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 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 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 Legislature 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. 1335, 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 venture this to be wholly without precedent. If "a traitor 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 a invaded 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 HAPPENS 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.—*Governor Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

"A town meeting of Boston has 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* FLIGHT FOR IT."—*Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. *Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY LOST.—*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 as A SERICA. 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 should 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 trusting 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 parade 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 competition 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 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 by 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 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 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 colonyj if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—without injured and hor 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 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 *in 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 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, increased 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. 757.*

Gen. Washington's Advice.

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

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

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

There are military men, of European experience in war, who say that those who have been part and parcel of the route from Bull's Run, cannot be relied upon hereafter for offensive operations.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that a negro servant who had been captured by the Confederates, but who subsequently escaped, states that the plunder secured on the road had produced the greatest enthusiasm among the Rebels. Our informant says an immense number of cartridge boxes were brought into the Rebel camp, and several wagon loads of rifles and muskets, and distributed among the men.

The same correspondent furnishes the following items:

General McDowell sent out Major Wadsworth with a flag of truce, yesterday, on his account, independent of the War Department, to try and get the bodies of the dead and wounded. It was followed by Chas. S. Olden and Rudolphus Kent, with an ambulance train of about forty wagons—one horse ambulances for the wounded, and four-horse one for the killed. When the ambulances approached within four miles of Fairfax Court House, they found another flag of truce there, begging to be allowed permission to go on, but all entreaty was in vain. The pickets said they had imperative orders to allow no one to go by. They finally turned back and encamped a mile beyond Falls Church, where they remained over night, and to-day returned to camp. The pickets were asked if any care had been taken of our wounded; but they said their orders were to give no satisfaction at all. During the conversation, however, they admitted that Lieutenant J. F. Kent, of the Fifth Regiment, U. S. A., was in the guard-house at Centreville, shot through the foot.

[The above is only important as showing that the Confederate forces are now four miles this side of Fairfax C. H.]

The Confederates say they have captured 27 pieces of artillery.

Several of the New York Fire Zouaves, who were going North without leave, were arrested today at the Relay House and taken back to their regiment.

After the result of the battle on Sunday was known, that part of General Johnston's force which was engaged in it, which was only a few regiments, returned up the Manassas Gap Railroad, and are now manœuvring against the troops lately under General Patterson.

There is a wide disagreement among the officers, not only as to the alleged facts of the battle, but as to the responsibility of the defeat and the orders to retreat. It is stated that Colonel Miles refused to obey the orders that were given to him. This is highly improbable, but it seems undisputed that General McDowell ordered the arrest of Col. Miles upon the field, and that *this* order was *not* executed.

From New York.

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

Private advices from London, received this afternoon by the steamer *New York*, say that the Commissioners of the C. S. A. (all three of them) had returned from Paris. Though not countenanced officially, a leading commercial authority hints that the Manchester Cotton Lords were hand in glove with them. It is also mentioned, as a significant fact, in the same connexion, that the vacancy occasioned in the Cabinet by the retirement of the Minister of War, is likely to be filled by Mr. Gregory, M. P., from Galway, an individual who has made himself notorious for his unseemly zeal in urging, in the House of Commons, the recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 8th, (by the same arrival,) I see grumbles not a little at the recent decision of Judge Dunlop, confiscating the British schooner *Tropic Wind*, for breach of the blockade. The editor hopes the Supreme Court, to which the case has been carried, will reverse the decision, because to "press the law of blockade so promptly and severely against the shipping of a friendly power is a species of sharp practice, which is unworthy a great maritime State, and would be quite as well avoided in these days when all nations within the circuit of civilization are agreed upon the propriety of exempting commerce wherever it is possible to do so, from the ravages of war."

The gun-boat *Iroquois* returned here this afternoon after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the privateer *Jeff. Davis.*

The revenue cutter *Jackson* also arrived here today from the Gulf, where she has been cruising for Southern pirates. She reports firing into and scattering a company of Confederates off Cape Henry, on the 16th inst.

Notwithstanding all the rumors to the contrary, it is a fact that the famous "Seventh" are still reposing on their arms here, apparently having settled down in the conclusion that the country is perfectly safe.

The Latest News.

We are indebted to Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore street, for the New York papers of this morning.

