The South:

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1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

☞ Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 17.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Persons sending us anonymous communications are informed that no attention will be paid to them. We can publish nothing that does not come to us through a responsible channel.

SEVERE CONFLICT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

We have reliable information from Harper's Ferry, that on yesterday morning about seven o'clock, the Pennsylvania Regiment under Col. Geary, assisted by a detachment from a Wisconsin Regiment, the whole force amounting to 1,000 men, crossed the river at the Ferry and proceeded to take possession of an old and worthless thirty-two pounder, which had been abandoned by Gen. Johnston when he left for Winchester in June last. They were in the act of removing this valuable trophy, when they were fiercely attacked by a Confederate force under the command of Col. Ashby, and after a sharp struggle were compelled to leave the piece in the hands of the Confederates. A desultory fight was then kept up between Bolivar and Harper's Ferry until a late hour, but the Federals were finally driven off, and compelled to escape across the river by the ford to the Maryland side, after sustaining severe loss. In whose hands the cannon ultimately remained has not been ascertained, but the retreat of Colonel Geary's command to Sandy Hook is certain. The Wisconsin detachment lost five killed and a large number wounded—the casualities in the Pennsylvania Regiment we did not ascertain, nor did we hear any approximate estimate of the Confederate loss.

It is said that Col. Geary sent yesterday afternoon to Frederick and elsewhere for reinforcements, with the intention of renewing the combat to-day. It seems quite certain that the Confederates are more numerous in that section of Virginia than was supposed, and that the task of rebuilding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland will be no easy task. There are rumors in town that the Federal loss at Harper's Ferry was very large, but they lack confirmation. The facts as we have stated them can be depended upon, other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The retreat of Col. Geary across the river last evening is undoubtedly true.

FLYING RUMORS.

A number of reports are circulated through the streets to-day, none of which we can confirm. We simply give them as we hear them.

It is said that yesterday afternoon two Federal vessels were sunk on the Potomac by the fire of the Confederate batteries, and it is surmised that a land and water attack will be made upon them by the Government, in order to abate these annoyances, which are increasing in number and in strength.

Passengers by the cars this morning from Washington, report that when the train stopped at Annapolis Junction, very heavy and continuous firing could be heard to the southward, in the direction of the Potomac river. The reports were those of ordnance of large calibre.

Another rumor has gained currency that the great advance of McClellan is to be made to-day or to-morrow. We give all these for what they are worth.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, reached here this morning from Old Point. The concentration of troops at Fortress Monroe continued. The United States steamer Seminole had arrived at Old Point from Washington. During her trip down the Potomac, she was fired into by the Confederate batteries and was struck seven times, considerably damaging her and wounding a number of the crew. The Adelaide reports passing off the mouth of the Rappahannock a large vessel, supposed to be the United States ship of war Pensacola, which has lately been fitted out at the Washington Navy Yard. It was supposed that the Confederate batteries on the river had been constructed with special reference to preventing this vessel going to sea.

The damage sustained by the United States steamer Seminole was of a serious character. About ten feet of her mainmast were shot away and her hull was considerably injured.

A number of passengers, all of them ladies, who desired to go to Norfolk yesterday, were refused permission by the Federal authorities at Old Point, and were compelled to return to this city. No flags of truce would be allowed for at least one week. It was generally believed at Old Point that Norfolk was to be attacked.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

We learn that the number of Federal troops now at Annapolis is some 16,000, under the command of Major-General Sherman. This division is divided into three brigades, the first of which, under Gen. Viele, is composed of the 34 New Hampshire, 8th Maine, 46th New York and 48th New York. The second brigade is composed of three Massachusetts regiments and the 10th Maine. The third brigade is made up of the 9th Maine, 4th New Hampshire, 7th Connecticut, 50th Pennsylvania, 9th Pennsylvania Roundheads, and a battery of light artillery.

