# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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# BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

At a late hour last evening an official explanation by General Dix, under his own hand, of the true intent and meaning of his late proclamation in regard to the election which takes place to day, was made public at the instance of the National Democratic Committee. General Dix states that it was his desire that the election should be a free and fair expression of the voice of the people; and that although asked by two Judges to issue an order directing the oath of allegiance to be administered to voters, he had declined to do so on the ground that it would violate the Constitution of Maryland. However well meant the explanation may be, it is to be feared that the misconception of the design of the proclamation on the part of large numbers of voters, not only in this city but throughout the State, has done its work. Following closely on the heels of the menacing article in the *National Intelligencer*, and the equally menacing and ominous speeches of Mr. Henry Winter Davis, it was not at all surprising that the proclamation of General Dix should have been erroneously interpreted. That it has had the effect of preventing the "free and fair expression of the voice of the people," which General Dix states that it is his wish to encourage, there can be no doubt. We also publish, by way of contrast to the explanatory letter of General Dix, a secret circular, purporting to emanate from the headquarters of the Union Vigilance Committee, and which has been sent to many persons in this city. It is important as indicating one of the means which have been resorted to for the purpose of intimidating voters, and it is to be hoped that General Dix, who is unquestionably ignorant of its existence, will promptly take such measures as may be necessary to discover and punish its authors.

We publish, in this day's issue of the *News Sheet*, the singularly able address of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to the people of Kentucky. Emanating, as it does, from a statesman who has occupied the highest position but one in the gift of the people, and who still more recently, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, received the electoral vote of one-third of all the States of the Union, this frank and dispassionate review of the political condition of Kentucky will be eagerly read by all who desire to obtain a clear insight into the causes that have led to the breaking out of civil war in that State, and the reasons that have impelled Mr. Breckinridge to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States and to take up arms against the Federal Government.

The operations upon the line of the Potomac still continue to be carried on languidly. Beyond the mere facts—already chronicled more than once—that the brigade of Sickles is throwing up batteries on the Maryland shore opposite to Matthias' Point, and that McClellan is strengthening his position in the same direction by sending down heavy reinforcements to the support of Sickles, as if in anticipation of an attempt on the part of the Confederates to cross the river, there is really nothing which the journals are permitted to report. A letter from Rockville furnishes some interesting intelligence from the Upper Potomac, both as relates to the prospects of the election to-day in Montgomery county, and to certain skirmishes between the Confederates and the divisions of McCall and Banks respectively, concerning which the telegrams from the seat of war have been entirely silent. We give the letter as we receive it, without vouching for the accuracy of the information it professes to impart, but at the same time as confirmatory of rumors that have been afloat in this city for some days past.

Several of the tugs and steam transports belonging to the naval expedition have put back in a disabled condition. Among these are the Belvidere, the Pettit, and the Ethan Allen. In addition to these it is said that the Perry and Erie have returned. A telegram to the Secretary of the Navy from Philadelphia announces that the steamer Florida—also one of the vessels of the expedition—has put into that port for repairs to her machinery. The remainder of the vessels composing the flotilla are said, by the Monticello, which reached Hampton Roads on Monday, to have suffered, apparently, little or nothing from the storm, as they were passed off Cape Romain on Saturday night steering southward.

The news from Western Virginia is exciting, although somewhat contradictory. From the latest despatch, however, we gather that a fight had taken place in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge, and that Floyd was in danger of being captured by Rosecrans and other divisions of his command under Generals Benham and Schenck.

The attempt of the Provost Marshal at Alexandria to extend his jurisdiction over civil cases, and by a summary process to hand over the property of debtors in Virginia to whatever creditors at the North assumed to have claims against them, has been suddenly checked by an order from the War Department instructing the officious official to confine himself exclusively to military matters.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* telegraphs to that paper "that several clerks at the Treasury Department are engaged in a search for historical precedents, on the question of the right of the Government to re-open particular ports during the period of a blockade of its own ports." The correspondent adds that this circumstance is regarded in Washington as an indication of the probable intentions of the Government in reference to the Southern ports.

*From the Warsaw New Yorker.*

A GOOD HIT AT THE "SPECIALS."

