# The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

By J. M. MILLS & CO.,

Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

1 DOOR FROM SOUTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31.


### PAMPHLETS.

We have just issued and have for sale at this office, No. 122 Baltimore street, a pamphlet containing the message of Jefferson Davis and Governor Letcher, and the letters of Ex Governor Lowe and George N. Saunders. *Price 5 cents.*

Also for sale the pamphlet containing the letters of Hon. John C. Breckinridge and Lieut. Maury. *Price 5 cents.*

The two pamphlets published together, under a neat cover, can also be had. *Price 10 cents.*

Orders received through the mail promptly executed.

### THE NEWS.

We continue to give in our columns, copious extracts from the prominent English journals upon matters relating to the American War, and would especially direct attention to an article from the Saturday *Review*, with the heading, "Abolition and the Civil War," in which the Emancipation policy is warmly denounced, and the folly of abolition fully exposed.

The Old Point boat this morning brought us no further intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. Late Southern papers contain some information concerning it, but as the observations of the Confederates are necessarily made at a distance, particulars are of course out of the question.

From Savannah we learn that the Federal fleet has cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city. This has been for some time anticipated. The fort is provisioned for six months, and is well armed and garrisoned. The Confederate Government deemed the preparations made for the defence of Savannah, ample to secure its safety.

From Washington we have the old story of mud, sickness and inaction, and interminable debates in Congress upon the everlasting "nigger," as the phrase goes.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an ardent Abolitionist, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, formerly a Whig and lately a conservative, are the Committee selected to proceed to Richmond to look after the wants of the Federal prisoners. It is supposed that Mr. Fish will be received, but not Bishop Ames, who, it is suspected, has been sent rather in the capacity of an emissary, his advanced age and infirmities precluding the possibility of his engaging in the active duties of a most laborious mission.

From Kentucky there is nothing new. The impassable roads, which have paralyzed the army of the Potomac, have prevented General Thomas from following up his success over Zollicoffer, and will give the Confederates time to rally and consolidate their forces. The Cincinnati *Gazette* indulges in the belief that the Confederates will be compelled to abandon Bowling Green, in consequence of General Thomas' victory, but we don't see it."

From a private and reliable correspondent, we learn that there was a fight across the Potomac at Berlin, day before yesterday, in which seven Federals were wounded. It is not known whether any one was injured on the other side.

It would seem from the advices which we publish from Missouri that the Federals have resolved to attack General Price, at Springfield, and to whip him or compel him to retire into Arkansas. It is further reported that he has been created a General in the Confederate army and that as soon as he receives his commission 30,000 men in Arkansas are ready to reinforce him. We may look for hot work in that quarter shortly.

The Legislature yesterday did nothing of importance. A bill providing for a new apportionment of representatives was reported, by which Baltimore city and county each gain one member. In the House the bill for the relief of the families of volunteers was discussed at length.

### EMANCIPATION.

The purposes of certain men, who now shout loudly for the Union, but in times past have been its greatest foes and have done their utmost to effect its destruction, can no longer be concealed; in fact they do not seek concealment, but openly reveal their intentions. The Government, with its army and navy and all its machinery, are but the agents which these politicians seek to employ to advance their schemes of abolition, and an immense pressure is daily being brought to bear upon the administration to force it into their measures. For this purpose, threats and promises, ranting and argument, are at once used. We have the fulminations and ravings of the *Tribune* and its coadjutors—their attacks upon the unity of the Cabinet, and their underhand assaults upon the Generals in command, all tending to a common end. Superadded to the efforts of the press, we have the speeches in Congress of such men as Stevens, Lovejoy, Gurley, *et al*, who omit no opportunity of railing at the inactivity of the army, and who boldly proclaim that the war can only be terminated successfully for the North, by the emancipation and arming of the slaves. Then we have the outside declarations and acts of such abolition enthusiasts in the army as Lane, Butler, Pierce & Co., who all desire to free the slaves as they advance, and put weapons in their hands to be used against their masters.

