

The South.

Price of Advertisements	
One Square—first insertion	75
Two Squares—first insertion	1.25
Three Squares—first insertion	1.75
One Square—second insertion	50
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Two Squares—third insertion	50
Three Squares—third insertion	75
One Square—fourth insertion	15
Two Squares—fourth insertion	30
Three Squares—fourth insertion	45
One Square—fifth insertion	10
Two Squares—fifth insertion	20
Three Squares—fifth insertion	30
One Square—sixth insertion	7
Two Squares—sixth insertion	14
Three Squares—sixth insertion	21
One Square—seventh insertion	5
Two Squares—seventh insertion	10
Three Squares—seventh insertion	15
One Square—eighth insertion	4
Two Squares—eighth insertion	8
Three Squares—eighth insertion	12
One Square—ninth insertion	3
Two Squares—ninth insertion	6
Three Squares—ninth insertion	9
One Square—tenth insertion	2
Two Squares—tenth insertion	4
Three Squares—tenth insertion	6

VOL. I. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. NO. 61.

FANCY GOODS

LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

In consequence of the great number of unrepaid orders 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, and 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 & Silks,
- Buttons, Jewels, Cutlery,
- Buttons, Parasols, Umbrellas,
- Suspenders, Portemonnaies, Playing Cards,
- Trimmings, Stationery, Washin' Gowns,
- Pins, Perfumery, Dressing Caps,
- Needles, Musical Wares.

And every article in the Notion line required by country merchants.

Orders entrusted to us will command prompt attention and be faithfully executed.

20-11m LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space.

Geo. W. Webb,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
8 E. Cor. Baltimore and Light Sts.,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Silver and
Plated Ware and Fine Fancy Articles.

Every attention paid to neatness and durability in the repair and manufacture of Jewels. Hair
Brazins in all its varieties.
Fine Watches repaired by experienced workmen.
20-11m Geo. W. Webb, 8 E. Cor. Baltimore and Light Sts.

LA HABANA,
N. E. Corner Charles and Baltimore Streets.
(WHOLE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS—
Such as: Caballero Y Carajal, H. Uppman &
Co., Villar Y Villar, La Caba, &c.)
Meerschaum, Bruer and Wood Pipes,
Peterson Gassway and other FINE CHEWING
TOBACCOES.
Killicknick, Gravelly and all varieties of
SMOKING TOBACCOES.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at prices to suit
the times. 20-11m

GILMOR MEREDITH,
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 49 Exchange Place,
BALTIMORE.

MARINE—
The Neptune Insurance Company,
New York.
FIRE—
The Gehlhard Fire Insurance Company,
New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company,
Philadelphia.

**COLUMBIAN (MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.**
CASH CAPITAL PAID UP \$200,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1861 \$1,264,442 1/2
R. H. MORRIS, President
THOS. LORR, Vice President
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary
For a full and complete description of our business
and the advantages of our policy, apply to our
agents in Baltimore—
HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent
115 W. MARKET ST.

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.
20-11m COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS negotiat-
ed.

**THOMAS J. CARSON,
BANKER,
201 BALTIMORE STREET.**
WANTED AT BEST RATES—
FOR SALE—
NEW YORK ENGLISH NOTES
WANTED—LAND WARRANTS
EASTERN and WESTERN BANK NOTES.
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE—
PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES.
BOTH—
SOUTHERN MONEY.
FOR SALE—GOLD.

**RICHARD WALZL,
Photograph and Ambrotype Gallery,
No. 84 West Baltimore Street.**
AMBROYPES TAKEN FOR 25 CENTS, AND
UPWARDS. 20-11m Give him a call.

The South.

**WHAT THE CLIPPER THOUGHT
OF COERCION IN FEBRUARY.**
From the Baltimore Clipper of Feb. 21.

We agree in opinion with the able and patriotic editor of the National Intelligencer, that the speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis ought not, in justice to him, to be interpreted into a threat on his part to resort to violence for bringing back the seceding States to their former political allegiance. It is possible that his remarks have been misreported, or that he was merely responding to questions for the consideration of his hearers, involving principles which he had no intention of putting into practice. One thing is clear, it will be better to let the seceding States hold all the forts and arsenals they may have in their possession and surrender to them those now held by United States Troops, and permit them to collect all the revenue at their respective ports of entry, and to appropriate it to their own use besides, than to attempt to recapture the forts and other property they have taken, and resort to violence for securing the revenue at their respective ports of entry, and to appropriate it to their own use besides, than to attempt to recapture the forts and other property they have taken, and resort to violence for securing the revenue at their respective ports of entry, and to appropriate it to their own use besides.

