

The South.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
Gen. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,
FOR COMPTROLLER,
A. LINGEN JARRETT.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there is a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or deprived of his freedom, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

The South is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the advance of the morning papers.

For sale by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

Orders for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

The usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for nine, for the time ordered.

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RELATING TO AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF, OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS.—*Constitution U. S., Amend. 1.*

THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS OUGHT TO BE INVOLUNTARILY PRESERVED.—*Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, Art. 35.*

The Postmaster-General has directed that in future no copies of this journal shall be permitted to pass through the United States mails.

Accordingly, last evening, the copies intended for exchanges and subscribers out of the city, were refused at the office, no reason being assigned beyond the verbal explanation which was given, that such were the orders of the Department.

A similar prohibition has been issued, we understand, in the case of two other journals of this city—*The Exchange* and *The Republican*. Of course, after what has happened elsewhere, particularly in the case of the New York journals which have been subjected to similar treatment, this action of the Government occasions no surprise.

As much as two weeks ago, we learned upon what we considered to be good authority, that orders to this effect had been issued by the Department, and that four journals were then included in the list, but the immediate execution of the orders having been arrested, by what means we know not, and one of the journals in question having, in the meantime, so far modified its tone as to be no longer obnoxious to Government censure, the blow has fallen upon the other three, in compliance with the urgent representations of a committee of "loyal and influential" citizens who visited Washington on Thursday or Friday of last week, and conspicuous among whom, we may name the Governor of the State and one of the editors of *The American*.

Private malice and business rivalry, however in New York, have had as much to do with the measures adopted for the suppression of public policy or political necessity.

So much for the motive. The result is the same, whether the malignity of an individual uses the power of Government for the gratification of personal ends, or a general plan of usurpation and aggression requires the removal of each and every obstacle which may hinder its accomplishment, and chief among which may be enumerated a free press.

The violation of law in either case is the same, and so is the injury done to private interests, and the outrage inflicted upon public rights. Of the private injury we will say nothing. In view of the universal sorrow and bankruptcy which prevail throughout the land, and the heavier burden of oppression which has fallen upon so many of our fellow-citizens, it would ill become us to speak of losses, actual or contingent, which are trifling in comparison with those of others.

Unquestionably, to limit the circulation of a paper to a single town or city, is only one way of accomplishing a result which might be more expeditiously but not more certainly attained by suppressing its publication altogether, but how many merchants and manufacturers are there, with whom the Government has used no such ceremony, and whose business and custom it has annihilated at a blow? In the short interval which elapsed between the commencement of this journal and the interdiction of

all intercourse, by mail or otherwise, with the Seceded States, we attained a circulation south of the Potomac, larger probably, more widely diffused certainly, than that of any other paper published in this city.

The restriction which confines our circulation to-day to Baltimore, is but an extension of that which four months ago limited us to the Potomac; it is simply narrowing a little more the circle, which was narrow enough before.

For ourselves, therefore, we make no complaint—at least, none in which every merchant, manufacturer, tradesman and artisan of Baltimore can unite with us.

As respects the public wrong, we have already expressed ourselves so fully upon the subject, that we have little to add when we speak of our sufferings in our turn.

The greatest sufferers in the present case are our subscribers, who are denied the right of reading what papers they please, and the people of Baltimore, who must be content, for the future, to be represented, so far as the world abroad is concerned, by such journals as the Government will allow the freedom of its mail-bags.

No other version of local occurrences, no other representation of popular opinion than such as these journals may choose or dare to give, will hereafter go abroad from this city.

By the standard they furnish and the light they afford, we must be content, in future, to be seen and judged. We may know better, or may know to the contrary, but except through the limited channels of private correspondence, and even that is no longer secret, we have no means of disseminating the truth in our position to the outside world.

We are not, however, to be misapprehended, we have no longer a voice to utter in our own defence. Our rights, liberties and interests are handed over to the exclusive custody of a cowed or subsidized press.

We learn that, in pursuance of orders received this morning from Washington, Col. George P. Kane will be sent, this afternoon, to Fort Lafayette.

Case of N. Williams.—The American this morning publishes the following note from Mr. Williams, in regard to some circumstances of his arrest:

Friday Morning, Sept. 10, 1861.

Editors of the American: I have just accidentally seen your paper of yesterday, and I presume you desire to state events as they occur. I simply stated that the police examined for me, I made no declaration of "My God, I am a ruined man," nor was Mr. Kemp aware that I had any of his horses.

I could, for years back, get a horse, or a carriage from any of his men without any money, which was the case in this instance, as I presume Mr. Kemp was in bed when I got the horses. The boys I was careful should know as little as possible, and certainly nothing to criminate them. By making this connection you will be doing justice to all concerned.

