BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting of the Baltimore Association for improving the condition of the poor will be held on Monday evening next, at 24 West Fayette street.

By order of Col. R. M. Newport, Chief Quartermaster of Baltimore depot, the Government steamers "Northerner," "General Jessup," "Burnside," "Detroit," "Patuxent," "Scrapnel," "Ripple," "Vidette," "Eagle," "Murray," "Foster," "Commerce" and "Parke," several of which played a conspicuous part during the late war, were sold at auction yesterday to the highest bidder. The sale aggregated $96,600.

The remains of Lieutenant Randolph Ball, one of Maryland's heroes, were interred in Greenmount yesterday with military honors.

By the arrival of the steamer Scotia we are in possession of late advices from Europe. The Fenian excitement continues to exercise the minds of the nobility, and bids fair to prove something more than a nine days' wonder. Lord Bruce, it is said, has asked an explanation of Secretary Seward concerning the movements in America. Londoners who a year or so ago dipped freely into the Confederate loan are now washing their hands of the matter by denials in the newspapers. The United States Minister to Madrid was honored with a grand reception by the Queen of Spain on the 24 of September. She expressed real satisfaction at the termination of the war. The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to seven per cent., and the Bank of France from 3 to 4 per cent.

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster James M. Moore, who was some time ago ordered to proceed to Andersonville, Georgia, for the purpose of marking the graves of Union soldiers for future identification, has completed his work and returned to Washington. His report, which we print, will be found of interest.

Montgomery Blair has joined "ye Democracie," and received from that party the right hand of fellowship. He spoke at a Democratic ratification meeting in New York on Wednesday night; denounced negro suffrage, and recommended that the freedmen be colonized in Mexican territory.

Captain John P. Ward was fatally shot at Lexington, Ky., on the night of the 13th by young Harman (a boy 15 years of age), brother of the girl whom Ward recently outraged.

In the Episcopal Convention yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring it inconsistent with the duty and position of the clergy of the Episcopal Church to bear arms.

In our despatches will be found an important document from the Attorney General in reference to the bounties to colored soldiers.

An attempt made yesterday in the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore, to interest the Presbytery in the great American Union Commission, established with a view of feeding and clothing the needy of the South, met with considerable opposition, and led to debates and discussions, occupying the greater portion of the session. Resolutions recommending it to the favorable consideration of the various churches and requesting that collections should be taken in its behalf were adopted.

The President yesterday granted pardons under the amnesty proclamation to eighty persons, distributed among nearly all of the States late in rebellion.

Captain H. H. Hobbs, 12th U. S. Infantry, has been dismissed the service for default in not rendering accounts and vouchers.

The internal revenue receipts on Wednesday amounted to $745,405.94.

Six thousand acres of land in Arkansas, belonging to the ex-rebel General Gideon J. Pillow, which has been held as abandoned property for some time past by the Government, has been restored to its original owner.

Brigadier General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, has been announced in General orders as Chief Commissary of Gen. Meade's command.

Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the late Southern Confederacy, accompanied by his brother, Judge Linton Stephens, and Ex-Postmaster-General John H. Regan, arrived in New York on Tuesday evening and took apartments at the Astor House. Their arrival, which was soon known, created considerable excitement in the hotel, and throngs of sight-seekers crowded around the shining room in which they were partaking of refreshments. They soon escaped to the privacy of their own apartments, but for hours afterward numbers of persons lingered round the halls and passage ways in the hope of catching a sight of the ex-Vice President. On Wednesday Mr. Stephens and his brother paid a visit to Mayor Gunther and Sheriff Kelly. The Washington *Star* of yesterday says:—"A. H. Stephens, ex-rebel Vice President, recently released from Fort Pulaski, has secured rooms at Willard's Hotel, and will arrive here this evening."

A great flood has occurred in Havana, causing a suspension of business, and destroying a large amount of property.

Another ocean yacht race is to take place in November or December, between the yachts "Henrietta" and "Palmer."

The freight depot of the Michigan Central Railroad Company was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss not yet known.

The New York ship owners have petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt some plan to prevent their being defrauded of their freight dues.

Despatches from Texas report a great amount of sickness among the troops and heavy mortality.

The Synod of the Cincinnati Presbytery meet to-day in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delegations continue to knock at the doors of the Fenian Congress for admission. The proceedings are secret. There are between 600 and 800 delegates in attendance at present.

President Johnson and several members of the Cabinet have promised to be present at the inauguration of the great fair in Philadelphia next Monday.