If the seceding States are disposed to put all the fortresses they have taken in good condition and man them with a sufficient force at their own expense, that will be much more than the General Government has thus far done, and ought to be considered a good service rendered the latter. As to the revenue collected in the seceding States, that amounts to an insignificant sum outside of the port of New Orleans, and the amount collected at the latter place, had better be spared than risk the opening of a bloody and general civil war in an effort to collect it. The far larger portion of the United States revenue has always been collected at the Northern ports, and it always will be collected there, so long as they own four-fifths of the merchant vessels of the country and a respectable part of the other fifth. Though the new Southern Confederacy may make so near an approach to free trade as to levy a duty of only two per cent. upon foreign imports, including imports from all the States of the Northern and Middle States which still survive and prosecute about as brisk a business as formerly.

The European and other foreign producers must and will go where they can find the most customers. The seceding States produce but few commodities of the kind which they will desire to get rid of. The balance must then be sent to other markets, and these markets will be found in the Northern and Middle States. They can afford to pay the tax of our higher tariff, and make money by those business operations with us in spite of it. And if the seceding States should adopt the policy of South Carolina and exempt all foreign goods from duty, and in lieu of export duties and direct taxation for the support of their government, we guess that the Northern and Middle States can adopt the same course, without inflicting any serious injury upon our people. There is just as much ability to bear a deal more of it, for bearing the burden of export duty and direct taxation for the support of their government, in the non-slaveholding States, as there is in any one of the Southern States, and if it be the wish of the latter, or any portion of them, to enter into a contest of this kind with the non-seceding slave States and the free States, then we think the true policy is to let them try the experiment until they are fully satisfied with it.

Grant them peaceable possession of all the forts and other property they have taken, and surrender to them the remaining fortresses within their respective jurisdictions. Let them collect without molestation or hindrance all the revenue on foreign imports that may be brought to their respective wharves. This would seem to be the policy indicated by Mr. Seward, in his speech delivered at the New York New England dinner, on the 22d of December. The great object of the seceding States is to get rid of the burden of maintaining a separate and independent government will raise a clamor among the masses of the Southern people for a reunion with the States they have left behind them, and we see no reason to disagree with him, if the rights and privileges that will be claimed by the border slave States for and in behalf of the whole South, shall be conceded and foreign securities to the party now coming into power.

We have as yet read nothing from Mr. Seward that exhibits a disposition to commit the great burden of carrying a single seceding State, and the hope of hearing of nothing of the kind from the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The great object of the seceding States is to get rid of the burden of maintaining a separate and independent government will raise a clamor among the masses of the Southern people for a reunion with the States they have left behind them, and we see no reason to disagree with him, if the rights and privileges that will be claimed by the border slave States for and in behalf of the whole South, shall be conceded and foreign securities to the party now coming into power.

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THE ABOLITION PLAN OF CONFISCATION.
From the N. Y. Independent (Week's organ), Nov. 24th.
One of the first subjects claiming the attention of Congress will be a revision of the act of the Special Session for the confiscation of Confederate property. Since that session the progress of the war has shown the necessity of some new condition that shall be comprehensive, uniform and decisive—measures equitable toward all really loyal persons and interests, but thoroughly conclusive against rebellion in whatever phase developed. The Government now holds possession of a large district in South Carolina, and of two secession counties in Eastern Virginia. If a few months its armies will have possession of large sections of territory in the Confederate States. Wherever the Union forces obtain a footing, the Confederates abandon their property, and seek safety in flight.

comply in good faith with these conditions, the property shall be confiscated upon a certain day, and held by the Government, subject first to the legal claims, if any, of loyal creditors, and secondly to the expense of the war. With respect to land, a wise and equitable arrangement would be to offer this to soldiers who may prefer it in lieu of cash payments for their services during the war.