Yours, &c. N. Williams.

From Washington.—The Associated Press have the following telegram from Washington: Washington, September 10.—The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to Daniel Lord, Esq., of New York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 10th, 1861.

Sir:—I have received your letter of yesterday relating to Algeron S. Sullivan, a political prisoner now in custody at Fort Lafayette. This Department is possessed of reasonable correspondence of that person which no rights or privileges of a lawyer or counsel can justify or excuse. The public safety will not admit of his being discharged.

In view of the many representations made to me in this case, I pray your excuse for giving this letter to the public.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

[It will be remembered that Mr. Sullivan, above referred to, was acting as counsel for the private prisoners at New York.]

Washington, September 10.—In order to correct any misapprehension which has been made at this Department, when it was ascertained that vigilant public agents are stationed at every point where persons leave or enter the United States, going or coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of passports.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Commander Porter has been assigned by the Navy Department to important duty on the Mississippi river.

Postmaster Blair and Quartermaster General Meigs left here today for the West.

Commander Porter has been assigned by the Navy Department to important duty on the Mississippi river.

A large force of Confederates, within the last three days, have encamped near the Chain Bridge.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* arrived here this afternoon and reports all quiet down the Potomac. At Aquia Creek she passed the steamer *Tankard*, which was safely lying there with her contrabands.

AMERICAN BRUTALITY.—The following specimen of unadulterated ruffianism and brutality is taken from the correspondence of the New York Tribune:

Ex-Minister Faulkner whines to the State Department, from Fort Lafayette, that he was arrested without having been at all dilatory to the United States. He does not think that he has done as much to deserve imprisonment in a free country, as did Mr. Ely, the Congressman from Rochester, or Mr. Huson, the Commissioner under the Venezuela treaty.

This Virginia further whines that his confinement is rigid, and is undermining his health. But let his friends take notice that he is not yet been required to cook in his turn in the kitchen, as was the case of Messrs. Ely and Huson in that he can acquire his liberty at any moment by taking the oath of allegiance to the Government which has fed and honored him.

THE FIGHT AT SHELLINA.—Extract from a letter dated Hudson, Mo., Sept. 4, 8.30 P. M.

To-day at two o'clock, P. M., Colonel N. G. Williams, of Iowa Third, with 1,100 Federal troops, Kansas and Iowa Third, was attacked at Shellina by Martin Green with 1,500 to 2,000 men. Green commenced firing on them with two pieces of artillery, and kept up fire about one and a half hours. One man (Federal) had his foot taken off by a cannon ball. Colonel Williams retreated on two trains west to this point, leaving a number of horses and part of his camp utensils, which are now in the hands of the Seceders.

Thus ends the inglorious battle of Shellina. Col. Williams had no artillery. Gen. Harbut got this far from Brookfield, with 250 men, to reinforce Williams. When he got here, Williams was at Charlene, on his retreat. Some of our trains that have started east are in the hands of the Rebels.

Excitement is no name for this country. The troops are all going to Brookfield in the morning.

The road is torn up east of Shellina in different places.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Column.—The following is from a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

By the Rapids at New-Town, Va. The army is still sweeping down Gandy's pike with considerable rapidity. We left Weston at daylight yesterday morning, and marched twenty-three miles, establishing our camp in a wild valley four miles above this point.

The country at Weston grows wilder and more rugged as we proceed, and the character of the people approaches several degrees nearer the aboriginal condition of the race. There is but little culture either of land or people, and both seem to be on the edge.

A mile above this village of Kanawha nomenclature we first strike the Little Kanawha, a beautiful stream of clear water, which winds delightfully among the mountains. There is a precipice overhanging the river, and opposite that is a small rolling valley, upon which our troops are encamped. Coal is as abundant in the mountain as limestone is in your river hills; and on the west, there is a salt well and works, which produce fifty bushels per day, finding a market in the vicinity.

We found here a considerable body of troops, including detachments of several regiments, and the whole of Col. R. L. Cook's. Major R. B. Hayes, of the 23d Ohio, had just returned from a severe march over the mountains, which he reports to have been a most successful one.

We are informed that the Confederates have retreated, and it is likely they will recede entirely beyond the mountains, and that their only destination is a point open to doubt.

There is absolutely no news to communicate. It is superfluous to report that mention of the movement of the army beyond the mountains is prohibited—so that our readers who have friends in the army need not look in the papers for tidings of troops in whom they are interested.

