

The South.

Baltimore, Thursday Evening, September 5, 1861.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

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The South.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Steamer Arago.
 The mail steamer *Arago*, Captain Lines, from Havre and Southampton afternoon of 21st August, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning.

The *Arago* brings 178 passengers, the usual mail, and 250 tons cargo.

Among her passengers we notice the Hon. John P. Stockton and family, late United States Minister to Rome; the Hon. Henry C. Murphy and family, late United States Minister to the Hague; A. French, Esq., late United States Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; C. H. Jones, Esq., late attaché to the United States Legation, Vienna; B. C. West, Esq., Surrogate of the city of New York; Lieutenant S. C. Barney and family, United States Navy; Oscar Huttmann, of the Swedish Army.

August 23, at 9 A. M., latitude 48, longitude 47 30, saw an iceberg and several small pieces.

Same date at 6 P. M., latitude 47 30, longitude 49 45, exchanged signals with Hamburg screw steamer *Bartonia*, steering east. August 30, at 6 A. M., sent despatches for the U. S. Associated Press, on shore at Cape Race. Same time saw an iceberg. Same date, at 9 A. M., passed a bark paddle wheel corvette, steering west, showing the English blue ensign.

August 31, at 6 A. M., lat. 44, lon. 58 25, saw a steamer steering east, supposed to be the *Perina*.

ENGLAND.
 The *Arctic* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, August 17.

The *Case of the Baron de Villi*.—At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court on Monday, August 19, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Alfred Louis de Villi for feloniously assaulting his son, with intent to murder him.

The *Succession to the Danish Crown*.—The London *Express* says: "Private letters from Hamburg convey to us the intelligence that the King of Denmark, vexed and irritated by Prussian rancor, has resolved to set aside the provisions of the treaty of London, and proposes to make the King of Sweden his heir in lieu of the Prince of Glucksborg."

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the Diet has ordered 520 rifled cannon for the Federal fortress, and also voted 5,451,977 francs for the armament of these fortresses.

Prince Alfred in Liverpool.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived in the *Andonia* on Saturday night at Liverpool. A large concourse of people were assembled to receive him, and on his landing cheered him with great enthusiasm. The Prince left at 11 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday for London.

Departure of the King of Sweden.—The King of Sweden and his brother, Prince Oscar, left Dover on Saturday last on their return home.

The *Queen's Visit to Ireland*.—Her Majesty will leave Osborne on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, embark at Holyhead the same evening, and reach Dublin before midnight.

The Ministry.—The *Observer* says:—"Lord Palmerston has left town for Walmer Castle, where he will remain some time—Lord Granville attends the Queen during her stay in Dublin. The Duke of Somerset is in town. The other members of the Cabinet have quitted the metropolis."

The Queen Dowager of Spain, and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday last.

The *London Star* says:—"It is stated that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has entered a protest against the military convention between Prussia and the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, in the name of his son, Prince Alfred, presumptive heir to that Duchy."

According to the London correspondent of *The Leeds Mercury*, the *Grand Eastern* will go back to Canada, and with more troops.

South Lancashire Election.—The first election under the new "Appropriation of Seats Bill" took place in South Lancashire, on Saturday last, and resulted in the return, by a majority of 837, of Mr. Chas. Turner, the Chairman of the Mersey Docks, and the candidate of the Conservative party.

What for France.—The *Times* says:—"Several vessels have been loading with wheat for France during the past week, in the Wisbeck River, the reports received with regard to the French harvest inducing the conclusion that our neighbors will this year have to resort to large importations of grain."

FRANCE.
 The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the convention concluded on July 1 between France and England regulating the immigration of coolies into the French Colonies.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says:—"Now that the harvest is nearly gathered in France, its deficiency is universally admitted. The causes given are the incessant rains, the white worm, and other insects."

The potato crop has been attacked in some districts. There was very little demand for flour in the Paris market last week. The supply of wheat at Marseilles for immediate delivery is not equal to the demand.