In this way the territory recovered from the seceding States would be secured to loyal occupants, and a healthy emigration of loyal citizens into the seceded district would be promoted. The obvious principle is that the land shall belong to those who are willing to occupy and defend it in allegiance to the United States. Such a measure would alarm and dispirit the Confederates, would preserve all loyal interests at the South, would placate and recover to their allegiance many who have been alienated by misrepresentation and prejudice, would unite all the financial interests of the North in the support of the Government, and would animate the army for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

To the Editors of the Independent:
If the nation would react in the best of the disarray and prepare the way for enduring peace at the approaching session of Congress, let laws be passed in substance as follows:

1. All who have voluntarily taken arms against the Union shall thereby be incapacitated for life from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government.
2. All the property, real and personal, of all who have volunteered to take arms against the Union shall thereby be forfeited to the Government. Yet if any member or members of any family whose property is thus forfeited can prove that he or she has manifested any sympathy whatever for the welfare of the Union, for the sake of that member or those members of the property of that family shall remain in possession of said family.
3. All persons who have been held as chattels by any who have taken arms against the Union, and who shall thereby be incapacitated for life from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government, shall be freed from all claims of their former owners, and shall be at liberty to follow any profession or trade.

DEPARTURE OF THE 63D ILLINOIS REGIMENT.
The departure of the 63d Illinois Regiment, on Thursday, was destined to have a sequel. On Wednesday last, the officers were advised not to permit a parade of the men through the city, as they had been paid the day previous, and might create a riot in liquor. A military drill, however, was gratified at the expense of life as well as discipline.

The regiment having embarked at David's Island in an Ambler steamer, were landed at Fourteenth Street, N. Y., on Thursday morning. They made a very creditable march down Broadway from that point—the men being all apparently sober. So careful were some of the officers of the company in their commands, that a few canteens of liquor found on the men were emptied into the streets.

They were accompanied by their wives, sweethearts, and hundreds of personal friends, who, with the regiment, reached Battery Place, preparatory to entering the city. A strong body of police from the First and Fourth Precincts, with some armed sentries, were placed in the gate, and received admittance to all except the military. The first three companies entered in admirable order, but several women endeavored to follow them, and were repulsed. Some excitement among the troops followed this proceeding, and to keep out the women, the soldiers, as well as to restore order, the troops outside then broke through the ranks, and were followed by others, who repaired with their relatives and friends to the several lodgings of the regiment. There was altogether about two hundred absentees from the regiment, who soon after emerged from the "brogue" saloons, heavily drunk, staggering, and anxious for a fight with anybody or anything. The men, who were short time previously as docile as lambs, were, through the effects of the poison they had swallowed, involuntarily crazy, and ready to engage in any melee that might break out.

The ranks were hopelessly broken, and the disorderly troops soon created a scene thoroughly disgraceful. The pie gates were opened, and the command to "march" given, when the staggering soldiers rushed forward, with their friends, the latter being driven back by the police—a run followed, which soon spread through the whole regiment. Those inside were anxious to get out and receive leave of absence for a short time, and those outside would be only content to go, if their friends decided that the desire of their party should be gratified. Several of the troops then used their bayonets freely, and many of them, it is said, were stabbed. The scene was altogether some time, as the officers had no command whatever over their men. When the troops inside found that the gates were closed against their exit, they rapidly ran towards the northern side of the dock, and some of them succeeded in escaping by balancing themselves hand over hand on a tight rope by which a schooner was laced to a buoy in the sand. Others climbed the side-gates, and in doing so a few fell overboard, and their fate has not yet been learned.

During the row, one of the pirates attempted to stab an officer, who finding himself in a perilous condition, struck his assailant with his sword in the head, inflicting a severe, if not fatal wound. The man with some others, mistaking the officer for a Federal agent, were afterwards conveyed to the streets. At length after long fighting, resulting in wounds,

bruises, wounds, black-eyes and the sundry et ceteras of a general row, about seven hundred out of eight hundred and fifty of the troops, embarked on the steamer—some in a hopeless drunken state. The absentees had taken refuge in the grog shops of the First Ward. Col. Enright having discovered that so many of his command had escaped, decided, it is said, to have the steamer anchor in the stream till they should be recovered. The Lieut. Col. and Major, however, soon afterwards, with the steamer and subsequently arrived at Ambler.

