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The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 74. Baltimore, Thursday Evening, July 18, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

"Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not *bridled!* Venice, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose!
Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose."

Speech of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The subjoined report of the speech made in the United States Senate on Tuesday, by Senator Breckinridge, of Ky., will be read with interest. The resolution approving all the acts of the President concerning the war coming up for consideration. Mr. Breckinridge rose and spoke in opposition to its adoption:

He said under ordinary circumstances he might content himself simply with a vote, but now he thought it was required of him to give expression to his views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the acts of the President approved. The resolution, on its face, seems to admit that the acts of the President were not performed in accordance with the constitution and laws. If that were the case, then he would be glad to have some reason assigned, showing the power of Congress to indemnify the President for a breach of the constitution. He denied that one branch of the government can indemnify public officers in another branch for violation of the constitution and laws. The powers conferred on the government by the people of the States are the measures of its authority. These powers are confided in different departments, and their boundaries are determined. The President has rights and powers conferred, the legislative department its powers, and the judicial department its powers, and he denied that either can encroach on the other, or indemnify the other for usurpations of the powers confided by the constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconstitutional acts of the President than the President to make valid the act of the Supreme Court encroaching on the Executive power, or the Supreme Court to make valid an act of the Executive encroaching on the judicial power.

The resolution substantially declares that Congress may add to the constitution or take from it in a manner not provided by that instrument; that her bare majority can, by resolution, make that constitutional which is unconstitutional by the the same authority; so in whatever view, the power granted by this resolution is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It might be well to ask if the President had assumed power not conferred. He should confine himself to the acts enumerated in the resolution—acts which he declared to be unsurpations on the part of the Executive; and so far from approving the acts, he thought this high officer should be rebuked by both Houses of Congress. The President has just established blockades. Where is the clause in the constitution which authorizes it? The last Congress refused to confer authority, and by what authority did the President do it after they refused? The constitution declares that Congress alone has power to declare war, yet the President has made war. In the last session the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) delivered a speech, on the 15th of March, from which he would read. He then read an extract of Mr. Douglas' speech, declaring that the President had no right to make a blockade at New Orleans or Charleston more than at Chicago.

He also read from a speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1832, declaring that General Jackson had no right to blockade Charleston. He said he approved the sentiments uttered by these eminent statesmen who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeds to approve the act of the President enlisting men for three and five years. By what authority of the constitution and law has he done this? The power is not in the constitution, nor granted by law. Therefore it must be illegal and unconstitutional. Again, the President, by his own will, has added immensely to the army, whereas the constitution says Congress alone have power to raise armies. He has also added to the navy against the warrant of the constitution. These acts are not defended on constitutional or legal grounds, and he pronounced them usurpations.

This resolution goes on to recite that the President has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and proposes to ratify and make that valid. We have a great deal of talk about rights—the rights of the States, the rights of individuals, and some of them have been said to be shadowy and imaginary, but the rights of every citizen to be arrested only by a warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined on, is a real right. There can be no dispute about that. It is the right of rights to all, high, low, rich or poor. It is especially the right of that class which his Excellency the President calls plain people. It is a right, the respect for which is a measure of progress and civilization. It is a right that has been struggled for, fought for, guarded by laws, and backed up in constitutions. To have maintained it by arms, to have suffered for it, then to have it established on foundations so immutable that the authority of the sovereign could not shake it, is the chief glory of the British people, from whom we derive it. In England the legislative power alone can suspend that right. The monarch of England cannot suspend it. But the trans-Atlantic freemen seem to be eager to approve and ratify acts which a European monarch dare not perform.

It needs no legal arguments to show that the President dare not, cannot suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. I content myself with referring to the fact that it is classed among the legislative powers by the constitution. And that article conferring powers on the President touches not the question. I may add that upon no occasion has it ever been asserted in Congress, so far as I recollect, that this power exists on the part of the Executive. On one occasion Mr. Jefferson thought the time had arrived when the writ might be suspended, but he did not undertake to do it himself, and did not even recommend it. He submitted it to Congress, and in the long debates which followed, there was not the least intimation that the power belonged to the executive. I then point to the constitution and ask Senators from what clause they deduce the right, by any fair construction of the instrument itself, what part confers the power on the President? Surely not that clause which enjoins him to take care of the constitution and the laws, and faithfully to execute them. The most eminent commentators of the constitution declare it to be a legislative right. The opinion of the present Chief Justice, which has never been answered, makes all further argument idle and superfluous; and one of the worst signs of the times is the manner in which that opinion has been received. A subordinate military officer in Baltimore arrests a private citizen and confines him in a fortress. His friends get a writ of *habeas corpus*, but it cannot be executed.