The demand for American wheat at Havre is not as brisk as it was; holders, nevertheless, will not abate their prices. 3,000 bar-

rels of American were sold at from 41f. to 43f. the 100 kilos.

The Bourse, on Monday, was firm and active. Rentes closed at 68f. 50c., or 5c. higher than on Saturday.

ITALY.
 News from the Province of Avellino states that the Reactionists had been every where beaten or were in flight. Twenty-nine priests and three monks have been arrested at Castellmare, at Sorrento, Riane, and Amalfi. Several Reactionary preachers have been arrested, among whom is the Vicar-General of Sorrento. The royal troops have surrounded and made prisoners of the reactionary bands on the mountains near Cancellò. The town of Cipriano was taken after a short resistance.

The *Turin Opinions* of August 17, says: Gen. Cialdini is said to have reminded the Government that he had only provisionally accepted the Lieutenantcy of Naples, that he would preserve the military command, and would accomplish his mission of purging the country of brigands, but that he could no longer occupy himself with civil administration.

He now demands, therefore, adds the report, that a Lieutenant should be appointed in his stead. Another motive for this resolution is stated to be the disagreement which arose between Gen. Cialdini and Signor Lanelli, on the occasion of the demonstrations recently made against the Deputies.

Gen. Cialdini will continue to exercise the Lieutenantcy until a new Lieutenant shall have been provided by the Ministry.

The *Official Gazette* announces the rupture of the railway contract with M. Talabot, and says the works will be proceeded with on account of the Government. The Minister of Public Works will go to Naples on the 18th.

A dispatch from Turin of August 18th, says the rumor of Gen. Cialdini's resignation is unfounded. He will remain at his post until the accomplishment of his mission. Signori Cantelli and Blasia have resigned, but will remain in office until the Government has provided substitutes.

It is believed that Garibaldi will go to Naples on September 7, the anniversary of the day on which he entered that city. The Government is preparing a grand *fete* for the occasion.

A dispatch from Rome of August 11th, says the subscription to the Cavour monument continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent it.

A telegram from Rome of August 18th, says:—"Yesterday, on the occasion of the French National *Fete*, the Pope gave his solemn benediction. A brilliant *fete* took place at the French Embassy. Gen. Goyon gave a grand dinner. Tranquility and perfect order prevail at Rome."

A dispatch from Naples of August 18th, says:—"News had been received here that a band of brigands were surprised by some French troops in a house on the Pontifical frontier; one brigand was killed and five taken prisoners. The rest fled into Italian territory."

RUSSIA POLAND.
 Serious disturbances broke out at Kalisch on Aug. 17, in consequence of the arrest of an apothecary. Crowds of people assembled and insulted the patrols. A number of women wearing the national colors surrounded the Colonel and demanded the prisoner's release, which was granted. The numbers gradually increased, and their attitude became threatening until the whole garrison threatened to fire on the people. Numerous arrests were made.

TURKEY.
 A dispatch from Constantinople of Aug. 17, says: Mehmet Kiprieli Pasha will be appointed either Governor of Bagdad or Commissioner of Anatolia.

Fuad Pasha will be promoted to a rank equivalent to that of Grand Vizier.

Mehmet Djemal Pasha will be Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Active French intrigues are being carried on to effect the return of Riza Pasha to the Seraskierat. The Sultan continues to effect reforms.

According to news received here to-day, the Russians have sustained another defeat from the Circassians.

The chief of the insurgents in Herzegovina has requested the intercession of Russia, in order to again bring about peace with the Turks.

Omar Pasha has approved this proposal, and the Russian and Austrian Embassies at Constantinople have deputed Commissioners to proceed to Mostar, in order to open negotiations.

HUNGARY.
 The *London Times* publishes the following, dated Pesth, Aug. 16:
 "The dissolution of the Hungarian Diet is considered certain within a few days. A similar measure is expected for the County Committees."

A Imperial Rescript is expected shortly.

TURKEY.
 A dispatch from Belgrade, of August 19, says:
 "Prince Michael opened the Skupoctjina to-day. In his speech, he announces to the Assembly the preparation of interior legislative measures, and the organization of a national militia."

