

The South.



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The usual sections in favor of News and Advertisements to be left with Messrs. Taylor & Co., 12 North street, (basement) where Newsboys will be supplied.
All communications should be addressed to the Publishers of The South.

FANCY GOODS

LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space.
In consequence of the great number of unappreciated stocks in the market, many merchants will be obliged to seek their new sources for their purchases the coming season.
With an experience of twenty-five years, ample facilities, and having recently availed ourselves of extraordinary bargains for cash, we are enabled to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks in the market, at prices corresponding with the times.
We are confident we can make it the interest of buyers to deal with us, and invite an examination of our goods and prices, which consist in part of:
Combs, Threads, Hosiery & Gloves, Buttons, Jewellery, Cutlery, Cuffs, Hatters, Umbrellas, Stationery, Playing Cards, Trimmings, Woolen Goods, Pins, Perfumery, Percussion Caps, Needles, Musical Ware.
And every article in the Nation line required by country merchants.
Orders entrusted to us will command prompt attention and be faithfully executed.
LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space.
No. 210.

LA HABANA,
N. E. Corner Charles and Baltimore Streets.
CHOICE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS—
Such as: Calanas, Caporal, H. Hippon & Co., Yillar, La Costa, &c.
Moscato, Bruer and Wood Pipes.
Extra Good and other FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.
Killickinck, Gravelly and all varieties of SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.
GILMOR MEREDITH,
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 49 Exchange Place,
BALTIMORE.
MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.
FIRE—
The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000
THOS. LORD, President.
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.
The usual and regular rates of insurance in this department.

LEONARD J. TORMEY,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.
STOCKS AND SECURITIES of this and other markets bought and sold on commission.
Prices and Sales of New York Stocks received daily by telegraph.
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS negotiated.
JAMES HAZLITT, BOSTON HAZLITT.
JAMES HAZLITT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, WHISKIES, &c.
Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay street,
BALTIMORE.
J. H. & Co. are sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela River Whiskey, &c.

THOMAS J. CARSON,
BANKER,
201 BALTIMORE STREET.
WANTED AT BEST RATES—
U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
FOR SALE—
NEW YORK EXCHANGE.
WANTED—LAND WARRANTS.
Bought—
EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES.
PURCHASER AND FOR SALE—
PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES.
Bought—
SOUTHERN MONEY.
FOR SALE—GOLD.
FLAGS.
FOR SALE BY
SISCO BROTHERS,
95 BALTIMORE STREET,
OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY STREET.

The South.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Governor Pickens to the State Legislature.

[EXTRACTS.]
From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 9.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have been called together for the purpose of appointing Electors for President and Vice President of these Confederate States, which has to be done on the first Wednesday of this month.

In addition to this, I desire to call your attention to the present state of our military organization. From the pressing emergency of the war, so many troops have been called into active service that the remainder of our population, fit for military duty, is left in a state of comparative disorganization.

Under the late act of 1860, volunteer regiments were formed out of the old militia battalions, and in many parts of the State the officers of best companies, battalions and regiments have entered the new volunteer organizations and have been mustered into Confederate service.

Under this act of 1860, eleven full regiments have been formed for twelve months. The Convention also raised one regiment for six months. Under Confederate authority a full and most efficient legion has likewise been mustered into service. Under special requisition from the President of the Confederate States two regiments were raised for and during the war. Eleven of these regiments are now in Virginia, (one other having served its time and been disbanded) and three on our own coast—in all, fifteen. I have, also, recently mustered into Confederate service, by special requisition from the President, four more full regiments for and during the war, with four cavalry and two light artillery companies.

We have, moreover, a regiment of infantry and a battalion of regular enlisted forces. These will make an aggregate of something more than nineteen thousand men now in actual service. Besides this I have the troops of the city of Charleston, with a force of more than three thousand effective men, placed on a war footing and held in a reserve armed and equipped, and ready for any emergency. We have, in addition, twenty-one companies of cavalry and mounted men in the seacoast parishes of Charleston, Beaufort, Colleton and Georgetown, held ready for immediate service. These were first raised under special resolutions of the Convention, and are limited to ten days after the adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature. I suggest that you make the organization more permanent.

