The South.

AN ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

How sweet it were, if without feeble fright,
Or dying of the dreadful, beauteous sight,
An angel came to us, and we could bear
To see him issue from the silent air,
At evening in our room, and bend on ours
His divine eyes, and bring us from his bowers
News of dear friends, and children who have never
Been dead indeed, as we well know forever.
Alas! we think not that we daily see
About our hearths angels that are to be,
Or may be if they will, and we prepare
Their souls and ours to meet in happy air—
A child, a friend, a wife, whose soft heart sings
In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR FEVER.

Dr. Holmes in the *Atlantic*, describing some of the curious effects of the war fever on the people, says:

The first is a nervous restlessness of a very peculiar character. Men cannot think, or write, or attend to their ordinary business. They stroll up and down the streets, they saunter out upon the public places. We confessed to an illustrious author that we laid down the volume of his work which we were reading when the war broke out. It was as interesting as a romance, but the romance of the past grew pale before the red light of the terrible present.—Meeting the same author not long afterwards, he confessed that he had laid down his pen at the same time that we had closed his book. He could not write about the sixteenth century any more than we could read about it, while the nineteenth was in the very agony and bloody sweat of its great sacrifice.

Another most eminent scholar told us in all simplicity that he had fallen into such a state that he would read the same telegraphic dispatches over and over again in different papers, as if they were new, until he felt as if he were an idiot. Who did not do just the same thing, and does not often do it still, now that the first flush of the fever is over. Another person always goes through the side streets on his way for the noon *extra*—he is so afraid somebody will meet him and *tell* the news he wishes to *read*, first on the bulletin-board, and then in the great capitals and leaded type of the newspapers.

When any startling piece of war-news comes, it keeps repeating itself in our minds in spite of all we can do. The same trains of thought go tramping round in circle through the brain like the supernumeraries that make up the grand army of a stage-show. Now if a thought goes round through the brain a thousand times in a day, it will have worn as deep a track as one which has passed through it once a week for twenty years. This accounts for the ages we seem to have lived since the twelfth of April last, and to state it more generally, for that *ex post facto* operation of a great calamity, or any very powerful impression, which we once illustrated by the image of a stain spreading backwards from the leaf of life open before us through all those which we have already turned.

To SHOVEL CORN FROM A WAGON.—In unloading corn in the ear from a wagon, it is generally found necessary to take out a few basketfuls by hand before the shovel can be used to advantage. This difficulty may be easily overcome by placing a board a few feet long slanting from the bottom of the wagon to the top of the tailboard. Along this board the shovel can be used at once, and those who have never tried this simple plan will be astonished to find how much labor and time are saved by it.

HAFFCKE'S
EATING SALOON,
SOUTH STREET,
1 door below the Sun Building.

THE public are respectfully reminded that my Restaurant is furnished with the finest selection of OYSTERS, GAME of all kinds, and EVERY LUXURY that the market and season affords, which are served up at my saloon all hours of the day and night. My Bar also contains the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS that can be had in the market, and my prices are such as to place everything in my line within the reach of all.

Rooms for private Dinner or Supper Parties can also be obtained at very short notice.

no25 tf CHARLES HAFFCKE.

NEW BILLIARD SALOON,
TAYLOR'S BUILDING,
Nos. 60 Fayette street, near Barnum's Hotel.
CHARLES A. MILES

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just fitted up a new and elegant BILLIARD SALOON at No. 66 Fayette street, near Calvert. He has several of Phelan's Marble Top latest patent *Billiard Tables*, and his Bar is well stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Segars, and refreshments of all kinds, all served up at the shortest notice. n23 tf

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Keeps constantly on hand, and offers at the lowest cash prices,

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N. W. cor. Pratt and Commerce sts.,
BALTIMORE
N. B.—All articles delivered free. n21 1m

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NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS can be found at our Warerooms, No. 350 BALTIMORE STREET, near Eutaw street. Our Pianos being warranted in every respect, we are prepared to offer great inducements to customers. Also, Carhart, Needham & Co.'s *MELODEONS*, at from $40 to $90—well calculated for churches.

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R. W. TYSON,
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IMPORTERS OF
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WM. JEANTY begs to inform his patrons and the public, that he has REMOVED to
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HAIR CUTTING,—including a choice article of FINE PERFUMERY—25 Cents.
KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair. n7-1m

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No. 69 CENTRE MARKET SPACE,
Three doors above Pratt street,
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Refreshments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
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FRANKLIN HOTEL,
57 SOUTH ST., Baltimore.
Meals and Lodging.....25 Cents each.
JOHN F. STOUT, *Proprietor.*
no 6-1m

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1861.

