# The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

By J. M. MILLS & CO.,

Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

☞ Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31.


### 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.

## THE NEWS.

The accounts from Missouri are by no means so favorable to the Federals as have been reported. The battle at Frederickstown turns out to have been a very small affair, and the attack on Springfield was but a counterpart of the wild raid into Fairfax Court House, in both of which cases the assailants sustained severe loss without any corresponding benefit. At last accounts Springfield still remained in the hands of the Confederates, and their force was said to be sufficiently large to sustain any ordinary attack.

The report of Adjutant General Thomas of the army who accompanied Secretary Cameron to Missouri to investigate the charges preferred against Fremont, is not flattering to the latter. The army under the "Pathfinder's" orders it would seem numbers in all but 38,000 men, who are badly provided with everything but artillery. The carelessness, negligence, extravagance and gross favoritism, not to say peculation of the of the General commanding the Department of the West, are fully exposed in the extracts from the Adjutant's report, which we publish elsewhere. All his Generals of division are at swords points with him, and his removal is evidently a foregone conclusion. It is probable General Hunter will succeed him. The New York *Tribune* essays a defence of its favorite, but finds it an up-hill business

The official report of General Stone, of the Ball's Bluff disaster, has been received and published. It conveys very little additional intelligence. He admits, what we have time and again stated as a fact, that the movement was a concerted one, and that he expected to co-operate with McCall's division at Drainesville. He complains that some of his orders were not executed properly, and remarks that he desired General Baker not *to go beyond Leesburg*—sound advice which that officer prudently followed. He admits that he was deceived as to the strength and position of the Confederates, whom he did not wish attacked, unless in "inferior force." He dwells largely upon a masked battery to the right of Edwards' Ferry, between Goose Creek and Leesburg, which he indicates was the stumbling-block in the way of Gorman's advance. An enterprising commander might have endeavored to discover its location. The report concludes with the gratifying announcement that all await, "with *increased* confidence, another measure of "strength with the foe." The Federal army is fortunate in that its confidence *increases* with disaster. Upon other armies the effect of reverses is different.

From Fortress Monroe we hear that one of the tugs accompanying the Great Expedition has returned, owing to the roughness of the sea outside the Capes. A passenger from Old Point reports that innumerable sea gulls were to be seen about the Fortress all day yesterday—a sure indication of tempestuous weather outside. The ship *Great Republic* is heavily laden with troops and cattle, and should she encounter a heavy gale, disaster is apprehended. There was a review yesterday of about 6,000 troops outside the Fortress, by General Wool, and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 there and at Newport News. Flags of truce will now be permitted.

## THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

Privileges carry with them corresponding duties. One of the highest prerogatives of freemen is the right to vote, and hence the exercise of that right becomes one of the first duties of the citizen. Even if shorn, under the stern enforcement of martial law, of some of the privileges to which, under ordinary circumstances, he is entitled, the citizen should still use those which are conceded to him. These remarks are pertinent at this time, because an election of importance is impending, and we feel that it is the duty of every voter to deposit his ballot, provided no unusual impediment is thrown in his way, which we do not apprehend. The Union party have placed their candidates in the field, and the Democracy have responded by the nomination of opposing names. The latter desire to preserve an organization which has well deserved the title of "National," and the attempt to drag false issues into the canvass by their opponents, but indicates a consciousness of weakness. We have the assurance that on Wednesday next the approach to the polls will be unobstructed, and that every legal voter will find no difficulty in expressing his preferences. We have heretofore remarked that the question of Union or Disunion is not involved, the Governor, nor the Legislature, nor the local officers to be chosen having the slightest control over the subject.

The simple question is whether the people of Maryland desire their internal affairs administered by this or that set of officers. It is true that the Democratic Candidates for Governor and Comptroller have been nominated by a convention professing peace principles, but there is no treason in that. A Peace candidate for Governor was run in the State of Maine in September last, and received 20,000 votes. Surely, if any considerable portion of the people of Maryland desire a cessation of the war, they may be allowed to express their opinion, whether it is acted upon or not. We conclude, then, that it is incumbent upon every voter to discharge his duty as such, and if he does so peaceably and quietly, and without placing himself in unnecessary antagonism to the Federal Government, that he will not be molested.

