The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

By J. M. MILLS & CO.,

Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

1 DOOR FROM SOUTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13

CARRIERS.

We desire to say to our friends that we have now a competent force of carriers to furnish subscribers in any part of the city. The persons in this employ have been carefully selected, and no fear need be felt of miscarriages, accidents excepted. Orders can be left at the office.

THE NEWS.

We have to-day reports from Western Virginia of the highest interest. An officer of the army who has just passed through from that section, by way of Pittsburg, states that the Western Virginia Government (Federal) was in great alarm on account of the progress the Confederates were making, and serious apprehensions were felt for the safety of the forces under Rosecrans and Lander. The latter General, it is positively affirmed on authority deemed reliable, has abadoned Romney, and hastily retreated by way of Patterson's creek into Maryland. The Confederates were in entire possession of Hampshire, Morgan, and the other counties bordering upon Maryland, and their force and position was such as to threaten an interruption of the communication between Lander and Banks. The latter, it is surmised, had received orders to march westward in order to co-operate with the former, while the Confederate General, Jackson, having accomplished the purpose of his demonstration upon Romney, and occupied the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Patterson's Creek to Martinsburg, driving out the Federals from that region, was again threatening Hancock with a force of twenty thousand men, signifying the possible intention of interfering with the operations of General Banks General Jackson has certainly developed extraordinary vigor, and at the expense of very little bloodshed has undone the Federal labor of months.

From Washington we learn that it is by no means certain that the *Pensacola* has succeeded in running the Confederate batteries on the Potomac, a rumor from that quarter asserting that after passing certain points the steamer had been stopped and was surrounded by batteries above and below. We shall learn by the Old Point boat to-morrow morning whether she has actually run the gauntlet and arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Our information as to the direction taken by the Burnside expedition is conflicting. Certain parties who arrived in the boat to-day are quite certain that it yesterday moved towards the Rappahannock, while others are equally as sure that it proceeded to sea. Our own impression is that its forces have been divided and that its attention will be directed against Roanoke Island in Albemarle Sound, the Southern Key of Norfolk, against the latter city in front and possibly up the Rappahannock river. We feel quite sure that the Government designs assailing a large number of points at one and the same time, and a speedy advance of the army of the Potomac towards Centreville may be necessitated. It is rumored that Gen. McClellan though somewhat indisposed, has not been so ill as represented, and has been keeping up the impression of severe sickness for a purpose. His friends say that in this as in other matters, he has displayed a great deal of tact and sagacity, which lead them to build largely upon the success of his plans.

Another circumstance has been reported to us concerning the Burnside Expedition, viz: that the transports are all of the most inferior character, consisting of small schooners, &c., and that the horses are placed upon the open deck instead of under shelter. It is hardly possible that such shells could be trusted outside the capes, and the outward movement yesterday may have been only a ruse to deceive the Confederates.

There can be little doubt that the Expedition down the Mississippi is in progress, and all the signs of the times point to stirring and possibly decisive incidents within a very short period.

The reported retreat of Gen. Humphrey Marshall from Eastern Kentucky turns out, as we supposed, to be false. It is a second edition of the battle of Piketon. Those who know the gallant character of Gen. Marshall, never for a moment credited the rumor, which originated with certain papers in Louisville and Cincinnati famous for their Munchausen stories.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.

We are pleased to announce that the enterprising management of the Front Street Theatre has concluded an engagement with the eminent American tragedian, Mr. J. E. McDonough, who will make his first appearance this evening, after an absence of eight years, during which time he has fulfilled engagements in Europe, California and in all the principal cities of this country.

By the kind permission of Mr. Edwin Forrest, who owns the right and title to Conrad's celebrated play of "Jack Cade, or the Kentish Rebellion," Mr. McDonough will make his debut in the character of "Jack Cade," one in which Mr. Forrest gained much celebrity.

Mr. McDonough will be ably supported by Mr. Meldrum, Miss Charlotte Thompson, and the excellent stock company. We trust Mr. McDonough's friends will give him such a welcome to-night as his merits entitle him to.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is kind enough to notice the *South* and some other journals here in the following terms:

It is a noticeable fact, that the Maryland *News Sheet*, the *South*, and occasionally the *Republican*, are growing bolder daily in the expression of sentiments favoring the Southern Rebellion. All they can get hold of leaning towards it, they copy with a remarkable gusto. It is said General Dix and the Provost authorities keep a watchful eye *on these emissaries*. It is unwise for the Government to nurture vipers that will sting it. The highest offence, in my judgment, a man can commit, is that of aiding to destroy his country—especially such an one as ours.

