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Price of Advertisements Jegs make a source. Contracts to be subject of " be received at the offer of Publication Advertisements should be wat in early.

VOL. I.

The South

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

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Near Calvert,

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oug in all of its departments. Interest allowed on

DANK OF BALTIMORÉ STOCK WANTED B' JNO S GITTINGS & CO. 22 South street COMMERCIAL & FARMERS' BANK STOCK

JNO 8 GITTINGS & CO. . 29 So with attent QTOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT JNO 8. GITTINGS & CO. z_{0} 14.5 m_{\odot} 📂 South Street TERCHANTS' BANK STOCK FOR SALE B' JNO 8 GITTINGS & CO. 12 A O. R. R. BONDS, 1867, WANTED BY

LEONARD J. TORMEY.

JNO S GITTINGS & CO.

STOCK AND BILL BROKER, refer to the judiciary committee, and carried.

No 22 SOUTH STREET.

[1TOCKS AND SECURITIES of this and other lefficiency of the navy-was taken up. The amendnarkets bought and sold on commission. Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received bill being on its third reading. daily by telegraph.

gotiated. DANK OF COMMERCE STOCK WANTED L J TORMEY 22 South street

DALTIMORE GAS LIGHT COMPY STOCK D WANTED E J. J. TORMLY, 愛 Sinth Preet NION BANK STOCK WANTED L. J. TORMEY

22 bouth street DANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED IL J. TORNEY, 22 South Greet.

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No. 49 Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE

MARINE-

New York.

FIRE-The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK.

CASSICATION PAID PP ASSETS NOTE PREDICTION 1109. P. C. MORKIS, Preodest. THOS LODD, As extended

SAMUELL H. MOORE, Societary. and the state of t HENRY M. WARPIELD, Access THE SECULIAR CO. 14 Spear's wharf.

IIIM. JEANTY begs to inform his patrons and the public, that he has REMOVED to □ N. E. Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts.

(Entrance on both Buitimore and Charles.) HAIR CUTTING, - including a choice article of FINE PERFUMERY-25 Cents. KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair. 412.1m | very war. He denied it as being no such thing. Goodes a egalvanical squash.

The South.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. SENATE.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, submitted the fol-

arrested and imprisoned, and are now held in confinement, by orders from him or his department, and, if so, under what law such arrests have been made and such persons imprisoned.

Objection was made, and the resolution lave

A message was received from the House, stating | grothe gallantry and patriotic success of the late cluded that the negro and al olitionists were one General Lyon and his forces at Springfield. Mo., and the same thing. both of which the Senate referred to the committee.

on military affairs. Mr. Wilson introduced the following: Resolved, That the inspector general, the quar-

termaster general, and the commissary general of subsistence of the army, be directed to inform the Senate what articles, in their opinion, should be sold by sutlers to the volunteers of the United States, as being necessary for the comfort of the soldier, and which are best adapted to the promotion of the interests of the military service.

The resolution was adopted. The resolution of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, drawn directing the committee on military affairs to inhe was interrupted by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, quire into the expediency of appointing a joint | who said if the gentleman had anything of a percommittee of both Houses for retiring improper or incompetent officers of the army and may v. was called up and put upon its passage.

Some opposition was expressed to the measure. House when Mr. Chandler urged its adoption, as there were in the army officers, some generals, whose the propriety of the House, as well as the gentleeympathies were with the enemy, and who spoke man from Illinois, when, on motion, the House of the present contest as to "damned black repub- adjourned. lican war. There were many incompetent officers, and the matter should be looked into.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, called up his resolution. submitted the other day, for the expulsion of Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri, from his scat in the Senate, in consequence of his complicity with the the following promble was attached to the reso-He said he had evidence that Mr. I lution declaring the seat of Hen. Coleman Yellott Johnson was now an officer in the secession ar- | vacant my, and he cited an extract from a speech made Mr. J. spoke of Governor Hicks, of Maryland, as I attempting to throw that State into the black re-

publican ranks, etc. The yeas and mays were called for. The question was then taken on the motion to by Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Af-

Mr. Grimes addressed the Senate at some #9 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS not length in explanation of the provisions of the

> Mr. Hale moved that when the House adjourns. it be until Monday. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved that so much | resolutions. of the President's message as refers to a railroad. from Kentucky into East Tennessee be referred to ling the scat vacant was passed by year and nays, a select committee, which was adopted. The com- as follows: mattee is to be appointed by the chair. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session, and when it come out adjourned

till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Agreed to. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force in the State of Kentucky for the defense of said State. Mr. Blair proposed to put it upon its final pas-

