

The South:

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

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 15.

THE NEWS.

We have received to-day a batch of Richmond papers, and also the Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, from which we make some highly interesting extracts. It will be seen that the capture of the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point had not at all discouraged the Confederates; that they were collecting large bodies of troops from the vicinity, and were preparing to make a desperate resistance, whenever the Federals should attack them outside the shelter of the sea. Beaufort had not yet been occupied by General Sherman, and if he does not hasten his movements, it will take more time than he is at present busied with to accomplish that purpose.

The report that two million dollars worth of cotton had been taken is simply ridiculous. Apart from the fact that many planters have voluntarily destroyed their residences and cotton houses, to prevent their falling into the hands of the invaders, and that the town of Hilton Head is reserved for the same fate whenever the Federal troops shall appear, we may mention as a statistical fact, that the whole cotton production of Beaufort district is less than 15,000 bales, about as much as a strong Liverpool steamer in these times would buy up in a single morning before dinner. Now Beaufort district is a very large one in respect of territory, and the Federal troops do not to-day occupy one hundredth part of it. So that if they have been able to scrape up anything, from the fields and from unconsumed warehouses, 200 bales of cotton they may consider themselves as extremely fortunate.

The Richmond papers are quite defiant over the matter. They speak of it as another Hatteras affair, and say that there were less than 400 men behind the Confederate batteries. The Dispatch says: "The landing of the Federals will avail nothing. They have held Fortress Monroe and Newport News for six months, and are no nearer the interior country than they were at the beginning. What will it avail them to get possession of a few acres of land so far from home and put themselves into voluntary besiegement of a Confederate force that will soon exceed them in numbers? We can concentrate against them any number of land forces desired, and subvert them at half expense, while it will require an immense amount of shipping to supply and a heavy naval force to protect them on so distant a coast. The grand armada has taken Fort Royal! The mountain has labored and brought forth a monster!"

The Dispatch laughs at the notion that the attack on Fort Royal will create a diversion and the Carolinians and Georgians from Manassas, and says that instead of that "several Southern regiments since the intelligence from Fort Royal have been ordered to Manassas, and our forces are being largely reinforced there."

The burning of the bridges and the affair at Pickett are also spoken of as very small matters, the force under Col. Williams being only a small number of undisciplined militia.

Such is the Confederate view of recent events which we give for the information of our readers. It seems quite certain that exasperation and not pride has been produced by the affair at Fort Royal.

The battle at Belmont is dwelt upon and claimed as a brilliant Confederate victory.

Our space is so fully occupied with interesting news that we have small room for editorial remarks.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Georgetown*, Captain Pearson, arrived at her wharf this morning at her usual hour, but brings no later news of importance. A flag of truce went yesterday, and returned with a few lady passengers. There had been no arrivals from sea, since that of the *Bienvenue*.

Through the kindness of a passenger we were presented with a copy of the Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, also Richmond papers of the 13th November, from which we publish extracts in our edition of today, which will be found very interesting.

All was quiet at and about the Fortress.

THE NEGROES AT BEAUFORT.

The abolition journals are of course chattering over the probability of stealing a vast number of negroes from about Beaufort, but by their own account their acquisition, so far, has reached only fifty. Though the district contains a population of about 80,000 negroes, to show the following extracts from the letter of the special Beaufort correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*:

As troops were at first too busy in making good their position to attend to anything else, and the Quartermasters had already more upon their hands than they could well attend to, the negroes who appeared were not encouraged to remain, but were at once sent back, and on one pretence and another to take care of themselves. But by the morning of the second day fifty were already gathered at headquarters, and signs of a much greater influx were abundant.

Those who remained were put under the charge of Captain Goodrich, the Quartermaster of General Wright's brigade, who saw that their wants were well attended to, giving up an old building to their accommodation.

"O Lord, massa," said one, "we's so glad to see you. We's prayed and prayed the good Lord that he would send you Yankees, and we knowed you was coming."

"How could you know that?" asked Dr. Craven. "You can't read the paper, how did you get the news?"

"No, massa, we can't read, but we can listen. Massa and massa used to read, and sometimes they would read loud, and then we'd listen so—making an expressive gesture indicative of close attention at a key-hole—"When I get a chance I would listen, and Jim, him would listen, and we was out the bit together, and we know'd the Yankees were coming. Bless the Lord, massa."

