

The South.

A DELICIOUS LOVE SONG.

This delicious love song, by Shelley, though known to all readers of the gilded bard, is so passionately musical that it will bear republish-

I arise from dreams of thee In the first sweet sleep of night, When the winds are breathing low, And the stars are shining bright;

I arise from dreams of thee, And a spirit in my feet Has led me—who knows how— To thy chamber window sweet;

The wandering airs that faint On the dark, silent stream— The chambrak odors fall Like sweet thoughts in a dream!

It drew upon her heart, As I must on thine, Beloved as thou art!

O lift me from the grass! O lift me from the grass! O lift me from the grass! O lift me from the grass!

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 golden years which the institutions of the country promise alike to all.

The suggestion, said he, "that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military process of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous."

Handsome Acknowledgment.—It was a real pleasure to me to visit a man who had commenced life with little capital, save a willing heart and stout arms, and who had converted a rocky and swampy waste into smiling and fertile fields, who has given his children the best education the country affords, and been careful to embellish as well as utilize his estate; and, after doing all this, to accumulate a sufficient fortune without any speculation, but by the aid of honest, straightforward farming alone. Such men are the true jewels of our country, worthy of all honor and renown.

Little Things.—Life is made up of little things. He who travels over a continent must go step by step. He who writes a book, must make it sentence by sentence, he who learns a science, must master it fact by fact, and principle after principle.

A CARD.—E. SZEMLEMY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, will return to his city from Europe on the 1st of October, and will resume his usual instruction.

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURI.

Table with 3 columns: From, To, Distance. Lists distances between major Missouri cities like Jefferson, Sedalia, St. Louis, etc.

Now AND THEN.—The following extract is from a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since: "The South has ever deprecatd agitation."

IN THE BALTIC AND OHIO.—The steamer "Mary Washington" left Baltimore at 11 P. M. on Saturday for Norfolk.

FOR THE SOUTH.—The steamer "Mary Washington" will leave Baltimore at 11 P. M. on Saturday for Norfolk.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The following is the schedule of the Northern Central Railway for the month of September.

DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.—The following is the schedule of the daily line for the Chester River.

FOR HANCOCK RIVER.—The following is the schedule of the line for the Hancock River.

F. ALBERT & CO., Importers of German, French and English FANCY GOODS.

Advertisement for flour and other goods, mentioning the quality and availability of the products.

Advertisement for music and other items, mentioning the location and services provided.

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."

You, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be obtained? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect none who approach that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member of the name of Patrick Henry in the entire assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would not be worth the labor.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emulated to the greatness of that State, never to depart from the commonwealth. This maxim may prove as salutary to us now, as it was to them.

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? It is the breaking of the chains of the people.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated representatives to them.

Did you ever read of any revolution in any power, induced 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.

Who shall obey those orders? Will your neighbors cannot assemble to discuss and deliberate, and make their own laws?

As a town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old North Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people.

There is no man in America who will not defend his own liberty, if it will only FIGHT FOR IT.—Samuel Adams, Member in American Magazine, Vol. 1.

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our territory, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports.

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and let without any further said desponding patriots. I confess, said Samuel Adams, we have been so long, a choice of difficulties.

"Here," said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold heart of the times, "trud the thorny path of resistance to the grandees of the world—were there any who see the right, and yet the wrong pursued."

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not raise 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 miseries prompted no demands for political changes."

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their constituents, and pious in their confidence, made no adequate preparations for resistance, but would not even consent to relieve the state of government in the several colonies.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich 'empire of his own country, for so he called Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger and grief; his mind, said he, 'thought the most detestable of one of our places will unite the whole nation in one indissoluble bond against a nation which seems lost to every sense of civilization.'"

"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 submitting to an unmerciful submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force.'

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionately 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."

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 and the most salutary to their commerce, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to be subservient to their interests, and to keep us in being rear out of the quarters of the British army."

"The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of the heroic and self-sacrificing women of the Revolution, whose integrity and fortitude lent an able support to the cause of her country."

They rushed on with headlong indignation, thinking not to involve the people 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 be subservient to their interests, and to keep us in being rear out of the quarters of the British army."

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