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The South.

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VOL. I. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861. NO. 77.

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

JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO.,
BANKERS,
EXCHANGE, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS,
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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, Stock and Bonds in this and other markets. Purchase and sell Ground Rents. Advances made on Stocks, Real Estate, Notes and other Collaterals. 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 Banking in all of its departments. Interest allowed on deposits, no 13 3/4.

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STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO.
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B. & O. R. BONDS, 1867, WANTED BY JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO.

LEONARD J. TORMEY,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET

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COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS negotiated.
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THOMAS J. CARBON,
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U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
NEW YORK EXCHANGE,
WANTED—LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT—
EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES,
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GILMOR MEREDITH,
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No. 49 Exchange Place,
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MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company,
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The Gehbard Fire Insurance Company,
New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company,
Philadelphia.

**COLUMBIAN (MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP \$250,000
ASSETS SUPERABUNDANT \$1,244,419

J. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LLOYD, Vice President.
AMUEL H. MOORE, Sec. & Treas.

The object of this Insurance Company is to insure property in the same manner as the Marine Insurance Company of New York.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD, Agent.

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
W. J. BEAITY 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 of FINE PERU WIGS—25 Cents.
KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair. 412 1/2

The South.
THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.
SENATE.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the Military Commission be instructed to inquire if any legislation was necessary to correct evils which now exist in the condition and management of the military hospitals. Agreed to.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, moved to take up the case of the contested seat of the Senator from Kansas. The report of the Judiciary Committee is that Mr. Stanton is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked that a memorial be read, in order from the War Department. He said the committee did not have before them a correct copy of the paper called an appointment.

Mr. Sumner thought the case should be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Colver, of Vermont, moved that the subject be recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foster thought there were no new facts in the memorial sufficient to refer the case again to the committee.

After some discussion, the subject was recommitted.

A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting the orders of General Halleck.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sumner, that the army shall not be used to surrender fugitive slaves, was taken up.

Mr. Sumner had received letters containing complaints of abuses of the kind in the army. He said Brigadier General Stone was adding to his abuses at Hall's Bluff by buying himself in surrenders. He had made Massachusetts its soldiers do this duty. The Governor of Massachusetts has already complained of this outrage, and it must be stopped.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, thought one great trouble was, that every General thought he must make declarations as to what he will do in a contingency which never arises. He thought the General had no right to settle the question who was the owner of a slave, and the whole matter should be left to the authority of the Executive, and need not be put on the statute book. The fact that the army were in the rebel States was sufficient, and we must take the natural result which comes from such fact without special legislation for emancipation or restriction. He thought we had nothing to do with these questions in the Senate. We are only keeping up an angry agitation.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Latham, of California, asking the Secretary of State why passports were required of passengers from New York to San Francisco, was taken up.

Mr. Latham contended that passports should not be required from passengers going to a loyal State like California. The passengers were obliged to pay an enormous tax for the passports, which goes into private hands.

The resolution was adopted.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Covode, of Pa., read a modification of Mr. Holman's amendment, which the latter accepted, that the provisions of the bill shall not take effect until one year after its passage, his usual belief being that there would be none.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, advocated the amendment, and asked whether he should not extend to those now engaged as much liberality as we have to the soldiers who fought in previous years.

Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, was for confining the lands to actual settlers. In opposing the amendment, he said the bounties would inure to speculating Shylocks, and not to soldiers, who would become their prey.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that in ordinary times he would vote for a homestead bill, but it would be suicidal now to vote for such a sweeping measure like this.

Mr. Pottier, of Wisconsin, who reported the bill, spoke in its support. If the homestead bill was wise heretofore, it was assuredly so now. It should have been adopted years ago, and would have saved cultivators from the imposition of large capitalists who have monopolized the lands.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Julian (N. Y.), Arnold (Ill.), and Kelley (Pa.), the latter saying that the country is now in a hurry about a foreign war, but on this subject, his soul would be melted. He believed there would be none.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, doubted whether it was prudent to pass this bill. It was by credit alone that we can maintain the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, and it was the part of wisdom to take care of the means to sustain our credit. Throughout the world landed security is considered best. He repeated that it would be ill timed, when we are engaged in the greatest war the world ever saw, to pass this bill. By doing so we would be acting generously, when it is as much as we can do to set justly. "Pay your debts before you give." This was a maxim on which we should practice. Before adopting such a measure let us make sure of the salvation of our country. Let us strain all our energies to that object in men, money and means.

