Price of Subscription.

Is the City, single copy, Two Charts; served by Carriers for webs Cruis per week, payable to the earriers. Out or the Crit, single copy, Taxas Carte; e by Conto; two menths, One Dellar; four months, I'm Dellare; nix months, Three Dellare; one year, the Dellare, payable to variably in advance.

Orders for the paper, will be reserved at the office of Publication, No. 122 W. BALTINGER STREET, up stairs. The usual defection in favor of Newscarn and Agents. All communications should be addressed to the Publishers of The Bouch.

VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

Advertisements will be received at the effice of Publication So. 122 W. Baltimore street, up stairs. Advertisements about the sent in early

Aportal agreement. Marrings and Oblivary notices, 25 conts.

Price of Advertisoments

CORTLAN & Co.

BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

IMPORTERS OF

AND DESSERT SERVICES, Family and Fancy Hardware, AND

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET. MARBLE BUILDING.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. No. 62 LIGHT ST.,

BALTIMORE,

AGRICULTURAL

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN AND GARDEN SEEDS.

LEONARD J. TORMEY,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER,

No. 22 SOUTH STREET.

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

THOMAS J. CARSON.

BANKER.

304 BALTIMORE STREET. ATTANTED 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.

JOHN T. WATKINS,

HANCFACTURER OF

No. 47 SOUTH STREET,

WHOLESALE NEW STOCK

of all kinds of Dry Goods, to which they respect- | trol of the Government, and not one-tenth of the fully invite the attention of purchasers and the trade | amount of the annual production of the counin 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 shade and quality, both Foreign and Ibimestic, black and fancy. Have just received a large lot of FULLED LINSAYS AND BLANKETS, Fine and Medium qualities of Blankets, Suitable for Military and House keepers. ALSO, 500 DOZEN COUNTRY KNIT HALF HOSE

WE HAVE A SELECT ASSURTMENT OF Shawls, Woolen Under Shirts and Drawers, Furnishing Goods in great variety, And Netions of all kinds suitable to the trade. DEVRIES, STEPHENS & Co.

No. 312 Baltimore Street no26-3 m \* Between Howard and Liberty. NBW STYLE

INESTANDS. THE BEST YET INVENTED.

TER INKSTANDSI Self-acting and without springs, screws or ma-

SAMUEL E. TURNER, 3 South Charles street.

THOS. J. BROWN. Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, | ply a forcid loan upon the community. No. 90 BALTIMORE STREET,

between Holliday and Gay streets, Has on hand a fair assortment of the above articles,

M. A. DAIGER, CABINET MAKER.

AND Undertaker of Funerals. HAR ON HAND, Or will make to order, every description of CABINET WARE.

in the city. Terms moderate.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WARMINGTON, Feb. 13, 1862. The following are the concluding portions of yesterday's Congressional proceedings: SENATE.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Fessenden's amendment,

against the bill, as he considered it would be no-Government, and force them to take it; and then not protect it afterwards in their bends. Hundid smend at as to limit the operation of the legalbill as it strads with great unanimity, and he be- Mr. Klag, (Rep.) of New York, offered a sublieved that no bill, except the bill for taxation, stitute, that the Secretary of the Treasury be auwas received, with so much joy as this bill with thorised to issue, in exchange for coin, treasury the legal-tender clause. He thought the argu- notes to the amount of \$150,000,000, made payaments of the Senators from Maloe and Vermont | ble to bearer at the Treasury, and which will be rather against the issuing of the notes at all, than | redeemable in coin at the Treasury after five years against the legal-tender clause. If we do not until 1872, when all outstanding notes shall make the notes a legal-tender, we will depreciate | redeemed, and such notes shall be receivable for compelled to submit to a share by brokers. We may exchange them at the Treasury for bonds of ought to show to the country that we are deter- not less than twenty years to run, bearing six per mined to protect the credit of the country and cent, interest. Third-That a direct tax of fifteen that the merchants generally are in favor of pledged to the payment, in coin, of these notes, making these notes a legal-tender, and the fami- principal and interest, when they become due. lies of the soldiers, when their little pittance | Rejected. comes from the field, want to have it made a legal tender, so that they can got the full value of the hard earnings of their relatives.