Wendell Phillips in a lecture before the "Boston Fraternity" on Wednesday night, took occasion to denounce Major General Banks as a *"vagrant mountebank laden with the curses of every loyal man in Louisiana."* During the war Wendell Phillips was one of the "first in war" people—so was Gen. Banks, but one wetted—the other didn't. Whatever errors General Banks may have committed, he is nevertheless a gentleman of culture.

Gold advanced yesterday from ¾ to ⅞ per cent. at the first board, selling at 146½@146¾, but dropped at the second board and closed at 146¼. Governments were ⅛ lower than on the previous day. The business in them was moderate. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock sold at $113⅞, and City Passenger at $21.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Scotia.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Lord Bruce has Written to Sec'y Seward

The Confederate Loan Bubble.

Actions of Banks of England and France

Montgomery Blair and the Democracy.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He Denounces General Banks.

GREAT FLOOD AT HAVANA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Scotia.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool on the 8th instant, via Queenstown on the 9th, has arrived.

Fenian arrests continue, and eight more have been committed for trial at Dublin. It is said that Lord Bruce has asked an explanation of Mr. Seward of the movements of the Fenians in America.

Parties alledged to have been connected with the Confederate loan continue to publish denials; but Mr. Lindsay confesses to a small loss.

Lord Wharncliffe and Messrs. Peacocke and Akroyd deny that they ever had any interest in the Confederate Loan. Mr. Sampson, cityeditor of the *Times*, says he not only never had any stock, but declined to accept a proffered allotment when the Loan was introduced. W. S. Lindsay seizes the opportunity to express his regret that the South did not achieve independence.

Arrests of Fenians still continued in Ireland at the latest advices. The proprietor and printer of the Connaught Patriot has been arrested for a seditious article in that paper. Strict surveillance is kept on all vessels arriving from America at Queenstown. Eight additional Fenians have been examined at Dublin, and committed for trial.

A Royal Commission has been appointed in England to inquire into the nature and causes of the cattle disease.

The Bank of France has lost nearly twenty-two million francs in specie during the week, and the Bank has advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The United States Minister to Madrid was received by the Queen of Spain on the 30th. In presenting his credentials, he made an address full of friendship towards Spain, pointing out that all the differences between the two countries has always been pacifically adjusted, and expressing his hopes for continued peace and prosperity.

The Queen said she rejoiced at the friendship between the two nations, and reciprocated the desire that they may remain in peace and friendship. She also expressed real satisfaction at the termination of the war so gloriously sustained by the American people, and hoped that all traces of past strife would be happily removed.

THE LATEST.

At Dublin, on Saturday evening, Mr. O'Brennan, of the Connaught *Patriot*, was committed for trial on the double charge of treason and felony.

At Paris it is reported that the allocution recently delivered by the Pope against secret societies, was due to the suggestion of Archbishop Manning of London, who wished to obtain the condemnation of Fenianism.

Commercial Advices.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Oct. 8.—Cotton—Sales to-day 20,000 bales—market buoyant at an advance of ⅛ to ¼. Advance has been made in bank rates, too late to effect the market. The market was virtually over before the news transpired.

Breadstuffs are quiet and firm.

Flour quiet but prices steady. Wheat firm—Winter Red 9s 4da9s 11d. Mixed Corn steady.

Provisions are steady.

Beef firm—Prices have a downward tendency. Pork stock limited. Prices advanced 2s 6d. Bacon is firm and unchanged. Lard active and advanced 1ia2s.

Produce—Sugar is advancing. Coffee is firm. Rice firm. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine inactive.

LONDON, Oct. 8—Evening.—Consols closed at 88¾a88½ for money. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. U. S. 5-20's closed at 69a69¼. The advance in the rate of interest caused a general decline in the funds.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

ALLEGED BAD CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

A gentleman just returned from the South says that many of the Government agents are acting upon the principle that this is their last chance, soon to be closed, and accordingly are making hay while the sun shines; one, in other words, obeying the Shakespearian injunction, "Put money in thy purse." In connection with this matter it may be stated that there is a delegation in Washington now complaining that Government agents are exceeding their power by refusing to give up property to the rightful owners, with receiving a written acquittance covering not only all acts of the Government and its agents, whether these acts have been in accordance with law and obedience to orders or not. What is asked is, that the agents be required to obey the orders received from Major General Howard.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the full official record of the Wirz trial be published in Moore's *Rebellion Record*.

MUSTERED OUT.

