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Advertisements about 4 be sent in early.

VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

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CITOCKS AND SECURITIES of this and other markets bought and sold on commission. Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received daily by telegraph. 24 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS ne-

THOMAS J. CARSON, BANKER.

WOL BALTIMORK STREET.

IXIANTED AT BEST RATES-U. S. TREASURY NOTES. FOR SALE-NEW YORK EXCHANGE. WANTED-LAND WARRANTS.

BOUGHT-EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE-PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES. BOUGHT-SOUTHERN MONEY. FOR SALE-GOLD.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET FURNITURE, the Constitution, are upheld by the sole and ex- world.

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WHOLESALE NEW STOCK

Fall and Winter Dry Goods. The undersigned having just taken possession of that the supremacy of the Constitution is main- Segar election case. their new and elegant Marble Front Store, have tained in its essential principles, so that everywith great care selected a large and desirable stock | where in this extensive territory slavery shall cease | of all kinds of Dry Goods, to which they respect- to exist practically, as it has already ceased to ex- ] fully invite the attention of purchasers and the trade | ist constitutionally or legally. in general to our stock of

DRESS GOODS. Of which we have a splendid assortment of fine and medium qualities and beautiful styles, of the most

recent importations. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, of every ahade and quality, both Foreign and Domestic, black and tancy. Have just received a large lot of FULLED LINSAYS AND BLANKETS. Fine and Medium qualities of Blankets,

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INESTANDS.

THE BEST YET INVESTED.

TER INKSTANDS! Self-acting and without springs, screws or ma- protection. always ready for use, protected from dust and Congress by the extinction of the States, is re- the latter's loyalty and eminent services in the and, therefore, sovereigns, to look at the future exaporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink. inforced by the prohibition of the Constitution, Union cause and his personal sacrifice. But for with calmness and deliberation. How is the na-For sale by

SAMUEL E. TURNER. 3 South Charles street. THOS. J. BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, No. 90 BALTIMORE STREET. because Holiday and Gay streets, Has on hand a tair assortment of the above articles. which will be disposed of on the most reasonable;

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in the city. Terms moderate.

of New Designs, and of workmanship equal to any | ty of families, the organization of labor, the en- | iron-clad gunboats. dle 6m | couragement of industry, and the welfare of so- | The House then adjourned.

things have been attempted, and will proceed to Mr. Segar's behalf. establish therein republican forms of government. The House, by a vote of 85 against 40, decided from river to river, from mountain to mountain, under the Constitution; and in the execution of that Mr. Segar is not entitled to a seat. this trust, will provide carefully for the protect. The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to Until South Carolina, and her sister States that tion of all the inhabitants thereof, for the securi- | the bill authorizing the construction of twenty |

ciety, and will in every way discharge the duties THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. of a just, merciful and paternal government. Washington, Feb. 11, 1862. Mr. Summer moved to lay the resolutions on the The following are the concluding portions of

yesterday's Congressional proceedings:

SENATE.

force to the supremacy of the Constitution within

Arkaneas, Tennessee and Virginia, except in East-

ern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and has been

a proclamation, duly made in conformity with an

tory, with the exceptions already named; and,

a hostile Confederacy, belongs to the United

States, as an inseparable part thereof, under the

sanctions of the Constitution, to be held in trust

for the inhabitants in the present and future gen-

erations, and is so completely interlinked with the

Union that it is forever dependent thereupon; and

whereas, the Constitution, which is the supreme

law of the land, cannot be displaced in its right-

ful operation within this territory, but must ever

ling the doings of any pretended governments,

put an end to its supremacy; therefore,

of the law, felo de se, ceases to exist.

clusive authority of the State.

sive jurisdiction over the territory once occupied

comfort to the rebellion that has been organized.

being a recognition of the pretended governments,

8. Resolved, That allegiance from the inhabi-

stitution, they cannot again be enslaved.

vive the principal.

acting singly or in the confederation, in order to

act by which any State may undertake to put an

end to the supremacy of the Constitution within

its territory is inoperative and void against the

Constitution, and when sustained by force it be-

which it involves still further works instant for-

1. Resolved, That any vote of Secession or other

Mr. Davis, of Ky., moved to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary. The motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas Mr. Sumper offered the following series of re-

solutions declaratory of the relations between The Vice President announced that he had ap the United States and the territory once occupointed Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, on the Fipied by certain States, and now usurped by prenance Committee in place of Bright expelled; Mr tended Governments, without constitutional or Kennedy, of Maryland, on the Committee on Post Offices, in place of Bright; and Mr. Wilson, Whereas. Certain States, rightfully belonging of Missouri, on the Committee on Indian Affairs, to the Union of the United States, have. through | in place of Mr. Cowan.

