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IN THE CITY, single copy, Two CENTS; served by Carriers for *twelve Cents* per week, payable to the carriers.

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Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 122 W. BALTIMORE STREET, up stairs.

The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.

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VOL. I. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. NO. 37.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, held at the Law Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1861, it was resolved—

1st. That this Convention is satisfied that the Judges of Election heretofore appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners are authorized yet to act, and they are therefore earnestly requested to serve at the election on the 6th day of November next.

2d. That this Convention respectfully submits as candidates for election, on the 6th of November next, the following persons:

For Governor,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
For Comptroller,
A. LINGAN JARRETT.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
JOHN C. LEGRAND.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
BENJAMIN C. PRESSTMAN.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
J. C. BLACKBURN.
For Judge of the Criminal Court,
GEORGE H. BRICE.
For State's Attorney,
BERNARD CARTER.
For Sheriff,
CHARLES TOWSON.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals,
ROBERT J. KERR.
For Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas,
ANDREW J. GEORGE.
For Surveyor,
OWEN BOULDIN.
For Commissioner of Public Works,
WENDALL BOLLMAN.
For the House of Delegates,
JOHN STEWART,
ALFRED D. MILLER,
DR. THOMAS SAPPINGTON,
JAMES GITTINGS,
JOHN WAGNER,
WM. H. OWENS,
HUGH GIFFORD,
LEVI TAYLOR,
SAMUEL BURNS,
JAMES BROUMEL.

CHAS. TOWSON, President.
BERNARD CARTER, Secretary. oc25-tE

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The South.

WILT THOU LOVE HER STILL?

Wilt thou love her still, when the sunny curls
That over her bosom flow,
Will be laced with the silver threads of age,
And her step falls sad and low?
Wilt thou love her still when the summer's smiles
On her lips no longer live?
"I will love her still
With right good will!"
Thou wilt love her still? then our cherished one
To thy sheltering arms we give.

Wilt thou love her still, when her changeful eyes
Have grown dim with sorrow's rain;
When the bosom that beat against thy own
Throbs slow with the weight of pain;
When her silvery laugh rings out no more,
And vanished her youthful charms?
"With free good will
I shall love her still!"
Thou wilt love her still? then our dearest one
We give to thy loving arms.

Remember, no grief has she ever known,
Her spirit is light and free;
None other, with lighterless step, has prest
Its innermost shades, but thee!
Then wilt thou love her still when the thoughts of youth
In their blushing bloom depart?
"Through good and ill
I will love her still!"
Thou wilt love her still? then our darling take
To the joy of thy noble heart.

Remember, for thee does she smiling leave
The friends of her early days—
No longer to meet their approving looks,
Nor their fond unfeigned praise.
Forgive her then if the tears fall fast,
And promise to love her well.
"I will love her still
With right good will!"
Thou wilt love her still? then with peaceful trust
We our sobbing sorrows quell.

When her father is dead, and the emerald sod
Lies soft on her mother's breast;
When her brother's voice is no longer heard,
And her sister's hushed to rest—
Wilt thou love her still? for to thee she looks,
Her star on life's troubled sea!
"I will love her still
Through good and ill!"
With the marriage vow on her youthful lip,
Then, we give our child to thee.

ISABELLA HINKLEY, THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.

This accomplished and beautiful young lady, who achieved so marked a success at the Academy of Music on the night of the 23d of January, 1861, is a daughter of the soil, an American girl beyond peradventure, having been born in Albany, N. Y., in the year 1840. Her parents were both musical in temperament, and, therefore, her education began early, and with a careful mother to superintend her practice, she soon began to make a decided headway in the divine art. At the age of ten years she began studying the piano with Mr. O. J. Shaw (now teacher in Utica), but had previously attained remarkable excellence as a pianist and reader of music. A few years afterwards, she commenced her vocal lessons with Mrs. Electra Cone Pape, then a popular teacher of singing in Albany, and soon was capable of taking the entire charge of the music in the Church of the Holy Innocents. It was there that her voice was heard by Mr. George W. Warren, a leading professor of music in Albany, who was so much impressed with its beauty and power, that he made immediate offers to Miss Hinkley to become the soprano of St. Paul's Church (where he was organist), and also a pupil.

