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VOL. I.

The South

AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ! DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, beld at the Law Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1861, it was recolved...

Ist. That this Convention is satisfied that the Judges of Election heretofore appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners are authorized yet to act, and they are therefore earnestly requested ! to serve at the election on the 6th day of November

2d. That this Conveniton respectfully submits as ! candidates for election, on the 6th of November

next, the following persons: For Governor, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD. Ear Comptroller. A. LINGAN JARRETT. For Judge of the Court of Appeals, JOHN C. LEGRAND. For Judge of the Superior Court. BENJAMIN C. PRESSTMAN. For Judge of the Court of Common Plane, J. C. BLACKBURN. For Judge of the Criminal Court, OFORGE H. BRICE For State's Attorney. BERNARD CARTER. For Sheriff.

CHARLES TOWSON. For Clerk of the Circuit Court. ROBERT J. KERR. For Clerk of the Court of Common Plens, ANDREW J. GEORGE. For Surveyor.

OWEN BOULDIN. For Commissioner of Public Works. WENDALL BOLLMAN. For the House of Delegates. JOHN STEWART, ALFRED D. MILLER DR. THOMAS SAPPINGTON. JAMES GITTINGS. JOHN WAGNER, WM. H. OWENS. HUGH GIFFORD. LEVI TAYLOR. SAMUEL BURNS.

CHAS. TOWSON, President. BERNARD CARTER, Secretary.

JAMES BROUMEL

\$100.000. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

WILL DE BEADT THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31ST. TMBLISHED by order of the Legislature of that State, from actual surveys made of each counly, at a cost of more than One Hundred Thousand

Dollars and Twenty Years' Time. On this Map is shown every Mountain, Ridge, Wagon and Stage Road, Canal, Natural Curiosity, foe! Creek and River, and the names of them; every Pass and Ford, is marked down.

Bvery Light-house on the Potomac, Inlet and Island, are shows-and the Ram and Sheals, Port. Battery and Stronghold Every Railroad and Station, and the distances are laid down from official authority. This Map is sugraved on Steel, and is the

only real valuable Map ever made in America. Price per Copy, sheet edition, \$1; Pocket form, for use of Army Officers and Travellers, \$2; moun ed on Linen, on rollers and varnished, \$2,50. LLOYD'S GREAT MILITARY MAP OF THE FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES, showing the entire South, from Delaware to Mexico. All the information in the Departments at Washington in regard to the last Coast Surveys was used in per fecting this Map.

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STATÉ OF MISSOURI. Price 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED in every county. The Trade supplied at a liberal discount. Remit money and two stamps for sample maps. Agents can sell 50 copies per day. Sample copies sold at E. F. HAZELTON, retail price. Sole Agent for the State of Maryland.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

The South. THE DEPARTURE.

A ring of women stood around, Their cheeks with cloths a-drving. "Fair ladies," said I, "don't, I pray, Inflame your eyes with crying."

"O yes!" said one, "if you were 1. You'd not feel so elated. If you had loved the Adjutant, You would be agitated."

"Oh, dear; oh, dear!" another sobbed. "Don't speak of perturbation, My love's a commissariat, I want commiseration!"

"You wretch," another said, "to smile At other folks' disaster. How could I master these my team, Who love the Quartermaster?"

"O, cruel man," the fourth one said, "May your own heart upbraid you: For I, since my majority, Have loved the Sergeant-Major."

"It's you, is it," another gulped.

"That talks so fine and vaunty, But if your love a surgeon was, l'ou wouldn't be. Sir, jaunty." he rest with sighs and sobs did tell f all their sad relations:

And it was love of privates made

The sum of their privations. The world is full of groans and sight. And tears all eyer will swim in. As long's one-balf's made up of men.

The other half of women. THE STAP-SPANGLED BASSER CON-

TRIBUTOR. One of our sensation weeklies announces, it flaming posters all over the city, that it is now publishing a "thrilling tale" entitled "THE BRIDE OF THE BAY; OR THE WARNING

Light. By a Patriot of 1812." the American Flag is, it strikes us, one of extreme felicity. How palpitating in interest the plot in- of the time appointed for sale. rented by one of our country's brave defenders! How admirably drawn the characters of him who erst subjected himself to being jabbed in sensitive parts of his person by the basonets of a hireling

Fully impressed with the justice of these reflec-County Seat, Town, Village, Post Town, Mountain | tions, and firm in its determination not to be out done by any sensation weekly whatever, landy a higher authority. It would be a sufficient an-Fair has made arrangements for the immediate

