The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
By J. M. MILLS & CO.,
Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.
1 DOOR FROM SOUTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

☞ Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 16.

THE SOUTH.

We present *The South* this afternoon to our friends in an enlarged form, in compliance with requests from numerous quarters. It is our intention to make this journal an acceptable medium of news, and we shall spare no pains or expense to furnish the latest and most reliable intelligence. We trust on the other hand that our patrons will not abate their efforts to extend our circulation and add to our advertising columns. We are aware that business is prostrated and that all classes of the community are curtailing their expenditures, but at the same time a judicious use that powerful engine, the Press, cannot fail now, as in times past, to promote the success of those who employ it prudently. Our circulation is increasing at the rate of several hundred per diem, and no merchant or tradesman can go amiss in using our columns. As we have said before our terms will be adapted to the exigencies of the present crisis, and all we ask is a fair proportion of the patronage extended to other journals. Some complaint having been made of the irregularity attending the service of the paper to subscribers, we are taking the necessary steps to prevent its recurrence. We shall be glad if subscribers will promptly report to the office, No. 122 Baltimore street, up stairs, any negligence on the part of the carriers.

THE NEWS.

Since our last we hear of nothing very important, unless it be the running of the blockade at Charleston by the Confederate steamer Nashville, formerly employed on the line between New York and Charleston. The Nashville has recently been fitted up as a war steamer, and taking advantage of a dark night, slipped by the Federal vessels and made for some European port, probably Liverpool or London, having on board as passengers Hon. James M. Mason, of Va., and Hon. John Slidell, of La., who go to Europe on a political mission. The Nashville being a very fast vessel, pursuit would seem to be hopeless.

The Northern papers profess to be incredulous as to the success of Com. Hollins in sinking the Preble and driving the Vincennes and Water Witch ashore. Those who know Com. Hollins, feel certain that his statements can be depended upon, and have no doubts concerning the correctness of his narrative. The effect of the news in New York was greatly to depress stocks. New Orleans would hardly have been illuminated if a great success had not been obtained.

Our Southern accounts assure us that the "rebels" are well apprised of the movements of the Federal armada, and are preparing to give it a warm reception wherever it may appear.

From Washington we have nothing beyond the usual reports of picket skirmishes. The Confederates seem to be very close to the Federal lines, and to be rather advancing than retreating. The Northern correspondents meantime hint mysteriously of the great things shortly to be accomplished by McClellan.

From the West our information is very meagre. Fremont is still engaged in his wild goose chase after the Confederates in Missouri, while in Kentucky both parties seem to be taking a rest preparatory to active enterprises.

For the latest news we refer our readers to our telegraphic column.

DEATH OF A BALTIMOREAN.

We regret to see in the Richmond papers a report of the death from typhoid fever, of J. Carrell Jenkins, Esq., of this city, a gentleman well known in Baltimore and highly esteemed.

Mr. Jenkins was a prominent member of the late Maryland Guard, and after the breaking out of the present unfortunate troubles joined the Southern army at Richmond. He was attached to the command of Capt. J. Lyle Clark, and cheerfully endured the unavoidable privations of a soldiers life; working either in the trenches or in the field with equal fortitude and alacrity.

We sincerely trust that the report of Mr. Jenkins' death is incorrect, and that the next intelligence may be of a more re-assuring character to his family and friends.

Since writing the above, the painful intelligence of Mr. Jenkins' death is confirmed. He was connected with Gen. Lee's army in Western Virginia, and from the exposure incident to a campaign in that inhospitable region, contracted the fell disease of which he died. After an illness of two weeks he appeared convalescent, but a relapse taking place, he finally succumbed to this terrible malady. The Sisters of Charity gave him their kind ministrations in his last moments, and his body being removed to Richmond, was interred there according to the ritual of the Catholic church. His funeral was largely attended, and among the sincere mourners were the exiled Marylanders then in Richmond. An effort will be made by his family to obtain the removal of his remains to Baltimore, as soon as possible. We sincerely condole with them in this hour of their great affliction.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Louisiana arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe. A number of passengers from the North were at Old Point, awaiting transport to the South, but the Federal authorities had decreed that no flag of truce should be sent to Norfolk or received from there during the next four days. This order it is surmised is to prevent the Confederates from obtaining information of the movement of the Federal troops about Old Point. A number of Federal transports and war vessels were collected in Hampton Roads, and it was evident that some great expedition, probably against Yorktown, was in progress. The Louisiana brings no other information of moment.

FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

We have information from fort Lafayette that the health of the political prisoners from Maryland, now confined there, is generally good. Thomas W. Hall, Jr., formerly editor of *The South*, and Frank Key Howard, Esq., late of the *Exchange*, are both quite well, as is also Charles Howard, Esq., of the Board of Police Commissioners. Hon. Henry May is now here, having been released temporarily to attend the funeral of his brother, lately deceased. Mr. May, we regret to hear, has suffered considerably in health, from his close and protracted confinement. The terms and conditions of his release are not known.

THE MARYLANDERS IN VIRGINIA.

We have information from a reliable source that the regiment of Marylanders in Virginia under the command of Ex-Governor Lowe, is now full. This regiment has been recruited almost entirely of Marylanders, who have gone South during the last month—most of these during the past two weeks, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Federal detectives. We have further information that the grand Federal movement upon the lower Potomac, or against Yorktown, is well understood by the Confederates, and will be promptly met without at all disturbing their arrangements for the protection of Leesburg and Manassas. The Maryland Regiment under Lowe, we may add, have been ordered to Yorktown, where they expect to see service if the Federals will give them a chance.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The papers have been singularly silent upon the results of the recent election in Pennsylvania, for the reason, no doubt, that the Republican party have met there with a most decided reverse. Philadelphia, which gave Lincoln a plurality of 18,000 votes, has just elected a full set of Democratic officers, thus depriving the Republicans of valuable patronage, upon which they relied for the maintainance of their party. The Legislature will probably be Democratic, which will secure the impeachment of Governor Curtin for gross frauds in connection with the furnishing of army supplies. York county, which last year gave the Democrats but 369 plurality, now gives them 1,700, a most remarkable change. It is evident that Northern sentiment is undergoing a modification; for even in Ohio, where the Republicans have had undisputed sway for years, their majority is reduced, though they resorted to the expedient of nominating for Governor a Douglas Democrat, in the person of Hon. David Tod, the gentleman, it will be recollected, who filled the chair at the Front Street Theatre Convention after the withdrawal of the Hon. Caleb Cushing to the Breckinridge Convention, at the Maryland Institute.

CAPTAIN GEORGE N. HOLLINS.

Captain Hollins is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore on the 20th of September, 1799.—He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman on the 1st of February, 1814. His first service was on board the sloop-of-war Erie, Captain Ridgely, built in Baltimore, which attempted to run the British blockade at Old Point Comfort or Cape Henry, but was forced, to return to Baltimore. He then, with the officers and crew of the Erie, marched to the defence of Washington, and was assigned with the others to Fort Washington. After this he was on board the United States ship President, under Commodore Decatur, when she was captured by the British fleet. He remained in Bermuda as a prisoner of war until peace was restored. His next service was in the fleet under Commodore Decatur, which was sent to the Mediterranean after war had been declared against the Algerines. While on this cruise an Algerine frigate was captured, and Commodore Decatur presented him with a Turkish sabre (one of those taken with the frigate,) for the bravery displayed by him on that occasion. Peace being again restored, he was for some time engaged in an East India merchantman. Afterwards, as captain of the Cyanne, he obeyed the orders of his Government in bombarding Greytown. About ten months ago he was ordered to the frigate Susquehanna, and sailed for Vera Cruz, but about the time of his arrival there was overtaken by orders to join the Mediterranean squadron, which he did. While there he received other orders to return home, and two hours afterwards his vessel was under way. As he sailed into New York he received orders for Boston, to which port he repaired, arriving about the 6th of June last. He immediately resigned his commission as Captain in the U. S. Navy, and received notice from the Navy Department that his name was stricken from the list. About the 9th of June he arrived in Baltimore, and on the 15th of the same month was in Virginia. He had been in the U. S. Navy a little over forty-seven years, of which time thirteen and a half years were spent at sea, and the remainder in land service; having been some years in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and also at Sackett's Harbor, from which position he was ordered to the Susquehanna on his last cruise. Previous to taking charge of the Pensacola Navy-yard, he had spent some time on board the Savannah, on the Pacific coast. A few days after he tendered his resignation, orders for his arrest were issued by the Government, but he succeeded in eluding the officers in search of him.