From that time her success in Albany was quite remarkable. She made her debut at an annual concert given for the relief of the poor by Mr. Warren, and accomplished a vocal triumph rarely ever before witnessed in that ancient city. She became the pet of the public, and her beautiful voice, daily increasing in power and expression, was the town's talk. At the end of another two years, during which period she occasionally favored the public, she displayed such remarkable talent that her father, Dr. J. W. Hinkley, one of the most respected physicians of Albany, determined that his daughter should have the superlative advantages of the masters of Italy. It was a sad blow to the Albanians to lose Miss Hinkley; but they honored her just prior to her departure, with a grand complimentary concert, which was given on the evening of the 16th of April, 1857, which netted her a clear one thousand dollars. She sailed for Europe on the 16th of May of the same year, and soon after her arrival in Florence, began a course of study with the celebrated Signor Pietro Romani, and soon became the favorite pupil of this renowned master. She made her first appearance in Florence at the Philharmonic concert in presence of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, December 21, 1859, and shortly afterwards was made honorary member of the Florence Philharmonic Society, and presented with a diploma. Soon after, she received an engagement with the celebrated composer Pacini, to sing his new opera called "Il Saltimbanco," but the unfortunate revolution in Italy, which broke out almost immediately, caused the cessation of all amusements, and she was therefore obliged to renounce that honor.

The continuation of political troubles in Italy determined Miss Hinkley to leave that city of arts and return to America. She accordingly departed from Florence on the 22d of September, 1860, intending to sail immediately for America; but arriving in Paris she was dissuaded from this rather hasty resolution by several celebrated artists of that city, who advised her to remain in Europe until acquiring some artistic reputation, and receiving great encouragement from all, she gave a grand concert, with Madam Larini—formerly Miss Virginia Whiting, of Boston—with great success, on the 12th of October, 1860. In the following month she received and accepted an offer for Amsterdam, Holland, where she made her debut on the night of December 24, 1860, in the role of Adalgisa in "Norma," with Madam Rosa De Vries, in which she met with the greatest success ever obtained by any debutante. She sang, during the season there, also the operas "Linda di Chamounix" and "Il Trovatore," and also in opera and concerts at Rotterdam, Utrecht, the Hague, Harlaem, Arnheim, and Nimeguen. She sang twice at court at the Hague, and received a most flattering mark of attention from Her Majesty the Queen of Holland, who took her by the hand, complimented highly upon her voice, and thanked her for the pleasure she had afforded her, and shortly after she was presented by the Queen with an elegant bracelet.

Finishing her engagement in Holland, she was immediately secured by M. Merelli, and made her debut at Brussels, May 19, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." She sang also with immense success at Antwerp, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Wiesbaden, Homburg, Cologne, Bonn, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Aix la Chapelle, Maestricht, Hamburg, and Berlin, in the operas "Norma," "Linda," "Lucia," "Il Trovatore" (both parts,) in "Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and Zerlina in "Don Giovanni."

While at Cologne, Ullman was present at a representation of "Il Barbiere," and immediately offered Miss Hinkley an engaged for Milan, but by paying a sum of money, the engagement was cancelled: and that of Ullman accepted, and to fulfil which she sailed in November for New York, arriving there on the 17th, after an absence of three years and seven months.

QUESTIONS FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

In his well-known pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution," with remarks on the speech of Hon. Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senate on the subject of Slavery, the late Prof. Stuart, of Andover, asked the Abolitionists some hard questions which it is high time they were prepared to answer. He said:

What shall we do? It is a fair question, and I would God I could answer it, to my own or to your satisfaction. It is immeasurably the most difficult problem ever before this great nation. Universal and immediate emancipation would be little short of insanity. The blacks themselves would be the first and most miserable victims. Stealing, robbery, rapine, and other evils, would inevitably follow in the train of liberation, and thousands of ignorant and starving men would seek their sustenance in preying upon their former masters and upon the community. They could not all be hired at the prices which they would demand.

I am, I think, pretty fully aware of the great difficulty that lie in the way. Suppose the black population are made free; then what is to be done with them after this, specially in those States, or parts of States, where they are more numerous than the whites? how are they going to live and prosper? They have no money to buy land; and if they could buy it, or have it given to them, most of them are too ignorant, and shiftless, and averse to labor, to manage land with any success. Few of them are artificers; and but few such could find employment. What, then, I ask the Abolitionists—and I insist on some plain and direct answer—what is to be done with such a population? If you say, "Let their masters pay them for past labor, and furnish them with the means of living," I ask again, How long would these wages (more or less) last them? As a body, they would never do any more work until this sum was expended. Then what next? Their masters have been, in the case supposed, already impoverished by dividing among them their property. These cannot, with their habits, carry on plantations at the expense of hired labor. It would reduce them speedily to absolute poverty. And then, what is the next step, either for them or for the free blacks? I insist upon it, now, that the Abolitionists shall give a sober, rational, *practical* answer to these questions. This would be worth ten thousand times more than all their outcries about the sin of bondage, and their demands of immediate and universal emancipation.