The War Department on Wednesday issued the following list of volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service, not included in previous circulars: Alabama Cavalry, First Illinois Infantry, 36 men of Eight Infantry remaining in service transferred to Thirty-eighth and not Thirty-first Infantry as heretofore reported; Thirty-eight Infantry, still in service. Indiana Artillery—Sixth and Fourteenth Batteries; men of Seventy-third Infantry remaining in service transferred to Twenty-fourth Infantry; latter still in service. Independent organizations—Infantry, Eighteenth Independent Company United States Volunteers; artillery, "Chicago Mercantile" Battery, Minnesota Artillery, Twenty-second Battery New York; Infantry, Fifty-eighth New Hampshire Infantry, Eighth Ohio Infantry, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, Forty-sixth United States Colored Troops—Infantry, one-year men of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixth Infantry consolidated with Fortieth, latter still in service. Ninth Heavy Artillery discontinued. Enlisted men transferred to other organizations of United States colored troops still in service, viz: Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighty-eighth and One Hundredth Infantry, and Battery Second Light Artillery.

ASSIGNMENT OF REGULAR TROOPS.

On Wednesday an order was issued from the War Department, making important changes in the stations of a number of the regular artillery and infantry regiments.

Four of the light artillery companies now in the Department of Washington are ordered to report to Maj. General Sherman, at St. Louis. Another light artillery company, also in this Department, and company K, 1st United States Artillery, from the Middle Department, are ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan, at New Orleans.

Companies D and M, 1st U. S. artillery, now in General Sheridan's department, are ordered to report to General Hooker, at New York, and company D, 4th artillery, to General Augur, at Washington.

The detached companies of the 2d U. S. infantry, are ordered to concentrate at Newport Barracks, Ky., and the commanding officers to report to General Thomas.

The 3d and 10th U. S. infantry will proceed to St. Louis, where they will report to Major General Sherman for assignment.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The Government, on the 30th instant, will commence the sale of buildings at auction in the forts and batteries surrounding the city, continuing it until the 17th of November inclusive. The places at which the buildings will be sold are Batteries Parrott, Vermont, Sinead and Garesche, and Forts Marion, Scott, Simmons, Mansfield, Bayard, Gaines, Kearney, DeRussy, Slemmer, Bunker Hill, Thayer, Saratoga, Meigs, Davis, Wagner, Ricketts, Snyder, Greble, Willard, Williams, Reynolds, Scott, Berry, Barnard, Runyon, Albany, Haggerty, Corcoran, Woodbury, Strong and Bennett.

—On the farm of Seymour Johnson, of Cornwall, Connecticut, there is a ledge of raspberry bushes standing in the open field, which on Saturday, the 1st instant, were loaded with fresh ripe raspberries, both black and red.

Reduction of Wages—Passing Counterfeit Money, &c.

BOSTON, October 18.—The ship carpenters in the Charleston navy-yard have sent two delegates to Washington to investigate the late order reducing their wages and petition for its withdrawal.

Frank Deford, charged with circulating counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks in the town of Pittsfield, was to-day examined, and committed in default of $6,000 bail.

Some months since F. A. Herman, charged with falsely representing himself as a secret detective of the Post Office Department, failed to appear for examination on his personal recognizance. On Monday he was again arrested at Pittsfield, and this morning was brought before Commissioner Hallett. Bonds to the amount of $2,000 were required, which he did not procure, and he was accordingly committed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—All statements that the Treasury Department has been or is paying money to the various States, on account of their expenditures for war purposes during the war, are entirely untrue. The accounts of the various States are passing through the Auditor's and Comptroller's offices but no payments of any kind are being made to any State.

Circumstances are frequently occurring which render it of great interest, both to the Government and to private parties, to be able to trace Government securities. It is therefore very desirable that banks, and all dealing in these securities, should keep a record of such securities passing through them, stating the name of the person, firm or institution whom purchased or to whom sold, their location, the kind of security, and the series, date, denomination and number.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Matamoras dates of October 4th, have been received and Monterey advices of Sept. 25th. General Dowy arrived at Saltillo with 1,600 men, and 6,000 troops are expected en route for the Rio Grande frontier.

Escobadia is reported to have left Mier and gone in the direction of Monclova. An imperial decree has been issued that vessels will not be admitted to Mexican ports unless they bring proper papers from the Consuls of the Empire abroad.

Advices from the Capital state that Gen. Negrete reached Chihuahua with 300 men, having lost 500 from exposure and starvation.

Seven regiments of Northern negro troops had been disbanded at Brownsville, and sent home.

General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—In the Episcopal Convention to-day, the committee on canons reported an amendatory canon empowering the Board of Missions to elect Missionary Bishops. It was made the order of the day for one o'clock.

