

The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING BY J. M. MILLS & CO. OFFICE, 123 WEST BALTIMORE STREET. BALTIMORE, MD.

THE NEWS

This has been an exciting day in our streets, notwithstanding the horrible condition of the weather, which "gets on better very fast." At an early hour the report of general curfew, that the Burnside Expedition had met with serious disaster, authentic information. It seems that from the time of the sailing of the fleet up to the latest advice, a succession of storms had prevailed, sinking some of the vessels and driving others ashore, where they went to pieces. As far as accounts have reached us, we furnish particulars, but the full extent of the damage had not been ascertained when the Eastern Star left Harter's Inlet. It seems to be quite certain, however, that some of the best vessels of the Expedition have been lost, and that a melancholy loss of life has occurred, involving also the destruction of large amounts of war munitions, provisions, horses, &c. Fort Harter's had, moreover, been nearly washed away, and the garrison compelled to abandon this impregnable spit of sand, and take refuge on board the vessels which had passed inside the inlet.

From the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday we obtain interesting information which we give quite fully in our news columns. From the West we gather nothing of moment, General Thomas has not been heard from since his arrival at Fishing Creek, and the reports of a battle near Bowling Green are destitute of foundation. In St. Louis, General Halleck seems to be pursuing an extreme course, calculated rather to exasperate than conciliate the people. The Washington correspondent of the N. York World presents a deplorable picture of the Army of the Potomac. It reminds us of some of the sketches drawn by Russell, of the sufferings of the English troops at Balaklava. Fortunately for the British, at the latter place, the Russians had still greater privations to undergo, and were compelled to draw their supplies and reinforcements from a much greater distance than their adversaries.

The proprietors of the New York papers are becoming greatly excited concerning the proposed tax upon newspapers, and say they will resist the measure. Should the law go into effect, it will destroy half the papers in the country, a result not greatly to be deplored, in the case of many of them.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. We desire to state that our Congressional reports are different from those which appear in the morning papers, and are generally fuller and more comprehensive.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE LETTER OF SECRETARY WELLES.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate have made a report reviewing Secretary Welles' late letter, and argue at length that his defence is insufficient. They review all the facts and conclude thus: It is said to be necessary not only that justice should be done, but that the public should be satisfied that it is done, and in this view your committee regret that in the city of New York a business for the Navy Department out of the family connection of the Secretary, for however pure and honest his purpose may have been in the selection, it cannot fail to give rise to suspicions that other motives than a single purpose to subordinate the public interests may possibly have influenced the choice that was made.

But why not drop the practice of calling the Southern rebels and traitors, or why not adopt the name for themselves? Rebel against what? If there is no Constitution, what do they rebel against, or to what are they traitors? If the radical abolitionists agree with them in considering the Constitution a thing of a year, a paper to be changed or disregarded, as well we do not regard that as a solid principle, and is a shift in troubled times. This blind attempt to lead those that are not blind cannot but be regarded as a bold pretence, but a lamentable failure.

GEN. FREMONT. In the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday, Mr. Innes introduced the following: Whereas, the policy of liberating the slaves of rebels, declared and adopted by Major-General John C. Fremont, when in command of the Western Department of the Army, is the only policy compatible with success in crushing the rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Government, and whereas, he was removed from command while at the head of his army in the field, and in the face of the enemy; and whereas, a thorough and prolonged examination of his administration while in command has failed to sustain the reports and charges by which he was assailed, or to disclose any facts calculated to shake the confidence of the country in his prudence, courage and patriotism, therefore, he is Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the exigencies of the public service require that Major-General John Charles Fremont should be immediately restored to a command in the army.

The resolution was approprately referred.

The Recall of Minister Corwin. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: The Mexican news that is permitted to leak out at Washington through the medium of "special telegrams, indicate considerable fog on the part of the uninitiated in regard to the movements and doings of Mr. Corwin. It may be left to this fog little by stating that, in reply to that gentleman's request to be recalled, Mr. Seward has forwarded, or will forward by the next Havana

steam, the Columbia, to sail on Thursday, a denial of the request, on the ground that the events which are now transpiring in that country in connection with the European intervention, are of too important a character to allow of the absence of the American Minister from his post, even for a day. If Mr. Corwin insists upon returning, however, a successor will be appointed, but the former must not leave the capital until the latter reports himself there.

THE CONSTITUTION REPUTATED.

The Journal says: "We contend for the Constitution. The nation is fighting for that and that only. All other objects of the war are delusions. Not so, Sir! The Nation is fighting for life—the very life—and is determined to live, though all the paper Constitutions on earth be scattered to the winds. True, the Constitution does not recognize slaves as property, so that you would gain little by the concession of your premises; but we insist that the Constitution shall not fetter loyalty, yet protect treason. Constitutions are changed every year, but the American Republic is undying. It will yet rise triumphant over rebel-and traitors and all their pettifoggery, quibbling subtleties. Live the Republic!—The Tribune.