"THE PROSPECTS, &c."—We have means of knowing that our troops in and about Washington number 201,977½, mostly men, women or children.—But, should the number fall below this, it can readily be increased, in the course of time, from the Northern or Christian States. There are several cannon, if not more, in possession of this *grand armee*, (Frenchy.) Perhaps, these may be used, as likely as not, against the Confederates, if they knock many more chips from the shoulders of Major-General Geo. B. McClellan. He has a piercing gray eye, of a mild blue color, and a slight mustache, on his upper lip, of hair. Being a man of indomitable energy, he usually gets up before breakfast. It is probable that the men are in good condition, and the country need not be surprised to hear, at any time, that they have good appetites which augurs well for the great, good cause.—"Wat" remarked the other day, in his wonderful terse manner, that he would willingly live five years beyond his allotted time, if the Confederates would only give him a good chance to whip them soundly. This, of course, indicates a speedy advance, as we have constantly predicted for weeks. And, mark our words! if we don't whip them next time, they will, in all probability, beat us again.

Thus, as we have shown, the prospects are golden. We have means of knowing that the plan (suggested by Us) is as follows—although, according to agreement, we must request our readers not to mention it: The great Naval Expedition is to proceed to Florida, and *break off* that doomed peninsulated State from the main land of Secessia, and low it around and place it in the mouths of the Mississippi! Talk of your paper blockades!—this will dam up the aged Parent of Waters, and the "back water" will overflow and drown out Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. It will be accomplished under the direction of General Squelch. A force of 100,000 men will also leave for the Pacific coast, and, marching *via* California, Pike's Peak, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky, enter Virginia and attack the Confederate army in the rear. If both these two plans fail, either the slaves will be declared free, or the masters declared slaves. Meanwhile, it is highly probable that Fremont, being so far removed from the influence of New York papers, will lose Missouri. If he hasn't had men and arms and transportation enough, of course he's no General." We expect that he'll take care of every point in Missouri, drive back all troops from Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, and at the same time give us a lift in Kentucky and at Washington. And he has no right to make a blunder or meet with disasters if he does, supersede him, and put him to school on the Potomac, where such things are unknown!

In conclusion, we may say that we should not be surprised to learn that something will turn up somewhere sometime. We aren't inclined to particularize, but the country may expect whatever events things may seem to warrant, in the direction indicated, &c. And in any event, and under all circumstances, we hope, should nothing prevent, that this will prove true; we shall see what we shall see, be the same more or less.

Q. Q. Q.—What is Q?—Professor Ridgeway, of Boston, a celebrated geologist and scholar, has been for a number of weeks in the Titusville oil region, making scientific investigations. He has concluded that the oil originated from marine plants, that grew and flourished at a period of time long before the plants that have produced our coal beds, and that the oil found on Oil Creek may be considered the syrup of marine plants, and not coal oil.

*From the Richmond Examiner.*

# ADDRESS OF HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE

## TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY:

By your representatives in the last Legislature you conferred on me the commission of Senator in the Congress of the United States. In March last, when my term of service began, the Union had been dissolved by the withdrawal of seven States, which the policy of coercion has since increased to twelve States. At that time a majority of the people of Kentucky still cherished the hope of a peaceful re-union. Soon afterwards, when the Government at Washington commenced that series of usurpations which has now left nothing of the Federal Constitution, and resolved on a war of subjugation against the withdrawing States to secure union and brotherhood, you determined to take no part in the war, but to protect your liberties by a position of armed neutrality. This decision was expressed by a large majority of the people at the election in May.

I had opposed this policy before the election, but afterwards, in common with the great mass of those with whom I had acted, I acquiesced in your expressed will, and have maintained it as the fixed attitude of Kentucky. In obedience, as I supposed, to your wishes, I proceeded to Washington, and at the special session of Congress, in July, spoke and voted against the whole war policy of the President and Congress; demanding, in addition, for Kentucky, the right to refuse not men only but money also to the war, for I would have blushed to meet you with the confession that I had purchased for you exemption from the perils of the battlefield, and the shame of waging war against your Southern brethren by hiring others to do the work you shrank from performing. During that memorable session, a very small body of Senators and Representatives, even beneath the shadow of a military despotism, resisted the usurpations of the Executive, and with what degree of dignity and firmness, they will willingly submit to the judgment of the world.