☞ Senator Wilson has resigned his place in Gen. McClellan's staff.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE MASON AND SLIDELL SEIZURE.

While the Secretary of State for the United States in an elaborate, and what the London *Times* would style long-winded, State paper, demonstrated the propriety of surrendering Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, to the demand of England, he nevertheless maintained that Captain Wilkes was justified, by the law of nations, in detaining and searching the steamer Trent for what he deemed contraband of war, and that he only departed from the rule applicable to such proceedings, by assuming to himself the prerogative of a prize tribunal, in determining that those gentlemen were contraband of war and arresting them, instead of bringing them, with the ship in which they were found, into port, and submitting the questions which properly appertained thereto, to the adjudication of a prize tribunal. Throughout, the argument in this State paper is based upon the assumption that the United States is a belligerent; that she is at war. The Secretary of State remarks: "Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none it is supposed has existed in modern times about the right of a belligerent, in time of war, to capture contraband in neutral and even friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of visitation and search, in order to determine whether they are neutral, and are documented as such according to the law of nations." And further: "The principle of the law is that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile uses or purposes designed." It is thus very clear that Mr. Seward has justified certain acts of Captain Wilkes upon the ground of his having lawfully exercised a belligerent right, and upon no other ground. If the United States be a belligerent and claim belligerent rights, she must certainly be at war, for the word, *sine rigore*, implies carrying on war. If then she be at war, she must be at war with some other nation, for certainly it would not be contended that any one nation could occupy the position of a belligerent, while all the world beside was at peace. As a matter of fact, we know that the United States is at present engaged in a war of gigantic proportions with the Southern Confederacy—that her naval and military power enlarged in a few months to a degree unprecedented on this Continent, is being earnestly employed to subdue this same Southern Confederacy, or as the Secretary of State might prefer to phrase it, to bring her back to her former allegiance. The Southern Confederacy must then be the belligerent, and in the crippling and subduing of which the United States Government has claimed in this official response to Earl Russell's very just demand on behalf of the first maritime nation of the world, to be entitled to the lawful exercise of belligerent rights. Who, reading this important State paper, and unacquainted with other State papers emanating from the same source, and ignorant of the acts of the United States Government, growing out of her efforts to subdue the South, would suspect for an instant that the same Government had authoritatively announced that *she* was not a belligerent; that the Southern Confederacy was not a belligerent, and in a tone of menace, had asserted that the recognition by France and England of the Southern Confederacy as a sovereign State, would produce war immediately between the United States and the recognizing Powers? Yet such an anomalous attitude is none the less true. No one even moderately acquainted with the events of the last six months can be ignorant of the unmanly and ungenerous course, to use no harsher language, pursued by the United States Government in reference to their prisoners taken in the existing war. In a spirit of inexcusable littleness, rather than seem to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent, she has permitted many of her soldiers taken as prisoners in the present war to linger, and some of them to die, in captivity. And even now, while practically recognizing an exchange of prisoners, she lacks the dignity to act in accordance with the rules of war in such cases, least it might have the appearance of an official recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. This humiliating inconsistency is presented in a still more glaring light, by contrasting the State paper upon which I have been commenting with another of an earlier date, emanating from the same source. In a communication from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister at Paris, of the 17th June last, may be found the following paragraphs:—"It is erroneous, so far as foreign nations are concerned, to suppose that any war exists in the United States. Certainly there cannot be two belligerent Powers where there is no war. There is here, as there has always been, one political Power, namely the United States of America, competent to make war and peace, and conduct commerce and alliances with all foreign nations. There is none other, either in fact or recognized by foreign nations. There is, indeed, an armed sedition seeking to overthrow the Government, and the Government is employing military and naval forces to repress it. But these facts do not constitute a war presenting two belligerent Powers, and modifying the national character, rights and responsibilities, or the characters, rights and responsibilities of foreign nations." "What then does France claim of us that we do not accord to her? Nothing. What do we refuse to France by declining to receive the communication sent to us through the hands of M. Mercier? Nothing but the privilege of telling us that we are at war, when we maintain we are at peace, and that she is a neutral, when we prefer to recognize her as a friend." Is not this a clear and emphatic repudiation of the belligerent character of the United States? And yet the right of visitation and search, which appertains only to a belligerent, is claimed to have been rightfully exercised by Captain Wilkes. Such gross and palpable inconsistency may be tolerated by the Government which practises it; but will it be submitted to by foreign nations? Some of the English journals have admitted that Captain Wilkes would have been justified in stopping and searching the Trent, and taking her into port to have the questions incident to such proceeding determined by a lawful tribunal; and that his offense consisted in constituting himself the judge and arresting Messrs. Slidell and Mason and their Secretaries, and forcibly taking them from on board the British steamer. But we look in vain for any such acknowledgment in the communication of Earl Russell to this Government in regard to the affair. The communication is brief and to the point: it is no elaborate essay upon the rights of belligerents nor long-drawn out argument upon the duties of neutrals—it contains no examination of the principles which should govern such cases—it embraces substantially and pointedly two propositions; the first, an unequivocal announciation that the act of taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason and their Secretaries from on board the Trent, was an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law; the second, which is equally free from ambiguity, and the necessary sequal of the first, is a demand for the liberation of the four gentlemen and their restoration to British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression committed. This Government has unreservedly complied with the first part of the demand; she has surrendered the Commissioners and their Secretaries. She has not strictly complied with the second part—to apologise for the wrong, but the act has been disavowed as the act of the Government and styled an inadvertency of Captain Wilkes. How far England will be satisfied with Mr. Seward's reasoning and accept his conclusions, remain to be seen. I think I have accomplished the purpose for which this brief article was written; to show that the present head of the State Department has been guilty of palpable and glaring inconsistency in the announciation of the principles by which the Government of the United States has professed to be guided, and in doing this I think I have further shown, that by the principles thus forcibly and emphatically announced previous to the Trent affair, and acted on by the Government both before and since, the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell with their Secretaries was a gross outrage and a violation of the principles regulating international intercourse. S.