With regard to the emigration of Christians, the Prince said:
 "The Servians, united to the Christians of Turkey by the ties of race and religion, could not remain indifferent to their fate. Servia, was, therefore, open to them. The

security of the frontiers of the Principalities and of Turkey is thus assured."

A telegram from Ragusa of Aug. 20, says:
 "A thousand Montenegrins have attacked a village on the Turkish frontiers, but were repulsed with loss."

Ten Turkish war steamers, with troops on board, have arrived at Antivari.

GETTING ALARMED.—The following leader from yesterday's *Philadelphia Inquirer* would seem to indicate that not even the late "brilliant victory" at Hatteras Inlet can at once set at rest the concern for the own safety which the people of the North have begun to manifest. The tone of the *Inquirer's* article is anything but reassuring:

"Where is our Committee of Public Safety? What is it doing, when every rumor from the South warns us of danger to Philadelphia? How long will this insane lethargy of the community and its proper guardians leave our great and beautiful city the possible, nay the probable, prey of a rebellious army? Is it better to cry 'Peace! peace!' and to admit the fact, being in the midst of a war, which arrays hundreds of thousands of soldiers on each side, that our armies at the present seat of operations may suffer a reverse, and that thus or by unforeseen strategy, a road may be opened for the enemy to our very doors? Better be alarmed, better be frightened now, if hence we are incited to the means of self-protection, than feel the reality of helplessness when knowledge will be too late. We have been playing the fool here. We are playing the fool now. The force of the Home Guard and its several arms bear no proportion to the exigency. If this city shall be approached at all by Rebel troops, it will be only when they are flushed with confidence, and only in vast array. What are our defenses of any sort against an advance of twenty, thirty, or forty thousand men, with cavalry and artillery? All that we have done so far to offer resistance to such a column as well have been left undone, unless it is to be followed up instantly and energetically with our entire resources of disciplined men, with fortified outworks, and every possible appliance of defence."

The correctors of this position must be palpable to everybody. Half-way measures in view of all contingencies, are utterly worthless—worse than nothing. They cost money for nothing that is adequate, and hence are mere waste. In Philadelphia less dear to us than Washington, that we should witness the enormous means of resistance gathered there, and neither do we ask anything for ourselves? On Saturday last *The Inquirer* contained the statements of an intelligent citizen, just returned from a residence of some months in Richmond. There, he tells us, every man is required by public opinion, to be in uniform—to be a soldier. The city is entrenched, and fifteen thousand men are encamped around it, to say nothing of the scores of thousands within immediate call. Is Philadelphia certainly safer than Richmond from hostile attack? Was there ever an occasion when the maxim could be more pertinent than to our case, 'that one may learn from an enemy'? If we refuse the lesson now, will it be more easy, and more pleasant, and more honorable, when we hear it from the mouths of their cannon, or from their shouts of triumph in our streets?

But, it may be said, admitting the truth of all this, what are we to do? Our answer is easy. We ask Governor Curtin to convene the Legislature forthwith. Let it be done by telegraph to the distant parts of the State, so that in three days at the farthest an extra session will be opened. Have a draft of a law ready, providing for the immediate drafting of at least fifty thousand men, for the express protection of this city, and for procuring equipments, arms, etc.—Set engineers to select proper points for fortifications; and while the troops are being mustered, let laborers be employed upon these works. In a word, organize a system of defence in the speediest and most efficient manner possible. Fresh recruits may do a great deal behind entrenchments, though of little worth in the field against a disciplined army. Philadelphia has a right to demand this of the State. She pays more than two-fifths of all its taxes, and any misfortune to her is not simply loss of means, but of credit and honor to the State as well as herself.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEADER, SEPT. 4th.
FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION—General Fremont's proclamation, declaring the State of Missouri under martial law, confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels in arms against the Government, is variously commented upon, some of the journals approving and some condemning it. The Government itself, it is reported, thinks the movement is in advance of the necessity of the case, and likely to embarrass its position in the border States. It is quite possible that the Government takes this view of the matter, for it has hitherto acted on a principle entirely different from that General Fremont inaugurates. But political policy in revolutionary or insurrectionary times, has to give way to the stern realities of war. The Government may now be averse to touching any of the issues arising out of the question of slavery, but the continuance of the war will necessarily force them upon it, and a very little forecast is needed to see, that from the nature of this quarrel, the

current of events is rapidly drifting towards the extinction of slavery.

