

The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

By J. M. MILLS & CO.,

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Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 16.

THE NEWS.

Great excitement was created this morning by the announcement that the U.S. Steamer San Jacinto had arrived at Old Point Comfort bringing as prisoners to Fort Monroe, Messrs. Mason and Sidel, Confederate Ministers to France and Great Britain, who, with their families and suites were taken on board the British Royal Mail Steamer running between Havana, Bermuda, and Southampton and conveyed under protection of the Captain of the British Steamer to the San Jacinto. It was further said that the English mail had also been searched but we have been unable to verify this report.

The effect upon "Change this morning" was prodigious, and the most contrary views were advanced. Englishmen generally were indignant, thinking that a great insult had been offered to their flag. Some such talk as this could be heard.

Advent Southern Sympathizer—"This is the best thing that could have happened for the South. A war with England is now inevitable. Upon no point is the more sensitive than this. Her soil has protected political refugees from every part of the world, and she has risked the displeasure of Austria, France and Italy to protect the lives and liberty of Kossuth, Victor Hugo and Mazzini. It has been her boast that her quarter deck is as inviolable as her soil, and do you believe she ever offered to let?" Our excited Southern friend having out-sided.

Moderate Confederate—"Now a word to put in—England would not go to war rashly. The insult is a great one, but she has material interests of great moment to protect. She will take time for reflection. The case is a novel one. Wheaton and Vattel do not afford us much light, and everything will depend upon the view which the Ministry may choose to take."

Despondent Southerner—"Things look blue—I fear England is in collusion with the North, and that this thing has been prearranged. Beaumont is an affair I do not like, and I think besides the whole country, North and South, is about to be ruined."

Indignant Southerner—"England is too great and magnificent a nation to enter into any such mean plot. The capture of two ambassadors and their families is a small matter for the South has already able and competent representatives abroad. No—this is a great and unprovoked insult upon the British flag, and will be duly resented."

Careful Individual—"I should like to hear from the New York Stock Board. The Bears will go it today unless the Bulls carry things with a high hand, and rule the market with three cheers and a tiger."

Thoughtful Old Gen—"I am pained to see many persons rejoicing in the prospect of a foreign war, but the sentiments I have heard expressed today convince me that the Union of this country is helplessly destroyed. I think that the Captain of the San Jacinto must have acted without orders, and the Government will make apology and restitution. If not, I fear trouble."

Enthusiastic Unionist—"Well, we have got through two wars with Great Britain, and can stand another. I am glad these architects have been arrested—I don't care how."

Vigilant Southerner—"When you hear of New York in solace, and Philadelphia about being turned into a corn-field, you'll change your tune."

At this point of the colloquy, fearing a passage at arms, we withdrew, not being in the military line.

To speak seriously, the capture of Messrs. Mason and Sidel, without being of any substantial value to the Government, may, under the circumstances, lead to the most serious complications. No nation is more sensitive upon a point of this kind than Great Britain, and if he wishes an opportunity of initiating a difficulty with the Federal Government, a fairer chance could not be afforded. It will further enable the Southern Confederacy to ascertain distinctly what amount of sympathy England feels for them. Should the effect be to bring about a speedy solution of existing difficulties, there are a great many people on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line who will be gratified, for nothing is more dreaded than a long, protracted and exhausting war.

We have at last a corrected Federal telegram from the West, concerning the battle of Pleasanton, from which we learn that the whole force of the Confederates was but 1,900 men; that their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was but some 125, thus verifying the statements contained in the Richmond papers. That enterprising correspondent who amplified these figures to 800 slain and 2,000 to 4,000 prisoners, should at once be looked after, and rewarded with a leather medal. Our amiable neighbors of the American have an especial interest in this gentleman, inas-

much as they editorially made a loud braying of trumpets upon the strength of his representations. From Missouri we have intelligence that Gen. Hunter is evacuating Springfield with the Federal forces, and that General Price is on the move with 27,000 Confederates and 25 pieces of cannon. Hunter's retreat to Rolla will not be an agreeable one, the roads being horrible and the country devastated by the incursions of so many armies since June last.

We present elsewhere a large number of interesting extracts from late Southern papers, which will be read with interest.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the San Jacinto was until lately on the coast of Africa, but for the past six weeks has been cruising in the West Indies, where she overhauled an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas and captured her crew. Mason and Sidel, as reported, who will at once be taken to New York on board the English steamer Fingal, but this seems improbable as Norfolk papers of yesterday state that the Fingal had already arrived at Savannah with arms and supplies. The matter is involved in mystery, the solution of which we shall have to wait for. The Fingal was a British steamer, which ostensibly cleared with a large cargo of arms for the West Coast of Africa.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, having been detained two hours by strong head winds. She brings no later intelligence direct from the fleet, as there had been no arrival from it.

