

The South

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VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

NO. 78.

DANSKIN & CO.

No. 166 Baltimore street,
Near Calvert,
DEALERS IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED
SHIRTS,
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N. B.—We have opened this day our Christmas
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PURCHASED AND FOR SALE—
PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES.

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New York.

FIRE—
The Gohard Fire Insurance Com-
pany, New York.
The Enterprise Insurance Company,
Philadelphia.

COLUMBIAN MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1861 \$1,250,000
THOS. MORRIS, President
THOS. LORD, Vice President
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Cashier
HENRY W. WARFIELD, Agent
NEW YORK

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

W. M. JEANTY begs to inform his patrons and
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No. 2, Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.
HAIR CUTTING, including a choice article of
FINE PERFUMERY—25 Cents.
KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair. d12 1m

The South.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of Gen. Scott's
letter concerning our Foreign Relations:
My friends—You were right in doubting the
declaration reputed to me, to wit: that the Cab-
inet at Washington had given orders to seize
Messrs. Masou and Slidell, even under a neutral
flag, for I was not even aware that the Govern-
ment had had the point under consideration.
At the time of my leaving New York it was not
known that the San Jacinto had returned to the
American sea; and it was generally supposed
those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose
of re-embarking in the Nashville, in pursuit of
which vessel the James Adger and other cruisers
had been despatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that
you have no serious occasion to feel concerned
about our relations with England, if, as her rulers
profess, she has no disposition to encourage the
disensions in America.

In the first place it is almost superfluous to say
to you, that every instinct of prudence, as well as
of good neighborhood, prompts our Government
to regard no honorable sacrifice too great, for the
preservation of the friendship of Great Britain.
This must be obvious to all the world. At no
period of our history has her friendship been im-
portant to our people, at no period has our
Government been in a condition to make
greater concessions to preserve it. The two na-
tions are united by interests and sympathies—
commercial, social, political, and religious, al-
most as the two arms to our body, and no one is
so ignorant as not to know that what harms one,
must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government
can entertain no doubt upon this point, but if
I do not feel that I may take it upon myself to say
that the President of the United States when made
aware of its existence will lose no opportunity of
dispelling it.

Now if there is anything I venture to affirm, in
the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought
to receive an unfriendly construction from Eng-
land. Her statements will not question the legal
right of an American vessel of war to search any
commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting
contraband of war, that right has never been sur-
rendered by the Treaty of Paris, and British gun-
boats down upon nearly every strait and bay
and upon the globe are conclusive evidence
that she regards this right as one of the efficiency
of which may be not yet entirely exhausted. Of
course there is much that is irritating and vexatious
in the exercise of this right under the present
circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day
is not far distant when the maritime States
of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce
beyond the reach of such vexations.

The United States Government has been strug-
gling to this end for more than fifty years, to this
end early in the present century, and in its in-
stance as a nation, it embarked in a war with the
greatest naval power in the world, and it is not
without a permanent effort at every maritime court
in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the
rights of neutrals than any of the other great
maritime nations have yet been disposed to make.

But all these rights are secured by proper in-
strumental guarantees upon a comprehensive and
enduring basis, of course England cannot com-
plain of an act for which in all its material
features her own naval history affords such nume-
rous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were con-
traband of war or not, is a question which the
two Governments can have no serious difficulty
in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy
Lord Russell that they were, I have no doubt
Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that
they were not. If they were, as all authorities
concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it
will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that
there were any less contraband than the rebel
soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion
upon this point, it is very clear that our Govern-
ment had sufficient grounds for presuming them
to be in the right to seize the captives, and it is
equally clear that the seizure of the captives
violated the relations of amity which the two
countries profess a desire to preserve and
cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the
Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize
court, in order to justify our seizure of four of
her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on
which to fix a serious controversy between two
great nations. Stated in other words, an officer
would have been less than a man, had he not
done the duty which he was bound to do. The
wrong done to the British flag would have been
mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels,
we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers
for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not
satisfied that Captain Wilkes took a different
view of his duty, and of what was due to the
friendly relations which subsisted between the
two Governments. The renowned common sense
of the English people, I believe, will approve of
his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleas-
ant duty as little vexatious as possible to all
concerned parties.