The Chief Justice then gives an opinion, which is commended, not only by the profession of which he is so great an ornament, but by all thoughtful men in the country. The newspapers of the country, and the men excited by violent passions, have denounced the Chief Justice, but have not answered his opinion. There it stands, one of those productions which will add to his renown. The abuse of the press, and the refusal to respect just authority, and the attempt to make that high judicial officer odious, will yet recoil on these men. I honor him for the courage with which he did his duty, as well as for the calm and temperate manner in which he performed it. I am glad he yet remains among us, a man so remarkable for his honored length of years and his eminent public services, and for the rectitude of his private life, that he may be justly ranked among the most illustrious Americans of our day. You propose to make this act of the President valid without making a defence of it, either on legal or constitutional grounds! What would be the effect? In thus approving what the President has done in the past, you invite him to do the like in the future, and the law of the country will lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive, and in his discretion he may substitute the military power for judicial authority. Again, Mr. President, although there are few of us here who take the view of the constitution by this right which I am advocating to-day, I trust we will not, under any circumstances, fail to protest in temperate but manly language against what we consider an usurpation of the President.

Let me call the attention of the Senate briefly to other acts against which I protest in the name of the constitution, and the people I represent. You have practically martial law all over this land. The houses of private citizens are searched without warrant of law. The right of the citizen to bear arms is rendered nugatory by their being taken from him without judicial process, and upon mere suspicion individuals are seized without legal warrant, and imprisoned. The other day, since Congress met, a military officer in Baltimore appointed a marshal of that city. Will any man defend the act? Does it not override all other law? Is it not subtituting the rule of a military commander for the laws of the land? What more authority had this officer to appoint a marshal for the city of Baltimore than he had to appoint a pastor for one of their congregations or a president for one of their banks? The constitution guards the people against any seizures without a warrant of judicial authority. Has not the President of the United States, by one broad, sweeping act, laid his hand upon the private correspondence of the whole community? Who defends it, as conformable to the constitution? I am told, sir—and if I had the power I would offer a resolution to inquire into it, in the name of the public liberties—I am told that at this moment, in the jail in this city, there are individuals who have been taken by military authorities from Maryland and other States, and now lie here and cannot get out, and in some instances they have actually been forgotten.

I was told of one instance where a man was put in jail here and forgotten. His friends made application at one of the departments, and they looked into the case and found nothing against him, and he was discharged. But, in the rush of events, the very existence of this man, and the cause of his imprisonment, was forgotten. We may have this joint resolution to approve these acts and make them valid, but we cannot make them valid in fact. I know that Congress, in the exercise of its legislative functions, may appropriate money, but it has been expended by the President without warrant of law. But whatever unconstitutional act he may have committed cannot be cured by a *joint* resolution. It stands there, and will stand forever. Nor can this Congress prevent a succeeding Congress from holding any officer of the government responsible for a violation of the constitution. I enumerate what I regard as the usurpations of the executive, and against which I wish to record the protest of those who are unwilling to see the constitution subverted, under whatever pretext, necessity, or otherwise. [Mr. B. then re-enumerated the several acts in the resolution to which he had referred.] These great fundamental rights, sir, the sanctity of which is the measure of progress and civilization, *have* been trampled under foot by the military, and are being now trampled under foot every day in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and yet so great on one side is the passion of the hour, and so astonishing the stupid amazement of the other, that we take it as natural, as right, and as of course.

We are rushing, sir, and with rapid strides, from a constitutional government into a military despotism. The constitution says the freedom of speech and of the press shall not be abridged, yet, three days ago, in the city of St. Louis, a military officer with four hundred soldiers—that was his warrant—went into a newspaper office in that city, removed the types, and declared that the paper should be no longer published, and gave, among other reasons, that it was fabricating reports injurious to the United States soldiers in Missouri. Is there a Senator here, a citizen of this land, who will say that the slightest color of authority exists on the part of a military officer for depriving a citizen of liberty or property without a warrant of law, or to suppress the freedom of the press? And we are told by the same dispatch that the proprietors of the paper submitted, and intended to make an appeal. To whom? To the judicial authorities? No, sir, but to Major General Fremont, when he should reach St. Louis. The civil authorities of the country are paralyzed, and practical martial law is being established all over the land. The like never happened in this country before, and it would not be tolerated in any country in Europe which pretends to the elements of civilization and liberty. George Washington carried the thirteen colonies through the war of the revolution without martial law. The President of the United States could not conduct the government three months without resorting to it.