Up to this time, the Administration while recognizing the "contraband" theory of Butler, and allowing Lane and Montgomery in the west to act pretty much as they please, has declined to adopt authoritatively the views of the ultras and has left the management of affairs pretty much to the discretion of the Commandants of the several Departments. The time however is fast approaching when a definite policy, in respect of the slaves, must be determined upon, and we trust that common sense, ordinary humanity and a decent regard for the Constitution and the Laws will govern the hour and not the suggestions of passion and fanaticism.

If any one wants to know what emancipation means let him read the horrors of the slave insurrection in St. Domingo, as depicted by Thiers.

### THE CONCERT—LAST NIGHT.

The amateur Concert given at the Assembly Rooms last night was an exceedingly brilliant affair, the room being crowded in every part with an audience at once large and discriminating.—The performance was exceedingly creditable to all engaged, and appeared to give the liveliest satisfaction. All the performers, with a solitary and very acceptable exception, were of this city, and their general execution of the parts severally entrusted to them was such as to indicate the possession in our midst of no small amount of musical talent, which united, is capable of accomplishing great results. The exception referred to was a gentleman from the North, who kindly consented to assist, and whose artistic rendering, correct method and charming voice at once established him as a favorite, as was manifest in the warm applause with which he was greeted. We are happy to add, that the result of the Concert has been the realization of no inconsiderable sum for the benefit of the suffering poor. We are gratified further to learn, that the charitable efforts of our musical community are not likely to stop with the late endeavors, and that it is in contemplation shortly to get up, upon a still larger scale, a Concert which will embrace orchestral as well as vocal effects. The plan has not yet been fully matured, but doubtless will be at an early day, when the public will be duly advised thereof.

[COMMUNICATED.]

*Messrs. Editors of the South:*

Last night we were fortunate enough to witness the brilliant actress Miss Maggie Mitchell in her great character of Fanchon, the Cricket, it being the first time we have seen her for nearly five years (and then in Richmond, where she is, if possible, more popular than here). We could not fail to remark a decided improvement, both in her manner and articulation, although her voice, always rich, and face and figure always fascinating, needed no improvement, and certainly have lost none of their attraction. In our estimation Miss M. has no superior in her profession. Throughout the whole play she fully sustained her high reputation, and she could not fail to impress upon her audience during the whole performance her exact appreciation and personification of the character.

The applause which she drew from a well filled house was but a sincere attestation of her deserved success and sterling acting. She was ably supported by the whole stock company. Mr. Meldrum as Landry Barbeaud fully sustained his growing reputation and popularity, while Mr. Glenn, as the well intending but easily prejudiced Father Bardeaud, has no superior. One favorite we missed, whose attractions have frequently induced us to wade to the Theatre through slush and mud, (which by the way has opposed every step we have taken during our stay in your city) we allude to Miss Effie Germon, who is well calculated to play higher characters than we have yet had the pleasure of seeing her in, and certainly we are in no danger of forfeiting our claims to being a tolerable critic, when we pronounce her many steps up the ladder of her profession.—Many thanks to the enterprising Kunkel for bringing us such an excellent company.

*Balto. 31st. 1862.* H.

### The European Advices.

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

The European advices by the Anglo-Saxon are not considered entirely satisfactory. Lord John Russell's reply to Mr. Seward, apart from its felicitations upon the more friendly relations between the two countries consequent upon the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners, is not generally liked, exhibiting, as some think it does, a latent desire to keep the door open for future trouble. There was no necessity for asking Mr. Seward to tell our naval commanders that they "must not do so again," and still less necessity for withholding the despatch to Mr. Adams that went out in advance of the surrender of the Commissioners. A diplomatic controversy between Downing street and Washington is now looked for, and as the time for such a tilt is not very opportune, nor the temper of the controversialists any the sweetest, new complications are contemplated as among the troubles of the future.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE.—A letter from Key West, dated Jan. 21st, says:

By the arrival this morning of the fishing smack Grover King, from Havana, we learn that when she was leaving the harbor yesterday, a Confederate steamer, with the secession flag flying, was going in, and that the United States steamer Brooklyn was in chase of her. The steamer succeeded in reaching the harbor of Havana in safety, when the Brooklyn hauled to the northward giving up the chase.

