The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

☞ Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 30.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are daily under obligations to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, for the latest Northern papers in advance of the mails. Mr. Taylor is also in receipt, by the European steamers, of the London *Weekly Times* and *Illustrated News*.

To Mr. E. F. Hazleton, No. 74 Baltimore street (old office of the SOUTH), we are also indebted for many kind favors in the shape of valuable maps for reference, and a copy daily of the Washington *Evening Star*.

POSTING THE BOOKS.

The season of the "sere and yellow leaf" is upon us—the old year is rapidly falling into his dotage, and gives unmistakeable indications of his speedy decay and extinction. Of all others, then, this is the most proper period for reflection and review of the past, before the time that is shall be no longer, and the New Year, inexperienced and indulging in all the delusive pleasures of hope, shall be with us, beguiling us with rose-colored anticipations never, perhaps, to be realized.

Dropping poetical metaphor, and proceeding to the dull business of posting books, with which we set out, we commence by remarking that the present unhappy civil war has lasted now nearly nine months—that but thirty days remain for operations on the field of battle, and that it is very desirable to know how we stand, and to whose credit the balance now stands. To arrive at this result, we shall have to travel over the transactions of a year and add up a few figures. The war, which has rendered all this calculation necessary, virtually commenced when Mr. Lincoln was elected President, last fall, though the first act of the drama was the secession of South Carolina in December of the same year. It was then prophesied by those who assumed to be the oracles of fate—prominent among whom was the present Secretary of State—that the disease would stop where it began—that the wound upon the body politic would go no further, and could easily be healed; and accordingly the great Congress of quacks and empirics which assembled at the Capital in December proceeded to prescribe *emplâtre* of every description for its cure. As usual among physicians, there was a total disagreement as to the ingredients of the prescription, and while they were wrangling over details, the malady progressed so far that all were suddenly aroused to the truth of the old latin maxim—

"Ense recidendum est, medicabile vulnus,"

and to the healing virtues of the sword they all precipitately resorted. But let us get rid of our medical metaphor, and return to plain facts. In due course of time, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas imitated the example of South Carolina, and the matter began to look serious. Still the wiseacres pooh-poohed the thing, and after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, hopes of an arrangement were held out in high quarters. But the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, and the reduction of that fortress by General Beauregard, put a stop to negotiations. The President called for 75,000 men, and the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas responded by joining the Gulf States, and the Southern Confederacy became a fixed and formidable fact. The armies on both sides were largely increased, and the war commenced in earnest. Let us now proceed briefly to consider the objects with which each party set out and the results so far attained.

The Government commenced with the intention of speedily reducing the seceded States to subjection, and the usual instruments for effecting such an object, fleets and armies, were brought into requisition—the first to blockade and hermetically seal the ports of the South—the latter to overrun and occupy its soil. The sequel is, that the blockade, so far, has been but partially successful, and its effectiveness is now the subject of dispute—the army up to this time has not fulfilled its mission. At Great Bethel—at Manassas—at Springfield, and more recently at Leesburg, the Southern armies drove back the invading forces of the Federals, and Missouri and Kentucky, which were in the hands of the Government at the beginning of the campaign, are now the stakes for which contending armies are struggling. Western Virginia alone, of all the Southern territory, has been permanently held by the Government, and constitutes the only fruit upon which its army has achieved victory. The success at Hatteras has been the solitary spot of the navy—a novelty which seriously inconvenienced the Confederates, did not prove fatal, and was to some extent counterbalanced by the loss and annoyance caused to the North by the privateers.