Horace Greeley is silenced at last. In to-day's *Tribune*, he comes out over his own signature, in answer to the charge of having instigated the advance of the Grand Army, which has resulted so disastrously, and of having goaded the Administration into that measure. After defending himself from the charge at some length, he says:

Henceforth, I bar all criticism in these columns on army movements past or future, unless somebody should undertake to prove that Gen. Patterson is a wise and brave commander. He seems to have none to speak his praises; so if there is any thing to be said in his behalf, I will make an exception in his favor. Other than this the subject is closed and sealed. Correspondents and reporters may state facts, but must forbear comments. I know that there is truth that yet needs be uttered on this subject, but this paper has done its full share—all that it ought, and perhaps more than it could afford to do—and henceforth stands back for others. Henceforth, it shall be *The Tribune's* sole vocation to rouse and animate the American People for the terrible ordeal which has befallen them. The Great Republic imminently needs the utmost exertions of every loyal heart and hand.

In the same, the Washington correspondent of *The Tribune* thus flings the whole responsibility of the defeat upon Gen. Scott:

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell does Secretary Cameron great injustice when he places upon the responsibility of refusing regiments of mounted men.—We have pretty good reason for knowing that Secretary Cameron has accepted regiments that have been refused by Gen. Scott, who, with his peculiar iteration of manner replied, "I don't want any cavalry, Sir; I don't want any cavalry, Sir. My plan of campaign doesn't require cavalry, Sir." It is but justice to the President and Cabinet that the country should know that Gen. Scott has had full control of all the war movements, and also organized the columns, appointed the officers, and selected the time and points of attack at Bull's Run.

The following incident of the rout is related by the same correspondent:

A Colonel of Volunteers was met during Sunday's retreat by a regular officer, who asked him where his regiment was. He said he didn't know. He was told that he ought to know, and ought to be with them. He made some paltry excuse, to which his interrogator replied, calling him by name: "You're a coward, Sir."

The *Herald* states editorially:

Tillman, the colored man who killed the three privateers who were placed on board the *S. J. Waring*, was under examination yesterday before the United States Grand Jury. He was the object of continued curiosity in the Marshal's office, and is to be on exhibition at Barnum's immediately.

The Washington correspondent of the same paper says:

It has been stated that our troops have moved out to Fairfax Court House and fortified it. This is not so. Our army is wholly on the other side of the river, from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge, and our pickets are only about two miles beyond.

Reinforcements Needed.

We learn that the steamers *Adelaide, Louisiana* and *Georgiana*, of the Bay Line, have gone down this afternoon to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of bringing up troops now stationed there, to Washington. One of the Company's steamers is already at Old Point. The number of troops who returned home to-day, in consequence of the expiration of their term of service, was at least equal to that of the troops who passed through *en route* for Washington, and with those who have already passed through homeward bound, will largely exceed the entire amount of reinforcements received by the Government since Sunday.

Latest from Western Virginia.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 24th.—Gen. Johnston's force at Winchester is now estimated at 42,000, before his march southward to Manassas, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Of this force, 800 Virginia cavalry under Colonel Stuart, and 300 from the Southern States, 40 regiments and 3,500 men left Winchester at one o'clock, on Thursday.—By order of Gen. Beauregard, they took the road to Berry's ford, on the Shenandoah, 13½ miles, thence over the Blue Ridge to Piedmont station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, making in all 28½ miles, requiring two days. The freight and passenger cars had been hauled up the road last week, and on them Johnson's forces were expected to be transported to the Junction, a distance of 38 to 40 miles. There remained at Winchester 7,000 troops until Saturday afternoon, when they left for Strasburg, excepting about 2,500 of the militia of the surrounding country, who were disbanded and sent home. A large quantity of arms in boxes were sent over to Strasburg.

The Virginia cavalry, under Col. Stuart, went to Berryville to observe the movements of Gen. Patterson's column. The rest of the cavalry went with Gen. Johnson. They had at Winchester 62 pieces of artillery in position in the fortifications, about 10 42-pounders, some of which were Columbiads, were left, but the remainder were taken with Johnson. A detachment of the Washington Artillery from New Orleans, had eight heavy guns, of which four were 32-pounders. These were hauled by 28 horses each. A part if not all of these were brass rifled guns.

The fortifications surrounded the town of Winchester, except on the south side. Upon the high ground were very heavy earthworks, made with logs, barrels filled with earth, etc. In front of the breastworks were deep trenches communicating below with the inside of the works. The guns were all masked by artificial thickets of evergreen, which were intended in some cases to be used as ambuscades for riflemen and sharp-shooters.

