

The South.

VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

NO. 108.

Price of Subscription.
One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 50 cents. Advance payment required. All communications should be addressed to the Publishers of the South.

Price of Advertisements.
Per line per week, \$1.00. Per line per month, \$3.00. Per line per quarter, \$8.00. Per line per year, \$25.00. Single insertions, 50 cents. All advertisements should be sent to the Office of Publication, and no insertion made without previous arrangement.

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From Blackwood's Magazine.
A MONTH WITH "THE REBELS."
About the middle of last September we found ourselves at New York, with a few weeks' holiday in hand. The stay there was impossible. We had "done" the Hudson, visited the theatre (at all of which, by the way, the English character was vulgarized and held up to ridicule,) society was "out of town," Broadway given up to the tender mercies of "firebrands," dressed in every variety of costume, suggestive rather of the army in a transpontine melodrama, than of one entitled to serve under the banner that "makes tyranny tremble."
The New York Herald, a paper which all Americans read, most abuse, and none believe, daily recounted, in glowing terms, exciting details of great battles fought, where generally one man was reported to have been killed and two slightly wounded, on the side of the Federalists; while large bodies of the Confederates were daily made to bite the dust.

Another newspaper depicted the miseries which the Southern army was encountering from pestilence, famine, and rage. A third assured its readers that a strong Union feeling was growing up in the South. A fourth was authorized to state, upon the authority of a "reliable gentleman," that the "arch traitor," Jeff. Davis, had "really been dead" some weeks; while a friend of ours informed us one morning after breakfast, that he had gone to the trouble of counting the number of the enemy killed since the commencement of the war, and found it to be, according to a leading journal, 1,200,000.

On the other hand, we learnt that Lexington had fallen; that the rebel army was nearer to the capital than it was two months previously; that Kentucky was almost lost; that Kentucky was almost lost; that Missouri had passed an ordinance of secession; and that President Davis was in excellent health.

Having been informed that crossing the lines at Washington was out of the question, applied for a passport to go west and Ohio's food.

It is to be expected the bearer will not enter any insurrectionary State.
W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, 18th Sept., 1861.

We therefore returned the document whence they came.
How we passed the Federal outpost, it is unnecessary to mention; suffice to say, that the first indication we had of our approach to the secessionist army was finding a bridge, by which we had hoped to cross the Green River to Kentucky, burnt down to the water's edge, and the debris still smouldering on the banks.

The country-people informed us that a detachment of Southern troops had been encamped here for some days, and had "done the job" in the bridges and stores. From the war in which the good folks spoke of the soldiers, assuring us that they did no harm, but paid for what they wanted in gold and silver, it was quite plain that the allegiance of our informants was not given to Lincoln's Government, and that we had fairly entered the forbidden "insurrectionary States."

Morover, we were reminded by a slight incident that here "property" has another meaning beside that to which Blackstone had applied it.

Being obliged to stop for the night at the cottage of a simple-minded primitive old couple, we were sitting round a log-fire in the room, which formed our kitchen, parlor, and host's bedroom, when a little black and head-bowed urchin made his appearance, and began diligent preparations for our supper. "Smart lad that, ma'am," we remarked to our hostess. "Yes, squire," replied the old lady. "Wouldn't it take '700 for my boy. There's not such another in all the country round. A gentleman offered me 600 for him last week; but dear me, 'twould break my heart to part with my boy. He goes with me to meetin' every Sunday—to mind my horse and wagon."

Having reached a station on the Louisville and Nashville line, we found the regular trains stopped, and the "track" altogether devoted to soldiers and munitions of war. A delay, therefore, of several hours ensued, which we passed agreeably at a small hotel in the company of several gentlemen of Kentucky, whose opinions made it necessary for them to proceed south in order to avoid arrest, and who for some days previously had suffered considerable privation in eluding the grasp of the Federal authorities.

This State, "the eldest daughter of Virginia," presented to the stranger an interesting, and at the same time painful spectacle. Her people, generally esteemed the bravest in the Union, strongly attached to the national flag, refused at first to secede, although a considerable number of her most distinguished statesmen openly avowed their sympathy for the Confederate Government.

Subsequently her neutrality was recognized by the authorities at Washington, which the Confederates saw afterwards violated by the North—and the North declare was broken by the Confederates. However that may be, she is now armed to the teeth, fortified with her pleasant hills, and the smoke of the camp-fire curls over her dense oak-forests. In and around Louisville a large army of Union soldiers are quartered—Freedom of speech there is at an end, and articles are reported in the newspapers every morning.

