

The South:
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Where Subscription and Advertisements will be received.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21.

THE NEWS.

The great review of General McClellan yesterday was unimpaired, and is described as a fine pageant, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The account gives us some idea of the strength of the Army of the Potomac. That portion under review embraced the following divisions:

General McClellan's division—Twelve regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Gen. Heintzelman's division—Seven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

General Smith's division—Ten regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

General Franklin's division—Twelve regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

General Hunker's division—Eleven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and Colonel Decker's regiment of mounted riflemen.

General Fitz John Porter's division—Thirteen regiments of infantry, three batteries, and two regiments of cavalry.

General McDowell's division—Eleven regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry—making in all a total of seventy-six regiments of infantry, seventeen batteries of artillery, seven regiments of cavalry and one regiment of mounted riflemen—making in all a grand total of 79,000 men.

Under the division under review, Gen. Sherman has under his orders Gen. Casey's division, numbering 10,000 men, which occupies Washington, the commands of Banks and Stone, on the upper Potomac, amounting to about 27,000 effective men, and the commands of Hooker and Steele, on the lower Potomac, of about 12,000 men. This makes the strength of the present army of the Potomac 120,000 men, besides which the troops under Gen. Dix are within easy call. This army is certainly large enough and sufficiently well equipped to make its march, and we therefore do not discredit the reports which have reached us to the effect that an early movement by McClellan is designed, and that the review was but the preliminary to this step. In what direction the advance is to be made is of course conjectural, but the latest rumor is that the first effort will be made to rid the Potomac of the hostile batteries which close its navigation, and that for this purpose a combined naval and land expedition will be made. As Gen. Beauregard cannot allow his flank and rear to be exposed by such an operation, the attempt will probably lead to a general engagement.

Our advances from the Eastern Shore are, that the Virginia forces in Accomac and Northampton counties, finding themselves unable to cope with the large Federal forces sent against them, have wisely concluded not to risk a battle, and have from necessity submitted to the occupancy of their soil. These two counties are isolated from the rest of the State, and have taken no active part in the war since its commencement.

The most important intelligence which we publish today is the contents of the Canadian Press upon the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and the growing of the British journals at the confession of their vessels and the sharp rejoinder of Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons. The London Post, the or an of Lord Palmerston goes so far as to say that there is a doubt whether, existing treaties which provide for the neutrality of the Northern Lakes, will justify the erection of fortresses on their coast at all, and if the erection is persisted in, it is intimated, the act will be construed as a breach to Great Britain. Upon Mr. Seward, personally, these journals are very severe—and while one of them charges him with outwading upon the public "another of his long-winded and pretentious State papers, which appear to console the American people for the absence of liberty, and the ordinary administration of law, in another, he is accused of "wantonly wounding one to the many causes of difference, which he wishes to perpetuate between England and the United States." British subjects, desirous of production by the Federal Government, must now look to their Government for redress.

The complaint as to impartial divisions, under the law of blockade, seems to rest upon an alleged departure, on the part of the New York Prize Court, from the terms of the President's Proclamation, which allowed vessels fit sea days to have part after the commencement of the blockade, no matter whether the cargoes were shipped before or after the proclamation. Judge Breyer's decision in the *Havatha* case is cited as a case in point, and as furnishing good ground for complaint.

With this disposition to find fault so manifest, we can easily imagine the outburst of rage which will follow the knowledge that a British Mail steamer has been boarded upon the high seas or in English waters, as the case may be. The New Yorkers appreciate the immensity of the prize and stakes yesterday, in spite of the personal attacks of the Bulls, steadily, and in some cases, largely defined. The *Trent* was due at Southampton on the 18th, and we may expect to hear of the effect of her arrival about the 1st of December.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Virginia*, Captain Porter, reached here this morning at an early hour, and reports not an uninteresting news.