If under these circumstances England should
deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization,
to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from
under the protection of her flag, it will be from a
conviction, without doubt that the law of na-
tions in regard to the rights of neutrals which she
has taken the leading part in establishing, requires
revision, and with a suitable disposition on her
part to establish those rights upon a just, humane,
and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see
an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan
journals which goes far to justify this inference.
Referring to the decisions of the English Admiralty
Courts now quoted in defence of the seizure of the
American rebels on board the Trent, the London
Times of Nov. 25, says:

So far as the authorities go, the testimony of in-
ternational law-writers is all one way, that a fel-
low-ship cruiser has the right to stop, and search,
and search a merchant ship upon the high seas.
But it must be admitted that the circumstances
of these decisions were given under circumstances
very different from those which now occur. Stand-
ards in those days did not exist, and mail vessels
carrying letters for all the nations of the world
were being hunted for by privateers, and we did
not have the means of ascertaining their position.
We were fighting for existence, and we did not
know what we should do, neither do we now allow
ourselves to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed
to do, in these days.

DOOLITTLE'S BILL.

We think the bill of Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin
lately introduced might have had a more compre-
hensive title than A Bill for Collection of Direct
Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts, and for other
purposes—the gist of the bill being included un-
der these other purposes." Its provisions are as
follows:

Section 1 provides that when in any State or
Territory the civil authority of the Federal Govern-
ment is obstructed by reason of insurrection or
rebellion, so that the direct taxes under the act of
last August cannot be levied, the same duties
from such rebellious district shall be charged
upon its real estate, except such as is exempt from
taxation by law, in amounts determined by the
valuation of the last Census.

Section 2 provides that by February 22d the
President shall declare by proclamation in what
districts insurrection exists, whereupon every lot
of land within the rebellious districts shall become
charged with its share of tax.

Section 3 enables owners of such land to pay
into the United States Treasury the tax charged
thereon within sixty days after it accrues, and to
take a certificate of payment, whereupon it is dis-
charged.

Section 4 provides that title in fee simple of land
not redeemed as above shall immediately vest in
the United States and their assigns forever.

Sections 5 and 6 enact that in consideration of
great losses and troubles brought upon the loyal
citizens of insurrectionary districts any loyal citi-
zen whose title shall be divested may at any time
within two years after it vests in the United States
redeem his land by paying the amount of tax and
interest to a Board of three Commissioners
appointed for each insurrectionary State, whom the
President is empowered to appoint. Such Com-
missioners are to be paid \$3,000 per year, giving
security in the sum of \$50,000.

Section 7 enacts that the Commissioners shall
enter upon their duties whenever the commanding
General of the United States forces, entering on
an insurrectionary district, shall have established
the authority of the Government throughout any
part, district, or county.

Section 8 makes it the Commissioners' duty
merely to inquire, decide and certify what land
belonged to loyal and what to disloyal citizens at
the time the title vested in the United States, their
rights to be prima facie evidence.

Section 9 authorizes the Commissioners to lease,
in the name of the United States, the land which
belonged to disloyal persons, until such time as
the United States, for sixty days, and to issue a
notice shall have elected loyal State officers, which
notice shall be given to the President's procla-
mation, and until the 1st of March thereafter;
the terms of the lease to be such as shall, in the
discretion of the President, produce the greatest
revenue, subject to the President's approval.

Section 10 and 11 empower the Commissioners
to make such temporary rules and regulations
and insert such clauses in their leases as shall se-
cure proper and reasonable employment and sup-
port, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such
persons and families as may be residing upon the
land, and by and with the approval of the Com-
manding General of the District, to make tempo-
rary rules and regulations for order and the govern-
ment of such persons, until the authority of the
Federal and a loyal State Government shall
have been established; such rules and regulations
to be approved by the President, and submitted
to Congress for revision.

Section 12 authorizes the Commissioners, in-
stead of leasing, to sell at public sale, after due
notice, as in the case of other public lands of the
United States, for sixty days, and to issue a
patent therefor. Any loyal citizen or soldier or
sailor of the United States may purchase.

Section 13 provides that one-third of the pro-
ceeds of such sales is to be paid into the Federal
Treasury, one-third to the Governor of the State,
after it shall have elected loyal officers, to re-
imburse loyal citizens, or for such purposes as the
State may determine, and one-third to the State
as a fund for colonization or emigration from all
any free person of African descent who may desire
to remove to Haiti, Liberia, or any other tropical
State or Colony.

Section 14 provides that the act shall take effect
immediately upon its passage.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON ENGLISH FEELING.

