FLORICULTURE-November, 1861.

Frosty weather will now soon be upon us, hence the necessity of having all tender plants placed under cover before cold and wet nights set in; there should be no delay in the performance of this work, as plants that get chilled by cold now do not readily recover from the shock before spring, thereby you lese their bloom, and the effect of their green foliage during the winter; before housing, the pote) should be w" washed, and the surface of the earth] stirred up and dressed with fresh compost, so that i all may appear neat and in good order.

All such half hardy plants as Lauristinas, Myrtle, Patosporum, and Oleanders will stand a few degrees of frost without injury, if they are thawed out in) the shade, but it is much better that they be kept The Gebhard Fire Insurance Com- dence. from its influence altogether; therefore, we would advise to have them put under cover on the first indication of cold weather.

Hive your Chrysanthemums arranged away in a cold frame or pit, as one degree of frost will spoil the color of the flowers-even before the hads are) expanded, particularly the white varieties. In mild COLUMBIAN weather admit light and air freely to them, and l give an application of liquid manure at the roots at least once or twice every week, until such ; times as the flowers are expanded, when it may be] and Helictropes that have been growing in the open Assets notenances.

Assets notenances. Summy Feb. 24, 1803. borders, should now be taken up, potted, and placed in a cold frame, where they can be shaded a few days until they take root; a good way to keep Scarlet Geraniums during the winter, is to take them up before frost sets in, shake all the earth from 1 the roots and strip the leaves from the stems, then) remove them to the cellar, covering the roots with sand that is moderately moist; in April ther i should be potted and placed in a cold frame, when) they will push leaves freely and be in fine condition) for turning out again in the open border in May. Pelarjoniums will now require to be carefully treated; place them near the glass, and give abundance of air in fine weather, and observe to give water very sparingly until the pot is filled with roots. Cinerarius and Chinese Primroses, whether raised from seeds or cuttings, should be potted off, and such as were in small pots before, nught now to be Wards of the cits. shifted into larger ones, so as to start them into a l free growth. Cuttings of Verbenas, Heliotropes, 1 Silvers, and Petunius should now be put in-a little bottom heat is very desirable for the free rooting | nerted by law. of the last three named. Large plants of Heliotropes for winter blooms, may now be potted and placed t earth for this purpose. Sow seed of Mignonette, steamer GLORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore Book.-John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, Schuzmithus, Nemophile, also Pansies for spring every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6% o'clock, for 1813. flowering. Megnonette now in the frames should be Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Nottingremoved to the green-house---where it ought to stand near the glass, and watered moderately. Gladioluses and Amaryllis Belladonnes had to ster be b potted now, so that they become well rooted before a

the flower stems begin to push. Camellian-the leaves of these should be thoroughly cleansed of dust and insects by washing with the sponge or trequent syringing, and a partially shaded a situation suits them better than when fully exposed. to the sun's rays. The general collection of greenhouse plants should be put in good order, giving Point going and returning. air ficely in mild weather, when they ought to be syringed freely with soft water of the same temperature as the house.

In the flower garden, Hyacinths and Tulip Rocts should be planted this month; and the Gladiolus and Amarylius Roots lifted and dried in the shade. Hollyhocks, Fox Gloves, Sweet Williams, and Swip , Dragons may yet be removed to the beds in which they are to bloom, also Herbaccous can still be divided and planted out with safety. Pot and put and 1100 a M. and 345 and 700 F. M. into frames the layers of Carnations and Picotecs-1 some of the hardy kinds may still be planted out in and 720 4 M, and 230 and 545 P. M. On Sundays at 230 P. A. the flower heds. Should a hard night frost blacken and Washington stop at was points. The second and third of the people, and this sens effected from 1760 to 1775, ling; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exyour Daldin, the tops may be cut off and laid over 1 the roots until these ripen, when they should be litted, dried, and stored away in the cellar. Propare beds of Neapolitan Violets, and place in pots a few plants to bloom in the green-house. Keep the shruldery and walks clear of weeds and leaves, and when time permits, prepare ground for planting this) fall and next spring, and do not neglect to place i away, under cover, a good stock of different kinds a of earths for winter use in the green-house.

RIPENING SEED FOR DOUBLE FLOWERS .-- One great a cause of all the ill-success in attempting to grow, double flowers is commencing the work too late.--- a It has been thought sufficient to begin with the med, a but a great deal is to be done before that. We Wrightsville Rulings, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Rali know how carly the buds for the succeeding year's flowers are formed in perennial plants. Double flowers from which the seed is to be saved for the new progeny are about to be formed. The founds-) tion is to be laid then, and the work must be per- the Perceyitaria Balleral for a coarrant the West and direct fected by the culture of the plants raised from the seed thus produced. When the plants raised from there are in have acquired about a third of their size, promote their free growth by all possible means.--- a This is the period at which the buds of the flowers) take their bual form. Allow only a few flowers upon each plant to ripen, and do not let the root be ext case I by opening more than are intended to be set for sect. In the common way the flowers weak- Philosophia will leave Pake llock a start a like out daily en each other, and part of the seed is always bad. | Control of the historical own of the seed is always bad. | Control of the seed is always bad. | Control of the historical own of the seed is always bad. | Control of the historical own of the seed is always bad. | Control of the seed is always bad. | Con As the sect which follows the first flowers is the lest, by these alone stand, and take the rest off in

