

The South

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VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

NO. 90.

DANSKIN & CO.
No. 155 Baltimore street,
Near Calvert,
DEALERS IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
**DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED
SHIRTS.**
NEW STYLE SCARFS
HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
N. B.—We have opened this day our Christmas
and New Year Presents.

**JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO.,
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No. 29 South Street.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, Stock and
Securities in this and other markets.
Purchase and sell Ground Rents.
Advances made on Stocks, Real Estate, Notes and
other Collaterals.
Collect—Time Paper and Stock Loans.
Make collections on all accessible points in the
United States and Canada.
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Funds, and transact the business of Private Bank-
ing in all of its departments. Interest allowed on
deposits.

**MARYLAND STOCK 1860 WANTED BY
J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,**
**BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,**
**COMMERCIAL & FARMERS' BANK STOCK
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J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,**
**STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT
AND SOLD BY
J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,**
**MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK FOR SALE BY
J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,**
**B. A. O. R. BONDS, 1861, WANTED BY
J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,**

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STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
No. 22 SOUTH STREET.**
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daily by telegraph.
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND LOANS re-
gulated.
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BY
LEONARD J. TORMEY,
**BALTIMORE GAS LIGHT COMPANY STOCK
WANTED BY
LEONARD J. TORMEY,**
UNION BANK STOCK WANTED
BY
LEONARD J. TORMEY,
BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED
BY
LEONARD J. TORMEY,

**THOMAS J. CARSON,
BANKER,
201 BALTIMORE STREET.**
**WANTED AT BEST RATES—
U. S. TREASURY NOTES.**
NEW YORK EXCHANGE.
WANTED—LAND WARRANTS.
EASTERN AND WESTERN BANK NOTES.
**BOUGHT AND FOR SALE—
PENNSYLVANIA BANK NOTES.**
SOUTHERN MONEY.
FOR SALE—GOLD.
IMPORTANT SALES OF DRY GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
FOR CASH ONLY.

**HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,
RATES LOW.**
THEIR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.
**EMBRACING MANY ARTICLES OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.**
**HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
Strong and Durable Fabrics,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.**
MOURNING GOODS.
Another case of extra quality.
BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE.
Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS.
AT WAR PRICES.

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
W. M. JEANLY begs to inform his patrons and
the public, that he has REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts.,
(Entrance on both Baltimore and Charles).
HAIR CUTTING—including a choice article of
FINE PERUFEY—25 Cents.
KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair, \$12.50
per dozen.
THE UNDESIGNED has a desirable assortment
of **COGNAC** and **BRANDY** in **FRANCOIS** and
FINE **PERUFEY**—25 Cents.
Also, **20** **PERUFEY** **GLOVES.**
For sale by **C. MORTON STEWART,**
221 Gay street.

**IMPORTANT
FROM
THE SOUTH.
CONFEDERATE VICTORY
AT
PORT ROYAL FERRY.**

**ANOTHER BOMBARD-
MENT AT PENNSYLVANIA.**

**THE STONE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON
A FAILURE.**

**The Steamer Isabel Enters
Charleston Harbor with
a Full Cargo.**

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND.

**THE THEATRE BURNT.
&c. &c.**

By the arrival of the steamer *Louisa* this morning we have Richmond dates of yesterday and Charleston and other Southern dates of the day before. The intelligence is highly interesting.

Special Despatch to the Richmond Examiner.
Confederate Victory in South Carolina.
Charleston, S. C., January 2.—Fighting on the coast commenced yesterday. Thirty-five hundred of the enemy landed on the main, near Port Royal ferry. They were met with the bayonet by two regiments of our troops. The Yankees fled precipitately, throwing away their arms as they ran. They were driven into their boats. The howitzers on their boats opened fire on our troops, killing six and wounding twelve South Carolinians. The enemy's loss is about the same. The pickets were skirmishing all day. The enemy design an attack on the railroad and cannot avoid a battle.

Despatch to the Petersburg Express.
Augusta, Jan. 24.—A private despatch from Pocomoke, received here yesterday, says that the Federals attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the 14th South Carolina regiment. Colonel Jones states the Confederate loss to have been 15 killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner. It is reported here that a large fleet of Federal vessels were off Tybee yesterday.

Commenting on the above, the *Examiner* says: The repulse of the enemy in South Carolina is a joyful event of the future. Although no official accounts have been received, yet we think it true news. The Northern troops, after long hesitancy, have made their first attempt at a march from the sea-coast towards the interior of the State, and have received their first rebuke. Whenever and wherever they repeat the experiment, it may as well be predicted that they will arrive at a similar result. The Northern people and Government anticipate great effects from the naval operations on the coast, because a part of it was a multiplied series of successful marches and subjugations throughout the Atlantic States. They supposed that, having the ports, they would soon and easily have the country commanded by the ports. To take possession of a harbor and a strip of water-washed sand was not the design of their armada. Yet it will be found that these are all the gains they will or can gain for an enormous expenditure. Wherever the water is deep enough for their large ships to get within range of the hasty and insufficient sea-coast defenses of the South, they can certainly batter them down and land their troops. But then will end their barren glory. Whether they attempt to march a column into the land it will inevitably come to grief.

announced the hour, the Theatre was discovered to be on fire in sundry places, and hardly before the astonished member of the fire brigade could draw a long breath, the flames burst forth from the building, casting a lurid glare over the sky, illuminating the whole city.