their respective governments, wickedly underta-On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Me . the Fortif ked to abjure all those duties by which their concation bill was taken up. nection with the Union was maintained; to re-Mr. Pessenden said be should call up the Treenounce all allegiance to the Constitution; to levy

sury None bill to-morrow, and endeavor to press war upon the National Government; and, for the It to a speedy passage. consummation of this treason, have unconstitu-The amendment of the Committee, making an tionally and bulawfully confederated together, appropriation of \$550,000 for the hartors of Maine, with the declared purpose of putting an end by

n case of a war being imminent with a maritime power, was considered. their respective limits; and, whereas, this condi-Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, thought it was time tion of insurrection, organized by pretended enough to protect those harbors when there was governments, openly exists in South Carolina, any danger of war from any great maritime pow-Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas,

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was in favor making the appropriation larger, and giving the declared by the President of the United States in President power to protect the harbors on the Pacific coast and the barbors on the Western Act of Congress, to exist throughout this terri- Lakes. He did not believe there was any danger of war from any maritime power. He referred the speech of the French Emperor as an evidence these pretended governments and organized into of peace.

Mr. Sherman, of ()hio, moved as a substitute for the bill, to appropriate one million for the repairs of the existing fortifications, and two mil- than \$200 apiece. Whoever had charge of the in case of emergency. He thought that making large appropriations for fortifications at this time would only have a tendency to provoke hostili- by the Kingfisher and George Green, as slings ties with England and France, when now we are at peace would only serve to initiate. continue the supreme law thereof, notwithstand-

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said that the effect of the amendment would only be to put a large sum | decks were the same or even worse than on the in the hands of the President, leaving it to his other ships. There was the same slight scantdiscretion to expend it as he pleases. This was lings secured to the deck and beams by common changing the entire practice of Congress. The | board nails; the same great bays on either sidebill makes no new fortifications and only carries in it whole droves of horses (twelve in a hay) out the present system. No foreign power could | were placed-separated from the others by a plank take any exception to our doing in time of war dangling between; and like the other horses, what we have done in time of peace.

comes a practical abdication by the State of all rights under the Constitution, while the treason to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military | termaster George was aware of the insufficiency of reduce of all those functions and powers essential Affairs. If our armies will only forward and the arrangements for transporting the horses by ment of Mexican indebtedness in Europe, secured crush the Rebellion we will have no need of for- former vessels, is evident from the fact that Capt. to the continued existence of the State as a body politic, so that from that time forward the territo- | tifications on the Lakes.

tables for two weeks, and the Senate has had perience at sea had convinced him that the horses extradition of criminals; and the third is a postal 2. Resolved, That any combination of meu as ample time to consider it. The bill belonged to were improperly packed. suming to act in the place of such State, and at- the Committee of Finance, and if taken out of This may have induced the Quartermaster to city last summer, but not acceptable to the Mexitempting to ensuare and coerce the inhabitants that Committee be should consider that he was add the slings, which from their improper shape, can Government. thereof into a confederation hostile to the Union is | not wanted on the Committee of Finance. That | as the sequel shows, proved an injury rather than | Mr. Schurz, our Minister at Madrid is here, aprebellious, treasonable, and destitute of all moral Committee desired the immediate passage of the a benefit to the horses. Besides being only half parently to urge the adoption of the emancipation authority; and that such combination is a usure bill. He did not think it wise to complain of the wide enough to cover the body of the horse, they policy in carrying on the war for the restoration pation, incapable of any constitutional existence, | conduct of the war of every bill before the Senate. | were so arranged that when the horses attempted of the Union. The U.S. Legation at Madrid is and utterly lawless, so that everything dependent | There never was such a war before. We could | to lie down, as they naturally would, they assumed | thus left in charge of the Secretary, Mr. Horatio upon it is without constitutional or legal support. not expect everything done well. It would be a sitting posture, with their fore legs in the air; J. Perry, of New Hampsbire. 3. Resolved, That the termination of a State found that no country had ever done so much as the next struggle, if they succeeded in breaking The British Minister at Madrid, just now, is Sir under the Constitution necessarily causes the ter- this under like circumstances. He counselled their halters, bringing them under the feet of the John Crampton, who was so unceremoniously mination of those peculiarly local institutions patience and cool legislation, and to look forward horses next him. Then they had to be dragged sent away from the British Legation here in 1856, which, having no origin in the Constitution or in instead of looking back, and hoped that we soon out bodily by main strength; the front of the stall and who cannot feel over friendly towards this

