

The South.

VOL. I.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

NO. 29.

The South.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN S. SAKE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
"Tis like to die with a fever;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date—
When daughters have, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share,
Can make the stockings which they wear,
And mend the stockings which they wear;
When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army-soldiers scan
A soldier or a commissary;
When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "heartily lot,"
And do not mean his heart to land;
When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls
Who do not expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;
When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to all their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live,
Within their wives' necessary houses,
Then, madam, if I'm not too old,
Expected to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beard, cease to be woid,
And look about me for a Wife!

DELICATE WOMEN.

We cannot be far from right in saying that almost all the mental and physical ailments of "delicate women" may be traced to a defective education. And those who are now engaged in training girls, whether at home or in schools, cannot too seriously consider the weight of responsibility resting upon them. Upon their management depends much of future health, and consequently the usefulness and happiness of those committed to their charge.

As requisites to the promotion of bodily vigor, we will mention:
A strict attention to personal cleanliness, which children should be taught to cultivate, because it is healthy and right that they should be clean, and not because "it would look so if they were dirty."
The use of apartments that are well ventilated.
Frequent and sufficient active bodily exercise in the open air.

Entire freedom from any pressure upon the person by the use of tight clothes.

A sufficiency of nourishing and digestible food. And in the winter the use of such firing as is needed to keep up a beautiful warmth.

All these will tend to promote health, but we shall have no security against "delicate women" unless there also be added the cultivation of mental health.

For this it is necessary that girls should be taught to cultivate mental purity and mental activity by sufficient and well regulated exercise of the mind.

Habitual benevolence, contentment, and cheerful gratitude, should be inculcated, both by precept and example, to the exclusion of selfishness.

And above all should be strongly impressed upon the mind the necessity of the strictest integrity, which will lead to the achievement of every object of affection, which is, indeed, only a modified sort of deceit.

Girls should also be early taught that they are responsible beings; responsible to God for the right use of all the mercies bestowed upon them; and that health is one of the chief of earthly blessings, and that it is their duty to value and preserve it.

But much is learnt from example as well as precept; therefore, let no affection of languid airs in a teacher give a child the idea that there can be anything admirable in the absence of strength—Do not wish that girls should cultivate anything masculine; for an unfeminine woman cannot be an object of admiration to the right judging of either sex. But a female has no occasion to affect to be feminine, she is so naturally, and if she will but let nature have its perfect work, she will, most likely, be not only feminine, but also graceful and admirable.

The school studies of girls should be so arranged that they may afford mental food and satisfaction; otherwise, as soon as the lesson hours are over, they will most likely, turn with avidity to any nonsense they can learn from foolish conversation, or to reading some of the trashy books of the day, to the injury of all mental and moral health, and the almost certain production of "delicate women."

If you are conscious of the least feeling of satisfaction in hearing yourself spoken of as delicate, be assured it is a degree of mental disease that you lose the feeling. If you ever suppose that you gain your husband's sympathy by weakness, remember you might gain more of his esteem, and satisfied affection by strength. Fifty years ago, it was well said that, "To a man of being, extreme debility in the partner of his life and fortune, is an object of great and constant concern; but a semblance of such delicacy, where it does not really exist, is an insult on his discernment, and must ultimately inspire him with aversion and disgust."

It is not for us to say how many put on the semblance of delicacy as a covering for idleness, or from any of the weak motives that prompt such an affection—and happy will it be for the household of any one who can be rescued from such a pitiable state.

Could women only know how many husbands are bankrupt because their wives are "delicate," how many children are physically, mentally, and morally neglected, and ruined, because their mothers are "delicate," how many servants become dishonest and inefficient, because their mistresses are "delicate," the list would be so appalling, that possibly we might have of an anti-delicate ladies' association, for the better promotion of family happiness and family economy.

