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 1801, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per-"sons not merely by the President or other high "officers, but by any person acting under him. "*I imagine this to be wholly without precedent. If* "*treason was marching to force us from our seats, I* "*would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental* "*principles of the Constitution, or commit such an* "*act either of despotism or pusillanimity.*"

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, 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 6th,* 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, has 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, 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 requires 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—if Russia Ireland had her national army. The most expected act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts 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.* 34, *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 condi-"tion of being than their former one; they had no "regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo-"ries prompted no demand for political changes; "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol.* 8, *p.* 225—*year* 1775.

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

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

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

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

Gen. Washington's Advice.

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

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

FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

The Very Latest from Virginia.

We are again under obligations to a kind friend for a Richmond paper of Friday last, with a day's later advices than those published elsewhere. The *Enquirer* of that date furnishes the following items of interest:

The telegraph line was completed between Manassas and Winchester last week, and immediately thereafter Gen. Beauregard telegraphed General Johnston for troops. The latter came at the telegraphic call, and the grand Federal army of one hundred thousand, were made to realize the truth of the words of Lysander:

Swift as a shadow, short as any dream,
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a spleen unfolds both heaven and earth,
And ere a man hath power to say behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour as up.

The losses in the 6th North Carolina Regiment were sixteen killed, and between forty and fifty wounded. There was no officer, except Colonel Fisher, that was killed.

Ex-President Tyler had been ill, but is convalescent.

A gentleman who was at Manassas on Tuesday morning, saw a negro man belonging to an Alabama officer march a Zouave into camp. The negro, a short, thick-set fellow, had two guns on his shoulder, and drove his prisoner before him. The Zouave was a pert looking fellow, and wore his arm in a sling in consequence of his wound. As the negro reached the company in which the officer was standing, he handed over his prize, saying, "Massa, here one of dese devils who been shooting at us, sir!"

The following is a list of killed and wounded in the Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Georgia:

KILLED.—Mr. Cadrollan, Edward Holcombe, George Butler, Bryan Morel, Julius Terrell and W. Crane.

WOUNDED.—Cold, Joseph Godfrey, Charles Hardwick, Bayzor, William Shellman, Baker, James Hunter, Purnell, foot; John Martin, leg; Ivey, Girardeau, King, Lewis Lipman, R. Thompson, slightly wounded.

UNCERTAIN.—Boston, Charles Hunter, Heidt, and Eastman.

The *Enquirer* says:

Lieut. Dickinson, of New Orleans, now in this city, and who was shot in the thigh with a Minnie ball, in the battle on Sunday, says that he was a member of Maj. Wheat's Battalion, and out of 400 which constituted that command, there were not more than 100 that escaped death and wounds. Maj. Wheat was shot through the body, and was surviving on Wednesday, although his case is exceedingly critical. Lieut. Dickinson also says that the Catahoula (La.) Guerrillas, Capt. Babough, fought with desperation, and he thinks his command were nearly all killed and wounded. The Captain, although for a long time in the hottest of the fight, escaped unhurt. He also says the Tiger Rifles, of Louisiana, in a perfect shower of bullets, threw down their rifles, and charged upon the enemy's lines with their knives, putting them to flight.

In the Confederate Congress on Thursday last, Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, offered the following:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a law providing for "the confiscation of the property of all rebels found in arms against the United States," and whereas, it is known by the public official declarations of the Executive and Congress of the United States, that the intent and meaning of that act is the confiscation, not of the property of rebel citizens of the United States, but of the citizens of this Confederacy, who are enemies of the United States, and whereas, the confiscation aforesaid, is in effect a general confiscation of the property of all the inhabitants of these Confederate States, insomuch as they are all in arms against the United States, and whereas this additional resort by the government of the United States to means of warfare, repudiated by the usages of civilized nations, can only be repelled and punished by that just retaliation which is the legitimate weapon of defense against such barbarities as the United States have inaugurated in this war, to the disgrace of their government and people.

Therefore Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of adopting measures of retaliation, by a general confiscation bill, and make report by such bill or otherwise as early as possible. Adopted.

A communication was presented from various R. R. Companies in the Southern States, offering to transport soldiers wounded or on furlough free of charge.

Mr. Russell, of Va., offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of providing for auditing and adjusting the claims of the respective States against the Confederate States for expenditures and advances made and to be made for carrying on the war, so that the amounts may be ascertained while the evidence is accessible, and of providing for a time and mode of satisfying such claims.

