

The South: PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING BY J. M. MILLS & CO., 123 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 29.

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.

DISTRESSED PATRIOTS.

The audacity of the Democracy in putting forward a ticket to be voted for at the coming election, deprived our virtuous contemporaries, the Clipper and American, of the power of utterance for several days, but their voices have come back to them, and their denunciations of the "traitors in dispute" are loud on the one hand and majestic on the other.

The American thinks it reasonable to have a Democratic ticket in the field, and talks of the "coming rebuke to treason." Why, then, are Democratic and peace tickets tolerated in the Northern States, and Democrats from the North admitted upon the floor of Congress?

There is one little paragraph in the American's article which we cannot understand, viz: "One might suppose that the mere sense of late humiliating exposures would have enforced something like a decorous silence upon the leaders here."

We respectfully ask who are these "leaders" who have been convicted, and by whom and before what tribunal? We should like to know.

In the remarks which we have made we are not to be understood as advocating the claims of one party or the other, or of this or that set of candidates. We are simply contending for the right of any respectable body of citizens, not convicted of treason, to put forward candidates for office, and elect them if they can, without being subjected to this wholesale detraction, and these unfounded calumnies.

Union or disunion is not the issue, for even if that question were submitted to the people at this time, their decision could avail nothing one way or the other. It therefore does not enter into the canvass and the result will be influenced by considerations as regards the personal fitness of the candidates, by personal preferences and to no little extent by old political prejudices.

The New York Tribune has been hunting about for issues to explain the obstinacy with which the Confederates have defended themselves during the present war, and among other things says:

The North enters, hater, detester the South, and has made wicked, wanton war upon her in order to devastate her homes and massacre her people, has not reiterated until the great mass of the ignorant, with many whose good sense should have taught them better, really seem to believe it.

THE HEIGHTS OF IMPUDENCE.

The New York Tribune has been hunting about for issues to explain the obstinacy with which the Confederates have defended themselves during the present war, and among other things says: "The North enters, hater, detester the South, and has made wicked, wanton war upon her in order to devastate her homes and massacre her people."

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

We have again the announcement of this morning by the boat from Old Point that the Armada has not yet sailed, and the report is that all the charts, drawings, plans, papers, instructions, &c., which were to accompany the expedition, have been purloined by a clerk of the Commodore, and it is presumed conveyed to the Confederates.

MISS HINKLEY'S CONCERT.

We would again remind our musical friends of the concert announced by Miss Hinkley at the New Assembly Rooms for Thursday night. It will be the only entertainment one can give here, a few eligible seats are yet for sale at Mr. Jeffrey's.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the South: It has been noticed in the American of this city on two occasions that members of the Maryland Guard Battalion were among the officers of the Purcell Legion, recruited in this city for service in this State.

Young women are never in more danger of being snatched than when the men are at their feet. Do not get up a brood of evil-doers in your bosom, like enraged serpents, they will bite their case.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the graveyard of love." "And you men," replied the "not less unhappy" wife, "are the grave-diggers."

A young lady at Niagara was heard to exclaim, "What an elegant trimming that rainbow would make for a white lace overdress."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE!

The Northern press and correspondents are taking this question continually concerning the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and I answer it in the most contradictory terms. The correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The statement was circulated in Washington on Thursday that General McClellan, on consulting with Banks, on Wednesday, had expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the result, and had said also that there was enough of Banks' division then across on the Virginia side, to repel any force that the enemy could possibly bring against us.

Now it seems to us ridiculous to suppose that Gen. Stone undertook this movement without instructions from McClellan to do so. His orders to Gen. Baker show that he intended to take Leesburg that day, if possible, and that he expected Baker to use, if necessary, his whole force of 7,000 men to accomplish the result, besides promising him support from Gen. Gorman, who had crossed at Edwards' Ferry with six regiments.

That the taking of Leesburg was a part of the plan of McClellan is also obvious from the fact that he had advanced the division of McCall, consisting of 14 regiments, up on the Virginia side of the river within seven miles of Leesburg, with instructions to aid Stone if he should deem it safe to advance so far.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

It will be seen by the subjoined card that Gen. B. C. Howard has accepted the nomination for the gubernatorial chair, tendered him by several political assemblies in the State. It is the duty of his friends now to use every honorable effort to secure his election, as the position could not be devolved upon a more respectable or worthy citizen.

THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Having been nominated for the Governorship of the State by several assemblies of citizens who are entitled to my highest respect, and having already accepted the nomination, though not in a formal way, I deem it now proper and respectful to the people of the State to make some more explicit announcement of my acceptance, and to say that if I shall be their pleasure to elect me to that high office, I will endeavor to discharge its important duties as to promote the honor and interest of the State in the very best manner possible by which we are all surrounded.

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH.

The business of recruiting men for the war does not proceed very briskly in New York, if we may judge by an advertisement, which appears in a Brooklyn paper, for men to fill up the Eagle Brigade, to be commanded by Brigadier General Gustave Adolphus Stepp.

AN OFFICER OF THE 3d REGIMENT.

Young women are never in more danger of being snatched than when the men are at their feet. Do not get up a brood of evil-doers in your bosom, like enraged serpents, they will bite their case.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the graveyard of love." "And you men," replied the "not less unhappy" wife, "are the grave-diggers."

A young lady at Niagara was heard to exclaim, "What an elegant trimming that rainbow would make for a white lace overdress."

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The Washington Republican of this morning contains extracts from a private letter written by a strong Union man now in London to a friend in Washington, from which we make the following extracts:

I must tell you what the politicians are now saying over their dinner, namely, that if this war is not brought to a speedy termination, England and France will combine to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. England says that the most likely way of doing this is to get the iron and copper wires of her operations in danger of being thrown out of employment into a famine.

Now it seems to us ridiculous to suppose that Gen. Stone undertook this movement without instructions from McClellan to do so. His orders to Gen. Baker show that he intended to take Leesburg that day, if possible, and that he expected Baker to use, if necessary, his whole force of 7,000 men to accomplish the result, besides promising him support from Gen. Gorman, who had crossed at Edwards' Ferry with six regiments.

That the taking of Leesburg was a part of the plan of McClellan is also obvious from the fact that he had advanced the division of McCall, consisting of 14 regiments, up on the Virginia side of the river within seven miles of Leesburg, with instructions to aid Stone if he should deem it safe to advance so far.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DON'T LIKE THE LETTER OF MEDIATION SENT BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

But they are certainly jealous of the influence of Russia. Since that time she has sent a special envoy to France upon some errand of which this Government is very suspicious and profoundly ignorant. And now observe: You will remember that in the late treaty with Russia, we were to have a very liberal and a friendly treaty with Russia, as a Christian nation should, for after all, Russia against Turkey was the Cross against the Crescent.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DON'T LIKE THE LETTER OF MEDIATION SENT BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible, and I have a hope and a prediction that if England and France do help the Confederates, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Federal Government. There was more in the letter of mediation than I am saying here, especially in that part which reminded the President that Russia and the United States were the two greatest powers of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DON'T LIKE THE LETTER OF MEDIATION SENT BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible, and I have a hope and a prediction that if England and France do help the Confederates, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Federal Government.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DON'T LIKE THE LETTER OF MEDIATION SENT BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible, and I have a hope and a prediction that if England and France do help the Confederates, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Federal Government.

WHAT THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE THINKS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF COL. BAKER'S FUNERAL.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune thus speaks of the army before Washington: "The manifest public impatience and demand that McClellan should attack the enemy, indicate, I am inclined to think, how little the public yet appreciates the tremendous character of the war in which we are engaged and the progress and the work we have undertaken. No loyal man would, of course, that we should attack the enemy without a reasonable prospect of success."

Neither among officers nor men do you yet see anything of the air and carriage which, when a traveler sees in Europe, he learns to say, "there is a soldier." I speak of the regulars as well as volunteers. I don't mean the Confederates, nor that since there has not been, under his guidance, as much improvement in discipline as was possible for Americans under the circumstances.