Mr. Lovvay, of Illinois, supposed that it was understood that the motion which had been made to postpone the bill would result in a final defeat. [Cries of "No, no, no."] He had no doubt such was the purpose of the motion.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, while always disposed to regard with respect the utterance of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden, I believe) contended to differ from him in his conclusions, namely, that the effect of the passage of the homestead bill would transfer from the Government its property as a basis of credit.

Mr. Bingham contended by protest against Mr. Lovvay's imputation that those who favored a postponement desired the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, said that whenever it would be in order, he would move to amend the bill. In providing the granting of bounties lands to soldiers or their widows or families, on any public lands open to pre-emption or entry at 25 or less per acre, to provide homesteads of eighty acres to actual settlers on the lands reserved from railroad grants, and now open to entry at 25 or less per acre.

The further consideration of this bill was postponed till the first Monday in February, by a vote of 88 against 53.

Mr. Steele, of New Jersey, presented a memorial from Lieut. Craven, asking for indemnity for the loss he sustained while surveying the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the civil appropriation bill. Also, a bill appropriating a million of dollars for gun-boats in the Western waters, in addition to former sums appropriated. The latter bill was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the Chair, and took up the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Blair, of Mo., so that no pension shall be paid under this act to any person engaged in the present rebellion against the United States, who in any way has given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion. The bill was subsequently passed.

The House passed a bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and men heretofore actually employed or mustered into service in the Western or Missouri Department, the pay and bounty as in regular enactments. This covers the forces under Gen. Fremont and other commanding Generals.

Mr. Steele, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, which was passed, that the select committee on the alleged corrupt charges be requested to inquire as to the policy of abolishing sutler-shops, or regulating the system in accordance with the requirements and protection of the soldiers.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, called attention to a communication from the Post-office Department, stating that in two near instances in the country, the names of persons were frequently given to envelopes to be sent to merchants in various parts of the country to cover their own correspondence in return, and that trunks are forged. Mr. Colfax hoped that this simple statement of facts would suffice to induce the necessary legislation.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.
Gives Facts Proved.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus embodies the main facts of Mr. Van Wyck's report:

Van Wyck's Investigating Committee made their partial report to-day. It discloses a startling amount of corruption and expense on the part of the very patriotic (to the Richmond) editors of the Empire State. The inevitable conclusion from this report is, that the management of the War and Navy Departments, men totally unfit have been selected as agents of the government, to perform, without any security whatever for their fidelity, duties that could have been much more successfully executed by sworn officers of the Government.

In the matter of purchasing vessels an instance may be cited. The Stars and Stripes cost the government \$26,000, and after using her one year, George L. Morgan, a government agent, appointed by Secretary Welles, bought her for \$55,000 and turned her over to the government. Mr. Morgan testified that he had made over two hundred and a half per cent for all ships he purchased. The committee show that this far he has made over one hundred thousand dollars. The important and startling fact will account for the report of the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to purchase many valuable vessels when offered, unless the purchase was made through a particular channel. It is shown by the report that this Mr. Morgan was connected with Thurlow Weed in supplying the Cataline, and the pure minded Alexander Cumming, of the religious World of New York, and O. B. Mattingly, who was expelled from the House of Representatives.

In September last the committee requested Secretary Welles to discontinue the services of Mr. Morgan, but he refused. Since that time the committee show that Mr. Morgan has made over ten thousand dollars. This is considered a fair profit for a grocery dealer, but as he is brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, of course it is all right.

In regard to the purchase of the Cataline, there are some striking facts in the testimony that are not alluded to in the report. It appears that the original cost, \$18,000, was paid in four notes of \$4,500 each, given by four parties—Thurlow Weed, G. Davidson, G. B. Mattson and John H. Alcock. The amount of the notes was signed by one of the four, and endorsed by the others.