At Jefferson City, Va., the military telegraph along the line. Occasionally, when we halt, Mr. Brown, the operator, unships his battery, forms the desired connection in a fence corner, and headquarters instantly communicate with Washington or elsewhere, according to requisition.

We received news of Butler's operations in North Carolina yesterday morning, while halting in the wood in the mountains, some 20 miles above here.

Up to this period, the weather has been remarkably favorable for campaigning purposes, and the roads have been very good, though somewhat cut up—and here the bugle sounds to advance.

From Missouri.—The following items are taken from the St. Louis papers, and to be received with the same caution as any other news from Federal sources, no opposition journal being tolerated in St. Louis:—Eighteen prisoners arrived at St. Louis on Friday evening in custody of a military guard from Colonel Harding's camp at Franklin. They were captured near the mouth of the Mississippi, in the expedition sent off by Colonel Harding. Among the prisoners are several St. Louis men, who were taken while on their way to join the Rebel forces.

The captives will doubtless be subjected to Jefferson City after the usual manner.

Extensive intrenchments are in process of construction, for the defence of the place in event of an attack. The Rebel leaders are exceedingly tardy in their movements, and grave doubts are entertained whether they expect or care soon to take any step of importance.

The work of fortifying the Capital is, however, going swiftly forward. In addition to the soldiers engaged in the intrenchments, some five hundred of the prisoners are being put to work on the task, under military custody.

The steamer *Emma*, Captain York, arrived at St. Louis from Leavenworth on Friday morning, bringing the first arrivals from any point above the mouth of the Missouri river.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., some guerrilla parties, both mounted and on foot, came into the vicinity of Lexington and encamped. No regular battle took place, but a few skirmishes were fought. They menaced the city, but did not make an attack. Several skirmishes occurred, in one of which Mordecai Withrow was badly wounded and taken prisoner. A body of about fifty State troops were engaged in the fight, and the river from Lexington and arrived the reinforcements which had arrived by being at their side.

On the 28th inst., the steamer *Endicott* arrived at Lexington from Omaha, and was detained by the Federal troops. Two or three companies of them crossed the river on the boat to disperse the mob on the other side, and a short skirmish was the result. The Federals had two wounded.

A man named Thompson was taken prisoner on the other side, and was badly wounded. The camp was broken up and the enemy dispersed.

The Federal forces now at Lexington amount to about two thousand.

The steamer *H. B. Bacon* and *New Sun City* left St. Louis for St. Charles on Friday evening, for service on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

A military commission for the trial of offences against the military laws of General Fremont's division has been organized at St. Louis, Major, now Brigadier-General Sturges, presiding. The following are the names of the prisoners brought before the commission:

Jan. C. Edwards, formerly President of the North Missouri Railroad, charged with treasonable practices.

Samuel M. Wells, charged with firing into the ranks of the Federal troops, and with burning bridges and destroying property on the North Missouri Railroad.

M. M. Lynch, of Potomac, was remanded to await Gen. Fremont's order.

Jas. Thompson was disposed of in like manner, no specific charge being found against him.

John Crow, from the interior of the State, is possibly fired a hard case, and his case will accordingly be examined. He was for a time in the Southern army.

A man named Werner was remanded to await for the purpose of procuring the original copies of some letters from New York.

HOW THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD GETS ON.—The Army Retiring Board makes slow progress with the work before it. Many of the officers summoned show fight, and much time is necessarily consumed in taking evidence. Some of the oldest officers claim that they are in all respects fit for duty. Col. Wm. Gates, of the 3d Artillery, for example, who entered West Point in 1801, and the army in 1809, and who must be between 75 and 80 years of age, says that he has never known a sick hour, and runs up stairs like a boy. Col. Benjamin L. E. Bonnerville, of the Third Infantry, who entered the Academy in 1813, and the army in 1815, insists that he would rather be killed at Manassas than be retired at his age.

On the other hand, Lieutenant-Colonel Gouverneur Morris, of the First Infantry, professes his willingness to be put on the Retired List, although he did not enter the army till 1823, and Major Campbell, of the 10th Infantry, who was retired at Manassas, who left West Point in 1823, considers himself too much disabled by exposure and wounds to be useful.

The Philadelphia *North American* thus explains why General Fremont was removed from the command of the Federal forces at Cairo, and General Grant appointed in his stead:

A Process Cause.—General Fremont, whose name has been identified with the command of the forces stationed at Cairo since the commencement of the war, was lately ordered to resign by General Fremont, the southern terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. This very important strategic point, commanding the leading approach to St. Louis from the western section of Missouri, was deemed so essential by General Fremont that he largely reinforced the troops there and placed Fremont in charge. Opposed to so veteran an officer as Hardee, and at the same time threatened by the forces under Thompson and Pillow, all military critics wondered whether Fremont was adequate to the task.

