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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1861. Number 35.

SOUTHERN MARSAILLES.

Ye sons of the South awake to glory,
Hark! hark! what thousands bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
Prevent their tears and save their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With sectional hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate our land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave
The avenging sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death!

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous men confederate raise;
The dogs of faction loose are howling—
And lo, our homes would soon invade.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride,
Spread desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

Oh, liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or threats thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the South has borne bewailing,
That falsehood's danger Northerns wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

Outlines of the Speech of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge. Delivered in the Senate, on Tuesday, 16th inst.

The hour having arrived when the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President was to be made the special order, Mr. Breckinridge took the floor and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, if this were but an ordinary occasion, I should content myself with a vote, but I am unwilling to allow this resolution to pass without expressing my opinion and protesting against the acts enumerated in the resolution.

The words admit that the acts were not done by Congress, nor in accordance with the Constitution.

I should like to know, Mr. President, how the Constitution invests Congress with the power as it wishes, of indemnifying the President.

It the President has violated the laws, he has also violated the Constitution, for he is sworn to see that those laws are executed. To declare that Congress, by a joint resolution, can indemnify the President for any action he has taken is to give the President a precedent that he may always follow. I deny that Congress can use the Constitution either as a means of encroachment or of indemnification.

Mr. President, I intend to speak only of those acts of the President enumerated in the resolution, and which I denounce as bold usurpations, and I am sorry to see here, on the floor of the American Senate, Senators who are willing to endorse those acts. I am of the opinion that the President should be rebuked.

By what authority has the President established a blockade of the Southern ports? Will any Senator here tell me? Show me the clause which empowers the President to do so? Will any Senator say that the Constitution does?

The question came up at the last session of Congress, and the late Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) advanced an argument that was unanswerable, and stated therein that should the President attempt to do so he would be liable to impeachment. Let any Senator show me the clause, or deduce from any clause where the President is empowered more than any other officer.

During all the past troubles of this country a blockade was not instituted—no, not even during the troubles of South Carolina, in 1832, and I trust the time may yet come when it will not be treason to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. Breckinridge referred at some length to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He said, we have been told about State rights and individual rights, some of which were mere shadows; but the writ of *habeas corpus* is the right of citizens everywhere—a real right—the *right* of rights, belonging to the high, the low, the rich and the poor, alike.—Yes, Mr. President, it belongs to those to whom the President chooses to designate as "plain people." It was sought after, fought for, obtained and locked up in our Constitution. It is the chief glory of the British people. I need not say that the Parliament alone can suspend it. We all know that a monarch cannot thus invade this sacred right of the people, yet a trans-Atlantic President does so with impunity.

Such a thing was never before known. Mr. Jefferson at one time thought he would like to suspend the writ, but he asked Congress and it was denied to him, and he did not attempt it. The Constitution does not designate the Executive more than any other officer when it speaks of this writ.

Here Mr. Breckinridge quoted from several former Chief Justices.

He alluded to the Merryman case, and said that the newspapers had denounced Judge Taney, but never attempted to refute his arguments, and these abuses of the press will yet recoil on their own heads. Here Mr. Breckinridge eulogized Judge Taney for his ability and courage, and said he was the most illustrious American living or dead.

Addressing himself to the Senate, Mr. Breckinridge said, in a cool, yet defiant manner: "You propose to approve what you are unable to defend as being just and constitutional.

Mr. Breckinridge spoke of those who were unjustly imprisoned, and cited particularly the Washington jail. He then proceeded to enumerate the acts against which he protested as incorporated in the resolution, affirming the law in connection with each quotation; among them were the power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain the navy.

Drawing money from the Treasury without due appropriations being made, infringements on the rights of the people, on their property, on their papers, on their right to bear arms. He said that should the resolution pass, the country would stalk on giant strides fast towards a military despotism. He alluded to the freedom of the press, the destruction of the St. Louis *State Journal*, where he said an officer had suppressed it with four hundred soldiers as his warrant.