representing forty millions of capital, who favor | 8 per cent. bonds, which was amended to 7 3-10 making it a legal tender, and they say they do bonds, and adopted. not know a merchant in Boston who is not in ]

strike out all that portion of the bill which makes I the bill yesterday.

ment of the committee providing that the interest | reason they would not vote for it. be paid in coin. Mr. Sherman, (Rep.) of Ohio, believed there of 30 years to 7 nays. was a necessity for making these notes a legal tender Every organ of financial opinion in the country agrees that this is indispensable. Every- Pearce, Powell, and Saulsbury. Adjourned. hody, from the Secretary of the Treasury, through all the bankers and most of the merchants of the \$343,235,000, and of this \$100,000,000 is due this | having been read, day. How are we going to get this amount?---That is a question hardly nevestary to be made.— that proper officers may be employed in making We cannot pay it in coin, for we have not enough and purchasing these vessels. in circulation since the banks have suspended .--- | The banks cannot let us have any more money, thes were not within the sphere of the naval offifor we have already taken more than their capital |, in bonds. Capitalists cannot buy the bonds of not understand trafficking. the Government, for they cannot get coin enough, which is the only thing that can be now received. ] If the bonds are now thrown on the market they arents than by irresponsible persons. would depreciate to sixty cents on the dollar, according to the opinion of all financiers, because near money as possible. He contended that it | was perfectly constitutional to issue these notes. The history of the Government settles this question. We had issued bills of credit during the! war with Mexico and in 1812. We are bound, if we pass these notes to the soldiers, to make them ! as secure and negotiable as we can. We must either use sound and safe Government paper curfrency, or use the paper currency of all banks ! The undersigned having just taken possession of which may spring up in the country. By issuing

their new and elegant Marble Front Store, have the amount provided for in this bill we cannot inwith great care selected a large and desirable stock | thate the currency. It will be under the con-

Mr. Cowan, Republican, of Pennsylvania, refer- shorter term of service." Adjourned. red to the Constitution to show that certain powers were delegated to the Government, while others are reserved to the States. One of these provisions was that the States shall not emit bills of obligations of contract. He thought these princi- respondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: ples were well settled. He contended that the said that this measure, instead of preserving the P. M. this measure, because it impaired all the contracts fore known, in cutting off all communication be- impressed with the sanctity of an oath, can assist pily, occurrences of this nature are not frequent. turb all the relations of debtor and creditor-de-city, and supplying it with water. the credit of the Government and go into the mar- | day ) morning.

man should. only a hard money currency. But bank notes | done, however. always ready for use, protected from dust and tion met, and nobody then ever thought that they cut and the Fourth New Hampshire.

He would allow them to be funded at 8 per cent. ing for an expedition inlind to the railroad and to keep, from which their hearts recoil, a pledge mand, with little variation from the terms of forto show that the measure was unconstitutional, were to join them. Two simultaneous movements | civil disabilities, a pledge which they believe to be | \$1,000 per annum. for nothing. He characterized the policy as sim- | the other from the vicinity of Edisto Island. Messrs Howard, Willey and McDougal. of paper money. It was issued first in this coun-

which will be disposed of on the most reasonable | question, referred to the early history of the issue | the expedition. No. 78 BROADWAY, E. S., REAR Gottan STREET, debts. They were also issued in North Carolina | banging from their branches, and the large gar- efforts in the peace convention to preserve the made a legal tender until afterwards, when they | The Provost Marshal has stored away all the Southern extremists. Even political prisoners were called in law bills for credit. He contended pianos and finest furniture. The officers of the have not experienced from the stern demands of of New Designs, and of workmanship equal to any I that they were considered as bills of credit by the farmy occupy the houses on the bay, and those military necessity, such oath-exactious as are pro-

to the policy of festing these notes at this time, tigations of curious strangers, as are also the | We know that no outh less stringent in its but thought that if we had the authority to leves plantation houses for miles in the interior. the notes at all, we had the right to make them a The troops are encamped in beautiful orange recent Marylander States right prisoner, in Wash-