Pursuing from Fremont's selection of him that he was, we were content to wait the progress of events, though not without misgivings. Fremont's first movement was to make an advance, and as advanced Hardee retreated. Nor was this advance unaccomplished, for so totally unexpected was it that he surrounded and captured a detachment of eight hundred and fifty rebels. But it seems that Fremont felt the risk of an advance with an inexperienced general entirely too great, and he has therefore superseded Fremont and appointed General Grant, a veteran officer, in his stead.

When Fremont made his advance he had but six thousand men. These might achieve success with a good general, but in the hands of any other the expedition would have failed. It is probable that Fremont's selection of him that he was, we were content to wait the progress of events, though not without misgivings.

Colonel Fremont thus became an important personage. Kentucky generals held parley with him on high matters of stock and State necessity, and he conducted himself with discretion and was continued and finally made a brigadier. Under instructions he fortified Cairo, and earned reputation by the good discipline he maintained in his corps. This was all very well as far as the war in the West, however, has been assuming a new phase far beyond Fremont's capacity, and demanding military skill of the best order.

Under these circumstances, Fremont has placed in command of the corps which marched South from Ironton, General Grant, an educated soldier. It was this officer who passed into Kentucky the famous order, which the rebels were about to do. This movement took them so completely by surprise, that it is not to be marvelled at that McCulloch and Hardee are falling back upon Arkansas. All the rebel forces had been sent into Missouri to prevent the Southward march of the United States troops against Memphis and New Orleans. Instead of fighting pitched battles with them, Fremont moves to the other side of the Mississippi.

Upon being superseded, General Fremont showed that he did not understand the first duty of a soldier—obedience. He refused to take command of the corps, and left the army to take care of itself. Grant, however, was equal to the emergency. He placed Colonel Cook in charge of Fremont's brigade, went at once to Cairo, and telegraphed to the Secretary of War, advising the latter what had caused Grant's movement to Paducah.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Richmond and New Orleans dates of the 7th inst. contain nothing of importance.

The irritation between the Unionists and the Secession element in this city is hourly increasing. The more radical politicians hold that the crisis has been reached, and that the neutrality plan will give way in a few days to a hostile collision, and that Kentucky will share the fate of Missouri.

Senator Breckinridge and Powell, ex-Governor Morehead, and others, are exerting their utmost to prevent the Legislative endorsement of the formation of military camps in the State.

A decided Unionist officer at the State line has stated to travellers over the Louisiana and Nashville Railroad, that he took \$250,000 in gold from passengers crossing North within ten days.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—General Anderson arrived here from Frankfort this evening.

Rumors are afloat that Muldraugh's Hill, forty-five miles south of here, will be occupied to-night by portions of the State Guard, and that one company is already there, and Zollicoffer, with a large force, has marched through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky.

These rumors are very prevalent, but not generally believed.

CAIRO, Sept. 9.—It is reported that the Confederates' neutrality has been abandoned, and calling for an earnest effort to sustain what they call the true people of the Kentucky.

On the 3d inst., Major General Polk issued a "General Order" for all officers and soldiers of his Department on furlough to report without delay.

The Richmond papers of the 5th, contain what purports to be a reliable estimate of the Federal forces in and around Washington. The total is given at one hundred and twelve thousand.

The *Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy*, of the 5th, says there is little doubt that the Confederates' Government is in late receipt of despatches from the Commissioners in Europe, and that these are regarded as favorable to France, Great Britain and Europe generally, are greatly agitated on the American question, and that the recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of Europe, will shortly be accomplished.

The Southern papers complain of the fact that millions of dollars are sent North by the banks and capitalists of the South, for the purpose of buying the bonds of the States in the Confederacy at a depreciated rate, and thus are giving money to their enemies to prosecute the war.

A stampede of families took place about the 14th from Fernandina, Fla., from apprehensions of the people of a bombardment of the town by the Federal fleet, which now holds a strict blockade of that point.

The Savannah *News* of the 5th adds to this statement, that the whole coast of Florida is blockaded in the articles of the capture of Hatteras. The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 7th, makes a loud call of complaint at the inefficiency of the Military Board, and expresses the fear that the military leaders are too much engaged in prosecuting the war in Virginia to accord a necessary degree of attention to the sea coast and Mississippi valley.

The Coast Guard companies are increasing along the Georgia, South Carolina and Florida coast. The *Greenock* of the 7th, condemns the Military Board of Mississippi for inactivity in not ordering to be coasted.