The seceded States started out with the intention of preserving their independence, and the overwhelming majority of their soil—they have so far succeeded, except as regards certain portions of Virginia, which were never in their military occupancy, and they have gone a little further by placing Kentucky and Missouri in the position of debatable States. So far, then, there is obviously a balance in favor of the Confederates, but this may be changed by vigorous action on the part of the Government within the next thirty days. It has large and well appointed armies in Missouri, Kentucky, along the line of the Potomac, and a fleet which has just sailed from Hampton Roads. The proper employment of these vast means may change the wave aspect of affairs, but whatever is to be done, must be done quickly. The public expectation fixes upon the vicinity of the Capital as the theatre of the next conflict, and a decided success there, involving the fall of Richmond, will be worth more to the Government than any other achievement possible. If something of the sort, however, does not happen soon, we do not see how the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, and an attempt on the part of those powers to raise the blockade as indicated in a very interesting letter, which we yesterday copied from the Washington *Republican*, can be avoided. This view is fully concurred in by some of the leading Republican Senators now in Washington, who are urging an immediate advance of the Grand Army, and the advice, we have reason to believe, will be followed. If it is, the result will probably be decisive, and will enable us to assign the balance for 1861, where it may properly belong.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Expedition so long collecting in Hampton Roads, took its departure yesterday morning at 5 A. M., and put to sea. Its destination is a matter of mere conjecture, but is supposed to be Beaufort, S. C., a town situated upon an island half way between Charleston and Savannah. It is approached by what is known as Port Royal entrance, where the depth of water varies from sixteen to twenty-seven feet, at low and high tide, in the several channels. The occupation of Beaufort would enable the Federals to undertake operations against Savannah or Charleston. The country, however, for miles up from the coast or the main land is full of swamps, and is impracticable for artillery. In about ten days after the troops land they may expect to have half of Georgia and South Carolina down upon them.

We learn that rations for three days were served out to the soldiers, so it is evident they do not anticipate a long trip. The supply vessels which accompany the fleet carry an ample stock of provisions. The public look for news from this expedition with great interest.

MUSICAL.

We are gratified to learn that the sale of seats for Miss Hinkley's Concert to-morrow night gives assurance of a crowded and fashionable house—a larger number of reserved seats having been secured than upon any previous occasion. There is great desire to hear Miss Hinkley, who, on this occasion, makes her first appearance before a Baltimore audience. If what we have heard of her merits prove to be true, the management must endeavor to give our public a second opportunity.

We learn from the New York papers that a new baritone Signor Mancusi has arrived this season, and has created quite a sensation. His voice is said to be of the purest quality and very fresh, while his style and method are unexceptionable. He is quite young, but has already achieved great success both in Europe and Cuba, and more recently in our Northern cities. We hope ere long to have an opportunity of hearing him.

The Battle at Fredericktown, Missouri.

The following is an extract from a private letter to a firm in this city, dated St. Louis, Oct. 25:

The "Grand Battle" at Fredericktown, in Missouri, is another tissue of falsehoods. The Federal "braves" routed a body of 1,500 "country goshawks," armed with flint lock rifles and squirrel guns, they having at least 3,500 men, commanded by Captain (now Colonel) Plummer, formerly of the army, assisted by Major Schofield, with his battery of four 12-pounders. Both of these officers were in the defeat at Springfield. Jeff. Thompson was not there at all. The "braves" say they captured four heavy guns, 18-pounders, which turn out at last to be two little swivels, used on board steamboats to fire salutes from the bow.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

The New York *Tribune* announces with positiveness that General Scott, owing to his increasing infirmities, will retire from active service during the next ten days. This statement is coupled with another, that a certain old claim made upon the Treasury by General Scott, growing out of the Mexican war, which was disallowed during the administration of President Pierce, will now be paid.

THE EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.

An Associated Press despatch from New York transmitting Havana news of the 25th instant, says:

Several vessels have arrived at Cuban ports from Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Wilmington.

Here are arrivals from four of the principal Southern ports supposed to be blockaded. The arrival of Messrs. Slidell and Mason in the *Theodora*, is confirmed, and they had been most cordially received by the Captain General, to whom they were presented by the *British Consul*.

HOW THEY COMMUNICATE AND GET SUPPLIES.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Mexico is now the source through which the Confederates communicate with Europe and get their supplies of arms. They have established regular monthly mail communication, and British mail steamers carry their letters across to England. It is quite likely that Mexican ports may be used in the same way to get supplies of arms, and the attention of the Mexican government should be called to the matter. The Rio Grande has been long the avenue through which they have received arms and munitions of war, but that avenue is pretty well closed by the blockading fleet. We see, from Richmond papers, that their troops were being supplied with Enfield rifles showing that they must have received a considerable supply recently.