FINANCIAL.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday says:

We are happy to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders to settle with the banks upon the conditions recommended by the Committee who visited Washington. This refers only to past transactions. The Committee, and all of our prominent citizens, and, indeed, every one interested to any extent in the financial and commercial prosperity of the country, are looking to Washington for some settlement of the great currency question; but, thus far, there is no light.—We wish that such men as Aspinwall, Taylor, Booth, Sturges, Marshal, Withers, Hunt, Tileston, and a score of others who could be named, would give to Congress in some shape, either by a visit to Washington or a conference here, the benefit of their practical experience. The great currency plan now before the Committee of Ways and Means has some good points, but as a whole is a cumbrous failure. Perhaps, after all, the real trouble is not in ignorance, but in a political fearfulness to do what is right. If the money to pay our debt and carry on the war could be raised without anybody's feeling his share of the tax, the movement would be easy; but the politicians seem terribly afraid to let the people know that the defence of the Union is to cost them something.

Before the bank suspension a number of the foreign exchange brokers bought up considerable amounts of bills on speculation, and to carry them borrowed money upon them at the banks. It was rumored to-day that the banks, in order to discourage the specie movement, are about to call in these loans, and force the exchange upon the market. It is said that a portion of the bills are carried by the hypothecation of one of the set abroad, but we should think this was a novel way of preserving the saleable value of such a document.

Foreign Exchange is less buoyant, and 115 is now the extreme rate for sixty day sterling, while some well known bankers offer to draw at 114¾. Specie has fallen to 4a4¼ premium.

THE CASE OF THE HENDRIC AND ALIDA.

From the London Times of Dec. 27.

The Americans have been unable to extract a miserable *tu quoque* from the records of fifty years since—from the history of a time when neutral rights were regarded but little either by our great adversary, Napoleon, on land, or by ourselves on the ocean.

But, singularly enough, the question which arises in the case of the Trent had even then been decided. In the infancy of Maritime Law an act like that of Capt. Wilkes had been rebuked. The case of the "Hendric and Alida" is parallel to that of the Trent, the only difference being that it is much stronger, and the capture far more justifiable, than that of the Trent would have been, had Capt. Wilkes even thought fit to trouble himself about Prize Courts. In the year 1777, the Dutch brig Hendric and Alida was captured by a British ship of war and brought into Portsmouth. The brig was bound from a port of Holland to the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia. "She was laden with a cargo of arms and ammunition, and she had on board as passengers five military officers, with their servants.