A flag of truce went over to Norfolk and returned again, but took no passengers and brought none in return. It is not likely that passes will be granted to leave Virginia for some time under any terms. We take it for granted, from the fact, that a movement of some importance is on the tapis in the Confederate States, if it has not already matured, and it is the policy of the Confederates to keep their own counsel, until the accomplishment of their object, whatever it may be.

Shells were fired by the Federals yesterday from their works on the Rip Raps, at the Confed-

erate battery on Sewell's Point, some of which were seen to burst immediately over the fortifications, but no response was elicited. The object of the Federals did not transpire, but it was thought that they were testing the range of new guns.

All was quiet at and about the Fort. No arrivals by sea worthy of mention.

MRS. PATTI'S CONCERT.

Decidedly the best musical entertainment given here for a long time was the Concert of Miss Carlotta Patti at the New Assembly Rooms last night. The lady in question showed herself a thorough artist, and in execution, range of voice and thorough school, proved herself the best concert singer who has appeared here since Song. She attained the remarkable range of F in alt, one note higher than Lind, and the facility of her execution and the bell-like distinctness of her tones were the subject of universal remark. In Eckert's "Echo Song" and the Aria from "Zauberlied," she successfully overcame the most extraordinary difficulties, and was rewarded with enthusiastic plaudits. Madame Strakob, whom we all recollect as the graceful Amalia Patti, was as pleasing in person and as acceptable in performance as ever, while Signor Centimeri proved himself a capital baritone, possessing a most agreeable voice and unpretentious style. Mr. Henry Sanderson's piano-forte playing was a great treat, and he carried off a large share of the applause—having been encored in every piece.

Altogether, the Concert was a decided success, and we are glad to learn that the same artists will appear once more, on Saturday night, at the New Assembly Rooms, with an entire change of programme. The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow at McCaffrey's music store.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

General Hunter, Repudiates the Proclamation of the President.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT., }
SERVING, Mo., November 1, 1861. }

General Sterling Price,
Commanding Forces at Cassville, Mo.

General—Referring to an agreement, purporting to have been made "between Major General Fremont and Price, respectively, commanding antagonistic forces in the State of Missouri, to the effect that, in future, arrests or forcible interference, by armed or unarmed parties, of citizens within the limits of said State, for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families now broken up for new progressive purposes, shall be exclusively confined to the limits of the field"—I have to state:

That, as General commanding the forces of the United States in this Department, I can in no manner recognize the agreement aforesaid, or any of its provisions, whether implied or indirect; and that I can neither issue, nor allow to be issued, the "joint proclamation," purporting to have been signed by yourself and Major-General John C. Fremont, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861.

Very Respectfully your obedient servant,
D. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Gen. Hunter to Adjutant-General, Thomas.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas, A. D. C. S. A.

General—Included you will find copies of certain negotiations carried on between Major-General J. C. Fremont of the first part, and Major-General Sterling Price of the second part, having for its object:

First: To make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners;

Second: To prevent arrests or forcible interference in future "for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions."

Third: To insure that "the war now progressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field; and

Fourth: The immediate disbandment of "all bodies of armed men acting without the authority or recognition of the Major-Generals named, and not legitimately connected with the armies in the field."

You will also find enclosed a copy of my letter of this date, dispatched under a flag, to Major-General Price, stating that "I can in no manner recognize the agreement aforesaid, or any of its provisions, whether implied or direct, and that I can neither issue nor allow to be issued the joint proclamation purporting to have been signed by Gen. Price and Fremont on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861."

It would be, in my judgment, impolitic in the highest degree to have ratified Gen. Fremont's negotiations for the following, among many other, obvious reasons:

The second stipulation, if acceded to, would render the enforcement of martial law in Missouri, or any part of it, impossible, and would give absolute liberty to the pro-secessionists of Missouri throughout the length and breadth of the State.