Their efforts were unavailing—yet they may prove valuable hereafter as another added to former examples of manly protest against the progress of tyranny.

On my return to Kentucky, at the close of the late special session of Congress, it was my purpose immediately to resign the office of Senator. The verbal and written remonstrances of many friends in different parts of the State induced me to postpone the execution of my purpose, but the time has arrived to carry it into effect, and accordingly I now hereby return the trust into your hands.

And in this connection, since the Government at Washington has thrown a drag-net over the whole surface of society, to collect proof against individuals of connection with the Government of the Confederate States, and since a portion of the Northern press has charged, that certain private correspondence, recently seized at Philadelphia by the Federal authorities, will convict me of political crimes, I deem it due to you and to myself to declare that I have not done or said anything inconsistent with the relations I have borne to the State, and to the Federal Government, or which could reflect a stain upon the commission which I now surrender.

I do not resign because I think I have misrepresented you. On the contrary, I believe that my votes and speeches in the Senate have expressed your deliberate will as attested through the ballot-box. I resign because there is no place left where a Southern Senator may sit in council with the Senators of the North. In truth, there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution.

The United States no longer exists. The Union is dissolved. For a time after the withdrawal of the Southern States, and while there was a hope that the rupture might be healed, it might be assumed that the Union was not yet dissolved, and such was the position of Kentucky in declaring her neutrality and offering her mediation between the contending parties. But time has now elapsed, and mighty events have occurred, which banish from the minds of reasonable men all expectation of restoring the Union. Coercion has been tried and has failed. The South has mustered in the field nearly as many combatants as the North, and has been far more victorious. The fields of Manassas and Bethel, of Springfield and Lexington, have worked with a terrible and sanguinary line the division between the old order of things and the new.

It is the right of Kentucky and her peculiar duty to recognize these great facts and to act on them. The constitutional compact which created and upheld the old Union is at an end. A large number of the original and additional parties have withdrawn from it. So large a number that its stipulations can no longer be executed, and under such circumstances no court has ever decided a contract to be binding between the remaining parties, or attempted to enforce its execution. The Constitution requires positively that each State shall have at least one representative in Congress, but now twelve States have none; that each State shall have two Senators, but now twelve States have none; that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, but now in more than one-third of them none are or can be collected. Commerce cannot be regulated between the respective States. Uniform rules of naturalization and bankruptcy cannot be adopted. Post-offices and post-roads, in nearly half the States have been given up, and a preference is given to the ports of one State over those of another. Even the election of a President has become impossible. The Constitution is mandatory on all the States to appoint electors, and requires a majority of the latter to elect; but more than one-third of the States refuse to appoint, and hence no election can be made by the people. If the election goes to the House of Representatives, the Constitution requires that at least two-thirds of the States shall be represented in that body. The Constitution can no longer be amended; for it requires three-fourths of the States to concur, and more than one-third of the States have withdrawn from the Confederacy. All the safeguards provided for by the States in the instrument, still farther to secure public and personal liberty, have been destroyed. The three departments of the Federal Government, which were carefully separated and their boundaries defined, have been merged into one, and the President, sustained by a great army, wields unlimited power.

The exemption of persons from arrest without judicial warrant, the right of a citizen to have his body brought before a judge to determine the legality of his imprisonment, the security provided against searches and seizure without warrant in law, the sanctity of the home, the trial by jury, the freedom of speech and of the press—these and every other precious right which our fathers supposed they had locked up in the Constitution have been torn from it and buried beneath the heel of military power. The States made the Constitution, placed rigid boundaries around that Government, and expressly reserved to themselves all powers not delegated. They did not delegate to the Federal Government the power to destroy them—yet the creature has set itself above the creator. The atrocious doctrine is announced by the President and acted upon that the States derive their power from the Federal Government, and may be suppressed on any pretence of military necessity. The gallant little State of Maryland has been utterly abolished. Missouri is engaged in a heroic struggle to preserve her existence and to throw off the horrors of martial law proclaimed by a subordinate military commander. Everywhere the civil has given way to the military power. The fortresses of the country are filled with victims seized without warrant of law, and ignorant of the cause of their imprisonment.