The modest virgin, the prudent wife or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines or virago queens. She who makes her husband happy, and reclines him from view, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose sole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver, or their eyes.—*Goldsmith*

A snowfall is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters; and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

THE ITALIAN CARBONARI.

In the various accounts of the affairs of Italy which come to us, allusions are from time to time made to the Carbonari. Readers who are acquainted with the peculiar features of Italian politics understand the appellation—to whom it is applied and whence it was derived; but a few days upon the subject will be interesting, especially to those who look to the journals not only for the text of the world's progress, but also for ample notes and comment thereon.

When Murat began his reign over the Kingdom of Naples in the year 1808, his entire devotion to Napoleon made him reckless in regard to means. Such was the fear and dislike which he engendered that many of his subjects fled to the mountains of the Abruzzi. Hereof all their property and their means of support, they were compelled, in order to obtain a living, either to join those banditti infesting the Abruzzi—whom Irving has rendered classical in history—or else to seek employment among the charcoal burners who carried on a large business in the mountains. The patriots, as they were called by those who appreciated their motives, for the most part, preferred the humble and legitimate occupation of making charcoal to the distressing business of highway robbery, and accordingly took to the former business.

At that time there resided at Cosenza a young man named Capo-Bianco, who was an extensive manufacturer of charcoal and derived no small income from that trade. Being a warm patriot, and sympathizing with his countrymen, he gave employment to as many of them as his circumstances would permit.

In this state of affairs, no light appearing to dawn upon the country, Capo-Bianco be thought himself of organizing a society, the members of which, without forsaking their customary avocations, should labor, as an opportunity might offer, for the independence of Italy. In pursuance of this scheme he convened, in 1810, as many of the patriot charcoal-burners as possible at the *Grato della Vesuvia*, a cave on the shore of the Mediterranean, which was used as a depot for the charcoal, and which was used as a place of meeting, reading, and the tools of the craft—the axe, the saw, and the spade—were adopted as emblems of the association. A fearful oath, an obligation of implicit obedience, and the other requisites usual in secret societies, completed the organization.

The objects of the society were honorable. They were simply to promote the independence and welfare of Italy, or rather of that part of the Peninsula which they inhabited. The members consisted of a constitutional or republican form of government. At the close of the first meeting, Capo-Bianco said: "My good cousins, our society is born to-night in the same place where the tyrant, Alaric, king of the Visigoths, presided over his council. May our work, under these auspices, be of benefit to mankind, and of special advantage to our country."

Such was the origin of the Carbonari. They spread rapidly throughout Italy. All classes of society, without exception, gave representations to this society. Its influence extended from the cot of the peasant to the council of the King. Capo-Bianco, as the originator and the head of so important an organization, a man to be depended on for his courage and ability, was looked upon with special attention. His destruction was determined upon by Murat. To effect the object, the King made use of the intervention of General Malherbe. The latter invited Capo-Bianco to dine with him. Not suspecting any fraud, the young patriot accepted the invitation, and found himself the subject of unwelcome treachery. In violation of every law, human and divine, Malherbe, in his own name, and in the name of the King, ordered his arrest, and that it was his duty to value and preserve it.

But the society to which he had given birth was not annihilated by the death of its founder. The Carbonari continued to flourish, and extended even into France. In 1820 they had become so formidable a body that they compelled Ferdinand, who had regained his throne and was one of the initiated, to grant a constitution to his subjects. This he disregarded as soon as he found it safe and convenient to break faith with his people. He even went so far as to fire bomb-shells upon them, when he desired the *soubriquet* of *Bombas*—a name which was perpetuated by an Italian patriot who stamped the odious word on the effigy of the King represented on the coin of the realm.

The Carbonari have numbered many distinguished names among their ranks. We may mention Charles Albert, Grafonieri, Forense, and Pellico; Maronelli and Bazzani. Upon the abdication of Victor Emanuel the First, Charles Albert, chief of the Carbonari, was chosen regent, and afterwards King of Piedmont. It is almost needless to say that upon his elevation he proved faithless to his antecedents.

