The South.

GREAT TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS TO ECROPE .- The following is a comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports,) for the week ending October 1, and since January

For the week \$ 1,500,164 Previously reported \$4,448,578

Since January 1..\$49,958,740 09,757,793 The principal portion of this great increase, comprises breadstuffs and provisions—and from the accounts from all quarters of Europe, the demand bids a fair to be very heavy the ensuing year. From the The Toreign journals, we learn that "All the country) wheat markets have shown an upward movement ' "At Edinburgh, wheat was two shillings per quarter dearer." "The Irish markets have risen on a wheat and sound old corn."

"Spain shares in the deficiency with Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal. The The Enterprise Insurance Company, Spanish crop of wheat varied in different places, but was below an average." "Prices at Santander, as well as throughout Castille, were higher for wheat; so they were at Alicante and Barcelona-Seville being firm." Belgium and Holland feel the COLUMBIAN deficiency, also. "Throughout Belgium there were upward prices." and "in Holland there was also h an upward movement." Quotations in German ! cities show a similar tendency in the wheat market. "There was a brick trade in wheat at Cologne."-] "At Dantzic, Stettin and Konigsberg, there was a rise in wheat of two shillings sterling per quarter."

The French intelligence sustains the foregoing views. "The threshing reveals more and more the in this describe office. deficiency in the wheat crop. In the North, it i proves to be deficient to the extent of about six and I a half bushels per acre. It is estimated that an importation of from eight to ten million quarters will be required to make up the consumption.

In the French grain and flour market an extraordinary advance has taken place. There is some difficulty in accounting for this, but it appears to arise from the confirmation at the different fairs, of] the reports of greater deficiency than was hitherto apprehended. It is probable that the advance has be been to a certain extent aggravated by the shortness of water, which materially lessens the supply of flour. The sale, however, is not confined to the Wards and one Justice for each of the remaining eventers | ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me Paris market, but extends to nearly all those of the l departments.

TEA .- "It is an invariable practice among professional 'tea tasters' never to make the infusion l with water which has been already boiled, but, on a the contrary, to take fresh water, and use it immethat the Chinese are equally careful on this point, every SATURDAY MORNING, at 61/2 o'clock, for 1813. and that very minute directions are given by their the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's writers, thus:- The fire must be lively and clear, Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting- mently conduced to the greatures of that State, were but the water must not be beiled too hastily. At leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT 1010 TO THEM. first it begins to sparkle like crab's eyes, then at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. somewhat like fish's eyes, and lastly, it boils up The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave bout. There may be something fanciful in this de- o'clock for the Patuzent River. Returning will have often sunk a people into eleminacy and sloth. "so many members, especially of Dickinson, inscription, but it no doubt represents a truth in ref- Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for erence to the expulsion of the air which is natu ally | Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY found in water, and we certainly commend the ex-1 ample to our gentle residers. Every good housewife knows too well the influence of kinds of water in making tea to render it desirable that we should dwell upon it, but we would recall to their minds, that the water to be abhorred is stagnant and hard | up to 2 o'clock. water, and that to be preferred is running and soft \ water. The Chinese direction is imperative, viz. : "Take it from a running stream; that from bill springs is the best, river water is the next, and well water is the worst.' We fear that these directions i will be in some degree lost upon those who live in I our great towns, who must use water which is not and 9 is A. M., and I 46 and 8 40 P. M., and Killwest's Mills at 7:00 always clear, pure and soft. Let these, however, filter and add carbonate of sods to it—the least M. On sundays at 42) A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6 (0) pinch in winter and a little more in summer. With war in hard water it is impossible to make good tea. have only one word to add, namely, make the teayourselves, and allow it to infuse for ten minutes."

THE CURATINE EFFECTS OF GRAPES.--Dr. Herpin, of Metz, has recently published a very interesting account of the curative effect of grapes, in various disorders of the body. They act, firstly, by introducing large quantities of fluids into the system, which, passing through the blood, carry off. by perspiration and other excretions, the effete and i injurious materials of the body: secondly, as a vegetable nutritive agent. Employed rationally and methodically, aided by suitable diet and regimen, the grape produces most important changes in the , system in favoring organic transmutations, in contributing healthy materials to the repair and recenstruction of the various tissues and in determining ! the removal of vitiated matters, which have become I useless and injurious to the system. Directed by a skillful physician, this valuable curative agent can a he made to produce the most varied effects on the constitution. It also possesses the advantage of being acceptable to invalids. The treatment lasts Fick, Coperson N. F. correct of this ert and Frankle from three to six weeks. The quantity of grapes [that may be consumed varies from one to four quantities, which are gradually in reased. The skins and seeds [must not be swallowed. In the absence of grapes, the most deneticial effects may be obtained from dried reserve provided a quantity of water, eithcient to satisfy the thirst they create, be taken at the same time, or they may be stewed in the same manner as prones.

