

The South:

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By J. M. MILLS & CO.,
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Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 28.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Persons sending us anonymous communications are informed that no attention will be paid to them. We can publish nothing that does not come to us through a responsible channel.

TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the increasing sale of our paper, we were two hundred copies short on Saturday last, and to supply the demand were compelled to strike off that number of half sheets. As we are informed that some of the newsboys hawked them about the streets as Extras, we desire to relieve ourselves from censure by stating that we have no control over these unprincipled urchins, and no connection with them in any way. They simply buy as many papers as they wish, which, when they pass into their hands, become their property, to be disposed of at any price they may see proper to ask. Persons desirous of protecting themselves against imposition in the matter of exorbitant charges can do so by leaving their names and addresses at the office, when they will be punctually served by our carriers at the uniform price of two cents.

Whenever there is negligence on the part of the latter, we would wish it reported to the office, and subscribers thus disappointed should direct the value of the papers missed when the carrier calls for his pay.

We are making arrangements to have subscribers in the eastern section of the city properly served, and would like to receive a list of names from that quarter.

The business and publication office of the South is at No. 122 Baltimore street, up stairs, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

THE NEWS.

We have at length the Southern account of the affair at Leesburg, from which we learn that but three Southern regiments, two from Mississippi and one from Virginia, participated in the engagement, another Mississippi regiment being held in reserve and not taking part in the action. The three regiments numbered 2,500 men, and were without artillery. It is now admitted that there were four regiments on the Federal side, with five pieces of artillery, making at the lowest calculation 3,500 men on the field, and that they had an armament from Gen. Stone that General Sherman's brigade, which had crossed at Edward's Ferry, would support them. The following order, found in General Baker's hat, proves that the attack was premeditated on our part for its purpose the occupation of Leesburg:

TO GEN. BAKER:
"Sir—Soon as you get your force in position make a dash at Leesburg; and about down any useless detour that may have the ranks. General Sherman is moving on the left, and I expect to be in possession of Leesburg to-morrow."
"STONE."

The Washington Republican, government organ, speaking of this order, says:

"The order as given above, tallies with the accounts that General Baker's men, all through the night of Monday, were looking for aid on their left, from Gen. Sherman."

In this connection, we cannot refrain from expressing the general indignation at the attempt of the South, without a particle of evidence, to throw the blame of our defeat upon General Baker, as having violated the orders given him. This is a thing, with a vengeance, upon the theory that a living dog is better than a dead lion. But while necessary editors may be ready to do anything to curry favor with the living, the true instincts of the people will demand that justice shall be done to a brave soldier who has fallen with his front to the foe. It is not while the body of Gen. Baker is yet scarcely cold, that American citizens will permit his good name to be taken with his life, without an unflinching effort to fix the responsibility where it belongs, condemning none unheard, but springing none through weakness or cowardice.

The Confederates admit a loss of 300 on their side, and claim to have slain 1,000 of the Federals and to have taken 520 prisoners, including 10 flags of high grade besides capturing all the artillery and 120 muskets. The prisoners had no idea of the accuracy of their statement upon that head. The Philadelphia Inquirer, whose correspondent publishes the list of the saved from the Confederates, mentions, name for name, a loss in that regiment of 334, while the Boston papers have statements direct from the commanding officer of the 20th Massachusetts, showing a loss in that regiment of 270. Here in two regiments, we have a total of 503 placed *hors de combat*, with the Tenth and 15th Massachusetts and the batteries yet to be heard from. As the 15th, Col. Deane's, was the largest on the ground, and was the heaviest on the field, the casualties it was greater than in any other, and it is impossible to place the entire Federal loss at less than 1,000 to 1,200.

We learn reliably that on Monday last, from 9 to 24 P. M., an artillery duel occurred at Edward's Ferry, between the Confederates on the Virginia side of the river and the Federals on the Maryland shore, the reports of which were distinctly heard by many persons in the vicinity of Baltimore. The result was, that Gen. Banks had the best of the day, his encampments badly damaged and several men killed and wounded, causing him to retire further into the interior. The Confederates were thrown a mile into Maryland. The loss on the side of the Confederates could not, of course, be known.

We have at length the official report of Capt. Pope of the Battalion of Com. Hunt's attack upon the 12th Mass., which bears out in the main the statement of the latter. Capt. Pope admits that the Masses knocked a hole into the Richmond, sank her cutter and that his vessels led before the Musquito fleet, got aground and were

in danger of being captured. The peril was so imminent that Capt. Huddy of the Vincennes had absolutely abandoned her and applied a slow match to the magazine of his vessel, which, however did not explode. At the last accounts the Nightingale was still ashore, but the others had floated off. It appears to us that the Confederates were singularly lacking in enterprise in not following up their success, especially as their guns are said to have been of superior calibre—but of course we cannot know all the facts, and they may have been in want of ammunition.