☞ It is reported from Richmond that, on Friday, five hundred and twenty-nine prisoners (taken by the Confederates at Ball's Bluff,) arrived there.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY PETITION.

The Washington *Republican*, of this morning, contains the following, which must furnish food for reflection to every considerate citizen:

The following Petition is now circulating throughout the city, and we hope it will be thoroughly circulated, and sent to the Secretary of War, without delay. The dealers in fuel have made the partial and temporary blockade of the Potomac an excuse for extortion, which should not be permitted; and we have no doubt the petition of the citizens will so forcibly call the attention of the Secretary to the matter, that he will apply the remedy at once.

PETITION.

*To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Sec'y of War:*

In April, 1861, the flour dealers in Washington and in Georgetown, taking advantage of the isolated situation of those two cities, and of the disturbed condition of the public mind, sought to impose upon loyal citizens by charging the most extortionate prices for flour. Under your direction, *the Government, with admirable firmness and foresight, promptly seized, so far as was possible, upon the flour, either arriving at or stored, in this vicinity, and offered it to consumers at such reasonable prices as were current before the interruption of communication with Baltimore.* In consequence of this wise action on the part of the War Department, dealers speedily contented themselves with a fair profit; and loyal citizens were inspired with *renewed affection for a Government which extended its kindly protection over the common transactions of daily life.*

In view of this fact, the undersigned loyal citizens of the United States, now resident in Washington and Georgetown, would respectfully direct your attention to the extortionate prices now charged by dealers in wood and coal, as exhibiting a condition of affairs analogous to that which called for your action in April last. Under the pretence of the existing blockade of the Potomac, these dealers have already raised the price of coal to $12 per ton, and of wood $10 per cord, and notify the public that they will soon charge from $15 to $20 for the same. Such prices bear with great severity upon citizens in *moderate* circumstances. They render it simply impossible for the poorer classes to reside in this vicinity during the coming winter, without terrible privations.

We would further respectfully represent, that this increase in charges is not caused by an increase of cost to the dealers in the articles above referred to, nor by any present scarcity of supply. Were such the case, we should not with justice complain. But we believe it to be an unwarrantable advantage, taken by speculators, of the present embarrassed condition of the Federal capital—a condition which calls for the indulgence of all loyal citizens, rather than for the exhibition of a disposition to prey upon the necessities of the Government.

We would, therefore, respectfully petition your honorable self, in view of the facts above enumerated, to either adopt in this matter of wood and coal a course similar to that which was attended with such happy results in April, or to extend such other protection to the loyal citizens of this District as to you may seem advisable.

If, twelve months ago, such a petition as this had been predicted, the prophecy would have been laughed to scorn. It is only in despotic countries that the prices of bread and the other necessaries of life are regulated by Government.

### MISS HINKLEY.

We are glad to be informed that we shall have the pleasure of hearing this lady again on Saturday evening next, when new attractions will be presented.

The Concert to-night will be, all we have predicted, a perfect jam.

### THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

Speaking of the probable retirement of General Scott from service, the New York *Herald* says:

The retirement of Lieutenant General Scott, raises Major General McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, unless the President should see fit, which is scarcely probable, to appoint some one else to that position. After the death of Major General Macomb, General Scott was named his successor, over the head of General Gaines, his senior officer, to the great displeasure of the latter, and it is fully within the competency of President Lincoln to adopt such a precedent. General McClellan has acquired, however so thoroughly the confidence of the people in the Eastern Department, that the position which General Scott is about to leave, will, beyond a question, remain in his hands.

A Washington paper says, that older officers of the army view this with undisguised disapprobation.

### FEDERAL TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

The Centreville (Queen Anne's) *States Rights* of Tuesday says:

Two hundred and fifty Northern soldiers have encamped in the Southwest corner of Brig. Gen. R. Goldborough's farm, near the branch, about two and a half miles from town. They constitute companies A and D of the Delaware Regiment, and are under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey. On Sunday a large number of white people and negroes went to look at them.