the bill -Mediand Florist. Mick -In this country we depend entirely upon . constable, if we except an occasional resort to as " | harman with some and several at the area of the constable and es rails for invalids. But in other countries the bottom malk of the goat, sheep, mare, cann't and rein-deer [are utilized. Sheep's milk is a common beverage i in Touthestan, where the sheep are milked regularby three times a day. It is also used in Sweeden! and Denmark Gost's milk is used in Switzerland. rem let i's milk in Lapland. The milk of the Cam- Thirespay and saffirmay yourstand of the find found he had caught in it a small held to use. el is a very favorite drink in all countries where the animal is used. The quantity given by the Camel FRIDAY MORNING & W. F. H. C. Rabon to without green food does not usually exceed a quart; but the Buttian, which enjoys a more succulen- i diet, yields twice that quantity. Some of the past i total tribes possessing large herds live almost wholly upon camel's milk during a great part of the b year, and it is frequently given to favorite horses. which are extremely fond of it.

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INLECTION NOTICE. FIGERIFE'S OFFICE.

Battimone, Oct. 12, 1961) Notice to hereby given to the Judges of Liection, and the said city on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

Comptroller of the Treasury Ten Delegates to the Legislatura Judge of Court of Apprais.

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 Raitmore Cur-Clerk of Cut Circuit Court Burreyor for Baltimore City Commissioner of Public Works.

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 titts, appeared for each Present in compliance with the laws regulating elections. named day, from no'eliet A. M. until Sorterk P. M. as pie-GEORGE H. DUTTON. Shortf of Relatinore City.

NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS TO ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict. leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING

at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave which the fate of kings and nations is suspended. --THEO. WEEMS, Master. Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6% leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for | Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive | o'clock for the Patuzent River. Returning will Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for to shun them, have frequently called forth such 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 landlings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum |

.. \$1 Mr Mealaesten Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO the and after August 18th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: THE PREDERICE TRAIN leaves statispore at 4 30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.31 A. M. THE FLLICOTES MILLS PRAIN beaver Relience at \$20 L and 9 is a. M , and 1 45 and 5 or P. M , and Ellewat's Mills or 7:00 FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH Lesses Haltimore at 421 and 841 4. M, and 345 and 540 P. W. On Sundays at 4 20 % M. only Leave Washington at 6 fb. For further information, tiesethed every hind, &c., apply to

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The trace on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY arrive and depart, antil further mother, from CALVERY STATION AS FOLLOWS TRAINS NORTH.

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OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. "We bold these truths to be self-evident, that all whenever any form of government becomes destructire of these ends, it is the right of the people to (alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new govern ment, 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, I experience bath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than right themselves by abolishing the forms to which abuser and maurpations, pursuing invariably the I same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off tench government, and to provide new guards for their suture security."-Declaration of Indepen-

Yes, sir, we wish for pea 'e, 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 jection to the former. - Chief Justice Drayton, Charge I 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 prodence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the moult should be en-I graven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WESS THAT TIME AND CHANCL, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRISH FORWARD THE PAVORABLE MOS-MENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. . . ls only by avowing and maintaining this stern princi-T ple of honor, that peace can be preserved - Gour-

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that sewel. fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER TOU GIVE UP THAT FORCY. ARE INETITABLY RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech is the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1744.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedely and effectually to enforce "ovedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart was hardened. Having just heard of the seizure ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he is tended that his language should "open the eves I the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said h to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most correses measures. " "The New England gow. Tornments 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. 1

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem-Words, and one Justice for each of the remaining seventions ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stixed, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that lassembly. To draw the characters of them all \ [would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. Une-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, On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical

> nently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AN MALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. small and great events which form the chain on , Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, | have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly world with terror; her troops have reaped the Boneroft U.S., 8 rd., 55-year 1775. laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant) on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my coun-Warren, Ronton, March 6th, 1775.

