1.-S. M.

FOR THE SOUTH. MYSTIC POEM-BLANK VERSE.

Oh say can this be love? That tears my whole existence into shreds, That makes me in the moonlight rove, And curse the man who first invented beds: Call it not sin-by thunder don't !! I languish for thee day and night, So deep in love I now am sunk, I get upon my tip-toes, then on a ladder, But can't get out.

[].—L. X. Each face that once was seeming fair, Is bideous now, horrid in my eyes, Now that I've seen thee, sun, moon, stars And comets fade awa in nothingness-Oh, wretched youth am!

Sing on ye morn. & stars, Ye mighty planets strike up all your melodies. Revolving spheres roll in your music also, And mind, sing of my own loves' charms, And don't stop till I tell you: Ob dreams seraphic, come by night to me, Lose me in misty caverns, or in lovely fields Where angel forms assume thy shape. And all kinds of delicious food is cheap.

How sweetly thus to live! I sigh-my love for thee is almost maddening. I walk out on my head sometimes, then On one hand, and then on both, turn Summer saults, and Spring, and Fall in Winter On the slippers ice, How strange a thing is love!

111.—H. M. Oh do not call it wrong in me to feast On all the good things earth affords, And wake up in a nightmare Dreaming thou art dead. I feel a shocking, dreadful pain-My bead is bursting with sad grief; I've drank three bottles of champagne, And eaten three pounds of roast beef, And almost dread to die!

This leads me to observe. Wilt thou be mine? And sail on lakelets, walk by purling brooks, Live by what we catch with book and line, And not be bothered with the nasty cooks, But cook all our own food.

On grassy lawns good cabbage we can raise, On lovely hills some turnips we can grow, In smiling valleys plant the Indian maize, For exercise these things can hoe. And thus pass life away.

Call this not Book, this mighty love, That goads me on to deeds of fame-Makes me a Poet; and a warrior prove. Wrest from the world a mighty name For thee to wear!

P. S .- My muse has left.

THE UNION.

BY M. L. LINTON. 'Tis clear when men fall out and fight. Both of the parties can't be right; Nay, the presumption's is always strong That both of them are in the wrong : A proposition which relates, As well to Empires and to States, Since Eve and Adam sinned and fell, This victous world has proved it well. 'Twas true of Jews, and just as true Of all the Gentile nations, too; True of barbarians strong and weak, And the advanced and polished Greek, Goths, Vandals, and imperial Rome. And other nations nearer home. 'Tis true of thee, Oh, country mine, Both North and South of Dixon's line! The Northern bigot, calm and cold. Like the sleek Pharisee of old, His own good works and ways exalts. And points to other people's faults. On stump, in press and pulpit raves About the Southerners and slaves, And in his zeal pretends to wonder That Diety withholds his thunder, And hesitates to vent his ire And sweep the Southern plains with fire. You modern Quixottes, you would ask That God himself be brought to task; You wish to wield His scourging rod, And be yourselves the God of God. Know you not that 'tis His decree That some must laborers, servants be? Read you not what was said of Shem And Jaj bet, and their brother Ham? Have you not sense enough to trace The line of Africa's wretched race? Be patient-God will make them free Whenever they are fit to be. Like convicts, they must serve their time. For their's and for their parents' crime: At any rate He fix'd their place.

And dodined them a degraded race.

Mon suffer for their parents' sakes.

Without a jury, stop their breath."

That in His management of man

Go not into a hi of terror

It wrong it be, it is his error.

Would you, to stop a fan red evil.

The fly from off his master's face.

Ye haperit al. I dare to sav.

To mentute it any day.

If daying in the North would pay,

Send the whole nation to the Devil?

Like the rude bear that wish'd to chase

But struck such hard and awkward blows

As smashed his torch ad, check and nose,

That most of you would prouch and play

He asks no Yankee for the plan?

Do you not blame Him, that he makes

And that He lets His marshal, Death.

Mind your own business, if your neighbour

Different by chance, the black man's labor to

Attangon not had some oth a stange. Though a the slavery harangue? the have you found yourselves without The time that would pay to talk about? A plague upon such coazy screachers, As the three thousand Yanker preachers. The time that common sense should spake The guns of Reecher and such like. Su h Sean ps would sacrifice the nation Just to produce a new sensation! Or to procure a pleasant station Or make a little reputation.