A man of rather fine physique, dressed in the uniform of a United States officer, has been distributing family sentiments, and creating some what of a sensation in Cincinnati. He left Louisville about the 18th inst., simultaneously with the following notice in the *Louisville Journal*:

"Col. George Washington, at present at the Louisville Hotel, and is to leave on the mail-tote to-day for Cincinnati."

The Cincinnati papers are jovial about the "discovery" of Col. Taylor's regiment, and succeeded in obtaining a commission to purchase his entertainments a very fine sword for \$25, the model of his own elegant weapon; also pair of boots ditto, \$25; and in borrowing a fine navy pistol and horse—with powder which he returned next morning—he found himself tangled in the meshes of certain officious policemen. He is locked up.

MARRIAGE AND MATRIMONY.—The Austrian Government opposes the marriage of the junior officers of its army, and after one-third of the officers of a regiment have been married, others must apply to the Emperor for permission to do so. No permission is granted to the widows of officers, on the contrary, an army officer desiring to marry must deposit Government securities to the amount of three thousand dollars with the regimental quartermaster, for the support of his widow in case of his death.

Punch says:—"We are authorized by an intimate friend and sincere admirer of the Earl of Carlisle to give the most positive contradiction to the rumor that, falling hardball, the command of the Federal forces was to be offered to his noble Lordship. The Earl cannot imagine why they connected him with Bull Run."

INSTANCES OF HEROIC DEFECE.

The following feats of bravery will be read with interest at this time:

In 1790 Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, of the British army, was in command of Augusta, Georgia. He was a perfect type of an ardent, uncompromising soldier. His force consisted of one hundred and fifty provincial troops and a few friendly Indians, with two small brass pieces of artillery. This was not sufficient to enable him to hold the town against the able Colonel Clarke, who, with seven hundred fresh, hardy, vigorous mountain men, was hastening to invest the place. Clarke's troops were from the mountain districts of the Carolina, and those now constituting the eastern counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. They were men of the same type as the gallant army which beat Bull Dog Ferguson at King's Mountain.

Augusta was even then a place of some importance, and the seat of a lively Indian trade, and one of the incentives of Clarke's attack upon Browne was the hope of seizing the annual Indian presents which Browne had received to distribute. Why Browne abandoned the town of Augusta is a mooted question. (The account states that the place was entirely indefensible, and therefore, he sought a better strategic position; another that he made a feint and was cut off, and took refuge in the position he so ably defended.) At all events, the post he assumed, he selected, took and held. The famous revolutionary Colonel Lee, "Light Horse Harry," tells the story so well that we give it in his own words:

"Augusta being untenable with his weak force, Browne retired towards Garden Hill (now called Summerville, and the site of elegant residences). In front of the latter position he was vigorously attacked by Clarke at the head of seven hundred men, but he held out to the last moment, in order to give time to Col. Cruger, who commanded at Ninety-six and was informed of Browne's situation and views, to relieve him.

"Among other expedients to form an attack, Browne put in requisition all the halbs of cloth, cambruge, blankets, &c., found in the store at Garden Hill, and converted them, with the assistance of rails and piling, into a breastwork, proof against musketry." Clarke, at all events, did not hold out to the last moment, in order to give time to Col. Cruger, who commanded at Ninety-six and was informed of Browne's situation and views, to relieve him.

Let us now transport ourselves to another scene, which has become much swollen from exertion, he continued booted at the head of his small gallant band, directing his defence, and animating his troops by his presence and example. Let us now transport ourselves to another scene, which has become much swollen from exertion, he continued booted at the head of his small gallant band, directing his defence, and animating his troops by his presence and example.

Such is the testimony of a patriotic American officer of the highest merit, character and position. Let us now transport ourselves to another scene, which has become much swollen from exertion, he continued booted at the head of his small gallant band, directing his defence, and animating his troops by his presence and example.