A SERIES OF SCPERIOR JORES WITH NEW SCENIC EFFECTS SEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED ON ANY STAGE; by the sole-remaining survivor of 1779 together with

A CHOICE LOT OF EPIGRAMS ALTERED TO SCIT THE TIMES; by a hero of Buena Vista, SOME HUMOROUS SALLIES, SQUIRTS, ETC., ON THE PRINT WAR; by a man who might have been at Bull Run if he had not obtained a Furlough three days before to go home to attend to a ma-

ter of business, which, but for his personal su- change. perfision would have resulted in the total ruin of Spooks, Jones & Co., but who still has a very accurate idea of the Battle. Notwithstanding these added attractions the

price of Vanity Fair will continue to be Six Cents, and Newsmen throughout the country will not besitate to furnish it freely at that rate to all who may desire .- Vanity Fair. A GREAT OIL YARN .- The stories which are told by those who visit the oil regions of Pennsyl-

challenge the credulity of all who listen. not question, that they have visited wells from which seren or eight hundred barrels of oil flow- l ed, and what could not be secured from the founthe lands, and these secured part, the rest flowing to a creek, and thus being wholly wasted. Whatever doubt we may have entertained about the statements of our citizens, they ought to be removed now, after reading an editorial in the Titusville Gazette, giving the description of a wellopened about the 1st of this month. The editor cave it flews in twenty-four hours two thousand barrels of oil, and some who have made a close calculation, think 2.500 barrels per day escape. The well is in a hollow, and has flowed over the ground, so that the oil stands three feet deep in the valley. All the barrels and tanks that could be obtained having been filled, the rest was permitted to flow into the creek. But the most wonderful part of the story told by the Gazette, is yet to be stated. It declares that with the oil flowing from this well is a small quantity of water, and that water immediately congeals as it leaves the well. It forms an icy trough upon the ground, and the ice has to be chopped to permit the oil to flow away. The names of the owners of the well are given, and other particulars relating to the phenomenon are stated. - Rochester Union and .

Leeds, on Sunday, a painter of woodhouse went | called forth many ingenious attempts, both specu-I. to the alter in order, to enter the bonds of matri. Lative and practical, among well established gove to mony. The couple were properly arranged before [ernments, but always with disastrous failure. the curate, and the ordinary questions had been With us, however, the experiment is proposed to asked, when a lady presented herself and claimed a new government which is engaged in a gigantic ; the attention of the priest. She stated that she war, and which must rely on credit to furnish was legally the married wife of the painter; that means to carry on that war. Our enemies are in they had only been wedded two years: that the possession of all the munitions and workshops i curate (who had married them) might refer to that have been collected during forty years of a the register for particulars; that her husband had peace; their fleets have been built up at our joint always been a good husband to her; but that he expense. With all these on hand they are vet had left her about eight o'clock on Saturday night | obliged to expend nearly ten millions of dollars | without asking for leave of absence. She added per week to carry on the war. Can we expect to that she heard some rumors of the second mar- contend with them at less than half that expendii riage on the Sunday morning, and in consequence [ture]. Supposing that it may require two hundred is I time to prevent the marriage.

gyman that his wife was a woman to whom he raise a further sum of one hundred millions for i dieds of men are employed on the seashores was unknown; but when the fact of the registry | the benefit of the planting interest. of the former marriage was declared, he coolly acknowledged it, left the intended bride in the lurch, and took off his legitimate wife in the cab. eaving to her meanwhile, "Well, bass, I've had no planter; and, in exchange, the government re-, ill the salt he wanted to save the bacon needing i breakfast; suppose we go home and get some." The finish of the story, and whether it will lead to any future legal proceedings, is not within our province to state. - London Times.

I rages, and you can warm yourself at his fire

THE COTTON LOAN. Letter of Mr. Memminger.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, October 7th, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive B ib scriptions to the Produce Loan: various quarters : 1. Whether during the continuance of the

blockade, efforts should be made to procure urther subscriptions. 2. Whether the government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planter, as ed from one hundred to two hundred millions an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The first inquiry seems to imply a misus lerstanding of the scheme of the subscriptions. . any that the time of sale appointed by the sub rip- cidal act, compels itself to pay two dollars for tion was to be absolute and unconditional. The what one would formerly have purchased; and at caption at the lead of the lists, when exar ned, this rate of advance, two hundred millions of dot- tucky neutrality, assisted the Confederates, by will correct both these errors. The subscrittion lars can effect no more than one hundred millions furnishing provisions. Few persons not actually is confined to the proceeds of sules, and co tains of dollars would have effected before—or in other the planter to pay over to the Treasure the ly sunk in the operation. amount subscribed, in exchange for Confiderate is that it shall certainly be completed at some time, and that is secured by the engagement of

the planter. Whether that time be December o' June, is simply a question of convenience, and sorks no plain that every accession must impair and may ! injury to either party. The government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bond only when the money