Another stout fellow asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a Yankee, who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at hand.

The poor, trusting creatures never seemed to question that a war which they had heard was all about them must mean their deliverance from a bondage with which they do not seem to have been sufficiently in lore to follow the fortunes of their fleeing masters.

A driver's whip which was picked up, and which the correspondent of the *Evening Post* now has in his possession, was shown one of them, and he was asked if he knew what it was.

"Golly, massa!" said the negro, with a suspicious, sidelong look at the familiar whip he saw raised aloft, "guess dis nigger knows what dat dere is, and he proceeded to explain the use to which it was applied."

When some doubt was expressed at the negro statements in regard to numbers, one of them answered: "We can't read, but we can count."

"How did you learn to count?" "Picking cotton, massa. We's all got to count when we pick cotton, massa."

There seems to be abundant work for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton's Head Island, which our troops have occupied, and it is to be hoped that their services will be in some way turned to account for this purpose.

Across it, already white for the harvest, were found within less than a mile of Fort Walker, and will be lost unless speedily attended to.

Several buildings filled with unginned cotton were also found further back toward Skull Creek, and on the islands beyond that stream similar deposits could be seen. A heavy smoke which was seen at a distance the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton which had been fired by the rearing rebels.

For some reason the negroes appeared at first inclined to want and they were called for before making their appearance, but the few who were dismissed on the first day spread the report that the Yankees were indeed at hand, and the next morning a number came in from the mainland, where their masters had retreated, making their escape at night in a canoe.

We have given all this twaddle for the purpose of showing that whatever may be the intentions of the Government the disposition upon the part of many who accompany these expeditions is simply to make war upon slavery and to liberate slaves whom they are afterwards willing to consign to a worst bondage. The *Times'* correspondent says that the whole number of slaves so far seen amounts to only fifty.

THE TAKING OF BEAUFORT.

We have few details of interest to add to what has already been furnished regarding this affair. The statement that the Confederate gunners were protected by bomb-proofs is disproved. It is only amazing, therefore, that men stood their ground as long as they did in open sand batteries, exposed to such a *feu d'inter* as was rained upon them by the Federal fleet. Attacking and batteries and granite fortifications are two very different things, and the fleet, if it makes an essay against the forts defending Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, will be compelled to acknowledge the superiority of stone over wooden walls. We annex a few details.

Every vessel engaged in the action was more or less cut up, although none were injured so badly as to make it necessary to return home for repairs. The *Wabash* was struck by about 35 shots. One shot started her leaking, but not very badly. Her mainmast was severely injured by shot that will probably have to be taken out.

The *Bienvenue* was in the hottest of the action, approaching nearer to the shore than any other of the fleet, and being punished for her temerity accordingly. She was struck by five shots, but one of which inflicted serious damage, though the others struck the rigging, cutting off the shrouds, etc., but inflicting no injury that cannot be repaired without taking her into dock. One shot from one of the heavy columbiads of Hilton Head struck her on the starboard bow. This shot killed two men and wounded three others. The injury to the ship was not considerable beyond perforating her side, which hole was plugged up. The gunboat *Porpoise* was struck in her steam chest, which exploded, thus rendering the vessel incapable of action.

Besides these specially mentioned, most of the fleet suffered, but not considerably. In fact, not a vessel, save the *Porpoise*, was incapacitated for immediate service, or so far injured, that her own crew cannot put her in readiness for action at once.

The *Porpoise* was struck nine times, and the *Mohican* also received a number of shots. These were the most cut up of any of the smaller vessels of the fleet. The *Ottawa*, *Sentinel*, *Virginius*, *Seminole*, *Susquehanna*, *Pocahontas*, *Augusta*, all were several times hit, but none were disabled.

A matter of experiment. The *Susquehanna* fired 500 shots, the *Bienvenue* 165, and the average of the gunboats and the other smaller ships may probably be set down at 150 each. There were in all, 16 vessels engaged on our side, and probably from all of them were fired not far from 2,500 shot and shell at the two forts Walker and Beauport, the four-gun battery and the three steamers.