In the item of purchasing army supplies, it is shown that authority was given to Governor Morgan and Alex. Cumming, to discontinue the services of the contractors who were required or given. Gov. Morgan transferred his authority to George D. Morgan, Secretary Welles' special favorite, who, with Cumming, made all the disbursements. We do not appear to have controlled the employees of these agents, and to a certain extent dictated their purchases.

Corning & Company, hardware men of Albany, were selected to furnish groceries, and among the purchases made by Cumming were linen pants and straw hats, which are not recognized as army clothing, and were probably never used.

It is shown in this connection that an effort was made by the Secretary of War to control upon Cumming the control of the Substance Department in New York, but it failed, on account of Major Eaton's declining his services or assistance.

The impudence and reckless extravagance of General Fremont is shown in glaring colors. The simple terms of having ten thousand Austrian muskets will suffice for an example. Twenty-five thousand of them were purchased in one lot. The committee say it is probable that the arms had been rejected from the Austrian service, and purchased on speculation, and set to the country in view of the extraordinary demand for arms. The arms, in the condition in which they were purchased, will certainly never be used by our army, and when altered as proposed, inferiority to the arms which are rapidly accumulating, together with the almost universal prejudice of our soldiers to Austrian arms, will almost certainly exclude it from the army. The amount claimed for the arms, including the special ammunition, is about \$5,000,000. And the fact is, as the committee say, that the arms will never be of any service to the Government, and will never be used except in some case of unforeseen and extraordinary emergency.

The purchase of the arms was an act of manifest impudence. And the fact is, as the committee say, that the arms had been purchased at a less price than that paid by Gen. Fremont, by the experienced and honorable officer at New York. The immediate necessity for arms was scarcely to be considered as furnishing an excuse, for the arms were practically useless until altered, and to effect that delay was inevitable, and the purchase was made without any examination as to the practicality of improvement by alteration.

The committee found a large number of these arms at Cairo, and notwithstanding the urgent necessity of arms at that point, whole regiments, even on the eve of the battle of Belmont, were almost destitute of arms. These arms were left in the boxes in which they were shipped from the Arsenal at St. Louis.

Impudence and disregard of reasonable economy on the part of the Government, on one hand, and a spirit of ruthless speculation on the other, have made this contract, and it is a question of public justice how far it shall be carried into effect. The committee deem it their duty to present the facts for the consideration of the House, without any special recommendation.

Another transaction in the purchase of arms, to which the attention of the Committee has been directed, is the purchase of five thousand Hall's carbines by Gen. Fremont, through Simon Stevens, of Pennsylvania. This transaction is in some respects of the same character with the purchase of the Austrian muskets, but much more remarkable in illustrating the impudence of gentlemen generally connected with the public service, the corrupt system of brokerage by which the Treasury has been plundered, and the prostitution of public confidence to purposes of individual aggrandizement.

In the month of June last, Arthur M. Eastman, of Manchester, N. H., purchased of the Ordnance Bureau five thousand four hundred Hall's carbines, at three dollars and fifty cents each, and, after a slight alteration of the arms, at a cost of from twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents on each arm, sold five thousand of them to Simon Stevens for twelve dollars and fifty cents each, who immediately sold the entire lot to Gen. Fremont for twenty-two dollars each. General Fremont probably laboring under some misapprehension as to the nature of the purchase of the arms.

The committee propose to present the transaction some day in detail. The arms were ordered by the War Department to Mr. Eastman, at a time when arms were in such extraordinary demand, is remarkable. Our government was purchasing at high prices arms rejected from the service of different European nations. If a General commanding a division of the army was at all excusable for purchasing twenty-five thousand muskets rejected from the Austrian service, at six dollars and fifty cents each, on the ground of pressing necessity, it is impossible to justify the sale of the Hall carbines, if they were of any value whatever, or capable of being made of any value by alteration.