From a gentleman of Calvert we learn that a detachment of Federal troops were expected at Port Republic. No cause is assigned for these movements, unless it be that they have some connection with the approaching election.

☞ Mr. Thurlow Weed, writing to the Albany *Evening Journal*, from Washington city, October 26th, says:

"I was with the President last evening when the brother, son, and nephew of the late General Baker, who were with him, called to show his orders. These orders were on his person, and were crimsoned and consecrated by his blood. Though the blood partially effaces the orders, enough is legible to vindicate his memory. It is sufficient to say that the orders were clear and explicit, and that they were gallantly, generously, and *literally* obeyed."

### The Intention of Gen. McClellan.

The Richmond *Despatch*, commenting upon the Federal reverse at Leesburg, says:

The object of this movement of the Federalists seems to have been to outflank our army on the left, as a part of McClellan's plan for an advance upon our lines. The result was so disastrous that the aspiring Federal General may have to draw largely upon his strategical science in the adoption of some other method, or possibly he may be superseded in consequence of this great reverse at the outset of his career.

Missouri is one of the largest States in the Union. Its territory exceeds in extent the six New England States and the State of Delaware combined. It is divided into upward of one hundred counties. The State extends about two hundred and eighty-five miles from east to west, and two hundred and eighty-five miles from north to south.

☞ No man can leave a better legacy to the world than a well-educated family.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

We subjoin a few extracts from the late Richmond papers, received at Boston:

### The Battle near Leesburg.

The *Dispatch*, in giving an account of the fight, says:

The Federal troops were routed *three distinct times* at the point of the bayonet, and as often heavily reinforced. In one charge the Eighth Virginia captured a splendid brass battery and put its men to inglorious flight. The enemy were finally pursued to the river's brink, where they made a desperate stand, but their doom was sealed. Our brave volunteers charged them and scattered them like leaves to the winds *and waters*. Our informant states that they were cut all to pieces, and that the battle-field was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded.

The prisoners, of whom a great number were taken, said without hesitation that our gallant troops "*fought like devils.*"

The loss upon our side had not been ascertained with accuracy on Monday evening, though our telegraphic advices have since reported it at 300 in killed and wounded. This, however, is not comparable to the loss of the enemy. We have at this time no particulars, except that Col. Burt, of the 18th Mississippi, was badly wounded, and Col. Tebbs (of what regiment is not stated) slightly.

Other verbal accounts of the battle on Monday represent that the scene at the river, when the enemy attempted to recross, was fearful. The rattle of musketry, and the sharp crack of the Mississippi rifle, mingled with shrieks of drowning men, and the panic was scarcely less wide-spread than that of the 21st of July, just three months before. The Federal prisoners, numbering 523, were under guard on the battle-field of Manassas yesterday morning. These men reported that at least 300 of their comrades were drowned while attempting to recross the Potomac

The first company of howitzers were not in the fight, no artillery having been engaged on our side.

Our troops fought under great disadvantages. They underwent a heavy march on the previous day, with but two meals; slept on their arms in the open air all night, and went into the battle on Monday morning with but an apology for a breakfast. They fought all day, without refreshments of any sort.

The Portsmouth (Va.) correspondent of the *Dispatch* sends the following:

"This morning a live Yankee was brought up from Pig Point. He is a Lieutenant in Lincoln's navy, and was attached to the Minnesota. His statement is that he deserted, having become disgusted with his associations. He gives a great deal of information, and seems to be well posted."

### THE FIGHT AT ROMNEY.

Military gentlemen who were engaged in the fight at Romney on Saturday, report that Gen. Kelly had twenty-five hundred men—two Ohio regiments, six companies of the 7th Virginia, one company of the 3d, two cavalry companies, and three pieces of artillery. He met the enemy's outposts six miles this side of Romney, and forced them back upon the town. The fighting was nearly all done with the artillery on both sides. The enemy is supposed to have numbered about one thousand. They had a rifled cannon, which they worked well, but they only succeeded in killing one of our men and wounding five. The Confederate loss was much greater in killed and wounded. They are supposed to have lost between thirty and forty. They left everything they had when they retreated.