These officers were furnished with commissions in the rebel army, granted by Benjamin Franklin, who was at that time actively engaged as one of the Commissioners of the rebel provinces at Paris." Now, here we have a vessel laden with contraband of war, which was, beyond all doubts, intended for the provincials, and carrying, moreover, five commissioned military officers of the enemy, actually proceeding to the seat of war.—There could be not the slightest doubt that this vessel was carrying military persons and stores for a belligerent, and there was a strong presumption that her real course was not to St. Eustatia, but to some port of the revolted colonies. On these grounds her condemnation was asked for by the King's Advocate. But the Judge of the Admiralty Court, after hearing counsel, adjudged the ship and cargo to be Dutch property, and directed them to be restored, on the ground that "the Dutch had a right to carry in their own ships to their own colonies or settlements everything they pleased, whether arms or ammunition, or any other species of merchandise, provided they did it with the permission of their own laws."

But this is not all. As our learned correspondent, "D. C. L.," wrote to us yesterday, though the five military officers frankly declared that they held commissions in the Confederate army, and that on their arrival at St. Eustatia they were to address themselves to certain agents of the American Congress, who were to forward them onwards to the Confederate army, yet, as they were passengers on board a neutral ship, which had sailed from a neutral port, and was bound to another neutral port, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination, and they were set at liberty. It is impossible to imagine anthing more conclusive than this case.

Here were actual military officers proceeding to the seat of war, instead of civilians who were coming away from it, as in the case of the Trent. And yet more than 80 years ago the English interpretation of International Law was that these persons should be released. The Law Officers of the Crown, if they remember the case, seem not to have thought it necessary to dwell upon it, inasmuch as they put the matter on a broader ground—namely, the assumption of Captain Wilkes of the duties of an Admiralty Judge, and executing his own judgment on the spot. But even if the Trent had been taken into port we should have had reason to complain of the detention of the Commissioners, unless it be allowed that every Court is to make law for itself.

Strength of the Confederate Positions in Kentucky.

The Munfordsville correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the strength of the Confederate positions in Kentucky:

Fortune may not favor the Confederates; but does it not seem as if she had plentifully supplied them with strategetic points for defensive purposes along the whole frontier of the Confederate States, their stretches of chains of mountains furnishing admirable points for fortifications? From Manassas, in the east, to Columbus, in the west, natural Gibraltars rear their heads and frown upon the foe that dares attempt to scale their walls. Manassas has already been attempted; with what success it is not necessary to recall to minds yet fresh with the recollection of the feats and fortunes of that day.

General Zollicoffer's position is in a great measure known to the officers in command, both at this point and further east. Scouts, spies and refugees have so enlightened them on the subject that a fair idea has been formed of the Confederate position and the purposes of the leader. At the point of the crossing of the Cumberland river by Zollicoffer the stream makes a sharp angle from due south and runs due west, while the range of hills in whose valley the stream flows takes the same course for two miles, and then, leaving the stream to follow the channel formed by other hills, runs northwest for many miles, forming a channel for Fishing creek. The valley which this range of hills thus forms narrows at the river, becomes broader as one approaches Somerset, until the hills disappear altogether. Near Somerset, in this broad valley, General Schepiff is encamped, while Zollicoffer, having fortified himself on the bank of the river and mounted guns so as to command the approach, both by river and land, proceeds quietly to work the salt mills and carry on his pork packing establishment. A point south of the river, known as Mill Spring, is a fine salt producing region, with open navigation to Nashville by Cumberland river. Zollicoffer has been engaged also in seizing all the hogs, cattle, sheep, &c., in Pulaski and adjoining counties, and shipping them in every shape by the Cumberland to Nashville. It was while engaged in making observations at this point, for the purpose of erecting a battery to command the river, that Captain Prime, of General Buell's staff, was captured and sent to Nashville.

MR. BLAIR'S BILL.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Blair, is upon the same principle as one introduced in the Senate by Mr. Doolittle, in respect to making the direct national tax a lien upon the several lots and parcels of land in the States not assuming such tax, and in forfeiting such lots and parcels of land to the Government, subject to a right of redemption in favor of loyal men. In addition, Mr. Blair's bill contains the following provisions in respect to the colonization of negroes:

The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination of commissioners, and certificate of freedom issued.

