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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1861. Number 34.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]

SONG
OF THE
Maryland Line at Richmond.

BY BIG SERGEANT.

AIR—*'Carry me back to Old Virginny.'*

We've left our home in Maryland,
Our friends in Baltimore,
To take up arms for the gallant South,
On old Virginia's shore;
Her glorious flag we will uphold,
And fight for many a day,
Our hearts are brave, our arms are strong,
We know it is not play.
Chorus—And for the right we're here to fight,
As were our sires of yore,
Base Lincoln's hosts we'll turn to ghosts,
On old Virginia's shore.

And if we're in the battle slain,
'Twill be our children's pride,
To know that for our old Virginia friends,
We nobly fought and died;
And if on the turf we're soon to lie,
And bleed at every pore,
They'll say we fell in a righteous cause,
On old Virginia's shore.
Chorus—Then for the right, &c.

Sould victory on our banners perch,
And the tyrants be o'ercome,
We'll give our thanks to God above,
And hasten to our home;
To strike the blow for freedom there,
To rescue Baltimore,
With the friends still fighting by our side,
From old Virginia's shore.
Chorus—Then in our might we'll all unite,
As did our sires of yore
Base Lincoln's hosts we'll turn to ghosts,
In dear old Baltimore

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio,

In the House of Representatives

JULY 10th, 1861.

The morning hour having expired, the House resolved into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Colfax in the chair,) and took under consideration the special order, a bill authorizing a national loan, and for other purposes

On motion of Thaddeus Stevens, the entire debate upon the bill was restricted to one hour.

Mr. Vallandigham then addressed the House substantially as follows:

He said that in the constitution which we have sworn to support, and under which we are assembled here to-day, it is written that Congress, to which all legislative power is granted, shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, and that no Representative or Senator shall be questioned for any speech made in Congress. Holding up this shield of the constitution, and standing in the place and manhood of a representative of the people, he proposed to discuss the direct questions of this war, though with more decency of discussion, he trusted, than has sometimes been exhibited here.

The present war, he knew to be a foregone conclusion; but there are questions connected with it about which he felt impelled to speak. The President, in his recent message, demands the enormous loan of $400,000,000; an amount nearly ten times greater than the entire public debt, State and federal, at the close of the revolution in 1783, and four times as much as the total indebtedness during the three years war with Great Britain in 1812.

The constitution—to which he gave his whole heart and utmost loyalty—gave to Congress alone the power to call for money and to fix the purposes to which it shall be applied, and it expressly limits appropriations to the term of two years. Each Senator and member, therefore, must judge for himself upon his conscience and oath, and before God and the country, of the wisdom and justice and policy of the President's demand. Whenever this House shall become a mere machine wherewith to register the decrees of the Executive, it will be high time to abolish it.

He believes he has the right to say that so far as the gentlemen upon this side of the House are concerned, that however they might suffer in other things, they are firm and united in the determination that their own rights as the representatives of the people shall be preserved in the spirit and the letter, and some are here present who are resolved to assert and exercise these rights with becoming decency and moderation, but at the same time fully and regardless of consequences.

It is a wise and ancient practice of the English Commons to precede all votes of supplies by an inquiry into the abuses and grievances, and especially of any infraction of the law by the Executive. Let us follow this wise precedent. Availing himself of his right and duty, he would proceed to consider the state of the Union, and to supply some few omissions from the President's message.

The President had undertaken to give us his opinion of the state of the nation, and it was his duty as an honorable Executive to make that information full, impartial and complete, instead of spreading before us a labored vindication of his own course of policy, which has precipitated us into a bloody and terrible revolution. He admits the fact. He admits now we are in the midst of a general civil war; not a mere petty insurrection, to be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation, the *posse comitatus* and three months' militia.

It has been the misfortune of the President from the beginning that he partially and wholly underestimated the magnitude and character of this revolution, for surely he never would have ventured the hazardous experiment of plunging thirty millions of people into war without the authority of Congress. But at last, when he found himself hemmed in by a revolution, which threatened the capital, he woke up—as his proclamation shows him to have done.—Why did he not forthwith assemble Congress and throw himself upon the wisdom of the representatives of the people, instead of assuming the powers which the constitution expressly conferred upon Congress—powers which Congress repeatedly at the last session refused to exercise or permit him to exercise?