The following resolution, as a substitute for the canon relative to clergymen bearing arms, was adopted:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, that it is the sense of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, that it is incompatible with their duty, position and sacred calling, for the Clergy of this Church to bear arms.

The order of the day being the amendment to the canon for the election of Missionary Bishops, was taken up and debated, but without any action thereon the House adjourned.

American Christian Missionary Society.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—The American Christian Missionary Society have passed the following:

Whereas, The conflict of the last four years has resulted in the emancipation of four millions of slaves, and a return of peace to our country now opens a effectual door for missionary effort among the destitute people on our border, therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the leadings of Providence and will endeavor to meet the exigency that the poor may have the Gospel preached to them.

The Synod of the Cincinnati Presbytery will meet here to-morrow.

Fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The inauguration of the great fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, takes place on Monday evening. The President of the United States and Secretaries Seward and Stanton have promised to be present. Generals Grant and Meade and Admiral Farragut will positively be present. Among the other distinguished visitors expected are Generals Sherman, Thomas, Kilpatrick and Hancock, and Governors Fenton, Parker, Andrew and Curtin. The inauguration will be most brilliant, and promises great success. The fair will continue during two weeks.

The Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—At the Fenian Convention to-day Patrick J. Meehan, a prominent Irish American journalist, was present, having just returned from a tour in Ireland during which he was intimately connected with the Irish Fenians and informed himself of their plans. He reports the organization as being powerful and under skillful leaders. The members present have been increased by delegations from the West; and a California delegation is expected. Financial matters are now being perfected, and subscriptions to a loan will soon be commenced.

Hon. Montgomery Blair at New York—Democratic Ratification Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Hon. Montgomery Blair spoke at the Democratic ratification meeting last night in this city. He denounced negro suffrage, and recommended that the freedmen be colonized in Mexican territory, war being first declared, and Maximilian expelled. John Van Buren and "Sunset" Cox also spoke.

Destructive Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, October 18.—A fire occurred in the Michigan Central Railroad Company's freight shed to-night, entirely destroying the freight building and its contents, from Third street to the old elevator. The loss will be heavy, as a large amount of freight was burned. The fire originated from a barrel of kerosene exploding, and becoming ignited.

Death of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—David Gregory, under sentence of death for murder, died in jail last night. He was reprieved by Governor Curtin on Monday.

Hugh Donnelly has been arrested charged with being concerned in the murder of the porter in White's dental depot a few days since, and been identified by a hardware dealer as a man who bought the chisel which was left by the murderers in Mr. White's fireproof.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, October 19.—The steamer Karnack arrived here to-day, with a company of the Fifth U. S. Artillery.

The eclipse of the sun was visible here this morning between nine and eleven o'clock. The weather was clear at the time.

A reduction of fares in both lines of steamers on the James River takes place to-day.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 14, via New Orleans, October 17.—An arrival from Indianola reports a great amount of sickness among the troops on the lower coast. In some regiments the mortality was quite large. There is a great business activity in Galveston and Houston. There are many complaints throughout the State of a lack of mail facilities.

Gen'l Sherman.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 19.—Major General Sherman left Wyandotte for Lawrence, Kansas, to-day, and will go on an excursion to the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, several miles beyond Lawrence.

The Fenian Business.

The English journals are giving columns daily to reports of Fenian movements and Fenian trials; founding upon the recent developments elaborate editorial articles in which the rising is ridiculed but admitted to have produced a serious panic. The Times has this paragraph:

"Fenianism, we would fain believe, is the last *reductio ad absurdum* of Irish rebellions, but the damage which it has already done, in retarding the progressive improvement of Ireland, must be measured in millions of capital repelled and the work of years undone."

The Daily News says:

"The mere fact, therefore, that money to the extent, it seems, of £5,000 within the last fortnight, has been arriving almost daily from America, is just what was wanted to give the conspiracy the necessary plausibility. But we shall be loth to believe, except upon overwhelming evidence, that the designs of universal massacre, which the government attributes to the Fenians, could have been communicated to any but those professional agitators who have grown accustomed to bloodshedding on paper. It is the nature of informers to exaggerate the importance of their disclosures, and we cannot but hope that, so far as regards this worst feature in the scheme, the government may have been deceived by the necessary untrustworthiness of its instruments."

—The Fall of the "Waterfall," while it may not cause fashion a single pang—change is its delight—will grieve the heart of many a poor peasant girl in France and Switzerland. They supply the hair which adorns the head of fashion with a fall, and the price is from twenty to eighty dollars a pound. The peasant girls cultivate the natural growth of their hair to sell to the hair dresser, the money they get serving as a marriage portion for themselves. As fashion no longer needs this artificial adornment, the demand for the hair crop will diminish, and its value decline.