This is the Tribune's reply to our remarks in defence of the Constitution. The repudiation of the Constitution is not distinct enough. It is plain, but it is as disloyal as Jefferson Davis' last message. It is not strange that the Journal of Commerce and the Tribune differ so widely in their views of the constitution of the country. We hold, with Mr. Lincoln, and with the body of the people that the Constitution is the Republic, the Union, the Nation. We now understand what "live the Republic" in the mouth of a rebel means. The Tribune tells us it does not mean that the Union, the Constitution, the Nation founded by the fathers. But it means what it did in the days of the French revolution, when *vive la loi* was forgotten in the mad shouting of *vive la République*. No Constitution for us, is the doctrine of the Tribune; no law for us! Constitutions are rags, worn out in a twelvemonth and fit only to be sold, given away, or thrown into the street. It is not a year since the Tribune had a flaming head-line that "The Constitution as it is, no compromise, &c., &c. To-day, Constitutions are a different affair. We suppose our contemporary understands the taste of his readers. They pay their money and they have their choice.

We had an object in the remarks we made in reply to the Tribune's assertion that the Constitution was a dead letter as to all rights of rebel. We did not expect to obtain it so readily. That paper has never been so ingenuous in reason, but while feeling its force, usually avoids the admission. In the present instance, however, the entire effect of argument is not reached. That paper admits the position, not in direct words, but in a roundabout way, and seeks justification of the course in the doctrine that the war is not for the Union, but is a war of ideas, or some thing of that sort.

It is clearly impossible for any one to maintain the republican doctrine that the obligations of the Constitution are at an end, and yet be a loyal supporter of the American Union. The Tribune does well to abandon the attempt. The Constitution is the life of the nation—if they had any meaning in the lips of those who use them, they would mean fighting for the Constitution. That and that alone, is the life of the Nation. But that gone, the Republic is dead. But it has not that significance in the view of these writers who call the defenders of the Constitution "pettifoggery, quibbling subtleties" of treason, alluding probably to the President, who is a lawyer and a firm devotee to the Constitution.

Quoth these gentlemen, "Not so, Sir; we are not fighting for the Constitution." It would be agreeable, it would render the labor of conservative men considerably lighter, if the radical party would remain firm in their position. We would wish to let them alone till destiny say whether they would not pretend to be loyal, and their doomday would come swiftly, with the restored power of the old Republic. We would like to see the Tribune say, "What is our civil war about?" For twenty-four hours this war what we were fighting about, according to these leaders of the people—the "life of the nation" was not the Union, but it will be for some new vagary of these unstable, unsettled minds—but never openly, nobly, loyally for the Constitution.

Only last Monday, the Tribune berated Gen. Buell, who was reported as saying, "None of my officers will attempt to tell the people what the war is about. I, myself, do not know what it is about. I only know that it is my duty to fight the enemy." Whereupon they remark, "A general does not seem desirable to any man of common sense and common patriotism, let alone a general commanding a hundred thousand men, not to know what the war is about." If Gen. Buell ever made the remark, we should strongly suspect he was a reader of the Tribune, and was led there by the various and conflicting instructions given therein.

We have here the last resort of radicalism. Their cry is frank about it, and boldly attack the Constitution. Its provisions are too strong for their notions of the times.

But why not drop the practice of calling the Southern rebels and traitors, or why not adopt the name for themselves? Rebel against what? If there is no Constitution, what do they rebel against, or to what are they traitors? If the radical abolitionists agree with them in considering the Constitution a thing of a year, a paper to be changed or disregarded, as well we do not regard that as a solid principle, and is a shift in troubled times. This blind attempt to lead those that are not blind cannot but be regarded as a bold pretence, but a lamentable failure.

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THE FIFTH LECTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE REPORTED BY THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE MARYLAND INSSTITUTE HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. BY THE AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, JOHN E. McDONOUGH, ON THE "DRAMA, OR STAGE RHETORIC," INCLUDING VARIOUS RECITATIONS FROM THE GREAT AUTHOR—among which will be found HAYLEY'S Soliloquy on Death—BUTTE'S to the Romans—SIXES ADE'S MASH, &c.

During the evening Mr. Samuel S. Mills will read Milford Hardy's novel "Katharine" from the "BURNING OF THE LEXINGTON." Cards of Admission 25 CENTS.