The President in his message has undertaken to give a summary of the causes which led to this revolution; but he has unfortunately utterly ignored the stronger causes contributed by the abolitionists and disunionists of the North. How could he have forgotten that the South, with one single exception, choose first to come here and demand its solemn constitutional guarantees for their protection against the abuses of the tremendous powers of the federal government before resorting to secession? Did he not know that at the last session of Congress every substantial proposition for compromise, except the one offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois—and all know how that was received—came from the South?

The committee of thirty-three was moved for by a gentleman from Virginia, and received the vote of every Southern representative, except one from South Carolina, who declined to vote. In the Senate this committee of thirty-three was moved for by the Senator from Kentucky, and received the silent acquiescence of every Southern Senator present.

The Crittenden proposition, too, was moved by another Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) a man venerable for his years, loved for his virtues, and revered for his patriotism, which for forty-four years of public life he has devoted to the Union, and who, though he himself proved his courage fifty years ago upon the field of battle against a foreign foe, is still, thank God, for compromise.

The border States proposition were projected by a gentleman from Maryland, and presented by a member from Tennessee, and, with Mr. Crittenden's propositions, were repeatedly and severally rejected in this House by the almost unanimous vote of the republicans.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise, which received the vote of every Southern member upon this floor, excepting one from Arkansas, never on any one occasion received one solitary vote from the republicans in the Senate or House.

The so called Adams amendment, moderate as that was, was carried through this chamber by the bare majority of one, after a severe struggle. Sixty-five republicans voted to the last against it.

Up to twelve o'clock on the 4th of March peace seemed to be the policy of all parties, when Mr. Lincoln delivered his inaugural, and which left thirty millions of people in doubt whether it meant peace or war. Under this confidence, in the restoration of peace, the prosperity of the country revived, secession in the past languished, and secession in the future was arrested by the course of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, all of which declare for the old Union.

The national heart beat high with hope—the elections in Rhode Island, in New York and in the Western States gave abundant evidence that the people were resolved on the most ample, satisfactory, constitutional guarantees as the price of the restoration of the Union—then it was that a long and agonized howl came up from defeated and disappointed politicians. The newspaper press teemed with appeals and threats to the President; the mails groaned under the weight of letters demanding a change of policy, while a secret conclave of the Governors of the States of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States convened in this city and promised men and money to carry on the irrepressible conflict, and thus it was that a party in the pangs of dissolution, in the very hour and article of death, demanded vigorous measures which could restore it life, but at the expense of civil war, and nothing else.

But there was yet another cause—the passage of the ill-digested and unstatesmanlike tariff bill, (Morrill's,) about the same time the Confederate Congress adopted our tariff act of 1857—the result was inevitable. The trade and commerce of the West began to look to the South, from which it had been directed years ago by the canals and railroads of Pennsylvania and New York at a heavy cost to the West. They threatened to resume their ancient and accustomed channels—the water courses of the Ohio and Mississippi, and political association and union, it is well known, must soon follow the direction of trade.

The city of New York began then to clamor loudly for the repeal of the tariff act; threatened this with the loss of both political power and wealth. New England and Pennsylvania—that land of peace—began now, too, to demand coercion and civil war as the price of the preservation of their wealth; began to demand the subjugation of the South—aye, the subjugation of the South. He spoke not to children, and not a man in sound of his voice but knew that the South could not be restored to obedience to the constitution except through subjugation.

The subjugation of the South and the closing up of her ports, first by force and then by law, was resolved upon, and when this policy was once established the self-same motive of waning commerce and of threatened trade impelled the city of New York to place herself first in the ranks of the uprising which swept over the North and West.

He would not now assert, what subsequent acts of the administration may make apparent, that its frequent infractions of the constitution—its high-handed usurpations of power, formed part of a conspiracy to overrun republican institutions and establish a strong consolidated government, but rather that in the beginning they rushed needlessly into acts which were designed to revive the fallen fortunes of a party, and the woeful consequences of which were not then foreseen.

Whatever may have been the purpose, he now asserted that every principal act of the administration has been a glaring usurpation of power and a palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution, and every one of which acts might well have been postponed until the assembling of Congress.

