

The South

Price of Advertisements	
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Per Line	10
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VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

NO. 76.

DANSKIN & CO.

No. 165 Baltimore street,
Near Calvert,
DEALERS IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED
SHIRTS,
NEW STYLE SCARVES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO.,

BANKERS,
EXCHANGE, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS,
No. 20 South Street.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, Stock and
Securities in this and other markets.
Purchase and sell Ground Rents,
Advances made on Stocks, Real Estate, Notes and
other Collateral.
Negotiate Time Paper and Stock Loans.
Make collections on all accessible points in the
United States and Canada.
Receive deposits in Bankable and Uncurrent
Funds, and transact the business of Private Bank
ing in all its departments. Interest allowed on
deposits. no 13-2m

MARYLAND STOCK WANTED BY

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED BY

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

COMMERCIAL A FARMERS' BANK STOCK

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK FOR SALE BY

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

A. O. R. B. BONDS, 1867, WANTED BY

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

LEONARD J. TORMEY,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.

STOCKS 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 NEGOTIATED.

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

BANK OF COMMERCE STOCK WANTED

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

BALTIMORE GAS LIGHT COMPANY STOCK

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

UNION BANK STOCK WANTED

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED

250 S. GITTINGS & CO.

THOMAS J. CARSON,

BANKER,
301 BALTIMORE STREET.

WANTED AT BEST RATES—

U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
FOR SALE.
NEW YORK EXCHANGE
WANTED—LAND WARRANTS.
EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES.
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE—
PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES.
BOUGHT—
SOUTHERN MONEY.
FOR SALE—GOLD.

GILMOR MEREDITH,

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 49 Exchange Place,
BALTIMORE

MARINE—

The Neptune Insurance Company,
New York.

FIRE

The Gehard Fire Insurance Com-
pany, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company,
Philadelphia.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 29, 1860 \$1,254,000

R. C. MORRIS, President
THOS. LOUD, Vice President

SAMUEL H. MOORE, Sec'y

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

W. M. JEANTY begs to inform his patrons and
the public, that he has REMOVED to
N. E. Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts.,
(Entrance on both Baltimore and Charles).
HAIR CUTTING, including a choice article
FINE PERFUMERY—25 Cents.
KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair. d12-1m

The South.

The Debate in the Senate Yesterday.

SPEECH OF SENATOR LANE, OF KANSAS.

General Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, made a speech in the United States Senate yesterday, which is so briefly reported in the usual Congressional reports, that we give some portions more fully. At one time he said: "Sir, let me not be misunderstood in this matter of delay. My confidence in the Administration will not permit me for a moment seriously to entertain the injurious suspicion that this army we have created—so admirable in spirit and discipline, so complete in all its appointments—this magnificent organization, to which the country has contributed its choicest spirits, and on which it has lavished untold millions of treasure—is destined, without one decisive blow struck, to a lingering burial in the ignominious obscurity of winter quarters! But should this confidence prove to be misplaced—should this fatal policy of inaction seize upon the energies of our rulers, I feel, I know, that the public announcement of such a policy will be as the bell at midnight, dismay and confusion will follow, and the evils of anarchy will interpose new and fearful obstacles to the restoration of that Government whose chief peril must always result from the loss of confidence on the part of the people."

Fortunately, the people are as intelligent as they are patriotic. They do not require impossibilities, nor do they insist upon premature action. And thus we are brought to the consideration of the questions of strength and preparation. Why is our army inactive? Will it be answered that it is still deficient in discipline? That reply would be as unjust as it is illogical. Ours is an army of men, who must not be judged by the rules applied to regulars. You cannot drill it into that mere machine which martinetts consider the perfection of efficiency. The citizen-soldier is an individual, no amount of discipline can destroy his individuality. Four months of industrious drill is ample time to prepare such troops for effective service. Prolonged inactivity will finally discourage their zeal. The prospect of action must be ever present as an incentive. Inaction is the bane of the volunteer.

He next went on to show that the army must by this time be thoroughly prepared, and added: "Why, then, do you tarry? If Napoleon, with sixty thousand undisciplined recruits, scaling the frozen fastnesses of the Alps, and avoiding their hostile fortifications, could, in five weeks, reach the plains of Lombardy, pierce the Austrian lines, and annihilate the army of Melas, a hundred and twenty thousand strong, on the field of Marengo, thereby emancipating the whole of Italy, shall I be said that we cannot surmount the hills of Virginia and Kentucky, in spite of their defenses, and penetrating to the heart of the rebellion, strike in detail their armies, inferior to our own in numbers, arms, equipment, discipline, and that constitute the true soldier, and stretched along a line of over two thousand miles in extent—destroying the heterogeneous hosts as we go, or scattering them in consternation, and restore to the rule of the Republic those fair regions now cursed by a usurpation more intolerable than that of the Austrian, and which holds in bonds of terror even those wretched men who are committed to its support? Mr. President, to doubt our ability is disgraceful."