In 1840 the Arabs, who had been dammed up for a time in their country by the Atlas, burst the barrier of French troops, poured like torrents down the mountain sides, deluged the plain of Mitidja and broke at last against the very outposts of Algiers itself. Milanah, Mazagran and Medeah showed themselves like elevations in a flood. Their garrisons seemed like the palms of an oasis amid the wilderness of encircling sands.

Milanah, a town of Roman foundation in the interior, sixty-eight miles west-southwest of Algiers, was held by four hundred and twenty men, and twenty-seven hundred and twenty were the regular militia, and five hundred were in the hospitals. Had the relieving force been delayed a few days longer the place must have yielded simply because there would have been no one able to defend a defence worthy of the name.

Mazagran is a small fort on the coast west of Mortagran. In February, 1840, it was garrisoned by the sixteenth company of the African Artillery, consisting of one hundred and twenty men. On the 24th of the Abdi-Kader a vigorous regiment of one hundred and twenty men and twelve hundred irregular Arabs with two cannons.

The struggle lasted for four days and four nights uninterruptedly. An Arab describing it said: "These days were black for the smoke of the powder eclipsed the sun, and the nights were lighted by the camp-fires and the flashes of musketry and cannon. Half of the ammunition of the small garrison was spent already on the first day; on the second the commander gave the order to spare the powder, and to reissue the storming Arabs only with the bayonet on the fourth he assembled his troops and said: 'We have not ten thousand cartridges and one barrel of powder; when we have spent the cartridges we shall enter the powder magazine and put the match to it, happy to die for our country.' His soldiers respected his solemn warning. The Arabs, despairing of success, had departed.

SUCIDAL POLICY.

A report has reached this city, and has caused much excitement among our merchants and financiers, that the Government at Washington has sent by Col. Chas. Thomas, of the regular army, who left for Europe in the steamer of yesterday, a letter of credit on the Barings for £12,000,000 for the purchase of army cloths and other supplies in England. We can scarcely credit the report, though it seems to be authentic. There can be no demand for army cloths which cannot be met at home as speedily as the material can be imported. Carefully prepared statistics and estimates demonstrate conclusively that the machinery now in operation in the manufacturing States can supply within thirty days every possible demand for the clothing of an army of half a million of men, to say nothing of what has already been done. There is a misunderstanding of the machinery of Government, which has already given orders for 200,000 pairs, which are probably now on the way.

The impolicy of sending abroad millions of dollars for war material which can be readily manufactured at home, is so obvious that it requires no comment. Government could not adopt a more suicidal policy—one which would do more to shake the confidence of capitalists, and check the subscriptions to the Government loan. The understood fact that the greater part of this loan was to be disbursed in this country, has heretofore given confidence to capitalists, stimulated subscriptions, while the employment furnished by the Government to our own manufacturers, traders and operatives, has given them the means to require comment. Government could not adopt a more suicidal policy—one which would do more to shake the confidence of capitalists, and check the subscriptions to the Government loan.

Accumulating government expenditures, and the prospect of a heavy indebtedness, with a still more severe depression in business, would be attended by every source of misery, and would increase these burdens, it will have the most disastrous effect on the nation. Our banks will at once be crippled in their resources by the efflux of specie, and will no longer be able to aid the Government by advances, while capitalists abroad, to whose coffers we are continually turning for financial assistance. Accumulating government expenditures, and the prospect of a heavy indebtedness, with a still more severe depression in business, would be attended by every source of misery, and would increase these burdens, it will have the most disastrous effect on the nation.

We hope that it is not yet too late to countermand this order, and arrest the mischief which would follow its consummation.—*Boston Jour.*

The Opium Shoppe of Java.