From Missouri the accounts as we receive them are not so favorable to the Confederates. The defeat of Jefferson Thompson at Fredericktown seems to have been a serious one, and if General Fremont's telegram to St. Louis be correct, that he has entered Springfield without meeting Price and apparently without resistance, the campaign is just where it was when the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought last July.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the Federals had retired, and expected to occupy Springfield.

The affair at Romney was a small one. The Virginians had there an irregular force of militia, insignificant in numbers, and the Federals, under General Kelly, were only two regiments. The Virginians at Romney were in the habit of going up to New Creek, and other points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and giving considerable trouble, and the expedition was probably undertaken to put a stop to these harassing proceedings. It is said that Kelly is to have control of all the movements between Romney and Harper's Ferry, in which case he will have an opportunity of meeting the redoubtable Captain Ashby. The noticeable feature of the whole affair is, that the order to General Kelly came from General Scott, and not from General McClellan.

Our Kentucky telegraphers are as dumb as oysters, and vouchsafe us nothing from that quarter. Matters would appear to be in statu quo. Perhaps we may have something exciting before we go to press.

For the latest news we refer to our third page.

SPECULATIONS.

We are undoubtedly upon the eve of formidable movements. Both parties to the present contest are desirous of effecting something of a decisive nature before the close of the campaign, and but thirty days are left in which the results aimed at can be accomplished. Of the movements or intention of the Confederates we know nothing, but the tone of their press indicates that the defensive policy heretofore pursued does not accord with the hot impulse of the masses who clamor for an advance, and an opportunity to avenge their wrongs upon the "Yankees" whom they at once hate and despise.

On the part of the Federals an immediate offensive move has become an imperative necessity. With the Potomac closed, and an immense army to support, standing still is out of the question. The Northern press are becoming anxious and impatient. Bull Run and Leesburg are disgraceful. Bull Run and the money cannot be much longer obtained to support the enormous expenses of the war unless results are forthcoming for that already furnished. The Northern army would rather winter in Richmond, than on the bleak heights of Arlington, and the pressure upon the commanding General must compel him either to fight or resign. We have reason to believe that he will adopt the former alternative, and that on to-day or to-morrow an advance will be made, which will bring the bulk of the opposing armies into collision. When it does happen, our readers may rest assured that "somebody will be hurt."

THE TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

We call particular attention to the articles which we publish in another column from the London Money Market Review and the London Weekly Times, upon the war. They are quite significant, and indicate, we fear, approaching difficulties with England on the question of the blockade. The London News, which has always been very friendly in its comments to the Government, now admits the possibility of a disruption of the Union, but at the same time very properly remarks that such a result does not involve the fall of republican institutions.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

We have received not a word of information since Saturday of affairs on the lower Potomac. The Government telegram of Saturday stating that the *Georgy Page* was in a critical situation, and that the fleet had run the blockade is not confirmed, and is doubtless erroneous. Great reticence is now observable, and to-day we have not a line by telegraph from the Potomac, upper or lower, or from the army in front of Washington.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Louisiana reached here this morning from Old Point at her usual hour. The great expedition, a full account of which we give elsewhere, had not sailed at 5 P. M. yesterday, but the sailing vessels had been drawn up in line as though for the purpose of making a start. The destination of this formidable armada is still a secret.

THE CONCERT OF MISS HINCKLEY.

We have already alluded to the fact that this accomplished cantatrice, assisted by Brignoli Susini and Herr Mollenhauer, would give a grand concert at the New Assembly Rooms on Thursday night next. Brignoli and Susini are old favorites here, but we believe this is Miss Hinckley's debut in Baltimore. Of this lady's capacity the Philadelphia Inquirer on a late occasion says:

"The best of season of the associated artists at the Academy was inaugurated last night and culminated in the brilliant success of the debutante, Miss Isabella Hinckley—of whom America may justly feel proud—for she proved herself thoroughly worthy of all the eulogiums which the press of New York and Boston have lavished upon her. Young, beautiful, and perfectly graceful, with a full, rich, and exceedingly sympathetic soprano voice, still in its first freshness, and evincing the highest cultivation, she immediately won the hearts of her auditors. Her first cantata settled the question of her musical abilities and a unanimous rapt on the fall of the curtain rewarded her efforts. Throughout the balance of the opera she thoroughly maintained the position she had so meritoriously achieved, and her interpretation

of "The Miserer," completely brought down the house.