The most exciting news brought by her is that the Federal steam man of war, San Jacinto, arrived at the Fortress yesterday, bringing as prisoners of war, Messrs. Mason and Sidel, the Confederate Ministers to the Courts of England and France, who escaped from Charleston lately on the Confederate Steamer Thetis.

It seems that the British Royal Mail Steamer was overhauled at sea, and the gentlemen named above taken from her. The Captain of the British vessel loudly protested, declaring that he would communicate as soon as possible with the British Minister at Washington, D. C. It is also stated that a special messenger, representing British interests came up in the Adelaide and would proceed immediately to Washington.

The Adelaide brought up a large number of ladies and children, who came over by the flag of truce yesterday.

All was quiet at and in the vicinity of the Fortress, and there were no indications of any movement in that quarter.

Through the politeness of a passenger we were enabled to peruse a few late Southern papers, from which we publish a few extracts of interest in another column.

The wind blew very strong last night on the Bay from the Northwest.

FROM THE FLEET.

Through the politeness of a friend, we have been permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter received from an officer on board the Federal gunboat Pawnee, now at Port Royal, S. C. FORT WALKER, SOUTH CAROLINA, November 8th, 1861.

We fought our fight yesterday, and I assure you it was an obstinate one. The enemy stood to their guns manfully for about four hours, but they could not stand the heavy fire of our guns.

They deserted their batteries at 3 P. M. We then took possession of them, and just like the Hatteras affair, after our flag was hoisted on the batteries, all our troops came in with their troops and landed them, and I suppose that like Hatteras, also, the soldiers will claim the victory without firing a shot.

All of our vessels were more or less injured. We only had two killed, but there was not a place in a hall struck us that it did not tear all before it. I have not time to write much at present. Fort Walker mounted 23 guns, 7 of which were rifled columbiads; Bay Point Fort mounted 19 guns, 5 of them rifled columbiads.

Yours, &c.

A LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

A friend has kindly furnished us with the following letter dated St. Louis, Nov. 12th, which contains a great deal of interesting news:

From a friend of mine just returned from Springfield, I learn that Hunter, Fremont's successor, cannot bring into the field more than 30,000 men. By footing up the looks in the Adjutant General's office he makes 32,000, which includes sick and small garrisons. One regiment has only 220 men. Price's own force is reported at Springfield at 20,000, which does not include McCullough's force. He says "I am ready!" The party reported some time at 2,800, fortifying Wilson's Creek Battle Ground, after alarming Fremont, so that his men slept four nights on their arms, turned out to be 400 men who were making a feat of fortifying, while Price was collecting all the forage which could be reached and taking it back to Neosho. My informant, who knows, says that Hunter cannot get a blade of forage near him, and is as much blockaded up as if he were surrounded by 100,000 men. The roads from Springfield to Tip-ton are horrible, and from Springfield to Rolla much worse, and provisions are now being carried to Springfield on pack mules.

My informant, who went out on the ground of Zagon's exploit with an officer, who gave him an account of it, and took him to the place where the Missourians were killed (seven); they had five wounded. Zagon's loss is reported by that officer, who said that he would touch for it, at 15 killed and 52 wounded, of whom at last accounts had died. Major White, who commanded in part, had 33 killed and wounded. Zagon's exploit is considered a very daring one, but very ill-considered, for three hours after the fight all the Missourians left Springfield, and he was driven out of the town after his first attack, and did not re-enter it until the next day, when he planted his flag upon the court-house without opposition—the enemy having fallen back at the approach of the whole of Fremont's first division. Fremont had 53 Delaware Indians as scouts, who did nothing but steal, and it is currently reported that they were paid \$4.00 for 10 days service by Fremont's order.

His body guard brought a lot of negroes on with them, whom they confiscated, and even the negro servants each had a horse or two, which they had gotten in the same way. Horse stealing is now called confiscation.

The general belief here among the knowing ones is, that Hunter will be beaten wherever he fights him.

solvent to make a bold strike for victory, all over the lower part of this State and Kentucky, I will name the regiments that were put in harness: Left Cairo and Bird Point Nov. 6th, in transports, under convoy of gunboats Tyler and Lexington:

30th Illinois, Col. Fouke; 27th do., Col. Buford; 31st do., Col. Logan; 20th do., Col. Marsh; 18th do., Col. Cook; 40th do., Col. Johnson; 11th Iowa, Col. Lammam; Taylor Chicago Artillery; Centralia (Ill.) Cavalry; Nonesuch (Ill.) do.; and the first were terribly thrashed at Belmont.

