## GARDET WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

There is very little work to be done in the garden to be few: during this month, beyond the cleaning up of beds | that have been cropped, and the saving of such roots and regetables as yet remain in the ground. The little otherwise that is to be done may be noted | down as follows:

Winter Spinach .- This ought to have been thinned out during the previous month, and the bed | covered with long straw or light litter to protect the plants from the frost. If, however, this work has been delayed thin out the spinach to a distance of four inches apart as early as possible, clear the bed of weeds and cover as directed.

not been done previously, and spread over the beds a good coating of manure to remain there during the winter.

Asparagus Beds .- Clean these of haulm if it has

Small Salading.—Sow some small salading in hot Medicinal and Pot Herbs.-These may still be set | Cape Girardeau... to Pilot Knob ......

out if the work be done early in the month. Cabbage.-Take these up. divest them of all decayed leaves, dig a trench and lay them down row a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since: by row, cover the stems with earth leaving nothing but the heads exposed; build around them a From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for rough frme work and thatch it with corn fodder.

if they have been neglected until now; fork some alike to all. Standing with unsandled feet upon sensur Morrie, Speech in the Senste of the U.S., well rotted manure and woods earth, the latter best, I between the rows; cover with long straw, across men of the North to respect her position, to forwhich lay some light poles to keep it from blowing | bear their rude onslaught, and press her not to away. Strawberries unless protected are quite as | the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-rightapt to be lifted by the frost as clover when thinly

Roots of all kinds .- Take up these-leave them out in the air for a day to dry off all superfluous can be maintained by the numerical predomimoisture, and carefully store them away out of the | nance and military prowess of one section, exertreach of frost. Celery .- Continue to earth up celery as long as

the weather permits. Endirer .- Earth up endives for blanching.

Rhuburb or Pie Plant .- Sow seeds of the pie plant during this month so that they may be ready | tion in its organic functions." to start early in the spring. Where the plants are already rooted and in use dig in some rich manure around them, and cover lightly with long straw.

Gooseherries and Currants .- Unitings of these may still be set out. Plant them in rows eighteen inches apart and twenty-four inches asunder in the rows. By the next fall they will be ready to trans-

Raspberries.-These may be set out so long as the weather remains open.

How to HAVE GOOD CIDER .- Professor Horsford, of Harrard University, has recently published a recipe for improving and preserving cider, by means of which the progress of the vinous and aretic fermentations may be arrested at pleasure and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired .-- ] A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

o three weeks, ac-1 allow it to ferment from r warm. When it l has attained to lively fermently deny and to each Kant I lon/three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in tercepted; and so little were the central colonies | the brisk pleasant taste which it is desirable should Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for war, by some malignant influence, may be em- "prepared for the bold advice, they were published | be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. mix with it one quarter of an Sunce of sulphite of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulution into Point going and returning. the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few minutes, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled it will become a sparkling eider, better than Balumore daily (except Suada, ) at 7.30 A. M.
THE PREDERICE TRAIN seaves Statusore at 4.30 P. M. what is called champagne wine.

Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, was the first and 9 is A. M., and 1:45 and 8 or P. M., and Fillowith Mills at 7:00 to use the sulphite of lime for this purpose, and to t him is due the credit of first calling attention to its M. On Sandays at 420 A. M. Only. Loove Washington at 400 usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the M. only The account and fourth trains only from Baltimore sulphite, into which the sulphate is changed by the and Washington stop at way points. The amond and third laberation of sulphurous acid, is entirely insoluble, the Aunapolia road. and remains at the bottom of the vessel.

The writer has eider prepared in this way two years since, which has remained unchanged, and is now a beverage of unsurpassed excellence. The sulphite of lime, not the sulphates, must be used.

TO REMOVE CHAFF FROM ANIMALS' ETES .- Mr. 1 S. E. Toold, states in the Ohio Furmer, that he had a valuable cow which became partly blinded with oat chaff, and tried various remedies commonly prescribed, but to no effect. He then took a silk pock- uraw et handkerchief, drew it tightly over the end of the fore finger, and after raising the eye-lid as much as with the thompany, before they will be taken over any portion of practicable, thrust the covered finger carefully into | 1 the eye. The chaff adhering to the silk was at once removed. Mr. Todd has always succeeded with this method, as the finger, if not large, may be passed all around the ball. In performing the at 80 clock, for CHESTERTOWN, leaves Chestertown the operation, it will be necessary to tie the animal, unless it is very gentle.

Fred Bones to the Hens. -- If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, and with a sledge, on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, bens will est them ravenously, and not THURSDAY and NATURDAY MORNING, at 2% o'clock, only digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they | FRIDAY MORNING at folders, for Balumore will be themselves greatly benefitted by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscles that will | adhere to the bones .- Homestead.