The third stipulation, confining operations exclusively to "armies in the field," would practically annul the Confed. Act passed during the last session of Congress, and would furnish perfect immunity to those disbanded soldiers of Price's command who have now returned to their homes, "but with the intention, and under a pledge of rejoining the Confederate forces when ever called upon, and lastly,

Because the fourth stipulation would blot out of existence the loyal men of the Missouri Home Guard, who have not, it is alleged, been recognized by act of Congress, and who, it would be claimed, are those "not legitimately connected with the armies in the field."

There are many more objections quite as powerful and obvious which might be urged against ratifying this agreement—its address, "to all peaceful citizens of Missouri of the State of Missouri," fairly allowing the inference to be drawn that citizens of the United States (the loyal and true men of Missouri) are not included in its benefits.

In fact, the agreement would seem to me, if ratified, a confession of all the principles for which the Confederate leaders are contending, and a practical liberation for use in other and more immediately important localities, of all their forces now kept employed in this portion of the State.

I have the honor to be, General,
Most respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.

The effect of civil war upon a country is incalculable—it paralyzes commerce—destroys trade—brakes a number of the social ties—produces suspicion—engenders strife and heart-burnings—arrows brother against brother—awakens ferocity and excites a dark and revenge in a short it spreads a pall as dark as midnight over the hopes of humanity and fills the land with blood and mourning. To allay the agony of being so induced by the present war, it is the duty of all to actively engage in business pursuits, and to aid in all in this Christianizing process, we are prompted by a self-sacrificing spirit to offer our services to execute every state Job Printing with great energy and unswerving cheerfulness. The South office, 12 Baltimore street, where will be found, at all hours, S. S. Mills & Bro.

CITY ITEMS.

Selection of Jurors.—The following persons were yesterday selected as jurors for the third three weeks of the September term of the various Courts. The drawing took place in the presence of Judges Martin, Krebs and Marshall.

Petit Jury of the Criminal Court.—Benjamin Maitland, Chas. A. Smith, S. S. Shroy, Gerard Glover, William J. Bredy, R. W. Allen, W. B. Larnor, Thomas J. Rich, Morgan Coleman, Jas. C. Coale, Joseph Pierson, James C. Nelson, G. A. Rausmer, Thomas Shields, John Stillman, James R. Langley, Alexander Penn, J. R. Rose, Edward Bonday, Thomas E. Hamilton, Jr., W. H. Johnson, Samuel B. Owens, Bignal Appleby, Richard Coupland, John Jones.

Superior Court.—A. C. Hall, Joshua Rowton, B. Duffin, Samuel M. Barry, H. C. Hack, J. H. Eble, J. W. Jereen, E. Frey, George A. Mosle, John Dehart, Jr., Robert W. Gale, John M. Eli, J. M. Coulter, James R. Herbert, John N. Burk, F. W. King, John B. Frey, E. J. Gilhearn, H. H. Hayes, John Longias, H. A. Lucas, W. S. Pentz, N. M. Boaler, Daniel Chase, H. L. McAvoy, Court of Common Pleas.—Amos Cate, S. G. Spicer, John Cushing, Jr., W. R. Gittings, Henry White, A. C. Elliot, Joshua Lutes, Charles F. Hunter, F. H. Hunt, W. P. Clotworthy, Eldridge G. Dusal, E. C. Chickering, S. H. Schurman, C. G. Kerr, Edward Small, P. Kephart, John N. Mathew, F. Little Schaefer, Thomas Lee, Thomas Phillips, W. C. Thompson, T. N. Kurt, George S. Moore, Dr. George Harris, W. K. Howard.

Decrease of a Member of the Bar.—We regret to learn that B. M. Heighe, Esq., a well known and able member of the Baltimore Bar, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence on N. Liberty street. Mr. Heighe was 52 years of age, and was ill but a short time with typhoid fever. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, and will no doubt be attended by a large number of his profession and personal friends, by whom he was held in much esteem.