—The incendiary who kindled the terrible conflagration in Augusta has confessed his guilt.—His name is George W. Jones, and he comes from China, Me.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Report of Captain J. M. Moore.

ACCOUNT OF THE WORK DONE.

12,461 GRAVES IDENTIFIED—EACH MARKED WITH A TABLET.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1865.—Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General United States Army, Washington, D. C.—General:—In accordance with special orders No. 19, Quartermaster General's Office, dated June, 30 1865, directing me to proceed to Andersonville, Georgia, for the purpose of marking the graves of Union soldiers for future identification, and inclosing the cemetery, I have the honor to report as follows:—

I left Washington on the 8th of July last for Andersonville, Ga., via Savannah, with mechanics and material, for the purpose above mentioned.

On my arrival at Savannah I ascertained there was no railroad communication whatever to Andersonville, the direct road to Macon being broken, and that from Augusta, via Atlanta in the same condition. I endeavored to procure wagon transportation, but was informed by the General commanding the Department of Georgia, that a sufficient number of teams could not be had in the State to haul one-half of my stores, and as the road was bad and the distance more than four hundred miles, I abandoned all idea of attempting a route through a country difficult and jealous under more propitious circumstances.

The prospect of reaching Andersonville at this time was by no means favorable, and nearly one week had elapsed since my arrival at Savannah; I had telegraphed to Augusta, Atlanta and Macon, almost daily, and received replies that the railroads were not yet completed. At length, on the morning of the 18th of July, the gratifying telegram from Augusta was received, announcing the completion of the Augusta and Macon road to Atlanta, when I at once determined to procure a boat and proceed to Augusta by the Savannah river.

The desired boat was secured, and in twenty-four hours after the receipt of the telegram alluded to I was on my way, with men and material, for Augusta. On my arrival there I found the railroad completed to Macon, and that about the 15th of August, after having never been broken, experienced very little difficulty in reaching my destination, where I arrived July 29th, after a tiresome trip occupying six days and nights.

At Macon Major General Wilson detailed one company of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and one from the One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops to assist me. A party numbered of former company was killed on the 5th of August, at a station named Montezuma, on the Southwestern Railroad.

The rolling stock on all the roads over which I travelled is in a miserable condition, and very seldom a greater rate of speed was attained than twelve miles an hour. At the different stations along the route the object of the expedition was well known, and not unfrequently men, wearing the garb of the rebel soldiers, would enter the cars and discuss the treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, all of whom confidently admitted it was shameful, and a blot on the escutcheon of the South that years would not efface. While encamped at Andersonville I was constantly visited by men from the surrounding country, and had an opportunity of gleaning their feelings toward the Government, and, with hardly an exception, found those who had been in the rebel army penitent and more kindly disposed than those who had never taken a part, and anxious to again become citizens of the Government which they fought so hard to destroy.

On the morning of the 24th of July, the work of identifying the graves, painting and lettering the headboards, laying out walks and inclosing the cemetery, was commenced, and at the close of August 19th was completed, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned. The dead were found buried in trenches, on a site selected by rebels, about three hundred yards from the stockade. The trenches varied in length from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. The bodies in the trenches were from two to three feet below the surface, and in several instances where heavy rains had washed away the earth, but a few inches.

Additional earth was, however, thrown on the grave, making them of a still greater depth. So close were they buried, without coffin or shroud, necessary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches was allowed to each man; indeed, the little tablets marking their resting place, measuring hardly ten inches in width, almost touching each other.

United States soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had benefited by the labors of their companions, and by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similar numbered name upon the Andersonville hospital record, I was enabled to identify and mark with a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, regiment, etc. and date of death of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-one graves. There were but four hundred and fifty-one which bore the inscription "Unknown United States Soldiers."

One hundred and twenty thousand feet of pine lumber was used in these tablets alone.

The cemetery contains fifty acres, and has been divided by one main avenue, running through the centre, and intersecting avenues, blocks and sections in such a manner that, with the aid of the records, which I am now having copied for the superintendent, the visitors will experience no difficulty in finding any grave.

A force of men is now engaged in laying out walks and clearing the cemetery of stumps, preparatory to planting trees and flowers.

I have already commenced the manufacture of bricks, and will have a sufficient number by the 1st of October to pave the numerous gutters throughout the cemetery, and also lay in the vicinity of the stockade being well adapted for the purpose, and a kiln of brick making