Col. Enright remained in this city, with Lieuts. Flynn and McDonough, to find out and take charge of the scattered troops. The police afterwards a large number of them, who were this (Friday) morning in the First Ward station house.

The officers of the steamer Atlas, which conveyed the regiment to Ambler, state that another row took place there. The Captain brought back with him the bodies of two of the men who were killed there. Their names are Dennis Regan, of Co. B, and John Gantley, of Co. C.

They are now on board the steamer, and Coroner Jackson is making preparations to hold inquests. The officers state that they believe the men died from the effects of bad liquor, and not from violence. The affair has created much excitement in the neighborhood.

Many of the police, stationed outside to prevent slight breaches of the law, were being thrust between the gate bars. A Fourth Ward officer had a narrow escape, a bayonet catching him on the belt and piercing it. Another officer of the same ward, received a wound in the hand, and still another in the ear. None of the wounds are serious, although not so from any fault of the soldiers.

Cor. of the Cincinnati Engineer.
PLAN OF THE RIVER CAMPAIGN.
St. Louis, Nov. 25.—The Democrat undertakes to correct an item I sent you about the mortar boat. That paper would the correction without being posted as to the facts. The mortar boats will not be used in the pending expedition, and Capt. Constable was appointed to the command of one of the fleets, but the appointment was not confirmed by General Halleck. I happen to be better posted than the Democrat—"that's what's the matter."

From a leading Secessionist, who is knowing to what is going on "down in Dixie," I learn some items of interest connected with the feeling of the Confederates at Memphis and further South. The Confederates are very confident that the first struggle will be near Columbus, Kentucky, and to this end large reinforcements are daily arriving from the South, and heavy batteries of guns, ammunition, &c. The timber for fuel around has been cut down, and is being used in the construction of immense breastworks and fortifications. Every commanding and defensible point is being thoroughly fortified.

The loss of Columbus is considered the opening key to the entire South-west. The natural position is certainly one of the best on the river, and to capture it will be no amateur struggle. There are now 50,000 troops between Columbus and Memphis, and 15,000 at Memphis. They are determined to make a desperate resistance, and if defeated the conquest must be obtained after a sanguinary and bloody battle. General Halleck and Commodore Foote are fully prepared to defend the city, and will not permit it to be taken, and if taken, the city will be a military depot, and will be a great advantage to the Confederates. The citizens of Memphis feel themselves safe from invasion, although they entertain the conviction that if Columbus is reduced, and the Confederate army is defeated there and at Hickman, an attack on Memphis will speedily follow.

Orders were issued to-day by General Halleck to the Quartermaster to have transportation ready for any emergency that might arise, demanding a force of troops in a portion of Missouri. The Major General believes it a very improbable move to withdraw all the troops from Springfield. He does not believe that General Price is returning into the State with his whole army, but only advancing with a cavalry force to the usage to keep the Federal army from going to the south-west. That game of Price's will be blocked in a day or two.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 25.
In addition to the 500 hundred women now here, 400 are expected to arrive on Wednesday, indicating that our inland navy means business.

Halleck's Military Tactics.
It is well known that Gen. Halleck, who has superseded Fremont, has never seen service, and owes his appointment to his elaborate works on military art and science. In his book he says: "The following maxims on battles may be studied with advantage: 1st. General battles are not to be fought but under the occurrence of one of the following circumstances: when you are, for any cause, decidedly superior to the enemy, when he is on the point of receiving reinforcements, which will materially affect your relative strength; when, if not beaten or checked, he will deprive you of supplies or reinforcements, necessary to the continuance of success of your operations; and, generally, when the advantage of winning the battle will be greater than the disadvantage of losing it."

2d. Whatever may be your reason for risking a general battle, you ought to regard it as a desperate preliminary—a thorough knowledge of the ground on which you are to act; an ample supply of ammunition, the most perfect order in your fire arms, hospital depots, regularly established with surgeons, nurses, dressings, &c., sufficient for the accommodation of the wounded, points of rendezvous established and known to

the commanders of the corps, and an entire position for the passes in your own rear.

3d. The battle being fought and won, the victory must be followed up with as much alacrity and vigor, as though nothing had been gained—a main very difficult of observance (from the momentary disobedience which pervades all troops flushed with conquest), but with which an able general will never dispense. No one knew better the use of this maxim than Napoleon, and no one was more strict and habitual an observer of it.