REMEDY FOR THE SCOUR IN LAMBS.—Take the seed of the common dock, make a strong decoction, sweeten with loaf sugar, add half a table spoonful of cavenne pepper to a quart; give to each lamb a wine glass full three or four times a day until a cure is effected. Mr. Higgins' shepherd, of Wishford, tried it last year, and never lost a lamb during the mason. — Canada Agriculturist.

HEAVES .- The Farmer and Gardener gives the following as a cure for the heaves in horses: - Take smart-weed, and steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out; give one quart every day, mixed with brau or shorts, for eight or ten days. Give green or cut up feed, wet with water, during the operation, and it will cure.

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURL 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 their Creator with certain matrix dent, that all from positive correctness will, we think, be found among these, are life, liberty, and endowed by over a single residue of the life o

ı	do	to	Sedalia189	powers from the consent of the governed; but p
I	do	to	Lezington239	whenever any form of government becomes destruc-
I	do		Cape Girardeau150	tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to
I	ďő		Cairo and Bird's Point200	alter or to about it, and to institute & new govern-
J	•		Pilot Knob 67	ment, laying its foundation on such : principles, and
Į	do			month, they say a service to the form and the first obtain
1	₫o.		Rolls113	organizing its powers in each form, as to those shall
	_ do _		Springfield233	seem must likely to effect their safety and happi-
Į	Lexingu	onto	Warrensburg	ners. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that govern-
1	Sedalia	to	Warrensburg	ments long established, should not be changed for
ı	do		Clinton	light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all
ľ	ďο		Warsaw 36	experience hath shown, that mankind are more dis-
ı			Independence 93	posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to
1	do			Laborhamedone by shalishing the forms to which
1	do		Kansa: City	right themselves by abolishing the forms to which
١	Clinton.		Usceola	they are accustomed. But, when a long train of
ı			Papinaville	abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the
ì	Osceola.	<b>t</b> o	Fort Scott 56	same object, evinces a design to reduce them under
ı	· do	to	Holivar 35	absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off
l	_		Springfield 30	such government, and to provide new guards for
1			Carthage 55	their suture accusity."-Declaration of Indepen-
1			Neosho	
1	4	**************	Faretteville (Ark)108	·lenc· .
	do do			
ł			Holla172	Yes, air, we wish for peace, but how is that bless-
	do		Lebanon 50	ing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a senti-
	Columb	na ( K.v. ) to	Cairo	I man I have often had accession to express. In my

Now and Thus .-- The following extract is from "The South has ever deprecated agitation .peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under ; ber own vine and fig tree' and enjoy those bless-Strawberry Bells .- Clean out the strawberry beds [ings which the institutions of the country promise | ple of honor, that peace can be preserved .- Govethe hallowed ground of the Constitution, and Feb. 24, 1803. laying ber hand upon its altar, she calls upon the cousness with which her cars have been stunned."

do .....to Charleston.....

Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance of the Vice Presidency in 1860. "The suggestion," said he, "that the Union ed 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 | the deluded Americans." "It it does not," said be

wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle I to his taltering minister, "it must set every del the governed, much more does a union of co-equal States require as its basis the voluntary co-opera-NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

RUPERINTENDENT	
CALTEST MEATINE, RACTIMISE	Nov. lat 1461, 5
On and after Sauday, November 31, TRAI	NH will Arrive and
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except Corsins | Fare \$1, Ments extra-H. B. SLAUGHTER, Proprietie. FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, GALL NA LANDING -The Steamer Chill, leaves Light street nbatt, beineen Couway and Barre atreeta, every TUENDAY, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788. atogging at Turner's Creek and landings on the River. Return ing, leaves Georgetown overy MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and Pumage \$1. Freight prepaid.

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JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. Verican Eloquence, Vol. I. oc 31-6t

We beid these training OUTRINES

owers from the consent of the governed; in pay ture them against us, as he di notes against thenever any form of government becomes destruct proprietors; if he acquires ou appos he will re of these ends, it is the right of the people to ter or to about it, and to institute & new govern ent, laying its foundation on such principles, and eganizing its powers in each form, as to those shall cem must likely to effect their safety and happiers. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governnents long established, should not be changed for Augustine. Even a change to Royal proclaght and transient causes; and, accordingly, a sperience hath shown, that mankind are more dis and to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than ight themselves by abolishing the forms to which her are accustomed. But, when a long train of buses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the sme object, evinces a design to reduce them under beolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off ach government, and to provide new guards for

Yes, air, 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 lighting for but | national honor: for, in the national honor is invol Pifot Knob ......to Pocahontas (Ark.).....100 red the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to concent the sense of indignity. But the snoult should be emgraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH MATTEN TO ALL, MHALL BRING FORWARD THE PANCEABLE NO MENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE MONE. is only by avowing and maintaining this stern princ-

> Guard with jealous attention the public liberty Buspect every one who approaches that jewel. & fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER THE GIVE OF THAT DURCE. ARR INEVITABLY RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech is the Virginia Concention, June 4, 1788.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily and effectually to enforce "wedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart was hardened. Hermy just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampakire, be in-[ tended that his language should "open the eyes of of all Republican Governments is the consent of cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the most coercive measures. " "The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Hiers must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent." - Baneroft's U. S., vol. 7, p.

