The South.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Blackstone, "the law of England regards, ascerts army, our prescribe the terms on which he shall "This personal liberty consists in the power of seer to get his neek from under the gulling yoke. "locomotion, of changing situation or moving cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If over " or restraint, unless by due course of law.

or by warrant of the council board, or of any of his army, beat down every opposition? "bring his body before the Court of King's Hench) "or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether i " the cause of his commitment be just, and here-" upon to do as to justice shall appertain.

"To beteave a man of life or by violence to "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial; thim to jail where his sufferings are unknown or is true prudence; but in perilose times like these, I tears as proofs of disloyalty.—Bancroft's U. S., forgotten is a less public, a less striking and research but take a fact that fortitude.' He red. 8, p. 42, year 1775. "therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary persevered; but John Adams retired from the serdigorerament. And yet sometimes, when the State | rice of the people, and devoting himself to his pro-"EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR from its uncompromising opponents." - Baseroft's and find nothing so dreadful as roluntary slavery." " LEUISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT REER PRO- 17. S., rol. 6, page 402, year 1771. "PER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING

"grant write of habeas corpus) in the Courts of "the United States, if is for the Legislature to say 100. That question depends on political consid-"crations on which the legislature is to decide. "[ntil the lagislative will be expressed, this "Court can only see its duty and must obey the

"lases." This was in a case of Treason. sign, that the right to judge whether the exigency) "had arisen musicaclusively belong to that body." Representatives, that body retused to consider it or to be independent." - Bancroft's U. S., rol. 7, p.) in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 re- 177-227. jected the bill on its first readings. On that occasion Mr. Dans of Connecticut used the following "officers, but by any person acting under him.] "I smagine this to be wholly without precedent. It

ouct either of despotism or pusillanimity." HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that | enough to acknowledge it. America is in total it whenever any form of government becomes destruc- another Whigs, and the rest mongrels. tire of these ends, it is the right of the people to | There was a little aristocracy among us of talents | seem most likely to effect their safety and happi 1813. ness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean experience hath shown, that mankind are more dis | by the Revolution? The war? That was no part posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to ; right themselves by abolishing the forms to which , they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, putsuing invariable 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 luture security." - Declaration of Indepen-

Les, sir, we wish for pease, 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 lighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involwed the national independence. I know that a State) may find itself in such unpropitions circumstances, that prudence may force a crise government to conceat the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven un tablete of brave, with a peneil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN ! TO ALL, BHALL BRING FOR ARD THE FAVORABLE MO- 1 MENT, THEN LET THE AVENUING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is is only by arowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that : eace can be preserved .- Hourerneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S.,

Old South Church, in consequence of some new ag gression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn address- ; ed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which } might look like an approach towards treasonable i expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Instening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a tew remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was Iving asleep on the grass, was suddenly roughd by the bite of some antinal on the palm . 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 i dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a re-) coud 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: Then there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defent its own laborty, if it will only FIGHT YOU IT." - Samuel Adams, Memoir in An ersean Elaqueure, Vol. I.

Guard with jedous attention the public liberty Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Ux fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEXER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU AKE INEVITARIT RUINED. - Patrick Henry, Speech in

the Virginia Contention, June 4, 1788. you could defend governities are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical epirit. In I you ever read of any revolution in any a nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, indicted 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 i neighbor- cannot assemble without the risk of being 1 shot by a bired saddery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in America. A standing ! army ice shall have also, to execute the exercible commande 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?-Pairick Heavy, Speech in Virginia Concention, June 4th, 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?--Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enerulers being good or bad? Show me that age and March 6th, 1775. 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 anspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he had a country man it was reserved frestent.

1776.

Our liberties and safety cannot he depended upon and, conscious of their black ingratitude, they and, conscious of their black ingratitude, they chose to commit themselves, in the manner I have ablent of the waves at a should see allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority above described, to the mercy of the waves at a standard country was restricted.