The arms seem to have been sold privately, and without inviting any competition, and sold, too, for an almost nominal price. The sale was made by order of the Secretary of War on recommendation of General Cummings, as the agent of the War Department, which has ever existed can sustain itself with such impudence in the management of its affairs. One agent of the government sells these arms at three dollars and fifty cents each in the midst of a pressing demand for arms, and a few weeks afterwards, without any increase in that demand, the same arms, slightly altered, are resold to the government through another agent for twenty-two dollars each. The government losing in the Federal prisons, under the warrant of the Secretary of State—in direct defiance of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose judgment is firm, and irrevocable, even by act of Congress.

Her journals have been seized, suspended, ruined, the presses broken, the editors sent to gaol. She is held down forcibly by an army of occupation, said to number 25,000 men, and a population of 600,000 within a few hours' march of Baltimore. The general commanding that army has given orders for the arrest of all voters suspected of sympathy with the Confederate States, that is, of every one likely to vote against the Union ticket. The elections are to be made after the arrest of every leading man of the opposition or moderate parties, under the bayonets of Federal troops, who have also shown that murder in cold blood is at least as much to be feared as fighting, while it is a great deal less dangerous in the present state of discipline, and in the total absence of all legal protection for the liberty of property.

There are a certain number of men in Maryland, whose journals have been seized, suspended, ruined, the presses broken, the editors sent to gaol. She is held down forcibly by an army of occupation, said to number 25,000 men, and a population of 600,000 within a few hours' march of Baltimore. The general commanding that army has given orders for the arrest of all voters suspected of sympathy with the Confederate States, that is, of every one likely to vote against the Union ticket. The elections are to be made after the arrest of every leading man of the opposition or moderate parties, under the bayonets of Federal troops, who have also shown that murder in cold blood is at least as much to be feared as fighting, while it is a great deal less dangerous in the present state of discipline, and in the total absence of all legal protection for the liberty of property.

DOWNTRODDEN MARYLAND—THE DERBY ORGAN ON "FORT LAFAYETTE," ETC.
From the London Morning Herald.

The latest news from America informs us that Mr. Lincoln has achieved at last one political success. He has converted Maryland, and that State, under the protection of some seventy thousand bayonets, votes the Union ticket; that is to say, gives a majority in the various electoral districts in favor of Federalist candidates for the State Legislature and official positions.

We certainly think that little might be accomplished by votes given under such conditions in any European country. Maryland is under martial law. Her Legislature has been dispersed by armed violence the majority of both Houses are in Federal prisons, under the warrant of the Secretary of State—in direct defiance of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose judgment is firm, and irrevocable, even by act of Congress.

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tion towards the citizens of Maryland, and their feelings toward him, be judged.

Such outrages as have been committed in that State by his authority were never yet paralleled under the most lawless of British Governments; neither by Cromwell, or William of Orange in Ireland, nor by Charles II. in Scotland; they have been equalled in reckless defiance of constitutional right and disregard of solemn oaths only by one other republican magistrate—the man who imprisoned for a few days more than half the Legislative Assembly of France. But the imitator of Louis Napoleon should remember that there is only one objection for such crimes—success.—Battered in war, Mr. Lincoln will find as little mercy as he deserves for the tyranny he has exercised at home.

One thing at least has hitherto been supposed to distinguish the treatment of political prisoners by civilized governments. We may find it necessary to imprison them; but we do not ill-use them. We subject them to no annoyance, degradation, or suffering not essential to their position and to the due execution of the law. Silvio Pellico and Felice Orsini inform us that even the excommunicated Austrian allows to his state prisoners the decency and comforts of a caput a life.—Naples and America afford the only exceptions. The gentlemen sent to Fort Mifflin and Lafayette were among the best born and bred in Maryland—politically the equals, socially by far the superiors of Mr. Seward and Lincoln. They have been treated as England does not treat her felons. We must apologise for the insertion of the following details, but we desire to give the President his due.

