

The South.

Baltimore, Saturday Evening, July 20, 1861.

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Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

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The South.

Before St. Mark still gives its steady breeze, the clouds are gathering, and the sun is hidden behind a mass of gray. But is not this a menace come to pass? Are they not divided? Venice, lost and won, the thirteen hundred years of freedom done, Sink like a weed, into whence the roe? Better be whirled beneath the waves, and shun, Even in destruction's depths, her foreign foe, From whom education brings an infamous repose.

THE WAR.

From the Grand Army.

Since the engagement of the 18th, which resulted so disastrously for the Federal forces, no movement of importance has taken place on the other side of the Potomac. From the Associated Press despatch, dated *Baltimore*, July 19, 4 P. M., it appears that there was no attempt made yesterday to capture the Federal batteries, and, consequently, beyond an occasional exchange of shots between outposts, no fighting. It is the opinion of the correspondent of the Press, that no forward movement will take place before Sunday, unless the Confederates provoke one. We subjoin the despatch in full, as a detailed account of the action of the 18th, obtained from the Hon. W. A. Richardson, John A. McClelland, and John W. Noell, of the House of Representatives, who were present on the ground, and who concur in the opinion that there is no probability of an action occurring within several days.

[From the Associated Press.]
BALTIMORE, July 19, 4 P. M.—From careful inquiry and personal observation, the number of wounded on the Federal side amounts to 1,000, and the killed to 500. The wounded are being taken to the former, have already taken place. The wounded for the greater part, are quartered in the old stone barracks, where every attention is being paid to them. The wounded are being taken to the former, have already taken place. The wounded for the greater part, are quartered in the old stone barracks, where every attention is being paid to them. The wounded are being taken to the former, have already taken place. The wounded for the greater part, are quartered in the old stone barracks, where every attention is being paid to them.

The Federal troops are still in possession of their principal batteries. Their pickets approach within 100 yards of the Confederate lines, and the killed to 500. The wounded are being taken to the former, have already taken place. The wounded for the greater part, are quartered in the old stone barracks, where every attention is being paid to them. The wounded are being taken to the former, have already taken place. The wounded for the greater part, are quartered in the old stone barracks, where every attention is being paid to them.

The order also stated that we had invaded Virginia to restore persons to their lawful rights and to secure them from the depredations of the Southern people, and to take upon themselves the property of punishment would frustrate the designs of the Government. To this order the troops attested their approval by cheering of hands and hurrahs for their commander. Great pains are taken by responsible men visiting the seat of war from Washington to impress upon the people that the Government will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, and that the only way to preserve and maintain our nationality. All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue. Several accidents have happened to our troops by the accidental discharges of their own guns. The battery of Major Hunt, from Fort Pickens, arrived at Centerville this afternoon.

Congressional Account of the Battle of the 18th.
The Hon. W. A. Richardson and J. A. McClelland, of Illinois, and John W. Noell, of Missouri, members of the House, who were eye-witnesses of the battle, and aided in several instances in bearing from the field wounded officers and men of the New York Twelfth, furnish the following particulars of the action, which will be read with interest:

The action commenced under the direction of Gen. Tyler, at 10 o'clock, at Centerville, Thursday afternoon, at Bull's Run, 3 miles from Centerville, between several companies of skirmishers attached to the Massachusetts First, and a marked battery, situated on a slight eminence—the skirmishers of the Federal side were most successful in the engagement by Sherman's Battery and two companies of regular cavalry, which, after continuing the contest for some time, were supported by the New York 12th (volunteers for 3 years), 1st Maine, 2d Michigan, 1st Massachusetts (3 years), and a Wisconsin Regiment, when the battle was waged with great earnestness, continuing until 5 o'clock, when the Federal troops were driven back in great confusion, beyond the range of the Confederate batteries, where they bivouacked for the night.

During the conflict the Michigan, Maine and Wisconsin regiments held their ground with a fortitude which, in view of the exceedingly galling fire to which they were exposed, was most remarkable, but the New York Twelfth and the Massachusetts regiment retired in great disorder from the field, throwing away knapsacks and even their arms in their flight. A number of the members of the former regiment openly asserted that their conduct in retreat was the fault of their officers, who evinced a total lack of courage, and were the first to fly. After the retreat had been commenced, Cameron's New York Sixty-ninth (Irish) and Cameron's New York Seventy-ninth (Scottish) regiments were ordered up to the support, but arrived too late to take part in the action. There were three batteries in all, the first to open fire, and the smallest, was situated on the top of an eminence, and the second and third were on a ravine. The latter was totally covered from view by Freshwater, and, in an attempt to take the first by assault, that the Federal troops stumbled upon it. The battle occurred at a point in the distance of the field, where a thin stream, forming an oblique angle, and the third battery was so placed as to entitle with its fire the approaches towards the junction.