DISSATISFACTION IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS.—We regret to learn that great dissatisfaction prevails in some of the New York regiments now in the field, relative to some recent appointments.—It seems that in a number of instances Governor Morgan has disregarded the wishes and recommendations of the regiments, who have desired the promotion of worthy non commissioned officers, and has appointed persons who are either unfit for the positions, or who are entirely unknown to the regiments, and do not intend to do duty except as officers upon some general's staff. Several instances have occurred in which colonels have recommended orderly-sergeants to the Governor for promotion to fill vacancies. The sergeants having been assigned to the positions by their colonel, have discharged the duties and drawn the pay of lieutenants and ensigns, only to find themselves ousted by rival claimants who have been appointed by the Governor from civil life and without experience.

Petitions are now being prepared in several regiments, requesting that vacancies in the grades of lieutenants and ensigns may be filled by promotion of non-commissioned officers upon the recommendation of the field officers.—*Washington Republican*.

WASHINGTON LOCAL NEWS.

The Washington *Republican* of this morning contains the following items:

THE BODY OF COL. BAKER.

The body of Colonel Baker, having been embalmed by Dr. Holmes, yesterday, by invitation of the committee of Californians who have the body in charge, a number of friends of the deceased visited the rooms of Dr. Holmes, on Pennsylvania avenue, during yesterday, to see the face of their late friend for the last time. The temporary coffin in which the body of Col. B. was brought from Poolesville, has been replaced by a handsome metallic case, imitation of rosewood, mounted with silver; a large plate of glass covering the place, through which the features of the deceased may be seen by his friends, below which, over the breast, is a silver-plate with the inscription: "Col. E. D. Baker, killed near Ball's Bluff, Virginia, Oct. 21, 1861."

Notwithstanding the shattered condition of the body, the process of embalming was very successfully performed by Dr. Holmes, and the body presents a very natural appearance.

The case will be sealed up, and sent to New York to-day, and thence to California.

Five soldiers died in the hospital yesterday.

NOT SO.

We were authorized to say, that general orders, No. 91, for repairing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, published in nearly all the papers, was never officially promulgated by the Department.

THE WOUNDED.

A number of the wounded at the late battle are now in the Union Hotel Hospital, at Georgetown.

NAVY YARD.

There were no arrivals at the navy yard up to six o'clock last evening.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have selected several sites for the new hospitals in and about Washington. This has been deemed necessary in view of the increase of patients, which has been quite rapid since the sudden change in the weather, producing billious and typhoid fevers.

DELIBERATE MURDER IN GEORGETOWN.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a deliberate murder was perpetrated near Forrest Hall, Georgetown. Company A, Second United States Infantry, Capt. Lovell, are doing duty as the provost guard of Georgetown and have their quarters in the hall, around which they keep a guard, and, according to custom, the victim, Joseph Brannan, who was the sergeant of the guard, had relieved the guard about two o'clock, stationing a man named Michael Lanahan on post at the corner of the alley in the rear of the hall and First street.

About half an hour later, the sergeant went to Lanahan and gave him some instructions, after which he started to the quarters, but had hardly proceeded ten paces, when Lanahan called him. Sergeant Brannan immediately turned around, to see what was wanting, when Lanahan leveled his piece and fired, the ball entering the centre of the right breast and passing obliquely through the chest, lodging between the lower ribs on the left of the backbone. Brannan dropped his musket, and fell dead instantly. The guard immediately arrested Lanahan, but not before he had commenced reloading his piece, to shoot one of the sentinels. The cause of the murder is thought to be an old grudge which exists between them.

Lanahan is represented to be a very quarrelsome man, being always on angry terms with some of his comrades. He is an old soldier, having served in other regiments previous to his joining the Second Infantry. We learn that he will not be delivered to the civil authorities, but will be tried by a court-martial, which will be shortly convened.

The victim, sergeant Brannan, is about 35 years of age, and has been connected with the army for some years.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Patrick McCrosen, a teamster, was beaten to death in the 1st Ward on Monday night, by a man named Harrington.

BUTLER TURNS UP AGAIN.

