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All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of *The South*.

The South.

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Vol. 1. No. 117. Baltimore, Friday Evening, September 6, 1861. Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

The South.

Gen. Washington's Opinion of Massachusetts.—Captain Arthur Lee Rogers, who commanded the Loudoun Artillery at the battle of Manassas, communicates to the Richmond *Examiner* a copy of the following letter from General Washington to Richard Henry Lee. The letter has been preserved in the Lee family, who though applied to repeatedly for copies for publication, have heretofore declined all such requests. Of the authenticity of the original there is no more doubt there exists in reference to any letter of Washington, published in Sparks' collection. The copy furnished for publication is certified to by the Presiding Justice of Loudoun county.

Camp at Cambridge, Aug. 29th, 1775

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the first inst., by Mr. Randolph, came safe to hand—the merits of this young gentleman, added to your recommendation and my own knowledge of his character, induced me to take him into my family as an aid-de-camp, in the room of Major Mifflin, who I have appointed Quartermaster General, from a thorough persuasion of his integrity, my own experience of his activity, and finally, because he stands unconnected with either of these Governments; or with this, that, or 'tother man; for, between you and I, there is more in this than you can easily imagine.

As we have now nearly completed our lines of defence, we have nothing more, in my opinion, to fear from the enemy, provided we can keep our men to their duty, and make them watchful and vigilant: but it is among the most difficult tasks I ever undertook in my life to induce these people to believe that there is or can be danger, till the bayonet is pushed at their breasts: not that it proceeds from any uncommon prowess, but rather from an unaccountable kind of stupidity in the lower class of these people, which, believe me, prevails but too generally among the officers of the Massachusetts part of the army, who are nearly of the same kidney with the privates, and adds not a little to my difficulties, as there is no such thing as getting officers of this stamp to exert themselves in carrying orders into execution. To curry favor with the men by whom they were chosen, and on whose smiles possibly they may think they may again rely, seems to be one of the principal objects of their attention. I submit it, therefore, to your consideration, whether there is, or is not, a propriety in that resolution of the Congress which leaves the ultimate appointment of all officers below the rank of General to the Governments where the regiments originated, now the army is become Continental? To me, it appears improper in two points of view; first, it is giving that power and weight to an individual Colony which ought of right to belong to the whole. Then it stamps the spirit and ardor of volunteers from all but the four New England Governments, as none but their people have the least chance of getting into office. Would it not be better, therefore, to have the warrants which the Commander-in-Chief is authorized to give *pro tempore*, approved or disapproved by the Continental Congress, or a committee of their body, which I should suppose in any long recess must always set? In this case every gentleman will stand an equal chance of being promoted, according to his merit; in the other, all offices will be confined to the inhabitants of the four New England Governments, which, in my opinion, is impolitic to a degree. I have made a pretty good slam among such kind of officers as the Massachusetts Government abounds in since I came to this camp, having broken one Colonel and two Captains for cowardly behavior in the action on Bunker's Hill, two Captains for drawing more provisions and pay than they had men in their company, and one for being absent from his post when the enemy appeared and burnt a house just by it. Besides these, I have at this time, one Colonel, one Major, one Captain under arrest for trial. In short, I spare none, and yet fear it will not all do, as these people seem to be too inattentive to everything but their *interest*.

I have not been unmindful of that part of your letter respecting Point Alderton. Before the receipt of it, it had become the object of my particular inquiry; but the accounts of its situation differ exceedingly in respect to the command it has of the ship channel. But my knowledge of this matter would not have been confined to inquiries only if I had ever been in a condition, since my arrival here, to have taken possession of such a post; but you well know, my good sir, that it becomes the duty of an officer to consider some other matters as well as situation, namely: what number of men are necessary to defend a place; how it can be supported, and how furnished with ammunition.