The whole responsibility of the war has been boldly assumed by the Executive, and all the power deemed necessary for his purposes are boldly usurped, either from the States the people, or Congress; while the judiciary, that last refuge of hope and liberty, was turned away from with contempt. Now he comes and asks Congress to support the army he has raised in plain violation of the constitution, and to ratify his usurpation by a law *ex post facto*, and thus to make ourselves parties to our own degradation, and to his infractions of the supreme law of the land.

Beginning with these wide breaches of the constitution—these enormous usurpations of the most dangerous of all powers—the power of the sword, the sanctity of the telegraph was invaded, though it turns out significantly enough that the only traitor discovered so far is one of the appointees and special pets of the administration. One step more will bring upon us search and seizure of the public mails, and finally, as in the days of the Russells and Sydneys, of English martyrdom, the drawers and secretaries of the private citizen. Though even these tyrants had the grace to look to the forms of the law, and the execution was then judicial murder, not military slaughter.

Rights of property having been wantonly violated, it needed but little stretch of usurpation to violate the sanctity of the person, and a victim was not wanting. A private citizen of Maryland, not subject to the rules and articles of war, not in a case arising in the land and naval forces, is seized in his own house—not by process of law, but by the arbitrary grasp of military power—and torn from the side of his family, is borne to Fort McHenry, over which it had been invoked by Key that the flag of the free forever should wave.

The aid of the highest privileges which freedom has yet conferred upon the citizen of a free country was sought to vindicate the rights of Mr. Merryman, and the Chief Justice of the United States, the pure-hearted and high-minded Roger B. Taney, issued the writ of *habeas corpus* requiring the prisoner to be bro't before him. The result of his interference has already become historical. The officer of the law found the portals of the fortress barred against him. He was denied admission, and it was told that the officer in command *had suspended* the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Vallandigham then entered into a history of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been extorted after six hundred years of toil and suffering, from venal judges and tyrant kings; granted to a wronged but spirited people at Runnymede, it was again conceded by Charles Second. It was a right which neither English minister, nor judge, nor English King or Queen would dare to disregard, and yet that inestimable right, that dear bulwark of the citizen's rights, had been subverted and trampled under foot by an——American President, and only in the seventy-third year of American independence; yet it was such acts of usurpation which Congress was called upon to sanction. He earnestly asserted that the cause which demanded such sacrifices could not be a just one.

He recited the usurpations already practised by the administration. The quartering of troops in private houses without the consent of their owners—the censorship of the telegraph—the subversion of the rights of citizens of certain States to keep or to bear arms, and said the next step—and it was but a narrow one—would be the violation of the freedom of the press, and of prayer; the sacred right of petition was even now tottering under the assaults upon it.

Mr. Vallandigham said he spoke freely and fearlessly as an American representative, an American citizen; one firmly resolved not to lose his own constitutional liberties, in the vain effort to impose these rights upon ten millions of unwilling people. He drew a fine comparison between the meeting of Congress in December last, when it was composed of thirty four independent States, and the present Congress, from which the representatives of eleven States are absent.

Their places are supplied by 75,000 soldiers, and the armed men crowding the walks and lawns of this beleagured capital, and the sound of the drum, give frequent evidence that in times of war laws are silent. He hoped that some years—some months hence—the present generation will demand to know the cause of all this, and some ages hence the grand and impartial tribunal of history will make solemn and diligent inquest of the authors of this terrible revolution.

The hour having expired, Mr. Washburne called the "previous question," and the bill was adopted by the following decisive vote:—ayes 149, nays 5.

The nays were Messrs. Burnett, of Ky., Norton, of Mo., Reid, of Mo., Wood, of N. Y. and Vallandigham.

All the Maryland delegation voted in the affirmative except Mr. May, absent.

[As the Republican papers advocate that the fury of the present war be turned upon southern homes, we earnestly request all our exchanges in favor of peace to publish and call the attention of their lady readers to the letter below, from a host of women in this city. Circulate the document.—*New York Day Book.*

SEPOY REPUBLICANS.

Circular Letter from New York Women.