General Kelley still occupies Romney with his entire force. Some considerable solicitude is naturally felt for the tenableness of his position. The Confederates are known to be in considerable force at Charleston, in Jefferson county, and Charleston by way of the railroad to Winchester, is but little more than a day's march from Romney. So that for all practical purposes we say that it is within striking distance. This makes Gen. Kelley's position a dangerous one, to say the least of it, and one that seems to demand the utmost vigilance of his force to keep from being cut off.

### How the Pacific Telegraph Works.

The business men of New York appreciate the commercial advantages of a telegraphic line to the Pacific. On the first day after communication between this city and San Francisco was established, over forty purely business despatches were sent through, besides many of a congratulatory character. The rates now in use are $5 95 for ten words, and 48 cents for each additional word—which are regarded as moderate for the distance, and are not likely to be reduced at present. In the act of Congress giving authority to build the line, it was expressly forbidden to fix the through rates above $4 25 for ten words, and 36 cents for each additional word; but no definite rates were mentioned for the way business. Mr. J. H. Wade, President of the line, has telegraphed to this city that a meeting of the Directors will soon be held, and a tariff of rates made for all the intermediate points. Until then, the through rates will be paid for telegrams to Salt Lake City, Carson City, Nevada Territory, and every other station on the route. In estimating the cost of telegraphing from New York city, or other points, to San Francisco, the regular rates to St Louis are simply added to those which now are, or may be, fixed for the Pacific line beyond.

There is a difference of about 48½ degrees of longitude between New York city and San Francisco. If a telegram were instantaneously sent over the whole line, it would reach San Francisco at a time, according to the clocks of that city, about three hours and fifteen minutes before the time at which it left New York, according to the clocks here. Thus a despatch, sent from this city at the high business hour of 10½ A. M., would arrive at San Francisco before the man to whom it was addressed was out of bed; while a despatch started from this city in the edge of evening would find the same man up to his neck in business.—Though these astonishing things are theoretically possible, yet, practically, it takes an appreciable space of time to get a despatch from New York to the Pacific. The weather is rarely favorable for the telegraphic feat of working so long a distance without repeating, and, even if it were, the various divisions of the line would be scarcely ever unoccupied with business which could be suspended to let a despatch straight through. Under the present arrangement, the New York telegram is copied four or five times before it reaches San Francisco, and has to take its turn with other despatches at every repetition. Messages may be sent and answers received in the same day, but, if the wires are crowded with business, communication back and forth will probably take part of two days. For all practical purposes this is almost as good, though not near so amazing, as the instant telegraphic flash. On specially important occasions, like the arrivals of European steamers, when the atmosphere along the whole line is just right, the wires will be worked from New York, and even from Halifax, to San Francisco without interruption.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

☞ The funniest thing published recently, is the paragraph about the tone of bullets. Some gay soldier boy says he caught the pitch of a large sized Minie—it was a swell from E flat to F, and as it passed into the distance and lost its velocity, receded to D—a very pretty change. The boy wisely allowed the "pretty changes" to continue.

## THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN.

### SPEECH OF MR. BRADY.

In the case of Capt. Baker and crew of the privateer Savannah, now on trial in New York, Mr. Brady made the following argument for the defence:

Mr. James T. Brady resumed his argument by referring to the opinion of Alexander Hamilton, to be found in Bancroft's History of the United States, pages 213 and 232; also to the language of John Adams, to be found in the same book.—He read the following very striking passage from a speech made in the House of Representatives in 1848:

"Any people anywhere being inclined and having the power have a right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, sacred right—a right which, we believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

Now the jury might think that these were the sentiments of a secessionist—of Jeff. Davis. No. These were from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in the House of Representatives on the 12th January, 1848. Counsel referred to Wheaton's International Law, to the 9th section of the act and several other authorities, and contended that the eight foreigners should be left out of the case altogether; and if the government of Jeff. Davis is a foreign power, then the other prisoners are citizens of a foreign State, and not amenable to the laws of the United States. To convict of piracy there must have been violence used or the employment of some means to put the captain of the Queen in fear, and in this case there was no violence or threats proved.