4. Resolved, That slavery being a peculiar local casting any personal reflection on the Senator, Massachusetts been employed, a more fatal way of working diplomats of the Queen's corps. The institution, derived from local laws, without any | but simply moved to recommit, as he thought stowing the horses could not have been devised. | first attache, Mr. R. T. C. Middleton, has been at origin in the Constitution or in natural rights, is the Committee of Finance was done with the bill. upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State, and must therefore cease to exist legally or drew his motion.

constitutionally when the State on which it de-(f()()))S II()USE, constitutionally when the State on which it despects of the govern-recurring, no quorum was present, and the Senate and the horses on that side were thrown in a doubtless advancing the interests of the govern-recurring, no quorum was present, and the Senate and the horses on that side were thrown in a doubtless advancing the interests of the govern-recurring, no quorum was present, and the Senate and the horses on that side were thrown in a doubtless advancing the interests of the govern-recurring. 5. Resolved, That in the exercise of its exclu-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

by the States, it is the duty of Congress to see Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said there were eight | those above them. Every lurch of the vessel les- | intrigues. vacant seats from his own State, and expressed | sened the number of the survivors. der the pretended laws of the extinct States by any recognition of the pretended governments, to the remarked, recognized Gov. Pierpoint, and we air at length became infected from the decay the Constitution, and is in the nature of aid and rights of persons who, by the extinction of the Union sentiment is stifled and suppressed. He his attention to those under his commad. States have become free, so that, under the Con- 1 tant and protection from the Government are corresponding obligations, dependent upon each i

color or class, is due to the United States, and | their representatives. of property or claim to service, the corresponding | years was a member of the Virginia Legislature, | ing the public funds. obligation of protection is at the same time due and was a delegate at the time the rebellion rearby the United States to every such inhabitant, ed its head. When the Senate resolution, direct- gate the circumstances attending the disaster. without distinction of color or class; and it fol- ing the Governor to seize and hold certain cannon lows that the inhabitants held as slaves, whose at the Bellons Arsenal was introduced, Mr. Segar THE PATENT AUTONOMIC AND BAROME- paramount allegiance is due to the United said that rather than thus vote for seizing the pro-States, may justly look to the United States for perty of the United States, so help him God, he would die in his seat. Mr. Maynard also quoted 9. Resolved, That the duty directly cast upon from other parts of Mr. Segar's speech to show

tion," or "without the consent of Congress keep | tress Monroe would have fallen in possession of the | accomplish a complete and total work of reunion troops or ships of war in time of peace, or enter | South. into any agreement or compact with another Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, argued the pend- being, from the President of the United States State," or "grant letters of marque and reprisal," or "coin money," or "emit bills of credit," or gar. without the consent of Congress lay any duties | Mr. Whaley, of Virginia, and Mr. Mallory, of old cordial Union of North and South will be ac-

done by these pretended Governments, and also | Segar to a seat. by the positive injunction of the Constitution. Mr. McKnight believed that Mr. Segar was a but casting that aside for the present, let us look by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. addressed to the nation, that "the United States | loyal man, and elected under form of law and at the manner in which alone the war can effect shall guarantee to every State in the Union a provision of the Constitution. He was disposed the desired object. republican form of government;" and that, in to act upon this case as one of equity, and would pursuance of this duty cast upon Congress, and take the cartificate of Governor Peirpont as con- on the field of battle will not restore the Union to further enjoined by the Constitution, Congress clusive and prima facie evidence of his election. will assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated | Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, concluded the de- of the inhabitants of the land. We may repossess. territory, where such unconstitutional and illegal | bate, replying to the remarks which were made in | conquer, aubjugate the South, at the end of a

Correspondence of the Boston Journal. FROM SHIP ISLAND.