Let it not be said that the snows of winter are upon us. If Washington could march his barefooted soldiers over the frozen roads of New Jersey, their footsteps marked with blood, and in the middle of winter, cross the Delaware, filled with floating ice, can we not, at the same season, more our well clad legions towards the mid valleys of the South, to re-establish that freedom which their sufferings secured?

Will you wait till spring, when the roads, if ever, will become impassable? or till our troops shall have been decimated by the dillies of summer? No. Clear this war of the doubts that surround its purpose: give to the volunteer a battle, or a campaign, which is indispensable to success, and which nerve the concepts of Napoleon to the achievement of victory without reference to disparity of numbers. See that your volunteers are not thrown upon artillery without preparation; they must see the guns, must hear the whistle of their balls, and know the strength of their fortifications, can resist them: they are the most effective troops on earth.

The occupation of the Rebel States by our army is a military necessity. I laugh to scorn the policy of wooing back the traitors to their allegiance by seizing and holding unimportant points in those States. Every invitation extended to them in kindness is an encouragement to stronger resistance. The exhausting policy is a failure; so long as they have four million slaves to feed them, so long will this rebellion be sustained. My word for it, sir, long before they reach the point of exhaustion, the people of this country will lose confidence in their rulers.

I have alluded, Mr. President, to the slave population of the Rebel States. It is claimed by the friends of slavery that the institution is the source of military strength. The slaves are made not only to feed and clothe their oppressors, but to build fortifications for their defense, and even in some cases to bear arms in their service. The slaveholders are ripe in the arms of the Government, and the institution is a source of strength, but only while it exists. Withdraw that element, and this rebellion falls of its own weight. The masters will not work, and they must eat. Now, they are fighting to retain their slaves, exposing their lives and the lives of their sons. Suppose we had their slaves, to what lengths would they not go in an opposite direction in the hope to recover them?

They would how down in dutiful submission, even to Abraham Lincoln himself. In my opinion, the obtaining possession of those slaves by the Government would be more effective in rushing out the rebellion than the seizure, if it should be made, of every ounce of ammunition they possess. As the fear of losing their slaves is now the incentive to war, so would then the desire for their recovery be the inducement for peace. March your armies into the heart of their confederacy, win one victory, oppose kindness to cruelty, and as the peasantry of France rallied to the standard of Napoleon on his return from Elba, so will the slaves, with one impulse, flock to ours.

Mr. President, in my opinion the policy of fortifications should be discarded. A Capital dependent on such protection is not worth preserving.

ing; the only sufficient bulwark for its defense is formed by the loyal breasts of our citizen soldiery. Think no more of barracks for winter quarters; our troops do not desire them. Cheat yourselves no longer with the delusive idea that your camps are still schools of instruction; henceforward your lessons must be taught in the field. Advance rapidly and strike boldly. The country is favorable, the climate inviting, the cause demands. Advance, and all is accomplished; the Government is saved, and freedom triumphant.

While Senator Lane was speaking the galleries were densely crowded, and the attention of the audience was closely riveted to the speaker. About forty Senators were upon the floor who listened attentively to him. Some half a dozen members and the President's Secretary, Mr. Nicolay, were lounging upon the sofas. When he closed, Carlisle, the provisional Senator from Virginia, and Fremont, of Illinois, rose to speak. In my opinion, Mr. President, that the President of the United States committed a grand mistake. But I think at a time like this, when the maintenance of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union depends on the manner in which our military operations are conducted, that it is enough for us to know that these operations have been conducted by Congress and the country into the hands of a man whose I believe confidence I have no military experience, but there is one fact which does press heavily on my mind in opposition to the theory advanced by the Senator from Kansas. I think it will be acknowledged to me by every man who is not a military man, I do not think we are in a condition to stand another defeat on the Potomac. I believe, if we are defeated there again that the consequences of that defeat will be more disastrous to the country than anything else could be.

Mr. Carlisle also commented severely upon Mr. Lane's anti-slavery utterances. Mr. Lane, in reply said: "Mr. President, the gentleman (Mr. Carlisle) charges me with having made anti-slavery speeches in this hall. My fellow Senators will bear me witness that I have never to-day mentioned the subject of slavery within these walls. I wish it distinctly understood that I have lost my reverence for the institution, and I believe I have the right to discuss the question of slavery as well as I have the right to discuss the ordinances of God."

I am not ready to believe that the institution of slavery is elevated above God's own Word, that it cannot be discussed here and elsewhere; and Mr. President, if the gentleman from Virginia does not think we are to be freed from the prostration of slavery, he will find, in the opinion of your humble speaker, that the sentiment expressed by the Ministry of Great Britain that "this is a war for dominion on the one side, and for power on the other." If this war is to be waged without giving one single grain to freedom, I fear for the result. There is nothing to incite that enthusiasm which is necessary to carry our armies to victory.

