The South.

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURI.

Below we give as accurate a table of distances between the several points of interest in Missouri, as we have been able to prepare. The variations from positive correctness will, we think, be found to be few:

St. Louis	to	Jefferson City	125
do	to	Sedalia	189
do	to	Lexington	239
do	to	Cape Girardeau	150
do	to	Cairo and Bird's Point	200
do	to	Pilot Knob	87
do	to	Rolla	113
do	to	Springfield	233
Lexington	to	Warrensburg	32
Sedalia	to	Warrensburg	35
do	to	Clinton	38
do	to	Warsaw	36
do	to	Independence	93
do	to	Kansas City	109
Clinton	to	Osceola	28
do	to	Papinsville	45
Osceola	to	Fort Scott	56
do	to	Bolivar	35
Bolivar	to	Springfield	30
Springfield	to	Carthage	55
do	to	Neosho	70
do	to	Fayetteville (Ark)	108
do	to	Rolla	122
do	to	Lebanon	50
do	to	Cairo	20
Columbus (Ky.)	to	Cairo	20
do	to	Charleston	60
Cape Girardeau	to	Pilot Knob	100
Pilot Knob	to	Pocahontas (Ark.)	100

NOW AND THEN.—The following extract is from a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since:

"The South has ever deprecated agitation.—From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under her own vine and fig tree' and enjoy those blessings which the institutions of the country promise alike to all. Standing with unsandled feet upon the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the men of the North to respect her position, to forbear their rude onslaught, and press her not to the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-righteousness with which her ears have been stunned."

Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance of the Vice Presidency in 1860.

"The suggestion," said he, "that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican Governments is the consent of the governed, much more does a union of co-equal States require as its basis the voluntary co-operation in its organic functions."

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 6½ o'clock, for the Patuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Nottingham, 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 6½ o'clock for the Patuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for 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 to Patuxent River	$1 50	Meals extra
Do. Plum Point	1 50	Do.
Do. Fair Haven	1 00	Do.

Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock. oc 18-tf

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

On and after August 19th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

The Mail Train leaves Baltimore and Ohio Depot at 7 A. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 7 P. M. (except Sundays) at 7.30 A. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4 P. M. and arrives at 6.30 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 9 A. M., at 3 45 and 4.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 6 and 11.00 A. M., and 3.45 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH

Leave Baltimore at 4.20 and 8.00 A. M., and 3.45 and 4.50 P. M. (by Sunday, at 4.20 A. M. only). Leave Washington at 6.40 and 7.20 A. M., and 2.30 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.30 P. M. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and Washington to stop at way points. The second and third trains from Baltimore and Washington connect at Gunpowder with the Accomac train.

For further information, tickets of every kind, at the Ticket Office, 171 Baltimore street, and at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. a17tf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION as FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 4.35 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.15 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads, at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all points West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad for Reading and points on that road. The 4.35 P. M. train connects at Relay with B. & O. R. R. for Washington and points on Washington Branch, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for points West, and at Baltimore with Philadelphia and New York lines for all points North and East.

The 4.35 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Junction, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8.15 P. M. train makes connections with the Western Maryland Railroad, and at Baltimore for points North and East.

TRAINS ARRIVE

Mail at 5 10 P. M.
Express at 10 45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 2 45 P. M.

For TICKETS and information apply at the TICKET OFFICE, corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. se 21

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, Passenger Trains will leave PRESIDENT STREET STATION as follows:

FAST LINE TRAIN at 8 A. M., WAY MAIL at 12 M. A. M.
EXPRESS at 3.30 P. M., WAY MAIL at 4.45 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION at 4 P. M. only.

Leave New Castle at 6 A. M., 12 M. and 4.45 P. M.

A Baggage and Passenger Car will be attached to the Express Train leaving Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., connecting at New Castle with Express Train leaving Baltimore at 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—All persons, whether boatmen or others, are hereby notified against trespassing upon the premises adjoining the Railroad, known as the Tyler Farm, in Newcastle county, Delaware, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent. se 23

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

THE NEW AND FAST BOAT ALICE, Capt. Jas. Vickers, will run between Baltimore and Bordentown, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, touching at Fairhaven, Tracy's Landing, Rock Hall, Swan Point, Eastern Neck, and Chestertown. Returning, will leave Bordentown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore.