The legislators of States, and other public officers are seized while in the discharge of their official duties, taken beyond the limits of their respective States and imprisoned in the forts of the Federal Government. A subservient Congress ratifies the usurpations of the President, and proceeds to complete the destruction of the Constitution. History will declare that the annals of legislation do not contain laws so infamous as those enacted at the last session. They sweep away every vestige of public and personal liberty, while they confiscate the property of a nation containing ten millions of people. In the House of Representatives it was declared that the South should be reduced to "abject submission," or their institutions be overthrown. In the Senate it was said that, if necessary, the South should be depopulated and re-peopled from the North, and an eminent Senator expressed a desire that the President should be made a dictator. This was superfluous, since they had already clothed him with dictatorial powers. In the midst of these proceedings, no plea for the Constitution is listened to in the North; here and there a few heroic voices are feebly heard protesting against the progress of despotism, but for the most part, beyond the military lines, mobs and anarchy rule the hour.

The great mass of the Northern people seem anxious to sunder every safeguard of freedom; they eagerly offer to the Government what no European monarch would dare to demand. The President and his Generals are unable to pick up the liberties of the people as rapidly as they are thrown at their feet. The world will view with amazement this sudden and total overthrow of a Constitution which, if respected, might have been the boast and safeguard of the United States for many generations. When the historian comes to investigate the cause of this result, he will record the fact that no department of the Federal Government has ever exhibited a case of aggression by the Southern States upon their Northern associates, and he will trace the dismemberment to the ignorance or disregard upon the part of the latter, of the true principles of a confederacy, to long-continued and flagrant violations of the Constitution, to avarice, fanaticism and general corruption. Against all these usurpations I protested in your name, in the presence of their authors, and at the seat of their powers. I protested in vain, and never again will I meet in council with the usurpers.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am sure you will pardon me if I add a few words in reference to the condition of our State and my own course. The Constitution of the United States has been destroyed, and by no act of Kentucky. The power she delegated in that instrument to the Federal Government had vested to her, and any exercise of power over her by that Government without her consent is usurpation. In the wreck of the federal system, she exists an independent commonwealth, with the right to choose her own destiny. She may join the North. She may join the South. She may poise herself on her own centre, and be neutral. In every form by which you could give direct expression to your will, you declared for neutrality. A large majority of the people, at the May and August elections, voted for the neutrality and peace of Kentucky. The press, the public speakers, the candidates, with exceptions in favor of the Government, planted themselves on this position. You voted for it, and you meant it. You were promised it, and you expected it. The minority acquiesced in good faith, and at home and abroad this was recognized as the fixed position of the State. It was taken at the beginning of hostilities, and it is but reasonable to infer that every subsequent act of outrage by the Washington Government has confirmed your original purpose. Look now at the condition of Kentucky, and see how your expectations had been realized—how these promises had been redeemed.

First, by the aid of some citizens of the State, armed belonging to the whole people were illegally and secretly introduced by order of the President and distributed to one class of our people upon the false pretence that they needed them for protection against their own fellow-citizens. This was the first violation.

Next, Federal military officers began to recruit soldiers and establish camps in our midst, and Federal money was lavishly expended, in the hope to demoralize and corrupt the people. A studied system of deception was practised as long as possible on the people. For a time it was denied that they were Federal camps, and it was said that they were merely voluntary assemblies of Kentucklans for their own protection and that of the State. These monstrous falsehoods have since been freely exposed. This was the second violation.

Previous to these events the State was in a condition of tranquillity and peace. No indications existed anywhere of internal disorder. But now the people, becoming alarmed at these proofs of a purpose to force Kentucky into the war, began to assemble in great mass meetings and to demand loudly the promised neutrality. The Washington Government, however, and its abettors in Kentucky, supposing their schemes to be ripe for execution, now resolved to have what they called "active loyalty." About this time the Legislature met, and the drama then moved rapidly on. The camps were avowed to be Federal camps. The guns which had been clandestinely and illegally introduced, now called out to maintain "active loyalty." Federal officers began to swarm among us. Every appliance of corruption, every allurement of ambition was brought into play.

