"inclinations may direct, without imprisonment " or restraint, unless by due course of law.

"his counsel, have a writ of habeas corpus to over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13, over to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I ton, Charge to the galling yoke.

44 upon to do as to justice shall appertain. "forgotten is a leas public, a less striking and of his army, beat down every opposition? "THE STATE IS SO GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE TY, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788. "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR

"erations on which the Legislature is to decide. U. S., rel. 6, page 402, year 1771. "Until the Legislative will be expressed, this "laws." This was in a case of Treason.

Representatives, that hody refused to consider it ture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery." in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occa- year 1771. sion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following i "I imagine this to be wholly without precedent. If ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he in tended that his language should "open the eyes of premary of one part of the empire over another."—

the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he

the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he

the deluded Americans." "He does not," said he does not," said he deluded Americans." "He does not," said he does not, "He "principles of the Constitution, or commit such an to his faltering minister, "it must set every deli- her Hill. "act either of despotism or pusillanimity."

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

men are created equal; that they are endowed by 177-227. their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that whenever any formul government becomes destruc- parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to the reduction; the next, by probibiting the Ameri ment, laying its foundation on such principles, and eall out the savages on the rear of the Colonies organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall the next, to excite a servile insurrection. - Boseroft seem most likely to effect their safety and happi- U.S., ed. 7, p. 322. ners. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem such government, and to provide new guards for another Whigs, and the rest mongrels. their tuture security." - Declaration of Indepen-

dence. ing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my 1813. opinion there is nothing worth tighting for but ved the national independence. I know that a State | be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indiguity. But the smoult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN MENT, THEN LET THE AVANGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It Legislatures, the pampblets, newspapers, in all the is only by arowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved. - Hourerneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. . Feb. 24, 1803.

but guarded and cautious on every point which sotes which went out to the world as unanimous. might look like an approach towards treasonable John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815. expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly erican Eloquence, Vol. I.

Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Un- that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright etretched out for our defence, will deliver them in force. WHENEVER TOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, TOU ARE INEVITABLY KUINED. -- Patrick Henry, Speech in Carmina A. of My, April 11th, 1716. the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1748.

Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.

Your strongholds will be in the hands of your ene mies. It is on the supposition that your American Governore shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defection and imperfect com-

country where the rights and liberties of the peo- in strength together. But whilst the infetwered plan ple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers of making one part of the empire bloom to the other being good men without a consequent loss of liborty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege well as the colonies, require that the wise measures "and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be natural contest between a parent honored and This personal liberty consists in the power of for him to render himself absoluted. The army is in child beloved, may probably be brought to such an "lucumotion, of changing situation or moving his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be listee, as that the peace and happiness of both may "one's person to whatsoever place one's own attached to him; and it will be the subject of long be established upon a lasting basis. But if these meditation with him to seize the first auspicious pacific measures are inefectual, and it appears that moment to accomplish his decign. And, sir, will the only way to enjoy to through fields of blood, h or restraint, unless by due course of law.
the American spirit solely relieve you when this knew you will not turn your faces from your foce, the American spirit solely relieve you when this knew you will not turn your faces from your foce, the letition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is enhanced to happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure but will, understoodly, press forward, until tyraney "acted that no person shall be imprisoned or de- most of this convention are of the same opinion, is tredden under foot.-Joseph Warren, Boston, "tained without cause shown, to which he may have a king, lords and commons, than a govern- Merch 6th, 1775. make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, ment so replete with such insupportable evils. I "ch. 10, if any person to restrained of mistiverry we make a sing, we may prescribe the rules by British authority to oblige us to supply our wants CHARLES BAYNE & CO. which be shall rule his people, and interpose such at their market, which is the dearest in the known CHARLES BAYNE & CO. "the command of the King's Majesty in person, checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: at their market, which is the dearest in the known or by warrant of the council board, or of any but the president in the field, at the head of his world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to of the privy council, he shall upon demand of army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall be subservient to their commerce, our real interest "bis counsel, have a writ of habeas corpus to reign master so far that it will pussele any American being ever out of the question.—Chief Justice Dray-

