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VOL. I. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861. NO. 62.

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no 14-1m

## The South.

## FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans papers of the 18th ult. have been received in New York, from which we make the following extracts:

Breckinridge is talked of by the Southern papers as soon to be invited by Davis to take a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, while Benjamin will be placed in charge of the Department of Justice.

Ninety-nine prisoners of war had died in Richmond up to the 31st ult.

The official majority of Governor Brown, of Georgia, is 13,319. This is the Governor's third term of service.

So far as heard from, the following appear to have been chosen to Congress in Georgia:

First district, Julien Hartrige; Third district, Hines Holt; Fourth district, A. H. Kenan; Seventh district, R. P. Trippe; Eight district, L. J. Gartrell; Tenth district, A. R. Wright.

The Knoxville *Register* states that the Union men under arms in Sevier county sent a flag of truce to the Confederate, Col. Powell, in command at Strawberry Plains, with a proposition they would disband, provided a pledge were given that no further attempts would be made to arrest or punish those engaged in the late bridge burning. Col. Powell declined to accede to the proposition.

The following resolution has been introduced into the upper branch of the Mississippi Legislature:

*Resolved*, (The House concurring,) that the Legislature favor the increase of the pay of privates in the Confederate States Army, so that they shall hereafter receive fifteen instead of eleven dollars per month, as now allowed, and that our representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law effecting the increase.

THE SLIDELL AND MASON AFFAIR IN THE SOUTH.

*From the N. O. Crescent, Nov. 18.*

Richmond, Nov. 17.—It is ascertained that the Federal vessel San Jacinto, boarded the British steamer at sea on which were our Ministers, Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, and took them off; they are all of them now at Fortress Monroe.

CAPTURE OF MESSRS. MASON, SLIDELL AND PARTY.

We are indebted to his Excellency, Governor Moore, for a copy of the following despatch from Richmond, received last evening:

*Gov. T. O. Moore:*

Richmond, Nov 17, 1861.—Mason, Slidell and party, arrested on British mail steamer, on mid-ocean, by Lincoln steam frigate San Jacinto, and taken to Fortress Monroe.

The above intelligence is as startling as it was unexpected; and while we deeply deplore the misfortune that has happened to our friends, this high handed interference with a British mail steamer by the Lincoln Government, will either arouse John Bull to the highest pitch of indignation; it will demonstrate [illegible] standing be[illegible] time—that [illegible] of the South. W[illegible] further disclosures ments with much i[illegible]

THE NEW ORLEANS FLOATING BATTERY.

*From the New Orleans True Delta, Nov. 17.*

We do not affect much knowledge of affairs nautical, and confess to a full developed skepticism regarding all extraordinary inventions by way of destructive experiment; nevertheless we think we are safe in averring that if the floating battery now moored at our levee be only half as good as Captain James O'Hara and his command, Company 2, Pelican Guards, in the fighting line, Commander Hollins will have no reason to be ashamed of its performance. Speaking of naval operations reminds us of the disappearance from that arm of Captain Higgins, and his translation to some other service, where his versatile talents are no doubt in active requisition. He is the kind of blue jacket we want about this river—the sailor man who, in conjunction with the ever ready Colonel J. K. Duncan, will give the Yankee boys a belly full of hard knocks, should they try the Port Royal operations about the mouth of Old Muddy. The Pelican lads are, too, the kind of stuff such leaders as their own captain and those we have named will be worthy and proud of.—Hurrah for the floating battery.

THE PORT ROYAL AFFAIR AND WHAT THE CONFEDERATES ARE GOING TO DO.

*From the New Orleans Crescent, Nov. 18.*

We extract the following paragraph from a late number of the Charleston *Mercury*:

Our enemies have invaded South Carolina for two purposes. First, to gratify their hate and revenge, and second, to gratify their avarice. The first we have to meet with fighting; but the last must be defeated by policy, where fighting fails. To defeat their avarice, our policy should be to destroy the objects their avarice proposes to feed on. General plunder is undoubtedly designed; but the special objects of their appropriation will undoubtedly be our slaves and cotton. What shall we do with them? Shall we leave them on our plantations to be appropriated by our invaders? It appears to us, our true policy is, to take off our plantations our slaves, horses and cattle, and to burn up our cotton. To leave our horses to arm them, our cattle to feed them, our slaves to strengthen them, and our cotton to enrich them, or to run their factories, appears to us to be the worst policy possible

We imagine the Lincolnites hate all portions of the South alike, and that they would commit as many atrocities on the coast of Louisiana, if ever they obtain possession, as they will in that part of South Carolina now unfortunately subject to their malign control. Their malignity is unparalleled, it extends to all the Confederate States in equal proportion, and it leads them to violate all the rules of civilized warfare.