Twenty transports are lying in Annapolis Roads to convey these troops to an unknown destination, probably the lower Potomac, or perhaps Fortress Monroe.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Seward has addressed a Circular to the Governors of the different States, recommending that the States should themselves undertake to put their coast and lake defences in a proper state of preparation against the contingency of a foreign war—which the Secretary seems to apprehend maybe incited by the machinations of the Confederate Commissioners in Europe. Mr. Seward thinks the expenditures should be made the subject of consultation with the proper Federal officers.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We learn from the Northern papers that the recent order for the release of certain Confederate prisoners confined in the forts in New York harbor, is but the initiation of a general plan for an exchange of prisoners, which will restore unfortunates on both sides to their homes. The clamors of the Northern friends of the captives taken by the Confederates, have at last induced the Administration—though with evident reluctance—to take this step. An oath not to serve again during the war, is all that will be required by the Federal authorities; the demand of the oath of allegiance having been dispensed with.

THE BLOW IMPENDING.

The following is the semi-official announcement in the New York *Tribune*, of the intentions of the Government. It appears under the editorial head double-leaded:

Without claiming to have official or detailed information of the approaching movement of the National Army of the Potomac, we may assure our readers that the great contest is indeed close at hand. It is impossible to say with accuracy when it will begin, but it must be within comparatively a few days. Our army now stand so that a single intelligent glance shows its attitude to be one preceding offensive movements. If the projected naval expeditions and the forward step of the army should be simultaneous, the effect can but be crushing. However it may be as to this concert of action, there need be no doubt about the operations of the army, and hardly anything short of a miracle can delay our speedy advance.

Holliday Street Theatre.

It will be gratifying to the numerous admirers of Mrs. I. B. Phillips, the gifted leading lady of the Holliday Street Theatre, to learn that she will take her benefit on Friday evening, the 18th inst., upon which occasion "Richelieu" will be represented, the accomplished Mrs. Phillips assuming the part of Julie de Mortman, a part admirably suited to the graceful bearing of the lady, and one in which she can avail herself of that deep pathos in which she is peculiarly gifted. It is in such characters that Mrs. Phillips stands unrivalled, and which has gained for her the present high position, and enabled her to maintain her undoubted popularity amongst us for so many seasons. She is an untiring student, and grasps with accuracy the conceptions of her various authors—her enunciation is clear, her voice pleasing and her actions graceful, and free from the taint of stage affectation which mars so many, and which wins for her the approval of all refined minds, as is fully testified by the merited applause which she at all times receives from her audience.

"Richelieu" will be followed by the Comedy of "The Honey Moon," in which Mr. Proctor and Mrs. Phillips will also appear—forming a most attractive evening's entertainment. We bespeak for this accomplished lady, who has won the esteem of our citizens both professionally and so-socially, by her genius and lady-like bearing, an overflowing testimony of the high appreciation in which she is held.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AWAYS BLUNDERING.

The New York *Tribune* discloses another blunder committed by the impulsive Cassius M. Clay, U. S. Minister to St. Petersburg:

We learn from Europe that a new treaty has just been concluded between Russia and the United States, which should by this time have reached Washington with the signatures of Prince Gorchakoff and Mr. Clay. According to our information this treaty reaffirms the Convention of Paris of 1856 concerning privateering. The famous clause, known to the diplomatic world as the Marcy amendment, according to which private property is always to be respected in maritime warfare, is altogether ignored and omitted. This omission is the more striking from the fact that Russia was perfectly ready to accept that amendment, and would willingly have incorporated in the new treaty had Mr. Clay desired it to be done.

We presume that in his zeal to provide for the suppression of privateering, Mr. Clay has gone somewhat beyond his instructions. We feel confident that our far-seeing and patriotic Secretary of State, who never omits an opportunity to advance American ideas as well as American interests abroad, has not authorized anything like this gratuitous abandonment of a proposition so eminently American and so eminently wise as that of Mr. Marcy. We presume, also, that the Senate will insist on a modification of this treaty before it is ratified.

THE TROOPS IN CAPTIVITY.—A petition, prepared by some of the leading men of Connecticut, is about to be presented to the Legislature of that State for its endorsement, urging President Lincoln to take measures for the release of the Federal prisoners at Richmond. The petitioners say:

There is no doubt that a war *in fact* exists, and it is a *terrible truth* that they are prisoners. For the purposes of *exchange*, at least, they are prisoners of war. They were taken in a battle rendered illustrious by their bravery, but disastrous through the fault of others.