or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: "the cause of his commitment be just, and here be will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do | hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority "To beceave a man of life or by violence to what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be over a single regiment in America or a single ship "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach of war in her ports. For if he holds our torts he "would be so gross and notorious an act of dear him to make one bold push for the American may turn them against us, as he did Boston against a 4 potism as must at once convey the alarm of throne? Will not the immease difference between her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will potism as must at once convey the atarm or tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but confinement of the person by secretly hurrying make this hold push? But, sir, where is the existbim to jail where his sufferings are unknown or ling force to punish him? Can be not, at the head her national army. The most express act of Par-

therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary Away with your president, we shall have a king; di government. And yet sometimes, when the State | the army will salute him monarch; your militia | mations are not to be depended upon, witness the is in real danger, even this may be a necessary will assist in making him king, and fight against disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. "measure. But the Happiness of our own Con- you; and what have you to oppose this force !-STITUTION IN THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECU- What will then become of you and your rights !-WILL BUT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISH ENRUE!- Patrick Hen-

"The glorious spirit of liberty is ranquished and in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty LEGISLATIVE PUWER THAT WHEREVER IT REED FROM | left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding | God, that in my opinion the Americans can have | THE HABRAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND MAIN. SAME STREET, and Samuel Adams, we have, no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, TED TIME, TO IMPRIMIX SCREECTED PERSONS WITH- many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity the rower of the Battish Release to inical OUT GIVING ANY REARON FOR NO DOUGO." -- Com- is true prudence; but in persions times like these, I THEN. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries rementaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp. 135 cannot conceive of prudomes without fortitude. He reired on our side, and the jealousies entertained, perserered; but John Adams retired from the ser-So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case | vice of the people, and devoting himself to his proof Bollman, 4 Creach, 100, says: "If at any time fession, for a time creacd even to employ his pen in "the public safety should require the suspension | their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legis pires, that true reconcilement can never exist between "of the power rested by this act (the power to lature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his de-"grant write of habeas corpus) in the Courts of clining influence, did but impede the public cause. feetion to the former .- Chief Justice Brayton, Charge "the United States, it is for the Legislature to say irm, that the Government hoped to separate him "so. That question depends on political conside from its uncompromising opponents."- Bancroft's

So Judge Story in his Commentaries on the Con- thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for stitution, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as the world-there, there are many who see the right, tears as proofs of disloyalty.-Bencroft's U. S., "power is granted to Congress to suspend the ladyet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resorted. 8, p. 42, year 1775. "power is granted to Congress to suspend the surject of Assess corpus in case of rebellion or invalidation, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of their new member, Jefferson: These Colonies now my country, that neither the republic nor the 'had arisen must exclusively belong to that body." churches of New England may sustain any injury. feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to And every where men began to enter into a solemn famine. We are reduced to the alternative of Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the agreement not to use a single article of British | chowing an unconditional submission to irritated Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our Anheas corpus. When brought into the House of mourning. To encourage the growth and manufact choice. We have counted the cost of this contest'

> cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the most recreive measures. "The New England gov-

among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.happiness. That, to secure these rights, govern- but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first | Bancroft U.S., rol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for ments are instituted among men, deriving their just step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas Resistance." powers from the consent of the governed; that, sachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new govern- can fisheries, to stares New England; the next, to

light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me experience hath shown, that mankind are more dis- sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to which we stood, and had candor and courage right themselves by abolishing the forms to which | enough to acknowledge it. America is in total igthey are accustomed. But, when a long train of porance, or under infinite deception concerning that abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the assembly. To draw the characters of them all same object, evinces a design to reduce them under would require a volume, and would now be conabsolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off sidered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories,

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primus inter pares, Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that bleus- the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may of the Revolution. It was only an effect and conacquence of it. The Revolution was in the minds ! of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood mas drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion | was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though "A town meeting of Boston had been called at the laps not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesian-Old South Church, in consequence of some new ag- | tical history. It amembled the priests, from the gression upon the rights of the people. The differ- east and the west, the north and the south, who ent orators of the patriot party had in turn address | compared notes, engaged in discussions and deed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, bater, and formed resultaby one rate and by two