Further About Miller's Hotel.—We noticed, in yesterday's edition, the fact that Miller's Hotel had been searched for contraband. Since then we have learned that Mr. Miller is released, together with his wife, but Mr. Webster was confined in the station-house until last night, when he was placed in a carriage for the purpose of being conducted to Fort Mifflin. On the way to the Fort, Mr. Webster jumped from the carriage and made his escape. He had not been recaptured at the time of going to press.

Insurrection Among the Home Guards.—We understand that quite an excitement was produced yesterday afternoon at the camp of the Home Guards, stationed at Lafayette Square, in consequence of the men not receiving their pay as promptly as they thought they had a right to expect. Our informant states that the officers were compelled to be on the alert all night, and that the men threatened to burn or destroy their tents, &c., if they were not soon paid off.

Still Another Search.—The residence of Col. Norris Montgomery, No. 3 Lexington street, was yesterday afternoon, by the Federal policemen being searched for contraband, but they were unsuccessful in recovering much contraband, as the only article secured was an old musket.

The Col. says the search was conducted in a very gentlemanly manner, but was complete in every respect.

Released on Bail.—Messrs. Hiram Eckle and Fountain Morgan were admitted to bail this morning by Judge Giles in the sum of \$2,500 each. Morgan's bail is in the sum of \$1,500, and Eckle's in the sum of \$1,000. Eckle was also taken for \$1,500, and John Ruskill and E. N. Carr, Esqrs., each for \$500.

To Be Executed.—Perry Kennard, the negro man who was convicted at the Howard county Court, of the crime of rape, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law to-morrow, at Towson town. The Governor has on two occasions respited the prisoner, but it is generally thought he will allow the law to take its course to-morrow.

Military Movements.—At an early hour this morning the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania troops, which passed through here a few days ago by the Northern Central Railroad, for Washington, returned and are to be disbanded at Point in the presence of Governor McKim, Capt. Russell.

Received Their Commissions.—The Justices of Peace and Constables elected at the last election, received their commissions this morning from Geo. E. Sangston, Esq., the Clerk of the Court, at the Court House, where they were sworn in.

Sons of Temperance.—The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was held this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of Temperance Temple, north-west street, and was attended by a large number of delegates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSS STATE, TEXAS.—We are gratified that our old friend and townsman, Mr. Owens, has met with such marked success, thus far, during his present engagement. The audience last night was very large, and the performance was well received in the most flattering manner. His "Billy Lacksaday," in the comedy of Sweethearts and Wives, was irresistible, and his "Stagnation" was a target of the Windmill, extremely amusing; but as "Toodles," Mr. Owens carried the audience by storm, and brought tears to the eyes of many, such as are produced by grief, but the result of excessive mirth. We know of no better remedy for the blues than a visit to Front Street. This evening will be performed Goldsmith's comedy, "The Good-natured Man," which will appear in his unsurpassable role of "Toney Lumpkins," supported by the excellent Stock Company. After which, as "Horatio Spraggins," he will endeavor to get "Forty Winks."

HOLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Western as "The Thibault" last night was really superb, and her performance was commensurate with a very full and select audience. Mr. Knight was better than usual, and seems to improve wonderfully upon acquaintance. This evening a very attractive bill is offered. The main feature of which will be the exciting drama of "Jonathan Bradford, or the Murder of the Road-side Inn," followed by the farce of "Brother Bill and Me," concluding with the screaming farce called "A Riot among the Women." During the evening Miss Overy will appear in two of her favorite dances.

BEACON-SIDE OPERA.—The latest intelligence received indicates that Beaumont, S. C., is not yet permanently occupied by the Federal troops. This intelligence induces us to offer to our friends inducements to have a liberal share of *Partrix* done so as to do their business in the most expeditious manner possible, and to accompany this we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing at the very lowest prices for cash. If you want to learn the latest very reduced rates of doing work call at the office of "The South," 122 Baltimore street, one door from South, where S. S. Mills & Bro. are prepared with ample facilities to execute all orders with dispatch.