We are gratified to learn that there has been a great rush for seats today as the ticket office, giving the assurance of a large and brilliant audience. The sale of reserved seats will recommence tomorrow morning at Mr. McCaffery's store.

For particulars see the advertisement in another column.

FROM THE LONDON MONEY MARKET REVIEW, OCT. 12.

THE PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH BY FRANCE—THE PERIL OF THE COTTON SPECULATION.

We have to call the attention of our readers to a subject of the utmost importance to all interested in the cotton trade, and in the houses and branches of enterprise which are more or less affected by the condition of that trade. It is confidently though privately reported in ministerial circles in Paris that the Emperor of the French has taken the momentous resolution shortly to recognize the independence of the Confederate States of America, with a view to put an end to the present artificial death of cotton. The grounds upon which it is believed the Emperor will take this important step are understood to be briefly these: Regarding himself as the protector of the nation by popular will, he considers himself bound to respect the deliberate determination of the people of the South (comprising a population of upwards of 8,000,000, exclusive of slaves) to secede from the Union, and to coupled with this is the consideration of the great distress which is likely to be caused in France by the withholding of an important material of manufacture at the present period, inasmuch as the dislocation of the cotton trade, and the consequent rise of the price of new and other articles of food to rise to an alarming extent. These considerations reflect, at least (as we have the best possible opportunity of knowing), the tone adopted by the Government of the Southern States in the recognition of the independence of the South by France, and he feels himself to be held responsible by his people for any misfortune or trial which may befall the French Empire in consequence of the present, to make a bold stroke in the interest of the mass of the people, and (which is never overlooked by him) in the interest of his dynasty. The Emperor Napoleon considers that France, unlike England, is wholly unhampered by past legislation in connection with the slavery question. The position which he will probably assume is that the blockade which he will probably impose upon the South is more than nominal, and that it therefore cannot claim to be permanently recognized. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive how the North will continue to keep up an efficient blockade during the winter. The fact that the Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Marseilles, and other manufacturing places in France, the trade of which with the United States have been proscribed by the civil war, are petitioning the Imperial Government, urging an immediate recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockade, may be regarded as very significant for movements of this kind are usually not made in France without serious motives, and with the views of the constituted authorities. It is shrewdly suspected that, upon the present occasion, an official finger is at the back of this commercial speculation. We will only add further, that the settlement of the Maritime question will, in all probability, not form the only occupation of the French squadron about to start. Should nothing further be heard for a short time respecting this contemplated recognition of the independence of the South by France, we will still advise our readers to watch warily the movements to which we have referred.

The English Government, as is notorious, cannot take the initiative which is proposed to be taken by the French Emperor, even though meeting the views of the latter, and arrived at the conviction that the subjugation of the South by the North is impossible. But if France assumes the responsibility of acting, it is not extremely likely that the recognition of the South by England would follow. The general opinion is that these contingencies will probably go far to induce moderation on the part of the Federal Government. There is a strong impression in many quarters that, could the validity of the protest be established by a success over the North, the prospect of a success over the South would be a relief to the latter, and would probably lead to a more lenient attitude towards the movements to which we have referred.

A LETTER FROM GARIBOLDI.

In reply to a highly complimentary letter from the patriotic ladies of Bohemia, who are anxious to be freed from the Austrian yoke, Garibaldi sends the following reply:

GARIBOLDI TO THE BRAVE BOHEMIAN WOMEN.

God bless you, daughters of Bohemia! May human-kind reverently listen to your sacred word, and follow the path of redemption traced by your appeal, and may the millions of your fellow-countrymen, who are suffering under the Italian yoke, be a balm for the afflicted nations. Yes! the day in which the voice of the tyrant, of the false Levite blowing discord among men, will find the heart of the multitude indifferent to his appeal, and may the millions of your fellow-countrymen, who are suffering under the Italian yoke, be a balm for the afflicted nations. Yes! the day in which the voice of the tyrant, of the false Levite blowing discord among men, will find the heart of the multitude indifferent to his appeal, and may the millions of your fellow-countrymen, who are suffering under the Italian yoke, be a balm for the afflicted nations.

It is for you, fair ones—the noblest of God's works—it belongs to you to lead in the right path the brave youth, cunningly enticed by nefarious words, with which despotism hypocritically adorns itself—the words of fatherly fidelity, military glory, in whose name men commit acts of cannibalism against their fellow-creatures. Say to your son, to your dear ones, dearest sisters, that the Italianate and their brothers, whose only wish is to annihilate your nation, are not to be trusted. With profound gratitude,
I remain, yours,
G. GARIBOLDI.