His capture of the St. Nicholas, in company with Colonel Thomas, and his exploit on the Mississippi, has made Captain Hollins famous in the South. He has two sons under his immediate command.

We add that Com. Hollins is a brother of the late Hon. J. Smith Hollins formerly Mayor of Baltimore, and a nephew of Gen. Samuel Smith, who, in the Revolutionary war, commanded Fort Mifflin in the Delaware river, and sunk a British vessel which attempted to pass his fortifications

The Courtesy Extended to English Travellers by the New York Press.

The New York *Herald* has the following first-rate notice of Sir James Ferguson, who arrived in this city yesterday from Norfolk, and next proceeded to Washington. The *Herald's* recommendations as to the disposal of this gentleman, will hardly be complied with.

We noticed about a week since the arrival at Richmond of a certain James Ferguson, member of the British Parliament, and bearer of despatches from a Confederate Commissioner in Europe to Jefferson Davis. We felt justified, then, from the circumstances, in denouncing him as a spy. We are now the more strongly convinced of the correctness of our views from seeing, by the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th inst., that the same titled individual has taken his departure from that city, probably on his return to England, and bearing despatches from the Confederate Government. We shall be much surprised if this man be allowed by the Executive to travel through the loyal States on his way to the port of embarkation, even though he be a member of the British Parliament. No position should shield a spy from arrest.

From the N. Y. World.

THE EMANCIPATIONISTS.

One of the most contemptuous epithets habitually used by the first Napoleon was *ideologist*. He doubtless undervalued minds which are wedded to some pet theory or hobby, for minds of this class, though sometimes tracked, are sometimes in advance of their age. But Napoleon's pre-eminently practical turn of thought looked always to tangible results; and his observation had taught him that ideologists have seldom any capacity for affairs. War being the most practical of all the sciences, it was not to have been expected that the greatest military genius of modern times should have felt any respect for a class of men who must have seemed to him afflicted with a sort of intellectual hydrocephalus. But, despite his petulant contempt, ideologists are very well in their place; men who rode hobbies have frequently been benefactors to human progress. But they are hardly the men to do so practical a thing as to conduct a great war. Mrs. Jellihy was no doubt an admirable woman in her way, but she was hardly a model house-keeper.

Charles Sumner has a very good command of figure of speech and classical quotations, but he is better acquainted with the smell of the lamp than with the smell of gunpowder, and would hardly be a safe man to handle a brigade in the field. But men of his unpractical class dogmatize as confidently about the proper method of managing the war, as if they were fit to be at the head of affairs. If President Lincoln's administration could be superseded and replaced by the *dii majores* of the emancipation school—if, for example, Greeley were made President, Sumner Secretary of War, with the other places in the cabinet filled with Owen Lovejoy, Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips, and Parke Godwin, the country would not even then be very confident that the Jeff. Davis Government was overmatched. But if the emancipation theory ought to prevail these are its representative men, and this absurd cast of a cabinet would be fit and appropriate. It would seem a pity if the heads that carry the wisdom necessary for conducting the war to a successful issue are found on different shoulders from those that bear the responsibility of its management * * * * * *