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and misrgpresentation. In such case no man, who and made a few remarks, which he closed with the | is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or ean refollowing pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher | fuse to join with you in defending them to the last who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly extremity, disdaining every sordid view, and the roused by the late of some animal on the palm of mean, paltry considerations of private interest and his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, present emolument, when placed in competion with and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. | the liberties of millions; and, seeing that there is no As he was examining the little animal which had alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, dated to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a see and the most object elevery, or a defence becoming cond time; he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, men born to freedom, he will not heritate about the follow citizens, what think you was the reflection | choice. Although superior force may, by the perwhich this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in mission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That our country, it can never eradicate from the breacts government, and intrusting the conduct of resistthere is no animal, however weak and contemptible, of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only their very nature. Such men WILL DO THEIR FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adams, Memoie in Am | DUTY, NEITHER ENOWING NOR REGERDING CORREoreness; but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting tarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken a righteous cause. - John Rutledge, in the South otion was confirmed by the austerity of religious

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emi-The honorable gentleman who presided, told us. neatly conduced to the greatness of that State, never that to prevent abuses in our government we will to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY assemble in convention, recall our delegated pow- PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust Short sighted mortals see not the numerous links of reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine small and great events which form the chain on times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only suffi- which the fate of kings and nations is suspended. cient to assemble the people. Four arms wherewith Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, you could defend yourselres are gone; and you have have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive epicit. Did you ever read of any revolution in any to shun them, have frequently called forth such the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political nation brought about by the punishment of those virtues as have commanded the applause and reverin power, inflicted by those who had no power at ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly had set apart for religious freedem. Charles Carall? You read of a riot act in a country which is calls you to be circumspect, rigilant, active and called one of the freest in the world, where a few brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it.) neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. war, by some malignant influence, may be em-We may see such an act in America. A standing played to enclave you; but let not even this disarmy we shall have also, to excente the exercable courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the commands of syranny, and how are you to punish world with terror; her troops have reaped the them? Will you order them to be punished? - laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant | Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circum-Who shall ober those orders? Will your mace on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my counbearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In trymen, depart inglorious from the held of fight? what situation are we to be?-Patrick Henry, You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' victories and your own; can name the fortresses ; and battles you have won; and many of you count Where are your checks in this government? - the honorable sears of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country. - Joseph

not real or fortitude. You will maintain your rights, and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncommorst of mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should they be had men. And, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult of the mischiefe should the mischiefe should

Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775.

like the oak and ivy, grow and increase

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the

it the King of Great Britain should be allowed to ment are as easily repealed as made. Royal procla-Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succersion of ministers, for which the British Court has been lamous during the present reign, yet the name ruinnes palicy ever continued to provail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, and which in the nature of things must daily increase I against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection apon the rise and fall of em-

to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. "Uf the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven | hundred and tifty-three still remained in the town, | pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; con-"Court can only see its duty and must obey the "Here, said Mayhew, as belamented the cold ad- | fined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evenbesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever ex-

Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-

"The loss of officers was observed to be dispro-The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of per- and effectually to enforce "abadience to the laws and of the British was deepened by the reflection that the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart they had fought not against an enemy, but against "officers, but by any person acting under him. was bardened. Having just hourd of the seisure of their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, but for the ou-

"Here tim, as every where else, preparations for ernments are now in a state of rebellion. Blowe must resistance had been deferred; no more than four decide whether they are to be subject to this country | barrels of powder could be found in the city. While "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all or to be independent."- Reneroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. | Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief

> The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those beroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so ) able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in ber life is recorded in Garden's interestling Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-'lt is impossihie not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would beinrincible." - American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

"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 memovrice prompted no demand for political changes; " no struggling aspirations of their own had invited 'Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their 'grievances had preceded his offices."-Boneroft's 11. S., vol. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

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

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathics of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "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 besitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the " fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at , "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-"vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, arowing these opinions, were intercepted; and so little were the central colonies prepared for the hold advice, they were published i by the royalists as the surest way of destroying h 'his influence, and beaping obloquy on his name.' Bancroft U. S., 8 col., 55-year 1775.

