The South.

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURI. Below we give as accurate a table of distances) between the several points of interest in Missouri, as we have been able to prepare. The variations ! from positive correctness will, we think, be found | tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to to be few:

St. Louis to Jefferem Cityto Sedalia.....to Lexingtonto Pilot Knob...to Springfield... to Warrensburg to Wattensburg to Independence.....to Kansas City..... to Fort Scott.....to Carthage

Cape Girardeau...to Pilot Knob Pilot Knobto Pocahontas (Ark.).. a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since: From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for Feb. 24, 1803. peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under h laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the men of the North to respect her position, to for-

to Charleston

to Faretteville (Ark)......

of the Vice Presidency in 1860. ed to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. tion in its organic functions."

ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict. | Bock .- John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, | which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only can fisheries, to starve New England; the next, to leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING 1813. at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

THEO. WEEMS, Master. The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave ! Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 61/4 o'clock for the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for \ Nottingham, having Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

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M. L. WEEMS, Master.

up to 2 o'clock.

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the conjugacy, to a reithey will be taken over any portion of

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Nos. Sand Shouth Liberty St., near Baltimore at I make this hold push? But, sir, where is the exist.

OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. "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; \ 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 destrucalter or to abolish it, and to institute a new govern-125 ment, laying its foundation on such principles, and

189 organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall ... 239 seem ment likely to effect their safety and happi-.. to Cairo and Bird's Point 200 ments long established, should not be changed for of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; conlight and transient causes; and, accordingly, all on the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood lined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever ex-233 posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for 32 right themselves by abolishing the forms to which colonies, should be consulted during that period, tears as proofs of disloyalty.—Baseroft's U. S., 35 they are accustomed. But, when a long train of to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion | sol. H, p. 42, year 1775. 3n abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the was enlightened and informed concerning the au-36 same object, evinces a design to reduce them under | thority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con-33 absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw of grees of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I "emportum of his own 'country,' for so be called) 109 uch government, and to provide new guards for hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesian . Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger their luture security." -- Declaration of Independent tical history. It assembled the priests, from the "and grief; 'I hope, said he, 'this and the threat-

> Yez, sir, we wish for peare, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my 70 opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but, t national honor: for, in the national honor is invol-

alike to all. Standing with unsandled feet upon fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright and the areas to a recent the annual of the country of the surface of t the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and force. Whenever - Patrick Honey Casek in commands of twenty and how are ton to create the execute the exe the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

courness with which her ears have been stunned." the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788. Hon. Elward Ererett's letter of acceptance was hardened. Having just hourd of the seizure of

States require as its basis the voluntary co-opera- sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly of your country. Had your men but half their which we stood, and had candor and courage roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of resolution, we might give up the contest. America enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ig- his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, would be invincible." - American Eloquence, Vol. 1. NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO assembly. To draw the characters of them all As he was examining the little animal which had they rushed on with headlong indiscretion, would require a volume, and would now be con- dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a set to be a set On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the sidered as a caricatured print. One third Tories, cond time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emineutly rouduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIN MAY PROTE AN SALUTARY TO UN NOW, AN IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of temall and great events which form the chain on a I which the fate of kings and nations is suspended. — Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, I have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, to shun them, have frequently called forth such shackles will be fixed upon us-witness Ireland and virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- her national army. The most express act of Parence of an admiring world. Our country loudly | liament cannot give us security, for acts of Parlia- \ perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in disappositionals of the inhabitants of Quebec and Nt. trymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty RIFLE AND LIGHT INVANTRY TACTICS, illustrated and battles you have won; and many of you count a lighting for your king and country . . . Joseph Warren, Roston, March 6th, 1775.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case no man, who ! I is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last with Philadelphia and Eric Railroad for all parts of Northern | extremity, diedaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competion with Valey Radroed The S.IS F. M. train makes connections with the liberties of millions; and, seeing that there is no I alternative but absolute, unconditional enbuission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming \ men born to freedom, he will not heaitate about the choice. Although superior force may, by the per-I mission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage l our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in persevered; but John Adams retired from the sertheir very nature. Such men WILL DO THEIR DUTY, SEITHER ENOWING NOR REGARDING CONSE-QUENCES; 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 etretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a In righteous cause. - John Rutledge, in the South Cardina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.

> Where are your checks in this government?--Your strongholds will be in the hands of your eneintes. It is on the supposition that your American Hovernore shall be konest that all its good qualities are founded, but ste defective and imperfect con struction puts it in their power to perpetrate the scoret of mischiefs should they be buil men. And, vair, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western beiniephere, blame our distracted folly I in resting our rights upon the contingency of our \ | rulers being good or had? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the peowe carry MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and | heing good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege | wear 1771. 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 | oregrets for ancient privileges lost; their memomeditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, wil the American spirit solely relieve you when this bappener I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure t most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, fords and commons, than a govern ment so replete with such insupportable evils. A I 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 intringing them: that the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the gulling yoke. cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: be will come at the head of his army to carry h every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be i guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach) him to make one bold push for the American thrope? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to

of his army, beat down every opposition? Away with your president, we shall have a king; the army will salute him monarcy; your militia resistance had been deferred; no more than four will assist in making him king, and hight against resistance had been deferred; no more than four while you; and what have you to oppose this force?— barrels of powder could be found in the city. While WILL BOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISH ENAUE!- Petrer's How | affectionate confidence of the people, Congress Lry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean | Resistance." by the Revolution! The war! That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and conbates, and formed results by one rote and by two] trates which ment out to the world as unanimous.