Mr. Lovejoy hoped it would not, but allow it to be printed. He did not want to raise troops !

that would not fight anywhere. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, said this bill was to raise a force to defend the Union and the Constitution. He hoped to see soon the day when i the invaders of Kentucky shall be expelled. Fair in London. [voices, good! good!] and when that shall be

I done it will become necessary to the borders of resolutions. that territory. Marauders have invaded her seil i Land destroyed the property of her citizens and I made homes desolate. He meant the rebels under Zollicoffer. Besides, this force is intended to defend the rear of the army. He thought we steed | Eastern Shore of Virginia, and of Brig olici Genin need of all the three year, men we could get to take down the Mississippi river. We of Kentucky desire this force as an auxiliary force to defend the State from the inroads of these marau-

The bill was then postponed until Monday

special order, as follows: tives of the United States of America, in Congress | ernment of the Union on its ancient basis within agreedled, That in behalf of the people of these | their borders, and give assurance to the people of States, we do again solemnly declare that the war of these States that the Government has no purwhich we are waging against insurgent bodies | pose to invade their constitutional rights hot to ; now in arms against the government has for its; protect and detend thesa of ject the suppression of such rebellion and the | Revived, third. That copies of these resolutions re-establishment of the rightful authority of the | Leduir attested and sent to our Senators and reservoisingent of the righting authority of the | 1 mary and of the Concress of the United | American liberty as to suspend the law. According the country into a European visit of the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law of the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law over the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law over the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law over the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | in the Law over the Law over the entire to | Representatives in the Concress of the United | tent of our common country. 2. That while we States, and to Major G wood Dix and Brigodier disclaim all power under the constitution to in- \

teracte by ordinary regression with the instructions | committee on federal relations, together with a find ordinary to a first ordinary to or be conducted according to the ordinary usages set of similar resolutions offered by Mr. Frice. and rights of military service, and that during its ! beentinuance the recognized authority of the Trained maxim that the sitety of the State is the legion

ting our judgment, the President of the United Speace, and that she minds he although to sit under States, as the communiter-in-chief of our array, therown vine and fig tree and enjoy there the Land the officers in command under him, have the lings which the institutions of the country protein that to arrest any lawyer who seeks to embarrace apply to emancipate all persons held as slaves in alike to att. Standing with unsurallel fet upon car officer in the di charge of their duties. By TEREATEST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON. any military district up a state of insurrection | the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and corder of the Procedent the payment of the salary () respectfully advise that such order of empecipal men of the North to any other position. In fortion I dising a whenever the same will avail to dear their rade onshall, hit, and also shar not to weaken the power of the relability in arms, or to blin wall amid that excreme, but one of saferighted

Lever civil relation.

etrengthen the military power of the by il forces. To teness with which here are leaded of stuniol. Mr. Elliott, of Mas achusetts, said that this war . ZoreCall the pet names, dear." Greeley calls had been called all over the country an anti-sla- Bonnett "a lying old braggart," and B protectly, promptly investigate the case of any person arrest | Zer Families supplied as an action of the shell,

The curse of slavery was at the foundation of it, and that curse may be removed. He thought that Hon. Simon Cameron had done more within the past three months to raise his name higher than he had done during his whole life before. Slavery was characterized by some as an institution. It was no such thing. It was a domestic

Mr Steele, of New York, would not follow in Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed | the line of the discussion adopted by the gentle to inform the Senate whether, in the loyal States | man from Massachusetts. He denied, as had been of the Union, any person or persons have been stated by gentleman, that slavery was a part of

Mr. Conway, of Kansas, advocated Mr. Elliott's resolution. He spoke in favor of emancipation. Mr. Wardsworth, of Kentucky, then obtained the floor. He said that the liberty of the white man was about to be swallowed up in that of pe-He hoped that occasionally the white man exchange of prisoners, and another recognizing the gentleman's argument from Kansas, he con-

> Mr. Fonke, of Ill., desired to make a statement. He asked the gentleman from Kansas if he considered the leattle at Belmont a defeat. Mr. Wardsworth desired to know if interrup-

> tion came out of his time; it so, he should object. Cries-"Yes," "Yes" Mr. Wadsworth proceeding, but deafened by the voice of Mr. Fouke, who said it was but just

to those brave and gallant soldiers who fought that battle, to deny it. Mr. Conway was about to reply, when a motion to adjourn was made, but subsequently with-Mr. Conway again proceeded to reply, when

sonal nature to settle with his colleague, it should be settled elsewhere, and not on the floor of the Mr. Conway resumed by saying he understood

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, December 12, 1861. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, of Dorchester

