FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN
Will be opened this week A beautiful assortment of
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
With rich Silver mountings. Fine and elegant.
Elaborately Carved
MEERSCHAUM SMOKERS,
TURKISH WATER PIPES,
WEICHSELL STEMS,
TOBACCO POUCHES,
CIGAR CASES,
All of the celebrated
VIENNA MAKE.
Also,
CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS,
Calmas, Figaros, Espanolas, &c.,
All of which are our own importation
SUTTON'S POPULAR STORE,
149 Baltimore street,
d5 2aat opposite St. Paul.

IMPORTANT SALES OF DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK,
EMBRACING MANY STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS,

At Half Cost of Importation.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
Strong and Durable Fabrics,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS.

Another case of extra quality,
BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE.
Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
AT WAR PRICES.

AUCTION BARGAINS.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY:

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 sr 213 Baltimore st., near Charles.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and

SHAWLS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of

CLOTH, BEAVER, and VELVET

CLOAKS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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 BICKERTON & CO.,
no 4 tf 183 Baltimore st., 2 doors from Light.

TRUSSES—TRUSSES—TRUSSES!

PISTOLS—PISTOLS—PISTOLS!
BOWIE KNIVES
AND
MONEY BELTS,
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL JACKSON,
n24-1m 194 Baltimore street.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 Baltimore Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flanned Goods of every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit.
oc 19 3m

COAL!

ALLEGHANY
BITUMINOUS COAL
FOR GRATES, STEAM AND BLACKSMITHS' PURPOSES.
For sale by the load or single ton.
W. F. H. ONION,
Cor. Lombard and Central Avenue,
n 25 and 23 Lee st., near Lombard

COAL at $5.25 and $5.75 PER TON.
SOFT, HARD AND MEDIUM
COAL.
These Coals I can recommend.
Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD.
Blacksmith's COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL.
COAL for Steam purposes.
Sawed and Split WOOD.
☞ Cash when ordered.
C. W. FORD
n14-1m 32 Light st., near Lombard.

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.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH CARD.—A Complete Fire Alarm Telegraph on large card, suitable for Counting Rooms—got up in a neat form—two colors—for sale at the office of THE SOUTH, 122 Baltimore Street, up stairs. Price 10 cents.

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. THOMAS AND RIO.

THE STEAMER TRENT REPAIRING DAMAGES SUSTAINED at the HANDS of the SAN JACINTO.

The U. S. Steamer Iroquois Declines to Fight the Sumter.

CIRCULAR FROM MINISTER WEBB AT RIO.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day, direct from St. Thomas, states that he arrived there on the 24th of November, and left on the 26th. He reports the steamer Trent in the port of St. Thomas when he left, having returned from having made her connection with the La Plata. Her captain reports that the Federal steamer San Jacinto, in ordering him to leave to, fired several shots, two of which took effect upon the Trent, hitting her on the starboard quarter, just abaft the wheel-house, making two ugly holes; and our informant states he saw the damage himself, which would require several days to repair. The captain of the Confederate steamer Jeff. Davis, Capt. Coxetter, was also a passenger on board the Trent, and travelling in company with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, but the fact not being known to Commander Wilkes, he made his escape, and is now, doubtless, in England.

The English residents of St. Thomas were very much excited in regard to the affair of the Trent, and expressed their indignation in the strongest manner. They say it is the imperative duty of their government to immediately resent the insult to which the Federal Government has subjected the Royal Ensign of England, and are for action and not words. This feeling seemed to be fully shared by the British Consul at that port.

The Confederate steamer Sumter, arrived at St. Pierre, on the Island of Martinique, on the 10th November and after landing some prisoners, taken on board two American vessels, which she had destroyed at sea, she proceeded to make some repairs and take in a fresh supply of coal and provisions, which were readily furnished her at that port.

Whilst in the port of St. Pierre, the United States gunboat Iroquois, having heard that the Sumter was there, arrived off the harbor, and after waiting two days for the Sumter to come out, ran inside. The Sumter, on the 20th ult., having finished her repairs and taken on board supplies, &c., hoisted the Confederate flag, blew her steam whistle, and left the harbor going close by the Iroquois. When she got outside, the Sumter laid to, and defiantly waited the approach of the Federal vessel, but the Captain of the latter deeming it not altogether safe to cope with the saucy Confederate, remained at his anchorage, and the Sumter finding no chance for a fight, after waiting some time, took her departure. One of the prizes which had been destroyed by the Sumter was the brig John A. Parks. Our informant states that the above facts were communicated to him by the officers of the Iroquois.

