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Advertisements should be sent in early

VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

NO. 119.

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always ready for use, protected from dust and cause of the accusation against him. eraporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink. For gale by SAMUEL E. TURNER,

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terms. M. A. DAIGER,

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Undertaker of Funerals. HAS ON HAND, Or will make to order, every description of CABINET WARE, in the city. Terms moderate.

The South.

NEW JERSEY.

ly of the State of New Jersey:

of the city of Burlington, and convey him to Fort power over the citizens, which their former master Mr. Sherman accepted Mr. Doolittle's suggestion bill. Lafayette, in the New York Harbor, forthwith. had never dared to pretend that he possessed?— as a part of his amendment.

thereof, he had put himself beyond the pale of the protection of his office, and was liable like any enlarge those of power?" private citizen, with this distinction, that having

this, never surpassed by the most subservient of the State at his sovereign will and pleasure, at once. minion of the vilest despotism in Europe, your in any one of the fortrewes of the Government --ceeded in reaching the hall of his house, was there | most contemptible and wicked shams. road station. From thence he was conveyed a The most degraded criminal in any of your prisons raised a revenue of \$250,000,000.

against all its enemies," thus imposing, if it were ence between it and the vilest despotism upon medium qualities and beautiful styles, of the most possible to do so, additional obligations upon him | earth, save only, that the latter is the most honest to resist the unconstitutional acts of this high offi- government of the two. cial, and punish his gross violations of the personal liberty of the subject. There can be no greater enemy to the Constitution than that man, who, beneath the cloak of power, concrals the stiletto

> Since his release, your memorialist has applied again and again to the Secretary of War, for the cause and nature of the accusations against him; but thus far all his applications have received not the slightest notice. This persistent silence of the Secretary of War raises the presumption that the unconstitutional warrant by which he dared to deprive a citizen af New Jersey of his liberties has Jofficers of the army was taken up. not even the bald pretence of a written accusation to give it the flimsiest shadow of a decent for | meet the difficulty. It did not remove any of the in-

Tame called in question, his loyalty to the Con- ago we were physically weak, but with no public stitution doubted, and the most ungrounded and | debt; now we are physicially strong but finanthe grossest injustice to place an individual in tury of the Treasury for the year ending July, THE PATENT AUTONOMIC AND BAROME such a position-violate all the rights, privileges 1862. The actual expenditures of the first quarand immunities that belong to him as a citizen- | ter were \$98,239,733; for the second, third and Self-acting and without springs, screws or ma- punish him as if he were the vilest criminal, and I fourth quarters, (estimated) \$392,035,761-makchinery of any kind to get out of order. They are I then cruelly withhold from him the nature and I ing a total of \$543,406,442. The estimated ex-

gress, demand of the War Department the nature | than \$550,000,000. and charges on file in said Department, upon | This was a greater expense than had ever been | Tennessee, objected | Unanimous consent was rewhich such warrant was issued, or, if no such | borne by any nation. The highest expenditure | quired to introduce it:

wealths, self-preservation was considered the first. He quoted from the London Post-the Govern- rested under the order of any executive officer, Has on hand a fair assortment of the above articles, I necessity of the State, as it was of individuals, I ment organ—which said we were approaching without legal processes, and confined in any of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable and could be used as a justification of 'the tempor | national bankruptcy. He did not wish to impair | the forts and other prisons of this country exclurary realing of the Statues of Liberty." The dicta- | the credit of the Government or interfere with | sive of persons taken as prisoners in the war: the tor who, in the hour of the Nation's peril, came the progress of the war. He would give the last names of the forts and other prisons in which said forth from the Roman Senate with absolute pow- | man and the last dollar to prosecute the war. In | persons have been and are confined, respectively; ers over the life, liberty and property of the Ro- his judgment there were three propositions need- the date of their several arrests, together with a man citizen, was only the creation of this danger- ed: ous idea. And during the reign of Elizabeth | 1st. The prompt levy of a tex, of not lest than | which they were arrested. Also, the names of all there was a notion that a kind of paramount sov- \$150,000,000. No. 78 BROADWAY, E. S., Stan Gottun street, | ereignty existed, which was denominated her ab- | 2. A careful revision of the laws regulating | date of their several discharges, and the reasons solute power, incident, as it was pretended, to the salaries and compensation. of New Designs, and of workmanship equal to any struction. But even then in that tyrannical reign, ery officer found guilty of taking money or al ther consideration of the Treasury Note Bill.