Up to a very late hour Wednesday night, as we learn, there was no trace of fire in the building, and as it burst out, when it did make its appearance, from every conceivable spot, and burnt, from the combustible nature of the buildings, with the rapidity of thought, the inference is that the author of the mischief knew his business, and performed it with a master's hand. In two hours a time nothing but the fragments of two of the massive walls of the Theatre remained to tell the passer-by that once it was there. We have seldom seen the "fire god" more energetic in the performance of his duties. If anything was saved we did not learn the fact, and, therefore, suppose that not only the building but all of its adjuncts in the way of scenery, decorative wardrobe, manuscripts, old plays, costly furniture and pictures were also the board.

We confess to a feeling of regret at this untoward calamity, for, however much the building may have been, at times of late, perceived from its original design as a place for the representation of the "legitimate drama," it was a landmark of other days, whose customary abatement we witness with no pleasurable feeling. Much of the scenery of the establishment was painted by Peter Grant, Sr., one of the first scenic artists in America. It is doubtful whether, if the Theatre were rebuilt next week, such painter as he could ever again be gotten to reproduce the lost scenery.

The large back building next to the Theatre, occupied by David A. Brown as a saddle shop for many years, was set on fire and consumed, together with the kitchen and out houses, adjacent to the main building. The upper part was occupied by Mrs. Jackson as a millinery shop. Both occupants lost heavily. The building was owned by Mrs. Rawlings, widow of the late James Rawlings, and destroyed on the 24th inst.

The adjoining tenement, occupied by William H. Davidson, well known as the Marshall Hotel to all citizens of fabulous tendencies, was next fired by means of the rafter, by the burning of the kitchen and out houses, adjacent to the main building. The Marshall Hotel, though not entirely destroyed, the first story and a portion of the second remaining, was rendered entirely worthless and unfit for occupancy. The kitchen and other buildings, however, were not entirely consumed. The Hotel was owned by J. M. Lynam, and insured in the Mutual office for \$15,000. Davidson's loss is about \$2,500.

A number of wooden structures, owned by Green Allen, and located on the alley in rear of the Theatre, were crushed by the falling of the rear wall of that edifice.

N. W. Nelson, a tailor, who occupies the third house from the Theatre, lost \$200 in goods carried off by *cheaters de la nuit*, who undertook to help him save his stock.

The last from the burning buildings was intended, and the great stock was carried off as far as the Theatre, owing to the high wind, were in imminent danger of total destruction.

The houses on Grace street, between Severn and Green Avenues, occupied by Messrs. J. M. Lindsay and Thomas Lawson, were set on fire by sparks falling on the roof. The furniture was moved out of both. The roof of Mr. Lawson's dwelling was nearly burned off, and the main building was entirely consumed. The Theatre, occupied as whiskey shops, were saved by the timely exertions of those having the steam fire engine in tow.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of design, and originated, occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Magill, and insured for \$25,000, distributed as follows, viz: \$5,000 in the Alliance office, \$5,000 in the Jefferson office, \$5,000 in the Merchants, and \$5,000 in the Richmond Fire Insurance Company. The owner estimates her loss at \$50,000, and we dare say that figure would hardly more than cover it.

We have heard, and believe, that all of the houses in the Theatre are sufferers in wardrobe and properties, which losses must bear heavy on them at this particular juncture. Kunkel, the famous lessee, is put down as the loser of \$1,200—most of his private papers and property were burnt. From the loss of musical instruments and sheet music, Frank Ehlers, machinist of the Theatre, lost several sets of splendid tools, in fact, nobody officially concerned with the place lost aught but something. Professor Hewitt, manager of the Theatre, is also a heavy sufferer in property, that neither money or time can restore.

We have understood that the owner of the Theatre has announced her intention of re-building it at an early day. It will cost \$100,000 to put it up again.

War Rumors.
There were various reports during yesterday of movements of the enemy in Western Virginia and of an advance movement of his forces in the direction of the Greenbrier Springs. The Western country has been left, by the transfer of our forces from there, in a defenceless condition, and should the enemy be able to make any serious demonstration before the spring there will be little left to oppose him. The reports referred to above are, however, probably exaggerated, if not entirely sensational.

From the Patuxent.
Richmond, Jan. 2.—Another private despatch from Centerville, to a prominent Confederate military officer, says that indications point to an early Federal attack at Esopus, and probably a simultaneous attack on other points on the Potomac.

rate Company C, Eleventh New York regiment, December 15th, R. McMenamin, Company K, 1st California regiment; December 21st, Isaac Marton private Company F, Forty-ninth New York regiment; December 23d, J. L. Nichols, private Company G, First California regiment; December 23d, S. H. Mills, citizen of Prince William county, Virginia; December 23d, James Semon, private Company H, Twenty-fourth Ohio regiment; December 25th, Lewis Gerrard, citizen of Boone county, Virginia; December 25th, G. Bates, private First Virginia Cavalry; December 26th, Captain Hugh McQuaid, Company H, Thirty-ninth regiment New York State Militia; December 26th, Jacob Koozig, citizen of Virginia; December 21st, Jackson Gerrard, citizen of Boone county, Virginia.