REPORTER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EASTERN NAVY.

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THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The following is a complete list of the vessels composing the great expedition now at Fortress Monroe:

Commanders.	Commanders.
C. P. R. Rogers.	L. M. Goldsboro.
John Marston.	H. T. Partridge.
S. P. Lee.	J. F. Greene.

Commanders.	Commanders.
E. Lanier.	E. O. Parrott.
J. H. Watmough.	J. R. Goldsborough.
Thomas H. Stevens.	R. H. Wynn.
P. Bankhead.	Budd.
P. Drayton.	H. S. Newcomb.
J. P. Gillies.	Daniel Ammen.
N. Collins.	

The gunboats generally carry a 11-inch Dahlgren gun, and armed besides with one rifled gun and from two to four 24-pounders.

The ferry-boats are capable of carrying from five hundred to nine hundred men, and are generally armed with six guns each. The following is a list of those sent with the expedition:

Commanders.	Commanders.
W. A. Nicholson.	J. B. Marsh.
S. W. Godon.	

Tonnage.	Tonnage.
3,358	338
1,672	1128
128	1128

All the transports are fully armed, and have a crew on board to work the guns. Several transports were added to the fleet at Fortress Monroe, and the entire Atlantic squadron will co-operate with the expedition.

The expedition consists, in all, of eighty vessels. Of these three are steam frigates, six others are sailing frigates, twenty-six are gunboats, twelve ferry-boats, and thirty steam and six sailing transports.

Vast quantities of provisions, ammunition and supplies of all kinds accompany this great fleet, together with such articles as shovels, picks, hoes, two-wheel carts, brick, cement, grindstones, lumber, prepared frames of houses and barracks, ready to be set up, cross-cut saws, immense quantities of small arms, and such other articles as an immense store of shot and shell is on board; and also many huge columbiads, mostly the vast ten-inch guns which do such fearful execution. The Atlantic and Baltic carry the most of these, but more are understood to be placed on other vessels as well.

There are also quantities of gun carriages and light guns for field operations. Of these, many are Parrot guns, and all are completely fitted, ready for the service. Besides these are large quantities of grape, canister shot, and shell, being with each battery—sufficient, one would think, for a campaign in the interior.

A great number of army transportation wagons are provided, over and above those which belong to each regiment, and which the troops took away with them. Extra camp equipment of every description is also provided, and a great number of extra arms and infantry equipments. This looks as though the Government expected to arm the inhabitants among whom the troops will be landed.

Of horses, the expedition has nearly fifteen hundred. They are mostly on board the Great Republic, Vanderbilt, Ocean Queen, Baltic and Erie.

The naval part of the expedition is under command of Commodore J. F. Dupont, one of the ablest officers of the navy.

The fleet-captain is Commander Charles H. Davis, who stands in the revised navy list nearly at the head of the commanders. He is a native of Massachusetts.

The land force of 30,000 men is under the command of Gen. Sherman.

Several months ago the Government began to provide itself with surf-boats. We may say that the expedition carries with it not less than 500 of these needed helps for landing troops—sufficient to effect a simultaneous landing of a great number of men. Besides these surf-boats the Government purchased several ferry-boats, such as the Ethan Allen and Commodore Perry, formerly belonging to the Williamsburgh Ferry Company. These boats were strengthened by iron bulwarks, and will also doubtless be used for landing troops, for which service they are well fitted, each boat being capable of transporting at least nine hundred men at a trip; and their peculiar build making it much easier to land troops from them than from steamboats of the usual form.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

It is daily becoming the universal opinion that the American Union is utterly broken up, and that it can never be restored. No foreign cause led to this. Europe has no responsibility in the matter; and the may, without over-acted grief, and with a clear conscience, look on amazed at this catastrophe of political spontaneous combustion.

All that can now be hoped for is the creation of two solid, permanent States, formed of the chaotic elements. To aid in the work would be a noble exercise of national power. To meddle between the conflicting parties, to resist a wish and advice, is at once a right and a duty of the English and French Governments; a right from their influential stand among the nations, a duty from the vast interests of their own people involved in the "great argument." There is no doubt that such a course will be pursued, at the proper season and in proper terms. Dictation would be ungenerous and unbecoming. Large allowance is due to Northern acceptability, and to the evacuation and hitherto defeated efforts for redress. But a certain authoritative tone may be required to make a persuasion efficacious; and the exigency of the case is indisputably such as to justify an energetic remonstrance.