It has been so long since we heard any thing from Major General B. F. Butler, that we were about to give him up, but he has lately made his appearance at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in his favorite character of a speech-maker—among other things he said:

There is one peace, I know, that the minds of some men are apprehensive of, that of a military despotism arising out of this immense military organization. It was a well-known favorite idea of our fathers to keep the army entirely in subjection to the civil power, for fear that the army, like the Prætorian Guards of Rome, might at some time dictate the law to the people. But it I may be so far didactic, on this occasion, I desire to disabuse the minds of many well-meaning men whom I have met, upon that subject. Were this a standing army, you might reason from a premise.—But it is an army which is obliged to lay down its arms and retire to its homes upon the moment when this war is ended. Not only that—it depends for its very existence upon the people at home—upon your town meeting and city councils that vote its supplies and vote relief to the families. That is an element that never existed in any other country. The little municipalities, the town meetings all over this country, settle the question forever upon the side of Democratic institutions and free government; and there can be no danger from any army, however large, or from any chieftain, however ambitious.

In fine, let me say, that the whole result of all our action should be at once to conquer a glorious peace. For there can be no peace, whatever may be the wishes of the politician.—there can be no peace, whatever may be the desire of the coward and the timid.—there can be no peace, whatever may be the loss of blood, the suffering, or the pouring out of treasure—until the one great question is settled, whether the red blood which flows in the veins of the Northern man is as good, as pure, as true, as brave as courageous as the blood that flows in the veins of his Southern brother—or enemy, as they choose to call themselves,—until Sumter is avenged and Manassas is forgotten. (Deafening applause and cheers.)

And when the full *equality* of the North with the South shall have been demonstrated and acknowledged, we not only will have peace but we shall have brotherly love. Yes, my friends, *even if we carry on this war to confiscation—to devastation—if we exhibit the qualities we ought to exhibit, there will come a reconstruction of the country and brotherly love.* For proof of this we need only turn to history—the history, too, of which time.—This people have not seen, and shall not see, such civil war as has been waged on English soil; yet in the short space of fifteen years after the excesses of the Cromwellian Revolution, all those wounds were healed, in the good old mother country, and they go on like a band of brothers—quarreling with nobody but outsiders. [Applause and laughter.] So it will make no difference with what degree of energy this war is carried on. Time, the great healer of all things, will bring us together, because it cannot be the destiny of this country to go apart, for, while it might be possible that a great empire, a military despotism, might rise upon its ruins it never can be broken up into little snarling, imbecile republics. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

☞ Wanted, a life-boat that will float on a "sea of troubles."

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

The special correspondent of the New York *World* gives a detailed account of the battle of Ball's Bluff, and in conclusion says:

All Tuesday night the whistle of Confederate trains bringing reinforcements into Leesburg was distinctly heard. But on Tuesday morning Gen. McClellan, reviewing the ground, seemed determined, though greatly chagrined by the unexpected situation, to hold the position gained at Edward's Ferry. The Quartermaster of Col. Van Alen's Cavalry, who has a practical acquaintance with canals, volunteered to get enough boats from the "Chesapeake and Ohio" into the stream to accomplish an easy and rapid transit for the main column. Boats moving up and down were stopped and passed scientifically through the "shoot." But ere long such advices, relating to the forces and intentions of the Confederates, came to the generals, as to induce a change of mind and order for the total withdrawal of our forces from the Virginia side of the upper Potomac. The retirement was effected on Wednesday night with admirable silence and success. On Thursday a few Confederate pickets came down to the ferry. On Friday, the enemy advanced in greater force, seized the intrenchments thrown up by Captains Downey and Stedman, and are now completing them, throwing up the earth on the other side for a fort, which shall dispute our future passage.—Yesterday Gen. Banks whole column was en route for Seneca, eleven miles down the river, and General Stone was resuming his old position at Poolesville.

A few deductions and queries naturally conclude the above report.

It is evident that no mere reconnoissance was intended by those in charge of the movement, but that a large force was to be thrown over the river, Leesburg was to be seized, a junction formed with McCall and Smith on the south, and thus the right wing of our army placed in line with the central division opposite Washington, as often predicted heretofore. The proofs of this are: 1st, the concerted double advance at Edward's and Conrad's ferries; 2d, the order to "make a dash at Leesburg," sent to Gen. Baker; 3d, orders issued that McCall should hold his division under arms to cut off the retreat of the Confederates.

It is evident that no responsibility attaches to General Banks. Even the southernmost ferry does not come within his jurisdiction, and the movement was subject to General Stone's direct orders.