They are all in a state of want and suffering; many are wounded or sick and dying by inches. Their families are pining for them, and are little less to be pitied. How long is this to continue? What is to be the result? Are they to be hung?

With deference, we submit that justice to them, policy towards the noble men who are following them to the field, and who may in the Providence of God follow them to prison, indeed, the common dictates of humanity require their immediate deliverance.

LINCOLN'S KENTUCKY RELATIVES.—The Hardin Helm, who is reported moving down the Green river, with a force of from two to four thousand Confederates, is a son of Ex-Governor John S. Helm, late President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This Hardin's wife is a half sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln has a full brother, Dr. George R. C. Todd, at Richmond, who had the honor of being jailor to Old Abe's soldiers captured at Bull Run. Mrs. Lincoln has also a brother, Samuel Todd, who is a Lieutenant in the Confederate army in Virginia. She has also a half brother, Alexander, who is now in the South, also fighting for his "rights." Two half sisters of Mrs. Lincoln are married to Southern gentlemen, also Secessionists. The younger part of the family, until within a year past, resided on their farm, five miles from this place.—*Corres. Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ The tombs of the poets Keats and Shelley, buried at Rome, are about to be restored. Mr. Severn, the newly appointed British Consul in that city, has resolved to give them his early attention. They have fallen into great decay. It is proposed to substitute a "Creek Altar," with a medallion portrait on the front of it, for the simple headstone which was placed over Keats's grave in 1821.

A GLANCE at the INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Exhibition of the Institute still attracts a large number of visitors, who all express their gratification at witnessing so fine and varied a display of handiwork under the peculiar pressure of the sorry times upon which we have fallen. The present exhibition compares favorably with those held heretofore, and commands the interest and liberal patronage of all possessing a taste for the beautiful and useful, at the same time generously enabling the Institute to further its grand schemes of intellectual improvement, through its admirable Schools of Design—its Popular and Chemical course of Lectures—its Library, of some 12000 volumes—its Book-keeping Class—its extensive Cabinet of Minerals—and the general encouragement and promotion of the Mechanic Arts. We urge all then to visit the Fair, thereby showing to the Board of Managers their appreciation of the self-sacrificing labors which prompt them to work out so great a public benefaction. In addition to the usual attractions of the evening, they will always find a charming array of beautiful and intellectual women, whose presence lends enchantment to the scene—and the ladies will meet brave and gallant men.

We continue, as indicated yesterday, a brief sketch of some of the deposites.

In the Agricultural Implement and Machinery Department there is quite a respectable display, all of the latest improvements. We notice among the depositors our old friends

MESSRS. E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place, who have on deposit a large collection of implements of their own and other manufacturers, which are of superior quality—such as Ploughs, Wheat Fans, Churns, Corn-shellers, Thrashers and Cleaners, Straw Cutters, Scythes, Axes, &c., all of which go fully to sustain the reputation of this old and extensive house.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., 62 Light street, offer for inspection Stetson's Reaper and Mower, and Stetson's Wheat Drill with guano attachment (which is becoming so favorably known), the Screw Propeller Hay, Straw and Sugar Cane Cutter, Thrashing Machine, Corn Sheller, Maynard's Champion Corn and Cob Mill, and a variety of Ploughs and other implements.

B. F. RAY, Pratt street, has in operation, in the second story of the north wing of the building, his celebrated reaping and mowing machine, which, by the facility of steam, shows the operation of the cutting knives and reel. The machine has the Covington improvement, which consists of a small wheel under the hole of the whiffletree, and which adapts the cutting knives to the surface of the soil. Mr. Ray has, by new improvements, brought his reaper to great perfection, and has won the patronage of a large class of our agricultural community. The one on deposit is gotten up in superior workmanlike manner, and reflects great credit on his skill and perseverance.

A. G. MOTT, Ensor street, exhibits the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, which is approved by many, also Plows, Hay and Straw Cutters, &c.

B. TITCOMB exhibits the model of a new Reaping and Mowing Machine.

The Agricultural Department of the Exhibition well merits the attention of those engaged in agricultural journals.

A MATHIOT & SON, Gay street, offers a set of Rosewood Chamber Furniture, richly carved and highly polished, and which attracts attention.