> In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on year 1771. which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total in norance, or under intuite deception concerning tha assembly. To draw the characters of them al. would require a volume, and would now be con sidered 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 Bock .- John Adams, Letter to Jofferson, Nov. 12,

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emi-NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO | nearly conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MARIN MAY | "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the | PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THES. | "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only steamer GEORGE WEENS will leave Baltimore Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of | "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but every SATURDAY MORNING, at 61% o'clock, for | small and great events which form the chain on the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's | which the fate of kings and nations is suspended .--Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting. | Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, Put the new cider in clean casks or barrels, and ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict. have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING | Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive | "censed John Adams, who maintained that the to shun them, have frequently called forth such | "titly or sixty men composing Congress should at | virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- | "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at eya | came you to be continued, the country loadly | wide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, o'clock for the Patuzent River. Returning will brave. Perhaps, (all gracions heaven avert it,) "New England, arowing these opini. His letters to Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY | 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." world with terror; her troops have resped the Baueroft U. S., 8 vol., 55-year 1775. laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant 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

> Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775. 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 | hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds | fined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evenof the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exin the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen | tears as proofs of disloyalty. - Bancroft's U. S., | CABINET FURNITURE. Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the ed. 8, p. 42, year 1775. to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion . When Washington learned the fate of the rich was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con-J T RNGLAND Agent at Comden Statem, or at the Ticket gress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though Lope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history. It assembled the pricets, from the east 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 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 wi assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trureposed 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 could defend yourselves are yone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a Amocratical spirit. Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the runishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all! 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 | their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the proshot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in America. A standing o'clock, for t'rumpton leaves t'rampton the alternate days at 7 semy toe shall have also, to execute the execrable o'clock, A. M. Both Bonts touching cach was at all the landings commands of tyronny, and how are you to punish ker Hill. 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!-Pairick Henry,

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old Bouth Church, in consequence of some new ag- | ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, gression upon the rights of the people. The differ. 1776. ent orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the but guarded and cautious on every point which revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so i I might look like an approach towards treasonable. A beautiful Lithograph sheet folded to represent a expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly | ing Accedetes of the Levolution. "A British officer | 1) MALCOM & CO., I listening to all their harangues; at length he reseand made a few remarks, which he closed with the ble not to admire the intrepid firmbers of the ladies following pithy apolegue: "A threeign philosopher of your country. Had your men but half their who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly resolution, we might give up the contest. America roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of would be invincible." - American Eloquence, Vol. 1. bis hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, i ( and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war. AFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY, dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a see but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first BALTIMORE, October 31, 1861.—NOTICE TO cond time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas-SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES.—Owing to the fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection suchnectts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the Bornelowers large accumulation of freights at this Station, and which this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to Tirabers. a want of Depot room, all freights remaining here the mind of the philosopher! It was this: That its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Ameri over 24 hours will be sent to a private Warehouse there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, can fisheries, to starce New England; the next, to flar Frences. at the risk and expense of the Shipper or Consignee. which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adame, Memoir in Am | the next, to excite a servile insurrection . -- Baucroft's

happiness. That, to secure these right; that over a single regiment in America a single ship meats are instituted among men, deriving thit of of war in her ports. For if he ho our forts he her may disarm the colony; if he's a command

liamont care to, even if we rais had pay them; disappointments of the excity, for acts of Parlia- Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, Augustine. Even a change of the relationship. avail us, because, notwithstammon, witness the cession of ministers, for which the obse and St. has been famous during the present rerail! not same ruinous policy over continued to prevail again America. In short, I think it my duty to declare. I '- --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, land 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 reprivad 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 apon the rise and fall of our pires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former .- (Thief 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 patriota. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many fatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in periloue times like these, i connect conceive of prudence without fortitude." Ile 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. Utie 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 Maybew, as he lamented the cold adbesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world-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 me 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." - Beneroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206,

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

" Let the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their 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-

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for 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 aghting for your king and country . -- Joseph with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.-Beneroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven of the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; con-

"emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called ] "Virginia, his breast heared with waves of anger "and griet; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"ened 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 ""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 motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the aupremary of one part of the empire over another."-Bancroft'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 so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question .- Chief Justice Itray.

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as able a support to the cause of their country." An Incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interestof rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-'It is impossi-

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion. U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

HUGH SISSON, A BAADDIE WODK C

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