

The South.

Price of Subscription.
In Advance, Single Copy, Two Dollars, ordered by Carriers for
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Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 122 W. Baltimore Street, up stairs.
The usual notices in favor of News and Agents.
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VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

After the close of our report yesterday, Eulogies were pronounced upon Senator Bingham and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pennington having concluded his argument upon the case of the Baltimore Commissioners.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, replied that his colleague had not said, or could not say, had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the agreement of the Attorney-General heretofore submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he, Pennington, had not been able to discuss the fact that the first case which was introduced by the words of the Constitution for the suspending of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was important that some power should do so.

Who should they not also discharge? Assuming his colleague's position to be right, then his colleague was derelict in his duty in not making a suspension of the writ in accordance with the oath he had taken to maintain, protect and defend the Constitution. The laws are to be executed, and not only to be executed by force, but by the sword, against the powers of rebellion. It did not lie in the mouths of the memorialists to claim the benefit of the Constitution, every provision of which they had professed to support.

On the motion of Mr. Bingham the whole subject was laid on the table, by a vote of 108 yeas against 28 nays.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Assesses December 10, 1861.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. Mr. Bayne, of Prince George's, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas Maryland, in her recent election, has dispelled the incumbrance which has been imposed for some months past, and by her verdict through the ballot-box has defined her political status beyond controversy, and has placed herself in a prominent position among her sister States, we therefore deem the present an appropriate time to adopt some legislative action indicating the popular sentiment in reference to the subject of fugitive slaves.

Some parts of Maryland, and particularly the great army located along the Potomac river, have sustained severe losses in consequence of escapes into the line of said army. We believe this fugitive trade, in which we are now engaged for the violation of the Constitution and the restoration of the integrity of the Union, an adverse policy, we also believe, not in accordance with the dictates of military prudence, and we therefore deem it expedient for the extension of the laws which relate to the extradition of the Union party in the Border Slave States and add to the catalogue of deplorable offenses.

Resolved, That said committee, on their return, report to both Houses the result of their conference.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on Federal Relations on motion of Mr. Briscoe.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, leave was given to the select committee on the Constitution of the United States.

The Senate at one o'clock adjourned.

The following is the communication of Dr. Lynch, which was received by the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate of Maryland:

I transmit, through you, to the Senate, a statement of the reasons why my chair in the Senate of Maryland is vacant, and why the withdrawal of my name from the branch of our State Legislature, in the fall of September last, was entirely necessary to me. My residence in Baltimore county by an armed force was prohibited, and I without color of law. After I was taken into custody, in company with other gentlemen who were at that time members of the Legislature, but whose chair was terminated with the close of last month, I was taken to Fort Mifflin, thence to Fortress Monroe, thence to Fort Lytle, and, at last, to the place I am now confined. I do not think it desirable of free government to present a parallel case, and I am still more certain that no Senator could ever present reasons more strong for his non-attendance than those of my fellow-delegates.

What reasons exist for my arrest, and my present detention, I have been unable, after the most earnest inquiry, to ascertain. Some say my arrest is for the present period of my detention, no longer process has been served on me advising me that I am charged with a violation of any law of my native State of the United States. I have always been advised that the only legal mode of proceeding against a violator of the laws of either of the United States or of the State of Maryland, was by indictment and indictment by the grand jury. I have been further advised that if the grand jury had a right to arrest a copy of the indictment, which is a specification of the offense, and in most cases to be discharged upon bail. If I have misconceived

the usual steps taken against offenders, and the rights which even they possess, the legal members of the Senate, and the high legal talent of the other Legislative branch, will correct the false impressions of legal right under which I, and many other citizens of Maryland, in common with myself, have heretofore labored.

I have now been imprisoned for near three months, to the injury of my business at home and the neglect of my private affairs, which have been greatly deranged by my arrest and continued absence. In a word, I cannot be accused of harshness of expression when I say I have been deprived, and am still deprived, of my liberty by what must be a misconception on the part of the government of my true position as a citizen and a public man, the result, I believe, of the willful and egregious misrepresentations of my enemies; for I have never done an act or had a thought unfriendly to the maintenance of the constitutional government of the United States, or in any way contributed to the secession of the Lands of the Federal Union, but have at all times labored for their preservation. I am sure I cannot be accused of egotism, or that it could be out of place in this statement to briefly advert to my public career. I was in the Legislature of Maryland in the years 1844, 1848, 1850, and 1851, and during those years I cannot approach myself for any act which I have done, nor do I regret any vote that I have ever given.