That they contemplate wholesale plunder is unquestionable. Hence, as the exposed planters are bound to lose more or less of property, is it not altogether better that they should destroy what they cannot remove than to allow it to fall into the hands of relentless enemies, and thus permit them to reap substantial "aid and comfort" in consequence? We think so, and, therefore, heartily endorse the suggestion thrown out by our Charleston cotemporary. Let every bale of cotton be burned before a single flake is allowed to go into the grasp of the ruthless invader. Indeed, some of the planters on Hilton Head Island have already set the noble example of destroying every particle of property they could not transport to a place of safety.

If the cotton or other property falls into the hands of the Lincolnites the planters lose, while the Lincolnites are correspondingly advantaged; but if the planters burn their cotton their loss will be the same and the abolitionists will not be benefitted. Neither horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn nor cotton should be permitted to pass into their possession. All should be removed as far as practicable, and the remainder destroyed the moment the fact becomes apparent that the enemy cannot be successfully repulsed. By adopting such a course as this the common foe will be compelled to draw all his supplies from points some thousands of miles distant, through a costly and hazardous process. The case is a hard one all round; but to our mind, as the Yankees are hovering about our coasts on marauding expeditions, and as they will never pay for anything they steal or ruin, it is best to inconvenience them as much as possible, by destroying all things they are bound to capture, rather than let them take, appropriate and enjoy effects thus villainously obtained. By way of illustration:—There are twelve or fourteen millions of coin in the vaults of the banks of New Orleans. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that New Orleans was bound to succumb before the overwhelming forces of the enemy. Would it not be the part of wisdom, policy and patriotism, to sink this twelve or fourteen millions of coin to the bottom of the Mississippi, rather than to allow it to go into the coffers of the "Gorilla" at Washington, to aid them in enslaving and robbing the people of Louisiana and the South? We "pause for a reply."

*From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 14.*

From the moment the news of the attack on South Carolina soil, and the danger of our own coast became known, one loud burst of patriotism has resounded throughout the State of Georgia, from Tennessee to the seaboard. Every able-bodied man and boy is aroused and anxious to fly to our rescue and repel the invaders. Arms only are wanted, and of these every species is being gathered and forwarded to the city. Fifty thousand Georgians could be placed—or rather would place themselves—in the field within a week, did we only possess the materials to arm and equip them. We love our noble State the more for this grand exhibition of the patriotism and valor of her sons. A dozen Lincoln fleets could not conquer such a people.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN NAVY.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 12.*

We are glad to see that this subject engages the earnest attention of our New Orleans cotemporaries, and that they strongly urge the construction of vessels of war at that place. The South is rich in all the materials of ship building, and we wonder that we have not already at least the beginning of a navy. We cannot afford to wait for foreign countries to open our ports. We ought to be able to open them ourselves. The world is always ready to help those who do not need help. We have naval officers who deserve to be employed upon their own element, and who could render efficient service to the country if she could only put them afloat. It is intolerable that we should longer per[illegible] Federal navy and Yankee pirates to rap[illegible] extent of our coast, from the rest of mank[illegible] it is not yet too late. By energetic efforts we can get a fleet ready by spring, which will save us from a humiliating reliance upon the intervention of foreign Powers. Every effort should at once be made for the relief of the country from the Yankee blockade. We trust that the Executive and Congress will bestow their earliest attention upon this most important subject. Our naval officers, among the most accomplished and heroic in the old service, are panting for an opportunity of distinction and usefulness upon the ocean, and we hope they will not be disappointed. We know of no expenditure which would yield as rich returns as the construction of a few ships-of-war.

FROM PENSACOLA.

*From the Mobile Advertiser, Nov. 13.*

We learn from Pensacola that the Seventh Alabama regiment, under Colonel S. A. M. Wood, left that place on Monday night for Montgomery, en route for Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Several battalions of Mississippi troops arrived at Pensacola on Sunday and the day before.

*From the Pensacola Observer, Nov. 11.*

Two full regiments of Mississippi's noble sons arrived in this city on yesterday and last night, under command of Colonel Flint. Those who arrived yesterday left immediately for Gen. Bragg's headquarters. They were the largest and finest looking body of men we have seen in a long time.

*From the Little Rock Journal, Nov. 10.*

From Arkansas.

General Boyd, with 7,000 Federal troops, had marched from Ironton down to Doniphan, Mo., fifty miles from Pittman's ferry. They took possession of the place, pillaged houses, arrested Southerners, and committed every kind of depredation. All along the road from Ironton to Doniphan, the moveable property of the farmers was taken, and what was immovable was destroyed.