In such a great movement, where the very frame-work of the Government and the State is to be taken to pieces and receive a new shape, there must be foresight, and caution, and prudence. One would be apt to think when he hears the clamor for the negroes on all sides, that the rights and interests of the white population are matters of little or no consideration or importance. But this must not be so. At all events, if this movement should be successful, and the blacks be all liberated at once, it will not be long before the fair provinces of the South would be a desolate waste; and the blacks would be by far the greatest sufferers. *Gradual freedom* is the only possible practical measure. Three millions of people cannot be disposed and provided for, by an Abolition diatribe and decree on paper. In a northern closet, we can sit down, and coolly legislate for the South, on matters that must tear in pieces the frame-work of their society. We are not affected by any of the proposed measures, and then we coolly wonder why they are so concerned about them. Is this prudence, is it justice, is it kindness, is it loving our neighbor as ourselves?

Prof. Stuart suggested as most feasible, a plan for colonizing on some of the unoccupied territories.

From the Boston Courier.

"The signs are, that the Government is not strong enough to save the Union and at the same time to save slavery."—Sumner's Lecture.

Is there anything, in the very inmost recesses of secession, more traitorous than this? In the days of an older and great people, then claiming to be free, it was held the highest of all crimes to despair of the Republic. And yet this man would betray the Republic for the sake of the accidental vassalage of an alien race, for which we can really do nothing, but which other generations and better influences may perhaps raise to a higher condition, of which they are now themselves evidently incapable. And this, also, is the meaning of only too many in Massachusetts. Deluded like Mr. Sumner, though insignificant by themselves, separated as they ought to be from its more considerate inhabitants; and it is the meaning of well known, malignant influences, which from the very beginning of our troubles have withstood all just means to prevent the war, or to bring it to a happy and peaceful close.

But what would these pretended—and of some of them let us charitably hope, self-deceived—philanthropists do? Supposing they could succeed in their objects, it is easy to see what would be actually accomplished. Under pretence of benevolent and humane designs for the negro, they would divide the country, and help to set up a Southern republic or kingdom, or despotism, the very corner-stone of which, in the language of Mr. Stephens, is to be slavery! Unless we subjugate the South, and so emancipate the slaves, such would be necessarily the result. And, since such is neither the purpose of the people, or the Government, or within the power of the North, the philanthropic scheme indicated by the Vice President of the insurgent Confederacy is the only other alternative, as the result of the teachings and preachings of anti-slavery orators, priests and clergy.

The North, in union with the South, alone prevents a consummation to be so much dreaded and deprecated. It is the Union which modifies, ameliorates and controls slavery. The Union gives some promise of restricting the sphere of slavery, of contracting it, at least, within narrow limits of territory—of its diminished power, possibly of its final extinction, under the better influences of advancing christianization and refinement, in combination with that vast predominance which the free States must have in population and moral power. But these unreasoning fanatics would let this hope perish. In destroying the Union, they would remove every check upon slavery. They would ruin our country in order to perpetuate slavery—or, allowing such not to be their object, yet both consequences would flow from their insane designs. What false and narrow reasoners are they? What enemies has the country, has humanity itself, equal to those?

But it is only too much to be feared that their secret motives is more selfish, more ignoble, than is to be attributed to mere infatuation. They desire no settlement of the controversy, no peace, no restoration of the relations of the States to the Union, no return of the splendid and happy days of the once prosperous and illustrious republic.—Its welfare, its honor, its happiness they feel would be their ruin. When the new day of the republic dawns, their day is over. Never again could they scatter ambiguous voices among the people. Never again could their false philosophy, their malignant philanthropy, their maudlin statesmanship, their poor, puny, dawdling, miserable sophistications, lead a great and generous people to the brink of a precipice, where they now stand horrified and aghast, trembling at their own doom, unless they recede, and the astonishment of the world. A higher sense will lead us to our grand destiny—and where will these men be?

THE CONDITION OF MARYLAND.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 31.