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of h l'ennertrania, escaped' intestine dissensions and insured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary ance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the rlow, the besitating were allowed an influence; but from the first, all parties acquiesced in the principle \ of deriving all power from the people; and the protince, however its movement was sometimes retion, adopted in the general Congress, and its patri-Maryland convention, fifty-five members being present from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to Tresist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Parliament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against Massachusetts. To this end they roted with equal unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and They resolved also, that all former difficulties about religion or politics from henceforth should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and the benign aurors of the coming republic lighted i ment, had not had so much as a vote at the polls. was placed unanimously on the committee of cor-

ill was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the zeal of Dulant had grown cool. As I he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was ap23 downright, brave and persevering; capable of error from rashness or self-will, but not capable of faltering in the cause which he approved. Vehement even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or i shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his fierce independence of mind, his unbending energy. his scorp of semblance without substance, of servili-

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Harrisburg Accommodution at 243 P. M.; For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF-FICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Haltmore. JAS. C. CLARER, Reportstructers. FUR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

THE BALTIBORE AND ONIO RAILROAD. On and after April 18th, 1861, the trains will run as follows. Leave CAMDEN STATION, Religiors—Mail (except Sunday at & 30 A. M.; Express daily at 246 P. M. But trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST FOR WAT PASSENGERS. Between Baltimore and Plateret take the \$30 A. M. train; between Findmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leating Piremonal at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafine and Farkershurg, take the P.15 A. M. and P.D P. M. train from Balti

THE PREDERICE TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 430 P. M. and Frederick at 4 to A. M. THE KLLICXITT'S MILLS TRAIN better Baltimore at II 4. M., and 1:45 and 2:40 P. M., and Ellientt's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4 60 and 7:00 P. M. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Leaves Baltimore at 440 and 2 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 240 P. M. (In Fredays at 410 A. M. only. Leave Washington M. 42 and T. 10 A. M., and 246 and 846 F. M. On Nandays of 246 P. M. only. The served and truth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Aunapolis read. For further in formation, tickets of every kind, &r , apply to 1. T. REGLAND, Agent, at Cometen Station, or at the Ticket W. P. KNITH,

WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MUNDAY, April 18th, Passrager Trains int Philodelphia will leave PREAIDENT ATREET DEPOT daily (exerts Funday) on fullows, vis : RIPERSH TRAIN on 4 15 A. W., WAY MAIL M. & A. ) RYENING MAIL M 4 45 P. M.

Master of Transportation

ON BUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains empert with New York Trains except 4.45 F. M., on Hetardays, A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Matters between Baltimore and Havre de From PHILADRIPHIA to RALTIMORE SILES A. M., 13.25 STEAM MARBLE WORKS, DRILAWARE RAILEGAD FOR SALEKBURY AND INTER By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will enmance at Wilmington with 9.66 A. M. train, daily (except Headay) for Milbert, Paileberry K()21CE,—All colored persons, whether boad or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a board

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY. FOR FREDERICKFBURG, TIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK BITKE. The Stramer VIRGINIA, Chiptain N. Fainnane, becree Ball more, from her herth, at Needbath's pier, Light street what!, RYKRY PRIDAY APTERNININ, M. & nykat, and retarming | raise. learne Fredericksburg KYRRY TUREDAY MORNING, at & welenk, or immediately after the arrival of the train of care from Eichmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular

Landings on the Rappahanner's river gring and returning, to band and receive freight and passengers. THE THUNKS Incomparatively new, and was built by merchanis of Frede ricksharg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by mer chants and farmers realting in the essention burdering on the Rappubationek, for the express purpose of keeping a first class I steaper on the course. During the winter the forward deck has here earliered, then affording encepters protection for became and other live stock. Obstrages of all store can be taken on heard and regried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her statement and besth arrammodation are large and comger and freight boot she has no superior on the waters of the CHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK R. J. CAPRON & CO., Bowly's wharf. and Thurmlage, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, F. M. For further information and Blank Receipt of Sum word by

the transmay, apply on board, or to

R. J. CAPRON & CV., Agenta, No. 37 Bowly's mharf, Baltimore. P. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Vo. NOTICE.-CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATULERT BIVER. The strategra ORORGE WEEKS and MARY WARHING. TON will leave Ralumore for the Parazent River on the following days:
Naturday, Turning and Thursday, commencing Saturday
morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, and continue during the season. Returning every Monday Wednesday and Naturday. The boat leaving Hill's Landing on Monday and Wednesday will be direct for Haltimore. The Saturday bunt will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict contends morning at 6 o'clock for The above Steamers will call at all the usual landings on the River, also at Fair Haves and Plum Point, going and returning. Freights received up to 5 o'clock on the days previous to the