MARTIN & BEVAN, East Baltimore street, have on exhibition, a set of rosewood chamber furniture, elaborately carved, the pannels of the door of the wardrobe set with looking-glass.

JOHN F. CREAMER has a deposit of a variety of articles of rosewood furniture.

D. MAXWELL exhibit a group of plaster figures, of excellent design and finish.

ISAAC S. GEORGE, market space, has a case of heavy boots for army or plantation purposes.

JOHN. N. CLARK has a case of boots, shoes and gaiter uppers made on a sewing machine.

From Jamaica—Failure of Cotton Culture.

By the steamship Saladin, of Holt's semi-monthly line to Kingston, we have files of the Jamaica *Tribune* to the 5th inst.

The scarcity of shipping at Jamaica ports is the subject of remark by several of the local journalists. There had not been an arrival, except three or four steamers, for the last fourteen days and with the exceptions made, there was not a square-rigged vessel in the harbor. The absence of shipping was partially attributed to the American war. Notwithstanding, there were more goods in the island than are necessary for the current consumption.

Respecting the attempts making to introduce cotton culture in Jamaica, accounts are not encouraging. The seeds sent out from Europe failed to germinate, so that much labor has been lost in the preparation of land from which profitable crops are anticipated. But aside from this fact, the *Tribune* predicts that nothing will be accomplished in this direction without more capital and labor, and is apprehensive that the interests of the colony will be jeopardized by a false reliance on the resources of the island. The *Tribune* frankly states the difficulties encountered, as follows:

The statements which find their way into some of the English prints, as to the cotton-producing capabilities of Jamaica, are calculated to mislead capitalists at home, and, consequently, to work injuriously to the interests of this country. "The soil is prolific," is the cry, and is capable of producing cotton of quality equal to any that is imported into England. On this point—speaking as to the prolific character of the soil—there can be no doubt; but cotton is not the spontaneous production of nature—it requires tending and care, and to produce it on a scale that would constitute it a staple export of the country, we must have an extensive addition to our labor population, already too scanty for the production of present staples. Therefore, to talk of the qualities of our soil is folly—to discant upon its capabilities to produce cotton, is simply to mislead those who are ready to invest their means, and to cause the failure of an additional one to the many schemes that have proved abortive in this unfortunate country.

We should be sorry to discourage any enterprize which promised further to develop the latent resources of this beautiful country; but equally sorry should we be, to lend our countenance to any project of which there were no prospects of success, and, in the vain attempt to gain which, present interests and future prospects would be jeopardized.

In further explanation of the difficulties encountered, the editor remarks that "in Jamaica all persons are peculiarly noted for their inclination to work as little as possible," and little can be hoped from the expectation that negroes would work with more alacrity in the culture of cotton than of sugar. "If Manchester folk want cotton," this writer says they "must do more than find the capital—they must secure also the labor to produce it."—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

☞ A certain insect has been found to lay two thousand eggs, but a single tom-tit has been known to eat two hundred thousand eggs a year. A swallow devours about five hundred and forty-three insects a day, eggs and all. A sparrow's nest in the city of Paris was found to contain seven hundred pair of the upper wings of the cockchafers, though, of course, in such a place food of other kinds was procurable in abundance

The Fortifications at Baltimore.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following description of the fortifications now being constructed upon Federal Hill, Baltimore:

I venture to say that there is not a stronger earthen fortification in the United States. To prove this, I have only to say that situated as it is upon an eminence rising abruptly from the water's edge, a distance of nearly one hundred feet, and running round on three sides at various other elevations, and when you stand on the parapet there can be but one opinion as to its commanding position, and in the event of its being attacked, I think it will be able to resist any force that can be raised against it.

The fort occupies about two-thirds of the highest part of the hill, and the space inside of the embankment is nearly four acres in extent, and the breastworks themselves would be fully half a mile long if they were stretched out in a single line, thus affording shelter for a large body of men, who could keep up a fearful fire of musketry in perfect security, while the columbiads and smaller siege guns stationed at regular distances in the bastions and along the curtain, are admirably situated for dealing out death and destruction. How glibly those fearful words slip out.