He stated that Washington had carried thirteen colonies through the Revolution, without suspending the *habeas corpus*. He then quoted largely from Judge Taney, in the case of Merryman, and stated that future generations would owe the Judge an eternal debt of gratitude. He then argued that there was no necessity, and had there been, even then it would be an undue and dangerous exercise of power. He called the attention of the people of the country to the facts that the Constitution was being subverted, for the purpose of establishing a geographical political party, and that Congress would not listen to any peace measures, that it was an infringement against the rules of the present House of Representatives to announce a peace proposition and idle to do so in the Senate.

He concluded by again calling the attention of the country to the design of the political party in power and the intent to subvert the constitution, and said it were as useless for him and those few in the Senate who thought as he did, to attempt to do so, as it would be to endeavor to stay the waters of the Niagara with an uplifted hand.

A Chapter upon Circumlocution.

A day or two since an unsophisticated darkey waited upon a certain military gentleman with a bill of $1 15, for washing done at the camp hospital, which, after undergoing a rigid scrutiny by the officer, was returned with the following explanation, which the astonished son of Ethiopia listened to with an equal amount of wonder and perplexity:

"This bill," said the gentleman, "will first have to be sent to the Quartermaster General at Washington, and he will report to the Adjutant General, who will lay it before the Secretary of War for his approval. The Adjutant being satisfied, it will be sent to the Auditor of State, who will approve of it and send it to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will send it to the United States Treasurer, who will at once despatch an order to the Collector of this Port to pay the bill."

The darkey delivered himself of a long drawn sigh. "Then, massa," he remarked, "dat last gemblam you spoke of pays for de washing, does he?"

"No," continued the other, "he will hand it to the Quartermaster; but as there is no such officer here at present, some proper person must be selected for that purpose, who must be appointed by the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, and his appointment must be approved by the Senate. Congress not being in session now, the commission cannot be issued until after it meets. When this commission is received, the Quartermaster will show it to the Collector, and demand the funds. You will then call upon him; he will examine your bill, and if correct, he will pay it, you giving your receipt."

The unfortunate nigger first scratched his head, then shook it, and finally said, "I guess I'll hab to let dis washing slide, but it am de last job I does for Uncle Sam, shu!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

PEACE MEETINGS—RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE AND THE WAR.

On the 3d instant a caucus of the democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will uphold and maintain the Government and sustain the present administration in all of its lawful efforts to uphold and maintain the same; but that we cannot approve of illegal or unconstitutional acts of the Executive, however laudable may have been his motives, because we regard those acts as subversive of constitutional liberty, on the one hand, and on the other, as impairing the moral power which he, in the exercise of lawful authority, possesses for the suppression of treason and rebellion.

Resolved, That war alone cannot restore the Union, and preserve free institutions; that at most, it can be only an auxiliary of doubtful efficacy.

Resolved, That in our judgment the deepseated discontent of the slaveholding States, consequent upon the slavery agitation and the result of the last Presidential election might have been quieted by conciliation, and by a compromise alike honorable to both sections, and that the republican leaders and press must soon be overtaken by a day of solemn reckoning for their unpatriotic and reckless course, in refusing to conciliate and rejecting all compromise, and in preferring the preservation of a worthless party platform to the salvation of a great and prosperous people from civil war and national ruin.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to waging a war of conquest and subjugation upon the revolted States, for the purpose, or involving in its result, national consolidation and the extinguishment of States sovereignties.

Resolved, That our government, created by the same means repeatedly saved from impending dissolution, by rejecting compromise has caused itself to be rejected by a large section of the country; that negotiation and compromise must work the restoration of such a government, and that it is a palpable absurdity and an utter impossibility to restore a free government to an unwilling people by compulsion and subjugation.