ARON FRATOR, JOHN COATES, PRANCIS BURNE, JOHN COATES, PRANCIS BUR happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure | may turn them against us, as he did Boston against | fended countrymen."

throne? Will not the immense difference between no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, threaten that if satisfactory changes are not "make answer according to law. By 16 Car. lat, being master of every thing, and being ignominiwhich 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished. The restrained of his liberty only tried and punished, powerfully excite him to the restrained of his liberty only tried and punished. "the command of the Kine's Majesty in person, ing force to penish him? Can be not, at the head criced on our side, and the jealeusies entertained, Away with your president, we shall have a king; against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the

What will then become of you and your rights !- jection to the former. - Chief Justice Drayton, Charge WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISH ENSUR!- l'atrick Hen- to the Urand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. ry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.

" 'Here,' said Maybew, as helamented the cold ad-THE HABRAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMI- herion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters that the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the of the British was deepened by the reflection that OUT OIVING ANY REASON FOR My INDING. - Com- world-bere, there are many who see the right, they had fought not against an enemy, but against mentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp. 135 and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed reser their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the prolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the ou-So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of premary of one part of the empire over another."of Bollman, 4 Cranch, 100, says: "If at any time my country, that neither the republic nor the Bancraft's U.S., rol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bun-"the public salety should require the suspension churches of New England may sustain any injury." ker Hill. "of the power vested by this act (the power to And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British "Here tim, as every where else, preparations for manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for resistance had been deferred; no more than four ing that place is fully equal to its capacity. Even mourning. To encourage the growth and manufac- barrels of powder could be found in the city. While if this were not so, however, the exposed conditure of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the tion of the Fort to attacks from the sea and as-

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily So Judge Story in his Commentaries on the Con- and effectually to enforce " medience to the laws and Resistance." stitution, see. 1336, paye: "It would seem as the the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart "power is granted to Congress to suspend the was hardened. Hering just heard of the seizure of writ of kalens corpus in case of rebellion or invathe deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every deli-So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the Burr's conspiracy, a pill was brought before the most coercies measures. "The New England goe-Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of ernments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must believe corpus. When brought into the House of decide whether they are to be subject to this country

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per- but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first "sons not merely by the President or other high step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Masparliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by probibiting the Ameri "treason was murching to force us from our seats, I can tisheries, to stares New England; the next, to "would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; "principles of the Constitution, or commit such an the next, to areita a servile insurrection. - Bancroff's

U. S., ed. 7, p. 322. In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on men are created equal; that they are endowed by which we stood, and had candor and courage among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of norance, or under infinite deception concerning that happiness. That, to recure these rights, govern- assembly. To draw the characters of them all ments are instituted among men, deriving their just | would require a volume, and would now be conpowers from the convent of the governed; that, sidered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories,

alter or to abolteh it, and to institute a new govern and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primue inter perce, ment, laying its foundation on such principles, and the bell wether, the leader of the aristocratical organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall flock .- John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12,

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. The Recolution 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 accertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Congreen of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though . Lope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiantical history. It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and in- six months, unless peace in the State be sooner tocompared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, and formed results by one cole and by two roten 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 "A town meeting of Boston had been called at the alternative but absolute, unconditional submission and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not heritate 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 breacts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. Such men WILL DO THEIR Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly DUTY, SEITHER EXONING NOR REGARDING CONKE-' quencus; 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 Rudedge, in the North

Cardina Assembly, April 11th, 1776. It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to desputir of the communicatith. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS RALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO TREM. Short eighted mortals see not the numerous links of , email and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.-| Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverlence of an admiring world. Our country loudly i calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncom-The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, ployed to enslave you; but let not even this dis dence of Maryland."-Boscroft's U.S., rol. 8, that to prevent abus a in our government we will courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the 1. 75 7. I world with terror; her troops have resped the ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust [laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant] reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the beld of fight? [General, Washington wrote a letter, from which] cient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers | the following is an extract, to his brother, John | rectories and your own; can name the fortresses ; and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst ["Cambridge, 31 March: 1776," and is contained fighting for your king and country. Joseph in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Wash- excitement prevailed throughout the city this at-

Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775. nut, partion me, renow cutizens, a know you want. Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable Kentucky. The object is said to have been the reor period in the generous struggle. However difficult they are. The town has shared a much better fate in the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is than was expected, the damage done to the houses the prize. An independence of Great Britain is not being nothing equal to report. But the inhabit comstatus, went from here this morning to Rolling our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the col- tanta have suffered a good deal in being plundered. Fork and took six wagon loads of contraband goods. onies may, like the oak and try, grow and increase | by the soldiers at their departure. All those who in strength together. But whilst the infatnated plan took upon themselves the style and title of govern of making one part of the empire elaves to the other n is persisted in, the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colonies, require that the wise measures have acted an unfriendly part in this great conrecommended by the honorable the Continental test, have shipped themselves off in the same Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the un- hurry, but under still greater disadvantages than natural contest between a parent honored and a the King's troops, being obliged to man their own , child beloved, may probably be brought to such an vessels, as seamen enough could not be had for issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may the King's transports, and submit to every hard- oceas, a Democrat paper, was deposited in the post tiovernore shall be honest that all are good quantities was deposited in the post are founded, but its defective and imperfect con-

bare a hing, lords and commons, then a govern- effectually distructhe colony; ishe has a command ment so replete with such insupportable evils. If of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by shackles will be fixed upon us-witness Ireland and which he shall rule his people, and interpute such | her national army. The most express act of Parchecks as shall prevent him from infringing them: | liament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliebut the president in the field, at the head of his ment are as easily repealed as made. Royal procla-"and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. reign master so far that it will pusale any American disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. "inclinations may direct, without imprisonment he will come at the head of his army to carry has been famous during the present reign, yet the "By the l'etition of Hight, 3 Car. 1st, it is en-

my use retition of highly will not the recollection of his trimes teach in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty acted that no person shall be imprisoned or dehins to make one bold push for the American God, that in my opinion the Americans can have and which in the nature of things must daily increase this counsel, have a writ of havens corpus to will estate him monarch; your militia least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of coyou; and what have you to oppose this force ?- Great Britain and America, the latter being in out

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven "The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and | hundred and tifty three still remained in the town, "would be so gross and notorious an act of dee left without hope but in a miracle, said desponding pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome fond; con-"polism as must at once convey the alarm of patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, | fined to their houses after ten o'clock in the even-"tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever ex-"confinement of the person by secretly hurrying many flatter themselves that their putillanimity, posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for

"They closed their statement in the words of fession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now has left the city. "is in real danger, even this may be a necessary their defence. Otis who had returned to the legis feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and "measure. But the narrisms of our owe Cos- lature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his de- famine. We are reduced to the alternative of *STITUTION IN THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECU- chining influence, did but impede the public cause. chowing an unconditional submission to irritated "TIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriot- ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our "THE STATE IN 80 GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE ism, that the Government hoped to separate him choice. We have counted the cost of this contest's

"The last of officers was observed to be dispro-

to est no lamb."-Beneraft's U. S., ed. 5, p. 208, affectionate confidence of the people, Congress and smults from the land, would impress the Governwhich had as yet supported its commander-in-chief ment with the propriety of making no further with nothing beyond a commission," Ac., Ac. | additions to its inhabitants. Hence, Fort Schuy-Bancruft U. S., rol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for ler, situated at the entrance of East river, with the

> one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the cated, and perhaps one of its chief recommendarevolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so lions is its evaluation, and lack of means of comable a support to the cause of their country." An munication with the city. incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interesting Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British other ble not to admire the intrepid firmbess of the ladies | prisoners there, there has been, until within the | PA of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-'It is impossif your country. Had your men but half their day or two past, pretty free communication beresolution, we might give up the contest. America | tween some of the prisoners and their friends in would be invincible." - American Flaquence, Vol. 1. | the city, in the presence of the officers of the guard

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. To rence. "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-"tion of being than their former one; they had no | ancient privileges lost; their memo-"ries nompted no demand for political changes; | " no struggling aspirations of their own had invited | that journal, Dr. Van Evrie, and a Mr. Kennedy, "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their of the Day-Book, (the latter formerly correspon-"grievances had preceded his offices."-Boneroft's | dent of the Charleston Courier.) are, or are to be 17. S., val. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