Much jealousy, it is stated by the same authorities, existed between the regular and volunteer companies, each appearing desirous of shifting to the other the responsibility of any movement not advised by themselves, and this jealousy, it is added, will seriously affect the efficiency of the grand army. The Gen. McPherson expressly stated that the battle was not his own, but that of Gen. Tyler. The former officer said he would not advance further until he had thoroughly and carefully reconnoitered the position of the batteries, their capabilities, &c., and the information derived by his informant from his remarks is, that he deems his present force entirely insufficient to carry the opposition before him. One of the gentlemen mentioned at the commencement of this account gives it as his opinion that Manassas Junction cannot be carried by 50,000 men in two months, and all agreed in saying that the force under Beauregard has been entirely underrated, numerically, and that their fighting qualities are

superior. The cheers with which they rushed to the fight frequently rang above the din of the battle. These numbers were not ascertained, but is estimated at upwards of 5,000 South Carolinians, under command of Gen. Bonham, of S. C. Their artillery was of the best kind; a shot from one of the batteries severed a tumbrel from a tree quite two miles distant, and but a few feet from where the vehicle of the Congressmen was standing. One ball fell directly in the midst of a group of Congressmen, among whom was Green Loring, but injured no one. The members scattering in different directions, sheltering behind trees, &c.

There were a number of rifle pits also in front of the batteries, from which much execution was done by expert riflemen. The Congressmen were greatly impressed with the extent and magnitude of the earthworks, &c., erected by the Confederates from Alexandria to Centerville, and beyond; these were all of the most formidable and extensive character. It is thought by them that Manassas Junction is encircled by a chain of batteries, which can only be penetrated by severe fighting. All the reinforcements evidence consummate skill in their construction. The entire column under Gen. McDowell fell back at eight o'clock Thursday evening, a short distance from Centerville, where they encamped; they were joined during the evening by Heintzelman's command, and on the succeeding morning by that of Colonel Hunt, all of which troops are now encamped there. Early in the evening Gen. Schenck's brigade of Ohio troops were sent forward on the Hainesville road to flank the batteries, but no orders had been heard of them up to night, and yesterday (Friday) morning, when the Congressmen left Gen. McDowell's headquarters, bringing with them his despatches to the War Department. These despatches put the loss in killed at 5,000, and the wounded at 10,000, and that the latter is more than that number killed. All of these gentlemen concur in the opinion that the loss in killed will reach one hundred. They account for the disparity between their statements and the official report, by the fact that the latter is made up altogether from the surgeons' returns, and many are killed who are seldom reported to the surgeons.

One remarkable fact, which commanded the especial attention of the Congressmen, was the absence of all the male population capable of bearing arms. They saw few inhabitants other than old women, very aged men, and children. The women seemed to regard them with much reverence, and the language of one of the Congressmen, "Their eyes fairly flashing fire at the sight of the soldiers." General McDowell expressed no fears of any attack upon him by the Confederates, but seemed apprehensive that his retreating might be stumbling upon some masked batteries "precipitate" a general battle.

The excess of the Federal volunteers are executing general indignation among the officers. A member of Congress who rode through all the fighting during this morning, states that the village of Germantown has been burnt to the ground, with the exception of one house, in which lay a sick man, who had been robbed, he was told, by an army surgeon of everything he possessed, down to a jack knife. Gen. McDowell has issued orders for every man caught in the act of plundering to be shot. By his command a guard is to be stationed in front of the principal dwellings of every town in the Federal army camp.

P. S.—The latest accounts from General McDowell were received at 12 o'clock, and were those brought by Mr. McClelland, who asserts with positive assurance that there has been no probability of an action occurring within several days at least, unless Schenck's column shall stumble upon another masked battery.