plea of necessity means too often the security of the benefit.

he was arrested by Benajah Descon, United States | lurks in the Executive this dangerous element of tions would have a good effect on the country, when Congress violates the Constitution, it is but Marshal for New Jersey, accompanied by an arm- power; and against which there had been a con- and give spirit to loyalty. ed force. William R. Allen, Mayor of the city of tinued and successful struggle of five centuries in Mr. Sherman then moved to amend the ninth that instrument to maintain the Constitution. upon being called upon for his authority, prothe metal of the olden time, "Can it be believed,"
duced a printed form or order in the words folthat our fathers, protesting against kingly preWr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, suggested to add by pledging the entire property of the country for are hereby commanded to arrest James W. Wall. the executive of their new government with a gress be reduced 50 per cent.

Upon reading this most singular document, aye, proud of their loyalty to the English Consti- of Congress. They were allowed eight dollars notes in payment of foreign imports. This being your memorialist demanded of the Marshal the tution, would sacrifice that right, which their per day, and also eight dollars per day while the case, who would take the paper at par? nature and cause of the accusation against him, English ancestors accounted their chiefest glory. travelling. and a copy of the affidavit or affirmation upon Those ancestors had battled for centuries, bravely Mr Nesmith, of Oregon, said the most direct in the language of Mr. Sedgwick on a former ocwhich such warrant was based. He took occasion for popular rights. They had placed the crown traveled route from the Pacific coast was one not casion, this bill was a measure of necessity, and at the same time to deny the right of any member upon the brow of the people—they had decked it safe for man to travel at all. His illustrious pre- not of choice. The payments at the Treasury, of the President's Cabinet to issue any such war- with many a jewel, it was radiant with the glories | decessor (Mr. Lane), when here as a Delegate, | took the last dollar. The floating debt, audited rant, much less the Secretary of War, and warned of popular liberty, and can it be believed that our drew for mileage \$5,694. Then the State was ad- and unaudited, is a hundred and thirty millions, the Marshal that he would hold the Secretary re- fathers would tear away this priceless gem, that mitted, and he was elected Senstor and drew and the demand for payment is pressing. The

used his official position to effect this gross injus- State of New Jersey, may deem it proper to take sometimes inconvenient, as by the laws of Oregon, ernment could not live a week. The principle is tice and oppression, it was a great aggravation of in reference to this wanton outrage upon the con- if a man is absent a year from his wife, she is en: that whatever is necessary to carry into effect the his guilt, and would be considered so in a crimi- stitutionally guaranteed rights of one of your titled to a divorce. [Laughter.] Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received nal prosecution, or in asking for exemplary citizens, must be left to your own judgments.—

Mr. Wilson said the people might have resour- It has been so decided by the Supreme Court.

or affirmation upon which the warrant was bused; our Constitution will be to any of the citizens of my, he would like somebody to point it out. The vote against it. If the bill should fail, the result that he had received the order through the post- the State of New Jersey? That Bill of Rights Government was reduced to the condition of issu- would be more deplorable than any disaster that office, and was bound to execute it at all hazards, was intended as the enunciation of certain general ling paper money and making it a legal tender .- | could befall the country. and if any resistance was made be would resort to principles of free government—to serve as the If anything is needed, it is to show the people of The Committee then proceeded to consider Mr. landmarks of liberty and law. Did your present the country that we are willing to make some sac- Crisfield's (Md.) amendment to strike from the Upon your memorialist requesting time for pre- Senator in Congress, Mr. Ten Eyck, when he in- rifice. Why, the view of the world has on us, is bill that part which proposes to make the notes paration, and to have an interview with his fami- troduced it into your Constitutional Convention, that we are a nation of—he almost said—thieves; lawful money and a legal tender in payment of ly, it was peremptorily refused by the Marshal, and his fellow members when they voted upon it, but he would say plunderers in the midst of a war all public and private debts. who further declared "that he had orders to take consider its clause as only a "mass of glittering for the life of the country. your memorialist at once to New York, via the generalities?" And yet what else do they be Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, thought the credit | the tax bill should have been first reported, and Camden and Amboy line, which would pass come, if any Cabinet officer may, under the an- of the Government was not so bad, though he | the basis of credit thus exhibited, but having been PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOIES. | through Burlington in the course of ten or fifteen | therety of one of these general watrants, invade agreed with much the Senator had said. He her informed that the Treasury and Administration Against such an arbitrary exercise of power as your citizens and immure them beyond the limits people would raise a hundred millions of dollars disposed to waive the question of propriety. He