He then spoke of the question of variance as to the authority of Jefferson Davis to grant the commission to Captain Baker. He referred to the United States against Harriman in 13th Peters, where the prisoner was indicted for stealing a Treasury note for $50, bearing one per cent interest; but it was found that it was to bear one mill per cent; objection was taken and the Court held that the variance was fatal. So in this case, he (Mr. Brady) contended that the indictment designating the commission as having been issued by one Jefferson Davis, without stating that he claimed to be President of the Confederate States, was a variance, and fatal. If the government made war on the South, as the defence contend it did, by the acts of Mr. Lincoln, the South had a perfect right to defend herself—to arm vessels and grant letters of marque, and to oppose force to force. After some further argument Mr. Brady concluded by saying:—Gentlemen, I will detain you but a few moments longer. I have endeavored to show, in the first place, that these men cannot be convicted of piracy, because they had not the intent to steal, essential to the commission of that offence, and that you are the judges whether that intent did or did not exist. If it is did not, then these men are entitled to acquittal on that ground. If the act of 1790 be constitutional, and if it can be construed to extend to a case like this, then eight of the prisoners are to be discharged and the other four also, the other four having acted under a commission issued in good faith by a government which claimed the right to have existence, acted upon in good faith by themselves, and with the belief that they were not committing any lawless act of aggression. In this connection I hold it to be immaterial whether the Confederate government was one of right, established on sufficient authority according to the law of nations, and to be recognized as such, or whether it was merely a government in fact.

Now, then, we claim, beyond all that, and apart from the question of government in law or government in fact, that there exists a state of civil war which entitles these defendants to be treated in every other manner than as pirates, which may have rendered them amenable to the danger of being regarded as prisoners of war, but which has made it impossible for them to be ever dealt with as felons. Now I am sorry that it has become necessary in this discussion to open questions for debate, any inquiry about which at this particular juncture in our history is not likely to be attended with any great advantage. But, like my brethren for the defence, I have endeavored to state freely, fearlessly, frankly and correctly the positions on which the defendants have a right to rely before the Court and before you. It would have been much more acceptable to my feelings as a citizen if we had been much spared the performance of any such duty. But, gentlemen, it is not our fault. The advocate is of very little use in the days of prosperity and peace—in the periods of repose, in protecting your property or aiding you to recover your rights of a civil nature. It is only when public opinion, or the strong power of government, the formidable array of influence, the force of a nation or the fury of a multitude, is directed against you, that the advocate is of any use. Many years ago, while we were yet colonies of Great Britain, there occurred on this island what is known as the famous negro insurrection—the result of an idle story, told by a worthless person, and yet leading to such an inflammation of the public mind that all the lawyers who then practiced at the bar of New York (and it is the greatest stigma on our profession of which the world can furnish an example) refused to defend the accused parties. One of them was a poor priest of, I believe, foreign origin. The consequence was that numerous convictions took place, and a great many executions. And yet all mankind is perfectly satisfied that there never was a more unfounded rumor—never a more idle tale, and that judicial murders were never perpetrated on the face of the earth more intolerable, more inexcusable, more without palliation, than the act to which I refer.

How different was it at Boston, at the time of what was called the massacre of Massachusetts' subjects by British forces. The soldiers, on being indicted, sought for counsel, and they found two men of great eminence in the profession to act for them. One of them was Mr. Adams and the other Mr. Quincy. The father of Mr. Quincy addressed a letter, imploring him on his allegiance as a son and from affection and duty toward him, not to undertake the defence of these men. The son wrote back a response, recognizing, as he truly felt, all the filial affection which he owed to that honored parent, but at the same time taking the high and appropriate ground that he must discharge his duty as an advocate according to the rules of his profession and to the obligation of his official oath whatever might be the result of his course. The struggles, in the history of the world to have an impartial judiciary, a fearless jury, and a faithful advocate, disclose a great deal of wrong and suffering inflicted on advocates silenced by force, trembling at the bar where they ought to be utterly fearless in the discharge of their duty, inflicted on juries fines, and imprisoned and kept them lying in dungeons for years because they dared, in State prosecutions, to find verdicts against the directors of the Court. The provisions of our own Constitution, which secure to men trial by jury and all the rights incident to that sacred and invaluable privilege, are the history of wrong against which those provisions are intended to guard in the future. This trial, gentlemen, furnishes a brilliant illustration of the beneficial results of all this care. Nothing could be fairer than the trial which these prisoners have had. Nothing more admirable than the attention which you have given to every proceeding in this case. I know all the gentlemen in that jury well enough to be perfectly certain that whatever verdict they render will be rendered without fear or favor, on the law of the land, as they shall be informed it does exist, on a calm and patient review of the testimony, with a due sympathy for the accused, and yet with a proper respect for the government, so that the law shall be satisfied and individual rights protected.

