RUSSELL ON THE FIGHT AT LEES-

the London Times, published by us yesterday,) which we copied from a New York paper, his remarks upon the hattle of Leesburg were carefully on the 17th of May. As far as I could see north-

suppressed. We accordingly supply them. any operation in which the reorganized army North. I spent the summer in making preparamight be engaged. General McClellan's promise tions to take the sea, and broke out on the 19th of that "there would be no more Bull's Run affairs" July. has not been altogether carried out.

country, known to be held by an enemy close at mained alive, I should have remained another t hand. There is an infutuation about this "scout- winter.

likes, and march them towards the enemy. "ambushes, ambuscades, masked batteries," and southward of it. with only two men on our side hit," and nothing | Sound, when is reality there are but three. except the making of a paragraph. The action | history, including the skeletons of the walrus, at Elward's Ferry came on suddenly, and before | reindeer, the white and blue fox, etc. I suspected a disaster, but the positive information | Millions of them were often seen flying around which was given to me that the Federale held the our vessel. We also captured great numbers of \ Virginia sids for several miles, diminished the im- | the eider duck, which we prepared for our winter portance which would otherwise have been attach-] use. White Wales also abounded, but I have ed to the affair. To-day, however, it is clear that | never seen them in the straits. not only were the Federals defeated with loss, but that they were eventually forced to retire across | the coldest month of the year. the river, and that they have fallen back to the the river, and that they mave much short attack Maryland shore once more, fearing another attack

As the facts of the Leesburg disaster become known, doubts arise respecting the capability of commanders higher than those who were actually engaged in the operation. The loss is three guns) and some 600 men, out of a column of 1,800-a Parkton Accommodation Train at demoralizing depression among the survivors. The enemy followed their success, pushed the Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express at Federalists, who were hastily formed, with vigor, Bustale Express Train at which the latter were forming. Although they h had no artillery, the Confederates, being superior | in numbers, were able to direct such a powerful A.M will only stop at Cockeysville and at Relay between Park fusilade upon the Federalists, that the advantage they possessed in the aid of three pieces of artillery did not avail to sustain them in line. adequate supports arrived till too late, and the promised co-operation of Gen. Gorman does not appear to have been effective.

On the fall of General Baker there was a retrogade movement which terminated in a rout, during which the Federalists, throwing down their arms, or casting them into the river, fell into the utmost confusion, and, in spite of the exertions of their officers and personal gallantry on the part of some of the troops, which is said to have been conspicuous, but can hardly have been, as one so-Jution of the catastrophe made it "too great, were driven or fled into the stream, overcrowding one of the boats till it sank, and endeavoring often unsuccessfully, to escape by swimming. - | was points. The second and fourth trains from Balt The descriptions of the scene which ensued are frightful. Une-third at least of the whole force of 1800 which crossed over were killed, wound- once. ed, drowned, or taken prisoners, and the gunif not captured, were lost.

The worst effect of the action has been produced, by the attempts to make it a success, and to suppress the truth. So anxious were the departments at Washington to conceal the facts, it was stated | the Philodelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT that the Federalists were occupying the Virginia shores at the very time they were retiring. The alternative is more agreeable, but could scarcely have been possible. Checked in this demonstration, it remains to be seen if another will soon be

LECTURE BY DR. HAYES.

Last night Dr. Hayes delivered a lecture on his recent voyage to the Northern regions, before the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia. The attendance was large and the l Doctor was listened to with profound attention by the assembled smants. The discourse was il-Justrated by maps and charts of the regions visited by the expedition. After thanking the Academy for the invitation given him to lecture before them, the Doctor proceeded to state what his ingust, within twenty miles of the entrance of MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

Smith's Straits. On the 27th we entered the Strait, encountering a gale, which drove us back, sustaining se- l rious damage. After remaining here two days and having our vessel crippled, we succeeded in repairing damages, and again entered the Strait on the 1st of September. At length I abandonad i the effort to pass up by the west coast, and tried to find a lead or opening in the east coast. Our desire was to secure a winter barbor on the west coast, and then in the spring proceed with sledges ! over the hie to the open water. Our attempt to l get to the westward was defeated, and we were b forced to go into winter quarters, about ninety miles from Dr. Kane's winter harbor. Here we locked a M. Both Both combine can be way at all the landings. remained during the winter in good health and every Corsea. Fare \$1, Medicaria comparative comfort. It was not until the 20th $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of March that I was able to get out for the North. and fourteen dogs. I had obtained enough dogs THURSDAY and SATURDAY SORVING SUPERIORS. at Upernavik to make four strong teams, but, by I a discuse prevalent among the dogs within the last three years, mearly all of them died. This disease is a sort of epiplepto tetanoulal disease, which is all I can say about it. In the effort 12 WHIIMAN & CO. to obtain some more dogs from the Esqui- 1 120 maux at Whale Sound, Mr. Sontagg lost his life, | Horsepowers. having broken through the ice and become frozen. Thresers. I obtained only eight dogs from the natives, ma- Cornard Con Mills. king fourteen dogs in all for thirteen persons. -- I We started North, with provisions enough for five other Andrews. ter running up the centre of the Strait, and the ice denneda timene, &c.