Emancipation could not be anything but a makeshift to supply the deficiencies in a badly organized campaign. McClellan is not the competent general we take him for if he would make the flocking of South Carolina negroes to his standard a part of his original plan of the campaign. If they were of use at all it would be for immediate service as soldiers; but extemporized regiments of undisciplined blacks are a resource to which a sane general would not care to trust his reputation. But if General McClellan should so far miscalculate as to find himself in South Carolina with an inadequate force, the method of repairing his blunder which the *Post* advises is the remedy of a mere ideologist. Bear in mind that it is only in case of encountering a superior force that he would have any need of negro assistance, and then consider what chance he would have of delivering his invitation to the "over eighty thousand" able-bodied slaves of South Carolina.

He could not march his army to the plantations and proclaim emancipation, for if he were strong enough to do that, he would not need any black soldiers. If he sent messengers beyond his own lines with a proclamation, they would be immediately caught and hung, and besides he would need to send more men than he could well spare to do a very large recruiting business. And then again, how would the blacks get within his lines? would they be formed into regiments and marched in? Would they steal in as stragglers? They could not come from McClellan's rear unless they rose out of the sea, and in front they would have to make their way through the Confederate lines. In short, if he were superior to the enemy he could not get them; and, in any case, they would be nothing but an undisciplined black mob which no officers could handle on the field, and for which he would have no officers to spare without weakening the efficiency of more reliable troops.

The Case of Gen. Fremont.—It is evident from the following special despatch to the New York *Tribune* that Gen. Fremont has been snubbed:

Official advices have been received here to the effect that the Secretary of War returned to St. Louis last night from his visit to Gen. Fremont. Rumors followed him that, while at Tipton, he delivered to Gen. Fremont an order from General Scott directing him to surrender his command to the officer next to him in authority, namely, to Major General Hunter, and to report by letter to Washington. But the rumor is not well founded. When the Cabinet is fully advised of the facts of Gen. Fremont's military administration, final action upon his case will promptly be taken. Gen. Fremont has 40,000 men in and around Tipton.—He cannot more them, though, for want of transportation and provisions. Within his entire command he has 70,000 troops.

Before leaving St. Louis this morning, the Secretary of War, by letter, ordered General Fremont to discontinue, as unnecessary, his field works around the city, and that which he is erecting at Jefferson City; to suspend work on the barracks he is building near his residence for his body guard of 300 cavalry, and ordered him to employ all the money in the hands of the disbursing officers to the payment of the current expenses of his army in Missouri, and to let all his debts in St. Louis, amounting to $4,500,000, remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement. He also ordered that the disbursing officers should disburse their funds and not transfer them to irresponsible agents, persons who do not hold commissions from the President and are not under bonds; and he further ordered that hereafter all contracts, necessary to be made, be made by the regular disbursing officer of the army. Gen. F. was also informed that payment would not be made to officers appointed by him. It is said there are over 200 of them whose commissions do not bear the President's signature, and that Paymaster Andrews has been verbally instructed not to make such payments. Special exception was made in favor of officers of volunteers. The number of forts planned by General Fremont for the defence of St. Louis is eleven.

The Confederates Building Railroads.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

I learn to-day that the Confederates are actively engaged in the completion of the railroad from Gordonsville to Fredericksburg. The road was graded two years ago and the crossties and sleepers were laid last year. The work was abandoned at that time, in consequence of the funds of the company running out and their inability to purchase iron for the rails. This iron, however, has been partly supplied by the railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, and partly by a supply sent up from some Southern city. The road will be finished and in running order in a few days, and by this means the Confederates can transport large reinforcements of troops for their batteries near Aquia creek. A glance at the map will show the reader that the new road connects with the railroad to North Carolina, and also with that to the Southwestern States.

