

The South.

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Price of Subscription.
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All communications should be addressed to the Publishers of the South.

VOL. I. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1861. NO. 60.

FANCY GOODS

LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
In consequence of the number of unappreciated stocks in the market, 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, Trunks, Hosiery & Gloves,
Brushes, Jewelry, Cutlery,
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Suspenders, Portemonnaies, Playing Cards,
Trimmings, Stationery, Wooden Goods,
Figs, Perfumery Caps,
Needles, Musical Wares.
And every article in the Nation line required by counter merchants.
Orders entrusted to us will command prompt attention and be faithfully executed.
LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space,
no 21m

Geo. W. Webb,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
5 E. Cor. Baltimore and Light Sts.,
BALTIMORE.
On the return home they met Gen. McCull, Col. Biddle, Capt. McKenney, Capt. Sheets and Capt. Hall, of his staff, with three batteries of artillery, and 2d, 5th and 10th Infantry Pennsylvania reserves, coming to their aid. Carper, Dr. Day and Coleman are accused of having shot wounded soldiers while scouting at Drainsville, and giving their bodies to the dogs.
Captain Farley was classmate, at the University of Virginia, of Captain McKenney, and says the South will fight to the bitter end. These civilians taken at Drainsville are charged with committing atrocities on some of our prisoners.
FAIRFAX COVER HORSE DEPARTED.
Last night General Wadsworth, with a portion of his brigade, went out to Fairfax Court House and found it entirely deserted. Two women, who had passed through our lines to go South, went to Centerville and were turned back, as they refused to allow them to go further.
Three contrabands came from Drainsville to Gen. Smith's headquarters this morning. They report the woods in that neighborhood full of Confederates.
ARRIVAL OF A CONFEDERATE DESERTER.—THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND HIS BATTERIES.
A deserter from an Alabama Regiment, stationed at Union Mills, on the Manassas Railroad where it crosses Bull Run, four miles from the Junction, came into one of our pickets at Annapolis, and told the following straightforward story. He is no doubt honest in his statement, and we believe he had an opportunity to become well posted, which opportunity he has improved.
General Ewell's Brigade three thousand five hundred strong, is posted at Union Mills, and consists of the Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Alabama and Twelfth Mississippi Regiments. There are no troops south of that point until you reach Bacon Ridge, about eight miles where a Federal force engaged with the Washington Artillery.
North of Union Mills to Centerville, and over the Bull Run battle field, are about 60,000 troops. About a mile east of Union Mills, on the railroad, are strong and large earthworks, and the Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Mississippi Regiments, and the Washington Artillery. At Union Mills they have guns of small calibre, but in the other works they had none.
All approaches to Union Mills from the East for five miles have been blocked by trenching. At the Junction there are but one thousand or fifteen hundred troops, acting as a guard. There are no camps east of Union Mills or Centerville, and the picket lines run out about four or five miles in the day time, and are drawn in at night to within a short distance.
Ewell's brigade, at Union Mills, had prepared to winter there. They expect, if an attack is made, it will be in front, and they will then fall back to the Junction. The bridge over the Bull Run was washed away by a freshet, and the cars only run to that point. The track has there all been torn up as far as Saugster's Station, a distance of about five miles. The iron was sent South.

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New York.
FIRE—
The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company,
New York.
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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ASSETS NOVEMBER 19th, 1861 \$1,264,443.00
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T. H. LORR, Vice President.
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secy.
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no 141m

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INTERESTING FROM THE POTOMAC.
The Affair at Drainsville.
The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer furnishes the following:
At seven o'clock last evening, Colonel Bayard, with five hundred and fifty of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, from General McCull's Division, went on a scout towards Drainsville. They halted at Difficulty Run, and before daylight, proceeded to Drainsville, and captured from their feet Charles Coleman, grog-shop keeper, Philip Carper, Dr. Day and son and three or four citizens, also four pickets.
On the return of the command, and when a short distance from Drainsville, a volley was fired from the woods, wounding Assistant Surgeon Alexander in the abdomen. A ball grazed the thigh of Colonel Bayard, killing his horse. The horse of Surgeon Stanton, with several others, were also killed.
Our cavalry deployed on the roads, and thirty with carbines surrounded the Confederates in the woods, killing three and capturing six, including Captain Farley of the staff of the Confederate Gen. Bonham, and Lieutenant Gardner, of South Carolina.
These two last had been in the neighborhood on a scouting expedition. Two privates of our men were wounded. Joseph Houthung, of Company D, in the abdomen, and John Lewis, of Company G, slightly through the leg. Both are in the hospital, together with Thomas Coleman, brother of Charles Coleman, who was shot in the eye and breast.