J. DEERAN & CO., Manufacturers of HAVELOCKS, LEGGINGS. GUN AND SWORD COVERS, Ac.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, On und after Sunday, Morember 36th, TRAINS will Arrive and Depart from CALTERY STATION as follows: TRAINS NORTH LEAVE. Phiaburg and Harrisburg Espress at TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE Ruffalo Express Train at ............ Pittsbutg and Harrishutg Express of Parkion Annumentation Train at. THE EXPRESS, leaving Calvert Station at 3 (0) P. M., will

only stop between Baltimore and Parking at Relay and at Conkernable Caroling South the Rapress which arrives at 6.20 A. M will only sup at Coukey stille and at Relay between Park Passengers for all Way Putate will take the Parkton Account EF-The only Train leaving here on Hundas is the Repress. at 3 to P. M., with will stop at all Heatlows on Mandays. EF The Only Train arriving on Sundara is the Espress, at JAN, C. CLARER, Superintendent. a 25 ti

HIP HE RALTINORE AND ONIO the and after Nor 18th, 1861, the trains will run as fellows The Mail Train between Baltimore and Mandy Hook leaves Baltimore daily (éxcept Student ) &: E. S. E. THE PERSONNEL TRAIN tours Bullimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6 31 4 M THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN learns Haltimore at & 20

and 9. S A. M. and 1.45 and 2.4) P. M., and Filliont's Mills at 7:40 and 11 (f) A. M. and 2.45 and 7 (s) P. M. FOR WARRINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Leave Raltimore at 4 30, 7 35 and 9 A. M., and 3 50 and 8 th P. M. the Sundaye at 4 20 4. M. coly. Louve Washington at 6:30 and 7 49 A. M., and 10 A.M., and 3 (6 and 5 P. M. On Handay at 5 P. M. only. The second, third and him make only from Baltimore and the second and four trains from Washington stop at way tenta. The severed and featth trains from Baltimore and Washington connect with the trains on the Annapolis rend. For further information, television every kind, &c., apply to J. T. RNGLAND, Agent at C'emden Plation, or at the Ticket W. P. HMITH.

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LAINGTON AND BALTIMORE WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, November Dan, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPLIT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN OF HAU A. W., Express Train at LP. M. EVENING MAIL M S.30 P. M . Express at 7 P. M. ON SUNDAYS AL IP. M. OLD. All trains comport with New York Trains, except the 5.20 P. W. train

Passengers for Delaware and the Kastern Shore of Maryland will had the need expeditions route to may of Wilmington. NOTICE. - All colored persons, whether tound or tree, will be required to bring some requirements where personal prisonally known to the anderstgued, who will be willing to sign a turid to be Company, better they will be take cover any porter to WM. CHAWFORD, Agent NOTICE-CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER. On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the

steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 61/2 o'clock, for the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's termination to please all, he solicits a call. Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting- 1 ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. THEO. WEEMS, Master. The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave |

Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 61/2 \ o'clock for the l'atuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for L Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

M. L. WEEMS, Master. The above steamers will call at all the usual landings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum Point going and returning.

Passage in Patutent River ....\$1,50 Mendeestra. Fair Haren ..... 1 60 Preight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock. DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.

at Soldiele, for CHESTERTOWN, leaves Chestertown the

The ARROW, Captain H. S. Ford, leaves Baltimore every THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, AL. a clock, for Crumpton leaves Crumpton the alternate days at 7 | powers from the consent of the governed; that, o clock. A M. Both Boats four bing each way at all the landings. whenever any form of government becomes destrucexcept Cornea Fare \$1: Memberstra. H. B. BLAUGHTER, Proprietor. FOR BASSAFRAS RIVER. AS GEORGETOWN, GALL

wharf, between Conway and Rarre streets, every TURNDAY, THURSDAY and NATURDAY MORNING, at \$14 o'clock, stopping at Turner's Creek and landings on the River. Return FRIDAY MORNING at Deciders, he Salumore

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no 14-dlm\* IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE [ CITY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.-ELIAS MA- ] GERS rerans FRANK J. THOMAS .- Ordered. . that the Sale made and reported by R. C. Hardesty and Pendleton Colston, Trustees, for the sale of the ) property mentioned in the proceedings in this cause. be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, Provided, a copy ) of this Order be inserted in some newspaper print ed in Baltimore, once in each of three successive. weeks before the said Third day of December next. The Report states the amount of sales to be \$100. ROBT J. KERR, Clock.

Testi Rou't J. Kenk, Cietk. WHITMAN & CO., N - 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BAUTIMORE, ME Manufacturers of | Wheat Drille, birks Cutters... Gern Lime Spreuders, Corn Such ! Thrashers. TWO BUT BALLOWS. Thoras Shell are Carat Barre wa. Corman 1 Cob Male, Caltion of the HAY Promer an in interfere

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OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. "We nold these truths to be self-erident, that all I men are created equal; that they are endowed

their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just tire of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall I seem most likely to effect their rafety and happi Dess. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governmentalong established, should not be chauged for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, experience bath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of labuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off ) I such government, and to provide new guards for their tuture security."-- Declaration of Indepen-