The French Governor of Martinique extended every facility to the officers of the Sumter, and was remarkably kind and courteous towards them. The officers of the Iroquois, on the other hand, complain that their reception by the same official has been cool, though not positively discourteous.

From the same source we have advices from Rio Janeiro to November 1st. Hon. James Watson Webb, the U. S. Minister, had issued a circular to the American Consul at Rio, requiring him to compel all American ship-masters to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; upon refusal to do which clearances should not be granted.—The order had caused much dissatisfaction.

There was a report in Rio at one time that the Sumter was off that port, which caused the greatest consternation among the American captains in port. It turned out to be unfounded.

The coffee market was excited, and prices were advancing.

Our informant states as the result of his observation, that the feeling in South America and the West Indies, generally, was favorable to the Confederate States, and the news of the Federal reverses were received with the greatest satisfaction by the foreign residents and natives. When the intelligence of the disaster of Manassas reached Rio, there was great rejoicing.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Pearson, arrived here this morning at her usual hour, and reports no news of interest. There was no flag of truce either way yesterday, consequently no papers, letters or reports from the South.

The only item of any consequence was that yesterday afternoon very heavy firing was distinctly heard in the direction of the Navy Yard or perhaps may have been further up the James River. Up to the time of the departure of the Georgeanna no information as to the cause of the firing had been received.

An arrival from Port Royal and Fort Pickens was hourly expected, as it is known that a Federal vessel had recently left, or was to leave, both points for Hampton Roads.

All was quiet in the various camps in the neighborhood of Old Point.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The steam transport City of New York, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., has arrived.

The Atlantic arrived on the 24 inst.

Beaufort has been occupied by a force of United States troops.

Cotton picking was actively going on among the plantations in the region brought under the supremacy of the Federal troops.

A force of Federal troops had been sent to Tybee Island.

Gen. Stevens, with one thousand men, has occupied Beaufort.

The gunboat Pawnee and several transports and a number of troops left Hilton Head on the 4th for Tybee.

Gen. Sherman had appointed Col. Noble, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Col. Snyder to superintend picking and securing cotton at Hilton Head and the adjacent islands.

The health of the troops continue good.

There has been no fighting as yet.

General Viele's expedition would probably sail about the 12th.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A special despatch to the Mobile *Register* of the 30th ult. says:

NEAR BARRANCAS, November 28.—To-day a little sail boat showed herself off the point of St. Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, and her impudence in coming under our guns being considered offensive, our boys were ordered to turn loose on her.

She was fired on twice from Fort McRae, once from Captain Aderhold's battery and twice from Capt. Clark's battery, and it was curious to see the celerity with which her navigators made a landing, abandoning their boat and scuttled through the sand out of danger.

Old Brown bore it with apparent humility, and fired no shot in response. It is supposed that he is "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," while he waits for the arrival of the grand armada fleet, when he will proceed to make a meal of us.

The Presbyterian Church of the South, since its severance from that of the United States, have after suitable consideration and discussion, appointed commissioners to meet at Augusta, Georgia, on next Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a new Assembly—a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, thus forming practically, as well as religiously, a new and powerful bond of union for the Southern States.

The Savannah *Republican* recommends as successors to Messrs Mason and Slidell, our captured ministers, Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, and John G. Wood, of Georgia.

The Knoxville *Register* states that James Britton, Jr., representative from Greene county, has been brought before the Confederate Court, and required to give bond in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance to answer at the term of the court on the third Monday in December.

The Virginia State Convention, now in session at Richmond, on the 23d instant, rejected a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide that the Governor shall be elected by the General Assembly instead of by the people. The vote resulted—yeas 41, nays 60.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves of Rebels without compensation, but the Union masters to be compensated.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what reduction may be made in the expenses of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. Powell presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky asking Congress to afford some relief to the distressed people of Ireland.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the Military to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee, who shall have power to retire any improper officers of the army or navy. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of the Rebels, and the satisfaction of the claims of loyal men.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to establish a new Military and Mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McKnight, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution which was adopted, that all memorials, resolutions and documents which may be presented for the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti, be referred to that Committee.