"When Washington learned the tate of the rich that they are Secessionists, though resolutely of "emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called] . · Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "ened devastation of other places will unite the possession of by the Surveyor of the port, on sus-'and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-""whole country in one indissoluble bond against a | picion that she was laying in a cargo for some | manie country in one indisensatic come a southern port, intending to run the blockade. "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized The owner mays she is bound for Washington. " people from the most barbarous savages." - Her cargo is valued at \$15,000, and consists of Bancroft U. S., w col., 232-Burning of Norfolk.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not " to outrup the convictions and sympathics of their " constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "ing in the speeds restoration of peace, not only " made no adequate preparations for recistance, 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 a teo many members, especially of Dickinson, in-"cented John Adams, who maintained that the " fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-" ride for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, *await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, arowing these opinions, were it "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies. "prepared for the bold advice, they were published "by the royali-te as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloque on his name." Bancroft U. S., Hed., 65-year 1775.

| sured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary | stored. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as they | government, and intrusting the conduct of resist | can be bad. ance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the lelow, the besitating were allowed an influence; but from the first, all particuacquiesced in the principle | year 1861. of deriving all power from the people; and the protrince, however its movement was sometimes retarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken hert, of the Third Missouri Regiment, and eight or line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the associa- ten other officers who have been prisoners at Springtion, adopted in the general Congress, and its patri- field, arrived here this morning. They were reotism was confirmed by the austerity of religious leased on parole, subject, however, to such arrange-At an adjourned session in December, the ment as may have been entered into between the Maryland convention, fifty-five members being pre- Confederates and the United States. rent from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by l'arliament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against

Massachusetts. To this end they voted with cqual unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and ixty. 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 be brought off the field, in consequence of the the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary had set apart for religious freedem. Charles Cartoll 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 cor-

"It was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the real of Dulany had grown cool. As he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; lees circumepect and less careful of appearances; but strong, downright, brave and persevering: capable of error from rashness or self-will, but not capable of falter ing in the cause which he approved. Vehencen even to a fault, he did not always speak softly a shun coarse invoctive; but his undaunted spirit, his tierce independence of mind, his unbending energy, his scorn of semblance without substance, of serv. ty, of plausible hypocrisy that glowed servilit, over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart promising energy, justly won for him the confi

Gen. Washington's Advice. Upon the exacuation of Roston by the British,

Augustine Washington. The letter is dated: ' ington, p. 339 : "The enemy left all their works standing in

are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the struction puts it in their power to perpetrate the 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 rules have made the sure of the contingency of our rules have made the sure of the contingency of our rules have made the contingency of our rules are ruled to be contingency of our rules are ruled to the contingency of our rules are ruled to have only the contingency of Upon the whole it has been the policy of the superior to all opposition, and, if not that forple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers British authority to oblige us to supply our wants eign aid was at hand, they were even higher and be ple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers. being good men without a consequent loss of lib. at their market, which is the dearest in the known more insulting in their opposition than the regue erty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege world, and to cramp and confine our trade on acto lars. When the order issued, therefore, for emhas ever followed, with absolute certainty, any be subservient to their commerce, our real interest banking the troops in Boston, no electric shock, to such mad attempt. If your American chief be a being ever out of the question.—Chief Justice Pray no audden explosion of thunder, in a word, not man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, the last trump could have struck them with great-

WILL FROM OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY THE PKILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From Washington. We learn reliably that a Committee of wealthy gentlemen of New York, Philadelphia, and Bos-

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:

The English Government, it is believed, have just determined to place a fleet of gun-boats upon the lakes. Ronde d'Eau and Kingston will be the Naval Stations Would it not be well for the | Federal Government to pay more attention to the Northern defences of the United States? Mayor Berret desired General Scott to rouch for t his loyalty, but the General refused, stating that

be could say no more than that he had always i treated him like a gentleman. The latter part of August is considered the worst part of the year for the fatal Typhoid Fever. Eight out of every ten in the hospital are afflicted with this disease. Mrs. Gwynn, the wife of Ex-Senator Gwynn, i

very virulent and treasonable language to-day, and was arrested and taken to prison. John Hodgson, the editor of the Jeffersonian, the sheet suppressed in West Coester a few days) I ago, was arrested by the U.S. Marshal, and his office taken possession of, but orders were sent for his release, on condition that he made no attempt to revive his treasonable publication.