At Bowling Green, a little to the south, there is a great Confederate camp, commanded by a gallant General, who certainly possesses the undivided affection of his soldiers. In the west, another large corps threatens Paducah, while General Zollicoffer, in the east, is organizing an army to oppose any movement that may be made from Frankfort. The forces of these three commanders are daily increasing, and the arbitrary acts done at Louisville, Elizabeth Town, and elsewhere, have served greatly to swell the ranks.

Yet Kentucky is not altogether secessionist. Her Legislature is still strong for the Union. While counties in the same State distinguished from the Government, still adhere to the stars and stripes. The temperate and honored judgment of the venerable Crittenden is yet against the "rebels," but where are Morehead, Buckner, Prentiss, Breckinridge?

Our party at the little inn broke up on the arrival of a train, and we found stand-line-room in a car crowded with soldiers. Few were dressed in

uniform, but all were well armed: one beside us, not a bad sample of the rest, had a breech-loading carbine slung over his shoulder, two revolvers in one side of his belt, and a bowie-knife in the other. What a contrast these men presented to the soldiers we had hitherto seen! Determination and reckless daring marked every feature and gesture.

"Do you think the Yankees are going to whip us?" inquired our friend, looking like a walking infernal machine.

"Well, they have a fine army, and will do their best, I think."

"Don't care, sir; they can't do it. If they beat us in the field, we'll take the whiff and shoot them down, like squirrels." "Look here; see what they have done to me. I am a shoemaker by trade. They tried to arrest me in Elizabeth Town; I got away, but they took my wife; so, here, on my bill take five and twenty Yankee scalps, or they shall have mine!"

Being disappointed in finding any of that Union feeling in the south of Kentucky of which we had heard so much in New York, we proceeded to Nashville in Tennessee. Large camps, more soldiers, more drilling. Men, women and children think of nothing but the war. Fathers of large families are frequently seen serving in the ranks as private, side by side with their sons and grandsons, and even with their wives and children knit their stockings. Trade is in a great measure at a standstill; but the rapidity with which the people, hitherto dependent upon the North for every material article, are now engaged in learning to supply their wants for themselves, receives at Nashville a curious exemplification.

A few weeks ago a boy discovered a method of making persimmon caps, which the army has adopted. A factory was established, and now turns out some millions per week.

Amongst the dangers which we had heard at New York threatened the South, a revolt of the slave population was said to be the most imminent. Let us take, then, a peep at a cotton-field, and see what likelihood there is of such a contingency.

On the bank of the Alabama river, which winds its yellow course through a most fertile and varied evergreen, lie some of the most fertile plantations of the State. One of these we had the advantage of visiting. Its owner received us with a hospitable and unfeigned welcome, which invariably distinguishes Southern gentlemen. Having mounted a couple of hacks, we started off through a large pine woods, and soon arrived at a "clearing" of about 200 acres in extent, on the top of which was growing an average cotton crop. This was a fair sample of the rest of the plantation, which consisted altogether of 2,000 acres. Riding into the middle of the field, we found ourselves surrounded by about forty slaves, men, women and children, engaged in "picking." They were all well dressed, and seemed happy and cheerful. Wishing to know what time of day it was, I asked Mr. ——— the hour, whereupon one of the darkeys by my side took out a watch, and informed me that it was "picking." They were all well dressed, and seemed happy and cheerful. Wishing to know what time of day it was, I asked Mr. ——— the hour, whereupon one of the darkeys by my side took out a watch, and informed me that it was "picking."

"Do your laborers generally wear gold watches, sir?" I inquired.

"A great many of them have. Whir, sir, my negroes all have a cotton pick and garden, and a little of the little orchards."

We found from their own testimony that they are fed well, chiefly upon pork, corn, potatoes, and rice; carefully attended to when sick, and on Sundays dressed in their best, and engaged in many of them had six or seven hundred dollars of their own, which they either lend to the banks or hide in the ground. In the hot weather they begin work at six in the morning, and go on till ten, then they go home till about three, and when the sun declines return to their work till six or seven. In the cool weather they begin soon after daylight, and rest for two or three hours in the middle of the day.

We next visited the "Station," a street of cottages in a pine wood, where Mr. ———'s "family" reside. Two of the men were sick, and had been visited that morning by the nurses of the establishment, of whom there were three to take care of the children and invalids.

On the whole, it can fearlessly be said, if this is a true type of the male in which slaves are treated in the South, that their physical condition is as good, if not better than that of any laboring population in the world. The masters ridicule the idea of disloyalty. They live amongst them in the most perfect confidence and perfect bestow the strongest reasons of the most forcible nature, and they thought upon what they consider such an impossibility as a "negro insurrection."