On motion, 15,000 extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the finances of the country be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to forfeit the property and slaves of persons who are in armed rebellion against the United States. Also a joint resolution directing the Provost Court at Alexandria to retain and safely keep the property of those engaged in aiding the rebellion, until further action by Congress upon the subject. Both were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Holman it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands report what railroad companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution instructing that the Committee on Foreign Affairs report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. Vallandigham remarked: "We want no negro ambassadors here."

Debate arising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring that it is just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late General Lyon, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the brave officers and soldiers under his command who sustained the honor of the flag and achieved a victory at Springfield, Missouri, and, in order to commemorate the event, each regiment engaged on that occasion bear on its colors the word "Springfield" in letters of gold, and that this resolution be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States.

Mr. Blair said he believed that the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of General Lyon, and hence the propriety of the passage of the resolution he had submitted. He knew the man well, and one never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. Edwards moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out. He said we are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortunes and death incurred. We should not, therefore, be too lavish at the outstart in establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in serious embarrassments.

Mr. Colfax trusted the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolution proposed would have the effect of stimulating our gallant soldiers to deeds of patriotism.

It could do no harm, and it was due we should pay this tribute of respect to General Lyon and to recognize the services of those under his command.

Mr. Edwards' amendment was rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—The report that Captain Nevitt, with 40 men of Colonel Burbridge's regiment, had burned the bridge at Whippersville, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, is confirmed. They attacked the Confederate guard, numbering thirteen, killing two and taking the remainder prisoners.

Release of Ex-Minister Faulkner.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Ex-Minister Faulkner has been released from Fort Warren on his parole. He goes to Richmond to endeavor to exchange himself for Congressman Ely.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the correspondence of the Northern papers we make the following extracts:

ARTILLERY HEARD NEAR MANASSAS.

We could hear from a hill near Falls Church, the Confederates down towards Manassas firing all this afternoon, and most of our men in camp on the outposts could hear the echo of a continuous roar of artillery. This afternoon, heavy firing down near Freestone Point was heard quite distinctly near Alexandria.

Eight regiments of General McDowell's division were out at Bailey's Cross Roads on a review. They went through the various Division evolutions, firing blank cartridge, &c.

The *Republican*, of this morning, says that General McClellan sent out a powerful reconnoissance of 30,000 men yesterday. Another report says:

There has been during the past twenty-four hours some skirmishing between our reconnoitering parties and detached parties of Confederates, but nothing of a serious character.

An immense amount of forage has been brought in during the past few days by our troops.—Nearly every Confederate farm within twelve or fifteen miles of our advanced posts has been completely stripped of corn, oats and hay. This has been done in a great measure to prevent supplies falling into the hands of Confederate foraging parties.

Brigadier-General Phillip St. George Cooke, of the regular service, has been appointed to the command of the regular cavalry in the army of the Potomac.

The rumor from the other side of the Potomac, this morning, have been of the most exciting character. At one time we had the Confederates advancing in full force upon our lines, driving in our pickets before them like a flock of sheep. At another time our forces had encountered a heavy Confederate force in the vicinity of Fairfax, and repulsed them with terrible slaughter. These reports were heightened by the hearing of heavy firing about noon to-day on the other side.

It is believed, from all that can be gathered, that the Confederate force in front of our lines numbers at least 100,000 men.

From the best information I can obtain, it is doubtful whether our Government will be able to extend active aid to the loyal residents of East Tennessee for some weeks, if not for months, to come. General McClellan and Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, have had several interviews on this special subject, but the Commander-in-Chief could give him no encouragement at present.

It is not believed that the emancipation project now on foot in Congress will be successful—as it is certain to be vetoed by the President should any such measure pass. A two-third vote, however, might be obtained to pass it over the veto.

THE BALL'S BLUFF DIFFICULTY.

It will be remembered that Col. Hinks, who commanded Lander's brigade on Harrison's Island, at the battle of Ball's Bluff, made a report which contained some severe strictures on the conduct of the Tammany regiment. This brought a missive from Major Bowe, of the Tammany regiment, to Col. Hinks, who replied to it through his friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Devereux. As over a month has since elapsed, it would seem that the offended New Yorker was not disposed to insist upon "pistols and coffee."

