

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY:
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

200 BROCHES CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price.
Also, 2000 yds BLACK SILKS, of superior make, extra bargains.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
of our own Manufacturing—latest Paris styles.
200 Cloak and Shawl Department in second story.

Also, a general assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
at extremely low prices for cash.

J. EDWARD BIRD & BRO.,
213 Baltimore St., near Charles.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN:
A beautiful assortment of
SPECIALTY PIPES,
With the latest novelties,
Fines and elegant,
WATERBURY CIGARS,
TERRIBLE WATER PIPES,
WELLSVILLE CIGARS,
THORNTON TOBACCO,
CIGAR CASES,
All of the choicest,
FINE BARK,
CHERRY HAVES,
CIGARS,
Cuba, Florida, Espinosa, &c.,
All of which are our own
SPECIALTY POPULAR STORE,
109 Baltimore Street,
opposite St. Paul.

ADAMS'
Semi Cash
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
Made to Order, or Ready Made,
116 W. Baltimore St., 2d Story,
Three doors below Calvert.

BOSOMS, WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS
STITCHED, &c.

MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.
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EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and SHAWLS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH, BEAVER, and VELVET

CLOAKS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The stock comprises all the latest novelties in Parisian and English designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade.
Our past reputation shall be a future guarantee that we shall always endeavor to make this establishment the most attractive in this city in our line.
JOSEPH HICKERTON & CO.,
No. 417 1/2 Baltimore St., 2d story from Light.

GREAT SOUTHERN
Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.
E. W. JOY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
No. 107 Baltimore Street.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my present stock of GOTTES, all my own Importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and offer to my customers the
NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MANUFACTURED GARMENTS,
at the smallest remunerative profit—my facilities being inferior to none. I defy competition. A 24

TRUSSES—TRUSSES—TRUSSES!
PISTOLS—PISTOLS—PISTOLS!
BOWIE KNIVES
AND
MONEY BELTS.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL JACKSON,
104 Baltimore street.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the grading, walling, arching, paving and filling of the tunnel from the northeast side of Washington St. with its intersection with the tunnel in South St. until TUESDAY, December 17th, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., when the proposals will be opened in the presence of the Mayor, Register and Comptroller, and any others that may wish to attend.
Specifications and plans can be seen at this office.
The work to be paid for out of the tax for the year 1862. By order,
D. C. SMITH, Clerk.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
COURSE OF LECTURES
BEFORE
THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE

Will be commenced on TUESDAY EVENING, December 10th, and continue weekly thereafter during Christmas week until the course of twelve lectures are through.

Members of the Institute are entitled to admission to the lectures with two Ladies.
Season tickets for a gentleman and 3 Ladies, \$2.00.
Season tickets for a gentleman or lady, 1.00.
Tickets for a single admission to one lecture, 25 cents.
200 Tickets may be obtained at the Auditor's Office, at the Institute Hall.

SANDS MILLS,
S. MORRIS COCHRAN,
S. E. RICE,
D. L. BARTLETT,
GEORGE H. RODGERS,
Committee on Lectures.

OLD PAPERS for Wrapping purposes, for sale by the 100, at THE SOUTH office, 122 Baltimore street, up stairs.

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.
FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Disastrous Conflagration at Charleston.
The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, and reports no flag war news than that already received. A large force passed between Norfolk and Old Point yesterday, bringing down and taking in return a batch of letters, but no passengers were taken on either boat.

A copy of the Norfolk Day Book is said to have been received at Fortress Monroe by the flag of truce, which was reported to contain news of a great fire at Charleston. Passengers on board the steamer reported that the paper alluded to contained the intelligence that a fearful fire broke out on Wednesday last in Charleston, S. C., which originated in a sack of plaining mill, and lasted about 26 hours, and the United States flag steamship Niagara, we are enabled, through the kindness of our readers the first reliable particulars of the two days' bombardment at Pensacola, about which the Confederates have given us such characteristic reports.