I presume every Senator has read the opinion of the Chief Justice to which I have referred. I shall content myself with reading a few extracts, to present my opinions on the subject. [Mr. B. read from the closing part of Judge Taney's opinion.] Thus the President has assumed the legislative and judicial powers, and concentrated in his hands the executive, legislative and judicial powers, which in every age has been the very evidence of despotism, and he exercises them to-day, while we sit in the Senate Chamber, and the other branch of the legislatare at the other end of the Capitol. Mr. President, what is the excuse?—what is the justification?—necessity? I answer, first, that there was no necessity. Was it necessary to preserve the visible emblems of Federal authority here, that the Southern coast should have been blockaded? Did not the same necessity exist when Congress, at the last session, refused to pass the force bill? Was it necessary to the existence of the Union, till Congress should meet, that powers not conferred by the constitution should be assumed? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for raising the largest army ever assembled on the American continent, and for collecting the largest fleet ever collected in an American harbor? Congress may deem it was necessary, in contemplation of a protracted struggle for the preservation of the constitution and the Union.

What I mean to say is, that there was none of that overruling necessity for present preservation which may apply to usurpations of the constitution. In the case of the man in Maryland who was confined so long in Fort McHenry, was there any necessity of confining him instead of turning him over to the civil authorities? The chief charge was that weeks before he had been concerned in treasonable acts. Was not the judicial authority there to take charge of him, and if convicted, to punish him? If there was a necessity in the present state of affairs, and Congress in session here, then what a long necessity we have before us and impending over us. Let Congress approve and ratify these acts, and there may occur a necessity which will justify the President in superseding the law in every State in this Union, and there will not be a vestige of civil authority left to raise against this usurpation of military power. But I deny this doctrine of necessity. I deny that the President of the United States may violate the constitution on the ground of necessity. The doctrine is utterly subversive of the constitution. It substitutes the will of one man for a written constitution. The government of the United States, which draws its life from the constitution, does not rest upon an implied consent. It rests upon an express and written consent, and the government may exercise such powers and such only as are given in this written form of government. The people of these States conferred on this agent of theirs just such powers as they deemed necessary. All others were retained.

The constitution was made for all contingencies—for peace and for war; and they conferred all the power they deemed necessary, and more cannot be assumed. If the powers be not sufficient, still none others were granted, and none others can be exercised. Will this be denied? Is the idea to be advanced that all constitutional questions are to be made subordinate entirely to the opinions and ideas that may prevail at the hour with reference to political unity? It has been held heretofore, and I thought it was axiomatic and received by the world, that the terms of the constitution of the United States were the measures of power on the one side, and of obedience on the other. Let us take care how we establish a principle that, under any presumed stress of circumstances, powers not granted may be assumed.—Take care and do not furnish an argument to the world and history that it shall not respect that authority which no longer respects its own limitations. These are a few of the reasons that will control my vote against this resolution. I hope it will be voted upon, and if it should receive a majority, as I fear it will, it will be an invitation to the President of the United States, in the absence of all legislation, to do the acts whenever, in his opinion, it may be necessary. What will be the effect of it in Kentucky and Missouri, and everywhere? In his discretion he will feel himself warranted in subordinating the civil to the military power, and to imprison citizens without the warrant of law, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and establish martial law, to make searches and suppress the press, and to do all those acts which rest on the will and authority of a military commander.

In my judgment, if we pass this, we are on the eve of putting, so far as we can, in the hands of the President of the United States, the power of a dictator. With such a beginning as this, what are we to expect in the future? When we see men imprisoned within hail of the capitol, without warrant, and Congress in session, and the courts paralyzed, and Congress not rising in a protest of indignant terms against it, we may well be filled with gloomy forebodings for the future. What may we expect except a line of conduct in keeping with what has been done? Is this a contest to preserve the Union? If so, then it should by waged in a constitutional manner. Is the doctrine to obtain that provinces are to be entirely subordinate to the idea of political unity? Shall the rallying cry be the Constitution and the Union, or are we prepared to say that the constitution is gone, but the Union survives? What sort of a Union would it be? Let this principle be announced, and let us carry on this contest with this spirit, winking at or approving the violations of this sacred instrument, and the people will soon begin to inquire what will become of our liberties at the end of the experiment? The pregnant question for us to decide is, whether the constitution is to be respected in this struggle, or whether we are called upon to follow the flag over the ruins of the constitution? I believe, without questioning the motives of any, the whole tendency of the present proceedings is to establish a government without limitations, and radically to change our frame and character of government.