What spirituous liquors are for the European, opium is in Java for the Mohammedan and Chinese. A European of the lower classes may still in his tap-room and delude himself by his social life, but he does it with an unprofitable merriment which would make one think he was really happy, spite of the headache and *delirium tremens* he may know are in store for him. But in an opium bell all is still as the grave. A murky lamp sustains a fitful light through the low-roofed structure of wooden tables, covered with coarse matting, and divided into compartments by means of bamboo-reef wadding. The opium smokers—men and women—lie on the matting and, their heads supported by a greasy cushion, prepare to indulge in their darling vice.

A small burning lamp is placed on the table, so as to be easily reached by the degraded fumes of opium. A pipe of bamboo-wood, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers. A pipe of bamboo-wood, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers. A pipe of bamboo-wood, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers.

At first the smokers talk to each other in a whisper scarcely audible, but they soon become silent as the drug takes effect. Their dull sunken eyes gradually become bright and sparkling—their hollow cheeks seem to assume a healthy roundness—a gleam of satisfaction may be seen, and they then utter their contentment as they revel in imagination of Mohammedan paradise. Enraptured, languid, enraptured, as they are in fact, they seem and feel to be time regenerated; and though they lie there in the shambles and in the mire of their own misery, and lust, their senses are evidently stupor in bliss. Around, however, from their dreams and delusions, the potency of the charm exhausted, driven from their shell" by its proprietor—step, step, dull as lead, checks hollow as coffin to their work.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

NEVER TOO LATE TO BE GOOD.—At the headquarters of the Ordnance Bureau in this city, are deposited about one hundred dilapidated guns of every variety of pattern and in every stage of mutilation. Among the number are several venerable flint locks, marked "R. I.," which had evidently rendered service in the war of the Revolution, but whether its messengers of death were dimly at the hearts of patriots or their oppressors, is beyond our conjecture. Nearly all of these annual it is very probable that few if any of the collection had been used in actual warfare. They have been contributed to the cause of the Confederacy by different parties, by whom, it is likely, they were held as cherished family heirlooms, and as the work of moldering and rust, letting them can be easily rendered by the mechanics of the Confederacy, the probabilities are that those relics of a past struggle will yet render efficient service in the more sacred and memorable conflicts of liberty, now challenging the attention of the world.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Price of Advertisements	
One Square—per insertion	10
Two Squares—per insertion	15
Three Squares—per insertion	20
Four Squares—per insertion	25
Five Squares—per insertion	30
Six Squares—per insertion	35
Seven Squares—per insertion	40
Eight Squares—per insertion	45
Nine Squares—per insertion	50
Ten Squares—per insertion	55
Eleven Squares—per insertion	60
Twelve Squares—per insertion	65
Thirteen Squares—per insertion	70
Fourteen Squares—per insertion	75
Fifteen Squares—per insertion	80
Sixteen Squares—per insertion	85
Seventeen Squares—per insertion	90
Eighteen Squares—per insertion	95
Nineteen Squares—per insertion	100
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Twenty-two Squares—per insertion	115
Twenty-three Squares—per insertion	120
Twenty-four Squares—per insertion	125
Twenty-five Squares—per insertion	130
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Twenty-seven Squares—per insertion	140
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Twenty-nine Squares—per insertion	150
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Thirty-nine Squares—per insertion	200
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Seventy Squares—per insertion	355
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Eighty Squares—per insertion	405
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Eighty-nine Squares—per insertion	450
Ninety Squares—per insertion	455
Ninety-one Squares—per insertion	460
Ninety-two Squares—per insertion	465
Ninety-three Squares—per insertion	470
Ninety-four Squares—per insertion	475
Ninety-five Squares—per insertion	480
Ninety-six Squares—per insertion	485
Ninety-seven Squares—per insertion	490
Ninety-eight Squares—per insertion	495
Ninety-nine Squares—per insertion	500
One Hundred Squares—per insertion	505

Advertisements should be sent in early.