I authorized an independent brigade in the Eastern districts towards the coast, of guerrilla formation, furnishing their own arms, and prepared to act in the most efficient manner, and well acquainted with the peculiar conformation of that portion of the country. This was set on foot by an experienced and energetic officer, and will comprise, perhaps, some three thousand men. I recommend it to your early attention, and think it might be confirmed as a legal organization, at least for and during the war. The country is peculiar and requires a native local force of that kind to give efficiency to its defence, and this is on a plan less expensive to the State. These remarks are also applicable to the twenty-one mounted companies of the seacoast.

I recommend that there be immediately a new military organization throughout the State, and I suppose that new regimental lines will have to be made in parts of the country. It would be that all field officers be appointed by the Legislature or by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Fourth brigade of the Second division might properly remain as it is, as far as Charleston is concerned. Their organization has not been so much changed by their officers and men volunteering and being mustered into new and other service.

It is essential that the Legislature shall take this whole matter up as soon as possible, and give efficiency and stability to a general system, calculated to bring all the reserves of the State into immediate organization.

There is great pressure upon our resources at present, but, if possible, I would recommend that the State should raise, arm and equip two regiments, with four cavalry companies, and two companies of light artillery, exclusively for State purposes. I would suggest that the selection of all officers for the same, at least as high as second lieutenant's, inclusive, shall be confined to graduates of our State Military Academy. If these two State regiments are raised, four hundred thousand dollars will be required to arm and sustain them, unless there should be no necessity to call them into active service.

It is of great importance that our regular enlisted troops shall be re-enlisted for the war. They are now only for twelve months, and we cannot dispense with their important services in our coast parishes. Besides, the experience of their thoroughness and their inalienable, and ought to be secured permanently. True, they have been re-enlisted into Confederate service, but to re-enlist the men will require bounties, and the Confederate Government may not provide for it in time. I therefore recommend that ample provision be made in advance for this.

Most of our volunteer regiments now in Virginia are only for twelve months, and I suggest that provision be made to secure, if possible, their continuance in service for three years or for the war. The brave and gallant manner in which they have served the country, together with the experience of their able officers, makes it of the highest importance that you should adopt some system to secure the certain continuance of their services, in advance, before their time expires.

The Confederate Government has imposed a direct tax of fifty cents upon every hundred dollars worth of certain property, specified in the act, to be assessed at its marketable value. Those whose own such property amounting to less than five hundred dollars are exempt from this tax, and this will exempt a large number of the aggregate. This law also allowed each State, if it thinks proper, to pay its own quota as a State. By so doing ten per cent is to be deducted.

I recommend that the State provide for the payment of the same, and that one-half of it be paid by taxes imposed for that purpose, and the other half be raised by State bonds or stocks, to be issued upon such terms as your wisdom may suggest. By thus dividing the amount it will enable our citizens to pay the other half, and the bonds will be a relief, under present pressure, to that extent.

The cash expenditures, through the Treasury Department, are one million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and seven cents (\$1,889,371.71). For advances made I have had accounts and vouchers presented, and the State has been refunded, from the Confederate Government, six hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$686,724). This would leave one million two hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and seven dollars and seventy-one cents (\$1,202,507.71). This does not include the portion of small arms and ordnance which the State had purchased and provided herself with some years since. As yet we have furnished all the troops that have been raised and sent out of the State, or in service in the State, with our own arms. I have made no estimate or charge for these arms, furnished for Confederate service. Accounts and vouchers for advances made to the Confederate Government have been presented, but they are not yet audited. I have every reason to believe that they will be soon as the Government shall be relieved from the great pressure as to more immediate and important business.

The Legislature proposed, as one of the means to meet the appropriations, the issue of bonds at 1 per cent, limited in amount to six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Of this, only three hundred and seventy-five have been issued. They also authorized bonds to be issued to provide for the sea-coast police, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These have not been issued either. This would leave four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds authorized but not issued. I recommend that this amount be immediately changed into stocks, to be issued and sold in such form as to suit purchasers, and upon such terms as to insure available means as soon as possible. The Bank of the State has acted promptly and patriotically in making advances to the State, and these advances ought to be secured in some tangible form.

I have necessarily directed some expenditures, under the peculiar circumstances, for which there was no express authority by law but which I trust you will sanction.