We are not speaking of what is desirable, but of what is inevitable, if this war last for any considerable time. Slavery now is an element of strength, as the rebels truly boast, because they are able to control it as yet, and to use it for their benefit. The armies of the Government will not, however, for any considerable time, waste their resources and lives before rebellion thus fortified, when they have the means of turning this element of strength into one of weakness and imminent danger to the rebel cause. The more stubborn and determined the Southern defence, the more exasperated and resolute will be the loyal minds to conquer. The more injury inflicted upon the loyal armies, the more ready they will be to use whatever means are at their command to strengthen their position and aid their purpose. They have gone into the war to conquer a rebellion which threatens the overthrow of the Republic, and just in proportion as this task increases in magnitude, will they be forced either to give up the contest, or to use the means immediately at hand to accomplish their purpose, whether these means are their own power and resources, or such as may be made available from their enemy's.

AS EXEMPTED WAR DEBT.—The armies of Xerxes and the wealth of Solomon would hardly sustain a comparison with the hosts of men and mountains of money which—at any rate upon paper—are placed at the command of President Lincoln for the suppression of the Southern Confederacy. We may venture, perhaps, to pass without too rigorous a scrutiny upon the bold, though somewhat gasconading, vote by which the intelligence of the defeat at Manassas was received in Congress. The millions so precipitately offered represented, probably, the patriotic resolution of the North to spend its last dollar in the preservation of the Union; but, without pressing these loose figures to their literal import, we are really astounded at the conclusions which are forced upon us by recent reports. It used to be thought that this country had attained an unhappy, but unapproachable, eminence in national indebtedness. Half our entire expenditure in ordinary years goes still to pay the interest of borrowed money, and when we were told to look at America, and observe how, under Democratic institutions, a country as populous as our own could be governed at a quarter of the expense, we could not but feel the force of the contrast. We knew, indeed, that America had all her temptations to come, and it was occasionally remarked in these columns that the tendency to extravagance on the other side of the Atlantic was rapidly increasing, but the comparison still remained a striking one. Now, however, a critical test has been applied. America is involved in war, and the rate at which she is raising men and money will, if carefully examined, appear almost too extraordinary for belief.

The exact position of American finances must be to a great extent a matter of estimate even in the country itself; but it has been calculated on good authority that the total expenditure of the Federal Government at the present moment is at the rate of about £75,000,000 per annum. This, it is true, is less by £9,000,000 than the amount of our own expenditure—the Crimean War; but one-third of that charge was absorbed in providing for the interest of the national debt, and the whole sum only showed an excess of some £35,000,000 over our ordinary peace expenditure. In 1853 we spent £51,000,000; in 1854, £60,000,000; and it was not until we found ourselves in the very agony of the struggle that we added some 60 per cent. to our usual outlay. We may say, in short, that the war cost us for the 12 months when it was most expensive about £30,000,000 of money; whereas the civil war is costing Americans, at its very outset, at least twice that sum. An expenditure of £75,000,000 represents an excess of about £60,000,000 on the ordinary outlay of the Federal Government, and this is incurred when the first campaign has just been opened, and before the real proportions of the war can be supposed to be developed. This, however, though a most ominous fact, constitutes by no means the most striking feature of the case before us.

of £78,000,000, so that in the two years together we added only some £30,000,000 to the National Debt. In fact, the whole war, sanguinary as it proved, only augmented the Public Debt by the sum of £32,793,000. Let us now contrast these statistics with the accounts received from America. The ordinary Federal revenue amounts to about £16,000,000, so that the extraordinary charge of the war, to be met either by taxation or loan, is, as we have said, about £60,000,000. But how do the Americans propose to raise this? What proportion will they borrow, and what proportion will they levy by taxation? As far as we can collect from the figures transmitted, they design to borrow the whole. They have voted fresh taxes, undoubtedly; but these taxes, we imagine, will do little more than provide for the mere interest of the debts contracted, or, as it is phrased, serve as "a basis for loans."