Presently a Federal army was in possession of large portions of the State, and the conspiracy stood fully revealed, while the people, whose only error had been their generous credulity, stood thoroughly betrayed. It is known to citizens of Louisville of all parties, that just before that meeting of the Legislature, a member of the Washington cabinet, said to a prominent citizen of Kentucky that the position of the State should not be maintained, that the Government preferred hostility to neutrality, and that Kentucky must be compelled to support the Federal Government in the war. Your wishes, fellow-citizens, had been spurned and you have been thrown into this vortex by the Government at Wasnington, aided by their Kentucky sympathizers.

The pretended reason for the military occupation of the State, founded on the occupation of Columbus by Confederate troops, is uncandid and false. For besides the fact that the invasion of Kentucky was a foregone conclusion at Washington, and that camps of soldiers were under arms in our midst to invade Tennessee, it is notorious that General Grant left Cairo to seize Paducah before the occupation of Columbus, while in taking the latter place the Confederate troops anticipated the Federal troops by less than an hour. For further proof of the insincerity of the false clamor about the invasion from Tennessee, the Confederate commander announced to your authorities that he occupied Columbus purely in self-defence, and stood ready at any moment to withdraw simultaneously with the Federal forces. To say that the Washington Government had a right to invade the State, is to say that you had no right to be neutral, and to submit to the invasion from a power which has effaced every vestige of the Constitution, would be to bow in the dust and surrender to a simple despotism.

It is not necessary to say much about the Legislature. A majority of them, instead of protecting the rights and persons of the citizens, have either voluntarily or under duress been engaged in sustaining the usurpations of the Federal Government, in passing bills of pains and penalties to terrify a spirited people into servitude, in depriving the Governor of his just constitutional authority and in abdicating their share of the Government by formally inviting a Federal military force to take possession of the State, well knowing as they did that this military force would supersede the State Government. Of that body nearly one-fourth have retired because of the military occupation of the State and the seizure, imprisonment, pursuit and exile of many of the most eminent and patriotic citizens of the State by the military force. The voice of these members can no longer be heard in the councils of the State, nor their votes be taken. The Legislature is thus, to say the least of it, a mutilated department of the State Government.

It is true that there remains a sufficient number for a quorum, but are they free? For when the Federal Government takes military possession of a State its Legislature must conform to the will of the military chief or be suppressed, as we have recently seen in the case of Missouri, where State Government was dispersed and martial law proclaimed; and still later, in the case of Maryland, when thirty-eight members of the Legislature were seized and imprisoned on the mere suspicion of intending to legislate at variance with the will of the military Government. We cannot, therefore, know that the public resolutions, or pretended laws of the two bodies, are the declarations of their active will, because we have the strongest reason to believe that, if not in accordance with the will of the Government at Washington, they would meet the fate of the Legislatures of Missouri and Maryland. On the other hand, we know that these resolutions and laws are in conflict with their public pledge, and with the expectations of the people.

It is more charitable to believe that the members at Frankfort, or a majority of them, are actuated by a fear of military force, rather than by a perverse design to violate the will of their constituents, and degrade the State to the condition to which it is attempted to bring down Missouri and Maryland. If anything were wanting to strengthen this view, it will be found in attendant events. The resolutions they adopted on the 8th of September, sanctioning the entrance of Gen. Anderson's forces, were accompanied by one declaring that no person should be touched in his life, liberty or property on account of his political opinions. Yet, on the very day, I believe, that these resolutions passed, the agents of the Federal Government seized the printing establishment of the Louisville "Courier," the only offence of whose proprietor was, that he criticised with freedom the usurpations or the Government at Washington. At the same time, and ever since, citizens of Kentucky have been imprisoned or compelled to fly from their homes and families, against whom there was no accusation but of holding opinions either unfriendly to Mr. Lincoln's Government or friendly to neutrality. It is impossible to suppose that a free Kentucky Legislature, in view of recent proceedings in other States, would have turned this State over to the possession of a Federal military force, or betrayed the people by throwing the State into the arms of Mr. Lincoln, to be used for Southern subjugation, or consented to the suppression of the press, or suffered, without an outcry that would have pierced the skies, the indignities and outrages which have been inflicted upon the people by Federal soldiers.