memorialist entered his most solemn protest, and Surely if such outrages are to be passed over in selves first, and he would be glad to vote for a re- silver. prepared to resist such a gross invasion of his silence, and with unpunity, then I do not hesi- duction of 25 per cent. in the pay of members of 31r. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said that if they comrights by physical force. Resistance, however, tate to declare that your State Government is a Congress. The public ought to be satisfied that menced the issue of such paper they would not proved in vain, and your memorialist having suc- farce, and the clauses in your Bill of Rights the CABINET FURNITURE, overpowered by a large armed force, torn from | depeak earnestly because I feel so. I have been some scheme should be devised to raise a sufficient \$1,500,600,000. He desired to have the bill rethe midst of his family and dragged to the rail- made to know the insolence of arbitrary power.

prisoner by the Marshal, accompanied by six of could not have been treated as I have been, withhis armed posse, not only through the State of out an outery of indignation from every honest New Jerrey, but through a portion of the State of citizen in the State. I have been arrested without New York, and in that State delivered over to the the form of legal warrant-condemned without the faith of the people, and they are able and will- Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, viewed the United States military authority commanding at | the shadow of a trial, and punished by a degra- ing to meet all expenses. We had never resorted | bill as the commencement of a paper system which ded imprionment of weeks, without at this hour In this Government fortress he was confined for even knowing the nature and cause of the accusanearly two weeks, his correspondence subjected | tion against me. I know and appreciate my to the most impudent surveillance, and his person | rights as a citizen of the United States, and as a fully invite the attention of purchasers and the trade the Constitution and the laws, but unobjection- cious act of tyranny as this. If such an act can means, able to your memorialist, inasmuch as it pledged be done in a republic, without redress, and with Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said that this was a the original bill.

> All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES W. WALL. TRENTON, Jan. 14, 1862.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

Mr Sherman, of Oblo, said that this bill did not equalities in the present system of compensation. Your memorialist, by reason of this croel, un- A pro-rate system would operate injuriously on

manly silence of the War Department, has been | those receiving small salaries. The problem of compelled to submit to have his good name and this war was not physical but financial. A year unjust prejudices engendered against him. It is cially weak. He read the estimates of the Secrepense for the year ending June, 1803, was \$475,-Your memorialist therefore makes this appeal 331,245. This does not include bountles and to the Legislature of his native State, that it will, | damages to private property—so that the total through our Senators and Representatives in Con- amount for the next year will probably not be less

charges are upon record, that then it shall be so of Great Britain was never \$500,000,000 in the Resolved. That the President be requested to

die 6m it found men hold enough to dare the terrors of lowing others to take it for property in the ser- Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said that in ordinary

the royal frown, and declare "that this insidious vice, from which the Government did not receive times be might have some doubts as to the consti-

the sovereign rather than that of the people."-- He said the people were willing and ready for when we are struggling for the national perpetui-The opposition to this pernicions doctrine went taxation. It was only Congress that was delay- ty, he was willing to go to the verge of the Con-MEMORIAL OF JAMES W. WALL, on gathering strength until, in the reign of the ing action. He referred to the bills proposed by stitution, in order to sustain the Government.— ESQ., TO THE LEGISLATURE OF First Charles, it culminated in the far famed De- the Committee on Compensation and Expendi- He regarded this as a war measure. In the course claration of Rights, that is the beacon light, cast- tures, and explained that the bills reducing the of his remarks he said, we must have no more sur-To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Assemb- ling its blaze afar, to warn tyrannical governments mileage of Congressmen, and abolishing sinecure renders of rebel prisoners, cheerfully made, though against the invasion of the liberties of the people. offices, and making the payment of the army and Russia, France, Eugland, Spain, and the com-And yet, we are asked to believe the monstrous navy similar, would reduce very much the con- bined powers of the world demand it. We must Your memorialist represents to your Honorable doctrine in this high noon of the nineteenth cen- tingent expenses; reducing the pay of the army by our integrity and by the honor of the nation. Bodies—That he is a citizen of the State of New tury, in a government like ours, made by the about fifteen per cent.; and if we adopt the whole and if we are worthy the name of a people, we Jersey, and fully entitled to all the rights, privi- haters of kingly prerogative, with a written series of bills from the Committee, we would make shall be sustained. The exigencies of the times leges and immunities pertaining to such citizen- Constitution defining and limiting the powers of a saving of about thirty millions. The prompt would never compel him to vote for a bill which ship. That on the eleventh day of Setember last, every department, there really, in time of war, revision and reduction of salaries and compensation which is in violation of the Constitution; for,