FROM PORT PICKENS.
Particulars of the Bombardment.
From the Providence (R. I.) Evening Press.
Through the prompt attention of our correspondent on board the United States flag steamship Niagara, we are enabled, through the kindness of our readers the first reliable particulars of the two days' bombardment at Pensacola, about which the Confederates have given us such characteristic reports.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP NIAGARA.
On Wednesday, the 20th, (day before yesterday) it became pretty generally known among us that the flag-officer had made up his mind to commence the bombardment of Pensacola, providing that Colonel Brown was ready, and as we knew that the Colonel only waited for the flag's action, we felt pretty certain that the ball would be opened at once. I need not tell you that all hands were up to "cock, crutch, pitch," and as eager to commence as you at the North have been anxious to have us and although we felt sure that some formidable masked batteries would disclose themselves, we were ready to find out where they were, and try the effects of our 11-inch guns in silencing them.

The object was to destroy the Navy Yard, so as to put a stop to their use of government property and tools in building any more extensive means of defence, and to batter down their works, to place bags filled with coal around such portions of the machinery as were exposed to shot, and to make all the work as done, which is necessary to "prepare ship for action."

Early yesterday morning the flag officer went on shore to confer with Colonel Brown in regard to preliminaries. At twelve o'clock he returned, and we received orders to complete all necessary arrangements. Orders were despatched to the "Richmond" and "Montgomery," then in port, giving them directions how to act, and the word was passed that we should move in at daylight. We were to engage Fort Mifflin, the water battery and the sand battery, just in front of Mifflin all three of which could bring their guns to bear upon either Fort Pickens or the shipping.

By sunrise this morning we were all ready. Our boats had been hoisted out and moored alongside, shot and shell got up and steam all ready to move in at short notice. The usual morning prayer was offered, the captain implored a blessing on the event of the day, after which the flag officer addressed a few words to the men in his usual clear, quick, come-to-the-point manner. He urged upon them "strict obedience to all orders, coolness, judgment and precision in firing." The answer was three cheers.

About half-past nine we could see the steamer coming down to the Navy Yard, little suspecting that their doom was sealed. In a very short time they were fast to the dock, and at just twelve minutes of ten we saw a smoke issue forth from Fort Pickens, and heard the booming of the gun. A cheer burst forth from our men, and if ever a salute anchor came up lively it was ours then. While working our way in, the Richmond balls up under our stern, and as she draws less water than we do, the Commodore ordered her to go in and open fire as soon as she was within range. She passed by us, took a position nearer to the land, and opened fire. Meanwhile the water battery and Fort Mifflin were doing their best to frighten us, by throwing shot that fell about a mile short. We kept on steadily until we thought that we were within range and then came to an anchor.

We hardly thought of or had time to look at Fort Pickens. Once in a while I would cast a glance that way, and I could see that the semi-circle of batteries around her were keeping up a constant explosion of shell over her loyal walls; while from our batteries there came a steady stream of white smoke, and I could see that the shots took good effect. We had already made two good holes in Fort Mifflin, and picked her out for a hole that a horse and a cart might enter in.

A despatch has just come from Col. Brown, in which he says he has "only one killed and two wounded," and that he has "not yet fairly commenced." The first shot from the fort disabled the steamer Tine. Colonel Brown thinks that Fort Mifflin is effectually silenced.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE FIGHT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 7:30 P. M.—As I commenced to write to-night, the whole sky is illuminated by the burning of the town of Warrenton. The night is grand, sublime, anything you choose to call it, only we are too tired to look it. Fort Pickens must have fired over 1,000 shot and shell to-day.

At 9:30 signals were made to Fort Pickens, and at 10 we weighed anchor and steamed in nearly on board the United States flag steamship Niagara, as the flag officer did not think her shot took sufficient effect to pay for being lolly cut up. As soon as we approached, the new battery in the woods disclosed itself, and though it burst shell near us it did not do us much harm. The other battery in the wood now consists of two pieces. Fort Pickens opened fire a little after 10. We came to anchor at 10:45, and fired the shell near us it did not do us much harm. At 10 we weighed anchor and steamed in nearly on board the United States flag steamship Niagara, as the flag officer did not think her shot took sufficient effect to pay for being lolly cut up.