The average cost of each shot, reckoning shell, round shot, and rifled cannon projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into account the value of the powder used to fire them, may be set down at about \$8. Thus the burned powder and broken shell-iron of the battle of Fort Royal may be set down as having cost the country not less than \$28,000.

Reckoning, then, (says the New York Tribune,) a few items of the battle, beginning with the immense cost of this fleet, which has been preparing since August last, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food, and the expense of the two lost vessels on a very moderate scale, the entire cost laboring under the following:

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| Rest of the vessels up to this time, say | \$3,600,000 |
| Pay of the soldiers up to this time | 630,000 |
| Value of rations consumed up to this time | 230,000 |
| Value of clothing worn out up to this time | 165,000 |
| Value of powder burned | 26,000 |
| Value of the Governor and Pecker, lost on the Catline scale | \$60,000 |
| Total | \$4,961,000 |

According to the statement of the prisoners and the negroes, the fort at Hilton Head amounted to 1,200 men, and was commanded by Gen. Tho. J. Drayton, including 500 German artillery, under Colonel Wagner, 50 Horse Guards and some 800 infantry of the Ninth regiment South Carolina volunteers, Colonel Hey ward, and the Twelfth regiment Major General Jones. On Bay Point were 400 men, making the total Confederate force little short of 2,000 men.

The prisoners report that the fortifications at Fort Royal have been occupied since the 9th of July last by a small garrison of South Carolina infantry. They were built by Maj. Lee, of South Carolina, and are well-constructed earthworks, their main defect being in the parapet, which was too low to sufficiently shelter the men. Bomb-proofs were to have been added, but time was not given for that. A company of German flying artillery arrived the night before the bombardment, and did efficient service at the guns. General Ripley, commander-in-chief of the South Carolina forces, was present during the night, and when the panic commenced mounted the parapet of the fort at Bay Point and entreated the men to stand by their guns, but his entreaties were without avail.

THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK.

This journal is now published on brown paper, the mill of the South being unable to manufacture white paper rapidly as required. The columns are well filled with advertisements, wherein the merchants of Portsmouth and Norfolk announce that they have for sale a variety of articles for home consumption, but nothing is stated as to the price demanded. Among the advertisements are a large number of stores and dwellings offered for rent; among others, the dwelling now occupied by General Huger, and which is to be relinquished by that personage on the 1st of January, 1862. The following advertisement also appears:

PLANS AND OFFERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SEA-GOING, IRON-CLAD AND HULL-PROOF STEAM RAM SHIPS, TO CARRY AT LEAST FOUR HEAVY GUN EACH, ARE INVITED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, UP TO THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1861. Parties making offers are requested to accompany their plans by descriptive drawings and specifications, and a proper compensation for the labor of preparing such plans and drawings as may be submitted will be made by the Department.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.
 Navy Department, Richmond, Nov. 6, 1861.

A STRANGER FROM TENNESSEE.

A circumstance which fully illustrates the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," recently came before Judge Sharswood, in the District Court. Some time since there was a couple residing in this city, who were without children, many blessings. The husband possessed a comfortable share of worldly goods, his wife and himself were fondly attached to each other, and together they doated upon an only child. The first child was a girl, and she was the love of the little one, who sickened and died, leaving its parents heart-broken. The death of the child fell like a shadow upon the household; the parents became unhappy, moodiness came in the train of their melancholy, and a terrible aversion for the society of each other soon followed. The sored and discontented pair finally determined upon a separation, and a divorce was procured.

After a time both married again, and they became after strangers to each other. The intercourse was concerned. It so happened that it became necessary to remove the remains of the dead child from the grave where it had been interred, and the father was notified of the fact. A handsome lot was procured by the father in one of the cemeteries north of the city, and a day was fixed for the reinterment. The father notified the former wife, and the mother of the child of the circumstance, and informed her by note that if she thought proper she could attend the burial of the remains. The mother accepted the invitation, and with her second husband repaired to the cemetery. The father, with his second wife, was already there. The little coffin was placed near the open grave, and the solemnity of the hour revived their old tenderness, and falling into each other's arms both burst into tears. The reinterment took place, and the parties returned to their proper homes.