I have been guided and governed in every vote by a strict regard to the requirements of the Constitution, which I have repeatedly sworn to support, and which I have faithfully and conscientiously supported. I challenge the most critical and malignant of my enemies to prove that I ever violated it. If I have violated my oath, or been in word or deed injurious to the constitutional obligations which I assume as a Senator of Maryland, let me be judged by your honorable body, who are my peers, and who are authorized by the Constitution to decide whether I have done anything unbecoming a Senator of Maryland, or ought that would disqualify me from a seat in your honorable body. This I do not ask as a favor, but demand as a right.

Mr. Bayne, in reply, said that he would present a succinct and unvarnished statement of my arrest and imprisonment. The statement I have thus given explains why the chair of the Senator from Baltimore county is without an occupant, and why the committee on Federal Relations is represented in a coordinate branch of the Legislature.

It remains, therefore, with the Senate of Maryland to take such action in the premises as it may deem proper, to the end that the rights of all its members, to the constituency he is commissioned to represent, to the cause of free, constitutional government, and to an injured and suffering citizen of the State.

PROSPECTS OF THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the Herald of England, Advertiser.

Liverpool is preparing to bring a direct proposal upon our Government, compulsory of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America. Several of the members of that party have intimated to Ministers, that sooner than allow the working classes in Lancashire to perish for want of an adequate supply of cotton, they are prepared to take the lead of the Southern party, even at the peril of splitting their way to New Orleans and the Gulf.

Year of heavy taxes being purchased of men skilled in naval gunnery being hired to serve on board merchant ships, and of exports being largely required. The *Times*, of Liverpool, in a leading article, says: "From respect to the principles on which the Union itself was formed, and from a consideration of the probabilities of evil, we have always advocated a peaceful separation of the North and South. We are not only not aware that such was the fact, but in reading those words in the *Times* of Tuesday, but their commission just now is not the less indicative of the prevalence of *Secessionist* opinions in high quarters."

Some weeks ago, both our journals and our

public men rated the *Secessionists* of the South very soundly for resolving not to allow a pound of cotton to be carried out of the States in which it grew, till England consented to recognize the independence of their flag. But the rapid change in the opinion of public feeling in England proves that Englishmen are as capable of being coerced through the instrumentality of the stomach as any other nation upon the face of the earth. And why not? The life of an Englishman is worth preserving, and one of the first duties of our Government to preserve the lives of the people.

Some of our contemporaries write as if there was a species of cruelty in interposing to snatch from the North a victory over the South. This is a simple nonsense. The North cannot conquer the South, nor can the South conquer the North. Were the war to continue for seven years, the battle must be a drawn one. But we do not wish the North to conquer the South, now that we know that the purpose of the war is not the extinction of Slavery either now or hereafter. The peace of Europe has for some time required some such guarantee for its continuance, as the division of the existing empire into smaller and smaller States. The time for the separation has been very well chosen, and we have not the smallest wish ever to see the North and the South reunited. Such being our view, we are most anxious to have the war terminated as speedily as possible, at the cost of as little bloodshed as possible.

It would be a thousand pities to permit the belligerents to inflict unforgivable injuries upon each other, and Europe has applied for the cessation of their separation, and must be final. Separated now, they could afford for ages to live in peace, whereas, let the one only gain any advantage over the other, and peace will only serve to be broken again, and the same struggle may arise for wiping out by force of arms what was felt to be a stain upon the military escutcheon of one or the other of the belligerents. However much we may desire to see a good authority for asserting that in their heart of hearts the leaders, North and South, would rejoice to be subjected to such an exterior force, as would mutually constrain them to lay down their arms.