in beight. Some days we made only a quarter to a half of ! a mile through these. We were fourteen days in making forty miles, reaching the west coast on l

the 10th of May, and continued northward till the 18th. We reached our highest latitude, 81 35 deg., on the 30th of May. Our route was on the opposite side of the channel from that pursued by Dr. Kane. I will call your attention to some physical facts observed by us in this region. In the extracts from Mr. Russell's last letters to found the icehergs rotten in the month of May, so that I was obliged to follow the ice foot or shore line, thus increasing our distance very much. It a pool of water I discovered a flock of water fowls

ward the ice bore evidence of speedy dissolution. The effects of the rout at Edward's Ferry on and I believe that during some seasons the Strait New York and Boston will not be known here is almost free of ice. There were many indicauntil after this letter has been despatched; but the tions of the existence of open water to the North; truth must be fully disclosed at last, and it will I arrived at the conclusion that the large masses) be all the more painful, coming after the antici- of ice piled up on the shore were forced there by pations which existed of a very different result to the movement of a large body of water from the

I succeeded in rounding Cape Isabella with a l This tresh reverse is a striking example of the whale boat, and from an elevation of six hundred evils of want of military knowledge on the part of feet could see nothing but ice to the northward. the officers, and of lack of discipline, perhaps, in My dogs were now reduced to five by the disease the men. Who ever heard of such a thing as a laready spoken of, and my party being also renight reconnoissance, and that, too, in a wooded duced in atrength. If, however, my dogs had re-

ing." as it is called, which, in every case, as far | We reached Upernavik on the 14th of August, as I have seen—and I have marked 27 or 28 down and set out for home on the 17th of September, already—leads to some loss or disaster. Months | reaching Halifax on the 9th of October. The ago I endeavored to point out the inutility and geographical results of the expedition are the comabsurdity of the practice. It seems as if an officer | pletion of the coast lines of North Baffin's Bay and can take off twenty or thirty men whenever he Smith's Straits, embracing a survey of thirteen hundred miles, including a new channel opening Then comes a stereotyped account, in which westward from Smith's Straits to the channel

"having killed seven, and wounded, perhaps, sev- braces a distance of six hundred miles. On the enteen of the enemy, some probably mortally, former charts five island are laid down in this) gained whatever in a military or in any sense | The Doctor spoke of his collections of natural

the news reached Washington all was over, so | The region around Port Foulke abounds in anithat it would not have been possible for me to mal life. We obtained upwards of two hundred have witnessed the affair; and, indeed, a recon- | reindeer, and I believe we could have killed a noisance on my part, as soon as my letter had thousand. I attribute our exemption from disease been sent off, on Tuesday afternoon, was not at | to this large supply of animal food. I believe the | all encouraging to the prospects of reaching white and blue foxes will be found to be distinct h Darnestown, or Poolesville through a drenching varieties, and do not believe that they change their rain and roads knee deep in mud, in time to as- color Water fowl abounded around our harbor. certain any particulars of what had taken place. The little aux was first seen on the first of May.

He said that he found the month of March to be

NORTHERN CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. STALFERT STATION, BALTIMORE NOT. 23d 1561 On Bird after Sunday, November 26th, TRAINS will Arrive and Demet from CALVERT STATION as follows: | Buttalo Espress Train at ... TRAINS MULTIL ARRIVE. THE EXPRESS, teaving Calvert Station at 3 (9) P. M., will only stop between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and at Cheke sville. Coming South the Express which arrives at 6.30

The only Train leaving here on Sunday to the Express, at 3 (9) F. M., which will stop at all Stations on Sundays. The Only Train arriving on Sundays is the Express, at JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. BALTIMORE AND OHIO On and after Nov. 18th, 1961, the trains will run as follows The Mail Train between Baltimore and Saudy Hook leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 8.41 A. M. THE PREDERICK TRAIN leaves Relumore at 4 30 P. M. and Frederick at 6 30 A. M. THE KILLIANTER MILLS TRAIN leaves Calumote at 6 20

Passengers for all War Points will take the Parkton Accom-

and 9.15 A. M., and 1 45 and 5 40 P. M., and Fillerett's Mills at 7:40 and HOUA. M., and \$45 and 7.00 P. M. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Leave Baltimore at 4 30, 7 35 and 9 A. M., and 3 50 and 5.05 P. M. On Numbers at 4.20 A. M. only. Louis Washington at 6.16 and 7 4) A. M., and 10 A. M., and 3 65 and 5 P. M. On Sunday at | they are accustomed. But, when a long train of I T ENGLAND, Agent, at Campra Station, or at the Ticket