The London correspondent of the New York
Tribune, who, of course, would not exaggerate
the intensity of British feeling, thus describes the
temper of the people and the press:
London, Nov. 20, 1861.—Since the declaration
of war against Russia I never witnessed an excite-
ment throughout all the strata of English society
equal to that produced by the news of the Trent
affair, conveyed to Southampton by the La Plata,
on the 27th instant. At about 2 o'clock P. M.,
by means of the electric telegraph, the announce-
ment of the "antiquated vessel" was posted in the
columns of all the British Exchange. All
commercial securities went down, while the price
of salt-petre went up. Consols declined 1 per
cent, while at Lloyd's war risks of five guineas
were demanded on vessels from New York. Late
in the evening the wildest rumors circulated in
London, to the effect that the American Minister
had forthwith been sent his passports, that orders
had been issued for the immediate seizure of all
the American ships in the ports of the United
Kingdom, and so forth. The cotton friends of
Secession at Liverpool improved the opportunity
for holding, at ten minutes' notice, in the cotton-
exchange of the Strand, an impromptu meeting
of the friends of the President of Mr. Seward, the
author of some obscure pamphlet in the interest
of the Southern Confederacy. Commodore Wil-
liams, the Admiralty Agent on board the Trent,
who had arrived with the La Plata, was at once
announced to London.

The following day, the 28th of November, the
London press exhibited, on the whole, a tone of
moderation strangely contrasting with the tremu-
lous and excited state of mind which characterized
the previous evening. The Palmerston papers,
Times, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Morning
Advertiser, and Sun, had received orders to calm
down rather than to exaggerate. The Daily News,
by its strictures on the conduct of the San Jacinto,
to evidently aimed less at hitting the Federal
Government than clearing itself of the suspicion
of "Yankee prejudices," while The Morning Star,
John Bright's organ, without passing any judg-
ment on the policy and wisdom of the San Jacinto,
pleaded its lawfulness. There were only two ex-
ceptions to the general tenor of the London press.
The Tory scribbler of The Morning Herald and
The Standard, forming in fact one paper under
different names, were full vent to their savage
satisfaction of having at last caught the "republic-
an" in a trap, and finding a *casus belli*, ready to
cut out. They were supported by but one other
journal, The Morning Chronicle, which for years
had tried to prolong an obnoxious existence by
alternately siding itself to the poisoner Palmer-
ston and the Guillotine. The excitement on the Ex-
change greatly subsided in consequence of the in-
correct tone of the leading London papers. On the
29th of November, Commodore Williams
attended at the Admiralty, and reported the cir-
cumstances of the occurrence in the old Bahama
Channel. His report, together with the written
depositions of the officers on board the Trent,
were at once submitted to the law officers of the
Crown, whose opinion, late in the evening, was
officially brought under the notice of Lord Pal-
merston, Earl Russell and other members of the
Government.

On the 30th of November there was to be re-
marked some slight change in the tone of the mi-
nisterial press. It became known that the law offi-
cers of the Crown, on a technical ground, had
declared the proceedings of the San Jacinto
illegal, and that later in the day, the Cabinet,
summoned to a general council, had decided to
send by steam to London, instructions
to conform to the opinion of the law officers of the
Crown. However, the excitement in the stock
of business, such as the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's,
the Bond Market, the City, &c., as with re-
lated force, and was further stimulated by the news
that the proposed seizure of the American ships
had been stopped on the previous day, and that on
the 20th a general order was received at the
Custom-house prohibiting the exportation of this
article to any country, except under certain
strict conditions. The law officers prevailed in
all the stock markets, it being impossible
to transact any business, and some times while
in all descriptions a severe depression of prices
prevailed. In the afternoon of the 30th, the stock
market was closed, and the principal prin-
cipals to the report that Mr. Masou had expressed
his opinion that the act of a *casus belli* San Jacinto
would be disavowed by the Washington Cab-
inet.

On the 30th of November (Friday) all the London
papers, with the single exception of the Morning
Star, put the alternative proposition by the
Washington Cabinet or not

NOTICE TO EXPRESS A HOPE THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL LEAVE US TO MANAGE IN OUR OWN WAY A QUESTION WHICH CONCERNS OUR NATIONAL HONOR ALONE.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 4.
What May be Expected of the American
Government.