From the 20th December last until the 9th of February this State acted alone. She was entirely separate and independent. During this period we incurred heavy expenditures in order to keep our coast secure, and to maintain our position. For the heavy expenditures we thus incurred up to the 9th of February, I have as yet presented no claim or account against the Confederate Government. Our Convention transferred, by ordinance, all these public works and fortifications with their armament, and so forth, to the common government. By every principle of public law, we are entitled to the expense incurred during that period, and I do not put, when presented, the claim on the Confederate Government.

Circumstances placed us in the van in this march to independence. We claim no exclusive merit, but, under severe censure, and the most trying circumstances, we were faithful to all our principles, faithful and brave. Events have since vindicated the wisdom and patriotism of our course, and I confidently appeal to the future with the proud consciousness that posterity will exultingly point to every page of history, and that those who have been faithful to the record of our honor sustained, and of our integrity without a blemish.

Since Fort Sumter has been put in complete order, with all the guns for the first time since our independence, we were fairly entitled to all the honor of Charleston and its entrance, but Moultrie, and, therefore, the possession of the latter fortress is not at all essential to the Confederate Government.

With the State Military Academy located on Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie could be kept in repair and thorough order by the cadets and thus save an annual expense to the Confederate Government, and, besides, it would add much to the practical knowledge of the cadets. No expense should deter us from placing this academy on the highest footing.

A source of great satisfaction to me to draw your attention to the fact that all classes of our people, without exception, have been loyal and devoted to the State in this her day of trial, and among them I would particularly say that the free people of color have done their duty also. At an important time last spring, when the whole of our population were in jeopardy, from Columbia, Charleston, and elsewhere, they formally offered their services to me, to act in any capacity in which they might serve their State. They were, in many instances, employed, and it is to be regretted that the State will not refuse to extend her guardian protection to this unfortunate and helpless class of our people.

Many benevolent and kind citizens of the State have, with great energy and devotion to the sick and wounded of our soldiers in Virginia, established hospitals in their own way, which have been a great relief to our suffering men in a distant country. I recommend that every aid and civility, consistent with the public means, may be extended to them in their patriotic and Christian exertions. I have transmitted through the Aid Society in Charleston, four thousand dollars to the St. Charles Hospital in Richmond, and trust it will meet your sanction. Whether anything like a State Hospital should be established there is for your judgment to decide. I doubt the propriety of systematically interfering with the regular provision made for all such things by the common government, and under strict army regulations. But in extraordinary vicissitudes of sickness or after great battles, these establishments might be, as they have been, of incalculable service.

In addition to the difficulties that were always brought upon a country we labor at this time under stringent pressure from the sale of all products both of discount and circulation and practically they hold the only circulating medium. They suspended the redemption of their bills issued. The Legislature legalized that suspension. Then, the bills are contracted, and circulation with drawn, the difficulty of paying debts and meeting taxation becomes greatly increased. It would seem that under such circumstances, where the Legislature had interposed to relieve the banks, the obligation to pay their notes, some course ought to be adopted, if consistent with the public interest, to protect the people also from the temporary difficulties by which we are surrounded.

All attempts of any kind with produce, by government, in any shape or form, is generally unwise and unjust. If anything of the kind is ever to be done, let it be done by the State Government rather than by the general Confederate Government, for all power not expressly granted is reserved to the States. The exercise by the Confederate Government of any power not expressly granted is not only without authority, but, on so vital a point, it is dangerous, as calculated, if habitually used, to destroy the distribution of wealth and the interests of productive labor. If anything is done it should be done by the States, and I suggest that, perhaps, as we have a State institution, it might be used to advance on the part of the States, one-half of its value, receipts for the same being deposited, with a view to give all to secure the amount advanced first, to the exclusion of all other claims. Public policy will require that you should continue to legalize the suspension of the banks. This continuation might be made upon certain conditions resting upon similar advance to be made upon all the banks.

As our soldiers are so nobly serving their country, and at a great distance from home, some stay of execution or levy upon their property should be directed by law. Everything of this kind must be done with great caution, so as not to be made precedent. There is no power so dangerous, and generally so unjust, as for any government to interfere, in the slightest degree, with contracts, and if ever done it ought to be limited to absolute necessity. Integrity, faith and stern justice are qualities more essential in government than in any other individual, because of their widespread influence.