THE CONFEDERATE IDENTIFICATIONS.
During Saturday and Sunday nights we could see the camp-fires of two or three parties on shore, who are doubtless engaged in erecting batteries for our reception, but I do not think it is the Confederates' intention to engage them. They have strewed their fortifications all along the beach, and contain only one or two guns in each, while at the same time they are protected by the woods. To silence such fellows, it is necessary to have a ship for each one, and then I doubt if it could be accomplished. It requires a landing party, and a force sufficient to take possession of the whole place. We wonder when the troops are coming to this place.

THE RESULTS.
I question whether Col. Brown will attempt to do much more. He has effected his purpose—that of destroying the winter quarters of the Confederates—and although they have succeeded in putting out the fire in the town, he has effected his purpose that it will be a very unsafe operation to commence work there again, as he can and will set fire to it again if they make the attempt.

FROM WASHINGTON.
We find the following items of news in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:
FUGITIVE SLAVES NOT TO BE ARRESTED BY SOLDIERS.
It is said that a delegation of Massachusetts gentlemen waited on Secretary Cameron this morning, to present an earnest letter from Governor Andrew, in which he requested that the "Sheriff of Ball's Bluff" had ordered the Massachusetts regiments under his command, at different times, to arrest slaves claimed as fugitives, on the ground of their having been taken from the hands of their owners. A case was cited in which Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, of the Tenth Regiment, had to direct the arrest of two negroes. Secretary Cameron received the complaint, and promised to have Gen. Stone instruct the Massachusetts volunteers, while they were aiding in enforcing the laws, not to arrest fugitives.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.
There is a great fluttering to-day among older Naval Officers, who are not disposed to retire gracefully from the service which they have advanced, and to relinquish \$2,000 per annum for the retired pay of \$1,738. They say that Dupont and Goldsborough and Foote, and all of the best officers in the navy, are thus to be discharged. But they omit to state that the President can restore all officers whom he may deem efficient, and thus place our fleet under the command of men in the prime of life.

Letters to-night express apprehensions of the result, should Zollicoffer force General Schoepf to an engagement before General Thomas arrives.

A letter from London this evening, says it was rumored there that, after the picked fighting, Zollicoffer was again retreating. If this is true, General Thomas will not be in time to intercept him.

Troops continue to pour into Louisville. Four regiments passed through yesterday. The Commercial's despatch from Frankfort says that the "Yamaster from London reports Crittenden at Cumberland Gap with 1,500 Confederates, and a large force in the vicinity."

A letter to the Representatives from Wayne county says that Major Helveti and three others captured with him were killed by the Confederates after their capture. All the leading men have been driven from Owensville, Bath county, and the town is in possession of four hundred Confederates, who are committing the greatest excesses.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR KENTUCKY.
CINCINNATI, December 13th.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday says that all the regiments from Indiana, which have now the minimum number of men, have been ordered to Kentucky. This order will throw from 2,000 to 10,000 men into Kentucky during this and the coming week.

THE LATEST.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A special despatch from Frankfort to the Commercial says, there was no fighting at Somerset up to eight o'clock this morning. Zollicoffer was advancing, and was then near the town with 2,000 men. Reinforcements were probably coming to his assistance.

FROM THE SOUTH.
CAIRO, Dec. 13.—The following items of Southern intelligence are taken from the Memphis Appeal of the 11th instant:
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Lieut. Shepard, of the Confederate steamer Mobile, has arrived at Brazos City, with a Lieutenant and nine other U. S. prisoners, taken from the U. S. steamer Annie Taylor, which was captured near Sabine Pass.

THE CONFEDERATE SHIP HELEN AT LIVERPOOL.
Today there was a good deal of excitement on Change in consequence of the arrival in the Mersey, on Tuesday evening, of a Confederate vessel direct from Charleston.

The name of the new arrival is the Helen, commanded by Captain Westerdorf.

She left Charleston on the evening of the 2d inst., and Captain Westerdorf informs us that he passed safely out to sea without seeing any of the blockading squadron—the entrance to the port being quite clear of the Federal fleet. The Helen is an American built bark of 240 tons, an extremely handsome vessel, quite new, and a "regulator clipper," as her run from Charleston plainly shows. She has on board 1,100 barrels of rosin and 500 barrels of spirits of turpentine, but just previous to leaving Charleston she had stowed away 250 bales of cotton, which she was obliged to unship again, in consequence of the determination of the Charleston people not to let a bale of cotton go out of the port.