☞ The Montreal *Pilot* states that a gentleman has reached the United States who is to relieve Dr. Russell in America, the special correspondent of the London *Times*.

A GLANCE at the INSTITUTE FAIR.

Last evening the Maryland Institute Hall was crowded with a highly appreciative audience, who thoroughly examined the many works of art and mechanic skill and ingenuity which render the exhibition so attractive. The receipts of the present Fair, thus far, promise a highly favorable result. There is much of interest to be seen, and the efforts of the Committee deserve the appreciation of the Citizens of Baltimore and the State. The full Band of the Independent Blues, Prof. Holland is engaged every evening, and discourse some of the most popular compositions of the day, which is well worth the price of admission.

We notice to-day a few of the deposits and shall continue the same daily.

Among the prominent articles on deposit, is a full set of Breakfast, Dinner and Tea China, comprising 129 pieces, finished in the most delicate and artistic style, from Messrs. Cortlax & Co., whose place of business is at 218 Baltimore street. They also exhibit a case of most beautiful and elaborate worked Silverware; besides a large stock of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of many indispensable articles of family economy.

Messrs. Canfield, Brother & Co. exhibit a large case of elegant Silverware and Military goods, including swords, epaulets and sashes, which adds much to the interest of the Fair.—Their place of business is 229 W. Baltimore street, corner of Charles street.

John Rogers & Son, No. 48 North High street, have on exhibition a large and well arranged deposit, consisting of 3, 4, 5 and 6-light Chandliers, Hall Lights, Portables, etc., Porcelain, enamelled Mica and Paper Shades, with all the various *et ceteras* connected with the Gas Fixture business.—They also exhibit various articles connected with the Plumbing business. Their goods are arranged principally in two stands (or booths) about the centre of the Hall, which are lighted by 6-light Chandeliers and other arrangements.

D. Preston Parr, 211 West Baltimore street, exhibits a large and handsome variety of cut and ornamental glassware.

Mr. John H. Weaver, No. 22 West Fayette street, exhibits several patent burial cases, which for elegance surpass anything of the same class ever exhibited in the Fair. The advantage of the design is to dispense with the former manner of closing coffins, by having hinges and locks attached to the sides, thus avoiding the use of screws. In finish, these cases are superior to anything of the kind ever exhibited. Placed as they are in a prominent position in the hall, one would scarcely suppose, from their appearance, that they were the narrow houses intended for the dead.

Archibald Campbell, 13 Light street, has on exhibition a case of elegantly-finished silver-plated harness mountings, door plates and locks.

Thomas C. Basnon, 26 Light street, has an extensive variety of exquisitely finished plumbing materials, water and steam cocks, and hot water vessels, which attract much attention from the visitors.

C. C. Reinhardt, Gay street, exhibits an elegant collection of glass pads, trusses, dental and surgical instruments—a line in which he always excels.

Herring & Cook, Charles street, has a beautiful display of glass-ware. The wares are of the finest quality, and the designs exhibit exquisite taste.—A. J. George also has on exhibition an extensive variety of the same ware, all of which is of the best quality and best finish. The manufacture of glass is rapidly approaching perfection, and the American articles, both in quality and finish, rival those of the most celebrated European manufactories.

Joshua Vansant & Son, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore street, have on deposit a large case of fashionable and well finished Silk and Felt Hats and Caps. The reputation of these manufacturers are too well known to need comment.

Noah Walker & Co., Washington Building, Baltimore street, have for examination a large and varied assortment of superior Clothing, both in style and finish, for military and citizen. This House needs no recommendation.

F. L. Farquharson, 17 Calvert street, exhibits a set of Harness, silver mounted, Ladies Saddle, Collars and other articles.