General Garnett's Fugitive Forces.
[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.]
WHEELING, Va., July 17.—Through cowardice or inability, General Hill permitted the escape of Garnett's fugitive forces. They numbered about fifteen hundred, and were exhausted, and probably would have surrendered without resistance. Hill's advance was within a mile and a half of the Federal army camp. He stopped, and ordered the fugitives to surrender, but they refused. He then ordered the fugitives to be shot, and they were shot. He then ordered the fugitives to be shot, and they were shot. He then ordered the fugitives to be shot, and they were shot.

From Western Virginia.
From Western Virginia we have an official despatch from General McClelland to the War Department, briefly announcing the defeat of 900 Virginians (part of Wise's command) by a portion of Fox's command, at Barboursville, in Callwell county, on the 16th inst.—and a special despatch to the Cincinnati *Advertiser*, announcing the successful defeat of General Cox himself, in Kanawha county, on the 14th, by the Confederate forces under Col. Tompkins. On the 15th inst., the day before the affair at Barboursville, in which the 2d Kentucky regiment was engaged (reported by General McClelland), General Cox was reported to be at Red House, 31 miles from the mouth of the big Kanawha, expecting to reach Charleston the next day, with the 1st Kentucky and the 11th, 12th and 21st Ohio. We subjoin both despatches, together with the correspondence reported to have passed between Col. Pegram and Gen. McClelland, relative to the surrender of the former after the battle of Rich Mountain, and a despatch to the Cincinnati *Advertiser*, stating that General Hill had failed to intercept the retreat of the remainder of Garnett's forces as expected by McClelland.

Washington, July 19.—The following despatch has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army:
Beverly, July 19, 1861.
Col. E. D. Townsend, Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.
One of Gen. Dix's Regiments, the 2d Kentucky, defeated and drove 600 of Gen. Wise's men out of Barboursville, Callwell county, on the 16th inst. U. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding Department of the Ohio.

2 companies of the 21st, and 2 guns of the Cleveland Artillery, and the Iverton Cavalry, to reconnoitre a supposed masked battery near the mouth of Pope Creek. On reaching the creek, 4 miles from Gen. Cox's headquarters, the dismounted enemy, to the number of 1500 strong, entrenched on Scary Hill, with a masked battery of 2 guns. On reaching the creek our men were fired upon from the masked battery and from a log house.

The fire was promptly returned, and our men after firing fifty rounds crossed the creek and silenced the battery, but our ammunition giving out we were compelled to retire. One gun of the masked battery was afterwards reconnoitred and opened fire. Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomeroy, of the Twenty-first Ohio, and two others, were killed. Seventeen were wounded and three are missing. Colonel Norton, of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, was also fatally wounded and taken prisoner. The Confederates were commanded by Col. Tompkins, Col. Woodruff and Lieut. Col. Neff, of the First Kentucky Regiment, and Col. Derailers, of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. Nothing had been heard from them at the last accounts, and it is supposed that they are either killed or taken prisoners.

Lieutenant Colonel Pegram's Surrender.
The following is the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Pegram offering to surrender after the defeat of the Confederates at Beverly:
HEADQUARTERS AT MR. KETTLE'S HOUSE, Beverly, Va., July 17, 1861.
Six miles from Beverly, July 17, 1861.
To "Commanding Officer of Northern Forces, Beverly, Virginia.—Sir: I write to state to you that I have in consequence of the retreat of my command, lost the greater portion of my ammunition, and that I have no means of procuring more. I have no means of procuring more. I have no means of procuring more. I have no means of procuring more.

John Pegram, Esq., styling himself Lieutenant Colonel of the U. S. Army, in a communication dated yesterday, proposing to surrender as prisoners of war the force assembled under your command, has been delivered to me. As commander of this department, I will receive you and them with the kindness of a prisoner of war, but it is not in my power to relieve you or them from any liabilities incurred by taking arms against the United States. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Major General United States Army, Commanding Department.