I declare here that you can never install into the citizen soldiery now upon the field that enthusiasm which it is necessary that they should possess, so long as it is understood that the war is a mere contest for power, and that it is without a purpose, that it ministers of another nation have declared that it is a war for dominion on the one hand, and power on the other.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, said that the gentleman was mistaken in the views which had actuated him in sending the bill to the committee on foreign relations. He, Mr. Colfax, felt that they were in the presence of a war with England, and it was deemed as a matter of importance that everything bearing upon our relations abroad should be submitted to the proper committee.

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States for the purpose of destroying slavery. He asked what should be done with the four millions of slaves, if you obtained them? How can you colonize them? You are puzzled already what to do with two thousand slaves. If you liberate the slaves in the seceded States, how will the act of emancipation be enforced? You cannot change their laws while they are States. When the armies met this question, it would be treated as a military question.

Mr. Lane declared that this war could not linger till April. Some decisive blow must be struck within a few weeks. We must have a battle, and perhaps a bloody one, and a great victory, before England shall send her fleets and armies upon us. If we do this we shall have no war with England. He was for crushing out the rebellion, and letting slavery shift for itself.

Mr. Lane's resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois moved that this and all the kindred resolutions be referred to the committee on the judiciary. (The resolutions of Mr. Eliot.) Mr. Washburne, of Illinois demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered—yeas 77, nays 57.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the select committee on contracts, desired to report, and said that his colleague, Mr. Van Wyck, would submit a series of resolutions, which were ordered—yeas 77, nays 57.

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despotic tendencies of slavery; and, finally, that the dominant political principles of this North American continent, so long as the Caucasian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be that of free institutions and free government. Any obstructions to that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become a length a political institution demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the expulsion of those rights which are insured to us by the constitution, and we must choose between them which we will have, for we cannot have both. The constitution was made for freemen, not for slaves.—Slavery, as a social evil, might for a time be tolerated and endured; but as a political institution, it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a great necessity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their actions, and thus impeding our national progress. As a political institution, it could exist as a co-ordinate part only of two forms of government, viz: the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free government only when public sentiment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had assayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free government only where the people, in a period of unreasoning exuberance, had permitted popular clamor to overcome public reason, and had attempted the impossibility of acting up permanently, as a political institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record—that of the French revolution—was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of a political character. The church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed probably than any other war which has desolated the earth.

Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the church. It is as if at this moment for the lumber-trade of the past as were, in 1793, the landed wealth, the exclusive privileges, &c., of the Catholic Church in France.

It behooves us to consider, as a self-governing people, how and under what conditions the habit of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we ought not to revolutionize slavery out of existence, without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French revolution.

Inasmuch as we feel assured that the momentary slavery that is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren, every ten of whom would begin to emerge from a half-delinquency. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy and their nights peaceful and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor, under the new stimulus of fair competition, becomes greater by day, property rises in value, investigating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony and peace, to which we have so long been strangers, become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career under our glorious government of 1789.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of our ancient Government? Is it because the growth of the African element of our population has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism in order to adopt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bend their necks to the same yoke that is suited to the slave? I think not. We may safely answer that the time has not yet arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long-cherished free institutions and become slaves themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without ruining its peace, happiness and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritance, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow-countrymen in the slave States, as well as of the four millions of Africans there; and all our efforts, therefore, however small or great, which are directed against the interference of governments from abroad, or against rebellion of governments at home, shall be for free labor—our motto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, and on all occasions, Free Labor and Workingmen's Rights. It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our manifest destiny, and the system of nations, can be perpetuated and preserved.

J. W. Phelps,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comd'g.
A correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "On the evening of the 11th day of December a number of the officers of the brigade, and a number of us who were still on board the Constitution, were assembled to learn that General Phelps had prepared a proclamation to the people of the Southwest. It was read to us, and caused very great dissatisfaction and indignation, nothing but a sense of duty and regard for discipline preventing the strongest expressions of dissent."

The next day the substance of the document spread like wildfire among the officers of the command and of the naval squadron. The remark of every officer whom I heard speak of it was that they had not come down here to fight for the abolition of slavery, but for the integrity of the Union.

General Phelps' allusion to the church question in the French revolution is a most unfortunate one. He seems entirely to have forgotten, not only the patriotism of our Catholic fellow-countrymen, but also that one regiment (the Ninth Connecticut) of his brigade is composed of Irishmen, of whom there are probably not twenty men who are not Roman Catholics. This paragraph is very offensive to them, and especially to their chaplain, Father Mooney.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO
ZIMMERMANN, PAUL & COMPANY,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.