Having visited other plantations in Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia, we cannot resist the belief that the greatest mass of the slaves in the South must be pronounced to be well cared for and contented; and although there are necessarily connected with "the institution" a thousand things of which no Englishman can approve, it is undeniably true that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of abolitionists, the negroes bear the yoke cheerfully, and heartily join their fortunes to those of their masters in the great struggle in which they are engaged.

Many plantations may now be seen without a white man upon them, except the overseer, and instances occur daily of the fidelity with which "servants" who have accompanied the masters to the war serve them in the camp and field. Further, the generally employed negroes in the commissariat, and upon expeditions in situations where destruction and consequent freedom would be perfectly easy, thereby showing in the slaves a confidence which is justified by the fact that the Northern army, now on Arlington Heights, find it almost impossible to obtain correct information of what is going on in the Confederate camp, two miles distant from the Union posts.

The perfect unanimity throughout the whole South in the belief that their master is just, strikes the stranger as one of the most remarkable symptoms which the Union has to fear. Without pretending to form an opinion as to whether this universal conviction is right or wrongly arrived at, we simply assert the fact. The same story is told in the hotels, the plantations, in the dining-rooms, in the camps, in the newspapers, by young and old, rich and poor, men and women, with a unanimity that would be monopolous, were it not for the fire generally thrown into its own ranks by the "firebrands."

They say that the North has the conflict years ago, in the printing and an unlooked agitation of the slaves question, and he continued it from the commissariat, the expeditions, the dining-rooms, in the camps, in the newspapers, by young and old, rich and poor, men and women, with a unanimity that would be monopolous, were it not for the fire generally thrown into its own ranks by the "firebrands."

Our party had declared there was an "irrepressible conflict" between two sections of the

Union. If we remarked that slavery was an evil about which we considered all American statesmen must feel anxious, they replied, The President was sworn to defend it. It is an institution which feeds and clothes the world, which protects the negro against the vicissitudes of old age, sickness, and infamy, and keeps him in the only position where he can be useful to society, and harmless to himself. That the sun fixed the boundaries between white and black labor in spite of arms and laws; and so sure as air flourished in Massachusetts, the other would prosper in Georgia. That when the North abolished slavery, and sold their slaves to the South, they then turned round, broke faith, and endeavored to disquiet a title emanating from themselves.

That in raising their revenue by heavy duties on foreign goods, which came back in return for Southern produce, the North were making the South pay the great bulk of the expense of government.

That by prohibiting trade in foreign ships, the South were obliged to take Northern to the exclusion of foreign goods.

That, by monopolizing the European trade, the North obtained great profits in brokerage and in freights upon Southern produce to Europe, as well as the benefit of the tariff, who ought to be made to bear remedied these evils, we were told, True; many Northern men—the whole Democratic party, in fact—disagreeing with the extreme Republicans, were in the choice of statesmen; but when it became a question between the two great sections into which the country is divided, the North would unite and outvote the South. That Southern statesmen, acquiescing in the condition of which they disapproved, because they feared that, if the management of affairs were given into the hands of the Republican party, the evils complained of would be immediately aggravated, and the condition of their country rendered altogether desperate. That division among the Democrats had led to the return of Mr. Lincoln, and the triumph of a party purely sectional, but pledged to the destruction of the peculiar institutions and material interests of the Southern States.

The women of all classes seemed not less unanimous and devoted than the men. Along the line of railway crowds waved flowers and handkerchiefs as the train bore towards the seat of war. We found in all the South on general subjects, and in the choice of statesmen; but when it became a question between the two great sections into which the country is divided, the North would unite and outvote the South. That Southern statesmen, acquiescing in the condition of which they disapproved, because they feared that, if the management of affairs were given into the hands of the Republican party, the evils complained of would be immediately aggravated, and the condition of their country rendered altogether desperate. That division among the Democrats had led to the return of Mr. Lincoln, and the triumph of a party purely sectional, but pledged to the destruction of the peculiar institutions and material interests of the Southern States.

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artillery from batteries erected on both sides of the harbor, and from Fort Moultrie, situated on the northern shore.

It is here unnecessary to describe the siege minutely; but we may mention that, on Thursday the 11th of April, General Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson to surrender, which, the latter replied, it would be inconsistent with his duty to comply with; that under the direction of President Davis General Beauregard informed the Major that if he would evacuate the fort when his provisions were exhausted, there would be no appeal to arms. This offer was refused, and the first Confederate gun opened fire on Friday morning the 12th, marking the commencement of civil war in the United States.