The astounding error which caused its failure was the total lack of preparation for such an arduous and important measure as throwing a double division across a broad and rapid river into hostile territory, and at the crisis of a year's campaign. It is almost impossible to believe that only three or four treacherous old scows were the boats used for this attempt. It is alleged that a peremptory and unanticipated order was sent to General Stone, requiring him to move with such purpose on Monday. If this were so, a higher officer than Stone has received a lesson; but surely the recipient of such an order, if possessed of true military ability, could have made something of the score of canal boats lying at hand—a bridge or rope ferry at least.

General Baker had nothing to do with the selection of the point at which he was to cross. He was not placed in command till Monday morning. He found that hundreds of Massachusetts troops had preceded his battalion. He found a battle waiting for him, brought on by other hands, defeat insured in advance, and the one duty of selling his command dearly! oh, how dearly! Let not the shadow of censure pass by those who have incurred it to darken the slumbers of that "good gray head which all men loved and knew."

The same correspondent sums up the total loss as follows:

The Massachusetts Fifteenth lost in killed, wounded and missing, 322, including a lieutenant colonel (wounded), and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed.

The Massachusetts Twentieth lost in all 150, including a colonel, major, surgeon, and adjutant (prisoners,) and 8 out of 17 line officers who crossed.

The Tammany companies lost 163, including a colonel, and 7 out of 12 line officers who crossed.

The Californians lost 309, including their colonel (the general commanding), lieutenant colonel (wounded), adjutant, and 15 line officers out of 17 who crossed.

Total engaged in the fight, 1,853; total losses, 953; field officers crossing, 11; returning uninjured, 3; line officers crossing, 74; returning uninjured, 30.

Colonel Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts regiment, who occupied Harrison's Island after the battle furnishes one or two interesting facts in his official report. He says:

We have lost two howitzers and one rifled cannon belonging to Captain Vaughn's Rhode Island Battery, and a number of small arms—say 1,500—with equipments. I shall make a further report of the killed that were identified before burial.

I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany regiment, under command of Major Bon, deserted its post in the entrenchments on the island at an early hour of the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead. * * * * * *

I despatched Captain Vaughn, of the Rhode Island Battery, with a flag of truce, to obtain permission to bury the dead, which was acceded to, with the stipulation that "no movement of troops should be made from the island to the Maryland shore in retreat while the burying party was employed," and I despatched Capt. Vaughn with a party of ten men for that purpose, who remained until after dark, and succeeded in burying 47 bodies, which he reported to be about two-third of the number lying upon the ground; but night coming on he was unable to bury the remainder.

POSITION OF GEN. REYNOLDS.—A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Camp Elkwater, Oct 15, says:

All is quiet here now. Immediately after our reconnoissance on the 5th, it was predicted by the knowing ones that we would be ordered to Kentucky; but the hope is disappointed.

The redoubtable gentleman has been in camp, and in order, as that portentous saw mills have been ordered up, for the purpose of manufacturing boards with which to construct winter quarters here and at Cheat Mountain Pass. This report has given rise to a general despondency throughout the camp, and has been productive of some hard swearing. We confidently predicted that our labors here would be rewarded by a brilliant campaign homeward.

We are told that a portion of the secession force is still in the vicinity of Kowsall's camp, and that they are throwing up fortifications at Greenbrier, which looks much as though they contemplated remaining during the winter. However, all active operations are over for the season, and the boys will soon be busily engaged building huts, unless an unexpected order to strike tents and march elsewhere prevents us.

☞ A boy not fond of fun and frolic may possibly make a tolerable man, but he is an intolerable boy.

[Communicated.]

PEACE FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE.

Amid the dreadful notes of war likely to entail upon our people horrors surpassing human thought, is there no voice for peace? Have men been transformed into monsters and grown callous to all the nobler attributes of reason, that they will persist in civil strife? Are the fountains of human sympathy sealed up that none will yield and seek the pathway to surer happiness? Is father to be arrayed against son and son against father, brother against brother, friend against friend, in this bloody conflict, without pausing to respect the benign pleadings of peace? Has our civilized, our christianized nation fallen so low in the scale of virtue that it thirsts only for blood? Shall famine, pestilence, demoralization, the sure attendants of war, be allowed to overspread the land because we are too proud to ask for peace? Must we yield to the mad ambition of tyrants, fanatics and demagogues that they may lead us like lambs to the slaughter? In God's name may we be permitted to hope the angel of mercy has not forsaken us, but still hovers above with outstretched wings, ready to bear from heaven the glad tidings of peace.