The banks can be well as well as our Government not to wait for the news of the breaking out of hostilities between the Merchant Vessels of Liverpool and the blockading squadron of President Lincoln. We feel confident that if British blood were to flow in an attempt to bring cotton to feed the operatives of Lancashire, the Ministry would not be allowed to remain long in office that would treat the shedding of it as legal on the part of the Washington Executive.

It is our duty, therefore, to anticipate the danger by removing the cause of it.

THE CURRENCY.

The present is not a favorable time to inaugurate any sweeping change in the currency of the country. This consideration is more important than all the others, and before making any change in the questions usually discussed in this relation, whatever new financial measures may be proposed—tariffs, taxes, loans or levies—none of them should include, as to their immediate effect, a reduction of the amount of the circulating medium, unless it is designed to bring the whole credit-fabric to the plain level. Amid the various new projects which have been suggested, it is dangerous to have too much overlooked, that it is not safe to attempt to arrest any destructive action of the character indicated. There is now a paper circulation in the total States of over one hundred and fifty million dollars. No radical change can be made in the character of this circulation without at first creating it home for redemption, and in the present condition of our national finances such a redemption is out of the question.

Two different plans have been proposed: the one, to hold out the banks which have an unsecured circulation, to purchase a basis for this money wholly of United States stocks; the other, to substitute for all mere bank issues some description of circulating notes issued upon the simple faith of the Government, and to make the choice between these plans, we wish to protest, for the reasons assigned above, against the change implied in either system, until we have passed through the present crisis. A little plain speaking is necessary at the most emergency, but the duties should be looked squarely in the face, before we date the encounter. It is well known that the banks in various parts of the country have all been more or less involved in the re-organization of the Government, and that not a few of them have a considerable portion of their capital tied up in business paper which is so much dead weight, or can only be kept alive by renewal.

The Treasury could not better have borrowed the money wholly of the great mass of bank stock, and to substitute for all mere bank issues some description of circulating notes issued upon the simple faith of the Government, and to make the choice between these plans, we wish to protest, for the reasons assigned above, against the change implied in either system, until we have passed through the present crisis. A little plain speaking is necessary at the most emergency, but the duties should be looked squarely in the face, before we date the encounter. It is well known that the banks in various parts of the country have all been more or less involved in the re-organization of the Government, and that not a few of them have a considerable portion of their capital tied up in business paper which is so much dead weight, or can only be kept alive by renewal.

Part of it may grow out of some act of prohibition, and the Treasury could not better have borrowed the money wholly of the great mass of bank stock, and to substitute for all mere bank issues some description of circulating notes issued upon the simple faith of the Government, and to make the choice between these plans, we wish to protest, for the reasons assigned above, against the change implied in either system, until we have passed through the present crisis. A little plain speaking is necessary at the most emergency, but the duties should be looked squarely in the face, before we date the encounter. It is well known that the banks in various parts of the country have all been more or less involved in the re-organization of the Government, and that not a few of them have a considerable portion of their capital tied up in business paper which is so much dead weight, or can only be kept alive by renewal.

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trader, and where is the capital to bridge over such a process of liquidation?

In this connection it may be as well to notice a fallacy which has crept into the discussions of the currency question, and which, notwithstanding the gravity with which it has been uttered, is easily refuted. We allude to the oft repeated assertion that there is little difference between a currency based upon Government stocks, and a direct issue of Government notes, since both rest upon national credit. This may sound plausible, but it is far from the truth. If John Jones buys \$100,000 of demand notes, he can meet a run upon his credit by a sale or hypothecation of the notes, the value of which is not necessarily depreciated in his embarrassment or failure. But if the United States, instead of selling the stocks, issue the notes, a run upon the Treasury would not only empty it, but the credit of the nation would be of doubtful current value at the very time when it was most needed. If the Government keep out of banking, an individual or corporation which rests its issue upon the national stocks, has an endorser whose credit is not subject to the same influences which make his suspected. But if the Government go into banking, its only capital is the national credit, and when that suffers it has no security to offer.