About 6,000 men left Paducah, Nov. 6th by land: 9th Illinois, Col. Palmer; 12th do., Col. McArthur; 36th do., Col. Grens; 40th do., Col. Hicks; 41st do., Col. Pugh; 11th do., Col. Wallace; two Missouri regiments; Huell's Missouri Artillery; Willard Illinois Artillery; and the latter were to attack Columbus in the rear, while the first, after clearing out Belmont, were to join in the attack on Columbus. The forces from Paducah, it is supposed, were killed by the stubborn aspect of the Confederates near Mayfield or Filliciana, Ky.

A few days before a plan called the "Missouri Expedition," was fitted out at Cairo and Cape Girardeau, for the purpose of suppressing Jeff. Breckinridge, and his forces. The expedition left Cairo upon 3d for Commerce, 30 miles above on the Mississippi river—29th Illinois, Col. Reardon; 18th do. Col. Lamber; 8th do. Col. Oglesby; Stewart's Cavalry; Schwartz's Battery.

Left Cape Girardeau upon 2d for Benton, Mo.; 11th Illinois, Col. Ross; 11th Missouri, Col. Plummer; Iowa, Col. Purcell.

These forces were to unite at Benton, but it seems that it has also failed in its object of catching the wily Jeff.

WHAT THE NEW LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND IS ASKED TO DO

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was so terribly scared about the 19th of April, has become exceedingly bold, and wages war upon "Secession" women and unarmed men, with great ferocity expelling, of course, that the fighting shall be done by others, while he directs operations from a safe distance.

In his last letter he says:

The Legislature has a Herculean task before it in cleaning out the Secessionist stain, but the character of the members just chosen gives hope that they will do it without fear or favor. The first thing to be done will be to re-visit Baltimore to see whether self-government is as far as the State is concerned. She was supposed of her long enjoyed franchise by the late Confederate Legislature, and justice demands that the infamous line depriving her of her rights and privileges should be at once repealed, and the old charter re-adopted, after being improved in several points which experience has pointed out. This will be the work of a very few days, and then we shall have an election for an entire new Municipal Government, which will be purged of every secessionist element. The next thing to be done, and it has already been put on the anvil, is to re-enact the State law of 1777, published yesterday in The Clipper, punishing by death any person who shall knowingly take up arms in the State of Maryland against the United States, and inflicting other penalties upon Secessionism in its various forms of resistance to the Federal Government.

The passage of an act devoting five millions of dollars to the Federal Government for putting down the rebellion, and the tender of Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war, would be a graceful and just response of the new Legislature to the recently expressed sense of the people's indignation, and the position she ought to occupy. In addition to these things, there is a huge mass of secession legislation that has to be undone. The public interests require the repeal of the law forbidding emancipation of slaves by testaments, and the modification of the acts respecting our oyster-beds; the abolition of the laws confiscating the property of loyal men, and their application to the property of the rebels and insurgents, who have since Secession or who took the 19th of April rebellion; such alteration in the acts concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its Washington branch as will forever exclude secessionists from any share in their management heretofore.

As to the re-organizing of the Legislature should be the election of Reverdy Johnson to the United States Senate, and of a loyal man in J. Alfred Pearce's place, who should be forced to resign, and when this is done, it will be a goodly list of the inauguration of the recent Congressional oath of allegiance to every man and woman in the State at the earliest moment possible, as an imperative measure of future public safety, and banishment on refusal. These and other measures, I believe, are the ones that should be adopted, and so on, are changes in the Constitution looking to the establishment of representation upon the basis of population, to the early abolition of slavery in the State, and the abandonment of every active policy. The war will inevitably lead to many other radical and desirable changes in our form of government, and the temper of the new Legislature is just such as to insure it.

An Explanation.

The New York Independent thus explains the extraordinary statement made in its columns last week:

No one could have been more astounded than were the editors of the Independent at the announcement made in a paragraph on the first page of last week's paper, to the effect that Mr. Seward had expressed his conviction of the certain failure of the Government in the present war, and that Mr. Thurlow Weed had been commissioned by the Secretary as an envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to secure from England and France the most favorable terms for the United States, in the event of a recognition of the "Southern Confederacy" by European powers. While the gross absurdity of the statement might well afford amusement, the use that might be made of it in conveying aid and comfort to the Confederates and to their sympathizers at the North could not but give us mortification and anxiety. No words could better express the feeling of the editors on reading this paragraph, than those of Mr. Weed himself in regard to it: "This most ridiculous and yet vicious falsehood excites mingled contempt and indignation."