Peace for the sake of peace, looking above and beyond all minor selfish considerations, is what we most need. Years may roll on, rivers of blood be shed, the sword, the bayonet and the cannon grow weary of death, and a thousand battle fields lie naked to heaven; yet at last, after all is done and suffered, peace, for the sake of peace, will come and must come. If it were so that our people could continue decades of years in fratracidal conflict, weapons of destruction must finally be abandoned to give place for pacific negotiations. Hence why not improve upon the sad lessons of past history and declare for peace ere devastating war has become glutted at his awful carnival? Let us look through the crimson vista of civil war and behold its bloody pathway. Mangled bodies and bleaching bones lie at every step. The sad chorus to all this reverberates in the wailings of widows, the lamentations of orphans, the sighs of kindred and the moanings of friends.

Who can estimate the flood of tears flowing through such channels into sorrow's deep ocean? Amid these contemplations, will not the anxious inquirer exclaim—give me peace it rises paramount to all other considerations! Look, if you please, into the gloomy future that stretches out before us, in contemplation of continued war, and behold it enshrouded with thick dark clouds.—Once flourishing sources of industry are paralyzed, idleness is begotten, leading to entire social demoralization, with its innumerable concomitant evils; the rich are made poor, and the poor beggared into starvation, becoming miserable pensioners, even upon poverty; the whole face of society is changed, as are once smiling fields, by by the destructive tread of armies; social order gives place to discord, and in the midst of all this misery, prejudices ripen into embittered hatred, until friendship is known no more. In view, therefore, of these calamities, with thousands of others not now foreseen, but sure to come, is it not righteous, is it not humane, is it not philanthropic, is it not just, and above all, is it not our duty as Christians to invoke the Spirit of Peace for deliverance from the awful consequences of civil war?

Give us peace for the sake of peace; peace that the fearful tragedy of war may be averted; peace, that fratracidal blood may no more be shed; peace, that the eyes of widows and of orphans may not be flooded with tears; peace, that kindred and friends be not summoned to bewail their slaughtered brethren; peace, that happiness may return to her wanted abode; peace, that the inhabitants of our great nation may again be restored to harmony; peace that the weapons of strife be transformed into implements of husbandry; peace, that the channels of trade and of commerce may again flow smoothly; peace, that the agriculturist, the merchant, the mechanic and the laboring man may go back to their several vocations; peace, that starvation and misery frown not upon the poor and the needy; peace, that art and science and Christianity shall march onward as they were wont towards the grand triumph of civilization.

And, finally, give us peace that our children, our children's children, and generations after them, may not realize war's bloody inheritance. Yes, peace, that peace may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

In days past, our venerated sires bowed obedient to the mandates of peace, yielding to compromise. Let us, then, emulate their example and counsel peace, that the peace spirit of republican liberty, as achieved by them and handed down to us, may be transmitted, unstained, throughout all coming time. We would, therefore, have the spirit that begets peace, so soften the obdurate hearts of men now in battle array, marching onward to sanguinary conflict, that each and all may simultaneously pause in friendly armistice and negotiate PEACE FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE.

PACIFICATOR.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.—The report that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, proceeded via Texas and Mexico, is confirmed by the following extract of an intercepted letter from a citizen of Richmond to a friend:

"I have just bidden farewell to Slidell, who is about starting for Europe with Mason. They are going through Texas, and will sail from a Mexican port.

☞ The Federal Government has authorized the construction of a line of telegraph along the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Miami to the boundary line of Indiana, the work to be commenced immediately.

MARRIED.

On the 23d instant, at Walnut Valley, by Rev. Mr. De Witt, S. B. KUNSELL, of Washington, to Miss AMELIA LEWIS, of Cecil county.

DIED.

On the 29th instant, GEORGE MILLEMUN, in the 83d year of his age.

☞ NINTH WARD.—At a large and respectable meeting of the National Democratic voters of the Ninth Ward, held pursuant to public notice, on the 29th instant, at "KERNAN's," South Gay st., the following nominations were made:

For Magistrate.—DAVID W. HUDSON.

For Constables.

THOMAS GRAVES. CHARLES CARROLL.

Who are respectfully recommended to the support of the Democratic voters of the 9th Ward. 31*

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