Fellow-citizens, you have to do now, not with this fragment of a Legislature, with its treason bills and tax bills, with its woeful subserviency to every demand of the Federal despotism, and its woeful neglect of every right of the Kentucky citizen; but you have to deal with a power which respects neither Constitution nor laws, and which, if successful, will reduce you to the condition of prostrate and bleeding Maryland. General Anderson, the military dictator of Kentucky, announces in one of his proclamations that he will arrest no one who does not act, write *or speak* in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's Government. It would have completed the idea if he had added, or *think* in opposition to it. Look at the condition of our State under the rule of our new protectors. They have suppressed the freedom of speech and of the press. They seize people by military force upon mere suspicion, and impose on them oaths unknown to the laws. Other citizens they imprison without warrant, and carry them out of the State, so that the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot reach them.

Every day foreign armed bands are making seizures among the people. Hundreds of citizens, old and young, venerable magistrates, whose lives have been distinguished by the love of the people, have been compelled to fly from their homes and families to escape imprisonment and exile at the hands of Northern and German soldiers, under the orders of Mr. Lincoln and his military subordinates. While yet holding an important political trust, confided by Kentucky, I was compelled to leave my home and family, or suffer imprisonment and exile. If it is asked why I did not meet the arrest and seek a trial, my answer is, that I would have welcomed an arrest to be followed by a judge and jury; but you well know that I could not have secured these constitutional rights. I would have been transported beyond the State, to languish in some Federal fortress during the pleasure of the oppressor. Witness the fate of Morehead and his Kentucky associates in their distant and gloomy prison.

The case of the gentleman just mentioned is an example of many others, and it meets every element in a definition of despotism. If it should occur in England, it would be righted, or it would overturn the British Empire. He is a citizen and native of Kentucky. As a member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House, representative in Congress from the Ashland District, and Governor of the State, you have known, trusted and honored him, during a public service of a quarter of a century. He is eminent for his ability, his amiable character and his blameless life. Yet this man, without indictment, without warrant, without accusation, but by the order of President Lincoln, was seized at midnight, in his own house, and in the midst of his family, was led through the streets of Louisville, as I am informed, with his hands crossed and pinioned before him, was carried out of the State and district, and now lies a prisoner in a fortress in New York harbor, a thousand miles away. Do you think that any free Legislature, ever assembled in Kentucky since the days of Charles Scott and Isaac Shelby, until now, would have permitted such a spectacle to dishonor the State? No! Fellow citizens, the Legislature could not have been free!

I would speak of these things with the simple solemnity which their magnitude demands, yet it is difficult to restrain the expression of a just indignation while we smart under such enormities. Mr. Lincoln has thousands of soldiers on our soil, nearly all from the North, and most of them foreigners, whom he employs as his instruments to do these things. But few Kentucklans have enlisted under his standard, for we are not yet accustomed to his peculiar form of liberty.

I will not pursue the disgraceful subject. Has Kentucky passed out of the control of her own people? Shall hirelings of the pen, recently imported from the North, sitting in grand security at the Capitol, force public opinion to approve these usurpations, and point out victims? Shall Mr. Lincoln, through his German mercenaries, imprison or exile the children of the men who laid the foundations of the Commonwealth, and compel our noble people to exhaust themselves in furnishing the money to destroy their own freedom? Never, while Kentucky remains the Kentucky of old—never, while thousands of her gallant sons have the will and the nerve to make the State sing to the music of their rifles!