At Williamsburg, Indiana, on July 4th:

Resolved, That the restoration and perpetuation of the Union by fighting, under the present circumstances, is simply preposterous. No victory, in such a war, would deserve to be called a triumph. No rational object can be gained in the end. No resort to force in this controversy with the South can ever bring back any part of it to its place in the Union. Coercion can never carry with it the least weight in favor of reconciliation and peace.

Resolved, That this is a government of WHITE MEN, and that subordination is the true position of the negro to the white man.

In Marshall county, Indiana:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every lover of this nation as it has been and is, to make every honorable and lawful exertion to remove from power the sectional and abolition rulers now seeking to administer the government, and in their place to put sound Democratic statesmen; and we pledge ourselves to leave no honorable means untried within our sphere of action and influence to accomplish it.

In Scott county, Iowa:

Resolved, That we do censure the leaders of the Republican party for the unprincipled manner in which they treated their brethren of the South, when making every effort to bring about a peaceable and honorable solution of our difficulties, and that we hold the Republican party (now thoroughly abolitionized) responsible for the national difficulties now upon us.

At Wetherfield, Wyoming county, N. Y., on the 4th of July:

Resolved, That we, the people, if not the politicians and army contractors, earnestly desire that the Congress this day convened at Washington may employ their best ability in devising some compromise between the contending sections by which the integrity of the Union may be maintained and all parties relieved from the dread apprehension of farther bloodshed.

At Columbus, on the 5th of July:

Resolved, further, that all the electors of the State of Ohio who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded, and are convinced that the present State and National Administration wholly incompetent to manage the Government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State and place its Administration in competent hands.

At Sullivan, Ind., on the 8th of July:

Resolved, That while we disapprove of the action of the seceded States in withdrawing from the Union, as unwise, impolitic and premature, we recognize the revolutionary right of a people to alter, abolish or renounce a Government, whenever it becomes tyrannical and oppressive, and fails to subserve the purposes for which it was established.

Getting Married without knowing How it was to be Done.

A few days since a rather verdant couple presented themselves at one of the up town churches just before the service commenced, and requested the minister to tie the mistic knot that should unite two hearts in one. The clergyman nowise loth, and the smiling and blushing couple were marshaled up to the desk. Just as the minister was about to commence, the bridegroom grasped the sleeve of his coat with one hand whilst with the other he extracted a handful of loose change from his pantaloons pocket, and putting his mouth close to the clergyman's ear whispered, "How much is to pay, I can't afford a great deal." Quietly intimating that the pay would be received after the work was done, the minister proceeded with his duties, and the twain were soon made one. Waving the happy pair aside the Reverend gentleman mounted the pulpit to proceed with the regular services. The new made wife understood the wave of the hand to be an intimation for her to follow for some purpose; and after brief whispered colloquy with the bridegroom, mounted the pulpit, and stood meekly with blushing countenance by the side of the minister. The effect of this apparition upon the nerves of all in the church "may be more easily imagined than described." Before many seconds there was a hasty exit from the church of a couple with downcast heads and very red faces, whilst the congregation imitating the celebrated Leather stocking—indulged in "silent laughter." The lady afterwards apologized for her mistake by saying that "it was the first time they ever got married, and they did'nt know how it was to be done.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SCIENCE IN NATURE.—It is a remarkable and very instructive fact that many of the most important operations of nature are carried on in unbroken silence. There is no rushing sounds when the broad tide of sunlight breaks on a dark world and floods it with light, as one bright wave over another falls from the fountain, millions and millons of miles away. There is no cracking of axles or groaning of cumbrous machinery as the solid earth wheels on its way and every plant and system performs its revolutions. The great trees bring forth their boughs and shadow the earth beneath them—the plants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers; but the whole transaction is unheard. The change of snow and winter winds to blossoms and fruits and the sunshine of summer is seen in its slow development, but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chant of the ocean, as is raises its unchanged and its unceasing voices, the roar of the hurricane, and the mighty river, and the thunder of the black browed storm; all this is the music of nature—a great and swelling anthem of praise beaking in on the universal calm. There is a lesson for us here. The mightiest worker in the Universe is the most unobtrusive.