We arrive at this conclusion partly by arithmetical calculation, and partly from intimations conveyed by the American journals. We are told distinctly that, though Congress was ready to authorize any amount of loans, it hesitated when asked for supplies on which to base them; and we observe that, though the best affected of the New York bankers did at first suggest that provision should be made for meeting part of the principal, they presently admitted that this arrangement might be dispensed with. Moreover, it seems pretty evident that the produce of the new taxes will not suffice for much more than the liquidation of the enormous interest, which, as we shall presently remark, will be necessarily accruing. Until we get the estimates of the Government placed before us we can do little more than approximate to the truth by conjecture and computation; but, if the Federal revenue were to be doubled by the proceeds of fresh taxation, the increase of income would be almost all absorbed in paying the interest of the debt which will probably be contracted by this time twelve-month. In other words, the Americans are now creating a national debt at the rate of £60,000,000 a year.

We entreat the reader to observe for a moment what this implies. Such a course throws all our borrowing into the shade. In all the nine years of the American Revolutionary War, from 1774 to 1783, we only borrowed £104,000,000. In the twenty-two years of the great Revolutionary War we averaged less than £30,000,000 a year, and in the tremendous year 1813-14 the loan was but £30,000,000. But this is only half the battle. The burden of a loan depends not so much on the amount of principal as on the rate of interest. We borrowed our money even in 1813 at a little above 4 1/2 per cent., and in 1856 at a little above 3 per cent. The Americans, however, began by an offer of 7 per cent., and are at this moment compelled to pay 10 or 12 per cent. We find, therefore, that while £60,000,000 annually would be added to their National Debt, £6,000,000 annually would be added to the charge of that debt, so that four years and three-quarters of their present expenditure would saddle them with a burden equal to that which Mr. Gladstone has to provide some £28,000,000 to satisfy the public creditors of Great Britain. In the year 1866, if the American War should be protracted so long, Mr. Chase's successor will have to provide rather more than that sum for the creditors of the Union.

It is obvious to remark that the war may not be carried on so long, or continued at so heavy a cost; and, indeed, the exorbitant propositions of Congress were probably based upon the presumption that the way to make short work was to go to work unparingly at first. But the history of the campaign up to the present point contains little to suggest a speedy termination of the struggle. The Southerners are not likely to succumb, nor the Northerners to retire. Neither is it at all in accordance with experience in these matters that the cost of a war should be diminished as it goes on. The scale of operations, indeed, as far as resolutions go, has been actually extended. The last mail tells us that the Volunteer bills passed by Congress empowered the President to call 1,000,000 men into the field, and it was supposed that half those numbers would be actually raised. Napoleon had not a larger army when he crossed the Niemen with the most prodigious host ever seen in modern days. We can detect no sign, therefore, of any curtailment in the dimensions of this extraordinary war, though we may well doubt whether the Americans will find themselves able to borrow quite so fast as they desire. They have evidently the will to rival the most reckless of States in this ruinous race, but they may not have the power. Their credit is already but indifferent, and the terms of the market are sure to become less and less favorable as loan follows loan.