Col. E. W. HINKS.—Sir—In your report to Gen. Lander, published in the New York *Herald* on the 22th of October, you asperse my character in such a manner that it requires an immediate explanation at your hands.

My friend, Major Barry, will hand you this note and receive your reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. BOWE.
Major Tammany Regiment

Camp Lyon, Nov. 1 '61.

CAMP BENTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

Major BOWE:—Sir—I have received your note of to-day demanding an explanation of some passages in my report of the late engagement at Harrison's Island, which you deem aspersive of your character.

I am not aware that I made any mention of *your name* of such a sort, and as I made report only of *undoubted facts* with regard to your regiment, in my official character of commander of the force at Harrison's Island, I feel it impossible to retract or unsay any portion of it, and hope that a more careful consideration of all the circumstances, will show that there is no personal aspersion of yourself, or a desire to injure any one, but a plain matter of duty.

I am, with respect,
EDWARD W. HINKS,
Colonel 19th Mass. Reg't, Comm'g 1st Brigade.

FROM THE TOWER POTOMAC.

There was a small affair near Freestone Point on the 9th—the Federal steamers Jacob Bell and Anacostia shelling a few buildings on the Virginia side, which took fire and were destroyed with contents.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Judge Daly, of this city, who went on to Washington to help intercede with the powers that be for Col. Corcoran, telegraphed this afternoon that they have had an interview with the President, Secretary of State and General McClellan, and that the result is such as to justify the expectation that their wish will be gratified at an early day. There are difficulties of a serious character still in the way, but it is thought they can be overcome without making any concessions to the Confederates.

One of these difficulties is, that the Confederates insist upon being addressed as the "Government of the Confederate States," and that in the necessary official papers to be exchanged, Jeff. Davis shall be styled "President." Mr. Seward, while determined that the Confederates shall not be gratified in this particular, is ready to offer them informally such an exchange as will probably move them to abandon the conditions upon which they are understood to insist. The necessary steps to this end have already been taken, and should they result in the Colonel's release, there will be great joy in every honest Irish heart, not only in New York, but all over the loyal States.

The U. S. Treasurer's report is playing the mischief with our tea-kettles already. The speculators further advanced the price of greens to-day 2 a3 cts. per pound, and the chances are that it will go a peg or two higher. The sugar dealers have likewise been trying to run prices up, but thus far, the attempt without the deed confounds them.

The ship-owners continue to lament the difficulty of procuring freights to European ports. British and other foreign bottoms are coining money, while scarcely anybody can be induced to give a charter to the American flag. The apprehension is not so much on account of the Nashville as that John Bull may wink at the fitting out of other privateers in his ports, in revenge for the Trent affair. At any rate, this is the view the underwriters favors, and the consequence is what it is.

The scarcity of cotton is now beginning to be severely felt here in certain branches of manufactures. The raw material is worth between 30 and 40 cents. The speculation in Printing Cloths and other cotton goods continues lively, with a steady enhancement in value.

Hon. Charles Faulkner, recently released from Fort Warren on parole, arrived here to-day, en route for Washington and Fortress Monroe, to procure the release of Hon. Alfred Ely, in exchange for himself. He was visited at his hotel by many of his personal friends.

The Board of Canvassers are still in session. It is thought that Opdyke is elected by 500 plurality. Three of the Canvassers, Alexander Benton, Jas. Callan and Henry Butts, were arrested this morning, for not filing the returns according to law.

Military matters are quiet. The only event of the day was the arrival of the 24th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Stevenson. Upon landing, they were received by the "Sons of Massachusetts," and the officers escorted to the Astor House, and the men to the Park Barracks.

A reception breakfast was given at the hotel, and speeches made by several gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Tyng.

This corps numbers 1020 rank and file, and are well drilled.

The workmen at the Navy Yard are busily engaged in preparing the armament of the "Tuscarora," which will be of a very formidable character. The new gunboat Winona and the bark Arthur, went into commission this afternoon.

The "Karnak," for Havana via Nassau, sailed to-day, with one hundred passengers, mostly British subjects. The "United Kingdom," for Glasgow, also left to-day. Among her passengers is Rev. Alexander Miller, of Scotland.

Foreign Exchange for to-morrow's steamer closed steady. The range for Banks and Bankers on London is 108¾a109. Commercial bills are scarce, and prime are held at 108¼a108¾. On Paris, 5f. 22½a5f. 17½.