This makes the third steamer that has reached Havana in safety during the past two weeks.—The name of the steamer, or where she is from, is of course not known. She, in all probability, escaped from Berwick's Bay.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

### ABOLITIONISM AND CIVIL WAR.

There is one phase of the American conflict which it is impossible to contemplate with indifference. It has the least bearing upon our own interests and fortunes, but it is of inexpressible moment to the civilized world. We speak of the wholesale emancipation of Southern slaves projected by some of the politicians of the North. On the possibility of the contemplated achievement it is not for us to speak with authority. We know comparatively little of the state either of Southern resources or of Southern sentiment, except what we gather from the historians of the Northern press; and it is hardly too much to say that their statements are made up, in equal proportions, of conjecture, misrepresentation, and unadulterated fiction. The little that occasionally gleams out through the pages of a Southern correspondent or a European sojourner in the South is so diametrically opposed to these Northern compositions, that we are left to the alternative hypothesis of unmixed mendacity on the part of the North, or of the blindest and most obstinate self-delusion on the part of the South. We confess that we find it easier to believe that the North errs in the divergence from common sense. It is more probable that Northern writers should falsify that of which they have no personal knowledge, and which they have an interest in misrepresenting, than that the South should indulge an infatuated reliance upon a broken reed, and that the foreigners living among them should share their infatuation and propagate their errors. Now, Englishmen living in the South, and writing to their friends in England do agree in saying that, *exceptis excipiendis*—with such deductions as any one fully conversant with slavery, slave districts, and the negro character is able to assign to the general proposition—the slaves have no idea of rising against their masters or of combining in a servile war. It is possible that in New Orleans, Mobile, and other populous depots of Southern trade, the slaves—containing, as they do, many men of hybrid race, some of whom are hardly distinguishable from white men, and most of whom are remarkable for that turbulent disposition with which a special caste is inspired by the consciousness of union, numbers and strength—might organize a servile rising with success, under the powerful protection of Northern guns and the continuous guidance of Northern leaders. And if such a rising were set on foot, its effects might be felt in the interior at some distance from the cities where it first originated. But this is all that is dreaded, so long as the Northern forces only hold the belt and margin of the slave States. That any emissary from the North, or any Spartacus of the South, could, under such conditions, pass safely from plantation to plantation with the object of exciting the slaves to revolt—or, if, by any miraculous combination of circumstances, his personal safety could be guaranteed, that he could succeed in rousing any number of slaves on different estates to one general and combined effort to free themselves—is regarded as an illusion of the most transcendental kind. The planters—the men that have lived all their days among slaves—have not a particle of fear on this head. They scout the notion, not only as destitute of substantial foundation, but as actually puerile and ridiculous. And those Englishmen who have travelled in the South are, for the most part, of the same opinion as the planters.

Nor are they without reasons for this belief which are sufficiently intelligible even to Europeans. The negro is not given to abstract reasoning or sentimental musings. He has not had those advantages of education which have been profusely showered upon his liberated kinsmen in the British West Indies. He does not read tracts written either for his consolation or for his instruction. He is too degraded to measure his own humiliation; and, let us add, he is generally too happy to care for a change in his condition. He does not much luxuriate in the idea of being a man and a brother; but he does very much take to heart a stinting of pork and Indian corn, and a curtailment of his recognized saturnalia. He has never studied political economy, and therefore he does not know that he is set down by Mr. Olmsted and political economists as a most unprofitable laborer. But, without tracts, or speeches, or sermons, he has somehow imbibed the notion that it is quite possible for an "involuntary servant" to get a great deal out of a master without giving much in return; and he contrives to act upon this rather egotistical theory with equal satisfaction and impunity. On the whole, what with extra hours of work for himself, and desultory hours of recreation with Phillis, and occasional *egrotats* when he is more than usually idle, Quashee on a Southern plantation has not much cause for complaint, and very little reason for revolt. Indeed, he knows that, were he so demented, rebellion would be the worst speculation in which he could engage. For, putting aside the exceptional cases of magisterial brutality which render a slave's condition one livelong burden and curse, his life is tolerably well supplied with material comforts; and as for moral aspirations, he is usually content to forego them in his normal existence, reserving them for his occasional appearance on the stage of religious fiction.