On and after Sunday, November 24th, TRAINS will Arrive and Depart from CALVERT STATION as follows:

TRAINS NORTH LEAVE.

Mail Train at	8.30 A. M.
Parkton Accommodation Train at	4.00 P. M.
Baltimore Express Train at	3.00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express at	8.30 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE.

Baltimore Express Train at	8.20 A. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express at	2.00 P. M.
Mail Train at	6.30 P. M.
Parkton Accommodation Train at	8.00 A. M.

THE EXPRESS, leaving Calvert Station at 3.00 P. M., will only stop between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and Cockeysville. Coming South the Express will be at Relay at 3.20 A. M. will only stop at Cockeysville and at Relay between Parkton and Baltimore.

Passengers for all Way Points will take the Parkton Accommodation.

☞The only Train leaving here on Sundays is the Express, at 3.00 P. M., which will stop at all Stations on Sundays.

☞The Only Train arriving on Sundays is the Express, at 8.20 A. M.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.
n 25 tf

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 18th, 1861, the trains will run as follows. The Mail Train between Baltimore and Sandy Hook leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays) at 9.45 A. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 8.20 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 9.15 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.00 and 11.00 A. M., and 3.45 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.25 A. M., 7.20 and 9 A. M., and 3.50 and 8.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.25 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.10 and 7.40 A. M., and 10 A. M., at 3.05 and 5 P. M. On Sunday at 5 P. M. only. The second, third and fifth trains only from Baltimore and the second and fourth trains from Washington stop at way points. The second and fourth trains from Baltimore and Washington connect with the cars on the Alexandria road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. KNIGHT, Agent at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. n18

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 18th, Passenger Trains will run as follows (Sundays excepted), leaving PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 8.00 A. M. Express Train at 1 P. M.

EVENING MAIL at 3.30 P. M. Express at 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS—7 P. M. only. At Wilmington connect with New York Trains each, the 5.30 P. M. train.

Passengers for Delaware City, Easton, Salisbury, etc., will take the 1 P. M. train, which will connect at Clayton with the Delaware City Train.

NOTICE.—All baggage must be checked, and persons are required to bring some trusty person with the checks, properly known to the undersigned, who will receive a bond from the Company, before they will be taken off the cars.

A. M. CAMMEDEN, Agent.
n18

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.

On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, for the Patuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

THEO. WEEMS, Master.

The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6½ o'clock for the Patuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

M. L. WEEMS, Master.

The above steamers will call at all the usual landings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum Point going and returning.

Fare—Baltimore to St. Leonard's, $2.50. Round trip, $4.
Do. to Plum Point, $2. Round trip, $3.
Do. to Fair Haven, $1.50. Round trip, $2.
Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 5 o'clock.

DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.

The Steamer CHESTER, Captain E. [illegible] will leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, for CHESTERTOWN, touching at the intermediate landings on the Western Shore. Returning, will leave CHESTERTOWN every TUESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore, touching at the landings on the Eastern Shore. Passage reduced to $1. Freight as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

H. R. SLAUGHTER, Proprietor.
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FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

THE high up as GEORGETOWN, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, and leave Georgetown every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to

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Passage $1. Freight 10 cents.
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THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES, in Pipes, Hogsheads and Barrels.—W. M. [illegible] & Co.

ALSO, 200 Baskets CHAMPAGNE.
300 do. Pints OLIVE OIL.
For sale by C. MORTON STEWART,
M.S. Gay street.

OLD FOGY DOCTRINES.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Governor Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

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

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

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

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

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

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. *The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. *The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have the times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arm, where with you could defend yourselves, are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbor cannot assemble with out the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny*, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your messenger be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.*

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

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the *disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine.* Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, *yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America.* In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.*

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—there, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206, year 1771.*

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse "among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower 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 offers."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 225—year 1775.*

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern- "ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy 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, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, arrowing these opinions, were in- "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies "prepared for the bold advice, they were published "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name."—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 95—year 1775.*

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.—*Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Resistance."*

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775.*

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat- "ened devastation of other places will unite the "whole country in one indissoluble bond against a "nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "people from the most barbarous savages.'"—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232—Burning of Norfolk.*

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.'"—*Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1775.*

"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.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25 26, Battle of Bunker Hill.*

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

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent no small support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Gordon's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

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

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A CARD.—E. SZEMELEMYI, PROFESSOR OF Music, which he has taught in the City from Europe on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and will resume his usual Instructions.—Communications addressed at the music stores of Messrs. Willig, and Hughes and Beckham, on Charles street, or at the Photo Warerooms of Wm. Knabe & Co., will reach him and receive due attention. n21 1m