In respect to the first, I conceive our defence of this place (Point Alderton,) must be proportioned to the attack of General Gage's whole force, leaving him just enough to man his lines on Boston and Charlestown Necks. And with regard to the second and most important, as well as alarming object, we have only 134 barrels of powder in all, (including the late supply from Philadelphia,) which is not sufficient to give twenty-five musket cartridges to each man, and scarcely to serve the artillery in any brisk action one single day.—Under these circumstances, I dare say you will agree with me that it would not be very eligible to take a post thirty miles distant (by land) from this place, when we have already a line of communication round Boston of at least ten miles in extent to defend, any part of which may be attacked without our having (if the enemy will keep their own counsel,) an hour's previous notice of it, and that it would not be prudent in me to attempt a measure which would necessarily bring on a consumption of all the ammunition we have, thereby leaving the army at the mercy of the enemy, or to disperse and the country to be ravaged and laid waste at discretion. To you, sir, I may account for my conduct; but I cannot declare the motives of it to every one, notwithstanding I knew, by not doing it, that I shall stand in a very unfavorable light in the opinion of those who expect much, and will find little done, without understanding, or perhaps give themselves the trouble of inquiring into the cause. Such, however, is the fate of all those who are obliged to act the part I do. I must, therefore, submit to it, under a consciousness of having done my duty to the best of my abilities.

On Saturday night last, we took possession of a hill advanced of our own lines, and within point-blank shot of the enemy on Charlestown Neck. We worked incessantly the whole night with 1,200 men, and before morning got an entrenchment in such forwardness as to bid defiance to their cannon. About 9 o'clock on Sunday they began a heavy cannonade, which continued through the day without any injury to our work, and with the loss of 4 men only, 2 of which were killed through their own folly. The insult of the cannonade, however, we were obliged to submit to with impunity, not daring to make use of artillery, on account of the consumption of powder, except with one 9-pounder, placed on a point, with which we silenced, and indeed, sunk, one of their floating batteries. This move of ours was made to prevent the enemy from gaining this hill, and we thought was giving them a fair challenge to dispute it (as we had been told by various people, who had just left Boston, that they were preparing to come out); but, instead of accepting of it, we learn that it has thrown them into great consternation, which might be improved had we the means of doing it. Yesterday afternoon they began a bombardment, without any effect as yet.

There have been so many great and capital errors and abuses to rectify—so many examples to make, and so little inclination in the officers of inferior rank, to contribute their aid to accomplish this work, that my life has been nothing else (since I came here) but one continual round of vexation and fatigue. In short, no pecuniary recompense could induce me to undergo what I have; especially, as I expect, by showing so little countenance to irregularities and public abuses as to render myself very obnoxious to a great part of these people. But as I have already greatly exceeded the bounds of a letter, I will not trouble you with matters relative to my own feelings.

As I expect this letter will meet you in Philadelphia, I must request the favor of you to present my affectionate and respectful compliments to Dr. Shippen, his lady and family, my brothers of the Delegation, and any other enquiring friends—and at the same time, do me the justice to believe that I am, with a sincere regard,

Your affect'ate friend and ob't serv't,
(Signed) Geo. Washington.

Richard Henry Lee, Esq.

A Spanish General's View of the Federal Army.—In his last letter to the London *Times*, Dr. Russell quotes the opinion of General Lana, in command of the Spanish forces in the Island of Cuba, in confirmation of the views he had himself expressed in regard to the lack of proper organization, discipline, &c., in the Federal army. A Spanish paper, the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, contains a letter from General Lana, which we subjoin:

Washington, July 31, 1861.—You will be surprised on seeing my letter dated from this city, since perhaps you supposed I was already in Madrid. It would have been so had it not happened that I found, on my arrival at New York, that the famous steamship *Great Eastern* was expected, a circumstance which created in me a hope of making my trip to Liverpool in that colossus. In the meantime, in order to make the most of my time, I visited Saratoga, where I learned the news of the Battle of Bull Run, and since the *Great Eastern* does not sail from Quebec till the 6th of August, I felt a curiosity to see what was going on, now that these people appear to be fighting in earnest; and at one bound I planted myself in the Capital of the old Union. Her Catholic Majesty's Minister, Sr. Tassara, received me very well, and did everything in his power to post me as fully as possible in regard to the military and political state of the country, from which information I believe I have formed a sufficiently accurate idea of the actual situation, although hereabout they are as silent as the dead on certain matters, and have very little news of what is taking place on the other side of the Potomac. It is necessary to see this place to be convinced of what is occurring and to form an idea of what kind of affair an army is composed of men without any military habits, and led by officers—chiefs and generals—who are for the most part devoid of the knowledge necessary. Excepting the war material in the transportation department, such as wagons, gun carriages, ambulances, &c., &c., which is magnificent, all else is a confusion of ill-clad men without any military instruction, and, what is worse, without trying to acquire it, according to appearances, since during the time I remained there I have seen them pass days and nights in the camps without doing anything, with the exception of battalion drill for a short while in the morning and again in the evening. As far as I have been able to observe, they have no large fields for manœuvring or target exercises, which surprises me, since I know the fondness they have for it in this country. Nothing impresses you that there are seventy thousand men in the neighborhood preparing for war. Silence and tranquility reign in the city and camps, neither more nor less than if everything were in a normal state. For all I have searched, I have not succeeded in finding either cavalry or artillery. True, the latter they abandoned on the Bull Run field of battle, and the former they have never had except in comparatively insignificant numbers. What they have is draught cattle such as I have never seen anywhere; the harness and gun carriages are magnificent, all brain new, since they lost those they previously had in the battle, and that, too, in great numbers, as every one says.

To-day I saw more than a thousand beautiful mules, as good as the best which are bred for the pastures of La Mancha (New Castile). All of them were destined for draught service in the army; they had just come from Kentucky. Certainly all that money can procure is had here in abundance; but there are things which cannot be improvised. Hence it is, that, according to my opinion, these gentry will be beaten as often as they go into battle, at least for the present. Nothing of all that is said by the Southern papers on the result of the battle is exaggerated. Here it is known perfectly well that the Federalists, besides having run away helter shelter, lost about 19,000 muskets, 70 odd cannon, all their wagons and provisions, field train, tents, and a great part of their knapsacks. It is only necessary to take a peep at an encampment to notice that not one of these latter is to be seen. The soldiers use no more clothing nor uniform than what we understand by barrack dress, and their clothes are so clumsily worn, dirty and motley, that it is necessary to see to believe. Beards and long hair are also very much in fashion. I wonder if they imagine the enemy will be frightened by showing them dishevelled heads and dirty, hairy faces? I would require to write many pages to relate some out of the much which is seen about here in these days of the remarkable and strange. But I can neither spare sufficient time for that, nor would you have patience to read it. By the time you receive this letter it is very probable the scene may have been transferred more to the northward. I believe if the Southerners avail themselves duly of time and circumstances they will very soon oblige their enemies to evacuate Harper's Ferry, offer battle to the corp of Federal troops marching through Western Virginia, and also present themselves at Baltimore, threatening the forces in possession there. In that case the army which is here encamped will have to retire to Philadelphia, and then Virginia and Maryland will remain in the power of the Southern Confederates. I am thoroughly convinced that this must happen very soon. I endeavored in vain to get a glimpse of the Southern troops, and convinced myself that it was useless to attempt it. Their pickets allow no one to pass, not even the country people, in which case to penetrate the country it would be necessary to take a great round, for which I have not sufficient time. To-morrow I start for New York, and after resting there a day, will make an excursion to Niagara to see the bridge which the English have built over the river St. Lawrence(?), proceeding on the 5th to Quebec to embark for Europe on the 6th.

AFFAIR AT THE HATTERAS INLET.

Confederate Accounts.

[*From the Petersburg Express, Sept. 2.*]

We find in such of our North Carolina exchanges as have reached us since Thursday brief mention of the disaster to Confederate arms at Hatteras on Wednesday and Thursday last. They give but very few particulars that have not already appeared in the *Express*. The Newbern *Progress* of Friday has the following:

Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the National authorities at 11 o'clock on yesterday, Thursday. The steamer *Winslow*, which left there soon after the surrender on yesterday, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night. She brought up five wounded men and one dead body. From Lieutenant Citizen, of Capt. Lamb's Company, who escaped and came up, we gathered the following:—The National steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up until dark, with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed, and continued until about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped. Commodore Barron, Colonel Branford, Colonel Martin, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Major Gilham, Major W. S. G. Andrews, and all the Captains of the post, are prisoners. Our entire force at Hatteras on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 853. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lieutenant Citizen thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded; probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded. He remained in the fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the lucid manner in which his statements were made, we have great confidence in them.