It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are as valuable to the government during the tion; and may not that remedy be found? blockade as after it. The blockade simply suspends the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties o wait for a mand for grain and provisions. Let them progood price, and the government will readily con-

sent to a postponement of the sale. You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscript money capital in banks and private hands. Let complaining of want of tood, neglect, brutal This idea of wrapping one's contributors up in tions, and you are authorized to say that the this capital come forward and assist the agricultu- treatment, deficiency of clothing, and receiving government will consent to a reasonable extension 3. The next inquiry is as to promise of mate-

> rial aid from the government to the planters. In answer to this inquiry, I am to speak in advance of any act of Congress. Wast that body may see fit to do is not for me to determine. can merely express the views of he department, these must govern your actions urtil reversed by swer to the inquiry to say that the action of the government is settled by the constitution. power is granted to any department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no clause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme is purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But may be said that the constitution of the provisional government may be altered by Congress. and it is the duty of this department to prepare

I am not disposed, then, to close the inquiry with the abrupt manner thus made by the consti-I tution, and will proceed to consider the subject

upon its intrinsic merits. Two plans of relief have been proposed. The one is that the government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payment is to be made by the issuance of treasury notes; and, therefore, if we vania south of Erie, are positively fabulous, and put aside for the present the many and serious objections to the possession, transportation and manhave been told by men whose veracity we would agement of the crop by the government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the amount of subscriptions made to the govern- the ability of the South to maintain the warment. If we estimate the whole crop of cotton

| down at about \$100,000,000.

If we consider, first, the least objectionable of these plans it is certainly that which requires the smaller sum; and, if this be found impracticable, the larger must, of necessity, be rejected. Our inquiry, then, may be narrowed down to a proposal that the Government should i-sue one hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be distributed among the planting community upon the pledge. of the forthcoming crop.

The first remarkable feature in this scheme is that it proposes that a new government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessers of experience, and undertake that which no government, however long established, has yet succeed-A DILEMMA FOR A BRIDE. - At the parish church, | ed in effecting. The 'organization of labor' has | time when we are called upon to raise this large !

cerves only his bond or note-or, if the cotton be ; curing, for his friends in Tennessie. any way make use of.

It must be observed, in the next place, that | ness. Every tailor, assisted by thousands of treasury notes have now become the currency of | women, black and white, is busily at work. the country. They are, therefore, the measures of value. In this view, it is the duty of the gov- | Our horses for cavalry purposes are not carefully ernment to limit their issue, as far as practicable, selected, nor rigidly inspected. The horses for to that amount which is the limit of its currency. | the South are owned generally by each rider, and Every person acquainted with this branch of po- | has been in his possession as his personal property GENTLEMEN-Inquiries have been made from litical science is aware that, if the currency passes for years, has been highly valued, and will be this point, it not only becomes depreciated, but taken care of. it disturbs the just relations of society, precisely as though an arbitrary authority should change the weights and measures of a country. If the currency of a country should suddenly be extenddollars, that which was measured by one dollar ern towns. Immense stores are filled from top to is now measured by two, and every article must bottom with bacon, and all the wholesale grocers be paid for at double its former price. The gov- are well supplied. Immense quantities of provipersons have supposed that the government vis to ernment, from the necessities of war, is the large sions were bought before the rebellion commenced. have some control of the produce itself: chers est of all purchasers, and thus, by a kind of sui- Kentucky, until lately, was a great means of fur-

an order on the commission merchant or fa for of words, one hundred millions of dollars are actual- ject, can form an adequate idea of the providence Such a condition of the currency the governbonds. The transaction is simply an agreement ment has anxiously endeavored to guard against by the planter to lend the government so much | The war tax was laid for the purpose of creating money and in order to replete the transaction a a demand for treasury notes, and a security for time and place are appointed when the parties treasury notes, and a security for their redemp- of system, not in want of food. The want of a may meet to carry it out. The important point tion. Their redundancy has been carefully guarded against by allowing them to be funded in eight | in the South, has frequently occasioned suffering per cent bonds. If necessity shall compel the and complaint. government to issue for the defence of the coun-