John Adams, Lotter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, red the national independence. I know that a State | that to prevent abuses in our government we will h may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, assemble in convention, recall our delegated powthat prudence may force a seise government to conceal ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and the sense of indignity. But the moult should be en- required in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine famine. We are reduced to the alternative of 60 graves on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only suffi- choosing an unconditional submission to irritated AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN cient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith ministers, or revistance by force. The latter is our TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE PAYORABLE HO- you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have choice. We have counted the cost of this contest' Now and Then.—The following extract is from MENT, THEN LET THE AVENUES AND STREET HOME. It no longer on aristocratical, no longer of democratical and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary elavery." lisonly by arowing and maintaining this stern princi- speed. Did you ever read of any revolution in any ple of honor, that reace can be preserved.—Gove- nation brought about by the punishment of those "The South has ever deprecated agitation .- erneur Morrie, Speech in the Senate of the U. M., in power, indicted by those who had no power at Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace-The King, in his reply, pledged himself speeddy bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In

tended that his language should "open the eyes of Uld South Church, in consequence of some new ag- being ever out of the question. - Chief Justice Dray-"The suggestion," said be, "that the Union the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said be gression upon the rights of the people. The differ- ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, can be maintained by the numerical predomi- to his taltering minister, "it must set every deli- ent orators of the patriot party had in turn address- 1776. nance and military prowers of one section, exert- cate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the ed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as ernments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must might look like an approach towards treasonable revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so decide whether they are to be subject to this country expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. able a support to the cause of their country." An It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields or to be independent."-Baneroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interest. listening to all their harangues; at length he rose | ing Anecdotes of the Kerolution. "A British officer of all Republican Governments is the consent of In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem- and made a few remarks, which he closed with the of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-'It is impossithe governed, much more does a union of co-equal ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection | step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Masevery SATURDAY MORNING, at 61/2 o'clock, for There was a little aristocracy among us of talents which this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in sachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the the l'atureut River. Returning will leave Hill's and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primueinter pares, the mind of the philosopher! It was this: That parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting- the hell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Ameri-

> erican Eloquence, Vol. I. Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to bold our forts and cannon, or to have authority lover 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 a ber proprietors; it he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command , calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and | ment are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclawar, by some malignant influence, may be em- Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not ployed to enslave you; but let not even this dis- avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the | cession of ministers, for which the British Court | world with terror; her troops have reaped the has been famous during the present reign, yet the | laurelant the field; her fleets have rode triumphant | same ruinous policy erer continued to prevail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare. You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' | God, that in my opinion the Americans can have) victories and your own; can name the fortresses no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE, a Manual and Drill for the and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE, THEM. Indeed the ruinous and doubly injuries recoived on our vide, and the jealousies entertained,) and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the l least given to reflection apon the rise and full of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in aubfection to the former. - Chief Justice Brayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.

> > " The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and \ left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding \ patriots. 'I confees,' said Samuel Adame, 'we have, I | as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too | I many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in perilous times like these, I Cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' He I vice of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in i I their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his de-I clining 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.

or Here,' said Maybew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorms path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world--there, 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 Lagreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for) mourning. To encourage the growth and manuface, ple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers | ture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb." Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206, \

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse) " among the Africans a passion for freedom. "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condiories prompted no demand for political changes; the fearth ten and not be accorded. Any one wanting it or no struggling aspirations of their own had invited parties in need not apply, expecting to buy at rulnous rates— 4. Dunmore's interposition; no incinorial of their as there will be but a reasonable reduction made on first cost "grievances had preceded his others." Roneroft's The house sense for \$12, and is in a set or other negreet as rew H. S., vol. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

. * Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not " to outrup the convictions and sympathies of their | Horseyowers, " constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding | Thrasters. "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only Wheat Falsa. made no adequate preparations for resistance, but Has Presses. " would not even consent to relieve the states from | plod Cruslers. "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern- | _ ministry by enuctioning the institution of the hesitancy of denserts the forms to be term description, Field and Gar ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of denserts them to be a several colonies. The hesitancy of denserts the first terms to be a several colonies. "so many members, especially of Dickin-on, in-"Bifty 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, } cawait the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, arowing these opinions, were in-"tercepted; and so little were the central colonies "prepared for the bold advice, they were published why the royalists as the surest way of destroying h

ing force to punish him? Can be not, at the head | "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name." Bacroft U. N., 8 vol., 64-year 1775.

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for What will then become of you and your rights !- | Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.-Baueroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town,

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich i east and the west, the north and the south, who wened devastation of other places will unite the compared notes, engaged in discussions and de | "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." -Baneroft U. S., 8 vol., 232 -- Burning of Norfolk.

> "They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproall I You read of a riot act in a country which is portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters called one of the freest in the world, where a few of the British was deepened by the reflection that neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being | they had fought not against an enemy, but against ings which the institutions of the country promise Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Un-

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-right- and effectually to enforce "wedience to the laws and what situation are we to be?-Patrick Henry, British authority to oblige us to supply our wants world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he in- "A town meeting of Boston had been called at the be subservient to their commerce, our real interest

FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adams, Memoir in Am | call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, to excite a servile insurrection .- Rancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

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Governor of the State Comptroller of the Treasury Ten Indesprease the Legislature Judge of Court of Alignals Judge of Superior Court of Baltimore City. Judge of Court Common Pleas of Baltimore City Judge of Criminal Court of Baltimore City

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