Let us look at the symptoms of public feeling in England and France; the languid state of the money market, the depression of the funds, the decrease in our exports, the short time adopted in some of our factories, the numerous hands already thrown out of employ, the doubt and gloom which weighs on the whole business world—all owing to the state of American affairs; and as the plot thickens, every day adds to the gravity of the situation.

If we could separate our commercial elements from those of our belligerent co-venturers, we might view the struggle with dejected regret, but without pathetic wailing. We might patiently realize the exaggerated lumber now dispensed to us, by way of soothing syrup, in the guise of promises hopelessly fallacious. The Union Press, knowing our insatiable longing for cotton, and its absolute necessity for our enrichment, tells us, in cruel mockery, that by the month of January two millions of bales will be ready for us at the ports of Mobile, Savannah, and New Orleans, towards which they aver that the Federal Government is now dispatching expeditions of unimaginable magnitude by sea and river. The falsehood of these *forts* prevents our condescending to enumerate the figures by which it is ventured to support them. It has already been proved that if even these mythical expeditions were realized, and the Southern ports in their possession, there can be no cotton there to size for ourselves or to sell us. Every one of the two millions of bales they so confidently talk of would be required for English consumption. There are, for France, about as much more in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and other European countries, and perhaps a million for home use in the factories of the Northern and Southern States of America. These amounts make up the whole of four millions of bales, the calculated produce of this year's crop, all strictly impounded on the farms and plantations far away in the interior of these beleaguered States, which the Federal fleets and armies are yet far from controlling. It must be further observed that, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than 800,000 bales have ever been ready at the ports before the 1st of January, and the fitting time now arrived, and it is rapidly passing over, without possibility of commencing the work of transport from the plantations by land and water to the sea.

Then the tobacco supplies form a very serious consideration, involving import duties in England of between five and six millions sterling annually, as much in France, and in Germany, though at comparatively a nominal rate of duty, constituting an article, it may almost be called of prime necessity. But as this particular item of luxury can be revived at all seasons, and as its manufacture gives employment only to slave labour in the "weed" producing States, we fix our attention and confine our remarks, for the present, entirely to King Cotton, who is this moment sitting so unassiduously on his throne.

When will his Brother Potentates of Europe come to his relief? And under what authorities can their prompt interference be justified? Perhaps we may shortly enter on that point more in detail.

We have said the plot thickens. Every day brings new and stirring intelligence to that effect. But the military events in Kentucky, Missouri and other remote quarters, important as they assuredly must be in their bearings on the great issue at stake, are insignificant in comparison with the impending struggle on the banks of the Potomac and in sight of Washington. That is the real scene on which the fate of the country will be most probably decided. As for the great battle, which may have been already fought, it depends the question of all absorbing interest to us—namely, the raising or forcing the blockade of the Southern ports. The chances of partial success by scattered vessels here and there are scarcely worth considering. A few cogges serving by snatches could give no security to the manufacturers, no steady employment to the dependent hands, no healthy tone to the money market. They would rather aggravate the attacks which are even now arising. No success could be as to a million or more bales being available from India in 1862 are futile, when the object is to give facilities for the accumulation of Southern bales at the Southern ports of America. No success could satisfy the commercial mind of England, France and the other countries of Europe interested in the question. And the only means of this being accomplished are a peaceful separation between the belligerent States, a temporary suspension of the raising of the blockade by the Federals, or a prompt disavowal of its efficacy by other Powers, with the application of some local principles of international law. If this be done, by some masterly statesman, the benefit will be felt in every part of the civilized world, as the two States will henceforth be grateful to the who, staying unity cessary bloodshed and enormous waste and destruction, assisted in producing such a result.

A Suggestion.

The Washington Republican furnishes the following suggestion for the action of Congress at the approaching session:

Gen. Hill, who commands the Confederate forces on a portion of the North Carolina coast, has made a proposition to the people of Haven for two weeks' labor upon the batteries of one-fourth of their slave force. Under the act of Congress, passed at the extra session, all the slaves so employed are released from any claim of their masters upon them, and in this would be made free. There may be great objections requiring new legislation, in order to give the slave, but the national faith is pledged to obtain them, and we have no doubt that the thing will be effectually done, when Congress meets again in December. Even Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, has been compelled to admit that the act of the extra session was right, and accepted by all patriotic citizens. Now, let us have it carried out, without evasion or shuffling. It would do us good to see the right to be enforced. Those who objected to Gen. Fremont's proclamation are almost all of them pledged to support this act, and must be held to redeem their pledges.

W. also sup. ing. ed as ma. at. En. Fr. Ju. or. w.