4th. The battle being fought and lost, it is your first duty to do away the moral effect of defeat—the want of that self-reliance and self-confidence, which are its immediate followers, and which, so long as they last, are the most powerful auxiliaries of your enemy. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, to effect this object—to re-inspire a beaten army with hope, and to re-assure it of victory—we must not turn our backs on an enemy, we must persevere enough both of strength and spirit to punish his faults, should he commit any. Do you operate in a covered or mountainous country? avail yourself of its ridges and woods; for by doing so, you will escape the pressure of his cavalry—Have your files or villages to pass—send the heads of these, defend them obstinately, and make a show of fighting another battle. In a word let no error of your enemy, nor any favorable incident of the ground, escape your notice or your eye. It is in these means that your enemy is checked and your troops inspired.

These principles General Halleck illustrates by the action of Frederick before Olmutz, and of Washington after the battle of Bladensburg. From the chapter on Military Policy, we make an extract as follows:

Much energy and enterprise will always be imparted to an army or navy by the addition of new forces. The strength thus acquired is sometimes in even a far greater ratio than the increase of numbers. But it must be remembered that these new elements are, of themselves, far inferior to the old ones in discipline, steady courage and perseverance. No general can rely upon the accuracy of their movements in the operations of a campaign, and they are exceedingly apt to fall him at the critical moment on the field of battle. From the chapter on the Means of National Defense, we copy a passage relating to the cost of an army.

There is a vast difference in the cost of supporting regulars and militia forces. The cost of a regular army of twenty thousand men for a campaign of six months, in this country, has been estimated, from data in the War office, at a hundred and fifty dollars per man; while the cost of a militia force, under the same circumstances, making allowance for the difference in the expense of camp furniture, waste of camp furniture, equipment, &c., will be two hundred and fifty dollars per man. But in short campaigns, and in irregular warfare, like the expedition against Black Hawk and his Indians in the Northwest, and during the hostilities in Florida, "the expense of the militia," says Mr. Secretary Spencer, in a report to Congress in 1842, "invariably exceed those of regulars by at least three hundred per cent." It is further stated that "thirty-five thousand militia were called into service during the Black Hawk and Florida wars, and that thirty millions of dollars have been expended in these conflicts."

When it is remembered that during these border wars our whole regular army did not exceed twelve or thirteen thousand men, it will not be difficult to perceive why our military establishment was so enormously expensive. Large sums were paid to auxiliary militia who never rendered the slightest service. Again, during the late war with Great Britain, of less than three years' duration, two hundred and eighty thousand muskets were lost—the average cost being twelve dollars—making an aggregate loss in muskets alone of three millions three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, during a service of about two years and a half, resulting mainly from that neglect and waste of public property which almost invariably attends the movements of newly-raised and inexperienced forces.

A LAWYER'S TRICK.—A shrewd trick to identify the handwriting of a party in a suit was resorted to in a case tried in the Supreme Court, New York, on Wednesday. A man, his wife and son made a joint note, all three signing their names. When the note came due it was repudiated, and the holders commenced suit. No difficulty was found in identifying the handwriting of the signatures of the husband and son, but no one could be obtained to identify the hand writing of the wife. In this dilemma the counsel for the holder of the note got an Express money-order envelope, in which he put a subpoena. A box was sent with this envelope to the husband and son, but no one could be obtained to identify the hand writing of the wife. When the trial came on the lady did not appear, the boy, however, produced the book, and the signature being compared, they were found the same, and a verdict rendered against all three.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
The largest and cheapest assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS can be found at our Warehouse, No. 370 BALTIMORE STREET, near East Street. Our Pianos being warranted in every respect, we are prepared to offer great inducements to customers. Also, Carhart, Newhams & Co.'s MELODEONS, at from \$40 to \$200—well adapted for churches, &c.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 250 Baltimore Street,
near East Street.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
52 COMMERCE STREET,
BALTIMORE.

ALEXANDER DEAR,
PRODUCE DEALER,
Keeps constantly on hand, and offers at the lowest cash prices,
APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, &c.
All orders promptly attended to at the
N. W. Cor. Pratt and Commerce sts.,
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