These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing Government lands, or employed by Government in public works, or indentured to agriculturists or mechanics for a term of five years of all over twenty-one, and until twenty-five years of age of all under twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to Government, to be held in trust for said persons, and to be used in deporting them to new homes—the employers to feed, clothe, and lodge them properly.

If any State shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken in charge of the United States and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from Confederates. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by Government and provided for as slaves emancipated under this bill.

The proceeds of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprenticed and hired persons, shall create a national fund, one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the federal tax imposed on the rebel States, and one-third to pay loyal owners of emancipated slaves, and the losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion.

The President shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or islands in the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement on lands, to which emancipated slaves shall be transported, single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres.

General McKinstry.—General McKinstry, still in close confinement at the arsenal, is entering upon the eighth week of his imprisonment. His reiterated demands to be informed what charges are brought against him, and to have a speedy opportunity afforded him to meet them before a courtmartial, a court of inquiry, or any other tribunal which his accusers desire, bring no answer from Washington. The marked contrast of the treatment to which he has been subjected to the course pursued to Mr. Alexander Cummings, is the subject of much comment. If Gen. McKinstry is guilty, no honest man desires to shield him from punishment. But his administration here as Provost-Marshal during the troublous times of last summer, was the best government the city of St. Louis ever had, civil or military; and during the session of the Congressional committee, which instigated his arrest, he was absent in the field, at the head of his division, to fight the battles of his country.—*St. Louis Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Rumor.—It was rumored about town last night that Burnside's expedition had left Fortress Monroe, and was coming up the Potomac; also, that Gen. Heinzleman's and Gen. Franklin's divisions had advanced several miles in the direction of Occoquan. We have no means at the present writing of verifying the truth of these rumors.—*Wash. Repub.*

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FAMILY GROCER,
ESTABLISHED 1838.

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CARD OF THANKS.
ST. MARY'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,
FRANKLIN STREET, January 11, 1862.

The Ladies, Managers of ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, and the Sisters of Charity having charge of the children, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have so generously contributed their time and their talents to the musical entertainment recently given to the public for the benefit of this institution, under the able direction of Prof. Gacas, with such signal success.

They also acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. Murphy & Co., Kelly, Hedian & Poe, Knabe & Co., Mr. Stoddard and Mr. McCaffrey, all of whom gave their valuable aid to this charity, in their respective departments of business, and to a generous public, who so unmistakably manifested their appreciation of these musical rejoicis, and with their liberal patronage crowned with success, and gave substantial efficiency to the undertaking. They offer their grateful thanks, together with the prayers of the orphans for all their benefactors. H

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 67 FAYETTE STREET,
(opposite Eldon Hall.)
j13 2m

THE FOURTH LECTURE
OF THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE
BEFORE THE
MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE
Maryland Institute Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th, at 7½ o'clock,
BY THE
Rev. GEORGE P. HAYS.
SUBJECT—*"Inaccuracy, Exaggeration and Falsehood."*

The Lecture Committee are pleased to announce that SAMUEL S. MILES, Esq. has consented on this and each subsequent lecture night to deliver two Selections from the Poets. Tuesday evening he will offer the following:
"Hingen on the Rhine,"—by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
"How to Rule a Husband, or, Scolding Wife Reclaimed," by Anon.

PANIC PRICES.
PANIC PRICES. PANIC PRICES
At BONNEY'S, on Monday 13th inst
No. 147 Baltimore street
E. BONNEY.

BONNEY'S
GREAT ANNUAL
PANIC SALE,
Will commence on Monday, 13th inst
No 147 Baltimore street, under Carroll Hall.
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LADIES REMEMBER
MONDAY, 13TH INST.
BONNEY'S GREAT
PANIC SALE.
Great Bargains may be expected.
E. BONNEY.

GREAT PANIC SALE.
No. 147 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Under Carroll Hall),
At BONNEY'S on Monday, 13th.
E. BONNEY

MINISTERS AND LECTURERS,
LAWYERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES,
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HANCE'S
COUCH CONFECTIONS.
For Strengthening and Giving a Roundness, Fullness and Clearness to their Voices, they will find them unsurpassed.