The Constitution of the United States, which these invaders unconstitutionally swear every citizen whom they unconstitutionally seize to support, has been wholly abolished. It is as much forgotten as if it lay away back in the twilight of history. The facts I have enumerated show that the very rights most carefully reserved by it to States and to individuals, have been most conspicuously violated. And this destruction has been accomplished, not by the President alone, but by the Congress also, and with the approval of the Northern States and people. They have deliberately made the contest a constitutional struggle between so many millions on one side and so many on the other—one party fighting for subjugation, the other in self-defence and for independence. Whatever may be the future relations of the two confederacies, the idea of the restoration of the Union under the old Constitution is wholly visionary and delusive. If the North should conquer the South, (which it will perceive to be impossible after a few hundred millions more shall be expended and a few hundred thousand lives lost,) the character of the Government would be radically changed. It would probably not take the form even of a mixed government, but would soon end in a military despotism. It must soon become apparent to all thoughtful men that the last hope of constitutional liberty lies in the early recognition of these great truths—in an honorable peace and friendly intercourse.

You declared your purpose not to engage in the war to subdue the South, and that you would be neutral and mediate in the interests of peace when an opportunity should offer. This is the recorded will of the State as expressed by the people. But those who assume to represent you have violated that will. They have attempted to burden you with enormous taxes to prosecute a war you abhor, and to sustain a government which has trampled under foot every safeguard of a Constitution which was the only bond of our political connection with it, while they have allowed that Government to cut you off from the only avenues of trade which would enable you to pay these taxes. They have invited a military force of that Government to take possession of the State, and practically supersede the State Government, and they have seen, with complacency, these foreign soldiers seize, imprison and pursue hundreds of your fellow-citizens—fugitives, without a crime—over the plains and mountains of Kentucky. In a word, they have attempted, without consulting you, and against your recorded wishes, to place you in active hostility to your Southern brethren, and to fix your political destiny with the North.

Whatever may be the condition or motives of the members at Frankfort, they have exceeded their authority. No legislative assembly or other body, other than one elected by your sovereign voice for that purpose, has the right, in this great revolution, to determine finally your political future. The people, although taken by surprise, and almost unarmed, have risen to vindicate their wishes, and expel the Northern invaders. The eagerness with which their aid has been invoked by those who have plunged the State into her present unhappy condition, is the strongest proof of their conviction that but for the presence of these soldiers, the action of the members at Frankfort would be repudiated by the people. When the Northern invaders shall be sent back across the Ohio river—when the State shall be relieved of all troops from abroad, and the people of Kentucky, by a fair election, shall determine their destiny, it will be the clear duty of every citizen to acquiesce or to retire from the State.

For those who, denied by the Legislature the protection due to the humblest citizen, have been delivered over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, and hunted like partridges on the mountains, what remains but imprisonment, exile or resistance? As one of them, I intend to resist.—I will avoid conflict with Kentucklans, except in necessary self-defence, but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders who have driven us from our homes. In this course we are impelled by the highest sense of duty, and the irresistible instincts of manhood. To defend your birthright and mine, which is more precious than domestic ease, or property, or life, I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States, for the musket of a soldier.

This letter is written at the first moment since my expulsion from home that I could place my feet upon the soil of Kentucky. I have not been able to see or communicate with my friend and colleague, Gov. Powell, nor do I know what course he will think it proper to take. But this you and I know—that his conduct will be controlled by pure motives. Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

MARRIED,

On the 31st October, by Rev. Shreve, JAMES H. JENKINS to Miss AMANDA CANNON, both of this city.

On the 17th of July, by Rev. Thos. B. Sargent, THOS. N. HARFORD to Miss MARY F. HARPER, both of Baltimore county, Md.

DIED,

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Royston Skinner, W. Maugin, Talbot county, Mrs. AMANDA A., wife of L.

On the 6th instant, DANIEL CROTTY, a native of County Cork, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age.

At Mount Washington, Baltimore county, on the 31 inst., SKELTON S. RICHARDSON, in the 65th year of his age.


JOHNSTON'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

73 and 75 Second street.

MARINE,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

ISSUED UPON APPROVED RISKS, WITHOUT THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE PARENT OFFICES.

THOS. D. JOHNSTON,

*FULLY AUTHORIZED AGENT*

OF

TWELVE STRICTLY "A1" INSURANCE CO.'S,

whose prompt and honorable manner of transacting business, has given such universal satisfaction to Merchants and Property-holders in our city and vicinity for a number of years at their Baltimore Agency.

JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

c24-colm 73 AND 75 SECOND STREET.