To Patriotic Women of the Free States:

The fact can no longer be disputed that the policy of the Republican party, as avowed by its organs of the press in this city, is nothing less than a war of extermination. These editors, in their sanguinary zeal, far outrun our acknowledged military leaders. They now insist upon unconditional emancipation of the slaves throughout the Union by the Federal Government, suggesting confiscation, and the promoting of slave insurrection, as the means by which they hope to carry out their schemes. President Lincoln has declared to individuals in this city his conviction that confiscation is illegal, and that the position taken by General Butler in regard to fugitive slaves cannot be constitutionally sustained. The pen and ink warriors having therefore decided on insurrection, one of them now goes so far as to say that "all the *peculiar institution* seems to want is A LEADER, when a second San Domingo massacre will be the inevitable consequence." They hope also to enlist the aid of England in the enterprise, and exult in the prospect of deluging the country, not only with the blood of her sons, but that of her fair daughters and their children. The women of the country, entirely innocent of having caused the present national calamities, are yet the greatest sufferers from them. The burdens of pecuniary embarrassment—the distractions of business—the demoralizations of military life—the loss of kindred and friends—the sufferings that follow in the train of civil war—and the disgrace incurred in the eyes of civilized nations—fall heavily upon them. And the terrorism inaugurated by those who have plunged the nation into an internicine strife, smothers attempts at remonstrance against it, on the part of the men not engaged, for these Sepoy editors define "treason" to be, the expressing of preference of any rule to their own. But the denial of citizenship to women—which prevents them from averting these calamities—also renders it impossible for women to commit "treason," and leaves them free to act according to their judgment. Now, that the humane instincts of American men are beginning to assert themselves, is it not the duty of our women to rouse themselves to work on behalf, not only of their southern sisters, but of the whole country?—Their home influence gives them power that should be wielded for peace. Let no adverse action of Congress deter them from this merciful enterprise. As soon as the general sentiment can be so crystalized as to present effective force, Mr. Lincoln and his ultra advisers will be obliged to accept such compromises as may put an end to the war. One of the most unprincipled of these is already driven to the declaration that "the people possess the power to close the gates of Janus." Women may do much for peace, not only with those who stand in near relation to them, but with the ignorant of their household and neighborhood, whose credulity has been practised on to subserve the sanguinary purposes of those anxious to prolong the war. To the young, especially, they owe it—to mark and condemn the treasonable teachings alluded to, and to show as in a glass what the future historian will record. Many of them use the pen to transcribe the events of the day, and take their place among the best historians and instructors of the people. Let none fail in their duty to those who must in future rule the country and its destinies.

It is our misfortune to be the cotemporaries of a traitor to humanity who is chiefly responsible for the present lamentable state of public affairs; whose boast it is that he has trained a generation to hatred of the South; whose unceasing libels and irritating assaults have goaded Southerners into disaffection and weakened the fraternal bonds that ought to have been sacred forever; who now gloats over the fearful spectacle of a nation—*his nation*—in its death-agonies, and safe at a distance from the conflict—in which he would, on no account, venture his own person—scatters abroad his ferocious diatribes, and coolly recommends barbarities banished thousands of years ago from the warfare of civilized nations. While other tyrants have indulged their vindictive passions against alien foes, it has been reserved for Horace Greeley—for whom history has no parallel in the meanness of wickedness—to instigate atrocities against his own countrywomen, simply on account of their helplessness. Let every woman, however feeble may be her voice, use it for the encouragement brave men to withstand this savage crusade—till a chorus, in manly tones swell over all the free States, DOWN WITH THE TRAITOR GREELEY!—DOWN WITH THE SEPOY REPUBLICANS!

New York, June 25th, 1861.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

A Demand for the Opening of the Cotton Ports.

As the American civil war progresses, and the prospect of a determined, and, it may be, a protracted struggle becomes more distinct, the question of the future supply of cotton begins to be discussed in this country with an amount of eagerness proportioned to the interests involved, and the serious consequences which may ensue should the source from which we have hitherto derived the greater portion of the raw material be closed against us.

The blockade of the Southern ports, and the prohibition by the Southern Congress of the export of cotton except through the ports of the Confederate States, must, if carried out rigidly, effectually prevent the exit of cotton from any port of the Union. The pressure put upon the Southern States by means of the blockade, and the high prices at which provisions already range in New Orleans, Mobile and elsewhere, have impelled the Southerners to provide against future contingencies, and, with the view of carrying on the war independently of all external aid, to grow large quantities of grain. The consequence is, that breadths of land on which last season cotton was grown, are this year devoted to the cultivation of wheat and maize. It is time that something be done by this country, in conjunction with France, towards anticipating the great mischief which can hardly fail to ensue if the export of cotton from the Southern States is much longer interdicted.