TRUE GENTILITY.—The diamond, although in its crude state, is a diamond still. Beneath its rough exterior exists its lucid, sparkling brilliancy, and it needs only the skill of the lapidary to call it forth. A few chips lopped off—a few cunning touches given—and lo, the carbon pebble is a blazon gem fit for the setting. The common paste may be made to imitate the diamond, but it can never equal it in value—when weighed in the balance, it will be found wanting. The intrinsic value of the real gem is imparted to it by nature—art only serves to make it conspicuous. And so of the human family it may be said that nature makes the true lady and the true gentleman. They may be plain looking and unlettered, but deep in their hearts exists the qualities which render them invaluable. They will *always* be found of the true weight, whether neglected or not, and they *may* be polished up to the standard of refined society. But the false glitter of the paste, however rich its setting may be, is sure to be detected by the experienced eye. This is a wholesome truth.

Boasters are cousins to liars.

[From the New York Daily News.]

The Protest of Maryland.

The noble Legislature of the State of Maryland has displayed a spirit of heroism worthy of her liberty-loving and patriotic people. Sitting in a city surrounded, occupied, and threatened on all sides by Federal bayonets, speaking for a Sovereign State which the arbitrary mandate of a Federal Executive had hoped to silence, unawed by threats of violence and unmoved by apprehensions of personal harm, remembering that it is the constituted and authorized guardian of citizens who have been unlawfully seized and imprisoned, and of property which has been illegally occupied and destroyed, its calm, dignified voice of protest rises like the utterances of Senates and Councils of classic days, and as worthy as they to be recorded in immortal history. And it will be so recorded. The courageous protest of the Legislature of Maryland against the tyranny which has dishonored her soil and "subjugated" her people, will not fail to find its fitting and honored place when the annals of these eventful days are written.

In the name of her violated sovereignty, Maryland, the Cradle of American Freedom, remonstrates against the indefensible conduct of Abraham Lincoln. As when the barbarian Gauls came to Rome, they found the Conscript Fathers sitting, unawed, unarmed and motionless in the capital, from which they would not be excluded with life, so to-day the constituted representatives of Maryland remain in session upon the arrival of hostile armies in their very city, heedless of danger and intent upon doing their duty. President Lincoln may imprison them in John Merryman's prison in Fort McHenry, or silence them by a fusilade from a file of soldiers, but it is clear that he never can intimidate them, and that while they remain in the Legislature of Maryland, he cannot escape from their calm, determined and manly protest against his outrages.

CARE FOR THE FURS.—The question of interest to the ladies now is, how to keep their furs from the invasion of the moth. The best way to preserve them from destruction, so far as we know, is to pack them in a box lined with brown holland, first sprinkling them liberally with black pepper. This is better even than camphor, for dealers in furs are often victimized by entomological pests, though their goods be saturated with this powerful odor. Before packing away furs, they should be well beaten, to dislodge any larvæ that despite the most scrupulous care may be deposited in them. The superiority of pepper to camphor as a preservative to furs, consists in the fact that while larvæ will incubate among camphor, there is something in the aroma of pepper which destroys them in embryo.

In France, as soon as a man has acquired a respectable income, he quits the fields for the town. In England on the contrary, a man who has made his fortune in any branch of industry, or by whatever means, makes the country his principal residence. The French aristocracy, since the time of Louis XIV, have preserved a never dying love for town life; while the aristocracy of England, faithful to its interests and traditions, strengthen in the soil, year by year, its seignorial influence. The lord's manor is in the country; it is there where he gives his best entertainments, and receives his friends.