Burlington, being present and assisting with one in England. In the eloquent words of Mr. Pen- section, which reduces salaries ten per cent., so as But he argued it was clearly within the power of or two of his police. That the said Marshal, dleton, of Ohio, words that have the true ring of to apply it to all mileage fees and contingent ex- Congress, under the Constitution, to make the

lowing, as near as your memorialists can recollect:
To Benajah Deacon, Esq., Marshal, &c.—You personal rights by their sovereign, would clothe mail route, and the mileage of members of Con
Mr. Thomas, of Mass

By order of the Secretary of War. Dated, Warh- Can it be believed, that they, proud of their Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, said that mileage was Morrill's substitute; among other reasons, because English lineage, proud of their English liberty- no part of the original compensation of members it exempts the Government from receiving the

sponsible, and all who presumed to act under his sparkled in the very forefront of that coronet, and \$5,694 again as mileage for walking from the Committee on Ways and Means have already reauthority; that this official had in this overstepped with it adorn the sceptre of executive power. In House of Representatives to the Senate Chamber, ported bills requiring six bundred millions of the limits of his official authority, and having no other point in the Constitution, did they limit But though there was much abuse of this kind, dollars to carry them into effect. He answered usurped powers not delegated to him by the Con- the rights of the people as admitted at that day; yet he thought that something was due to the the objections against the bill, saying everything can it then be believed that they would in this one members from the Pacific coast. He brought his necessary to carry out the granted powers are point alone restrict the bounds of liberty, and family here last year, and it cost him three thou- expressly given to Congress by the Constitution. sand dollars to get to New York. He might be told If nothing could be done excepting what is ex-What course you, the Representatives of the that he could leave his family at home. That was pressly enumerated in the Constitution, the Gov-

To this protest and warning of your memorialover without a remonstrance. If by your silence ment was in debt \$40,000.000 to-day, and withlt is for you to say, whether it shall be passed ces, but the Government had none. The Government was in debt \$40,000.000 to-day, and withlow could they go against it? In conclusion, he ist, the Marshal made the following most extraor- now you constitute this a precedent, it may be out a dollar to pay it. We are here to-day to said the bill would not be desirable. It should dinary reply: "That he knew nothing of the cause for you to declare of what value hereafter those and nature of the accusations, or of any affidavit high-sounding clauses in the Bill of Rights in but if we had made any more progess than the ar-

your State with an armed force, kidnap any of lieved that if a patriotic appeal was made, the regard this as a Government necessity, he was

to support the expenditure. The Government has silver.

to any branch of taxation except the Customs. | would plunge the country into an abyes from if we only borrow of our own country, we should | tion. never be impoverished. He had no idea of sub- Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, briefly argued to all those indignities and petty annoyances, citizen of the State of New Jersey; and no man mitting the country to the infliction of an irre- that to strike out the legal tender clause would The undersigned having just taken possession of which a military despotism understands so well shall invade and trample upon those rights with deemable paper currency. He did not believe render the bill useless to the Treasury Departtheir new and elegant Marble Front Store, have how to inflict. He was finally released from con- impunity. I envy not the heart, for it is corrupt, there was any necessity for it. The banks of the ment. with great care selected a large and desirable stock | finement upon taking what was called an oath of nor the brain, for it is diseased, that can attempt | country had been very patriotic ad far, but our of all kinds of Dry Goods, to which they respect- allegiance and extra-judicial oath, unknown to to approve, or by reasoning justify, such an atro- main reliance is on the people, the masses of small tender, was rejected—year 52, pays 93.