* * * * *

In urging, therefore, the expediency of a joint representation on this subject by the Governments of France and England to the Cabinet of Washington, we think we have shown that such a course is justified by the interests of commerce generally, and that it specially concerns those States whose destinies are still confided to the Federal Government. The relaxation of the blockade of one or more of the Southern ports, so as to afford an opportunity for the reopening of the cotton trade, seems to us to be an international duty, which no Government of a civilized State should incur the responsibility of refusing. To persist in the present rigorous blockade of the Southern ports in the face of the act of prohibition recently passed by the Southern Convention, is to destroy the wealthiest branch of the over-sea trade of America.

The Federal Government will surely pause before it persists in inflicting this great and lasting injury on American industry and Maritime Commerce. Mr. Lincoln's Government need not be told that licenses to trade with the enemy—or, as Wheaton calls them, "lawful relaxations of the ordinary state of war"—have been granted before now, and with far less reason that can be urged for the extension of such a privilege to certain ports of the Southern Confederation. The considerations which urged the adoption of such a course are those of political and commercial expediency, involving interests of trade and of national prosperity greater than were ever concentrated even in a leading branch of commerce.

Names of Women and their Meaning.

Mary, the commonest of all females' names, is also the sweetest given to woman. It is not strange that it prevails so universally. It signifies exalted; Maria and Marie—the latter French—are only other forms of Mary, and of course have the same meaning. Martha signifies bitterness. Anna, Anne, Hannah, and, probably, Nancy, are from the same source, and signify kind and generous. Ellen was originally Helen; which, according to some etymologists, has the meaning of alluring; but others define it as one who pities. Jane, now generally familiarized into Jenny, signifies, like Anna, kind or generous. For Sarah or Sally, there are two definitions—a princess, and the morning star. Susan signifies a lilly, and is a fitting name for a tall, slender flower girl, of delicate complexion and native grace. Rebecca, plump. Lucy signifies light, and was anciently given to girls born at daybreak; it may also be considered as meaning brightness of aspect, and applied accordingly. Bertha, bright, and Alberte, all bright. Louisa—in French Louise—is the feminine of Louis, and signifies one who protects. Fanny, or Frances, means frank or free. Catherine, or Katherine, pure or chaste; it is one of the best of our female names.—Sophia, from the Greek means wisdom. Caroline and Charlotte, queens. Emma, tender, affectionate, motherly. Margaret, a pearl or a dahlia. Julia, soft-haired, Julette and Julietta are the same as Julia. Amelia, and Amy, and Amis, beloved. Clara signifies clear or bright. Eleanor, all faithful. Gertrude, all truth, grace, favor; Laura, a laurel; Matilda, a noble or brave mind.

JUST THE MAN.—Judge Jones, of ——, who never allows a chance for a joke to pass him, occupied the bench, when it became necessary to obtain a juryman in which L—— and B—— were employed as counsel The sheriff proceeded to look round the room in search of a person to fill the vacant seat, when he espied a Dutch Jew, and claiming him as his own. The Dutchman objected: "I can't understand goot Englese"—"What did he say?" said the Judge. "I can't unsthand good Englese," he repeated. "Take your seat," cried the Judge, "take your seat, that's no excuse; you're not likely to hear any of it!" Under that decision he took his seat. Who will say that he was not as fit as any of the "intelligent jury?"

Books introduce us into the noblest society. While the illiterate are drinking at taverns, or seeking company lounging in the streets, he who is fond of books amuses his leisure by conversing with Shakspear, Bacon, Milton, Thucydides, or other great sages of the past. He lives among the best society of all times, and on the most intimate terms; lives with poets, kings, philosophers, heroes, statesmen, saints and martyrs. He is at home with Dante, with Cicero, with Pericles, with David, with Abraham, with the good and wise of every generation. Is not this better than boozing even at rich men's tables? There is no society so select as that into which books introduce us. Cultivate in your children a love of books.

Why is Brigadier General Schnock like Burlingame? Because he was rejected at Vienna.

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