The question was then taken on Mr. Collamer's The men who are to remain on the transports pounded it, admired the conscientious consistency

Mr. Simmons offered an amendment to allow Mr. Declittle, (Rep.) of Wisconsin, moved to

the people of Mannachusetta were in favor of the | tender clause to private debts bereafter contracted. the notes of the soldiers and sallors, who will be all public dues. Second-Holders of such notes carry it safely through this crisis. We will find million annually be made, and the same is hereby

The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendment made in committee to the lat section was agreed to, except the proposition of He read a letter from nine merchants of Boston, Mr. Simmons to allow the notes to be funded in

Mr. Fessenden (Rep.), of Maine, moved to insert an amendment providing for the deposit of Mr. Collamer modified the amendment so as to | the notes at 5 per cent., which was stricken out of

the notes a legal tender for debts of the United | Messrs. Pearce, Saulsbury, and Powell, spoke States, on any kind of debts, including the amend- | against, the bill as unconstitutional, and for this | The bill as amended was then passed by a vote

> The nagative vote was as follows: Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. country, agrees to the necessity. The chambers state of the Union, resumed the consideration of tained. of commerce of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, the naval appropriation bill. The clause appro-Chicago, and other cities, agree on this point. priating \$4,800,000 for the charter of vyasels, We have to pay before the first day of July, stores, laborers, and additional steam vessels,

> Mr. Holman moved an amendment requiring Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, said that such du-

Mr. Holman contended that it would be better ! to have the service performed by responsible

Mr. Wickliffe t this point called attention to a CABINET FURNITURE, there was no money to pay the bonds. Then, mains were outrageously treated by the soldiers how are we going to pay the soldiers, and the and citizens who flocked to see the body, and contractors who feed the armies? There is no stripped it of its clothing, shaved the head, &c. other way than to give them notes, which are as In behalf of the Kentucky soldiers, he related the facts to show that the statement is utterly false, were treated with ceremony and respect, which was acknowledged by the rebels themselves.

Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected. The original proviso, as agreed to, is as follows: "That, bereafter, in all cases, where officers of the navy can be made available, consistently with the public service, in making contracts for the charter | there is a large force of rebels. of vessels and the purchase of additional steam vessels, no other person or persons shall be employed, and when any other person or persons I than an officer of the navy shall be employed, the compensation shall not exceed the sum of five try, which is \$1,900,000,000. He should vote for thousand dollars for all contracts for purchase or this measure as a temporary necessity to carry on charter, in any one year made, under the provisions of this act, and at the same rate for any

FROM PORT ROYAL

The steamer Baltic has arrived at New York credit, coin money, or pass laws impairing the from Port Royal with dates to the 10th. The cor- scope, being a plea for the clergy alone, still many the ted to confidence and the utmost teniency, find Government had no right to make a law in any the fleet now en route to attack Savannah. These clonists in our community express themselves denied. Several very trying instances of this way to impair the obligation of contracts, and advices are up to Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, hostile to the entire measure, some condemning it kind have occurred, where estimable citizens have

and was unconstitutional, and was abhorrent to tween Fort Pulaski and Savannah, but the forces The a plan to divert it of that respect which all The time for the last quarterly payment for the all his ideas of justice. The measure would dis bave destroyed the water pipes leading to the should have for its solemnity. Under any cir- year having come round, where tenants centemstroy all the credit in the country. He was not a The gun-boats, eleven in number, and trans- themselves to consi er how far the oath submitted distinct as to the prospect for rents. For elegant judge in the land, but he would declare that this ports (three), under command of Gen. Wright, for adoption, consists with the oath they have al- first-class stores, which in former years gave their