Delicacy and Generosity.—The following, which we copy from a Dublin paper, is far too good to be lost:

The gentleman who took a pocket-book from the person at Kingstown on Wednesday evening last is requested to return, through the post, the papers and documents which it contained, with the exception of the £26, which he may retain as a reward for the dexterity he exhibited on the occasion. The individual feels grateful to the gentleman for having left him his watch and chain. Address, "—— Kinsley's Hotel, Church lane." We wonder the advertiser didn't ask the "gentleman" to dinner, in order that they might have the opportunity of talking over the little matter over a cool bottle of champagne. We really believe that thieves (we beg pardon, gentlemen), would be a better bred sort of people if they were always treated with civility equal to the above. There is nothing like appealing to a person's gentlemanly feeling. If we only took to thieves (we meant to say gentlemen) in the same natural way that they took to us, we are sure that we should meet on a much friendlier footing, and be able to exchange civilities that would be probably agreeable on both sides. Only think what a deal of stolen property would be returned! You would appeal to the thief's sense of honor so strongly that he would ultimately give up thieving as a losing concern.

From South America.—The *Diario de la Marina* of the 24th September, contains some interesting intelligence from Venezuela. General Paez had been officially called upon to resign his command of the army into the hands of the government. The veteran General at once acceded to the demand, expressing his determination at the same time to leave for a foreign country as soon as the government would be ready to liquidate his demands against the public treasury. In resigning his command, General Paez addressed a touching letter to the government, in which he expressed the hope that posterity will judge him justly.

More Squabbling in Missouri.—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 10th has advices from Missouri that Generals Lane and Sturgis had quarrelled, and that Lane had refused to obey Sturgis, who was his superior in rank.

☞ M. Marquard, Louis Napoleon's familiar, is said to be engaged on a drama, the subject of which is the campaign of 1814, and the object, as heretofore, that of familiarising the public once again with what are called "the glories of the empire."

☞ Four of the members of Congress from Illinois are now in the military service—Messrs. McClernand, Richardson, Fouke and Logan; the first two as Brigadier Generals, and the others as Colonels.

☞ The great Southern commercial or direct trade Convention was to have convened yesterday at Macon, Georgia.

☞ The annual State election was to have commenced yesterday in South Carolina.

COMING DOWN A PEG.

When the war first broke out, the extremely violent of the Republican press advocated the hanging of traitors, and a merciless prosecution of the war as against rebels. Now their tone is more subdued. The Boston *Advertiser* "draws it mild" as follows:

The cry that was heard earlier in the war, for the hanging of men taken in arms against the Union, has given way long since to a better understanding of our position. It is impossible *to treat some hundreds of thousands of men as malefactors, leaving out of view the fact that practically the Confederates can retaliate man for man, whenever the work should begin.* It has been found impossible to do anything with our prisoners *except to treat them as prisoners of war.* All that indignant patriotism now asks or expects is, that affairs shall not be so managed that the ringleaders in this great treason, if the close of the struggle finds them in our hands, can escape condign justice.

The Government, however, while treating these men as prisoners of war, has not gone so far as to arrange for an exchange, on the ground, it is said, that it wishes to avoid any recognition of the South as a belligerent power, which might be implied in such a proceeding. We can hardly believe, however, that this is in fact the reason for neglecting this customary proceedings of warfare. So far as recognition is concerned, would an exchange strengthen the implication contained in what has already been done? Common traitors, robbers, pirates, or murderers are not usually treated as prisoners of war, the parole of their leaders is not admitted, nor are flags of truce sent back and forth to their haunts. The truth is that we have already practically admitted that the work that goes on in Virginia and Missouri is no common case of slaying: *we admit that it is war, and we grant to the other party something of the rights of belligerents.* We confess that it does not appear to us that, so far as these admissions are concerned, we need to fear adding any admission implied in an exchange of prisoners for our own benefit.