The National fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informers as most terrific. Lieutenant Knight and Lieutenant Murdoch were brought up wounded—Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. Tindell, we believe from Lenoir, was brought up. The news is sad, and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter, as they reach us. Lieutenant Citizen says our men fought bravely, until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday, and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Nationals till eleven o'clock and after yesterday.

Men of Eastern Carolina, arouse! We have warned you heretofore, but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes and your families are in danger! Come to your arms and drive the invaders from your soil. A little preparation might have saved this disaster, but now it is too late and we must make the most of it.—Let the militia be called out to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance, let us make them rue it. We can, we must. To arms! to arms!

The Goldsborough *Tribune* issued a small "extra," dated Friday, which we annex:

We had not in our last issue sufficient reliable information to announce that the enemy have taken the forts and forces at Hatteras. The main fort, Fort Hatteras, is at a point commanding Hatteras Inlet. Fort Clark is a small battery, two miles north of the former, and lies on the ship channel. The chief commander was Col. W. F. Martin, Colonel of the Seventh North Carolina Volunteers. The troops in both forts were under the command of Major W. S. G. Andrews, of Goldsborough. The attack was made on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and kept up until eleven o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. Eleven of the enemy's vessels were engaged in the bombardment. Fort Clark was captured first, and Fort Hatteras at the time named above as that of the close of the cannonade. From 600 to 800 prisoners were taken by the enemy. Among them is Col. Martin, Major Andrews and Commodore Barron, son of the celebrated Commodore of that name. Some eight or ten escaped. Of the killed and wounded we have no account at this time, but expect further details before we put this extra to press.

For this disastrous result somebody is to blame. Who that somebody is, must remain a subject for future inquiry. In the meantime let us not hastily censure any of those engaged in the arrangement or execution of the affair. In ignorance of the truth, we may censure the bravest and the best. We look for much good to come out of this present evil. We do not know the designs of the enemy. If they intend to demonstrate an invasion, let them *come*, if they can, we say—the Confederates will teach them how to go, as they have in every case of conflict, of any importance, since the first inroads of the ruffianly host. They have the advantage of us in the marine, that may skulk about the coast and annoy us—but let them come in contact whenever they dare, and we have no fears for the result. This event will perhaps give our boys something to do, who are ready and anxious to do something.

Accounts from Raleigh.

The *Standard* of Saturday says:

"On Tuesday last, Gov. Clark received a despatch from Gen. Huger, at Norfolk, stating that 2 steam frigates, 8 armed vessels, with other small craft, had left Old Point on Monday, and steered South. The impression was they designed an attack upon our coast. Gov. Clark at once ordered the 7th Regiment of State troops, commanded by Col. Campbell, to Newbern. On Wednesday a despatch was received at Newbern that the fleet had anchored off Fort Hatteras.

On Thursday afternoon an intense feeling was created by the additional announcement that Fort Hatteras had been captured by the Nationals—that the guns of the fort were silenced at an early period of the day. From these rumors additional ones have been manufactured, and the most serious results are said to have occurred. At this writing, nothing is certainly known here as to the result. We had 19 cannon mounted at that point, with about 500 troops.—The force of the Nationals is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000. We doubt if they had more than 4,000, if that, as more could not have well been spared from Old Point.

It is, however, quite certain that, according to our predictions and warning for months, our coast is menaced, if not successfully invaded. If we are not prepared to meet the foe at the entrance of our inlets, it is not the fault of the *Standard*. We have labored earnestly to direct the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity of full preparation. If there be blame, let it fall where it ought.

But we must not give way to complaints. We must up and at them, and drive them from our coast. Governor Clark will do his best to effect that object speedily, and we have no doubt President Davis will promptly meet the case. There is no time for delay. We hope and believe our friends in the eastern counties will rally promptly to resist the Lincoln hirelings. Let them be cool, determined and vigilant. Watch the enemy's movements, and be sure to provide against the tampering with and the near approach of the enemy to your personal property. Remove it beyond his reach at the first indication of his approach to the main land.