But it is clear, from what we have just seen,
that there is in American society and opinion a
sense of justice and a perception of the true in-
terests of the United States, upon which the
Government can throw itself if it has the cour-
age to do so. Until we know whether the act of
Captain Wilkes will be adopted, we can only
wonder what single aim of United States policy
has been advanced by a quarrel with this country.
England has been after all the best friend of the
North. If we have not been able to satisfy all
the requirements of a vanity sometimes puerile
and always excessive, if we have not been ready
to halt disastrous expeditions as brilliant achieve-
ments, and undigested retreats as signal victo-
ries, we have at least made great sacrifices in
order to preserve a rigorous and impartial neu-
trality.

The statements of America knew that they could
rely on the strict observance of this rule by our
Government, as long as they should not force us
by injustice into an attitude of hostility. Heaven
knows we want no common action with France;
we shall strenuously repudiate such action, should
we be driven by a deplorable necessity to take up
arms to obtain justice from a people one with us
in language, religion and blood. When France
has had a vessel boarded as the Trent was board-
ed, she will doubtless know how to obtain satis-
faction, but this is a family quarrel, and we do not
want any other power to average our wrongs. But
if, until lately, the American Government knew
less than the rest of the world of the feelings of
the Government of France, it is now at length
fairly warned, and perhaps may be better able to
appreciate the plain honesty which has constituted
our simple policy.

It is indeed time that the Washington Govern-
ment made up its mind and spoke frankly as to
the relations it wishes to sustain toward this coun-
try.

DOUBLE MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

From information received by the American
Consul at Cardiff, the superintendent of police,
has received a report that a murder was committed
on the West India Dock at an early hour on Tuesday
morning, to wit, the arrival of the American ship
Pleides, on which a horrible murder had been
reported. Thousands of persons were present
to await the arrival of the ship, and the police had
no easy task to accomplish to keep the people at
bay. At about 10 o'clock the looked for vessel
came, and eight foreigners (Italians, Americans,
Germans and Austrians) who comprised the crew,
were immediately arrested on the charge. Their
names were Peter Storey, Peter Murrer, Irish
Joachim, Martin Sando, Perfecto Salas, Joseph
Manuel, John Masou and Peter Sanga.

From the captain of the ship the following par-
ticulars were ascertained. It appears that for some
considerable time the crew had manifested very
bitter feelings against the mate of the ship for his
repeated harsh conduct towards the men, and ac-
cordingly had at length been decided in council
to murder him on a favorable opportunity pre-
senting itself. The 12th of last month proved
the fatal day, not only for him but for another
poor fellow, who is supposed to have been an
unwilling accomplice. The mate whose name
we have as yet, been unable to ascertain went
as usual, at an early hour in the morning to call
the men from their sleeping apartments, when he
was immediately attacked with staves, knives and
other dangerous weapons.

The captain, bearing the noise, rushed on deck
and fired on the men, and then by persuasion and
force combined, succeeded in rescuing the victim,
but the injuries were of too severe a character to
give the rescuer the slightest hopes of recovery.
His body presented a frightfully mangled appear-
ance. He lingered, by the aid of stimulants, not
many hours, after which he was, according to the
custom, thrown overboard. The other poor fel-
low, whose name also we have not learned, was
the interpreter, and was despatched into the sea
with little or no ceremony, at least so it is sup-
posed by the captain, for he missed him without
seeing any struggle or hearing any disturbance.

The villains afterwards attacked the second
mate, upon whom, fortunately, they determined
to exercise a little mercy, and he was subject to no
further molestation, after having received several
wounds on his left arm. The captain appears to
have enjoyed the general confidence of the crew,
and was not hurt.

The prisoners are at present confined in the
Cardiff Jail, awaiting the arrangements of the
American Consul to transfer them to the American
police authorities for the administration of the
laws of that country.

Mr. SIDELL and SCIRE.—Mrs. Estlin, wife of
Mr. Sidell's Secretary, who was taken prisoner,
has arrived in Paris, accompanied by Colonel
Leinat, of Louisiana, who was also on board the
Trent. Mrs. Sidell and her daughters intend re-
maining in London for ten days.—London Morn-
ing Star, Dec. 5.

MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
No. 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
203 Baltimore Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW CHOICE
AND COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN,
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Socks, Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of
every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment
of CONGAL and BORDALY BRANDIES in Paris
and London, and is prepared to receive orders
for the same. Also Champagne, &c.
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