With the consent of all who were interested, the father of the dead child visited, on terms of friendship, his former wife, and they were in the habit of riding out together.

Not long after this singular reconciliation the father of the child took sick and died. Before his death he placed in the hands of a friend two city bonds, of a thousand dollars each, to be handed over to his first wife, in the event of his death. In his will he appointed as his executor, the friend who was the custodian of the bonds, and his first and second wives. The friend, in his capacity of trustee, was uncertain as to the legitimacy of the gift under the circumstances, and he made application to the Court for a decision in the matter, so as to secure himself from loss. The legal heirs of the deceased offered no opposition to the antinomian bequest, and the Court decided in favor of its legitimacy.

The famous scene of the reconciliation of Mrs. Haller to her husband, in the play of "Strangers," which generally meets a tremendous success, is to be dramatized in respect to genuine effect, to this drama in real life, which culminated in the coffin of the dead child.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.

I HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be constantly supplied with a full stock of the above celebrated COAL, which I offer to consumers at the very lowest market prices.

R. W. TYSON,
 Sole Agent, 58 Second Street.

CITY ITEMS.

Another Warning to Boys.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, a lad aged about 12 years, named Wm. Cunningham, met with a severe accident whilst playing about the wharf of the Erickson Steamboat Co., corner Light and Pratt streets. He was with some other boys playing on the wharf when a hoghead of sugar, which was being rolled from the boat, caught him between it and a post, thereby badly crushing him. He was taken to the Steamboat Co.'s office, where Dr. Dunbar attended him, and pronounced him badly hurt internally. He was sent home in a hack furnished by Mr. Shriver, the agent of the company. The policemen frequently warn boys of the danger in playing about the boats, but it seems to have no effect.

Severe Accident.—A son of Mr. Logue, the Superintendent of the Bolton Railway Depot yard, met with a painful accident yesterday morning, whilst in the act of chopping wood with a hatchet. The thumb of his left hand was badly cut and two arteries severed, making a fearful gash, from which the blood flowed freely. Dr. Greenlee, with the assistance of Dr. Brown, took up the artery and bandaged the wound, the young man, who Dr. Dunbar attended, and resided with his father on Grundy street.

Accident to a Zeppelin.—Charles Arent, a member of the Duryea Zeppelins, was badly hurt yesterday afternoon. It seems that he was crossing Baltimore street, at the corner of Gray street, at a City Passenger Railway car was passing, and a pole of the car and knocked down. He was taken into the drug store of Dr. Mackenzie, on the corner, where it was found he had been badly bruised. He was shortly afterwards conveyed to the camp on Grundy Hill.

Personal.—Wm. Murr, British Consul at New Orleans, arrived in town yesterday, having left Norfolk under a flag of truce. He stopped at the Gilmer House. Colonel Dimmock, late commander of Fortress Monroe, but whose headquarters are now at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, also arrived yesterday and stopped at Baranum's. Mrs. Perry, on her return from a visit to her friends in the North. (Gov. Andrew, of Mass., also passed on to Washington, yesterday afternoon.

The Attendance at the Churches To-Day.—The attendance at most of the churches this morning, especially the Episcopal, was unusually large. It is surmised that this day having been set apart by President Davis, of the Confederate States, as one of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, the friends of the Confederate cause, many of whom have relatives in the Confederate army, resolved to observe the occasion. There will be services at Grace Church again this evening.

Another Arrest for Treason.—Mr. E. C. Cutler was yesterday arrested charged with being in communication with parties in the Confederate States Army. His dwelling was searched, where, it is said, a number of letters were found seriously implicating him. He was conveyed to Fort Mifflin, where he will have a further examination.

AMUSEMENTS.

Frost Street Theatre.—Our readers must be careful how they make engagements for the evenings of next week, as it will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that Baltimore's favorite comedian, John L. French, will appear every evening at the Frost Street Theatre. Few among us have forgotten his mirth-provoking acting, and we are sure he will receive a hearty welcome upon his return to this city.