THE STRUGGLE ALONG THE GREAT BORDER.
Contrary to even recent expectation, the enemy's army of the Potomac still stands in its tracks. The backbone of the invasion is thus confessedly a true one to themselves and to us. If those communities were strangers, and on the other side of the world, the story of the oppression which they suffer would make them very children here, and their hearts would be drawn out to their brethren and neighbors; when they are stretching out their arms to us, and asking for help, when our own eyes see them driven into exile, plundered of their property, impeded in their progress, and even their women and children put under ruffian guard! Where is the man who can coldly listen while a brother raises the cry of distress?
Yet these men simply leaning upon us as mendicants for help. By no means. Look at our armies. Where are braver soldiers than have mustered from Maryland into our ranks? What warriors have done and dared more or travelled farther and earlier to the front than those from the Rio Grande, but could scorn the very idea of abandoning our brethren in the disputed border to the abhorred embrace of stolidism, and the insufferable tyranny of the Northern despotism, so long as they remain true to themselves and to us. If those communities were strangers, and on the other side of the world, the story of the oppression which they suffer would make them very children here, and their hearts would be drawn out to their brethren and neighbors; when they are stretching out their arms to us, and asking for help, when our own eyes see them driven into exile, plundered of their property, impeded in their progress, and even their women and children put under ruffian guard! Where is the man who can coldly listen while a brother raises the cry of distress?
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THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—ITS CONDITION.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not in a very fair way of being soon opened, unless more troops are furnished General Kelley; he has three bridges to complete, when he can run to Little Copeys, there are then two more bridges from there to Hancock, which is fifty miles from Harper's Ferry. He cannot come past this point without reinforcements. The condition of the railroad this distance is not exactly known to railroad officers. Twelve miles of road is known to be entirely gone, and seven bridges, but it is uncertain how much more. This can easily and quickly be repaired. The most serious work will be the cuttings and bridges, which are all gone.
A late arrival from Winchester reports that the Confederates are still expecting an attack from Gen. Kelley, whose advance guards only twenty miles from Winchester.
They have about eight or ten thousand troops more than half of which are militia, who have been pressed into the Confederate army, and could not be got to stand fire from a well-drilled army; consequently, from the fear that pervades the whole community, the town of Winchester is nearly deserted.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE DESERTER AT HENNER'S MILLS.
Two regiments of infantry went out to-day, under command of General Wadsworth's son who was Aid to his father, and proceeded as far as Doolin's and Bruch's farms and brought away all the remaining forage in that neighborhood.
The reconnaissance made yesterday by a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, consisted of Companies F and N, under command of Capt. Bell, in the neighborhood of Vienna, resulted disastrously to our forces.
Company F—Corporal Isaac Bama, private Philip Bunch, Bernard Bonhoefer, (then) George Moore Humphreys, Joseph Irwin, Andrew McFarland, Jas. McLinden, John Phillips, James Parsells, Joseph Rice, Edgar Stevenson, Samuel Shepherd and Robt. Wright.

THE BANQUET IN BOSTON TO COMMEMORATE WILKES.
Speeches of Wilkes and Patrick.
At the banquet given to Commodore Wilkes, in Boston, night before last, he made the following remarks:
Fellow Citizens of Boston—I am sure that I cannot sufficiently thank you for myself and the officers and crew of the San Jacinto, for your kind reception and endorsement of our action. I am profoundly grateful for it.
As the despatches which I have sent to the Government have not been published, I deem it not improper for me here to say a few words in regard to the position before you, and to express my own feelings in regard to it.
I will say, for the officers and crew of the ship, that the orders I gave were carried out in the spirit in which they were given, and not a word said, or act done which would reflect on the honor of the American Navy. [Loud cheers.]
I should have felt justified in seizing the Trent itself, but I concluded to allow the vessel to proceed, though I thus deprived my men of a prize worth \$250,000, and I take pride and pleasure in saying that there was not a man on board the San Jacinto who said I did not do right. [Commodore Wilkes took his seat amid enthusiastic cheers.]
SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT FAIRFAX.
I thank you, gentlemen, for this cordial welcome. I am in heart a Virginian; but I am a native of the United States, and owe allegiance to the Government of the United States. [Loud applause.]
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And we trust that energy and activity will mark our operations in that quarter. We are glad that General Thomas F. Jackson has been appointed to command in Northern Virginia. We hope he will find the means and be allowed the liberty of overrunning the Alleghany and redeeming the Northwest.
Western Virginia liberated, Maryland, if still unredeemed, would soon inevitably follow. Not, however, would we wait for this, or lose a single opportunity of rescuing the land of the generous Lord Baltimore from the dominion of the wretched barons of Boston. Maryland is a Southern State, and her people are a Southern people, and would so declare if allowed to speak. Let us see that they have the chance.
Meanwhile, we would say to the patriot citizens of the various communities we have named, that they must keep up their courage and their hopes, intermit no effort, and relax no energies. And they must learn "to labor and to wait." They must endure sacrifices without repining. They must bear hardships without dimmy. And they must remember that it is the duty of a good citizen "never to despair." In the revolution Georgia was long trodden under foot, the Carolinas were conquered, Virginia was ravaged, this very City of Richmond was taken, our Legislature was purloined to Charlottesville and scattered, and our Governor chased in the mountains. But, victorious at last, we won the long fought day!
What, then, if Alexandria for a season is trodden under foot? What if the counties of North-west Virginia are, for a few months, proffered over by the enemy? What if Kentucky, and Missouri, and Maryland have their season of disaster and trouble? Shall freemen despair?
Shall brave men repine? Are we less able than our fathers to suffer in behalf of our rights? Are we less unwilling to relinquish them? Let us then charge every hardship to the account of the enemy, and let us press him for the payment!