The *Standard* has also the following:

"We stop the press to announce the startling intelligence that a despatch has just been received in this city that Fort Hatteras was taken by the Nationals at eleven o'clock on Thursday, and that our whole force, amounting to nearly 600 men, have been made prisoners. Arouse, North Carolinians, and drive them from your soil."

The *Register*, of Saturday, has the following:

"Raleigh was filled with rumors on yesterday and the day before, in relation to the bombarding and silencing of our batteries at Cape Hatteras by the National fleet on Wednesday last. We have reasons most reluctantly to believe that these rumors are true, and that the batteries at Cape Hatteras have been captured by the Yankees. We are indebted to a friend for the following information:

Capt. Gates, of the schooner *Isabella Eliza*, reached Newbern on Thursday last, having left Hatteras on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, M., and reports that when he left the Nationalists were bombarding Fort Hatteras, the fort not responding after the expiration of about ten minutes. Captain G. further stated that he heard from a pilot, who was moving his family from the island, that on the previous night (Tuesday,) the enemy had landed a large force between Cape Hatteras and the fort.

The following is the number of the National fleet seen off the Cape:—8 steamships of war, 1 sailing frigate, 3 steam gun-boats, 3 barks, supposed to be transports; 9 long launches or surf-boats. Under this state of affairs, we feel warranted in entertaining the most serious apprehensions for the safety of Newbern, Washington, and in fact the entire coast. Col. Campbell's regiment, recently stationed at Graham, and originally destined for Virginia, was sent to Newbern on Wednesday. The Charlotte Artillery left their camp here on Thursday for the same destination. The Wilmington Artillery, now at Camp Boylan, and under marching orders for Virginia, have been detained here until it can be ascertained if their services are needed on the coast. Had the earnest and repeated advice of General Gwynn, Capt. Crossan, and other officers, been heeded, there would now be 5,000 men on our coast.

Since the above was written, we have learned that Commodore Barron, Captain and Lieutenant Sinclair, with the steamer *Winslow*, and Captain Bradford have been captured by the Nationals.

Friday, 11 o'clock A. M.—A despatch to Governor Clark has just been read in the House of Commons conveying the intelligence of the surrender of our troops at Hatteras to the Nationals. Among those surrendered was Col. Martin, brother of Adjutant General Martin. For the sake of the credit of the State, we forbear to describe the effect which this despatch produced on the House. And yet this is the body that has arraigned the Convention! "A little civit, good apothecary."

Accounts from Wilmington.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Friday afternoon has the following:

An official despatch received this morning from Newbern *via* Goldsborough, says that Hatteras Battery and 535 of our men, including Commodore Barron and Captain Bradford, have been taken prisoners by the National fleet. The despatch says that the batteries were taken yesterday at eleven o'clock A. M. This confirms the report brought here last evening by a gentleman from Beaufort, that firing re-commenced yesterday morning. It is about ninety miles from the battery to Newbern (by water,) and a steamer had time to get up to Newbern last night for an extra train to be sent to Goldsborough, where the news could be telegraphed to this place this morning, as it was received. We are well aware that all the above could have been accomplished, and although the capture of the Hatteras Battery is to be regretted, we place the fullest confidence in the despatch, as we know it to be official. Recriminations are useless, we suppose. It is better in the time of trial to suggest what can be done—to urge its doing, and to do all that can be done to help it forward.

Recent events coming home to our own State, hovering over our own coast, threatening our own homes, approaching to our own doors, will go far to show whether we were panic stricken when we appealed so strongly for the construction of efficient works for the defence of our coast. Over and over again have we sounded the alarm, until we have made ourselves odious to the complacent head men about the Capitol, a thing which we regretted, but for which we did not reproach ourselves. Can those who so vehemently did not like our course say that they have nothing with which to reproach themselves? If they do, who will believe them?

The force at Hatteras has fallen into the hands of the enemy not from any want of gallantry on their part, but because they had not a sufficient amount of ammunition, and because they were neither sustained nor had works sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them, (4,000 men and 100 guns.) There was no provision made to secure their retreat.

But the reply to all who urge anything has heretofore been, "Oh! no, there is no danger; you are only scared." The people have had enough of this; they must act at once themselves. There has been no earthly use in depending upon the authorities, so far at least.