The sum of $5,282 donated by several churches was appropriated for the use of the wounded.

The first Regiment of Georgia Regulars, Col. Williams, had arrived at Richmond and gone on to Manassas. The third North Carolina Regiment had proceeded in the same direction.

It appears from statements which appear in the Richmond papers, that Beauregard's entire force at Manassas on Sunday, including all his reserves, did not exceed from 40 to 50,000 men.

A Manassas correspondent of the *Enquirer* says:

We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but they refuse to do anything whatever for their wounded comrades. They have thus imposed upon us the duty not only of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity for the dead. The prisoners appear to be perfectly satisfied with their treatment, and frankly acknowledge that we have thus far had the advantage of our enemy in success as well as magnanimity. Among others captured was a color guard of six Yankees, including a lieutenant. The fellow had fought bravely, and was finally obliged to yield to his antagonists, yet such was the courtesy with which he was treated, that with tears in his eyes he acknowledged his gratitude and his foolishness in taking up arms against those who had been his brothers. He said he deserved shooting, and would rather die than live in the presence of men who were acting to him the part of brothers, while he was playing the part of a fratricide.

The Killed and Wounded at Manassas.

A despatch from Richmond to the Charleston *Courier*, dated the 25 instant, says Colonel Wade Hampton and General E. H. Smith who were wounded at Manassas, are doing well. The same despatch says, the Federal loss at Manassas was about 800 killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss, about 300 killed and 1,200 wounded.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* protests against the appointment of Gen. Banks to command the Army of the Upper Potomac.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The new battery erected recently by the Confederates at Aquia Creek, was assaulted by four of the Federal vessels, yesterday. The assault was returned with vigor—the weapons used being rifled cannon, but only one shot struck our vessels. The engagement occupied about three hours, when the Federals withdrew. It is not known whether the shot and shell from our vessels did any harm, though it is certain the battery was not destroyed.

The *Inquirer's* correspondent says:

Several bosses in the United States Arsenal have been arrested for treason. Somebody in the Arsenal has been tampering with the cartridges, and these arrests were made for the purpose of discovering the traitor.

Since the affair at Bull Run the rebels have become much emboldened on the other side of the Potomac. Every night they pick off a few of our men. Sometimes small squads of them can be seen within three miles of our entrenchments. The moment pursuit is made they dash off and escape. It is currently reported, this morning, that the rebels yesterday captured six of our baggage wagons, almost within sight of our lines. It is dangerous to travel over the road from Alexandria to Washington after nightfall. All the trees between Alexandria and Arlington Heights are being cut down, to prevent the guerilla rebels from concealing themselves.

All information in regard to the movements of the army are to be hereafter kept most strictly private. Any Reporter hereafter found in the lines, no matter how he is disguised, is to be most summarily dealt with.

Colonel Baker, to-day, received authority to raise five thousand men, including one regiment of Cavalry.

A large proportion of the army appointments will not be confirmed by the Senate, as General McClellan will not have incompetent officers in the army.

From New York.

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

At the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, I have reason to believe one of our most enterprising shipping merchants will submit a proposition to the Government, with a view to ridding the ocean of privateers, of a character to excite attention. He will undertake to fit out 3 or 4 swift-sailing merchantmen (all clippers), fully armed and equipped, and scour the seas, not only in search of the brig *Jeff. Davis*, but the privateer *Sumter*—only stipulating with the Government, that if he captures or destroys them within 30 days from the date his expedition takes its departure, the Federal treasury shall foot the bill of expenses; if he is not successful, the Government will not be required to pay him a cent.

A deputation from the discontented workmen of Newark, N. J., came over to the city to-day, to engage the services of some of the agrarian orators who have been figuring at the recent meetings of the unemployed in this city. The excitement at Newark among this class of the population is said to be very great, but it would be idle to deny also that the sufferings of some of their families is also very great.

A numerous crowd of women, the most of them with children in their arms, assembled at the rotunda in the Park, this afternoon, to receive the pittance recently voted by the Common Council for the relief of the families of the volunteers. The rush was so great that the services of several policemen were called in to preserve the peace. The poor creatures received from $1 to $5 each, according to circumstances.

FROM CALIFORNIA—By Pony Express.

Nearly a Million in Specie en route—Intersesting from China.

FORT KEARNEY, July 29.—The Pony Express passed here at 7 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Sailed to-day, steamer *Golden Age*, with 150 passengers, and $1,249,000 in treasure, including $941,000 for New York, $287,000 for England.