To-day I have been again wounded by the comments made in my hearing upon American affairs. There were present, as usual, some political and literary writers, who said, "There is but one result that can come of this war. The Southern States must be erected into a monarchy, and then the North will be better." I was too much moved to trust myself to reply until I was directly addressed, and I answered, "No, I do not see anyone who has the slightest knowledge of American affairs would ever think of such a result; the cause of the Federal Government is the cause of God, and it must triumph, and none but the American people could possibly give aid or support to any other power."

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The Edwards' Ferry correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the men of the various regiments on the Virginia side of the Potomac were much chagrined at the order to retreat issued by General McClellan, and thus describes the movement: "For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves. There was little confusion among our men, and excepting by the subdued murmur of many voices, the light plashing of oars or poles in the water, the hissing and cracking of the ever-replenished fires, and the rush of their flames through the air, the silence of the night was undisturbed. It was very clear and cold, and many suffered from the unusual keenness of the wind; but the complaints which frequently arose were not on this score."

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.

a Blue Nose asked, "Who's that fuzzy old crow with the red eye?" It was a member of the Cabinet wearing a brown slouch hat. Gen. McClellan did not appear, nor any other General, at least, not on horseback. I thought I saw epaulettes in some of the Irish backs.

It was altogether a queer mixed-up business, with considerable of civil war, but not the first essential indication of the beginning of military discipline. On the contrary the general order said the procession would start at 11, came off, and left a lot of fellows galloping around very hard, and trying to get it ready to start at 12, and the same spirit of inexactness and indifference to details was evident in some way in every man, officer or private, and in every movement from beginning until I left. Not a man of all did I see who seemed to have got his military legs on.

A BLOOD AND THUNDER APPEAL.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, one of whose editors, we believe, has volunteered for the war, under the head of "The Impending Battle," makes the following heart-rending appeal to the Federal troops: "The words which we have used as a heading have often appeared in large capitals, among the stirring items of telegraphic intelligence, but they have never perhaps possessed so much significance as at the present moment. A battle truly impends—one of fearful issues—but when and where the bolt will exactly strike, we know not; indeed, in the present complication, it is more than likely McClellan himself cannot foresee."

Let us have an army before we have a battle. We can well afford to postpone it till Spring. We have not begun to really feel the meaning of war yet, while the South is even now suffering and striving itself almost to the utmost. We can afford to wait to make a sure thing of it. The South loses everything in the necessity of merely maintaining its present army opposite us.

On the other hand, one great success in Eastern Virginia, for which we confidently look—and how changed the picture! The Rebellion will be smothered in its infancy, and the war will end, holding their judgment in suspense, will crowd to shake hands with us and repudiate the traitors. The Confederates themselves will seek for the most rapid and favorable modes of submission; one triumphant shout will arise from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the new wires bear the glorious intelligence like lightning from coast to coast; and the spirit of constitutional liberty, in every land, will raise its drooping head to catch the reviving sun.

To this we want a valor such as has seldom been displayed; such as led the Guards to endure the passive misery of Waterloo, such as stormed "the tower" at Solferino such as inspired the hero at Springfield, and Baker at Ball's Bluff. Let it never be said that we yield in fiery valor to the enemy; we never can. Wherever these words are read, by citizens at home and by soldiers at camp fires, let it be known that the courage of this country, dashing bravely as an elemental principle of the conflict, "the action of the tiger," after the first gun is fired, is as indispensable as generalship, prudence and astuteness. There are battles to be taken, enterprises to be achieved, walls to be scaled. In this day of doubt and dizziness we are firm in our faith that these priceless qualities will be displayed, and that the issue is certain. We believe that slight checks are only "nursing" our soldiers' "wrath to keep it warm."

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The Edwards' Ferry correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the men of the various regiments on the Virginia side of the Potomac were much chagrined at the order to retreat issued by General McClellan, and thus describes the movement: "For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.

THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

For hours the boats shifted from side to side and the disembarked groups waited for full regiments and marched away. The thing upon the Virginia shore seemed to decrease so slowly, that one wondered if all could be brought into security before the Confederates should discover their comparatively unprotected position. It was not however, wholly unprotected, for along the ridges of our hills battery were planted, bearing upon the spots where it was appreciated, the enemy might disclose themselves.