ket, and if it was not worth more than sixty cents | The obstacles encountered by these boats were all State officers appointed to a place of profit or sort will be permitted to remain vacunt throughon the dollar, sell it for that, and act as an honest of the most trying character. The piles driven | trust to take and subscribe the following oath: | out the year, rather than accept the terms now into the Savannah river were of heavy timber. "I, A B, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) offered. And in reference to first-class private Mr. Simmons, Republican, of Rhode Island, said and had been placed with the greatest care. It that I will support the Constitution of the United | houses, ordinarily renting for \$1,000 and up-

he had no doubt that the framers of the Constitu- was a work of no small labor to cut them off, at a | States, and that I will bear true and faithful alle- wards, the case is but little better. Many such THE PATENT AUTONOMIC AND BAROME- tion intended that the Government should have depth of sixteen feet below the water. This was grance to the State of Maryland and support the will be deserted by occupants who have met with

evaporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink. were unconstitutional. The difficulty was that a | Twelve regiments of troops were, on Saturday, | and also inexpedient, as the notes would be good were to be made, one to the railroad direct and a violation of their natural rights, sounds like

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in treating the Several regiments of artillery were to accompany with civil authorizations which not even martial

Recently, in company with some friends, I vis- claims to. We cannot see why such a course try in Massachusetts, in 1702, and made a legal [sted Beaufort. All along the river are deserted should be pursued, unless our rulers think that tender in 1712. In Rhode Island in 1710. In houses, where the slaves of the plantations live our sins have been so grievous, that in a spirit of Connecticut in 1719 In Pennsylvania in 1732. and revel on their masters' property. The beauty [penitence we must go before the North with a ] In Delaware in 1739. In Maryland in 1733; and of Beaufort has not been overrated. The houses | rope round our necks, and the implements of selfin Virginia in 1755, where they were called trea- are large and elegantly furnished, the streets torture in our hands, and make humble atonement surv notes, and made a legal tender for private | lined with live-oaks, with festoons of grey-moss | for our unfortunate geographical position and our in 1704, and South Carolina in 1703, but were not | dens filled with orange trees and fragrant flowers. | Union from the wild faraticism of Northern and

I groves back of the city.

amendment, to strike out the legal tender clause, are not allowed to land, except in small squads. of the recusant, and ordered that he should be Ac., and it was disagreed to—yeas 17, mays 22— | They have had no change of linen or flamuel; and | released on his parole. make the bonds redeemable after five years and cowan (Rep.), Fost (Rep as rations, nothing but hard crackers and salt. The situation of Maryland is a peculiar one.-

just, wickedly unjust, to place all this mostly in the notes to be funded in two-year bonds, bearing miles long, and reaches across the laland; a ditch are; to be falling fast into political intentity. We of spring water surrounds it, which is crossed seem determined that every white citizen who sees by drawbridges. It is built in a signer form, in this strife more danger than boye, shall sink to and cannon are planted in a position to sweep a state more servile than the negro's. Alas, that them of the enemy.

> by Gen. Sherman. One was occasioned by the ber own natural protectors. fact that improper communications have been Not many weeks have elapsed since two citizens made by officers and others in this command, in of our State, who were scated in the Washington their private letters, and those letters being print- cars, were discussing the unhappy position of ed, secrets of the highest consequence have been Maryland, when looking around, they espled an divulged, perhaps to the enemy.