To advise all who are suffering from a recent Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness, to procure at once a single 25 cent box of *HANCE'S COUGH CONFECTIONS*; before they have used one half of the box they will perceive the disease speedily giving way to their curative effects, and oftentimes be astonished to find so much medicinal virtue contained in so small a space. Persons who go to meetings, persons who go to lectures, persons who go to concerts, or any place where large numbers of persons are usually congregated in crowded and close rooms, should always carry a box of
HANCE'S COUGH CONFECTIONS
in their pockets, they will, in numerous instances, prevent them from disturbing the congregation or audience by coughing and where the mouth and throat are dry and husky they will prove invaluable.

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are prepared and sold by
SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.
☞ Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1. They can be sent by mail, postage, four three cent stamps on a single box, or seven stamps on two boxes. j13 3m

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF PROPERTY ON UNION STREET &c.
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises herein named, on the 5th day of FEBRUARY, 1862, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., if fair, (if not fair, then on the first fair day thereafter),
ALL THOSE SIX LOTS OF GROUND, situated in Baltimore city, on the northwest side of Union street, beginning southwesterly from the corner, formed by the northwest side of Union street and southwest side of Ross street, 243 feet; 219 feet 8 inches, 208 feet, 196 feet 4 inches, 184 feet 8 inches, and 173 feet, and running northwesterly on Union street. All of the said lots except the one nearest Ross street, are sixteen feet eight inches front, with a depth of one hundred and ten feet to the centre of Walnut alley. The lot nearest Ross street is twelve feet front, with same depth as above stated.
Each lot is improved by two *TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING HOUSES*—one fronting on Union street and one on Walnut alley, being apart of the same ground leased by Miles White to Asa H. Smith, by lease dated May 20th, 1801, recorded in liber G. E. S., No. 190, folio.
Ground rent on each lot $42 50, payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and July.
All of the above lots have the use in common of two alleys referred to in said lease.
Terms of sale—one half of the purchase money to be paid cash on day of sale, balance payable three months from day of sale, with interest from said day, for the credit payment a note to be given, secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.
Taxes and ground rent will be paid up to 1st January, 1862.
E. BEATTY GRAFF, Trustee.
S. H. GOVER, Auctioneer.
84 Baltimore street.
j11 law3w

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HARD, SOFT AND MEDIUM
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SAWED AND SPLIT,
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Orders promptly filled at the
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Cor. Lombard-st. and Central Avenue.
WOOD-YARD, 26 S. Eden street. j10

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CLOTHIERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
165 & 167 W. Baltimore Street,
(WASHINGTON BUILDING,)
BALTIMORE.

THOS. J. BROWN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
No. 90 BALTIMORE STREET,
between Holliday and Gay streets,
Has on hand a fair assortment of the above articles, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. j9-2m

KUTAW SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE,
JANUARY, 5th, 1862.
The undersigned having been requested by the Board of Directors of the Kutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore to make a full and thorough examination of its operations for the past year, for which purpose the Books, Accounts and Papers of the Bank together with the actual evidences of investments, and also the Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages held as security for Loans, were fully submitted to and carefully examined by the Committee.
As is generally known, the funds of the Bank are used in the purchase of Stocks, and in loans on Real Estate and Stocks.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented events of the past year, no loss, whatever has been sustained on Loans, while those now existing are, in the opinion of the Committee, amply secured.—All Stocks and Bonds, however unquestionable in character, have been affected in their market value by existing events, yet the surplus interest and earnings of the Bank, over and above that to which Depositors are entitled, largely overbalance the decline in the market value of those owned by the Bank, existing on the part of the Board of Directors and Officers of the Bank most satisfactory evidence of the ability and faithfulness with which the high trust confided in them has been performed.
There remained 3,809 accounts open on January 1st, 1861.—During the past year there were opened 347 accounts, and closed during the same time 985 accounts, leaving open on the 31st December, 1861, 3,171 accounts.
The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, submit the following statements for the information of Depositors and the public generally:

Amount of funds January 1st, 1862	$1,146,642 47
Received from Depositors during the year 1861	283,385 90
Received for Interest on Loans and Dividends on Stocks	97,103 27
	$1,529,071 64
From which deduct as follows, viz:	
Amount paid Depositors during the year 1861 including Principal and Interest	$345,297 66
Expenses paid during the year 1861 including State and City Taxes	7,190 54
	$353,458 20
Leaving amount of funds on hand December 31st, 1861	$976,613 44

SAMUEL R. SMITH,
WM. REYNOLDS,
JOSHUA VANSANT.
d6 law2w

FANCY GOODS
LEONARD PASSANO,
52 *Centre Market Space,*
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Importer and Jobber of
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