Wax's Matrons—Washington Hall.—We learn that Mr. Wax, after this week, will retire from the management of the Matrons. He offers an attractive bill for the night. An attractive bill, notwithstanding Miss Western's absence, is offered for this evening. Goldsmith's celebrated comedy "The Stoops to Conquer" is announced.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Comfort, JOHN W. SEPP, son of the late Mr. SEPP, to MARY ANN DERRIE, youngest daughter of Joseph Sepp, Esq., of Carroll co.

DIED.

On the 12th inst. JAMES DELIVER, son of James and Josephine (Isabella) Tolson, aged 6 months and 13 days.

COAL OIL.

Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas and is much cheaper. LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL, FOR MACHINERY.

Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash. C. W. FORD, n15-1m 32 Light street, near Lombard.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! The largest and cheapest assortment of NEW SECOND HAND PIANOS can be found at our Warerooms, No. 350 BALTIMORE STREET, near Eatwell street. Our Pianos have warranted in every respect, we are prepared to offer great inducements to customers. Also, Carhart, Newham & Co.'s MELODEONS, from \$40 to \$200—well calculated for churches.

WM. KNABE & CO., No. 350 Baltimore street, near Eatwell st. no 14-3m

THE OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THEIR New Marble Building, No. 7 South Street.

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AMBROTYPES TAKEN FOR 25 CENTS, AND UPWARDS. Give him a call.

COAL at \$5.25 and \$5.75 PER TON. SOFT, HARD AND MEDIUM COAL.

These Coals can be recommended. Broken Oak and Pine WOOD. Blacksmith's COAL COKE, CHARCOAL. COAL for Steam purposes. Sawed and Split WOOD. Cash when ordered. C. W. FORD, n14-1m 32 Light st., near Lombard.

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

WM. JEANTY begs to inform his patrons and the public, that he has REMOVED to N. E. Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts. Entrance on both Baltimore and Charles.

HAIR CUTTING, including a choice article of FINE PERFUMERY—25 Cents. KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair.

CORTLAN & Co.

IMPORTERS OF CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

DINNER, TEA AND DESERT SERVICES, Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

218 & 219 BALTIMORE STREET, MARBLE BUILDING.

IMPORTANT SALES OF DRY GOODS, UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO., HAVE NOW OPEN

THEIR LATEST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK, EMBRACING MANY STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,

Strong and Durable Fabrics, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS, Another case of extra quality.

BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE. Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,

AT WAR PRICES.

PIKE, OAK AND HICKORY WOOD, SAWED AND SPLIT, READY FOR USE, OR WITHOUT BEING SAWED AND SPLIT,

AT WHARF PRICES.

W. F. H. OMION, corner Canal and Lombard Sts., and 35 Eden st., near Lombard.

JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., BANKERS,

EXCHANGE, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS, No. 29 South Street.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, Stock and Securities in this and other markets. Purchase and sell Ground Rents. Advances made on Stocks, Real Estate, Notes and other Collaterals.

Negotiate Time Paper and Stock Loans. Receive deposits in Bankable and Uncurrent Funds, and transmit the business of Private Banking in all of its departments. Interest allowed on deposits.

STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., no 13-3m

MISSOURI WANTED BY JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., 29 South Street.

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COMMERCIAL & FARMERS' BANK STOCK WANTED BY JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., 29 South Street.

BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED BY JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., 29 South Street.

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ALL KINDS OF COAL FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FOR CASH ONLY.

W. F. H. OMION, corner Lombard and Central Avenue, 28 South Eden st., near Lombard. A. Hyam, Sales Agent. no 14-3m

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No. 143 BALTIMORE STREET. (Opposite Carroll Hall.)

I WILL OPEN THIS DAY my NEW WINTER SKIRT—something entirely new. Also, a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Steel Skirts, from 4 to 100 springs, with a full assortment of Corsets and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

E. BONNEY.

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 439 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS HOUSE.

W. G. MAXWELL, No. 166 Baltimore Street.

(Including Adams Express Co.) GENTS AND LADIES' LONG GROOTS, SHOES and Sandals, CANES, Pipes and Pipe-Boxes; Oiled; Coats; Caps and Leggings; Horse-Clubs, &c. ARMY and NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Also, every description ofingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS.

no 2-1m JOHN B. WILLIAMS & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

52 COMMERCE STREET. oc 16-3m BALTIMORE.