The breastworks themselves are splendid specimens of the engineering art, averaging at least fifteen feet through at the base, and gradually receding upwards to about six feet across the top; the height of these formidable banks are about nine feet at the highest point of the hill, and run out on a water level towards the lowest part, where they frequently rise to a height of fifteen or eighteen feet. Besides these, there is the ditch, that runs round in front of the bank, which is usually eight feet deep, making at the most exposed points an escalade of at least twenty feet for a storming party to ascend.

There is, as usual, at each corner of the fort a bastion, in each of which are placed three large columbiads, intended to sweep the breastworks at every angle, and as they throw eight-inch shell or shot, you may judge what execution they will make if ever they are called into use. As regards the smaller guns I know very little, for but few of them have arrived, and none of them have been placed in position, but from the number of carriages lying scattered about, I presume we shall have some twenty or thirty 32-pounders, and these also work on a pivot and are capable of being fired in any given direction.

You would be astonished at the immense quantities of shot and shell already stored away in our magazines, and the amount of powder, grape and canisters, cartridges, &c., stored in the fort rises to a high figure. It is evident from all these signs that it is the intention of the War Department to make this one of the most complete fortifications in the United States.

Latest from Price's Army.

[*From the Columbia (Boone Co., Mo.) Statesman.*]

Mr. James V. A. Carter, of this place, who recently visited Price's army, reached home on Tuesday last. He left the encampment on Thursday of last week, and the news he brings may be regarded as reliable in every particular, and it is therefore refreshing to record it.

It is true, as heretofore announced, that Price's entire force evacuated Lexington on Monday, 30th September, marching southward. On Wednesday night, 2d inst., they encamped on a creek in Cass county, at a point about three miles from Rose Hill in Johnson, and on the morning of the 3d (the day Mr. Carter left) moved southwardly, the understanding in camp being that the column would form a junction with McCulloch's forces somewhere in Bates county.

Later intelligence, however, brought by a gentleman who left the encampment in Bates on last Saturday, shows that this expectation was not realized; for, on that morning, it is said, Price marched in an eastern direction, still expecting to be reinforced by McCulloch, who, it is reported, was this side of Springfield with a large army and with a large number of arms, among the latter 25 pieces of rifled cannon. After the junction is formed it was not known what Price's intentions were or where he would march.

About 2,500 men had been discharged on furlough to visit their homes; nevertheless, as many additions had been made to the army since the siege of Lexington. Prices forces were about 30,000 strong.

Governor Jackson and family were along with the army.

Gen. Price and the troops generally were in good health.

THE EFFECT ON MR. LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Washington, thus describes the effect of care upon Mr. Lincoln:

You must see the President to have any adequate conception of how dreadful the heavy complication of cares which have thickened around him have exhausted even his immense physical powers. See him, and then you will have a very vivid conception of a tired giant. See him, and you will have some idea how Atlas looked just after he had lifted the world upon his shoulders. One never thinks of the immense mental labor and haunting care that has accumulated so heavily since his inauguration. If you saw him then, you should see him now; and if you ever thought it a pleasant thing to be President, you will immediately abandon that extravagant idea.

THE LATEST JOKE not to be found in *Punch*, but heard at the Clubs, is said to come from the French side of the channel, though mayhap of home manufacture, and not unworthy of Sir Robert Peel, Jr., in his merry mood. Here it is: The Prince Imperial and the Emperor were in discussion about educational subjects, and from pothooks had got to synonyms and equivalents of words, when the juvenile imperial blood asked his parent to explain to him the difference between the words "accident" and "misfortune," which have certainly a little closer affinity in French than English, and seem to require elucidation.—After a pause for an illustration, his majesty said, "I will tell you, my boy, the exact difference. It would be an accident if your cousin, the Prince Napoleon, were to tumble into the Seine; but it would be a misfortune if any one were to help him out again."

KISSING.—The Amsterdam (N. Y.) *Dispatch* speaks on this subject and gives its opinion with an unction which indicates experience. We can imagine we see him the hero of a slightly friendly struggle with sweet sixteen, or perhaps a maturer womanhood: we hear the half suppressed, "Oh! don't do it," or the pouting exclamation as the deed is done, "now go away, I don't like you at all!" Such we opine must be the experience of the editor who says knowingly, that "those girls who like to be kissed best, always make the most fuss about it!!!"