_ Journal of Society of Arts.

Winter Butter — "An idea prevails very extensirely that quad butter cannot be made in the win-! is well understood, as time butter is made in the sector to be sector to a case of the herolution, "A British officer land to be a sector to a case of the herolution, and sector to the butter is made in the sector to be sector to a point of Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and set quietly ling Amendates of the herolution. "A British officer land to be sector to be sector." depth of winter as at any season of the veir. By the cm1 pursuing the following course the matter will be ac-

complished

"Let the cows be kept under cover in a warm stable, well ted with the best hav and provender, NA DANDING - The Sieumer 1 22 12 16 des Digni wires I what he week Conwas and Raise Digni every TURSDAY. and milked regularly morning and evening. Place THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING is we officed, | and found be had caught in it a small feld mouse. the milk in pans, in as cold a place as may be found | Stopping & Turner at rock and landous on the River Return about the dairy-house: the sooner it freezes the bet- FRIDAY MORNING at Posteril, so Recome ter. As soon as it is frozen thoroughly, take the | Passage \$1. Freight prepaid cream from the top-the frost will force the cream to the surface—and churn it with no other warmth i than the air of the kitchen, at the distance of eight | A MUSIC, will return to this Cas. form Entered on the lar or ten feet from the fire-place. If requires more it immunications length the music stores of Mesers Willig, and time to fetch the butter than in summer, but when | Millier and Bearlain, on Charles street, or at the Pinto Ware brought, it will be of the finest flavor and quality." | * cotton.

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- - -

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The understand responsibility material application for incurance a HENRY M. WARPIELD, Agent TO M. WARPTRID & CO.,

ENLECTION NOTICE. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Battiwoor, the 12 181 Notice to beselve given to the Judges of Election, and the Videra of the City of Haltimore, that an election will be held in | hard city on the FIRST WEILNESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. the sight day of the mouth, for

Governor of the State Comparation of the Treasury Ten Delegates to the Legislature Judge of Court of Appenia Judge of Superfor Court of Balumore this Judge of Court Common Pleas of Bultimore Chr.

Judge of Criminal Court of Raltimore City Clerk of Chart of Common Pleas of Baltimore City Clerk of City Circuit Court harrever for Bullimore City Commissioner of Public Monks Two Justices of the Pears, for the Piret, Record and Tenth

Finite Constables for the First and Tenth Wards, and I wo Constables for each of the remaining eighteen. Wards of the city, The election to be held at anot places andesignated by the Judges of Election, in and for Baltimore City, appointed for The Polls will be keptopen on the above named day, from so check 4, M until 5 o'clock P M, as pre-GEORGE B. DUTTON. Shorte of Bultmore Off.

NOTICE-CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUEENT RIVER

THEO, WEEMS, Master. leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for a

MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

Point going and returning. .\$1.50 Wenteenten Fair Haven Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDA

BALTIMORE AND OHIO KAILROAD. On and after August 19th, 1-61, the trains will run as follows: The Mail Train between Baltimore and Sandy Hook leaves Hadrimore daily texter to audic) at 7.31 A. M. THE FRADERICK TRAIN leaves Bellimore at 4.91 F. M. Fault Frederick at 631A. M. THE FILLICOTES MILLS TRAIN leaves Billimore at 6.2

and 11 (0) A. M., and 345 and 7 (0) P. M. FOR WASHING FOR AND THE SOUTH. Leaner Haltimore at 4 T and 449 A. X., and 3.45 and 5 fb P. trains from Baltimore and Walrington, owners with trains od-

T ENGLAND Agent of Common Station, or at the Ticket |

W P SMITH. Mante and Transportation L. M. COLE, General Tuket Agent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. REPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. CALTERY STATION BALTIMORE MAS 14 1-61.

The trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, and further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH. Madia, ₹ 15 A. ₩

Kangese at 4.35 P. M. States and South morale transaction 15 P. M. The 4.15 A. M. of the comments at the Relat House, with those on the Wilderson Warstand Reserved, at Hanner Junetion with Heliover and Gentlering Restroads, at York with York at-Wrighten the Rathmedt, at Herrichter with Pennsylvania Rati proof for all present the Mount above with Lecture on Valley Rattered to AND YOUR DIRECT AS NORSESSMERIALS WITH LABOR BASS growth for Kring whose mind all partie of Wie renoug Valley, at Kitchholey with Padadetidan and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern 1 The \$ 35 P. M. stain, making all the above contractions excet

Compression with New York TRAINS ARRISE Marca 5 to P. M. Represent 7-45 V. W. Harrisburg Amountme lation at 2.45 P. M. For TICKERS and autoromatary apply as the TICKET OF

| 1 4 | C. Claud R N F. Hagerbalendens PHILADELPHIA RATEROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

ang ing badag Milita DANG Ang ar 2006 Basis ngan Pransis n Physical Control of the PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT AND pages of he estage as follows, with EXPRESS TRAIN GROWA M. WAY MAIL ACTORS A. W. EXENTAG MATERIAL GRAND New York Trains except 4.45 P. M. on beine layer . A brought Train, with Palier ger, the citabed leaves at 5 th ... P. M., or degring at all Stations reference Beltim research Historie te-

WM CRAWFORD Agent

WM T RIFE, Carain, CARD.—E. SZEMELEMYI, PROFESSOR O OF SEPTEMBER, and will resume be usual instructions = | there is no animal, however neak and continuities, | can fisheries, to starre New England; the next, to | they bresen,

OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with tertain unallemable rights; that | among there, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That; to recure these rights, govern ments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that | whenever any form of government becomes destruc tive 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 rafety and happi Bess. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience bath shown, that mankind are more dis-I proced to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than I right themselves by abolubing the forms to which Neptune Insurance Company, they are accustomed. But, when a long train of Laburer and usurpations, pursuing invariably the

> Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blesslag 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 unpropitions eircumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the source of indignity. But the small should be engraces on tablets of bruse, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHARCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, THALL BRING FORWARD THE PANORABLE WILL MENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM SIRIES HOME. I is only by arowing and maintaining this stern princil ple of honor, that peace can be preserved, - Gove-Termeur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U.S.,

Guard with jealous attention the public liberts Buspect every one who approaches that jewel. I's fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER TOR LIVE UP THAT PORCE, TO ARE INSTITABLY RUND D. -- Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1768.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself quaddy and effectually to enforce "overlience to the laws and the anthority 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 copen the eyes of the deladed Americans." "It it does not," said he most coercine measured "The New England gondenments are now in a state of relieblion. More must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent." - Banceoft's U. S., rid. T. P.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one memsensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on year 1771. which we street, 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. Dickinmin was primusister pares the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical

ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, to despair of the commonwealth. The MAXIN MAY | Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of | small and great events which form the chain on "would not even consent to relieve the states from which the fate of kings and nations is suspended .--Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, | "ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive | "censed John Adams, who maintained that the to shun them, have trequently called forth such | " tifty or sixty men composing Congress should at virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- | "once form a constitution for a great empire, proence of an admiring world. Our country loudly | " 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 The above steamers will call at all the usual land- brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it.) "New England, avowing these opinions, were inings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in tercepted; and so little were the central colonies war, by some malignant infinence, may be em- "prepared 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 | "bis influence, and beaping obloquy on his name." world with terror; her troops have reaped the Bancroft U.S., 8 col., 55-year 1775. laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant i on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the held of fight? resistance had been deferred; no more than four You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' 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.-Warren, Buston, March 6th, 1775.