An express arrived at Pocahontas on the night of the 6th, informing Captain Borland that the abolition forces were to take up their line of march for Pittman and Pocahontas on the 7th, which would bring them there to-day. Men from Randolph and adjoining counties, with shot guns and rifles, were pouring into Pocahontas rapidly, and it was thought a force of 4,000 would soon concentrate.

The military stores and ammunition at Pocahontas were being taken by boats down to Jacksonport.

The *Journal* of the same date contains a despatch from Des Arc, dated the 9th ultimo, which says:

Large numbers of men are flocking to Borlands aid. The Federal forces, 7,000 strong, are advancing on Pocahontas rapidly, and were expected to make an attack on the town to-day. Col. Borland thinks these 7,000 Federals are the advance guard of a much larger army. There is tremendous excitement throughout the country. The women and children are all being moved from Pocahontas, and active preparations are making for a stern resistance to the invaders. Borland's command has retreated from Pittman's Ferry to within a mile of Pocahontas, where they have made a stand.—This intelligence is perfectly reliable.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Division.—Despatches have been received at the army headquarters from Gen. Rosecrans. They give no details of interest. Gen. Rosecrans was still occupying his old position. Gen. Benham had been placed under arrest, it is understood here for permitting the escape of Gen. Floyd.

## FROM MISSOURI.

**Proclamation of General Price.**

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 30.—The following proclamation has been issued by General Price, Commander of the Confederate forces. It is dated at Neosha, but bears no date:

*Fellow-Citizens*—In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handful of Missourians who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse in that gloomy hour the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men.

When peace and protection could no longer be enforced but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for 50,000 men to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes. To that call less than 5,000 responded out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men. One in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of Constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of a want of military organization, a supposed want of arms, the necessary retreat of the army Southward, the blockade of the river and the presence of an armed and organized foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed—your crops have been tilled—your harvests have been reaped, and your preparations for winter have been made. The army of Missouri, organized and equipped, has fought its way to the river.

The foe is still in the field. The country bleeds and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with all the characteristics of barbarian warfare. And where now are the 50,000 to avenge our wrongs and free our country? Had 50,000 men flocked to our standard, with their shot guns in their hands, there would not now be a Federal hireling in the State to pollute our soil. Instead of ruined communities, starving families, and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection and with stores to supply the wants and necessities and comforts of life. Where are those 50,000 men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time-serving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen, to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people.

A few men have fought your battles. A few men have dared the dangers of the battlefield. A few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching suns of summer, the frosts of winter, the malaria of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger and thirst, often without blankets and without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, and a stone for a pillow, glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth to the cause of your country and your rights with [illegible] lives. But where one [illegible] has been lost on the fie[illegible] have been numbers [illegible] disease induced [illegible] and toil.

[illegible] these tria[illegible] mured not. [illegible] lip us to [illegible] and win our glorious [illegible] eritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and the oppressor.

Come to us, brave sons of Missouri! Rally to our standard! I must have 50,000 men. I call upon you, in the name of your country, for those 50,000 men. Do you stay at home to take care of your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successful battles? Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you that the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance given up to the Hessians and Jay Hawkers. I cannot, I will not, attribute such motives to you, my countrymen.

But where are our Southern rights? Friends, we must drive the oppressor from our land! I must have fifty thousand men. Now is the crisis of your fate; now the golden opportunity to serve the State; now is the day for your political salvation. The time of enlistment for our brave band is beginning to be beyond endurance. Do not longer sicken their hearts by hopes deferred.—They begin to inquire where are our friends?—Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have in the main fought the battle for the protection of your property; and, when they ask where are the men for whom we are fighting, how shall, how can I explain?

Citizens of Missouri, I call upon you, by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and your country, to delay no longer. Let the dead bury their dead. Leave your property to take care of itself. Commend your homes to the protection of God and merit the admiration and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men—the sons of the brave and free who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri for a week or a month, to free your country. Strike till each armed foe expires; strike for your altars and firesides; for the green graves of your sires, God and your native land! The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost—just at the moment when all might forever be saved. Numbers give strength. Numbers intimidate the foe and save the necessity often of fighting battles. Numbers make our arms irresistible. Numbers command universal respect and inspire confidence. We must have 50,000 men!

Let the herdsman leave his folds, let the farmer leave his fields, and let the mechanic leave his office, till we restore the supremacy. Let the aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism and may be found wanting. If there be any craven, crouching spirits who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented field.

Come with supplies of clothing and with tents if you can procure them. Come with your gun of any description that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms come without them, and we will supply you as far as it is possible. Bring cooking utensils and rations for a few weeks. Bring blankets and heavy shoes and extra bed clothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army except those necessary for baggage transportation.

We must have 50,000 men. Give me these men, and, by the help of God, I will drive the hireling bands of thieves and marauders from the State. But if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength and avail themselves of this propitious moment to strike for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you.