Among the regiments, was one of Kentucky Riflemen, armed with heavy bowie-knives. They refused to take more than one round of cartridges with them, and proposed to place themselves in the bushes for assault. All the fences in front of Winchester were levelled. The fortifications extended two and a half miles. Trees had been felled between Bunker's Hill and Winchester to impede our advance.

The prisoners taken from our column have been sent to Richmond. Capt. Henry Wellmore, of Col. Bradley T. Johnson's (Maryland) Regiment has been taken prisoner.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 23.—The Springfield, Mo., correspondent of the *Democrat* under date of the 20th, writes as follows:

Cols. Siegel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years' service, receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all of whom will re-enlist for three years.

Gen. Sweeny, with a force of 1,200 men, starts to-day for Forsyth, on the White river, in Yancy county.

The balance of Lyon's command left Camp Siegel, 12 miles northwest of here, to-day. They will go to Camp Little York, 10 miles out on the Mount Vernon road. Other offensive movements will be made next week.

Ben. McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Ark., with 5,000 armed troops. Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops are supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

From the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamship *Marion*, from Havana on the 18th and Key West on the 20th instant, arrived here to-night. At Havana were the British screw frigates *Jason* and *Spiteful*. The Spanish frigate *Isabella La Catolica* had arrived at Havana direct from Port au Prince. She brought intelligence of a complete settlement of the Spanish and Haytien difficulties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The American war vessels *Niagara* and *Crusader*, were in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*. The general health of Havana was considered very fair for the season. The fever had not assumed an epidemic type, and exists principally among the troops newly arrived from Spain. The rainy season had not set in. No United States vessels were at Key West except the *Wanderer*, in command of Lieut. Breeze, who was enforcing the blockade.

Later from Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, July 25th.—The steamer *Vanderbilt* has arrived from Fort Pickens, with advices to the 16th, and Fort Jefferson to the 20th. The U. S. frigates Colorado, Mississippi, steamers Wyandotte, Water Witch and Huntsville, and the captured schooner Sam Houston, were off Fort Pickens.

Arrest of a Secessionist in Maryland.

CAMP GUNPOWDER, MD., July 24.—A man named Amos Smith, was arrested to-day by order of Capt. Barr, of the First Delaware Regiment, for seditious and treasonable conversation and threats. He was, however, subsequently discharged on taking the oath of allegiance.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, July 24.—The State Democratic Convention to-day made the following nominations: For Governor, Paul Dillingham; for Lieut. Governor, Stephen Thomas; for Treasurer, James T. Thurston. There was a very spirited debate on the no-party issue, in which the straight out Democrats were too much for the Unionists.

Southern News via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—A special despatch from Richmond to the Memphis *Argus* on the 22d, says that Beauregard commanded on the right and Johnson on the left at Manassas. Sherman's battery is captured. Beauregard's horse was carried from under him. Generals Barlow, of Georgia, and Bee, of S. C., are killed. The Lynchburg regiments are cut to pieces.

Gen. McClellan at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—General McClellan arrived to-night, amidst the firing of cannon, fireworks, and other demonstrations. An immense concourse met him at the depot, and he was escorted to the Monongahela House by military, firemen and citizens. There he was introduced by Judge Shannon, when he made a felicitous acknowledgment, which received enthusiastic plaudits. He leaves to-morrow, in the noon train, for the Eastward.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

P. C. MARTIN — P. P. BELT.

MARTIN, BELT & CO.

DISTILLERS.

PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT

WHISKIES,

108 *North Howard Street,*

BALTIMORE.

Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co — ap 23 3m

C. H. MYERS. — A. J. MYERS.

CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Rum, Gin;

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon

Claret and White Wines,

Cordials, &c.

WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,

Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,

&c. &c

Corner South and Exchange Place,

ap 24 tf — BALTIMORE

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. W. HARPER & CO.,

BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS,

No. 17 North street, Basement

je 12

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

MANUFACTURER,

No. 116 *Pratt Street,*

1 door from South Street, Baltimore.

ap22 1m

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

No. 239 *Baltimore Street,*

BALTIMORE.

ap 23 eolm

FLAGS.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO BROTHERS,

95 *BALTIMORE STREET,*

je 7 1y — OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.

CHAS. SPILKER — JOS. SOLLO

CHARLES SPILKER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

No. 10 *Hanover Street,*

BALTIMORE.

ap22

LEONARD PASSANO,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GERMAN ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC

FANCY