> As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean i Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the | eol, 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 Con-I great of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though t Lape not in many, the Conneil of Nice in Ecclesiantical history. It assembled the priests, from the least and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, and formed results by one role and by two rotes which went aut to the world as ananimous. John Adoms, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us. assemble in convention, recall our delegated now leta, and punish the servants for abusing the trust Tepered in them. Oh, sir, we should have the times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith you eastd defend yourselve- are gone; and you have t no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical pririt. Did you ever read of any revolution in any I nation brought about by the punishment of those all? You read of a riot act in a country which is a | called one of the freest in the world, where a lew |-I meighbors cannot assemble without the tick of being i [shot by a hired soldiers, the engines of desisting We may see such an act in America. A Sanding army we shall have also, to execute the executive commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish | er Hol. them? Will you order them to be punished? Who shall ober those orders? Will your mace what situation are we to be? - Policick Heavy.

 eA town meeting of Boston had been called at the. Old South Church, in consequence of some new ag-ON SUNDAYS ACLES P. M. alto. - Charles a conservant | gression upon the rights of the people. The differ of Lent orators of the patriot party had in turn address. ed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, one of those heroic and self sacrificing women of the but guarded and cautious on every joint which revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so] might look like an approach towards treasonable shield support to the cause of their country." An i required the transformed the form of the personality expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance, incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interest. [listening to all their harangues; at length he rese of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney- 'It is impossiand made a lew remarks, which he closed with the | ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies following pithy apologue: " A Greenan philosopher of your country. Had your men but half their who was lying asleep on the grass, was endstenty resilution, we might give up the contest. America AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, GALVE round by the bite of some shinal on the pain of would be intincible." American Enquence, Vol. 1. t his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, I

will im Verscan Eloquence, Vol. I.

Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1775.

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon I 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 porta. For if he holds our forts be STEAM MARBLE WORKS, | may turn them Against us, as he did Breton against | ber proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will i effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be nized upon us-witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of l'arliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court bas been lamous during the present reign, get the came runnes policy ever continued to prevail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, I rates. in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off no salety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, such government, and to provide new guards for THE POWER OF THE BRITISH BULERS TO INJURE their lature security." -- Declaration of Indepen-THEM. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries rereirnlow our side, and the jentousies 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 again the rise and full of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-Section to the former. - Chief Justice Draylow, Charge

water and the state of the stat

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and lett without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriote. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, As Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too I many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS 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. Otia who had returned to the legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his dedining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, ranity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents." - Honeroff's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.

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

" Here, said Maybew, as be lamented the cold ad heaton of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorns path of recistance 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 cate man at liberty to arow the propriets of the my country, that neither the republic nor the 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 wood, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to est no lamb." -- Bancroft's U. N., rol. 5, p. 206,

> ... But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse . samong the Africans a passion for freedom. To able terms, nest and expeditions them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condition of being than their former one; they had no regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo-"ries prompted no demand for political changes: " no struggling aspirations of their own had invited "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices." - Bancroft's I

" Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their " constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding Wing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only (" made no adequate preparations for resistance, but ' danarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern-

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for Bancroft U. S., rol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Resistance.

o() the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven by the Revolution? The war? That was no part | hundred and fitty-three still remained in the town, the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds fined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evenof the people, and this converfected from 1760 to 1775, | ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exin the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood pused to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for The lectords 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 be called "Virginia, his breast beaved with waves of anger "and griet; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threatovered devastation of other places will unite the " " whole country in one indissoluble bond against a *** pation which seems lost to every sense of virtue " and those feelings which distinguish a civilized ; expeople from the most barbarous savages."" Bancroft U. S., 8 col., 232- Barning of Norfolk.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: These Colonies now that to prevent abuses in our government we will feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and tamine. 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.

of he loss of officers was observed to be disprothe Pennsylvania Rubina line all parts of the West and drest in power, indicted by those who had no power at portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters) 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 sw premary of one part of the empire over another."-Bancroff's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Ron

> Don'the whole it has been the policy of the i bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment! In | British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known. would, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to he unharrowest to their commerce, our real unterest Deling ever and of the question. Chief Justice Draw ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23,

> > The wife of Colonel Pinckner is distinguished as l

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion.) As he was examining the little inimal which had thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war. dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a see | but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first | 12 WHITMAN & CO., cond time; he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, later towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas. | Lie fellow citizens, what think you was the reflection | suchusette in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the | normanners which this triffing circum-tance gave birth to, in sarlist cut and the whole force of Great Britain to Thomboo, the mind of the philosopher" It was thus: That its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Americ Wisser betw. which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only call out the eavages on the rear of the Colonies; John Criobers, house of Wm Knabe A Co. will reach him and receive due at FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adams, Memore in Am the next, to excite a secrete insurrection, -- Bancroft's also dealers in him and receive due at Fight for it."-Samuel Adams, Memore in Am

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