departure of the Boats. Passage to Painzent River ...... \$1.00 Meals extra Plum Point...... 140. TO LYNCHBURG,
NEW FREIGHT ROUTE
TO LYNCHBURG,
NEW FREIGHT ROUT SOUTH WESTERN RAILEOAD. The STRAM PACKET LINE to ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILEOAD, by which Guode will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates

as low as any other route

For rates and other information apply to

CHARLES WORTHINGTON, je 7-17 OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS 164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES ment pay du

ties after this date. Invokers, sworm to by consignors, must accompany all Guide and Puckages.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. Baltimore, March 30, 1861. FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXAN-DRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTO-MAC RIVER LANDINGS. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James HARPER, will leave Commerce street wharfon HATURDAY APTERNING at four

o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac Freight received from Friday morning until three evices e laterday. ap23 CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Agent. FOR SASSAFBAS RIVER. AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, GALE NA LANDING.—The Houmer CECIL leaves Light acreet wharf, between Commay and Barre streets, every TCESDAY. THURSDAY and NATURDAY MORNING, at \$4 o'clork, stopping at Turner's Creek and landings on the River. Return Ing. leaves Georgetown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at Fordock, for Baltimore. Passage \$1. Freight prepaid. WM. T. RICE, Captain

FOR ROTTERDAM-The fine fast sailing A 1 Prussian ship ARNOLD BONINGER, Capt. J. Hanhagen, will have quick despatch for the above port. F freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Cappain on board, at Corner's where F P., or so BROTHERS BONINGER. No. 29 South Charles at., up stairs. The fine fact sailing A 1 ) Bremen ship hUROPA, Captain Youhagen, will have

quick despatch for the above port For freight or passege, LATIBE AUTOFFOR ACCOMMODISHINGS, Please apply to the Captain on board Corner's wharf, F. P., or to BROTHERS BONINGER No. 29 Bouth Charles at., up atuirs. FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER-The A Labip SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, J. I. Despends. LAMBERT GITTINGS & CO. 58 Buch coan's whar att 124 1/11/0UR-FLOUR. -- A choice assortment of supe-I'reor FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes,

NATRA—"42 L. Wood," · Monrovia, " · Ingleade, ' · · New ] London," and "Newark" Et 17:18 - Walnut Sesson, " "Newark " "Millyille, 'etc. RYE FLOW R .- Made of pure Virginia While Rve For sale by manufacturers agents. C. D. HINKS A CO. No. 41 Routh Howard street, near Lombard. 17 WHITMAN & CO., NO 42 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Hannfacturers of 1 Wheat Drills, | Straw Cutters. Corn State Cuters, Jame Spreaders, 3 t BLACK BARROES, Horse where, Thranbers 1 Wheel Burrows. Core Shellers Wheat Fans. Corn and Coh Mills. (Canal Barrows Hay Press s. Cotton Planters. aming directions of Almi, dealers in Sinder, Shorels, Rakes, Har and Manute ; Forks, Hormonitural Tools of every descriptors, Field and then den Freds Chann, &c. 4. W SITPALI F. W. RODEWALD. NOTICE -- CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, A RALTIMORE, July 13, 1961 - An no action has been taken by the City Commeil in the case of the mening of Fayette street and in order to prevent any missi prevention as to the result notice is bereby given to all parties interested, that under the ex-

M. ROWAN, A. M., I Jo Will re open his SCHOOL FOR BOYS at No. 171 Forth . Howard street, opposite Centre, on the SECOND MONDAY IN A Circulars to be had at Armetrong & Berry's Book Store, and ap 25 4m t'the School Room

futing ordinances I shall be compelled to advertise the lets on

which the assessments remain unpaid, for aide, on WEDNES

JOHN J. GRAYES, Collector

DAY, July 17th, 1961.

WIRES, LIQUORS, &c.

Brandies, Rum, Gin; Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon Claret and White Wines, Cordials, &c.

FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,

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HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

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manul prices. Manyat half cont of 134 BLACK CREPK MARKET 134 and 64 BLACK MOUPILINES. traportation.

DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLE, Hemoritched and Embroidered Lawn TANDERRUHIEFS, French CHINTLES. All these lots were bringht last week at another to New York at large excellence to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be

t opened on our retail floors MONDAY MORNING. HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

199, 301) and 303 Baltimore street