This statement may appear somewhat strange, in the face of the arrival of the steamship Bermuda at Havre yesterday, with close upon 2,000 bales of cotton from Charleston. We are, however, reliably informed that the Bermuda received her cargo of cotton as a reward for the temerity displayed by her captain in running the Charleston blockade with a cargo of supplies for Charleston. The holders of cotton will gladly exchange their article for war and other necessities, but they will not sell.

"There is no use," said Captain Westerdorf, "in vessels running the blockade in ballast, in the expectation of getting cargoes of cotton. It is only vessels like the Bermuda, which can carry supplies to Charleston, that may expect to get cotton cargoes."

This determination, the captain says, is not confined to Charleston alone, but it prevails throughout all the Southern ports.

The Helen sails under the Confederate flag, and made the passage from Charleston to this port in twenty-four days, although she encountered rather stormy weather.

FROM THE LONDON NEWS, Nov. 28.
The American Government is surely the most unfortunate of governments, or else the most sanguine. An officer of the Federal navy has struck a better blow for the rebel cause than either Gen. Beauregard or Johnston has yet been able to do. There is rejoicing on board the Nashville, and if Messrs. Yancy and Dudley Mann did not foot their friends last night they missed a fine opportunity. The news of the La Plata, which we publish to-day, will raise the spirits of the whole South. The United States Government—for, until the act is disavowed and atoned for, must fall the responsibility—has struck its best friend in the face—a friend that never yet when smitten on the left cheek turned the right for a second blow.

The circumstances of this event still more strongly compel us to disbelieve, in the absence of direct evidence, that this aggression was ordered by the United States Government. The Cabinet at Washington knows perfectly well that it cannot act in this fashion with impunity. In fact, at this moment its cause lies at our mercy. We could with ease remove the severe pressure which it exerts on the South by means of its blockade, and on which, far more than the sword, it relies for success. We could open all the Southern ports at once to receive gold, and commodities and munitions of war, in return for cotton. And if need were, we could at small cost find abundant occupation for all the Yankee factories they could number, and for half the army of the Potomac into the bargain.

MIRAMON MAKES A PROPOSITION TO THE ALLIANCE—NAPOLEON REFUSES HIM AN AUDIENCE.
PARIS, Nov. 27.—General Miramon says the Pays, lately wrote to the Emperor to explain the part which he would propose to play in the affairs of Mexico. Miramon seems to have obtained the acquiescence of the Spanish Government to his plan, which is to take advantage of the triple intervention of the Powers to effect a landing on the Mexican coast, and to overthrow Juarez by a coup de main. With this view he has ordered 1,500 muskets in Belgium.

The Emperor, notwithstanding Miramon's urgent solicitations, has positively refused to grant him an audience, and it is, therefore, to be inferred that His Majesty disapproves the young general's projected interference in the affairs of Mexico.

A BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain says:
Yesterday the hardest and best fought battle of the war was fought at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas county, Va.

Gen. R. H. Milroy commanded the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson of Ga. commanded the Confederate forces. The battle lasted from daylight till a dark P. M.

The Union loss is about thirty. The Confederates lost over 200, including a Major and many officers, and about thirty prisoners.

Gen. Johnson, of Ga., was shot in the mouth, but not fatally wounded. The 12th Georgia regiment suffered most. The Confederate force numbered over 2,000.

The Confederates set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton. Their losses were 200 killed and 200 wounded.

H. DREXEL,
FRENCH
SCOURER AND DYER,
91 Charles street,
Between Pleasant and Melberry streets,
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL.
I HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be constantly supplied with a full stock of the above celebrated COALS, which I sell to consumers at the very lowest market prices.
B. W. TYSON,
No. 25 W. Avenue, 25 S. Calvert street.

LUTTS' HOUSE.
No. 60 CENTRE MARKET PLACE.
These doors are kept constantly open.
BALTIMORE.
Retirements of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
No boarding by the Day or Week.