A FORTIFIED PARSON.—According to *The Lyons Republican*, there is a clergyman at Rose Valley, N. Y., in the neighboring county of Warren, who would make an excellent chaplain for some of our regiments, as he can fight as well as preach. He is of the Methodist persuasion, and some on muscle. The *Republican* says that this pugnacious preacher was at work in his confessional, a few days since, when there came up the road near by, a neighbor, whose hens had of late sorely troubled him by reason of their frequent visits to his premises, and their free and easy manners on such occasions. The minister called to his neighbor, and securing his attention, commenced to narrate the misdeeds of his fowls, when that irascible gentleman cut him short by informing him that although he did, on stated occasions, grant the sacred dock, he was an unmitigated liar. This was too much for a minister even, and after a few more words were sprung over the fence into the street, stripped off every article of clothing excepting his pants and boots, and pitched into the neighbor without ceremony. The neighbor struck back, but without injury to his clerical antagonist. A few rounds were fought, the minister succeeded in encircling the neighbor's eyes with a beautiful ornament of the blue and black hue, receiving no injury himself, excepting a scratch upon one hand, caused by hitting his neighbor upon the front teeth. Whether the antagonists were separated by other parties, or abandoned the "mill" voluntarily, is not stated.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* says: "One of the fiercest quarrels between a manager and an actress that was ever brought before the public has just occurred between the celebrated singer Madame Ugalde and the director of the Opera Comique. On Saturday evening the following placard was posted on the doors of the above establishment: 'The theater is closed in consequence of the refusal of Madame Ugalde to do her duty.' The papers of this morning publish a letter from Madame Ugalde, protesting against the above representation as calumnious, and asserting that she is in possession of a medical certificate showing that a very bad cold made it impossible for her to appear. But the manager carries on the war by publishing in the evening papers a letter signed by three physicians, Drs. L. Jousset, and Faivre, reporting that they visited Madame Ugalde, for the purpose of ascertaining her state of health, and that although 'relatively indisposed,' she was perfectly able to sing on Saturday evening."

THE BATTERIES AT MATTHIAS POINT.—The Washington *Republican* of this morning thus speaks of the effect of the batteries at Matthias Point: "At the channel within five hundred yards of Matthias Point, the navigation of the river must be regarded as closed, until these batteries are got out of the way. Now that their existence is known they will, doubtless, be promptly taken care of by the proper authorities. It has never been possible to prevent the erection of such batteries without occupying the whole Virginia shore of the Potomac. All that can be done is to dialogue the enemy from such positions as they may occasionally take."

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Circuit Court for Baltimore City, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell by public auction, on the eighth day of November, 1861, at four o'clock, P. M., the premises, the following described: A certain lot of land, situate in the city of Baltimore, bounded by the Eastern corner of intersection of Row and Lantano streets, and running thence southerly to the Northern side of Row street 29 feet, thence northerly, parallel to Lantano street, 107 feet 6 inches to the center of a 15-foot alley, with the use and privilege of the same, and thence southerly to the Northern side of the center of said alley 29 feet to Lantano street, and thence southerly to the center of the alley 107 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning.

The above described property is subject to an annual ground rent of \$25.00, and will be sold subject to a mortgage of \$1000.00, due on the 1st day of January, 1862.

STORY HOUSE, with a large back building, situated on the corner of the intersection of Row and Lantano streets, and running thence southerly to the Northern side of Row street 29 feet, thence northerly, parallel to Lantano street, 107 feet 6 inches to the center of a 15-foot alley, with the use and privilege of the same, and thence southerly to the Northern side of the center of said alley 29 feet to Lantano street, and thence southerly to the center of the alley 107 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of goods, consisting of—

Woolen Goods, Cotton Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

ADVANCES ON COMMISSIONS TO ZIMMERMAN, LARKIN & CO., 107 N. BALTIMORE ST.

WHITMAN & CO., 107 N. BALTIMORE ST.

W. H. MALCOM & CO., 107 N. BALTIMORE ST.

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