PROOF OF RATIONALITY.—A man residing at some distance from a near relative, received a message one cold evening to hasten to his residence, as he was in dying state. When he arrived he was told that his relative was a little better, but that his reason had entirely left him. The sick man presently turned his head, saying, in a faint, voice, "Who is that?" He was informed that it was his relative. "Oh, ah," said he, "yes, yes. He must be a-cold. Make him some good warm toddy."—"He is not crazy," said the visitor to the friends round; "he talks very rationally!"

A lady was told the other day by a traveling gentleman, that every lady who had a small mouth was provided with a husband by the Government.

"Ith it possibul?" said the lady, making her mouth very small.

The gentleman added "that if she had a large mouth she would be provided with two husbands."

"My gracious!" exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth open to its full extent.

The gentleman became alarmed and made his escape.

The Picayune says the Fourth of July was celebrated in New Orleans with a sacredness never witnessed before. Every place of business was closed. From the flag-staffs of all the public institutions, from the hotels, newspaper offices, club-houses, steamers and shipping floated the flag of the Southern Confederacy and the State flag of Louisiana. It was most truly, says the Picayune, a grand gala day, and the whole city was in full holiday attire.

The Hon. W. E. Simms, of Kentucky, the opponent of Mr. Crittenden in the recent Congressional election, said in a speech, that if elected, he "would go to Washington and speak and vote against Lincoln's wicked and unconstitutional war, it every tile on the house tops was a devil in arms."

— The Troy Daily Budget says; — The Militia General veterans threaten to resign unless the Confederate will agree—

1st. Not to erect any masked batteries.

2d. Not to put any batteries anywhere without giving three weeks notice.

3d. Not to fire into regiments riding on railway trains in the seceded States.

4th. Not to touch our detached companies on the outpost, without filing their intentions.

MAN Is an embodied paradox, a bundle of contradictions; and as some set-off against the marvellous things that he has done, we might fairly adduced the monstrous things that he has believed. The more gross the fraud, the more glibly will it go down, and the more greedily will it be swallowed, since folly will always find faith wherever impostors will find impudence.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To one quart of blackberry juice, add one pound of white sugar, one table spoonfull of cloves, one allspice, one of cinnamond, and one of nutmeg. Boil all together fifteen minutes—add a wine-glass of whiskey, brandy or rum. Bottle while hot, cork tight and seal. This is almost a specific in diarrhea.

THE "WET" DAY.—A prudent man advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks the master inquired how much of his wages he had saved? "Faith, none at all," said he; "it rained yesterday, and it all went."

"In my time, miss," said a stern aunt, "the men looked at the women's faces instead of their ankles!" "Ah! my deur aunt," retorted the young lady, "you see the world has improved, and is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding."

A correspondent offers his services as a letter-writer, and warrants his epistles to "start a parent's tear, stir the expiring embers of waning affection, and awaken the full ecstasy of a lover's heart."

A FACT.—When a man wants money, or asistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging and indulgent, and—lets him want it.

LADIES who have a disposition to punish their husbands should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a north-easter.

The large hall built in Washington at an enormous expense for the inauguration ball, and which has since been used for barracks for the United States troops, is now being torn down.

HEARTS may be attracted by assumed qualities; but the affections are only to be fixed by those which are real.

BRAVERY.—Perhaps tailors are not braver than other people, but any one of them can *face* a dozen regimental coats without ever flinching.

PERSONS complain that they cannot find words for their thoughts, when the real trouble is they cannot find thoughts for their words.

The captain of a vessel is not governed by his mate, but a married man generallly is.

WE rather think that the most reluctant slave to vice that we ever saw was a poor fellow who had his fingers in one.

MANY writers profess to teach people "how to live." Culprits on the scaffold would like to learn.

Of what color is grass when covered with snow?—invisible green.

The cheapest of lawyers—keeping one's own counsel.

SHOCKING KNOWLEDGE.—Personal acquaintance with a galvanic battery.

FARMERS may console themselves that there is far dirtier work than working in the dirty.

TRUST not to appearances; they are the veriest asses that hide their ears most.

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