From Fort Lafayette—the American Bastille—our gentleman writes to his wife secretly, not being permitted to do so by the gozlers: "We are closely confined in a strong prison, denied all intercourse with any human being, outside; are not permitted to write, or to receive newspapers, and are under strict prison discipline, guarded by night and day by soldiers, and treated exactly as felons in the penitentiary, except that we are not yet required to work. Our prison is a most gloomy building, forming a hollow square, and covers the whole island on which it is built. Seven of us are confined in one casemate, and sleep upon straw beds, without pillows, and with but one blanket. We drink weak coffee, socially prepared, composed of parched beans, and some other vile ingredient, from tin cups. Four ounces of bread at each meal, and the fattest pork, which we cannot touch, and some raw beef, are served up. Our money was all taken from us immediately on our arrival, and we were very coldly told that we could only have it as our gozlers chose to allow it to us. We are not permitted to keep pen, ink, or paper, for fear our wretched situation should be made known to our friends."

In Fort Mifflin the diet of the prisoners is—"Breakfast, fat pork, no lean; four ounces of bread, and soup of dark liquid called coffee." Dinner, four ounces of bread, one cup of pork soup, three ounces over-boiled, lean, indigestible beef, and as much tepid water as we choose." It must be remembered that these gentlemen have committed no crime, are accused of none, have had no trial, and heard no charge against them. They are suspected of "secessionist sympathies;" in the phrase of the French Reign of Terror, they are *soupeçonnés d'être suspects*. Their imprisonment is a violation of all law, State and Federal, for Mr. Lincoln is constitutionally liable to impeachment, and for which, when order is restored, he and his agents may—and if caught within the jurisdiction of Maryland will—be severely and justly punished.

It must not be forgotten that English men and women, equally with Americans, are liable to such treatment at the pleasure of Mr. Seward, or any of his civil or military subordinates. It becomes a question of serious moment what England will do under such circumstances. What the course of the present Government will be in the case of Mr. Fremont, or in any such worse outrage as may any day be offered to a British subject, and although to the higher justice of our country, and to the safety of the Empire, it is certain that submission to the wrong would cost Lord Russell almost as dearly as its perpetration will cost the American Government. We sincerely trust that the people, if not this Nation, of the North, will be wise and just in time, and will not compel us to mingle in a strife which we abhor.

RECAPITULATION.
James Redpath, formerly the Kansas correspondent of the Tribune, and a man known as belonging to the most progressive school of Abolition philosophers—a man who has been charged with having done as much as almost any other to foment discord between different States of the Union,—now comes out in a public acknowledgment of past errors, repudiating the mischievous doctrines disseminated in former days, and announces his retirement as a political editor until such time as he shall have "obtained a clearer and more humane and Christian view of the duties of the freeman to the enslaved." Here is Mr. Redpath's card, published in the Free and Fair, a newspaper devoted to the promotion of Haytien colonization.

"A PREPARATORY WORK.—Having become sincerely convinced that many of the political doctrines that I have advocated in my writings are dangerous, and altogether to the higher justice of our country, and to the safety of the Empire, I have decided to retire from the editorial office of the Free and Fair, and to devote the whole of my time to the promotion of Haytien colonization. I have written a few articles on the subject, and with terrible mistakes—I wish to announce here that I shall retire from my participation in the political management of this journal, excepting for the purpose of retracting past errors, until such time as I feel that I have obtained a clearer and more humane and Christian view of the duties of the freeman to the enslaved. I shall continue my efforts in the editorial office of the Free and Fair, and to the higher justice of our country, and to the safety of the Empire, I have decided to retire from the editorial office of the Free and Fair, and to devote the whole of my time to the promotion of Haytien colonization. I have written a few articles on the subject, and with terrible mistakes—I wish to announce here that I shall retire from my participation in the political management of this journal, excepting for the purpose of retracting past errors, until such time as I feel that I have obtained a clearer and more humane and Christian view of the duties of the freeman to the enslaved. I shall continue my efforts in the editorial office of the Free and Fair, and to the higher justice of our country, and to the safety of the Empire, I have decided to retire from the editorial office of the Free and Fair, and to devote the whole of my time to the promotion of Haytien colonization. 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