In the Stock market to-day prices generally declined. No Government descriptions were sold. For the U. S. coupon 6s '81, 93 was bid, and 94¼ was asked.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.—The Santa Fe and Carson City mail arrived here last night, with dates to the 24th ult.

All the merchants in the Territory are required, by order of Col. Canby, to turn over their money to the Messrs. Donaldson, of Santa Fe, as a loan to the Government.

On the 18th ult. a band of the Navajo Indians went to Carrollton, near Albuquerque, and stole a large quantity of stock. A party of citizens went in pursuit of them for the purpose of recovering the property. Six of the latter having got in advance of the balance of the party, fell into an ambuscade and were killed, and the rest of the party, being too few in numbers to continue the pursuit, were compelled to return, leaving the Indians to carry off their booty.

In the vicinity of Albuquerque the same party of Indians have been committing depredations on a large scale. It is understood that Colonel Canby is about to change the system heretofore pursued for holding the savages in check. Instead of keeping the troops collected in one point, he will divide them in companies and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after the Indians when they attempt robberies.

Measures are being taken to establish a mail route between Santa Fe and Denver City. By connecting a link of forty miles from Colorado to Mountain City, the route would be complete.

It is stated that Messrs. Roberts & Co., the contractors for carrying the mail from Independence to Santa Fe, intend putting coaches on that part of the road, when the facts are laid before the Post Office Department, and every effort will be made for its success. With the aid of the Pacific telegraph from Denver city, Santa Fe will then be placed within eight days' communication with the States.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Per steamer Columbia, from Havana, advices to the 6th instant are received. The Confederate steamer Vanderbilt arrived there on the 3d, five days from New Orleans.

Charles Anderson and family arrived here on the Columbia from Havana. He is a brother of General Robert Anderson. He escaped from San Antonio and walked to Monterey, Mexico. He was treated with great kindness by the Mexicans at Monterey and Tampico, whence he sailed on the British steamer Clyde to Havana.

He reports that British subjects were violently indignant at the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on the steamer Trent.

The Clyde met the Spanish fleet within thirty-six hours sail of Vera Cruz, with fine weather. The Mexicans were daily expecting the arrival of the allied fleet. The general feeling appeared to be hatred of Spain—all feuds giving way to the sentiment of united resistance to the common enemy, and a frequent remark was that if the Spaniards came alone they would be *warmly* welcomed. No resistance, however, would be made at Vera Cruz or Tampico.

The guns of the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa were being carried inland, and if any Mexican symptoms can be trusted, a most determined resistance will be made to the army of Spanish invasion.

FROM MISSOURI.

GLASGOW, Mo., Dec. 8.—The notorious marauder, Capt. Sweeny, and his band of robbers, who have for some time past kept this section of the country in terror, were captured yesterday at Rogers' Hill, near here, by a detachment of cavalry under Capt. Merrill. Sweeny's pickets were surprised and captured, and his whole band, thirty-five in number, taken without firing a gun.

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR!—The effect of civil war upon a country like ours is incalculable—it paralyzes commerce—destroys trade—breaks asunder the social ties—produces suspicion—engenders strife and heart burnings—arrays brother against brother—awakens ferocity and excites hate and revenge—in short it spreads a pall as dark as midnight over the hopes of humanity and fills the land with blood and mourning. To alleviate the agony of feeling superinduced by the present war, it is the duty of all to actively engage in business pursuits, and to act all in this Christianizing process, we are prompted by a self sacrificing spirit to offer our services to execute every style Job Printing with great energy and unsurpassed cheapness, at "The South" office, 122 Baltimore street, where will be found, at all hours, S. S. Mills & Bro.

LUTTS' HOUSE.
No. 69 CENTRE MARKET SPACE.
Three doors above Pratt street,
BALTIMORE
Refreshments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
☞ Boarding by the Day or Week. n8 1m

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
57 SOUTH ST., Baltimore.
Meals and Lodging.....25 Cents each.
JOHN F. STOUT, *Proprietor.*
no 6-1m

MISSOURI 6's WANTED BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.,
29 South street.

OLD PAPERS for Wrapping purposes, for sale by the 100, at THE SOUTH office, 122 Baltimore street, up stairs.