The Breckinridge Democratic State Convention will meet again at Sacramento on the 23d, when it is expected a full State ticket will be nominated, with a view of defeating the Douglas Democrats at the ensuing election.

The Republicans now have strong hopes of carrying the State.

FROM CHINA.—The bark *Benefactor* arrived this morning from Hong Kong, only 36 days out, being the quickest time on record. She brings papers from that point to the 12th June.

Politically speaking, matters are on a satisfactory footing, but do not make the progress which the present state of political affairs would lead to the hope that they would have done.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of the Emperor's return, but his brother, Prince Kung, who is in charge of the Government at Pekin, continues to maintain the most friendly footing with the British and French Legations residing in this city.

The northern rebels still continue enveloped in mystery. It is said that they are being driven south, and that Tien-Tsin is being relieved of their presence. Trade has materially improved. The U. S. squadron has returned from the expedition up the Yangtse, having succeeded as usual in adopting the course previously followed by the British.

The news from Japan continues satisfactory.

The trade of Canton is utterly prostrated.

The Hong Kong *Reporter* of the 6th of June says: "From Canton we are informed a rumor is prevalent there amongst the Chinese that there are 10,000 rebels in the city ready to take it whenever the foreign troops leave."

The Latest News.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that the politicians have already commenced to hamper and annoy Gen. McClellan in the matter of appointments.

Sergeant Stineburg, of the United States army, made his escape yesterday from Centreville, and has arrived here. All of the wounded there were doing well. The rebels had a pretty large force there and also at Fairfax.

It is believed that Congress will adjourn without fail on Friday next.

The New York papers say the battle in Western Virginia was at Bulltown. This is a small place in Braxton county, and if any conflict occurred there, it must have been with the small Virginia force under Gov. Wise's son, and could not have been a fight of magnitude. The New York papers say the report is dubious.

The *Herald* says editorially:—

We learn that there is an extraordinay movement now going forward in Wall street in reference to the late disaster at Bull Run and the general mismanagement of the war. There have been several secret meetings, at which the doings of the government and its agents have been freely discussed, and if members of the Cabinet only heard half of it they would be far from pleased with themselves.

The loan asked for by Mr. Chase was, of course, the principal point in the discussion, and it was agreed that unless there is some guarantee for better management of the war in the future than in the past, the specie in the vaults of Wall street should not be invested in the federal war;

The decapitation of Welles, Secretary of the Navy, is especially insisted upon.

Revolution in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 29.—The report of the State Treasurer, in accordance with the instructions of the Convention, was made this morning. The amount of money in the Treasury on the 24th of July, was a little over $57,000. The disbursements since the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature have been over $600,000. Mr. Birch offered a resolution that there was no excuse either in the present or future condition of the State, for default of payment of the interest on the State debt, and that it is pre-eminently her duty to pay it. After a lively discussion, several substitutes were offered, when the matter was referred to a committee of five.

July 30.—The Convention has declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State. The seats of the members of the General Assembly have also been declared vacated, and the Convention adopted without material alteration the report of the Committee of Eight.

The Convention will to-day appoint a Provisional Government.

Southern Items via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Judge Caton, of the Supreme Court, has returned to Nashville.

The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned after advising the Confederate Government to issue $100,000,000 treasury notes.

Mr. Toombs has resigned the Treasuryship, and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, succeeds him.

The Memphis *Appeal* urges planters to keep their cotton at home, fearing that its concentration at Memphis will be a temptation to the enemy.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

SANDY HOOK, MD., July 31.—The camp is quiet and orderly to-day, and there are no indications of any Confederate troops in this vicinity. General Banks and staff are busily occupied in forming his army into regular brigades. Some attention is being directed to Leesburg in consequence of the rumored approach of Gen. Johnston with a large force. Scouting and reconnoissances are actively kept up. The Ferry railroad bridge will be immediately rebuilt.

Invasion of Iowa by Secession Troops.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 31.—Advices from the Missouri line state that Confederates from that State have crossed the boundary and engaged in killing the inhabitants and burning their property. A train has started with men and arms to prevent further outrages.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The payment of three months Missouri volunteers commenced to-day, $300,000 having been received here for that purpose. Gen. Fremont's head-quarters were to day connected with the telegraph lines east and north.

Rejoicing at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, July 24.—A Confederate salute of eleven guns was fired by Fort Barrancas to-day, at 12 M., in honor of the glorious victory near Manassas on Sunday. A similar salute will be fired herd this afternoon.

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