These considerations increase the force of our original proposition that any attempt to effect a radical change in our currency at present must have a disastrous tendency. It is no time to change the rigging of the ship while the gale is upon us. That change can only be made by a process of dismantling, for which we must wait for a safe port and quiet waters. If all will make the best of things as they are, we shall outlive the storm, and can try our experiments, if we must, as we ride one more at anchor in a smoother sea. And we cannot help thinking that it is a little ungenerous to press these changes upon the banks at a time when, but for their co-operation, the National Treasury would have suffered both in capital and credit. We should be glad to see these vexed questions set at rest, by a mutual agreement to let well enough alone; and hereafter each party to confine itself to its legitimate sphere. The banks can be very useful as independent fiscal agents; but their usefulness will decrease in proportion as they are crippled by undue interference with their management, and will cease when they become absorbed in the government treasury. The farmer who insisted upon standing in the hopper to look after his wheat, was not only crushed for his pains, but spoiled the mill besides. There are willing hands enough to pour all the needed supplies into the government Treasury, and it has enough to do at present without going into trade on its own account.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE CAPTURED VESSEL.—The *David Trowbridge* which was captured by the privateer *Sumter* was not a brig, as reported, that vessel being now in port. She was a fore and aft schooner of 182 tons register, and owned by Mr. D. Trowbridge, of New Haven. She was bound hence to Demerara with a cargo of provisions, and was overhauled by the *Sumter* in latitude 17 32 longitude 56 34, and brought to by a shot across her bow. The *Sumter* took out all the provisions she could carry, and then destroyed the vessel. The captain and crew were kept thirteen days on board, and discharged at Port Royal, Martinique. The vessel and cargo were worth \$20,000, and evidently increased against the will of the sea. Capt. Geo. H. Lyson, who commanded the unfortunate vessel, has called on us to communicate the above particulars. He thinks the captain and crew of the *Sumter* are likely to give some trouble hereafter, and he has written to the Secretary of the Navy, and that the fate and appointment of this privateer have been generally understood. He is not at liberty to communicate more, having signed a parole of honor to obtain his release. He says that he was generally well treated on board, but was for about thirty hours in double irons for consulting the officer of the deck. He smiled at the question asked in relation to this "incident," and it seems that his pluck and a sharp Yankee tongue were a little more than the commander of a vessel, and he suffered in consequence. He is going to sea again at once, in command of another vessel of the same line.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A NORTHERNER'S STORY.—One of the returned soldiers who was in Virginia, tells the following story:

Shortly after the arrival in the regiment, the squad missing in a certain tent near a dwelling were listeners to most beautiful music. The unknown vocalist sang in tones so soft so tremulous and so melodious, that the volunteers trained their ears to drink in every note of the air. In the day time they went by the dwelling, but saw no soul. Once they pursued a sylph-like figure to the very gate, but when she was not the melody ceased. And so they tried on each night hearing the music repeated, and when it ceased, ambition and worldly interest went out with them, and so their dreams were filled with fancies of the unseen fair. One night, when they had fallen asleep, the voice struck up again. "I can't stand it," said one, "this is something, I can't stand it. It must be discovered."

A dozen eager voices took up the remark, and a certain nervous soul was delegated to reconnoitre the place. The music ceased, and the shadowing helped the garden path, and finally, undisturbed, but very pale and remorseful, gazed the captives.

Slightly rising he had to peep within. The room was full of noise—he seemed to grow blind for a moment.

Lo! upon the kitchen floor sat the mysterious songster—in a long black night gown, leaning in *bolita*.

The soldier had his gun only a few inches disengaged. Day Day and his boys were exhibited at Monday and yesterday at the great known as Camac's Woods—once the festive place of the family from whence it takes its name, but now crowded as a camp ground by the State-militia Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Stanton, Major George Gibson, Paymaster of volunteers, U. S. A. arrived on the field, prepared to pay a full regiment, but discovered only four companies ready to participate in President Lincoln's generosity. Three of the companies were paid on Monday, and yesterday was devoted to paying Co. D, Captain Green. This formed at once a portion of Colonel Cameron's regiment, and also the one celebrated in agricultural notices. It is a national institution and bank, revolving some two weeks ago, and being captured at the corner of Broad and Market streets. Of the full roll, only twenty-six received any money.