Having prepared the paper for the press, the editors had left the office. At the last moment before going to press, a gentleman who has been an occasional contributor to the paper, and who has sometimes furnished items of information from the seat of government, came in hurriedly with this item of news, which he claimed to have obtained personally, and upon the last authority. The gentleman in charge of the "make-up," presuming the information to be authentic, inconsiderately gave the story a place in our columns.

Neither he nor his informant had the best authority to involve the Independent in so grave a responsibility. The veteran Assistant Editor, who has been connected with the paper from its commencement, and who is fully informed of the editorial policy and views, was entirely ignorant of the article.

In a large newspaper establishment, like ours, the responsible editors must necessarily leave to other hands certain details in the routine of the office. We shall endeavor hereafter, for the purpose of giving our contributors a chance to witness the performance of Mr. John E. Owens, who has not appeared before them for four years past,

extraordinary information, to state that he is neither a stock-jobber, a politician, nor an army contractor; but that, believing he could trace his statement directly to Mr. Weed, he gave it publicity from motives of patriotism.

Upon investigation, we are satisfied that his own surmises and impulses misled him as to the weight and authority of his source of information; and he is deeply mortified at being the occasion of so much mischief.

DEBATES OF GEN. FAYETTE.—The St. Louis correspondent of Cincinnati Enquirer writes as follows:

The General is engaged in preparing his defence, a document of great length, and I learn will be of immense force. The General is confident of his own integrity and honesty, and will bring to light a state of facts startling and monstrous—does not deny, but the responsibility is thrown upon the Administration; and the General, by official documents, will clearly fasten the guilt where it properly belongs. Very singular public, and now that the "powers that be" at the Capital have made accusations against the General, and offered the challenge, the reply and rejoinder will necessarily follow. Let those who fancy they are secure take heed lest they fall.

CITY ITEMS

Religious.—The fact has heretofore been stated that arrangements were pending for the consolidation of the congregations of the Central and Third Presbyterian churches of this city, with a view of calling Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D. D., from his present position in the Theological Seminary, Danville, Kentucky, to the charge of the church thus to be organized. A meeting of the congregation of the Central Church was held on Thursday night to receive the report of a committee previously appointed to confer with the congregation of the Third Church. It was stated that the trustees of the Third Church propose to pay the interest on \$5,000 of the ground rent of the Central Church, for three years and for as much longer time as the Central Church needs it and the Presbytery may decide that it is proper for them so to do. Another party will pay the interest on the balance of the ground rent, and thus the whole debt of the church is provided for. The committee also report that the expenses of the church will be \$2,500, and they have assurances that the revenue will reach \$2,900, and probably more. The prospect of the return of the Rev. Dr. Smith to this city, in the event of a calling tendered him, is believed to be very favorable.

Military Movements.—The steamer Georgeanna, of the Old Point line, left here yesterday afternoon, having on board seven companies of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, destined for Salisbury, Somerset county, Md.

The steamer Kent left here this morning about seven o'clock, having on board a detachment of soldiers, which are supposed to be destined for the same point.

There are already stationed at Salisbury, Nineteenth Battalion of six-pounders, and some twenty companies of infantry. When the Massachusetts 17th arrive, there will be nearly 3,000 troops at that point. It is thought they will invade Accomac county, as Salisbury is only eight miles from the Virginia line.

The Eleventh Maine Regiment, over 1,100 strong, passed through the city yesterday afternoon for Washington.

Custom to Ladies.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Steele, residing on Canal street, visited the Baltimore market to purchase marketing, and employed a strange colored man to take her basket to her residence. The dishonest fellow, however, seized a favorable opportunity and made off with the basket, valued at four dollars. Ladies should be more careful how they trust such persons in the market houses.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a lad aged 10 years, named Nicholas Weaver, fell overboard from a log on the south side of the Basin, and would have been drowned but for the humane exertions of a Zouave named Collins, who, at the risk of his own life, jumped into the water and succeeded in rescuing the boy from the watery grave, which, to say the least, was a very commendable act.

Sale of Property.—Mr. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold yesterday afternoon, on the premises, a lot of ground on the east side of Aisquith street, near Point lane, having a front of 16 feet and a depth of 75 feet. It is improved by a three-story brick dwelling, with a two-story brick building, and was purchased by Isaac S. George for \$500; subject to an annuity of \$32.