CITY ITEMS

Insurers Conduct.—About half past 8 o'clock last evening Mr. Samuel M. Ellis in company with a friend, entered the saloon attached to the Continental Hotel, on Holiday street, to partake of some refreshments, and whilst in the act of doing so he was set upon by a number of character men by a number of well-known characters, said to belong to the Tiger Club of Federal Hill, which gained so much notoriety during the Plug Upry of terror. It is said that at least six of these men took part in the assault, and that they were armed with knives and pistols. Mr. M. Ellis was the most brutal man, whilst he lay prostrate upon the floor. Mr. M. Ellis was arrested, as also two others, all of whom were released on security for a good behavior.

Front Street Theatre.—Miss Maggie Mitchell made a decision last night in the rendition of her character of Fauchon, the Cricket, in the drama of same name, which was produced in excellent style—everything worked so smoothly as clock-work. The scenery is grand and most appropriate, and the characters throughout were all sustained with more than ordinary credit to all concerned. The theatre was literally alive with people, a large proportion of whom were ladies, and the rush to obtain seats was so great as to compel the Treasurer to close the box office at an early hour, there not being standing room much less seats for any more. This beautiful and thrilling play will be produced again this evening, and will no doubt have a larger success than it has hitherto enjoyed, and the characters throughout were all sustained with more than ordinary credit to all concerned. The theatre was literally alive with people, a large proportion of whom were ladies, and the rush to obtain seats was so great as to compel the Treasurer to close the box office at an early hour, there not being standing room much less seats for any more.

Gov.'s Auction Sales.—We call attention to Auction Sales by S. H. Govier in Frederick street and North street. All interested please take notice.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD. January 28, 1862. \$ 460 Maryland C's. 100.00 125 do 50.00 705 do 350.00 250 Baltimore City C's. 125.00 400 lbs. Guilford Mining Co's. 20.00

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, No. 41 EXETER ST., in the best locality and best neighborhood in Baltimore. Rent \$12 per month. Apply to THOMAS W. FRY, No. 36 East Falls Avenue.

AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT.—By J. J. TORNEY, 22 South street.

NOAH WALKER & CO. CLOTHIERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 165 & 167 W. Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

DRY GOODS. WHITELEY, STONE & CO., No. 281 Baltimore street, (near Sharp.)

DRY GOODS. GREAT SOUTHERN Cloak and Mantilla Emporium. E. W. JOY, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES, No. 107 Baltimore Street.

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TRUSTEES SALE OF STOCK OF GOODS. A well assorted stock of goods consisting of a variety of English, French, China and American Goods. Dinner Tea and Sifted Tea. Cut Glass and Sifted Glassware. Barretts, Castles, Tea Sets, etc.

COAL DEPOT. The Maryland Street and Central Avenue Wood and Coke DEPOT. Orders promptly filled. W. F. H. UNION.

OAK AND PINE WOOD. ARRIVING DAILY. W. F. H. UNION.

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER! The attention of carpenters, wheelwrights, coach makers, and all engaged in the use of LUMBER, is hereby called to the new and improved plan of sawing LUMBER, consisting of White Pine, Spruce, Fir, Cullings, etc.

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COAL—COAL—TO CONSUMERS AND CARTERS. THE GREAT SOUTHERN COAL AND LUMBER DEPOT, 165 & 167 W. Baltimore Street.

THE MISSIONARY MEETING on behalf of the F. C. M. will be held at 7 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 1st, at the Rooms of the F. C. M. at No. 107 Baltimore Street.

\$1.50 SHIRTS. BEST \$1.50 SHIRTS. GOOD SHIRTS \$1.25. COLLARS \$2 per doz. SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, AC. AT LOWEST PRICES. GEORGE A. PETERS, No. 214 Baltimore street.

PERUVIAN GUANO. PERUVIAN GUANO. MEXICAN. ELIDE ISLAND. PHAROEH.

A. J. HAMPSON, FAMILY GROCER, No. 81 N. Charles street.

FOR SALE.—ONE PORTABLE GRIST MILL. THOMAS W. FRY, No. 36 East Falls Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS. FRONT STREET THEATRE. GEORGE KNIGHT. THE LIFE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE (THIRTY) EVENING January 20th will be performed at the Front Street Theatre, (as performed by heretofore).

AUCTION SALES. N. H. GOVER, Auctioneer, No. 34 Baltimore Street. MILL FEED, HAY, SWEET WINE, CHURNS, ETC.

BUILDING MATERIALS. IRON WINDOW FRAMES, ETC. AT AUCTION.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 75 West Baltimore street.

M. A. DAIGER, CABINET MAKER, AND UNDERTAKER OF FUNERALS.

COAL. The very best in Market. CUMBERLAND COAL—BITUMINOUS COAL. HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOD. SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD.

COAL OIL. Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas, and no danger of explosion. LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL, FOR MACHINERY.

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