> military men that the punishment for conveying marking that they were not aware of his presence information to the enemy, either directly or indi- and of course had no intention of being rude.-

federate prisoners. The side-wheel steamer, Winfield Scott, a worth- | fully accord with them." less craft, employed to take troops up the sound, ran aground and was completely broken up. Her | States in the Union, the one most interested in its machinery will be saved.

hand negroes who freely offer their services to the | make it most desirable for her to see it faow and Government, and to employ them in such services | forever one and inseperable." But we trust we as they may be fitted for; any surplus of able- can love the Union, and still mourn over the inbodied individuals to be sent to labor at the depot, ternecine war which brings brothers face to face A record is kept, showing the name and description | In deadly combat, that we may toil without teensof the person, and the name and character, as on to check the bloody conflict which strews the loyal or disloyal, of the master. Compensation is battle field with the lifeless bodies of the bravest allowed the negroes at the rate of eight to twelve and best of Northern and Southern spirits. Madollars a month to mechanics, four to eight dol- rylanders at least whose position puts them alike lars to laborers, and those employed in cutting in social contact with the North and the South, wood for post bakeries are paid by the cord.

day, and their families are supplied at the rate of wards either section, and should not be forced a ration for each person over fourteen years of by any unwise legislation, to swear what they do age; under that, and over two years, a half ra- not feel. For the love of harmony and justice we tion. All those employed, as well as their fami- say to those entrusted with our destiny, leave us lies, are furnished with suitable clothing by the the little quiet we still possess, let well enough The House, in committee of the whole on the Quartermaster, when it cannot be otherwise ob- alone, violent enactments will make this no better.

> Another account says: The weather at Port Royal was becoming disagreeably warm, and beavy rains were falling. General Sherman has succeeded in excluding all

newspaper correspondents from his lines. Rhode Island and Engineer regiments have been moved from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfuskie cers; their education unfitted them for it: they did | Island, which is the nearest point to Fort Pulaski Island that can be occupied, except Tybee Island. Several gunboats, a schooner, and a number flats, with Parrott guns, howitzers, and mortars,

accompanied the expedition. appearance, and three of them succeeded in running the gauntlet of our vessels to Fort Pulaski, Gen. Stevens' Brigade was prevented from forming a junction with these forces, on account of the obstructions in the river.

Our Engineers are driving piles in a marshy is- trouble is that there have been too many high without the shadow of foundation. The remains land, for the purpose of forming a road, and as a cost houses erected." foundation for the erection of hatteries. This island lies between the Union forces and Fort Jack. | plication, they describe very well the condition son. Our forces make advances upon the enemy of things in New York city at the present time. every day, and our gunboats have shelled out a post which the rebels had taken on Pine Island, and made an advance toward Bluffton, where

From the Catholic Mirror.

THE PROPOSED OATH FOR MA-RYLAND.

State Rights.

law, or military necessities have hitherto laid dis-6m framers of the Constitution. He was doubtful as further back are tenantless and free for the inves- posed to be administered to peaceful Marylanders.

language, was proffered to and declined by a ington, and that the gallant soldier who pro-

Mr. Collamer, (Republican,) of Vermont, moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for private debts.

Mr. Wilson, Republican, opposed the amendment. He said if it was adopted he should vote against the bill, as he considered to strike out that portion of the bill which makes (Rep.), Block (Rep.),

ton, not ber most exacting enemy, could demand The breastwork which has been in progress for this from ber. And yet, alas, we at home seem those States whose swords are flashing for their Several important orders have lately been issued | country's flag, should feel more for Maryland than

officer apparently of high rank. Upon seeing The order in question warms both civilians and him they apologized for their conversation, re-The officer replied, "Gentlemen, your apology is The Baltic brings 630 bags of cotton and 9 Con- entirely unnecessary, I can appreciate your feelings, and were I a Marylander, my own would

No one should doubt that Maryland is of all welfare. Her geographical position, not less Orders have been issued to receive all contra- than the loftier motives of patriotic devotion, whose location between the two, has enabled her All contraband employees receive one ration a to know both well, may act without batred to-In times like these must be conflicting views which no legislation can wholly eradicate.