ALEXANDER BOND, PRODUCE DEALER.
Keeps constantly on hand, and offers at the lowest cash prices,
APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, &c.
All orders promptly attended to at the
N. W. cor. Pratt and Commerce sts.
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N. B.—All articles delivered free of charge. 621-1m

CARPETINGS—CARPETINGS.
VELVET BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAIN,
AND HOME MADE
CARPETINGS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings,
HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS,
HEAVY GOODS FOR FARM HANDS, &c.,
ALL GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
ROYSTON BROS.,
n19-1m
81 Baltimore street.

COAL OIL,
Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas,
and no danger of explosion.
LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL,
LUBRICATING COAL OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash.
C. W. FORD,
n15-1m
32 Light street, near Lombard.

PIANOS! PIANOS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
The largest and cheapest assortment of first quality NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS can be found at our Warerooms, No. 350 BALTIMORE STREET, near Eataw street. Our Pianos being warranted in every respect, we are prepared to offer great inducements to customers. Also, Carhards, Newham & Co.'s MELLODEONS, at from \$40 to \$300—well calculated for churches.
W. M. KNABE & CO.,
No. 350 Baltimore street,
near Eataw st.
n14-3m

COAL at \$5.25 and \$5.75 PER TON.
SOFT, HARD AND MEDIUM COAL.
These Coals I can recommend.
Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD.
Blacksmiths COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL.
COAL for Steam purposes.
Sawed and Split WOOD.
Cash when ordered.
C. W. FORD,
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UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
FOR CASH ONLY.

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RATE NOW OPEN
THEIR LATEST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.
EMBRACING MANY STYLES OF
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At Half Cost of Importation.
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
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Another case of extra quality.
BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE.
Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
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IMPORTERS OF
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BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,
DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,
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HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,
MARBLE BUILDING.
n13-2m

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OF THE
Baltimore Life Insurance Company.
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THEIR
New Marble Building,
No. 7 South Street.
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RICHARD WALZL,
Photograph and Ambrotype Gallery,
No. 82 West Baltimore Street.
AMBROTYPES TAKEN FOR 25 CENTS, AND UPWARDS. Give him a call.
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PINE, OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,
SAWED AND SPLIT, READY FOR USE, OR WITHOUT BEING SAWED AND SPLIT.
AT WHARF PRICES.
W. F. H. ONION,
corner Canal and Lombard sts., and
and 26 Eden st., near Lombard.
n13

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ALL KINDS OF COAL
FOR SALE
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
FOR CASH ONLY.
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Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.
E. W. JOY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
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No. 107 Baltimore Street.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my present stock of GOODS of my own Importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and offer to my customers the NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MANUFACTURES GARMENTS, at the smallest remunerative profit—my facilities being inferior to none. I defy competition. n 9-1

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SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
200 BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price. Also, 2000 yds BLACK SILKS, of superior make; extra bargains.
ALSO—
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
of our own Manufacturing—latest Paris styles. Cloak and Shawl Department in second story. Also, a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
J. EDWARD BIRD & BRO.,
no 7-1m at 213 Baltimore st., near Charles.

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Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and SHAWLS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of
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The stock comprises all the latest novelties in Parisian and English designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade. Our past reputation shall be a future guarantee that we shall always endeavor to make this establishment the most attractive in this city in our line. JOSEPH HICKERTON & CO.,
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E. BONNEY,
no 5-1m

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I HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be constantly supplied with a full stock of the above celebrated COAL, which I offer to consumers at the very lowest market prices.
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GENTS AND LADIES' LONG BOOTS, SHOES and Sundries, CANES, Pipes and Pipe-Stems, Goggles, Caps and Leggins, Horse Collars, ARMY and NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Also, every style Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS.
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WILLIAM F. OWENS,
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HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Carriage & Wagon seats of English, Mexican and French SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit.
no 19-3m

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 63 BAYVIEW STREET.
ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO
TIMBERMAN, FARMERS,
MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.
WALTER C. MORTON, STEWARD.
no 52-1m 107 Bay Street