The Disaster and its Consequences.

[*Special Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.*]

Raleigh, N. C., Friday, Aug. 30, '61.

Dear Express:—Sad are my feelings.—The news from our coast of yesterday and to-day is of a very sad character. Our coast is certainly in possession of the Yankees. They entered Hatteras Inlet on yesterday and took possession of our batteries and men there. From accounts I suppose their entrance was effected with very little trouble. We had only one regiment, consisting of eight hundred men, stationed there and at Ocracoke Inlet.—This was the Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. Its field officers were W. F. Martin, Colonel; George W. Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel; H. A. Gilliam, Major. The entire regiment, with the officers were taken prisoners by the Yankees.

This, however, was expected by the officers whenever an attack was made. Col. Johnson was here several weeks ago, and represented their insecure position. Aid was promised, but whether it was furnished I know not; but if it was, it was certainly very meagre. Colonel J. said while here that the Yankees could take them whenever they tried. They have tried, and have done as he said.

The Yankee force consisted of 16 war vessels, among them 2 very large ones.—They stood out and bombarded our batteries at pleasure, and our guns not being able to reach a hull of the fleet. Our men being few, our guns small, and our ammunition scarce, all that could be done was to surrender.

So the defence of our coast at that important point has amounted to nothing. And yet there has been every warning which prudent men ought to require in regard to our coast defence. It has been said for some time past that the Yankees were building war vessels of small draft, and was it not evident that they were for our waters? Where else would they be required? The insecurity of our coast has been represented by legislators, private citizens, and military men. And with all this warning the Yankees have come upon us entirely unprepared, so far as effectiveness is concerned. Who is to blame I do not pretend to say, but there certainly is blame somewhere.

The people of North Carolina have been led to believe, through the Executive Department of the State, that our coast was in a very strong state of defence. How this has happened I know not, nor will I attempt to guess. But we see now what the boasted strength of our coast defences amounted to. What does the entrance of the Yankees into our waters amount to? It amounts to this: The whole of the eastern part of the State is now exposed to the ravages of the merciless vandals. Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, Hertford, Elizabeth City, are all now exposed, besides the whole of the adjacent country.

The strength of the Yankee force already landed is not definitely known. It is supposed to be about 8,000 men. Our State is now plunged into a great deal of trouble which certainly would have been avoided had the proper steps been taken. It was said publicly by a member of the Convention, during the late session, that if the Government had had nothing to do with the coast defence, but left it to the *people* of the eastern part of the State, it would have been put in a proper state of defence. No doubt but what he said was true.

I saw a gentleman to-day from up the State, who has a company to offer to the service of the State. He says if arms can't be obtained, they will arm themselves with double-barrelled shot-guns, and make the moulds for their own cartridges. It is certain that something very active must be done, and that speedily.

Female are leaving the eastern part of the State rapidly, and coming here and going elsewhere. There is great agitation now throughout the State, as far as this news has reached.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The 31st Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute will commence on the evening of the 26th day of September, and continue for six weeks, closing on the 7th of November, with a Horticultural Exhibition.

There will be a new feature in the Exhibition, which it is hoped will contribute to increase and diffuse a knowledge of the Mechanical Arts.

Mechanics, Manufacturers and others are most respectfully invited to make early arrangements for exhibiting, by notifying the Secretary, or the undersigned, of their intention, and furnishing the necessary information, &c.

E. WHITMAN,
Chairman of Committee.

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

The Fifty fourth Annual Session of the School of Medicine, in the University of Maryland, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 14 inst, and end March 1, 1862.

The Faculty are aware of nothing in the present unhappy condition of public affairs of a nature to interfere with the regular and faithful performance of their duties as Teachers of Medicine. They purpose to make every effort to render their courses of instruction useful and satisfactory to their pupils.

The Baltimore Infirmary, which belongs to the School, continues to afford abundant means for the Clinical illustration of the principles of Medicine and Surgery.

G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.,
Dean

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BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.—This institution, with a full corps of instructors, and every convenience for BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS, will be REOPENED on MONDAY, September 23. By the late act of endowment one pupil from each County in the State is educated without charge for tuition or books. For a catalogue apply to

N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

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