Thus, then, there seem but slight and untenable grounds for supposing that, without strong, direct, and constant aid, from the North, the slaves of the Southern States have any disposition to rise against their masters. The pressure of servitude blunts the moral sense of its victims to its degradation—the comforts of slavery reconcile them to its duration. Harsh and wantonly cruel masters are very rare, because harshness and cruelty paralyse such powers as the negro slave possesses, and make him dull, stupid, and useless to his owner. The slave has no motive for rebellion, except that which made and keeps him a slave—the irresistible power of some superior, urging and goading him on.

Now, whether the North ever will attain such a power is to us inscrutable. We see no signs of it as yet. We doubt whether we ever shall see them. But supposing (for the sake of supposition alone) that the Northern generals could flood Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana with an overwhelming force Abolitionist soldiers, what would follow? First would ensue that which sickens the heart at once with horror and indignation. The negro, naturally a gentle and rather affectionate barbarian—but still a barbarian, and even more of a child than a barbarian—would of a sudden feel all the savage, though latent, instincts of his nature kindled into wild and unrelenting ferocity. The love of mischief which characterizes the child, and the lust for blood which characterizes the savage, would, under the promptings and goadings of superior power, find rapid development in his untutored soul. Hitherto known only as humane, affectionate, tender, vain, garrulous, and sensual, he would of a sudden burst into the frenzy of a young tiger which now for the first time smells human blood. Neither habit, nor association, nor gratitude, nor the sight of kindly faces, would restrain him from gratifying the fell impulses of the new demon which possessed him. Neither the master who had awed him, nor the master's wife who had soothed him in sickness, nor the master's children who had played with his children, and whom his wife had nursed with more than a mother's fondness, would stay his uplifted arm, or calm the swelling fury of his breast. Pillage the most indiscriminate, havoc the most insatiate, carnage the most ruthless, would at once become the idols and the symbols of the new freeman's creed. The Abolitionists would have achieved their work, and have perpetrated its remembrance in the smoking ruins of desolated homes and the bloody graves of their "rebellious" countrymen.

And what would be the upshot of it all? What would be the state of the emancipated negro whose liberation had been bought by desolation, tears, and blood? One of two fates would await him. On the one hand, he may sit down as the solitary owner of those vast regions from which his former master has been summarily and for ever ejected, lounging away day after day and year after year, the unprofitable consumer of such stinted produce as his unforced labour consented to supply. Of the amount and value of this we can form some idea, when we consider what has been done by the squatters on the unappropriated lands of Jamaica. But Mississippi and Louisiana and Carolina are to Jamaica as England is to the county of Rutland, or as India to the British Isles; and proportionate to their respective areas would be the magnitude of the mischief wrought. Next, let us take the alternative result. The freed negro might sit down, not absolute master of all that he surveyed, but a co-ordinate and co-equal possessor with the white man of the North or the South, on terms of nominal parity and fellowship. Does this seem likely? Would the Southerners, who had known the negro as a slave, tolerate him as an equal? Could the negro himself bear it? But, more than this, would it be borne with equanimity by the Northerner—by the Yankee—who now, living out of the atmosphere and domain of slavery, spurns the negro race and the negro men, and everything appertaining to the negro in the most remote degree, with a loathing compared to which the insolence of the worst kind of Southern planter is courtesy itself? Could four million newly enfranchised negroes live in the same States as fellow-citizens with men who will not sit at the same table, nor kneel in the same aisle, nor ride in the same "car" with free negroes whose liberty dates two generations back? Let the answer be given by the Irishry and the commonalty of New York, by the Puritans and philosophers of Boston, by the mild and comfortable denizens of the City of Brotherly Love. They will all reply, that the negro may exist among them and without bonds, but also without citizenship, without real equality, without consideration—a social Pariah, a political eunuch.