HOUSE RENTS AND REAL ESTATE. All cities on the seaboard are feeling the war, in its effect upon real estate, and New York as The Forty-eighth regiment, and portions of the much as any of them. A Boston paper said, a few days ago, in regard to property in that city: "In the Sush times of former years, costly buildings were erected in this city, upon which mortgages were obtained by the builders, who then sold the edifices at a good bargain above the mortgage. In the present depressed state of the country, in quite a number of cases, the purchaser has Com. Tatnall's gunboats soon after made their | ceased paying interest upon the mortgage, and the builder has been notified that he will be looked to herenster. In one case a builder was notified who had sold a house over fifteen years ago. In another case a house has been sold for \$8,000, which was mortgaged for 9,000. One great

In so far as these remarks admit of general ap-

A good deal of property is put in the market by the foreclosure of mortgages, though very little disposition to buy is manifested. Yesterday, for instance, one of our auctioneers, most expert in effecting rapid sales, occupied more than an hour at the Merchants' Exchange, offering numerous good pieces of property, under process of forecassure, all of which, with a single exception, were bid in by the mortgagees—genuine sales. Still, A communication, which we give in another | the fact is observed that there is nothing like a part of our paper, appeared in the Baltimore Ame- prevalent disposition to crowd holders of real esrican of the 8th inst. It is in the nature of a re- tate, where they are unable to meet the interest monstrance against so much of Mr. Price's new falling due, or otherwise discharge their obligatest oath bill as relates to the clergy of Maryland. I tions exactly according to agreement; and this Its arguments are cogent, and will command the undoubtedly is a commendable feature. Men respectful consideration of all unprejudiced minds. who by a long life of integrity have acquired Though the communication is too narrow in its stainless reputation, and are in all respects entiof its points apply with equal force to the other in- | themselves compelled to ask accommodation, with Advices have been received at this place from terests affected by the bill. Many decided coer- a prospect of utter penury in case their request is as calculated to promote perjury, others alleging been sacrificed needlessly by those who take ad-Government, tended to overthrow. He opposed Not only have the vessels succeeded, as hereto- that they do not see how any legislator properly vantage of temporary embarasement. But hap-

cumstances it would be well for the legislators | plate removal next Spring, indications are more measure was not constitutional. He would take expected to land eight thousand troops this (Non- ready taken as prescribed by our State Constitu- owners incomes almost fabulous, the decline tion. That Constitution requires legislators and amounts to a positive tumble. Not a few of this Constitution and laws thereof." It may be well pecuniary disaster or find their resources diminwere regarded as promises to pay, and were in ex- Among the regiments on the Expedition are the lasked whether the new oath does not altogether lished, though landlords evince a disposition to chinery of any kind to get out of order. They are listence at the very time the Constitutional Conven- | Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Connecti- | ignore allegiance to the State and the doctrine of make liberal concession, rather than risk the chance of an empty house. As might be readily To compel men to call on the Almightly to inferred, the influences thus operating will keep few banks were not willing to take these notes. — | under marching orders to leave on Monday morn- | witness a pledge which they give but do not mean | the less pretentious class of dwellings in good de-Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, argued at some length | thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry | taken under duress and the threat of fines and | mer years, where rents range from say \$600 to

The uncertainty existing in reference to future despotism worse than King Dahomev's, like pro- rates of taxation, or whether Congress will pass Within the last month a large number of regi- fanation unworthy of Christian legislators. We any tax law whatever, suggests the expediency of The discussion was continued at some length by ments have been arriving at Port Royal, and trust our Legislature may never prefer Draco's making leases by which tenants will pay taxes. much of the heaviest ordnence in use in the army. | wisdom to Solon's, or pollute their Statute Book | and this is likely to become the rule. -- New York

> ROBERT T. BANKS, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, And Manusacturer of

STONEWARE, 63 and 65 South street, Late Store of Maryland Potteries, BALTIMORE

Dealers and Housekeepers in need of the above goods with end R to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to se'l at the lowest prices to suit the pressure of the times.