Captain McQuaid, whose death is noted in the above list, was a first lieutenant in the regular army, in which he had served for ten or more years as a non-commissioned officer. He was badly wounded at the battle of Manassas, had had one of his legs amputated twice and been considered at the point of death some dozen or more times. Up to within a few days of his death, however, his recovery was regarded as certain. It appears by the sequel that his constitution was not equal to the inroads that had been made on it.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Maryland Society Reading Rooms.
The Maryland Society are about attempting to establish a reading room for the entertainment of volunteers and refugees from Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and convalescent invalids. The project is one meritorious in itself and deserving all encouragement. Applications made to Mr. C. C. Collan, Secretary of the Maryland Society, will meet with prompt attention.—*Richmond Examiner.*

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.
Two Great Armies Fight on Each Other.
Nashville, Dec. 31.—Mobile, Jan. 2.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says that after advancing to Horse Cave, the Federals have withdrawn to Mumfordsville.

The Confederate forces have also fallen back towards Bowling Green. They are now near Bell's Tavern, and still moving South, destroying the railroad as they fall back.

The tunnel near Cave City was blown up on the 27th by order of the military authorities, and the railroad track torn up for several miles.

The Yankees are removing the rails from the track north of Cave City, and obstructing the different roads leading to Mumfordsville with trees and other impediments.

cluding all the Regulars, were promptly thrown across the river to oppose the advance, and it is probable that before this the greater part of Buell's army is on the south side of Green River, and within a few miles of the enemy.

The Confederates, reported to number over fifty thousand, are strongly entrenched at Bowling Green, under the command of General A. S. Johnston, the ablest officer in the Secession army.

General Buell has an army of over sixty thousand men, composed of some of the finest troops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the Northwest—Western States, and of loyal men from Kentucky. Better fighting material cannot be found in the world, and when they engage the enemy we may have a most earnest and bloody contest, and, we trust, a decisive Union victory.

A division of Buell's army is located at Morgantown, some thirty miles westward from the main body, which can be moved forward to cooperate with the main body, and attack Bowling Green in the rear.

In Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky, battles are imminent. General Schoepf is at Somerset with 7,000 men, advancing on the Confederate Zollicoffer, who occupies both sides of the Cumberland River at Mill Springs, in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, about 30 miles from Somerset. General Thomas has a strong force at Danville, 60 or 70 miles back from Somerset, which can be moved forward to cooperate with General Schoepf. Zollicoffer's army is reported to number 10,000 men—7,000 or 8,000 on the north side of the Cumberland river, and 2,000 on the south side, and is engaged in guarding the approaches to the Cumberland Gap. General Schoepf's design is to seize the Gap, and thus command the natural route to East Tennessee.

The distance from this point to the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is but a few miles, and the success of the Federal plans in this region will cut off the most important avenue of communication between the Confederate army in Virginia, and the great body of the Confederate forces in the Southwest.

Another division of the Union army is at Louisa—a point on the Big Sandy river, at the confluence of its east and west forks, nearly thirty miles from its junction with the Ohio. Opposed to this force is the Confederate commander, General Humphrey B. Marshall, with a force reported at nearly seven thousand men. Within a few days he has advanced from Pickett to Prestonsburg, the county seat of Floyd county, on the west fork of the Big Sandy, about fifty miles above Louisa. It is stated that Marshall expects reinforcements of ten thousand men, and threatens an advance on Nashville, on the Ohio river, and forty miles from Prestonsburg. The Federal forces at Louisa, after days since, only numbered three or four thousand, but reinforcements have been sent forward, and it is highly probable that Marshall will not find his advance unopposed and untriumphal and bloodless.

**WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 Baltimore Street.**
**HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW CHOICE
AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.**
Cutweight & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
South Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of
every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit.
No. 18 3m
**NEW STYLE
INKSTANDS.**
THE BEST YET INVENTED.
**THE PATENT AUTOMATIC AND BAROMET-
TER INKSTANDS!**
Self-acting and without springs, screws or ma-
chinery of any kind, except that of order. They are
always ready for use, protected from dust and
evaporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink.
For sale by
**SAMUEL E. TURNER,
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**BONNEY'S
GREAT CENTRAL
HOOP SKIRT, CORSET
AND KID GLOVE DEPOT.**
No. 117 BALTIMORE STREET,
(at Star-Cafe's Hall).
**I WILL OPEN THIS DAY MY NEW WINTER
SKIRT—containing entirely new. Also, a full
line of Ladies' and Misses' Silk Skirts, from 4 to
100 springs, with full assortment of Corsets and
Fanny Goods of all kinds.
E. BONNEY,
45 3m
**ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO
ZIMMERMAN, FAIRBANKS,
MAY 19. C. W. BOSTON 12th day street.****