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved! I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is invol-I ved the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wire government to concer the sense of indignity. But the ansult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WEER THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, BEALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MO-MENT, THEN LET THE AVENUING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved .- Gourerneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S.,

Feb. 24, 1803. Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Buspect every one who approaches that jewel. I'm fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER TOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, TOL VARE INEVITABLY RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in )

the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788. The King, in his reply, pledged himself speeddy and effectually to enforce "obedience to the lance and ) the anthority of the supreme legislature." His beart was hardened. Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampskire, be intended that his language should "open the eyes o the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his taltering minister, "it must eet every deli-I cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the most coercive measures. ' "The New England govfornments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country !

or to be independent." - boneroft's U. S., rol. 7, p. 1 In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me premary of one part of the empire over another."sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on Bancroff's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bunwhich we stood, and had candor and courage ker Hell. tonough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite de ception concerning that

another Whige, and the rest mengrels. and letters. Mr. Dickinson was priminanter pares, | ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, the bell-wether, the leader of the anistocratical [1776. Book. - John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12,

the peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean able a support to the cause of their country." An by the Revolution? The war? That was no part | Incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interestof the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- ing Anerdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckner- 'It is impossiof the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, | ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladica | of the conese of fifteen years, before a drop of blood of your country. Had your men but halt their CABINET FURNITURE, tens drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen resolution, we might give up the contest. America Legislatures, the pamphlete, newspapers, in all the | would be invincible." - American Eloguence, Vol. 1. edonies, should be consulted during that period, John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815. | U.S., vol. 7, p. 322.

Our libertice and safety cannot be depended upon I the King of Great Britain should be allowed to bold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts h may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he bas a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be tixed upon us-witness Ireland and ber national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of l'arliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, yet the oame ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as not to LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE.

Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries recrived on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase agrinet us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection apon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-Jection to the former .- (Rief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. "The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and

left without hope but in a miracle, said desponding FO-PURE RYE and BOURBON WHISKEY, of patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, ) as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too } many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity l is true prudence : but in perilous times like these, . cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude. He persevered; but John Adams retired from the eervice of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotn7-1m ism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents." - Bancroft's

U. S., ent. 6, page 102, year 1771. " 'llere,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adbesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world-here, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury. And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb." - Baueroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206, \

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-"tion of being than their former one; they had no "regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo-"ries prompted no demand for political changes; " no struggling aspirations of their own had invited , " Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grierances had preceded his offices." Rancroft's i 11. S., vol. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrup the convictions and sympathies of their constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding thes. "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only 'made no adequate preparations for resistance, but would not even consent to relieve the states from anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern-"ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of 'so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-'censed John Adams, who maintained that the tifty or sixty men composing Congress should at a "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-· vide for its defence, and, in that rafe attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, avowing these opinions, were intercepted; and so little were the central colonies | prepared for the bold advice, they were published by the royalists as the surest way of destroying | this influence, and heaping obloquy on his name." Baneroft U. S., & vol., 55-year 1776.

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deserred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While i Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission." Ac., Ac. --Baneroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, " Not Prepared for \

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprired of wholesome tood; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty .- Baneroft's U. S., eol. 8, p. 42, year 1775.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own 'country," for so he called "Virginia, his breast beaved with waves of anger | - 1 "and grief; 'I hope,' said be, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the " whole country in one indissoluble bond against a " nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue " and those feelings which distinguish a civilized ; "people from the most barbarous savages." -Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232- Burning of Norfolk.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now. feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest' and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery." -Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1773.

"The loss of officers was observed to be dispro-| portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters. of the British was deepened by the reflection that ] they had fought not against an enemy, but against | their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the pro-I motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the su-

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the assembly. To draw the characters of them all | British authority to oblige us to supply our wants | would require a volume, and would now be con at their market, which is the degreet in the known sidered as a caricatured point. One third Tories, world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be aubiermient to their commerce, our real interest There was a little aristocracy among us of talents | being ever out of the question .- Chief Justice Bray-

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as One of those heroic and self sacrificing websen of the As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may | revolution, "whose intrefidity and fortifude lenf so

to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion | They rushed on with headleng indiscretion, was enlightened and informed concerning the au thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, thority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con | but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first gress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mashope not in many, the Council of Nier in Ecclesian | sachusetts in a state of rebellion, at d to pledge the every attore relating to house keeping, term elem to cont tion history. It assembled the priests, from the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to east and the west, the north and the south, who lits reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Americompared notes, engaged in di cussions and de l'ean fisheries, to stares New England; the next, to bates, and formed results by one rote and by two call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; term unexticus lett at the n use states of Mesars Willig, and wides which went out to fie world as nathemous. | the next, to excite a service insurrection. - Ranco off's boars of Uni Kinds & to, will reach him and reserve due a

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