The bombardment lasted during the whole day and following night, when, about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, a column of smoke rising above the battlements announced the fact that "Sumter was on fire." About this time Colonel Wigfall, aide-camp to the General, and Private Young, embarked in a small boat, and, entering the fort through a port-hole, demanded a surrender. Major Anderson replied, "They are still firing on me!" "Then take down your flag," said Colonel Wigfall; "they will continue to fire on you so long as that is up." After some explanation, in the course of which it appeared that the small garrison were fast suffocating in the casemates, the gallant commander agreed to an unconditional surrender to General Beauregard, who, as Colonel Wigfall remarked, "is a soldier and a gentleman, and knows how to treat a brave enemy." A horse was the only living thing killed during the bombardment. This is explained, on the one hand, by the guns in the casemates having been severely worked at all while those in the lowest tier, the only ones used, were covered with two strong bomb-proof arches; and on the other, by the protection afforded the gunners in the works on shore, and from the long range at which the combatants engaged.

Few persons are now admitted to the fortress, but we were allowed to walk over the whole by the courtesy of the commanding officer, and must therefore speak of its present condition with reserve, particularly as at the time we were writing some of the enemy's largest vessels of war are of the harbor, and for all we know, may be meditating a descent upon Charleston. It was quite evident that the fort had suffered considerably, both inside and out, from the Confederate guns; but by great labour and energy it has since been placed in a complete state of defence, and is now garrisoned by as fine a body of men as South Carolina can produce.

(Continued on Monday.)

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
Savannah in Danger.

The most important intelligence brought from Port Royal, by the steamship Atlantic, relates to the new expedition fitting out at that point under the direction of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman. Its destination is supposed to be Savannah.

The utmost secrecy, however, is observed by our officers in regard to the details of this movement. It is known that a successful survey of a new water course has been made, and that, by means of this channel, Savannah can be reached without passing Fort Pulaski. Our troops are now engaged in the work of removing logs, rocks and other obstructions, including piles, which the Confederates had placed in the stream under the impression that they had thereby secured themselves from attack in that direction.

At least accounts this work was rapidly progressing, and it was thought, when the Atlantic left Port Royal, that the work had been accomplished. The Confederates had, however, taken the precaution to erect a battery at the level of the water-course, and information had been received to the effect that this battery, as well as the defences of the other approaches to Savannah, had been strengthened. But it is believed that the position could not be so fortified as to prevent the advance of the expedition. In fact, a report has already been received of the evacuation of Fort Pulaski by the Confederates, that position having become useless.

Before the departure of the Atlantic, three of the gunboats (such, at least, was the understanding at Hilton Head) had passed beyond the line of Fort Pulaski. The depth of water through the course was stated at fifteen feet.

There are evidences at Hilton Head of an advance. All the boats and launch-boats which there are great numbers—were collected or collecting, and preparations were making to transport troops. Two of the regiments at Hilton, with those officers some of the passengers on the Commodore had been in communication. Each received not simply marching orders, but orders to move, and they were preparing to go, towards what point was of course not stated. The understanding was general among the officers that the movement would be made speedily—certainly this week; and that the force to be left at Hilton Head would not exceed one or two regiments. The force at Hilton Head thus at command, was ten to twelve thousand men.

But it was doubted if any attempt whatever would be made to advance on the main land, out of the range of the fire of the gunboats, inasmuch as the force under General Sherman would be unequal to the work of manning them. The object of the contemplated Expedition would be accomplished, with the occupation of Savannah. The city, however, defended by nearly twenty-five thousand Confederates, would not, it was confidently asserted, be attacked, unless our gunboats succeeded in reaching it, which there was little doubt they would be able to do.

SHIRAZ PATRIOTS.—The Boston Herald is after the shoddy patriots, who line their own pockets very deeply while they want their own "patriotism," urge the abolishment of the war, term secret "plagues," and spy systems, and prate of their sorrow for the "poor slave." It says:

We do not wish to be considered inquisitive; but then we would ask how much a certain abolitionist firm in this city expects to make on furnishing drawers for the soldiers, when they pay six cents a pair for making them? If a woman works smart she can make two pairs per day, which gives her the enormous income of twelve cents. Oh, the poor, distressed black soul! Where is Phillips—where is Wilson—where is Sumner, and where, oh, where is Andrew?

Something must be done for the sake of the people will think we have lost our sympathy for them. Never mind, let the poor white man and white woman of the North strive. Can't make any political capital out of them—they are of no account. Twelve cents per day—*they say!*

The number of gunboats in the harbor, and the mouth of the bay, and more than a mile from the northern and southern shores. It is a brick-penon building, built upon an artificial island, and contains three hundred and thirty guns, being in casemates, and the higher one in embrasures. The former are protected by arch-bomb-proof coverings, the latter by a parapet eight feet high. The number of gunboats in the harbor, and the mouth of the bay, and more than a mile from the northern and southern