From Missouri.
We have received through a friend, who deems the intelligence "perfectly reliable," an extra of the *St. Louis Herald*, of Wednesday, July 17th, 1 P. M.—reporting fresh victories by the State troops in South-west, North-east, and Western Missouri—the defeat of Gen. Lyon by Ben McClellough, at Springfield, on Sunday; an engagement with Col. Smith's column, at Melville, on Tuesday, and another between Gen. McNeil and Gen. Harris in Calloway county, the same day. The last two engagements were still in progress at that morning (Wednesday) at St. Louis, for reinforcements—both being reinforced, and Gen. Harris' position being distinctly heard at Jefferson City at 10 A. M. The *Herald* also has news of the advance of the "Grand Army" towards Manassas Junction, and the rumor, so current here the same day, of a battle in progress in the neighborhood of Fairfax C. H. We subjoin that portion of the extra which relates to affairs in Missouri—without touching for its accuracy, having already had experience of the extreme difficulty of obtaining correct information from that quarter. That our readers may have both sides of the story, we append to the *Herald's* account the latest Government despatch dated Jefferson City, July 18th, (Thursday) and which purports to give the result of the engagement between McNeil and Harris referred to in the extra.

From the South-West, July 17th.
We saw a letter this morning from a gentleman in Jefferson City who had just returned from Springfield. This letter fully confirms the letter which we published two days ago. That letter stated that the State forces would attack Springfield on Saturday, the 15th. A despatch by way of Louisville, dated the 14th, and which was published, said that the fight had taken place and the State troops had been victorious. This letter says: "On the morning of the 14th the State forces advanced on Springfield. Government troops, to the number of 10,000 men, had command of the left wing, and Gen. Ben McClelland, with 6,000 men, in command of the center—all armed with Enfield rifles and M. L. Beckwith's cavalry. The right wing, under the command of Gen. Smith, of the South. The battle commenced on Saturday night, but was not completed till Sunday morning, the 14th, when the entire Federal forces surrendered, the fight having been most terrific and bloody. The streets of Springfield were literally covered with the bodies of the dead and wounded. Gen. Lyon, who was encamped about 20 miles from Springfield, ordered a retreat toward Booneville, and at the same time sent forward reinforcements to that point of the Federal troops to concentrate at that point."

Later.
The special train has arrived, and the report is that a most desperate battle is being fought. The cause of the retreating of the Federal forces, was the report that the Federal troops had captured Gen. George Vest, of Cooper county, and intended to hang him this morning. The people then attacked Col. Smith's command, and he was sent down to St. Louis for reinforcements.

Gen. McNeil crossed the Missouri river on Tuesday, and soon met with Gen. Tom Harris, in Calloway county, and then the fight commenced. McNeil expected that Col. Smith, who had left the same day on the North Missouri Railroad, would be there at the same time, and attack Harris in the rear, but Smith was unable to reach the place on account of his own troubles. Despatches have been received from Jefferson City, stating that the fight was commenced between McNeil and Harris on Tuesday evening, and that it was still progressing, judging from the report of the cannon at 10 o'clock this morning. McNeil will be defeated, most certain, having but about 1,000 men and horses some 6,000.

Charles to Hudson, on the look-out for Federal troops. Another gentleman, who came in from St. Charles yesterday morning, informs us that when the train left there the report of cannon was distinctly heard in the direction of Melville. Another informs us that as Col. Smith's regiment approached Melville, it was fired into and two of his men killed. His men returned the fire, but with what effect is not known. At Melville, Col. Smith found the track torn up and a large force there, which caused him to stop the train and open fire on them. He killed seven State troops and wounded twenty. He lost fourteen men killed and seven wounded. One of the men taken prisoner, named Owens, was then hung by order of a drum-head court-martial, he having been a member of the Home Guard and violated his oath, as they say. A special train was sent up this morning for the purpose of ascertaining the news, but has not returned yet, so that it is not reasonable to suppose the fight is still progressing.

[From the Associated Press.]
JEFFERSON CITY, July 18.—The mail carrier brings news of a fight three miles this side of Fulton, Calloway county, between Col. McNeil, with about 600 men, and Gen. Harris, with a force estimated at about 1,000. Six Federal and 80 Confederate men were killed, and 200 rebels taken prisoner. The rebels were completely routed, and more reliable accounts state that 12 of McNeil's men were wounded, including a colored body servant.

Mr. Nichols, of Fulton, is known to have been killed on the part of the rebels. Only the advance guard of the Federal forces were in the engagement, and were fired upon from an ambush. The rebels then fled, and some of them were seen afterwards quietly at work in their fields, as though nothing had happened. Gen. Harris was not in the fight, but was looking on at a safe distance. An official despatch from Colonel McNeil states that he had met Harris and had defeated him. The rebels were completely routed, and more reliable accounts state that 12 of McNeil's men were wounded, including a colored body servant.

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