> defeat all the precautions. If the government should undertake, for the sake of private interests, so large an increase of issues, it may hazard its entire credit and stabili-

for the stanters must be sought in some other direc-

In the first place, let the planters immediately take measures for winter crops, to relieve the deceed to divert part of their labor from cotton and casional and what is the usual fact of the case. make their own clothing and supplies. Then let | For instance, concerning one regiment of our own them apply to the great resource presented by the army: I have seen the most doleful account, ral interest. Heretofore the banks have employ-ed a large part of their capital in the purchase of in another regiment, complaining of the most in-Northern exchange. Let them apply this portion | tense suffering; would it be right to assume these to factors' acceptances of planters' drafts secured | things true of the whole army? Because I myby pledge of the produce in the planters' hands. self have seen a company ready to mutiny (and An extention of the time usually allowed on these only quieted by the most elevated sentiments) drafts would overcome most of the difficulties. herause some were without shoes, others without This extension could safely reach the probable time of sale of the crops, inasmuch as the suspen- | duty, lying in the open field at night, exposed to sion of specie payments throughout the entire confederacy relieves each bank from calls for coin. No The banks are accustomed to manage loans of this character, and will conduct the operation with such skill as will make them mutually advantageous. The amount of advance asked from the

cident to the government agencies would be It seems to me, therefore, that it is neither neceseary nor expedient that the Government should the way for such alteration, if in its judgment the embark upon this dangerous experiment. financial necessities of the country demand the far better each class of the community should endeavor to secure its own existence by its ownexertions, and, if an effort be at once made by so intelligent a class as the planters, it will result in relief. Delay in these efforts, occasioned by vague expectations of relief from government, which cannot be realized, may defeat that which is yet prac-

banks would be greatly less than if advances were

offered by the government, and all the abuses in

C. G. Menninger, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH. A correspondent of the Washington Republican furnishes some information as to the resources of superintendents of these producers, and the whole the South, which are interesting. He thus speaks the whole crop would require its whole value, lest of the mistakes made by the North in estimating | Friends of the Union, liberty and the Constitution.

Mistakes, 1.—Money.—Up to the battle of Bull 000,000, the purchase would require \$150,000,000 | than with us. The troops from Louisiana were federates must be confisured. Let this edict go of treasury notes, if to this sum be added the generally paid in gold. Gold was kept for them. forth, and the doors of the Confederates is sealed. which would certainly claim the same benefit, the me from New Orleans, who said that he could get the slave property of the South, of Union men. sum required would probably reach \$175,000 000. no gold, and had to bring bulky silver, as the No abolition war. but a part war a war to mainmaking an advance would depend upon the pro- war. I have conversed, elsewhere, with gentle- pre-slavery nor abolition, but an effective and of this plan have put it lower than five ceats per portion of the troops so paid. There is no ques- the face, and act before it is too late. pound on cotton, and at the same rate on other I tion that at the present, and, if this war is rightly | Union Jeeling in the Such and the Birder Stare produce. It may, therefore, be very fairly set managed, for the future, money must be almost | States .- Let us not mistake here. Union men unknown Southward.

> vass shoes are manufactured. The shoes in store | South, or, of the corder slave States. The social in large quantities for the servants have been ap- feeling, especially among the young, is strong, propriated for the army. Shoes have been sent | very strong for secession and the South. The ar-I from Europe. One vessel alone, evading the listocracy control, to a prest extent, the middle ties through Kentucky. The Shoe and Leather | planters and farmers and poorer classes. Eventu-Reporter publishes valuable statistics on the shoe fally, the middle and lower classes will almost trade of the South, showing that the Southerners | universally be for the Union-and the higher clasare not as bad off as represented. It states and see, almost universally, for the South. I know demonstrates that during the past three quarters | this to be the last, in the perdor slave States, beof the present year a sufficient number of brogans | vond what is now but evol in Wishington. This went South to supply an army of four hundred is an important fact, showing upon whem the three pairs to each man. When the blockade confidence and symmathy of the Government. shall be made more effective, now since Kentucky | There is no use in blending our eyes to the fact Can manufacture rough shoes for about two-fifths | going, into secession. It is the masses who stand of its population.

Leather, -Previous to and in anticipation of the like character throughout the South.

Salt .- Some regiments may have suffered, but she posted down to the church and just arrived in millions of dollars, then the proposal is that, at a to represent that there has been any great scarcity | in the army of the Confederates is a mistake. The late very effective in their efforts-every one is ex-Her husband emphatically declared to the eler- sum for the support of the government, we shall supply is now becoming more plentiful. Hunevaporating, each man producing, on an average. For it must be observed, first, that the govern- two bushels per day. It is now coming in freely i ment receives no benefit whatever from this ad- from the western part of Virginia. Zollicoffer rance. The money is paid to each individual went to the Saline works at Clay county, and got

purchased, the government receives only certain! Clothing .- There is no reason for much combales of cotton. That is to say, the government (plaint among the troops. The uniforms present a How Par According to the fire "How many pays out money which is needful to its very exist- 'carious mixture, gray predominating. The agents 'deaths?' asked the hospital physician of an Irish pence, and receives in exchange planters' notes or of Northern sewing-machines hire a large number 'dresser at Scatter, while going his rounds.— Be calm while your adversary frets and produce, which it does not need, and cannot in of men and women, and employ all these machines | "Three." "Why. I ordered medicine for four."