Dr. Manning, a resident of this city, was using

From New York. The New York correspondent of the Philadel-

phia Ledger suys: No more State prisoners, it is understood, will) be sent to Fort Latarette, for the reason that the number of "transient hourders" at present occupyformer, has been selected as the future receptacle; The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as of all persons suspect. The Fort is beautifully le-

> At Fort Lafayette, notwithstanding the rigid rules that have been established respecting the I it is true, but this thing is come to be an annoyance, which will acareely be of so frequent recur-

To-day there are news floating about the city: that Ben Wood, proprietor of the Daily News, i Rev. Chauncey Burr, formerly connected with arrested, but I cannot trace them to any reliable | II. I source. The three persons alluded to stoutly deny posed to the Aministration.

l salt, leather, whiskey, mackeral, butter, tenner's

From Missouri. JEFFERNOR CLIT, August 25 .- The following proclamation has been issued: The power of the civil authorities being imuficient to protect the lives and property of the citi-| zens of the State, I. Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Mimouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State 42,000 men of the militia of the State, and assign 6,000 as the quota for each military district, which is the same as a Congrestional district. The force thus called into service will be, as far as possible, a volunteer force, and will consist of 10,000 cavalry and 32,000 infantry. If the number volunteering exceed this requisition, \ the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there hould be a deficiency it may become necessary to) resort to a draft. The Adjulant General will imue to the Division Inspectors of the several military districts the orders necessary to carry this requisi-"The people of Maryland, happier than that of I tion into effect. The force called out will be for

Given under my hand and the scal of the State. I at Jefferson City, this 24th day of August, in the H. R. GAMBLE. By the Governor: M. Olivan, Sec. of State. ROLLA, Mo., August 21.-Lieutenant Colonel Al. THUMPH,

Sr. Louis, August 25.—The correspondent of the | Democrat turnishes the following letter: SPRINGFIELD, August 17 .- General Rains issued an order, soon after his arrival here, to seize all the medicines and hospital stores in the Federal Hospic | screen.

With a few exceptions, our sick and wounded are doing well, and will be able to return to their homer in a few days. All our wounded could not searcity of wagons, but they were treated where

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 26.-Commander Porter, who was recently deprived of his command of the I sloop-of-war St. Mary's, on suspicion of dislovalty to the Government, voluntarily returned to Washington; and to-day, it is understood, presented to) the Navy Department an elaborate document with a proofs in refutation of the charges. All the large craft, schooners and sloops, small

row boats and skiffs on the Potomac river, have been taken possession of by Government authority. This may be a matter of precaution between the Maryland and Virginia shores. The State Department has been officially informed that the Mexican Government has proclaimed the port of Touls, in the State of Chiapas, on the

toreign and coastwise commerce. Mr. Russell's Denini. Wassington, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861. In the Editor of the New York Tribune : Six - There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Russell applied to General Porter for a pass, and was refused flatly or roundly. Mr. Russell holds a

Pacific coast, a port of entry which is opened

Dass from General Scott, as well as a pass signed by W. II. Russiti Excitement at Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Kr., August 24, 1861.—Considerable

termoon, by the parade of a regiment of Rousseau's Kentucky volunteers from Indiana, which the rebels denounced as an invasion of the neutrality of Eighty men, acting as Surveyor Colton's posse

, which were brought back to Louisville. Captain Phillie, with a company of one hundred men, came up from Camp Boone to-day to Haddense. ville, in search of arms coming down for Unionists. but not hading any on the down freight train, they The Bangor Democrat.

Bangos, Mr., Aug. 25.—The extra Bangos Dem.

ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected: LNATHAN PUSEY TROBERT A. DOMBIN. I WILLIAM HOOPER. ANA NEEDHAM. WILLIAM R PENNIMAN J MARON CAMPBELL. WILLIAM DEVELES. HENRY RICHAN, ELISHA H. PERKINS. MENRY R LOUDERNAN. ALKXANDER KIRKLAND. J. ROBERT INRAEL. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JYSKK HUNT, Kon . was resterted President and EDWARD T OWENN, Tree-

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Will give his remained attention as Artringeber, to asless. l every description, and respectfully universalisment his friends and

No Benferte Cmantentit .

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FANCY GOODS. The schooner Alabama was yesterday taken | Nos. 6 and 8 bolt TH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORS. BT

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THIRTY DULLARS REWARD.—STULEN from I my stable, on the night of the 15th impact, a boltail BAY PANICY HORSE, full sixteen hands high, about eight yours old, with took hind feet white, handsome shape, large oeck and strongly built. The above reward will be juid for his delivery to me, at my residence, Kirby's lane, near the corner of West Frank.in and Fulton streets, or at 444 West Haltimore

BALTINORS, July 14 1961.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Payeue street, and in order to present any musiprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the extering ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unjust, for sale, on WKDNES DAY, July 17th, I'ml.

(TITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July) 29th, 1961 NOTICE -The discountailowed for the prompt Lay ment of this Takes will come (under present rates) after THURSDAY, August the 1st. All persons wishing to avail) thermelyes of the advantages of the ordinances, are respectively ficalled on to make payment before that date JOHN J. GRAVES, Cur Collector. IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL I COUNTY, MD -The STREET SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 25t, instead of May 14th, as here ofore announced, for which a proportionable restriction will be mude. Patrona are eatherdly requested to have the

children presented promptly at that time THE FIRM OF FEATHERSTON, NAVY & CO. I nether day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. NAVI. and RDWARD HYATT are alone authorized to use the name. efile time as wiredong up the affairs of the same. E M FEATRERSTON. GEORGE W. NAVY. KOWARD HYATT

THOS. H. TRENT. July 1, 1961-15 12-9 ATARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.-The THE SAME ANNUAL ELECTROPICION OF THE MARTIAND INSTITUTE. Access part for the receptable to the confidence with the first and the first they next an into answers on the executing of the Private Co. winning, and continue open to at weeks. There will be some new tear treater the Exhibits of this west. call with court have the interest of and attraction with his executions. Takinbal Mechanics. Manufacturers and others are in at respectful a contest to make an early applicable to the space of a SELBY Actuary, at the Tus region who will a mish city that said ad no E WHITMAN Characteristic et Communities *NIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The fit's logith. Annual re-spong the School of Medicine of The Course of the Markland we have a sense on MONDAY, Or a Tailest and end March 1 1862 The Employee are aware to neighbors to the present on bapt. Spring and a group of with other of an electric method for the source with the large. the and tachful performance of their to be as Teachers of Medito the confidence of the strake where a first to the soften. congress of matrices used in and satisfactors to their quicks The Bull open had made with his second to the School comto any order after the first transfer of a color of their off of the transfer G. W. MILTENNERGER M.D. A . 15 2 (m (14)) ()

YY M. ROWAN, A. M., I Fo Will recognities SCHOOL FOR BOYS at No. 171 North Cole North ALENS AGENCY. The war district, or progressive course conclusion to SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTIMBER Cathresing the production fraction in the first of the Country of March 1997 and CAFFICE DEEP RIVER MINING COMPANY. TEN SE Smith street without an include ment of assessment of PAR CENTS on each chair of the eteck of this Company wit the dise Lugget let Shakhoode care requested to bring their certificates with them WILLIAM T. HOUGH

L'ARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTI-MORE, June 27, 1904 so The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PERIFFE on the expiral area & ther the last att months, parable on and after the 2th July " Transfer tresked losest units the fat duits. T R RUTTER, Cachier * AFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND HAVRE T F DE GRACE TURNPIKE COMPANT, JULY MA. 1961 - 1 The Board of Managera have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, payable at the Chesapente Bank, on . GPO H WILLIAMS Section

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