This, however, is the only difficulty likely to operate as a check to their career. The desire for a compromise already discernible in the classes on whom the expenses of the war will fall would be ineffective in comparison with the passions of the multitude emptied from taxation. We see, in short, Democracy in a crisis which brings all its various pretensions to trial. Its institutions are certainly not calculated to make men pacific, or this unnatural war would never have been adopted and prosecuted as it has been. As certainly have they no tendency to promote public economy, for the expenditure of the Americans is beyond all ex-

ample. We shall now be able to note their operation on popular opinion, and observe how taxes are regulated and obligations incurred in a great national struggle. The commencement, however, says little for a system which has been so loudly extolled as superior to all others.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The *Journal of Commerce* has a long article defining the position of the paper under the new arrangement, from which we extract as follows:—"One grand interest, absorbing for a while, all questions of minor importance, has seized on the public mind, sweeping away the barriers which Democrats, Republicans or Americans, had erected around themselves, and the citizens of the United States, forgetful of the ordinary issues of political campaigns, ask solely this, How shall the Union be sustained until our Government be restored to its sea-wide power? We recognize this question as the only political question of the day. It comes to us as to a man who has been wandering in the deserts of Africa for a year, and who suddenly returns to find his country convulsed by a civil war. It is not a question that can be answered by recurring to the cause and seeking thus a cure. We have drifted far beyond that. The future of our country is in the hands of God, and under Him in the hands of wise rulers and a patriotic people."

We find the country plunged in a vast, expensive, desolating war. We find the hearts of men trembling in view of the darkness before them, and in such times God forbid that we should add to the overwhelming gloom. On the contrary, we promise ourselves, that so far in us lies, we will endeavor to cheer the hearts of our countrymen, and to find in the future sources of encouragement, by which men's souls may be strengthened and restrained in the conflict before us. For it is in vain to conceal that the conflict is before us. There is now no prospect of Peace, nor can we see any opening to-day for such a prospect. We shall watch for the opening, as "those that wait for the morning," but we shall not hold out to our readers any delusive hopes of the dawn. To-day the country might have peace if the nation were willing to consent to the alternative of a dissolution of the Union. But there is no more prospect at present that the mind of the Northern people will consent to such a peace than that the stars will fall. We know that there is a very general, we may say a universal desire in the country that the war should end by a "settlement" of some kind. But the ideas of men on the subject are vague; and when the distinct issue is presented, shall it be at the expense of a divided Union, the answer is at once and firmly, "No—never." Nor can any one well devise a treaty of dissolution. The questions relating to Eastern Tennessee, to Western Virginia, to Missouri and Kentucky, not to mention such as the mouths of the Mississippi and the Gulf ports—these questions present a difficulty to the mind of a thinking man, which at once discourages him from any attempt to devise a Treaty of Peace based on a dissolution of the Union. It must be then regarded as a fact that Peace at the expense of the Union will not be accepted by the people of the North, and is in effect impracticable.

What, then, is left for us? We are citizens of a noble government. Its name has been first on the roll of nations. To be an American has been more than in old days it was to be a Roman citizen. To have the shadow of Americanism, to have slept under the protection of the American *Aegis*, was enough to entitle a man to deliverance from captivity even by the voice of American artillery. That day must come again. The Government, represented by the President and both Houses of Congress, undertakes to effect it. We are in their hands, and whatever we may think of the original error in this undertaking, we can look nowhere else for leadership and government. The powers that be, are ordained of God, and the citizen must recognize their authority.

We propose, therefore, for ourselves, to support the Government as good citizens in a legitimate and constitution conduct of the war. By this support we shall not be understood as promising to approve all the measures of the Administration, for we are citizens, and as such, sovereigns in America, and we shall always exercise the citizen's right to a voice, in the proper time and place, in the management of public affairs. But recognizing the war as a fact, and the apparent impossibility of peace until the Government shall have exhibited to the world and to the rebellion its undiminished power, we shall, wherever we consistently can do so, join our efforts with those citizens who are now managing the affairs of the Government, for the restoration of the Union.

We shall hardly be likely to agree with or to support all the measures of the Administration. We cannot subscribe to the new theory that the Constitution may be violated and disregarded to-day, for the sake of preserving its benefits and blessings to-morrow. We sincerely and ardently hope that the Administration will learn that the Government must be saved by Government means—that is by Constitutional means—and not by the force of a popular uprising. One course is lawful, its reliance sound and sure. The other is the breath of a gale, that to-morrow may sink the ship which to-day it favors.

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