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean | "Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven | For turiner in immune, is seen to train or at the fixet Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the col. 8, p. 42, year 1775. 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 Conhope not in many, the Council of Nice in Eccleriantical 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 rote and by two ... people from the most batbarous savages. roles which went out to the world as unanimous.--John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, I that to prevent abuses in our government we will The sale was to conservatibe Re of House with trains assemble in consention, recall our delegated powon the Western Weryland Reserrat, at Hanver Innerton with ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust Hanouer and Graywoorg Madrouds, at York with York and reposted in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine resulter all mateuation West with the benow Valley Rathead | times, indeed, if to punish tyrante it were only suffito NEW YORK PIRECT, & North inher and with L. & B. Ruit | cient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith | t and for Kingab is and all parts of Wyoming Valley, at northery you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an arimocratical, no longer a democratical Capiral. Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, indicted by those who had no power at portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters) Lall ? You read of a riot act in a country which i called one of the freest in the world, where a few ' neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being a tabot 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 execrabic t temmands of tyranny, and how are you to punish ! them? Will you order them to be punished?-Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? what situation are we to be?-Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1748.

the removed were gression upon the rights of the proble. The different life. ent orators of the patriot party had in turn addressa war from with Panet and the attorned bed leaves at \$ m | ed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, | but guarded and cautious on every point which I P. M. storgt & w. ell Stot. Du vellenen Bertin ire and Havre de NUTICE - the doesd term to whether wonder free, without might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and satisfies on of Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly Historing to all their barangues; at brigth he rose i | and made a few remarks, which be closed with the who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddinly a 18 HIGH UP AS GEORGETON'S GALE | round by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoki. Through the at Thermore at rock and tard there is the River Record the leaves Georgetown overy MONDAY WEDNESDAY and Miller out Reschanges to the treet or at the Paris Ware | more runner defend are only the first, to excited severless surrection. Bancerit's | hope of Wm Atabe & Co, will reach him and receive final. sell 2m | | orican Elequence, Vol. I.

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and campor or to have authority their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon be will powers from the consent of the governed; that, effectually diserm the colony; if he has a command shackles will be tixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parlisment 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, rette. in the awful scat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have | no salety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as not to LEAVE IT I. THE POWER OF THE BRITISH BULERS 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 de, 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

> "The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' raid Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in perilone times lake these, I cunnot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' 1 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. Utis 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 patriotlism, that the Government hoped to separate him I from its uncompromising opponents."-Baseroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.

Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-

to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.

"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-bere, 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 est no lamb.". - Baneroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206,

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. I "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condition of being than their former one; they had no i tregrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo-· rice prompted no demand for political changes; " no struggling aspirations of their own had invited , · Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievance: had preceded his offices." Baseroft's If S., vol. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which can . . Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding teing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of ["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, calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and | "await the decision of the King. His letters to | brave. Perhaps, (all gracious beaven avert it,) "New England, avowing these opinions, were inperhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in | "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies | war, by some malignant influence, may be em- repared for the bold advice, they were published ployed to enslave you; but let not even this dis- | "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying | courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the | "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name."

"Here um, as every where else, preparations for trymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? | resistance had been deferred; no more than four You, too, can show the trophies of your torefathers' | barrels of powder could be found in the city. While victories and your own; can name the fortresses | Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the and battles you have won; and many of you count affectionate confidence of the people, Congress the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst | which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief fighting for your king and country . - Joseph with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.-Bancroft U. S., rd. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Revistance."

by the Revolution? The war? That was no part | hundred and titty-three still remained in the town, of the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; con-The second and trith trans only from Bastimore sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds in their houses after ten o'clock in the evenin the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood | posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for was drawn at Larington. The records of thirteen tears as proofs of disloyalty .- Baneroff's U. S., CABINET FURNITURE,

"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 grees of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I "and griet; "I hope," said he, "this and the threatto ened devastation of other places will unite the "I whole country in one indissoluble bond against a | every actule relating to house keeping for sale low for cach " nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue. " and those feelings which distinguish a civilized Bancroft U. S., S rol., 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 tamine. We are reduced to the alternative of thoseing an unconditional aubmission 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 elavery." -Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1773.

"The loss of officers was observed to be disprothey had fought not against an enemy, but against , their tellow subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another."-Banereft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bun-

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 to as to] the authorizant to their commerce, our real interest "A town meeting of Boston had been called at the being ever out of the question. - Chief Justice Dray-

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the I revolution, "whose intropidity and fortitude lent so "able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Gurden'einteresting Anerdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer of tank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies ! following piths apologue: "A Grecian; hilosoph read your country. Had your men but half their! resolution, we might give up the confest. America -"would be invincible." American Floquence, Vol. 1.

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion. As he was examining the little animal which had thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly as - but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first cond time; he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Masfellow citizens, what think you was the jeff ction, sachuette in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the Horsepowers which this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in a arbatisment and the whole force of Great Britain to Abrahers A MISIC & Trendrate the Processor the late the mind of the philosopher. It was thus: That its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American this ice to the force on the late the mind of the philosopher. It was thus: That its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American OF SEPTEMBER, and will recome his usual instructions - there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, can helicites, to store New England; the next, to there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, can helicites, to store England; the next, to they become tomment had disting the in the store of Messes William and select of the Colonies; Obel Crusters of the the Colonies; Obel Crusters of the the Colonies; Obel Crusters of the the transfer of the Colonies; Obel Crusters of the transfer of the Colonies; Obel Crusters

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