But, gentlemen, I do believe most sincerely that, unless we have deceived ourselves in regard to the law of the land, I have a right to invoke your protection for these men. The bodily presence, if it could be secured, of those who have been here in spirit by their language, attending on this debate and hovering about these men: in order to furnish them protection—Lee and Hamilton, and Adams and Washington and Jefferson, all whose spirits enter into the principles for which we contend—would plead in their behalf. I do wish that it were within the power of men, invoking the great Ruler of the Universe, to bid these doors open and to let the Revolutionary men to whom I have referred—a Sumter, a Moultrie, a Marion, a Greene, a Putnam and the other distinguished men who fought for our privileges and rights in the days of old—and to let them march in here and look at this trial. There is not a man of them who would not say to you that you should remember—in regard to each of these prisoners, as if you were his father—the example of Abraham when he went to sacrifice his son Isaac on the mount—the spirit of American liberty, the principles of American jurisprudence and the dictates of humanity, constituting themselves another Angel of the Lord, and saying to you, when the immolation was threatened—"Lay not your hand upon him." (Manifestations of applause in the court.)

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT SOUTHERN DEBTS.—The firm of Morris L. Hallowell & Co., recently brought suit against certain parties in Alexandria, Va., to recover an amount due for goods. The Provost Court, Judge Freese, was called upon to adjudicate, and the proceedings are of interest to every merchant in Philadelphia and the North.

The question appeared to resolve itself into this, viz:—Whether Alexandria was under martial law and whether if such was the case, it was legal for a military court to appoint a commission; hold the goods found in the store liable for the debt; value them at such prices as they would bring at a public sale in a fair market—approve the report of the Commissioners, and deliver the goods so appraised to the claimants within five days from the issuing of the order. The case was carried by the Alexander merchants to the President and Cabinet for decison. If they sustain the action as proposed, Northern merchants having debts due them by Southern storekeeps, can collect them in this summary manner, as our forces advanced into the rebellious States. It is alleged, upon what authority we cannot say, that the Secretary of War and Attorney-General are both in favor of the course suggested.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

☞ A curious document has just been published, which gives interesting details touching the actual condition of France. The decrease in the population which marked the period from 1851 to 1855 has ceased, and an increase has even taken place. It is remarked, however, that whilst the annual augmentation during the first half of the present century 0.47 per cent., in the triennial period from 1856 to 1858 it has only been 0.27 per cent. The average duration of life, which in 1855 was set down at 40 years, has now dwindled to 37 years and a fraction. The number of illegitimate children, which was 1 to 12 0.95 in the period between 1817 and 1855, is now at the rate of 1 in 12 0.12. In 1858 no less than 15,230 children were born out of wedlock in the department of the Seine, rather more than 25 per cent.

DROPPED.—Captain Henry B. Davidson, First cavalry, having left his regiment, July 1, 1861, on thirty days' leave, and having failed to report for duty at the expiration of his leave, or since, will be dropped from the rolls from that date. Captain Davidson is a native of and was appointed from Tennessee, and it is probable that he has gone over to "Secessia."


☞ 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 "KEENAN'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. 3t*

OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY, BALTIMORE, October 31, 1861.—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES.—Owin to the large accumulation of freights at this Station, and a want of Depot room, all freights remaining here over 24 hours will be sent to a private Warehouse at the risk and expense of the Shipper or Consignee.

JAS. C. CLARKE,
Superintendent.

oc 31-6t

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