On the 17th of December, the day after I was inaugurated, I sent a confidential agent to the President of the United States, demanding possession of Fort Sumter, upon conditions somewhat the same as those upon which I understood the United States Arsenal had been previously allowed to be placed under State guard.

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To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations, the public authorities assure all they give—peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental government.
JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding,
Headquarters, Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1861.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A forage party went out from General Wadsworth's brigade yesterday, and having procured a large supply of corn they started back in the afternoon. Five of the wagons detached from the main body, halted in the road two miles and a half to the left of Falls Church, the men stacking their arms and running towards a farm house to get something to eat.

At this moment a party of Confederate cavalry who had been scouting in the neighborhood, availing themselves of the opportunity thus presented, suddenly rushed between our soldiers and their guns, thus rendering them powerless to retreat. The consequence was the capture of five loaded wagons, and it is supposed thirty-one prisoners. About ten of the same party have certainly escaped, and it may be that some of the others may yet return, as it is not improbable they sought refuge in the woods. They all belong to the 20th New York regiment.

Lieutenant George W. Snyder, of the United States Engineers, first assistant to General Barham in the construction of the forts on the line of the Potomac, died here to-day of typhoid fever.

General Denver, of California, left to-day for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he will report to the President.

The 11th and 14th regiments of the United States Infantry are to be butted during the winter at Perryville, Md. Sixteen hundred troops will thus be quartered and form a camp of instruction. Eight hundred are there already.

FROM KENTUCKY.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—On Wednesday afternoon Brigadier-General Thomas ordered his staff to be taken by forced marches from Camp Calverly, near London, Ky., to Danville, where the Union forces will concentrate to oppose General Sidney A. Johnson, who is reported to be advancing and threatening Cincinnati, Louisville or Lexington, with 40,000 men.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio and Thirty-third Indiana regiments immediately took up the march, but a majority of the Tennessee brigade refused to turn their faces backward, and it was deemed expedient to order them, with the Third Kentucky regiment, to return to their old camp.

Zollicoffer has united his forces with those of Johnston, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap. The ford is entirely deserted. Our troops were at Crab Orchard Springs on Saturday morning.

FROM MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The armies of Price and McCall have retreated into Arkansas, and it is understood they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and winter quarters are being built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the hay stacks, corn cribs, etc., in their vicinity to prevent our forces obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Gen. Hunter has sent a letter to Gen. Price, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between him and Gen. Fremont, entered into Nov. 1st, and has addressed a letter to Adjutant General Thomas setting forth his reasons therefor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—A wagoner just arrived here gives information of the capture by the Confederates near Pleasant Hill, Cass county, of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, on their way to Sedalia. The wagons were all well-stocked with provisions. Col. Dennison marches immediately for Pleasant Hill to overtake the Confederates.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Hong Kong Overland Trade Report of Sept. 11th, speculates in regard to the effect of the death of the late Emperor, Hien Fung, upon the future of China, and finds reasons for encouragement. It says:
The entire reign of Hien Fung has been one continued unvarying epoch of disasters to the Empire—haughty repulse and perfidy marked its foreign policy; impotence and apathy the administration of the internal affairs of the Empire. The upper, middle and trading classes were loyal to him through the whole length and breadth of the land, and yet he abandoned them to the marauder and the insurgent, placing a premium on rebellion by leaving the wealth of the nation at the mercy of any organizer bold that chose to dispose the rightful owners of it. He clearly acted on the impulse of his passions, not on the dictates of his judgment, and his demise can be looked upon in no other light than as a matter of congratulation, inasmuch as there appeared not the smallest hope of his line of policy, or rather of conduct, undergoing any change.

There seems to be no doubt that the nomination of a successor by the late Emperor was given in favor of his infant son, who reigns under a regency consisting of a Council of six.
The hopes of foreigners generally rest upon the Prince Kung, the deceased Emperor's brother, who in fact has been in charge of the Government of the Empire since the death of the late Emperor.

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GIN, WINES, &c.
No. 22 South Calvert Street,
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PURE RYE and BUCKEYE WHISKIES, of celebrated brands, Choice and Old, in common with always in store.
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GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
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No. 67 PATYER STREET.