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them the courtesy, agreeably to the instructions of Captain Wilkes, of a passage in the San Jacinto; which they declined, and they were permitted to go on their way to Europe, and I made as short work of the matter as I could. [Laughter and applause.]
There was nothing at all meritorious in what I did. I introduced myself to the captain of the steamer, and received the property when I informed him of my mission, he demonstrated considerably to my proposition. Seeing Messrs. Mason and Slidell not far off, I told him it was not necessary to insist upon what I had first demanded, an examination of his passenger list, as I had ample evidence that my friends were on board. I then addressed Messrs. Mason and Slidell and told them my mission. They intimated that they would not go unless force were used.
I told them I was prepared for that (cheers), and in a short time I had sufficient force on board to impress every one on the ship with that fact. Lieut. Greer, of the San Jacinto, came on board, and took quite as active a part in the transaction as Lieut. Fairfax did. He was rather apprehensive that the ladies and the mob would overcome me, and presented six very ineffectual marines on board, to be made off if necessary. (Applause.) That gave rise to the remark about a charge of the marines, with fixed bayonets, on the ladies.
Messrs. Mason and Slidell conducted themselves with a good deal of propriety, under the circumstances. Mr. Mason was perfectly courteous throughout. Mr. Slidell, as we all know, has more crustiness in his disposition, but it must be remembered that he had much more to embarrass him, having his wife and family with him; therefore he was more desirous to impress him with the belief that I intended to carry out the purpose of my visit. He said he would not go unless I employed more force than I seemed willing to show; but by the aid of the officers the gentlemen were removed on board the San Jacinto, where we made them very comfortable.
With the spirit of men brought up in naval or military life, we felt desirous to make them feel as little as possible the discomforts of imprisonment. On arriving here I was instructed to escort them to Fort Warren, and introduce them to Col. Dimmock, to spare them the mortification of being placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. I took leave of them with those feelings which strike me as perfectly natural under the circumstances. When we were about to part, Mr. Mason said he could not express how much gratitude he felt for the attentions and kindness he had received. [Applause.]
I feel the full force of your kind exhibition of feeling to-night, but I take no credit at all to myself; it belongs entirely to Capt. Wilkes. It affords me great pleasure to be here, for I am no stranger to Boston. I went to school in Cambridge Plain, and I have often, as a boy, been to Faneuil Hall, and listened to Mr. Everett and the other great men of Massachusetts. As I stand here to-night, my memory goes back to the time when our fathers of Virginia and Massachusetts were boon companions, and made good men of the city of Boston; and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I receive your welcome here to-night with Capt. Wilkes. (Cheers.)

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At the banquet given to Commodore Wilkes, in Boston, night before last, he made the following remarks:
Fellow Citizens of Boston—I am sure that I cannot sufficiently thank you for myself and the officers and crew of the San Jacinto, for your kind reception and endorsement of our action. I am profoundly grateful for it.
As the despatches which I have sent to the Government have not been published, I deem it not improper for me here to say a few words in regard to the position before you, and to express my own feelings in regard to it.
I will say, for the officers and crew of the ship, that the orders I gave were carried out in the spirit in which they were given, and not a word said, or act done which would reflect on the honor of the American Navy. [Loud cheers.]
I should have felt justified in seizing the Trent itself, but I concluded to allow the vessel to proceed, though I thus deprived my men of a prize worth \$250,000, and I take pride and pleasure in saying that there was not a man on board the San Jacinto who said I did not do right. [Commodore Wilkes took his seat amid enthusiastic cheers.]
SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT FAIRFAX.
I thank you, gentlemen, for this cordial welcome. I am in heart a Virginian; but I am a native of the United States, and owe allegiance to the Government of the United States. [Loud applause.]
I am in heart a Virginian; but I am a native of the United States, and owe allegiance to the Government of the United States. [Loud applause.]
I am in heart a Virginian; but I am a native of the United States, and owe allegiance to the Government of the United States. [Loud applause.]

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