Maryland occupies towards the National Government a position totally unlike that of any other State of the Union. Surrounding the Nation's Capital upon all sides, and holding in her hand every avenue of approach to that Capital, it is essential to the nation's existence that Maryland should not place herself in hostility to the National Government, or repudiate, as the supreme law of the State, the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The Secession of any other State diminishes, to the extent of its powers, the nation's strength and resources; nothing more. But the Secession of Maryland, from its geographical position, necessarily destroys the National Government altogether, or renders that Government tributary to Maryland, or to the power with which Maryland may ally herself.

This fact has justified the Government of the United States before the world in pursuing a very different course towards Maryland from that pursued towards the rebel States of the South. They Seceded, and those who had notoriously counselled and plotted the act were permitted to leave the District of Columbia and the States where they were wholly in the power of the Government, and proceed to the discharge of their duties as members of rebel legislatures, conventions or cabinets, or to take high position as officers in the rebel armies. But in Maryland the Government, by vigorous measures, forbade Secession, and interdicted the license of departure; by one stroke prevented the State from becoming a hostile or foreign power, and purged it of those who were contriving its ruin in plotting to bring upon its soil the curse of rebellious war. And in this the Government was unquestionably right. It would, indeed, have been false to the trust reposed in it by the nation if it had forborne to place it beyond the power of these plotters to consummate their purposed mischief, or had hesitated to place them in the custody of the military arm of the Government, and to incarcerate them in the nation's fortress as the only sure means of binding them to keep the nation's peace.

The language of these acts of the Government is clear and unambiguous. They all emphatically declare its determination that Maryland shall be governed loyally; that so much of force shall be applied there as is required to prevent her waging war against the United States, interrupting its communication or supplies, or in any way embarrassing its operations during the secession rebellion; that whoever is elected to office there, upon what platform soever he may stand, he shall keep in good faith the oath which the Constitution of Maryland requires him first of all to take, viz: "I do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

Clear as is this language, some of the citizens of that State seem wholly unable to understand it, and continue to nurse and hope that the treason which they purpose and desire may be committed under the forms of law. To this end, in some of the counties and in the city of Baltimore, tickets are now being formed and presented to the citizens for their suffrage at the November election, composed of notoriously disloyal men—men who sympathize with rebellion, exult in all its successes, and are most impatiently waiting an opportunity to hurl the State into the vortex of secession, and make it alien and an enemy to the United States.

Once for all, such persons ought to know that their purpose cannot succeed. That the Union men of Maryland are enough to prevent the accomplishment of the design there can be little doubt; but that the United States Government is strong enough and will be ready enough to prevent it, is absolutely sure. No men elected to office upon the platform and for the purpose of secession will ever enter upon the rebel work to which they aspire. The nominations have already advised the Government who they are whom their friends deem worthy the honors of Fort Lafayette, and whom, without injustice, it can suspect. This is information the Government has long desired. It now knows precisely who are most active in instigating treason and inciting rebellion. It needs further only to know by whom these leading conspirators are supported. This it will learn by forbearing arrests till after the election, and taking its observations as events on that day transpire. Neither the Government nor the friends of the Union in the State could have desired a plan which would so effectually have furnished the Government the information needed to act energetically and efficiently. Its alert and vigilant agents in Baltimore will not fail to avail themselves of this golden opportunity.

The nomination, the election of traitors could produce no other result than their removal. If madness and folly in wantonness, a spirit of bravado or a lust of notoriety, will toy with treason and incite rebellion, they but make their possessors the target of a Government which in Baltimore and Maryland is irresistible; and they will find, too late for their comfort, that the day of forbearance and leniency is past. Success or defeat of secession at the polls is all one to the status of Maryland, but defeat will be most profitable to the leaders who are in nomination. We wait to see who recklessly brave the Government. We are sure what course the Government will, for we know what course it must, pursue.

☞ Why do our soldiers need no barbers? Because they are regularly shaved by the Government contractors.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS IN HAVANA.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus groans over the successful landing of Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Cardenas:

When the Theodora arrived at Cardenas, to put them ashore, they were met at the wharf by a large number of "Secesh ers" of both sexes, who demonstrated their delight at the arrival of the "distinguished strangers" in every way possible, and in some ways which excited the disgust of the natives. The reason they did not proceed to Havana direct, was a report that the Niagara was cruising off that harbor, and would be likely to interfere with their excursion.

Slidell wore the uniform of a Confederate General, Mason was in plain clothes. Both were very pompous, and talked loudly and largely of the mighty things that would be done in Europe when they could reach there.