SHIP ISLAND, January 18, 1862 I thought I had exhausted the subject of slaughteting horses at sea, when I closed my account of the disaster which occurred during the voyage of the transport Kingfisher; but I find that my report of that affair was but a prelude to a still more disagreeable duty of the same nature. If the tragic result which followed the shipment of the horses by that vessel fails to convince the people of the shameful mismanagement which thus far characterized the transportation of horses for Gen.

Butler's expedition, what will they say of a policy which consigns a cargo of the finest class of horses to the hold of a sailing ship, bound on a voyage of two thousand miles in the dead of winter, along a coast exposed to the full force of the winds of in a gale which the ship encounters on the third day out from Boston, one hundred and forty-seven out of one hundred and fifty-three horses with

the Alantic ocean, and padded so insecurely that which the ship left port, are killed and thrown

The ship Black Prince, Capt. Howes, which sailed from Boston on the 22d ultimo, for this port with a cargo of stores and horses for the expedition, arrived here on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. She brought out Lieut. B. Pickman and ten men of Captain Reed's company of Mounted Rifle Rangers, intended to serve as a body guard to General Butler, all of whom arrived in safety. The horses, one hundred and fifty three in number, put on board in Boston, were a superior class of animals, having been selected from a large lot for the especial use of the Mounted Rangers, and were valued at not less to have attempted a slight improvement over the plan which was adopted in stowing those shipped were placed under their bodies and fastened to

the deck beams-above. Aside from this, the arrangements between these poor beasts had not wherewithal to brace After further discussion Mr. Trumbull moved themselves upon the slippery deck. That Quarry, and the State being, according to the language Mr. Fessenden said that the bill had been on the from Fortress Monroe, stating that one night's ex-

the hope that before his term expired, there would | When the gale abated only thirteen of the one | the gentlemen to fill them under circumstances [ hundred and fifty-three horses survived, and two ] 6. Resolved, That any recognition of slavery analogous to those which surrounded the present days afterwards only five were living. Lieut. in such territory, or any surrender of slaves un- applicant. He believed the Unionists were largely Pickman and his men, at the risk of their lives, in the majority in Tennessee, but their action was went down between decks and attempted to reofficer of the United States, civil or military, is a intimidated by the armed minority. We have, he store the horses to something like order. The recognition of the jurisdiction of Congress under must, therefore, recognize his act certifying to the dead horses and the whole ship was like a pest- Governor Andrew will complete the organization fact of the election of Mr. Segar, who, Mr. May- bouse. Windsails and other contrivances for nated argued, was the accepted representative of ventilation were rigged to purify the hold, but 7. Resolved, That any such recognition of the legal element of the First District of Virginia. all to no purpose. The men sickened, and there slavery or surrender of pretended slaves, besides | He hesitated not to say there was as much loyalty | is no estimating the loss of human life which | in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alahama | would have followed had not Lieut. Pickman-- | sage. Commander C. W. Pickering. Saled from

mentioned instances in Missouri and Kentucky | The remnant of the live freight of the ship has of Com. Preble. where members were elected to the House from been landed. An estimate has been made of the the disloyal districts—one in Western Kentucky | loss to government by this disaster, which foots now being ready to take his seat—and argued in | up to the imposing figure of \$30,000. As there other; so that, while the allegiance of every in- favor of the justice as well as the propriety of ena- is no prospect of the horses being required by the habitant of this territory, without distinction of bling all loyal persons to be heard here through expedition for some months to come, this may be a profitable way to dispose of them, but I mistake cannot in any way be defeated by the action of Mr. Maynard said Mr. Segar was known and the temper of the people who are footing the bills any pretended Government, or by any pretence appreciated at home, and for more than twenty in this war if they agree to this method of invest-A Board of Survey has been ordered to investi-

\_\_\_\_ A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF A RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. It becomes us as men, as citizens, as voters. that "no State shall enter into any confedera- his conduct, as alleged in secession quarters, For- tion to be saved? No same man expects war to between the North and South. No reasonable ing case as a question of law in favor of Mr. Se- down to the young man who first voted last fall, expects that, by the mere process of battles, the on imports or exports," all of which have been Kentucky, severally advocated the right of Mr. complished. The issue of the battle-field is in the hands of God. We may even yet be overcome,

> We hold it to be plain as daylight, that success tits power and position, unless there be a Union ; long war, driving its defenders from post to post, but we have not then restored the American Union. have revolted, come into the national councils, on second floor. and take part in the national hopes and fears, i interests and sorrows, until the people of Louisiana