him "to protect and defend the Constitution | the approval of its citizens, then I know no differ- | bill correcting great abuses and saving fifteen | millions of dollars. It had been carefully con- rise and report these measures to the House, sidered, and how had it been met? By proposithe question of mileage and taxation, and we are | 55, nays 93. told that Congress is to blame. If we want to us such weather as was never vouchsafed before? | tender clause. Adjourned. Taxation is not what we want. We want strong arms and somebody to lead our armies, and put The bill to define the pay and emoluments of

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted. contending that we could not raise sufficient by taxation, and that the Government must issue in-

terest-bearing paper. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent., to be computed by the most direct traveled route provided with railroad; the mileage of members beyond the Rocky Mountains recently sent from New York to Havanna, the to be computed by the usual traveled route. Agreed to. Yeas, 29; nay, 10.

Mr. Howe moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Conway, of Kansas, asked leave to offer the

* • wars with Napoleon. Our financial condition had furnish the House, if not incompatible with the Rosin, Pitch, Spirite of Turpentine, Pairte and I am fully assure that in the ancient common-lattracted the attention of foreign Governments. public interests, with the names of all persons arfull statement of the charges and evidence upon such persons who have since been discharged, the for the same.

abstract nature of sovereignty, and arising out of ; 3d. A rigid scrutiny in the disbursement of all | The House went into committee of the whole on its primary office of preserving the State from des public funds, and the prompt punishment of evel the state of the Union, and proceeded to the fur-

tutionality of this measure; but in this extremity.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, gave the reasons which would induce him to vote against the

grand powers of Government is constitutional,—

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, thought that briefly argued that the impress of sovereignty He believed that we should begin with our- could as well be made on paper as on gold and

we are willing to make a sacrifice. He believed stop short of paying all the expenses of the war revenue. Great Britain, in times of peace, committed, with instructions to frame one with a clause driving back to their homes all depreciated Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, contended that bank notes. There should be no paper currency the resources of the country were abundantly able | not easily and readily convertible into gold and

The country was full of immense resources, and | which there would be no resuscitation or resurrec-

Mr. Crisfield's amendment, striking out the legal Mr. Stevens, of Pa., presented a modification of

It was then agreed that the Committee should The House then rejected the amendment of Mr. tions for a reduction of twenty-five per cent, and Horton to Mr. Morril's substitute for the bill—yeas

Mr. Stevens' substitute was then passed-year raise money, tell the Generals to go forward and [93, nays 50. It limits the amount of the two give us victories. Has not the Government had kinds of notes, providing that they shall at no men and money, and did not God Almighty give I time exceed \$150,000,000, and retains the legal

THE BURNSIDE FLEET, -Justice to Mr. Tucker, the rebellion down. He hoped the Senate would the Assistant Secretary of War, requires us to pass this bill, and then make other reforms, as state that all the vessels which he bought or charwe can do one thing at any rate, and cannot do tered for the Burnside expedition were procured by him under the explicit directions of General Burnside, both as to their character and draught Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, spoke at some length. of water. Mr. Tucker did not know where the expedition was going, and no part of its misfortunes can be charged to any inattention or blunder of his .- New York Tribune.

QUIMINE CONTRABAND.—The Government, it is stated, has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of quinine and opium to Cuba for the future. It seems that immense quadtities have been read destination of which is the Southern States.

HUGH BOLTON & CO., No. 81 McElderry's wharf,

BALTIMORE, BATE ALWAYS ON HAMP, ATTRICK WANTER CTORY, following recolution, to which Mr. Maynard, of ETHERIAL, CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, KERESENE AND COAL OIL, Copal, Japan, Bright, Black, Hatters' and Headle VARNISH, Oil, Window Glass and Paint Brushes, of all kinds at 1 stores. Together with a variety of OTHER ARTICLES to the relief called with the these there there exists may be according to the contract of the Land

> THEORETER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, And Manufacturer of STONEWARE, 63 and 65 South street,

ROBERT T. BANKS,

BALTIMORE Dealers and Housekeepers in need of the above grouds with this It to their advistage to give be a call, as I am determ their to

nell at the lowest graces to outs the gressure of the times,

Late Store of Maryland Potteries,