But we had nearly forgotten the benevolent project of the President. The negro may be, it seems, put out of the land. He may be bought wholesale for exportation to Africa. And this is the end-all and be-all of Western philanthropy and Abolitionism! He is given over as incurable; and Africa is the meet hospital for such incurables. The presence and example of a superior race, habits of regular task-work, the teachings of compatriot preachers, the symbols and agencies of a wealthy civilization, the sympathies of his professed friends—all have been found useless and fruitless in training the mind of this poor half-child, half-savage. He is to go back to the land whence his forefathers came. He is to be relegated to a polity which unites the fantastic mimicry of a misunderstood civilization with the conceit, the pretentiousness, the laziness, and the stagnation of barbaric life. All the sermons, pamphlets, tracts, associations, and predictions of Northern Abolitionists are to be consummated by a perpetual exile of their pet subject to that dreary waste of drowsy lotus-eaters, Liberia, or that wretched caricature of a self-governed community, the Haytien Republic.

The case which we have put is only one of supposition. We believe it to be incapable of realization. But we cannot forget that it embodies the designs and hopes of an active and energetic political party in the North. What a notion it gives one of the wisdom and principle by which parties are actuated in that Republic, when the Union is convulsed by civil war and menaced by a terrible debt, in order that the South may become one sterile solitude, and the "everlasting negro" relapse into congenial barbarism amid the stagnation of Liberia!

FOUND GUILTY.—Yesterday, Merritt, on trial in New York for the murder of Swain, a Secessionist was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.


TO OUR FRIENDS who are suffering from *Colds*, we recommend a trial of PEARSON'S MEDICATED TAR DROPS. They are superior to any other remedy for *Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Weak Lungs*, and for *Sore Throat*, they act like a charm.

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j23-3m

THE MISSIONARY MEETING on behalf of the P. E. CITY MISSION, which was adjourned from last week, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will be held, (D. V.) on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th of February, at 8 o'clock, in St. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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THE VERY BEST
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
IS
G. W. GALE & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS
PURE, FINE AND RICH
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G. H. BOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt
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J. C. SMITH, 153½ Baltimore street
SUTRO BROS., 119 Baltimore street
E. S. SUTRO, 123 Baltimore street
J. F. REQUARDT, corner Calvert and Baltimore
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORES in the city.

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HARD, SOFT AND MEDIUM
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CASH WHEN ORDERED.
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Receive and allow interest on deposits. j30
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BEST $1.50 SHIRTS.
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COLLARS $2 per doz.
SCARFS, TIES,
GLOVES, &c.,
AT
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GEORGE A. PETERS,
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GEORGE KUNKEL.....*Lessee and Manager.*
BENEFIT OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
Who will appear in an entire change of programme
First appearance (for this season only) of
MISS EMMA MITCHELL
In a double Irish Jig, with Mr. J. M. Ward
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
IN FOUR CHARACTERS,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 31,
To commence with a Comic Drama, in 2 acts, entitled
THE WILD IRISH GIRL.
Countess Teresia, assuming the characters of
The Wild Irish Girl, with the song of "The Groves of Blarney," and Teddy O'Neal.
with an Irish Jig..... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Double Irish Jig by Miss E. Mitchell and Mr. J. M. Ward
To conclude with the Comedietta of
A HUSBAND AT NIGHT.
Catherine ..... Miss Maggie Mitchell
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the successful Drama of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 38 cts.; Family Circle 25 cts.; Gallery 13 cts.; Private Boxes (3 cts.); Reserved Seats 50 cts. Seats can be secured two days in advance. H.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
203 Baltimore Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
*FALL AND WINTER*
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FOR GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
*UNDER-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.