There has from the first been a good deal of refining upon this matter of impliedly recognizing the Southern Confederacy, with which we have been unable to agree. For example, some are scrupulous as to calling the closing of the Southern ports a blockade, since blockade is a belligerent right, and implies two belligerent parties.—The fact, however, that as a blockade we can place our proceedings on more assured grounds with respect to foreign powers, has seemed to us to outweigh in value any real or fancied implication, like that to which we refer. And so now, if an exchange of prisoners is for our advantage, we see no reason for refusing to make it, out of regard to any supposed admission which is daily contradicted at the cannon's mouth. The Government does not acknowledge the independence claimed for the Southern Confederacy, nor admit its title to the character which it claims; it will not acknowledge this any more after exchanging prisoners; nor will it be possible to confuse the minds of the people of other nations or of the Confederates themselves upon this point, as long as we have three hundred thousand men in arms for the express purpose of denying the asserted claim.

As the case stands, we are supporting several hundreds of Confederates in much better style than they saw in their own army, and for no purpose apparently, except for the pleasure of keeping them in idleness. On the other hand a good many hundreds of our own brave men are kept at the South, in very indifferent style indeed, when they might be serving in the army as they undertook to do. For every rebel sent to Fort Hamilton, we can have a soldier instead of a prisoner, and can save many of our own friends from severe and unmerited suffering. *It appears to us that the gain is too important to be sacrificed, from any idle fear of our finding ourselves estopped from calling the Confederate leaders traitors and their followers rebels.*

DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS TO PROMINENT PLACES.

Below we give as accurate a table of distances between the several points of interest in Missouri, as we have been able to prepare. The variations from positive correctness will, we think, be found to be few:

St. Louis	to Jefferson City	125
do	to Sedalia	189
do	to Lexington	259
do	to Cape Girardeau	150
do	to Cairo and Bird's Point	200
do	to Pilot Knob	87
do	to Rolla	113
do	to Springfield	233
Lexington	to Warrensburg	32
Sedalia	to Warrensburg	25
do	to Clinton	38
do	to Warsaw	36
do	to Independence	93
do	to Kansas City	109
Clinton	to Osceola	28
do	to Papinsville	45
Osceola	to Fort Scott	56
do	to Bolivar	35
Bolivar	to Springfield	30
Springfield	to Carthage	55
do	to Neosho	70
do	to Fayetteville (Ark)	108
do	to Rolla	122
do	to Lebanon	50
Columbus (Ky.)	to Cairo	20
do	to Charleston	20
Cape Girardeau	to Pilot Knob	60
Pilot Knob	to Pocahontas (Ark.)	100

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Mr. Myers, PETER OWENS, of Frederick county, to Miss ELIZABETH MULLIN, of this city.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, DANIEL BRUNNER, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, WILLIAM G. WALSH, in the 29th year of his age.

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
oc 16 No. 6 FAYETTE STREET.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Circuit Court for Baltimore City, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell by public auction, on the eighth day of November, 1861, at four o'clock, on the premises, the following described Leasehold Property—that is to say: Beginning for the same at the Eastern corner or intersection of Rose and Lanvale streets, and running thence bounding on the Northeast side of Rose street 20 feet, thence Northeasterly, parallel to Lanvale street, 107 feet 6 inches to the centre of a 15 foot alley, with the use and privilege of the same in common with others, thence Northwesterly along the centre of said alley 20 feet to Lanvale street, and thence South westerly binding on Lanvale street 107 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning.

The above described Property is subject to an annual ground rent of $72.50, and will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,000, due April, 1862.

The improvements consist of a newly built THREE STORY HOUSE, with a large back building, &c.

Ground rent and Taxes paid up to day of sale.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one half Cash, and the balance in six months, with interest, secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

R. C. HARDESTY, } Trustees.
F. COLSTON, }
S. J. SOPER, Auctioneer. oc16 2aw3w&ds

THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES in Public Store. Brands—W. Morton and F. Mestrean & Co.
ALSO, 200 Baskets CHAMPAGNE.
300 do Prime OLIVE OIL
For sale by C. MORTON STEWART
oc 5 1m No. 52 S. Gay street