When they arrived at Havana, the feeling against them on the part of the loyal Americans was very strong; a feeling which was aggravated by the formal presentation of a flag to the officers of the Theodora, when, a day or two later, that ill-favored craft made her appearance in Havana harbor. The Commissioners were made much of by the British Consul, but the Captain General of Cuba, my informant says, was all the while very shy of them, and acted as though he wished them to "vamose the ranche" as rapidly as possible.

In the judgment of many intelligent Americans at Havana, the Confederate steamer and her Commissioners might have been easily captured, if our fleet in those waters had but exercised but ordinary vigilance. The same has been said with reference to the privateer Sumter. If the Theodora is not nabbed on her return to Charleston, the blockade there, they say, might as well be abandoned.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* relates the particulars of a mysterious murder, in that city, as follows:

The police to-day are engaged in ferreting out, as well as they know how, the circumstances connected with a mysterious murder perpetrated on or about the 22d instant, at Middletown, N. J. The facts, in brief, are as follows: A man, named Sigismund Fellner, one of a wealthy Jewish family, residing in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, arrived in this city, per steamer Bavaria, about a fortnight ago, and put up at the Prescott House, Broadway. After staying there a short time he paid his bill and left the house, in company of a stranger. Nothing more was heard or seen of Fellner until his dead body was discovered, as above stated, floating in the water of Middletown.

A post mortem examination of the body developed the fact that it had been pierced in no fewer than twenty places, with a dagger or knife, in the region of the heart. Deceased was fashionably dressed, and upon his person was found $110 in gold. The jury at the time rendered a verdict of death at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury. The city newspapers simply mentioned the verdict at the time, without comment.

Meanwhile, a very respectable German gentleman, named Lowenthal, residing in this city, receives a letter from Hesse Darmstadt, from an acquaintance there, informing him that Fellner had gone to America, with a great amount of property in the shape of watches and jewelry, valued at $50,000, and requesting that, if anything happened to Fullner, that he (the writer) should be informed of it. Investigation speedily convinced Lowenthal that the Fellner alluded to was no other than the murdered man at Middletown, and the police were accordingly informed of the facts. The watches and jewelry are supposed to have been in the unfortunate man's trunk when he left the Prescott House with the stranger, who was doubtless the murderer. The detectives are now endeavoring to get on the track of this mysterious stranger; but the pursuit is embarrassed by a report that Fellner was seen, a day or two after, leaving the hotel with a fashionably dressed female, on one of the Brooklyn ferry boats. Whether this woman and the stranger were acting in concert or not, is the question which the police hope ere long to be able to solve.

A POOR RICH MAN.—The Chicago *Times* gives the case of a gentleman in that city which we presume is only one of similar cases which might be named. A gentleman, some years since, by the rise of real estate, became noted for his wealth. His paper ranked fair for almost any amount, and fortune seemed to favor him at every turn. The pressure came, however, and found him in the act of erecting one or more fine blocks on prominent streets. As the buildings seemed necessary, and an equal necessity existed of obtaining funds to finish them, he resorting to the plan of mortgaging the property for that purpose.—The buildings were finished, and the gentleman's pecuniary matters stand very much straitened.—The rents he receives from the buildings are absorbed by interest, insurance and taxes. Real estate cannot be sold for anything greater than a sacrifing price, and the gentleman has no other property than these buildings and his homestead. He is worth from $50,000 to $80,000; yet he is actually obliged to labor, day after day, to furnish the necessaries of life for his family, or starve. Who wouldn't be rich?

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—Till a very recent date the opinion was current that the South bank of the Potomac would shortly be the scene of a grand battle. But the belief is now generally entertained that the disaster at Ball's Bluff, or the closing of the Potomac by the Confederate batteries, or some other unforeseen occurrence, has changed the plan of attack. The view is strengthened by the fact, that within a few days orders have been received by military men in various quarters, indicating that something decisive was immediately in prospect. The National Guard in this city have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to go South, at short notice; and we observe that in Boston all officers on furlough are directed to return to their regiments without delay. Though an advance from the line of the Potomac may not take place immediately, it is difficult to see how it can long be delayed, unless the campaign in Virginia is to close for the winter without a better prospect for the Union cause. To this General McClellan will hardly consent.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

☞ The Oswego *Times* says that orders have been received at that port to fit out the revenue cutter, Howell Cobb, for duty, and she will be at once taken to the seaboard, via the river St. Lawrence. An officer of the U. S. Navy will take command of her. The Cobb is a small schooner, carrying two six-pounders, and designed for duty in the inlets and small harbors of our coast.