Whereas the Hon. Coleman Yellott, Senato by Mr. Johnson as reported in a St. Louis from Baltimore city, has, during three successive paper, showing him to be a secessionist, in which | sessions of this body, absented himself from his to seat therein without assigning any reason therefor: and whereas it is a matter of public notories . ty, established also by testimony before the committee on judicial proceedings, that the said Senator from Baltimore city has gone to Virginia, and has no intention of resuming his scat in the The special order—the bill reported yesterday | Senate; and whereas it is right and proper in these times of public peril the large and popufairs, with amendments, to further promote the lous city of Baltimore should be represented here. ments, which were verbal, were voted on, and the vides that in the event of the removal of a Sena-

tor from the county or city for which be is electled the President of the Senate shall issue his wara rant for the election of another person in his I place, therefore, Ac. Quite an animated discussion then ensued be-

The vote was taken, and the resolution declar-Yeas-Messra. Bayne. Eichelberger, Everett.

tween several of the members on the preamble and

Herry, Goldsborough, Harrison, Heckart, Lankford, Sellman, Waters, willis, Smith-12. Nays-Messrs, Billingslev, Briscoe, Jenkins Watkins, Whittaker-'e.

The Senate, at 2 o'clock, adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Magruder, the committee of corporations have leave to report a bill extending the time for the organization of the People's Ga. Company of Baltimore.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a letter from J. B. Brooke, who contests a the right of F. Sassee to act as clerk of the Circui-Court of Prince George's county, and a letter from R. Kerr, contesting the right of J. Thomas Adams to act as Cicrk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city: which were referred to the com- l mittee on elections.

On motion of Mr. Davis, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint fifteen commissioners to receive goods for the World's Mr. Smith, et Woncester offered, the following

Resolved, first, by the General Asserbly of Mot Legions! That this General Assembly hereby exi presses its gratification at the problemation of Major General John A. Dix to the people of the eral Thomas W. Sherman to the prople of South) Carolina, as declaring the object and intention of the Government, and embodying the true consti-

I tutional principles upon which the present war is ! to be conducted. Resolved, second. That in the opinion of this General Assembly, an unwavering all receive on ! Mr. Elliott, of Mass., then called up the resolu- the part of the Government to the line of policy The Neptune Insurance Company, tion offered by him the other day, and made the announced in those proclamations will greatly be announced in the proclamation of t spentribute to reconcile the people of the co-calle la Reselved by the Senate and House of Representa- | secoded States to the resestal lishment of the Gov-

General Sherman.

The resolutions were real and reterred to the The House adjourned at half past our clickeds.

\$1 231 to a live, subordinate rights of property on I dono, on a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years entire "The South has ever deprecated agritation .-- a dicates what the lawyers have to expect of That, therefore, we do hereby declare that. From her innest, out har yearnings have been for

From the London Saturday Review, Nov. 23.

THE LAND OF THE FREE. The Model Republic has exposed herself to a good deal of ignominy by the devices of government which she has borrowed from the tyrannies of the Old World, and especially from that tyranny which rose, ten years ago, upon the ruins | be granted to any of the near relatives, but to no of a Republic. The imitation is, on the whole, others. Imperative orders to this effect have been much more faithful than the differences of race and history would have led us to expect. The mode in which Mr. Lincoln saves society in America varies in very few particulars from the treatment applied with so much success by the original | ing to intimidate the officers, and so embarraes the Saviour of Society in France. They have both action of the Government, and ultimately to give founded a reign of force on vote by ballot and | encouragement to the Confederates. It may be as universal suffrage. They both silence inconven- well to say that the Government has determined to ient Legislatures by the simple process of incarcerating the members: and they both devote their | rest and confine them where they will be incapable particular attention to the perfect subjugation of that they had passed a resolution in favor of the might be met upon this floor. From listening to the press. But there is one point in which the pupil has far outstripped his master. To Louis of assassination, never did anything to rival this. Napolcon the discovery is due that the conventional phrases of freedom might, even in these | teach the teacher, and Napoleon may learn from