You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home. What if it be all taken? We have $200,000,000 worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be removed. When we are once free, the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of his country. We shall have our property or its value, with interest. But in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations infinitely higher than money.

Are we a generation of drivelling, snivelling, degraded slaves? or are we men who dare assert and maintain the rights which cannot be surrendered, and defend those principles of everlasting rectitude, pure, and high, and sacred, like God, their author? Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just Government, and the bondage of your children.

I will never see the chains fastened upon my country; I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil on which to expire, but will not live to see my people enslaved.

Do I hear your shouts? Is that your war-cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming, fifty thousand men? Then Missouri shall move to victory with the tread of a giant. Come on, my brave boys—50,000 heroic, gallant, unconquerable Southern men. We await your coming. (Signed) Sterling Price,
Major General Commanding.

## FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By the arrival at New York of the British mail steamer Karnak, we have later dates from Havana and Nassau. The news of the arrest of Mason and Slidell had been received in Havana, and had caused great excitement. The Mexican expedition had not yet sailed. The Nassau *Guardian* of the 27th ult., reports the arrival of the British gunboat Steady, from New York, Charleston, and the coast of America, with the statement that "this is the vessel that was fired at by one of the Federal steamers of America."

A letter received by Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, November 8, states that the day previous there was a report that a Southern privateer, a three masted schooner, painted black, was cruising off that port, but the report needs confirmation.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, gives the following account of the stoppage of the Trent, and the seizure of Mason and Slidell, intimating that it is a semi-official English report of the affair:

"On the 8th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, five miles to the north of Key Coco, the American corvette San Jacinto, 18 guns, came in sight of the English steamer Trent, which she detained, firing first a blank cartridge, and afterwards a r[illegible]ot. The Trent hove to, and was boarded by [illegible]ate, from one of which [illegible] to demand the [illegible] sisted [illegible] with force. The agent of the [illegible] captain protested against this outrage. The officer sent for two other armed boats and took military occupation of the Trent, after which he renewed his demand for a surrender of the passengers. The captain and the agent of the Admiralty repeated their protest, and the persons demanded then presented themselves voluntarily. They were Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, their Secretaries and family, who were, at half past three, taken on board of the San Jacinto in an unarmed boat.

The San Jacinto bore away to the Santaren channel, and the Trent continued her voyage to Saint Thomas, where the protest of the captain and agent was extended in due form; and an officer left in the steamer La Plata to report this violation of the rights of nations of the Government of H. B. M."

The *Diario* remarks:

"We will not say a word at present upon this act, which is certainly destined to make much noise both in America and Europe."

Singular Death of an Army Officer.—Daniel J. Sutherland, late Major in the United States army, with the appointment of Paymaster, was found dead in his room, at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning, under somewhat singular circumstances. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, when the following facts were elicited: Deceased, it appeared, was put to bed on Friday night in a state of gross intoxication. At a quarter to one o'clock yesterday morning the night watchman of the hotel observed the door of deceased's room open, and on looking into the bedroom he found Major Sutherland lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He immediately notified the clerk of the discovery, and a doctor was sent for, but when the physician arrived deceased was found to be quite inanimate. Dr. Bouton made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found several cuts about the face and head, and the lungs slightly congested. The physician gave it as his opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage from the wounds in question, and that the injuries were probably produced by falling a number of times while under the influence of liquor. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. From some letters which were found in possession of deceased it appeared that he was a native of Philadelphia, aged thirty-six years, and that his wife resided in Washington. Maj. Sutherland served with distinction in the Mexican war, and elicited the warm commendations of General Scott. He was present at the storming of Chepultepec under Generals Quitman and Shields, and at the close of hostilities he received two brevets for gallant conduct in the field. During his stay at the Metropolitan he endeavored to get a commission under Gen. Burnside, but without success.—He had previously made an application to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, with a similar result. Deceased was a man of good family, and was well-skilled in his profession.—*New York Herald.*

☞ The following table shows the number of officers and men the United States had engaged in the various wars and frontier disturbances:

| | *Officers.* | *Men.* |
|---|---|---|
| Revolutionary war | — | 235,811 |
| War with England, 1812 to 1815 | 31,210 | 440,412 |
| Seminole war, 1817 to 1818 | 413 | 5,498 |
| Black Hawk war, 1832 | 491 | 4,540 |
| Florida war, 1836 to 1842 | 1,621 | 28,332 |
| Creek disturbances, 1836 to 1837 | 774 | 11,059 |
| Southwestern disturbances, 1836 | 161 | 2,642 |
| Cherokee country, 1836 to 1837 | 236 | 3,690 |
| New York frontier disturbances, 1833 to 1839 | 115 | 1,013 |
| Mexican war, 1846 to 1848 | 3,131 | 70,129 |