Passage $1. Freight reduced. WM. T. RICK, Captain. se 21-3

HENRY F. ALBERTI. HENRY AD. SHINE

H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

Nos. 6 and 8 SOUTH LIBERTY ST., near BALTIMORE ST

OLD FOGY DOCTRINES.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by 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 powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive 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 seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

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 involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Governeur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.*

The King, in his reply, pledged himself *speedily and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature."* His heart was hardened. *Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire,* he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the *most coercive measures.*" *"The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent."—Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 177-227.*

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares,* the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1813.*

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which enormously conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.—Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this discourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? 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 the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case *no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last extremity,* disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competion with the liberties of millions; *and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not hesitate about the choice.* Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. *Such men* WILL DO THEIR DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSEQUENCES; but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cause.—*John Rutledge, in the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.*

Where are your checks in this government?—Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. *It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest, that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men.* And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt. If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from intringing them: *but the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will prove any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke.* I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

Away with your president, we shall have a king; the army will salute him monarch; your militia will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?—What will then become of you and your rights?—WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUE?—*Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.*

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence 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 was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, 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 I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny,* and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace-bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.*

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: *That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only* FIGHT FOR IT."—*Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold 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 he 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 has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament 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 same 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 THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Chief 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 patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service 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 patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.*

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion 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."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206, year 1771.*

"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 condition of being than their former one; they had no regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memories 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 offers."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 225 - year 1775.*

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding 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 institutions of Government in the several colonies. The hesitancy of so many members, especially of Dickinson, incensed John Adams, who maintained that the fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at once form a constitution for a great empire, provide for its defence, and in that safe 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 his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name."—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 65—year 1775.*

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While 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," &c., &c.—*Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Resistance."*

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; over exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 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 heaved with waves of anger and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threatened 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 disproportionably 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 promotion of civil or religious freedom, *but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bunker Hill.*

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, 1776.*

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic 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 her life is recorded in Garden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible 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 be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of *rebellion,* and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to *starve* New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, *to excite a servile insurrection.*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.*

MILITARY BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY TAYLOR,

SUN IRON BUILDING.

SOLDIER'S GUIDE TO HEALTH	$ .25
HARDEE'S RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, 3 vols., illustrated	1.50
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RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, illustrated by Col. Hardee, an abstract for the Recruit	.25
THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE, a Manual and Drill for the Volunteer	.25
ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL	.25
VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL, by Col. Baxter, illustrated containing instructions for the Recruit	.25
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HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore. se 23

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ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Oct. 12, 1861.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges of Election, and the Voters of the City of Baltimore, that an election will be held in said city on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the sixth day of the month, for

Governor of the State
Comptroller of the Treasury
Two Delegates to the Legislature
Judge of Court of Appeals
Judge of Superior Court of Baltimore City
Judge of Court Common Pleas of Baltimore City
Judge of Criminal Court of Baltimore City
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City
Clerk of City Circuit Court
Surveyor for Baltimore City
Commissioner of Public Works
Two Sheriffs
Two Justices of the Peace, for the First, Second and Tenth Wards, and one Justice for each of the remaining seventeen Wards of the city
Four Constables for the First and Tenth Wards, and two Constables for each of the remaining eighteen Wards of the city.

The election to be held at such places as designated by the Judges of Election, in and for Baltimore City, appointed for said Election by the proper authority, in accordance with the laws regulating elections in Baltimore City. The Polls will be kept open on the above named day from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., as prescribed by law.

GEORGE H. DUTTON, Sheriff of Baltimore City. se 24-3aaW

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE TO RENT.—Any one contemplating housekeeping, and would purchase a well furnished and convenient house, can do so by applying to J. A. THOMAS, No. 1 Odeon. The furniture is entirely new and will be sold cheap. Any one wanting it or part of it can see it by expecting to Tuesday, when it will be but a reasonable reduction to purchasers. The house rent is $12 and is in good order—good as new. I intend to leave the city from Oct. 1st. se 21-tf

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

No. 8 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Manufacturers of

Horse-powers,	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
Thresh'g Mach'ns,	Corn Shelling Mills,	Horse Spreaders,
Hay Presses,	Fodder Shavers,	Wheat Fanners,
Plows,	Corn Planters,	Grain Reapers,

Agents for Hoadley's Scales, Stoves, Range, Baker, Hay and Manure Forks, Horse Pitchforks, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Field and Garden Seeds, &c. se 21-tf

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superfine FLOUR, suitable for Bakers and Family purposes, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

FAMILY—Which is Pioneer, Pine Hill, Monocracy, and Newark.
EXTRA—C. E. Wood, Monocracy, for sale.
EXTRA—Newark.
SUPER—Walnut Bottom, Newark, Miller's, &c.
RYE FLOUR—Baltimore, pure Virginia White Rye.

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