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—The army of Austria consists of a grand total of 738,344 men, and 1,088 guns; that of Prussia contains 719,092 men, and 1,444 guns; the army of Russia, about 850,000 men, and 1,160 guns; the army of France, 626,482 men, and that of Great Britain, in all parts of the world, 534,527 men.

☞ A young lady in Bellows' Falls, of "sweet sixteen," good looking and accomplished, declares her readiness to wed the man who shall shoot Jeff Davis, provided the lucky one is not already encumbered. Don't all shoot at once.

NOW AND THEN.—The following extract is from a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since:

"The South has ever deprecated agitation.—From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under her own vine and fig tree' and enjoy those blessings which the institutions of the country promise alike to all. Standing with unsandled feet upon the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the men of the North to respect her position, to forbear their rude onslaught, and press her not to the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-righteousness with which her ears have been stunned."

Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance for the Vice Presidency in 1860.

"The suggestion," said he, "that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican Governments is the consent of the governed, much more does a union of co-equal States require as its basis the voluntary co operation in its organic functions."

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	239
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	35
do	to Clinton	38
do	to Warsaw	56
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

☞ At Pradeslin, in the French department of Marne-et-Loire, lived, three weeks ago, Madame Guesdier, a woman who loved her son to distraction, hated her husband equally well, and was sixty-five years of age. Her son was drawn as a conscript. She had no money to redeem him—and redeem him she must. Fortunately, the laws of France release a widow's son from conscription. Bethinking herself of this fact, also that she hated the elder M. Guesdier, she accomplished with a hatchet the widowhood which released her son. The court sentenced her to life imprisonment.

☞ The Providence *Journal* says flax cotton is already becoming an article of commerce.—Considerable quantities of it are prepared and find a ready market for various purposes, chiefly for mixture with cotton and wool. Although inferior to cotton for most purposes, it is equal to it for many and superior to it for some.

☞ Mr. Bianconi, the great Irish car proprietor, employs about 900 horses, travelling over 4,600 miles daily, passing through 23 counties, having 137 stations, and working 12 mail and day coaches 672 miles; 50 four-weel cars, with two and more horse., travelling 1,930 miles, and 66 two-wheel one-horse cars, travelling 1,604 miles.

☞ The work at the different shops of the United States Armory in Springfield is now so well arranged and equalized, that 1,500 guns a week are finished. During the month of August 4,000 were manufactured, and in September the number was 4,100.

☞ An Indiana clergyman, during his prayer on the late Fast Day, used the following language: "Oh, Lord, had the east done as well as the Hoosier State in putting down this rebellion, we would not be under the necessity of calling on Thee!"

☞ The Austrians have an odd way of collecting taxes. An officer with a certain number of gendarmes, visits each private house where taxes are not promptly paid, and from two to eight gendarmes are billeted on them until both taxes and arrears are paid.

☞ The Nashua Manufacturing Company have contracted with the Government to furnish 300,000 cotton flannel drawers. This will furnish good employment for large numbers. They are to be sewed by hand.

☞ The grave of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has been neatly fenced, and the enclosure grassed and laid out tastefully. It is visited daily by large numbers of people.

☞ A good article of whisky and ice can be had in abundance at the drinking saloons of Richmond, Va., for fiteen cents per drink.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by Rev. Mr. Krebs, WALLACE KING to Miss REBECCA A. ARMSTRONG.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Mr. Carson, WM. J. FAIRBANK to Miss MARY C. HUMPHREY, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 16th instant, JOHN A. McCURDY, in the 4th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, OLIVER W. HASLUP, in the 34th year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on the 7th of May, 1861, JOHN THOMAS, second son of John and Harriet Coombs, in the 25th year of his age, formerly of Baltimore.

CHARLES L. SPIES'

DANCING ACADEMIES are now open.

AT CENTRAL HALL,
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for Ladies, Misses and Masters, and TUESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS for Gentlemen.

ALSO, AT POWHATTAN HALL,
MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS for Ladies and Juniors. Gentlemen's Class the same night. For particulars, call as above. 2w*

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 67 FAYETTE STREET.

THOS. J. CARSON,
BANKER,
No. 204 *Baltimore Street,*
WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY WANTED.