I was told the other day by a distinguished American that many Americans abroad, when asked about the present condition of things here, said, "We thought your federal government rested on consent, and how do you propose to maintain it by force?" Often the answer would be, "It was intended to rested on consent, but it has failed. It is not strong enough, and we intend to make it strong enough, and to change the character of the government, and we will give it all the strength we deem essential without regard to the provisions of the constitution, which was made some eighty years ago, and has been found not fit for the present condition of affairs." I think it is well that the attention of the country should be called to the tendency of things. I know there are thoughtful, conservative men—thousands of men who love the constitution—scattered through the adhering States, who would never consent to make this contest with any purpose to interfere with personal rights of political communities. He then referred to a suggestion in a Northern paper that a change in the character of the government was contemplated, and also a speech made by the present Secretary of War, in which he said the Southern States must be subdued, and, at the end of this contest, there would be no Virginians, as such, or Carolinians, but all would be Americans.

I call on Senators to defend the constitutionality of these acts, or else admit that they carry on this contest without regard to the constitution. I content myself in saying that it was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution that this government should be maintained by military force, or by subjugating different political communities. It was declared by Madison and by Hamilton himself that there was no competency in the government thus to preserve it. Suppose the military subjugation is successful—suppose the army marches through Virginia and the Gulf States to New Orleans—then the war is prosecuted unconstitutionally. Even if there was warrant of law for it, it would be the overthrow of the constitution. There is no warrant in the constitution to conduct the contest in that form. In further proof of how they intend to conduct this contest, I refer to the speech of the eloquent Senator from Oregon (Mr. Baker,) when he declared he was for direct war, and said that for that purpose nobody was so good as a dictator. Is anything more necessary to show that, so far as that Senator is concerned, he proposed to conduct the contest without regard to the constitution? I heard no rebuke administered to the eminent Senator, but on the contrary, I saw warm congratulations, and the Senator declared that, unless the people of these States were willing to obey the federal government, they must be reduced to the condition of territories, and, he added, he would govern them by governors from Massachusetts and Illinois. This was said seriously, and afterwards repeated.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, explained. He said he was delivering a speech against giving too much power to the President, and was keeping the usual constitutional, guarded position, against an increase of the standing army, and gave, as an excuse for voting for the bill, the present state of public affairs. He did say he would take some risk of despotism, and repeated that he would risk a little to save all. He hoped the States would return to their allegiance, but, if they would not, he thought it better for civilization and humanity that they should be governed as Territories. He did say so then, and believed so now, and thought the events of the next six months would show that it would be better if the Senator believed it too.

Mr. Breckinridge said the answer of the Sentor proved what he said, and contended that it was evident that the constitution was to be put aside. It was utterly subversive of the constitution and of public liberty to clothe any one with dictatorial powers. He then referred to the speech of Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, who said, in substance, that if African slavery stood in the way it must be abolished.

Mr. Dixon had the secretary read what he did say on the subject, as published yesterday.

Mr. Breckinridge said it appeared to him that the most violent republicans had possession of the government, and referred to the bill introduced by Mr. Pomeroy to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion, and which also contained a provision for the abolition of slavery. He contended that the very title was enough to show that the constitution was to be put aside.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, asked if he contended this was not a slaveholders' rebellion?

Mr. Breckinridge.—I do, sir; I do. He then referred to the refusal of last session to make any compromise, though the Southern leaders said they would be satisfied with the Crittenden compromise. But all efforts were refused, and now any offers of peace are ruled out of order in one House, and it is vain and idle to argue for it in the other. He wanted to let the country know that Congress deliberately refused the last effort to avert the horrors of an internal struggle. But why utter words? I shall trouble the Senate no longer. I know that no argument or appeal will have any effect. I have cherished all my life an attachment to the Union of these States under the constitution of the United States, and I have always revered that instrument as one of the wisest of human works; but now it is put aside by the Executive of the United States, and those acts are about to be approved by the Senate, and I see proceedings inaugurated which, in my opinion, will lead to the utter subversion of the constitution and public liberty. It is vain to oppose it. I am aware that, in the present temper of Congress, one might as well oppose his uplifted hand to the descending waters of Niagara as to risk an appeal against these contemplated proceedings. The few of us left can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama being enacted before us. We can only hope that this flash of frenzy may not assume the form of chronic madness, but that Divine Providence may preserve for us and for posterity, out of the wreck of a broken Union, the priceless principles of constitutional liberty and self-government.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) said he wanted to know if the President had not saved the country, by prompt action? He sanctioned all done, and the people sanctioned it, and he sanctioned all to be done, when our victorious columns shall sweep treason from old Virginia. The President had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and he only regretted the corpus of Baltimore treason had not been suspended at the same time. Suppose the Senator from Kentucky had been elected President, would he have refused to defend the capital when he found that armed rebellion was endeavoring to capture it? He believed not. He proceeded to allude to the seizure of telegraphic dispatches, severely commented on as an usurpation of power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary perhaps to implicate certain Senators on this floor. He had read this day in a paper that a certain Senator had telegraphed that President Lincoln's Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the 4th of July.

Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. Lane replied that he did.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do anything unkind to him, but that he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted it once, but found the charges reiterated in the same journal the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. Jefferson Davis, or written him, that Kentucky would furnish him with seven thousand armed men, was, like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

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NOTICE.—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.—As no action has been taken by the City Council in the case of the opening of Fayette street, and in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the result, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that under the existing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lots on which the assessments remain unpaid, for sale, on WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.

jy 13-2t JOHN J. GRAVES, Collector.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS.

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 2.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 3.00 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to NEW YORK DIRECT; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 2.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 3 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE

Mail at 6.30 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore

my 21-4 JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 11th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.

Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday at 8.30 A. M.; Express daily at 2.45 P. M.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 6.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.10 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.46 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

ap-22 WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

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The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. FAIRBANK, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to land and receive freight and passengers.

THE VIRGINIA

Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the counties bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class steamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus affording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on board and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her stateroom and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight boat she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.

Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf.

Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to

R. J. CAPRON & CO., Agents,
No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va.

ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.

The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the following days.

Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season.

Returning every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Baltimore.

The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.

Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the departure of the Boats.

Passage to Patuxent River		$1 00.	Meals extra
Do.	Plum Point	1 00	Do.
Do.	Fair Haven	80	Do.

je4 tf

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HARPER, will leave Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac river.

Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock on Saturday. ap22 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. RICE, Captain.

P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO LYNCHBURG, KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

The STEAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goods will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition at rates as low as any other route.

For rates and other information apply to

CHARLES WORTHINGTON,
Commerce street Wharf.

ap22

NOTICE.

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date.

Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Baltimore, March 20, 1861

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.

Now ready and for sale by

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By the author of Adam Bede 60

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A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble $1 50

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By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances 1 00

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By Curtis, author of Potaphar Papers 150

ALL THE POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ON HAND.

HENRY TAYLOR,
a30 tf Sun Iron Building, Baltimore.

EUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 22d, 1861.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty-five Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected:

GEORGE BARTLETT,	NATHAN PUSEY,
CHARLES M. KEYSER,	ROBERT A. DOBBIN,
JESSE HUNT,	WILLIAM HOOPER,
JAMES HARVEY,	ASA NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM A. HACK,	WILLIAM R. PENNIMAN,
WILLIAM DEVRIES,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF,	HENRY RIEMAN,
JOHN CUSHING,	ELISHA H. PERKINS,
AARON FENTON,	HENRY R. LOUDERMAN,
JOHN COATES,	JOSEPH TAYLOR,
FRANCIS BURNS,	ALEXANDER KIRKLAND,
JOHN W. WALKER,	ALFRED JENKINS,
J. ROBERT ISRAEL.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE HUNT, Esq., was re-elected President, and EDWARD T. OWENS, Treasurer. je 24

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, JUNE 27, 1861.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th July.—Transfer books closed until the 1st July.

je 27 eo8t T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP $300,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860 .... $1,264,443.49

R. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.

SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
ap 22 16 Spear's wharf.

GILMOR MEREDITH,

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 49 Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE.

MARINE—

The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.

FIRE—

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

ap 22 d

LICENSED AGENCY.

SOLE AGENT OF THE

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

CAPITAL SURPLUS .... $135,000.

Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.

CASH CAPITAL .... $100,000.

INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.

Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.

SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
WM HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.

Medical Examiner, Dr. JNO. C. MACKENZIE.

J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,
2 Second street, Baltimore.

Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel G. Wyman, John P. Pleasants & Son, Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 25 3m

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ARMISTEAD, RIGGS & CO.

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TOBACCO,

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BALTIMORE.

ap 25 tf

CHARLES BAYNE & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

Importers and Dealers in

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SEGARS,

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BALTIMORE.

ap 22 3m

F. L. CLAIBORNE. T. C. S. FERGUSON.

CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

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TOBACCO,

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DAN'L J. WARWICK.
FRANK FRICK.
PHILIP A. BALL. ap 22 d3m

A CARD.

A. C. MATTHEWS,

GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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Will give his PERSONAL attention as AUCTIONEER, to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage. ap 22

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