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 178, to No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, Opposite the Assembly Rooms, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's Shoes, all of which are manufactured by himself and warranted of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,

c8-eod1m No. 161 Baltimore street.

FISHING TACKLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh 5- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

FAMILY GROCERY SUPPLIES.

Family and Extra Flour,

Bbls. $3.50, Bags $1.13.

Green and Black Tea,

Part 50c. Black, very nice.

Buckwheat and Corn Meal.

Hams (12½c.) Middlings Bacon.

Cranberries, Apples,

Cider, Old and Mild Cheese,

Champagne, Brandy, &c., &c.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,

52 N. Charles street.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,

205 *BALTIMORE STREET*,

Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tf

ISRAEL & CO.

IVORYTYPES,

WATER-COLORED

AND

MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS

a14-tf 152 BALTIMORE STREET

CRICKET AND BASS BALL

IMPLEMENTS.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.

mh25-tf Baltimore street.

MERRILL'S breech-loading rifle.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

NEW GOODS.

GABRIEL D. CLARK,

Has for sale or exhibition of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. s20-tf

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.

At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

s10 JAS. H. JOHNSON

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for stevming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,

No. 83 Second street.

For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Cromwell's Line Steamers; A. I. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers. Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.

" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;

And Steamboats generally. 1y3-tf

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by

GREEN & YOE,

o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

SAVE 25 PER CENT, by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON.

REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

At REDUCED PRICES,

with

*Glass Cloth-Presser*,

Improved Loop-Check

new style;

Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,

next door to Cortlan & Co.

ap8-tf W. MERRILL, Agent

DANSKIN & CO.,

NO. 155 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CALVERT,

MAKE

*SHIRTS*

TO

ORDER,

AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

SHIRT,

WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DANSKIN & CO.,

mh11-tf 155 BALTIMORE STREET.

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by

N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,

Pharmaceutists,

mh26-tf 83 North Charles street.

EMPORIUM OF ART.

JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes.

Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

Paintings and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c.

FRYER'S Galleries,

No. 31 South Calvert street

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,

s30-tf 61 NORTH CHARLES STREET

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

TIGHT-STITCH

*SEWING MACHINES*

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS

No. 131 BALTIMORE STREET

e24-tf Between Calvert and South streets.


POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

In pursuance of the obligation imposed upon me by the Supreme Government—that of obeying every municipal requirement and public statute, as well as in all respects to a minister the Police law in full freedom for the peace and prosperity of the city of Baltimore, and the honor and *perpetuity* of the United States—

The Police force under my direction will be charged at the election on Wednesday, to enforce Section 217 of the Laws of the State of Maryland, which requires that all drinking houses shall be closed on any election day; and also to secure to all legal voters the exercise of their rights; to prevent violence or interruption at the polls, or in going to and returning therefrom; to suppress all rioting and disorder, and to strictly obey all legal commands of the Judges of Election.

And I hereby require all good citizens to co-operate with the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the laws in the above requirements.

GEORGE R. DODGE,

11 Provost Marshal.

AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, held at the Law Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1861, it was resolved—

1st. That this Convention is satisfied that the Judges of Election heretofore appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners are authorized yet to act, and they are therefore earnestly requested to serve at the election on the 6th of November next.

2d. That this Convention respectfully submits as candidates for election, on the 6th of November next, the following persons:

*For Governor*,

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

*For Comptroller*,

A. LINGAN JARRETT.

*For Judge of the Court of Appeals*,

JOHN C. LEGRAND.

*For Judge of the Superior Court*,

BENJAMIN C. PRESSTMAN.

*For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas*,

J. C. BLACKBURN.

*For Judge of the Criminal Court*,

GEORGE H. BRICE.

*For State's Attorney*,

BERNARD CARTER.

*For Sheriff*,

CHARLES TOWSON.

*For Clerk of the Circuit Court*,

ROBERT J. KERR.

*For Clerk of the Court of Chancery*,

*For Surveyor*,

OWEN BOULDEN.

*For Commissioner of Public Works*,

WM. H. CARROLL.

*For the House of Delegates*,

JOHN STEWART,

ALFRED M. M