLS,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES,

SKELETON SKIRTS,

TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

ap 22 d1m

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

MANUFACTURER,

No. 116 *Pratt Street*,

1 door from South Street, Baltimore

ap 22 1m

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

No. 239 *Baltimore Street*,

BALTIMORE.

ap 22 eo1m

MILITARY BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY TAYLOR,

SUN IRON BUILDING.

SOLDIER'S GUIDE TO HEALTH.....$ .25
HARDEE'S RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, 2 vols., Illustrated..... 1 50
MILITARY TEXT BOOK, by L. D. Williams, Illustrated. 75
RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, including the Articles of War and Dictionary of Military Terms 1 25
HANDY BOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER coming into service, Illustrated..... 25
RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, Illustrated by Col. Hardee, an abstract for the Recruit..... 25
THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE, a Manual and Drill for the Volunteer..... 25
ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL..... 25
VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL, by Col. Baxter, Illustrated containing instructions for the Recruit..... 25
GROSS' MILITARY SURGERY..... 50
APPLETON'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.