enlightened days, be made, to a very great extent, to do duty for the reality. He has found that how to tame a refractory court of law. there is a positive value in mock elections, a mock Legislature, and a mock freedom of the press, even | New York, on board an English steamer, and the though the delusion be perfectly transparent to attempt to prevent her from leaving the country, his subjects. It has been of the same sort of use | which we have heard of this week, is another ilto him that the attribute of Most Christian was to Instration of the ease with which President Linthe French Kings, or of Serrus Serrorum Dei to coln's despotism outstrips all European rivalry. the spiritual despots of Christendom. It has en- It would be very hard to find a parallel to this abled Imperialist speakers and Imperialist scribes. | proceeding in the recent annals even of the most both in France and elsewhere, without exposing despotic State. The Americans have already thenselves to the risk of being looked upon as strained international law to its utmost limits in appeal to "the principles of '89." The example not been usual in modern times to inflict unlimithas not been overlooked by the Republic which | ed imprisonment upon the subjects of a friendly admires Imperialism to much. It has not only Power on mere suspicion of political intrigue. been followed, but improved. The necessity of The more ordinary course, is to direct them to giving some color to the mendacity of partisans i Washington as at Paris. Northern orators, and | try is not only an act of oppression which we must such Northern journalists as are allowed to write. | go back to Stuart times to parallel, but is abso-

of the five, and the home of the brave." title to the latter designation has been conclusively established at Leesburg and Bull Run; and Mr. Lincoln has learned from his French models an ingenious machinery for preserving its claim American ground. But such an allegation in reto the former. The policy of veiling tyrannical spect to a lady who was in the act of betaking measures under a flimsy covering of Liberal pre- herself to the distance of thousands of miles from tences has never, even in Europe, been carried so far. Scarcely any European despot has broken the The only conceivable explanation of such a prolaws that bound him more outrageously, for none has been bound by laws to definite and precise. But Mr. Lincoln religiously preserves the forms every other kind of law; and that their object was and phrases of liberty, and would have the world l believe that, in suspending all the rights of freemen by his mere that, he has not in the least exceeded the powers accorded to him by a Constitution whose informing spirit was jealousy of the comfortably betrays the slenderness of the thread Executive. Of course, there is a satisfactory side upon which peace between the two nations hangs. to these subterfuges. Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue; and it is also the

And whereas the Constitution of Maryland pro- homage which the crestures of universal suffrage i Upay to freedom. Poor Maryland is destined to furnish the most striking illustration of the compatibility of absolute servitude with the outward forms of freedom. Mr. Lincoln will not treat her avowedly as a rebellious province. Practically she is in a state of depart in peace. kiege; but he dislikes the phrase. It might suggest unedifying comparisons with Hungary or Poland. In theory, therefore, Maryland is still a Sovereign State, governed by her own Executive. lobeying the laws of her own Legislature, and lowing no obedience to the Government of Washington, except in certain matters specially agreed | Dec. 5th, in 4 days from Bermuda. upon. Practically, General Dix, holding the

President's commission, is as absolute as Count Pallfy is in Hungary. The Legislature meets; the subjoined extract from a private letter, rebut it has been carefully purged of its obnoxious | ceived by the above steamer from Bermuda. members, who are enjoying a residence in that | particular spot in the "Land of the Free," which, General Dix has recently taken measures absosons, of all voters whom they shall suspect of fered severely from a gale on their way here." of a hostile majority. The bearty co-operation ries five runs it is screw steam gun vessel of of the Executive bas been secured by a similar | eighty-horse power, and commanded by Thomas

process. The City Marshal of Baltimore has been H. Martin. arrested, and a suppler instrument fills his place. men, were "well known to the police. Numerous | quarrel with England. anecdotes have made English readers quite fa- | The tone of their press, the inscient conduct of Land of the Free. But his dislike of the igno-being the result of a settle below. mony of being compelled to declare a state of i siege, like any European despotism, has involved Mr. Lincoln in still more serious embarrassments. " is still by law the right of every citizen who is to saldne a rebellion of a third of its own sub-

'adraid to a tapon it.

out under the advice of the State Department, and how to respect the entire it is the rights of their I that it is the intention of the Government hereal pelichbors. The Secretary of State will consider it his duty to this market for several water and to act upon the facts obtained without ar and in any quentity.

gument of counsel. He will not pershit the discharge of any person who is guilty, even bough a hundred lawyers plead his case, and he will not permit the innocent to be subjected to the expense of feeing professional advocates who can do them no possible service. Neither will lawyers be admitted to interviews with State prisoners. Admission will issued, with the purpose of preventing the hired interference of sharpers. The attention of the Government has been called to the action of several lawyers in Philadelphia and New York, who, under the guise of doing a professional duty, are endeavortreat all such intermeddlers as traitors, and to ar-

of further mischief. The French Emperor himself, under the terror Surely the time has come when the pupil may

the President of a free and enlightened Republic The arrest of the English lady in the harbor of lunatics, to use the verbiage of Liberalism, and to their treatment of suspected foreigners. It has leave the country. But the attempt to detain at home and abroad his been felt as keenly at them when they are in the act of leaving the coun-