ABOTHER MECATOMS OF HORSES.

sympathies, the Union is not what it was. Words are unneccessary to explain this. Each man's own beart tells him that the Union can never be welded together by the mere process of blows .--What then? Why, plainly, the hope of the Union is in the Conservative men of the nation. If we are successful on battle-fields, that success must be followed up by the conviction brought home to Southern minds, that the Union is best for them; that, by submission to its power, they do not fall into the hands of a relentless enemy, who proposes to hold them as a conquered people, free their slaves, destroy their State rights, overthrow the principles of the old Constitution, and erect on the ruin the despotism of a popular majority. The only reasonable hope for the future is, that the South will be in the hands of Union men, when the armies of the nation have destroyed the spirit of rebellion and secession. The day may then be pearer at hand than any one now imagines, when a great Conservative party at the North, the grand alliance of the old Democrats with the conservative Republicans, may be the chief hope of a settlement of the contest. The South will never unite with abolitionists. They would rather perish

to the last man. But they can unite with a Conservative North. The war approaches a crists. Battle after battle will soon be fought. The success is uncertain, but General McClellan has nearly, if not quite, insured it to the Union. If we are to be victorious then the future will depend on the voice with which the North addresses the South on the field of conquest. If, when the sound of the cannon shall cease, and the terrible scenes of the field shall end in the solemn silence that follows a great victory, if in that moment the South shall behold the North a great nation, united in a determination to sustain forever the old Constitution and lions for works of defence on the North frontier, stowing of the horses on board the ship, appears the Union, while our Northern "No Union with Slaveholders" party are consigned to their deserved oblivion, there is hope that the South may recall their own ancient loyalty to that Union, and drive their radical leaders into fitting exile. The hope of the nation is in conservative principles, and the hour for their triumph is possibly at hand.

> FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862. A gentleman officially connected with the United States Legation at Mexico is now in this city. urging the ratification of three treatics between our Government and that of the Mexican Repullic. One of these is virtually a loan for the payby an international mortgage on the public lands Fairbanks, of the "George Green," wrote him in the States of Lower California, Sonora, Chihauhau and Sinaloa; the second is a treaty for the | convention, sent in place of one concluded in this

those natural rights which exist independent of would see movements that would astonish the sawed out, and the borses got back again to go government. His Secretary of Legation, Hon. through the same performance as soon as they re- Richard Edwards, entered the Foreign Office as a Mr. Trumbull said that he had no intention of covered their senees. Had all the ingenuity in clerk in 1826, and is one of the most experienced On the day after leaving Boston, and while the | Madrid since 1856; the second attache, Mr. C. W. After further discussion, Mr. Trumbull with- ship was in Massachusetts Bay, she encountered a Lawrence, has been there since 1858, and there severe gale, in which it became necessary to lay to. is in addition a third attache, a translator, an as-The question on Mr. Sherman's amendment The stalls on the weather side all broke away, sistant translator, a chaplain and a consul, all heap to leeward, and mixed up in inextricable ment which they represent. It is to be hoped confusion. The horses became perfectly wild that Mr. Perry will be able to see that the United with terrer, and plunged and kicked and bit States is not wronged, but it is to be regretted The House resumed the consideration of the wherever they could get a chance. The horses that he is thus alone, with such powerful rivals which were down were soon trampled to death by | to contend with at a court famed for diplomatic

> Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has just completed a visit of ten days in Washington, during which time he has completed arrangements for a system of coast defences for that State. It is understood that the War Department has announced that all volunteer regiments will be organized by the Governors of the respective States. and that in accordance with this understanding of regiments raised in Massachusetts under the orders of General Butler.

PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER .- The U.S. Sloop Kestgiving them aid and comfort, is a denial of the last in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Mary- who unites in his own person the bravery of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Friday, for Fayland. But it is known that the expression of the soldier with the skill of the physicians—devoted al, as is supposed, in search of the Sumter. The sailing master, Edward E. Preble, is a grandson

> ROBERT T. BANKS, IMPORTER AND WHOLKSALE DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

And Manufacturer of STONEWARE, 63 and 65 South street, Late Store of Maryland Potteries, BALTIMORE Dealers and Housekeepers in need of the above goods will find

it to their advantage to give me a cidl, as flare do but the fired to sell at the lowest prices to suit the pressure of the tines. WILLIAM F. OWENS, 205 Ballimore Street. TTAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, CHOICE

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