Increased Travelling Facilities.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, with a view to accommodate the travelling community, intend to run four trains a day, between this city and Philadelphia, on and after Monday next, starting at 8.30 A. M. and 1.50 and 7 P. M., which will no doubt be very gratifying to the public.

The New Sheriff of Baltimore County.—Mr. Jos. Walker, newly elected Sheriff of Baltimore County, on Wednesday last executed the necessary bond, and entered upon the duties of the office. He has made the following appointments: Clerk, Daniel Cameron; Deputy, Joseph Allison; Warden of the Jail, George Hamilton.

Large Arrivals of Beef Cattle.—Huge droves of Cattle are now daily passing through the city for the use of the army on the Potomac—yesterday an immense number of them arrived at the Cattle Stables. They are generally of very inferior quality, and in size much below the usual standard.

Baltimore Seaman Drowned.—The ship Victory arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool, reports that Wm. Barker, of Baltimore, seaman, was lost. He was supposed to have fallen overboard on the night of the 12th ultimo, and drowned.

Released on Bail.—Mr. Clinton James was yesterday released, upon producing bail in the sum of \$20,000, to answer the indictment for treason which was recently found against him by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court.

Appointment of Inspectors of Drugs.—Mr. J. Purviance Polk, of this city, has received from the government the appointment of inspector of drugs for the port of Baltimore in the place of W. E. Allen, removed.

Price Fixed on Salt.—The schooner Hester, condemned in the United States District Court, was sold yesterday under the orders of the U. S. Marshal for \$25. The cargo brought out \$1,000.

Fire Alarm.—The alarm of fire this afternoon about 2 o'clock sounded from Box No. 4, proceeding from the burning of a food chimney on Exchange Place. The department promptly responded, but their services were not needed.

Vessels Commanded and Ordered to be Sold.—The United States District Court, Judge Gillet presiding, this morning, condemned the schooner Pringle, a cargo boat, name unknown, and ordered them to be sold.

ABSENCES.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that the above place has been leased for six nights; commencing with next Monday, the 19th inst. We shall have a chance to witness the performance of Mr. John E. Owens, who has not appeared before them for four years past.

That Mr. Owens will receive a hearty welcome is beyond doubt, as he has always commanded a larger share of patronage than any comedian that has ever appeared in our city. Due notice will be given of the performance in Monday's edition.

HOSIERY STAYS TASTEFUL.—Fall houses continue to rule at Old Drury. This evening the programme is unusually attractive, comprising the great moral drama entitled "The Sin Degraves to Crime," a dance by the charming Miss O'Brien, and concluding with the screaming farce of "Paul Pry" in which the initial humor drops by every stride.

WARR'S MISADVENTURE.—Washington Hall.—The public are reminded that to-night closes Mr. Warr's management of this popular resort, and we trust that in view of his extreme efforts to please them heretofore, they will give him a full house this evening. An extra bill is announced.

CONCERT OF THE HOUSE OF RICHES.—There will be a Concert on Monday night next, at the Maryland Institute, by the Band of boys of the House of Refuge, under the superintendence of Prof. J. M. Deems. These youths, we are informed, play extremely well, and reflect credit upon their untiring and accomplished preceptor, Prof. Deems. They are well worth a visit.

COAL OIL, Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas, and no danger of explosion. LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL, FOR MACHINERY. Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash. C. W. FORD, 115-1m 32 Light street, near Lombard.

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The largest and cheapest assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS can be found at the Warehouse, No. 350 HILLMORE STREET, near Eataw street. Our Pianos being warranted in every respect, we are prepared to offer great inducements to customers. Call on JAMES & CO.'S MELODEONS, at from \$40 to \$300—well calculated for churches.

JAMES & CO., No. 350 Hillmore street, near Eataw st.

THE OFFICE OF THE Baltimore Life Insurance Company, HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THEIR New Marble Building, No. 7 South Street.

RICHARD WALZL, Photograph and Ambrotype Gallery, No. 82 West Baltimore Street.

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COAL at \$5.25 and \$5.75 PER TON. SOFT, HARD and MEDIUM COAL. Three Coals I can recommend. Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD, Blacksmith's COAL, COKE, CHANCOAL, COAL for Steam purposes. Saved and Split WOOD. Cash when ordered. G. W. FORD, 114-1m 32 Light st., near Lombard.

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HAMILTON EASTER & Co. HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK. REDUCING 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 BARBEQ, TWO YARDS WIDE. Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of BLEACHED and BROWN COTTONS, AT WAR PRICES.

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