BEEF AND MUTTON
FOR THE
*MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.*
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Warden of the Penitentiary, until FRIDAY, 7th February, for furnishing daily during the term of twelve months from the 8th day of February, 1862 about THREE HUNDRED POUNDS FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON, as follows:
Chuck Ribs and shoulders, thick ends of the Plate and Brisket—both round and veiny pieces. *Skins entirely excluded.* The whole delivery of Beef to be substituted by an equal quantity of Mutton one day in each week throughout the summer season, or partly by Mutton at any time, if required, and the delivery of either to be omitted on any day of the week, and increased or diminished at any time, as may be hereafter directed. The Beef to be of the best quality, according to its kinds, and bonds and security to be furnished for the faithful performance of the contract.
A. D. EVANS,
Warden.
j30 3t

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, January 29th, 1862.—NOTICE.—The tax paying community are respectfully informed that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, interest of one half per cent. will be chargeable on all open accounts, and further, that the Bailiffs will be sent upon all levies made by them exceeding the thirty days' notice, as prescribed by law, will accrue. Those persons wishing to avoid any additional expense, would do well to make their payments prior to the expiration of the present month.
JOHN J. GRAVES,
City Collector.
j29 3t

PERUVIAN GUANO.
We are now prepared to supply orders for
*PERUVIAN GUANO*
in any quantities
*MEXICAN,*
*ELIDE ISLAND,*
*ICHABOE.*
and all other varieties constantly on hand.
F. MALCOLM & CO.,
Bowley's wharf.
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A. J. HAMPSON,
*FAMILY GROCER,*
81 N. Charles street,
Invites Families to his Fine Stock of *GROCERIES*, which he is selling at *Low Prices*
*FINE SHERRY WINES,*
ALSO,
*Medium and Low Priced.*
Also, his IMPERIAL PHILADELPHIA ALE,
Neatly put up in Stone Jugs, bottled and labeled, at 75 cts per doz.
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The attention of Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Coach, Cabinet, and Chair makers, is called to our large, well selected, and well seasoned assortment of LUMBER, consisting of
White Pine Panel,
Scroll Cullings, Picks, Cullings,
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ALSO,
Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Ash,
Maple, Hickory, Oak, Poplar,
Oak Fellies, and Shafts
Persons from the country desiring to purchase are requested to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to *sell low for cash.*
THOMAS & PRICE,
j22 1m No. 56 East Fall's Avenue

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, No. 81 EXETER ST., (at the bend,) with Gas and Water. To a good tenant the rent will be made low. Also,
Two Houses on President street, near Eastern avenue, suitable for Stores, with Gas and Water. Rent low.
Apply to THOMAS & PRICE,
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FOR SALE.—One PORTABLE GRIST MILL, 26 inch Cologne Stone, (made by Charles H. Drury,) will be sold low. Apply to THOMAS & PRICE,
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BEST SUGAR CURED HAMS,
10 Cents per lb.
*Every One Warranted.*
Choice super FLOUR, $4 50; extra, $7 25 and $7 50.
Patapsco Family FLOUR $8 75.
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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD BONDS 1867, WANTED by L. J. TORMEY, 22 South street.
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The STOCK of the late firm of
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Is offered to the public, at cost prices, at
No. 278 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.
The Stock consists, in part, of
*GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,*
*JEWELRY,*
*CHAINS,*
*LOCKETS,*
*SPECS,*
*PLATED and SILVER WARE.*
Mr. CHARLES C. NUITZ, an experienced Watchmaker, has charge of the Watch Repairing.
JOHN H. HAM,
j17 2m No. 278 West Baltimore street.

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Offers to cash buyers a large and well selected stock of *FANCY GOODS*, of
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at $5.25, $5.50 and $5.75 PER TON.
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