Horses.-The South is eminently superior to us.

Provisions.—About this item there can be no mistake. The troops, as a general thing, are well fed. In Nashville alone there is meat and flour enough for the State treops for twelve months. of Immense quantities are at Memphis and the South nishing the South with additional resources of provisions. All the Western States, through Kenresident at the South, or familiar with this subof the Confederates in laying in their great staple, bacon. With bacon and corn meal the South will be satisfied. The women at the South generally are acting quartermasters, furnishing liberally the troops. The great defect is in the want

Greatly have the resources of the South been untry, and to keep out two hundred millions, it is derestimated concerning the manufacturing of powder, cannon, shot and shell, rifles and muskets. Percussion caps, I am reliably informed, are made

perfect system of distribution of almost everything

in Nashville alone, at 250,000 per day. The reasons of the impression being made on the minds of some honest person coming here tv. The experiment is too dangerous, and relief from the South, that there is such a great scarcity of everything in the Confederate army, as from local information, from isolated facts, from occasional and temporary wants of supplies, &c. Few coming from the Confederate army have the intelligence to generalize and to di-cern what is oc-

because some were without shoes, others without coats, and all without overcoats, doing scouting suffering, would it be right for me to assume that our army generally were deficient? These state-

ments of superficial observance do harm. Slavery .- It has been regarded, and as generally regarded, in this city and the North, as an element of weakness in this war. This is the greatest of all the mistakes made. It is an element of strength. It gives the South a great advantage over the North. There is no danger from insurrection. The slaves, out of the vicinity of the Federal army, are working better than formerly. The women are the managers of them, and successful managers, better than the men, because more moral, being continually with them, and using kindness more and severity less. The slaves are also more healths under their management. It is a well known fact that the womenplanters of the South have always been the most successful. The slaves are the say pers and miners of the army. They are the producers for the army, no less essential for war than they who

fight. Slavery is the element of strength of this

The sooner this fact is realized the better-that the slaves are the producers, the women are the male force can thus constitute their grand army, and that the whole South is yow under drill .look these mets fairly in the feet. Reason upon them, and do right. Slaves must, in this war, be below, where dams were made by parties owning at \$200,000,000, and the subscription at \$50,- Run, it was not any scarcer in the Gulf States regarded as properly. The property of all Conamount of value for other agricultural products; A bill was paid me in silver by a debtor visiting. Protect all property of Union men, especially the The amount called for by the other plan of gold was all sacredly kept for the troops and the lain the Union, but a sensible war; a war neither portion of that advance. Few of the advocates men, three months ago, who saw themselves a conclusive wer. Let us look this whole matter in

> should make no mistakes. There is little, very 2. Shoes. - Large quantities of leather and can- little Union feeling in the aristocracy of the blockade, brought in 60,000. Shoes have gone, and lower classes. The Union action and feeling, until within the last few weeks, in large quanti- whatever exist, are aboung the mosses, the small thousand men, for twelve months, and allow Union is to rely, and who could to receive the has abandoned her neutrality, there must be a re- | that nearly all the old, wealthy and slave-holding liance on the workshops of the South. The South | families of the border States bave gone, and are by the Government at this crises.

> Indicatual Eurosciese -The south has more of war, immense quantities were sent into the South, lit-there is more individual personal exertion. and Texas, especially was stimulated to its manu- sacrifice and self-denial in the South than in the facture Individual dealers, who Itid in \$3,000 | North. Nearly all are doing selecthing directly. or \$4,000, bought \$10,000 and \$12,000 worth, in Radicalism and nove'tics and rebellion are always such places as Memphis, Nashville, and towns of more active than conservation; and Northern men who enter a to the relighion in the South, are t more demonstrative and a five than even. South-The wonon, old and young, parted to help, with a without plan, or with or without the emetion of the Government.

> > RUMORED SEPARATION OF GENERAL FREMONT I FROM HIM WIFE .- It is correctly reported and be-| heved that General Frem at intends to give the · Confederates "Jessie" This was constructed before Mulligan's surren-

der. Ed. Vancy Fur 1

In manufacturing clothes. All do a large busi- | Yes, your honour, but one would not take it."