A despatch to the Nashville *Gazette* says Parson Brownlow and his son have been arrested at Knoxville by a secession officer.

A Nashville gentleman informs us that the ostensible charge is for circulating the "Heller Book."

A despatch from Richmond to the Knoxville *Register* states that the Quartermaster's Department at Richmond, has been very active of late. Large contracts have been made for camp and field equipage, to the amount of 18,000 sets.

General Polk has issued the following proclamation:—The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore imme-

diately opposite, and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in advance.

The Major General Commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision, he has thrown a sufficient force into the town and ordered them to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion he assures them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their property, with all their personal and corporate rights.

Columbus, 4th day September, 1861. (Signed) "LOUISIANA POLK."

The North British off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 10.—The steamer *North British* has passed here with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The steamer *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult.

The steamer *Padua*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th ult.

The steamer *City of Manchester*, sailed for New York, has 248,000.

Lord Palmerston was installed, with all the ancient ceremonies, Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover, on the 28th of August. In a speech delivered on the occasion he eulogized the strong defensive measures adopted by England. He said that perfect defence was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with foreign powers. He alluded to the battle of Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of men individually brave, but imperfectly drilled, against an organized enemy.

The Times has another editorial in regard to the Loan and expenses of the Federal Government for war purposes. It concludes with the belief that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless task, even if the North pours forth its wealth unsparringly into the Federal Exchequer. But if the North should attempt to defray the accumulating charges with money borrowed at 5 per cent, they will find themselves engaged in a speculation that no country in the world could support.

The new Galway and New York screw line of steamers have selected Southampton for their headquarters.

Mr. Russell's latest letter to the London Times says that the issue in America is rapidly narrowing between Slavery and Abolition. He thinks that the President will soon declare all the slaves within the limits of the United States army.

The Times editorially advises a compromise between the North and the South.

It is stated that leading houses in Liverpool have purchased 15,000 bales of Surat cotton for shipment to New York.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Brighton Railway. Two excursion trains came in collision in the tunnel. Twenty-three persons were killed and a considerable number wounded.

East Russell, in a manifesto on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, says that American forbearance cannot be calculated on as permanent.

The hearing of the appeal in the Mires case was postponed. The Attorney-General had argued in favor of the maintenance of the post decision.

The Pays denies the report that the Government had notified the Foreign Ambassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The Ministry of Marine proposes a large increase of the officers of the Navy, of which the Emperor approves, and says that a similar increase will be necessary again next year.

Denial. General Denia Helder will take the portfolio of War, and that Gen. Brignone will replace him as Lieutenant of Sicily.

The German press, pale and all bivouacs have been withdrawn from the streets of Warsaw. Gen. Lamberg, the new Governor, had been formally received by the authorities of Warsaw.

Russia has proposed to the Porte to defer the decision on the question of the union of Moldavia with Wallachia for three years.

The Syrian Commissioners have had a conference on the question of the indemnity to be paid by the Porte. The latter has declined to accept other Commissioners to be brought to settle the question.

Omar Pasha had signed an armistice of ten days with the insurgents of Montenegro.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The Maryland Institute will hold its annual exhibition on Monday, the 11th inst., at the University of Maryland. The exhibition will consist of the products of the State, and of the manufactures and inventions of the people of the State. The exhibition will be held in the University building, and will continue for ten days.

REMEDIAL LECTURES.—The University of Maryland will hold a course of remedial lectures on Monday, the 11th inst., at the University of Maryland. The lectures will be given by Dr. Wm. H. Miller, and will consist of a course of ten lectures on the treatment of the various forms of insanity.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.—This institution will hold its annual exhibition on Monday, the 11th inst., at the University of Maryland. The exhibition will consist of the products of the State, and of the manufactures and inventions of the people of the State. The exhibition will be held in the University building, and will continue for ten days.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md.—The City Collector's Office will hold its annual exhibition on Monday, the 11th inst., at the University of Maryland. The exhibition will consist of the products of the State, and of the manufactures and inventions of the people of the State. The exhibition will be held in the University building, and will continue for ten days.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB-... (Notice regarding the publication of the South, mentioning the names of the publishers and the date of publication.)

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUB-... (Notice regarding the publication of the South, mentioning the names of the publishers and the date of publication.)

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, Md.—The Merchants and Planters' Bank will hold its annual exhibition on Monday, the 11th inst., at the University of Maryland. The exhibition will consist of the products of the State, and of the manufactures and inventions of the people of the State. The exhibition will be held in the University building, and will continue for ten days.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The South is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the advance of the morning papers.