-till love to celebrate, their country as "The land | lutely inconsistent with the most c'ementary obli-Its gations of a friendly Power. The only excuse for the arrest of the British subjects who are even now under imprisonment in American fortresses is the allegation that they were plotting treason on American territory was, on the face of it, absurd. ceeding is, that in their mad access of despotism they have forgotten international law as well as to restrain her from acts which she was suspected of intending to do upon English ground. As no harm has been actually done, no explanations will probably be demanded; but the incident un-At all events, it completes the list of the advantages that mark "the land of the free." It is a land in which electors may not vote for fear of arrest, and judges may not execute the law for fear of dismissal-in which unsulunissive advocates are threatened with imprisonment, and hostile newspapers are suppressed—in which women can-

ANOTHER TROUBLE WITH GREAT

not live in safety, and from which they may not

BRITAIN. REPORT OF A BRITISH GUN-BOAT BRING FIRED INTO BY A UNITED STATES CORVETIE. The steamer Decator arrived at Halifax, N. S.,

The Halifax Reporter of the 6th, says: We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for

 OThe gun-boat Landrail, on her way here, was: stopped by an American corvette, who fited a shot by an odd whim of fortune, bears the name of across her bow (the usual course to bring a vessel Fort Lafayette. With praiseworthy foresight, to). It is said that the naval outhorities here are l very indignant that the Landrail should have lutely to secure the future allegiance of the Mary- stopped or submitted to such an indignity. I land Legislature. He has issued an order direct- | fear this act will lead to a war. We are too pasing the officers at the polling-booths -- creatures of | give, and it only incites the Americans to commit his own-to refuse the votes, and arrest the per- | new outrages. The Nile, Mersey and Diadem sufhaving abetted the cause of the Contederates. No | We have seen no reference to this cutrage in the limit is imposed upon their discretion, either in Bermuda papers, and as they are published weekrespect to the nature of the abettal or the extent | iv, accounts for this, as the letter is dated after of proof required. Even Louis Napoleon never | the latest paper received here by the Merlin. But imagined a more summary method of disposing we fear the facts are too true. The Landrail car-

Whatever difference of or inion may exist as to The police have been dishanded; and the only the arrest of Slidell and Mason, there can be no persons who can be found to perform, their duties | doubt as to the light in which the outrage offered to the ratisfaction of the Government at Washing- to the British thig in the case of the Landrail ton are the least reputable portion of the popula- should and will be regarded. It is vident that tion of the town, who, before they became police- the American Government with to provoke a

miliar with the outrages these men have commit- | the officers of their fleet, with will hathe Atlantic ted. Causeless arrests, domiciliary visits with- coast is now covered; and the hardly concealed out warrant, imprisonment of women on account with of her public men to in altered bully the of the color of their ril bons, have been incidents | representatives of the British metion on every ocof daily occurrence in this happy region of the casion leave no doubt as to the accent cutrages

There is a limit becoul which ferbearance , ceases to be a virtue; and we do not see how war, , with all its horrors, is to be averted thur h longer. Spite of Fort Latayete, the writ of habean expect A Government Teset with difficulties, powerless grets, and hept in power of the Gowill of a vile. press and reckless perplement of at I will not make any apolegy for the clinical coffered to the This causes the President great perplexity. He British flag, may not wis for a more desirable. would not, for the world, inflict such a blow upon solution of their present poly, a term to plume.

he opposes the execution of the writ with a mili- "We deprecate war, and expectly such a war tary force, and threatens with imprisonment all as the Califort of Warble, to navoiled force on usi writ, not to rebest from prison an alleged traitor. The the fig which teles a there as I years has is that to of tain the discharge of a find who had been himself the fartle and the braze in is to be now a Now and Then .- The following extract is from a carried off into the army without his parent's con- for the first time, from led in the distract there esent-will no doubt act as a warning to his brother is no alternative between a stickal dishenor and tren. The following account from Washin, ton in- war-we would say: Welcon of the latter a thous-, sand times sooner than that we should live only It is knewn that General Perter acted through | on the sufferance of a rough who know neither

against the National Government and that we I tying ber hand upon its ribre, here the upon the of Judge Merrick has been stopped, and he is hims to SPLENDID CHERRY STONE OYSTERS! self now under the surveillance of the police. In . P. Reilly, ELDON HALL, No. 78 Payette et., this connexion I feel warranted in saying that the has received the finest let of Cherry Stene Oysters Government will not in any way recognize the em- that has reached here this see end to which the at-Thornest of coursel, to precure the release of personential of evicures is invited. They are better fit Sons arrested and imprisoned for political offences. It defor roasting than any exister which his reached