L. M. COLE, General Twist Agent PHILADELPHIA WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

daily (exceed Sunday) as follows, viz. EXPRESS TRAIN ALKSUA, M., Express Train at I P 1 EVENING MAIL MES 30 P. M. Express at 7 P. M. ON SUNDAYS at 7P M. only. All trains compact with New York Trains, entrut the 5 20 P. M. train Passengers for Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Marylan NOTICE -All colored persons, whether bond or tree, will be | required to bring some responsible white prison, personally to all, shall bring forward the favorable moto the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of | MENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO center Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U.S., On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 614 o'clock, for | Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Un Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting- force. WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YO leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING | the Virginia Concention, June 4, 1788. at 6 o'clock for Baltimere.

tentions had been before starting. He said, I will Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 61/4 the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart relate to you briefly the incidents of the voyage, o'clock for the Paturent River. Returning will was batdened. Haring just keard of the seizure of and then speak of its results. We sailed from leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he in-Boston on the 2th of July, 1860, and after touch- Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for I tended that his language should "open the eyes o ing at Upernavik, we were, on the 26th of Au- Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY | the deluded Americans." "It it does not," said he

ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum | ernments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must Point going and returning. \$1 fet blenleesten. Passage to Enture at River.

Geight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock. DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER. The Steamer CHESTER, Captain E. 1 at Bolchan, for CHESTERRIUM No leaves Chesterlown the

H. B. SLAUGHTER, Prograetor. The main party consisted of thirteen persons | NA LANDING -The Steamer CECIL leaves lacht street 1813. whart, between Country and Batte Stocks, every TUESDAY, hapigg in a mit Turber's Creek at the choice in the River. Recuen-PRIDAY MORNING ACRES OF A CRESCORE

Passage \$1 Freight prepail. Na ALEXCHANGE PLACE, BAUTIMORE, Mo. Manufarture es es Wheat Dr Ila, 4 Straw Cutters, ... Corn Stale Catters, Tame of readers. I Most Barrows, Corn Steoris Catal Batrona.

#Notion Manters, : Alms, deutern in Synder, Shorels, Riches, Hill and Manues months, on the 4th of April. We found open wa- Forks Horscultural Tools of every learn; beld and ther much broken, the hummocks being often sixty feet THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortmen I of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES to Portic

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seem mout likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governmentalong 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 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 tuture recurity."- Declaration of Indepen-

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 On and after MONDAY, November 1888, Pamenger Trains opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is invol-I red the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitions circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the moult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved .- Gour-

dinard with jealous attention the public liberty the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, | ARE INEVITABLE RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and feel the complicated calamities of the, sword and to his faltering minister, "it must set every deli-M. L. WEEMS, Master. | cate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the | The above steamers will call at all the usual land | most coercive measures. " "The New England govdecide whether they are to be subject to this country of the British was deepened by the reflection that or to be independent." - Bancroft's U. S., ed. 7, p. \

> In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem-) sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on Bancroft's U.S., vel. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bunwhich we stood, and had candor and courage ker Hell. enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ig- } inorance, or under infinite deception concerning that a another Whigs, and the rest mongrels. the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical 1776.

Hock .- John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1

be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean able a support to the cause of their country." An by the Revolution? The war? That was no part | incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interest of the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- ing Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer a equence of it. The Revolution was in the mande of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-. It is impossiof the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, | blc not to admire the intrepid tirmness of the ladies | in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood of your country. Had your men but half their was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen resolution, we might give up the contest. America Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the | would be invincible. American Eloquence, Vol. 1. colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion | They rushed on with headlong indiscretion. was enlightened and informed concerning the au- thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war. thority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con- but to subdue the Americane by fear. The hest green of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas hope not in many, the Conneil of Nice in Ecclesian | suchusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the every armoe relating to be one seeping, to a selection for cash tical history. It assembled the priests, from the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to east and the west, the north and the south, who [to reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Americompared notes, engaged in discussions and des can fisheries, to stores New England; the next, to be bates, and formed results by one cote and by two call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; tonn above the interior stores of Messra Willig. and

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to bold our forts and canbon, 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 l'arlia-| ment are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augmerine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succossion 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 BULKES 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

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, cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' Hr 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

against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the

least given to reflection apon the rise and fall of em-

pires, that true reconcilement can never exist between

Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-

Section to the former.—Chief Justice Drayton, Charge

U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771. " Here, raid Maybew, as be 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 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 manulacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to est no lamb." - Baneroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206,

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. 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." -- Bancroft's | If. S., vol. 8, p. 225- year 1775.

" Tet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not " to outrun the convictions and sympathics of their " constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "ing 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, incensed John Adams, who maintained that the "tifty or sixty men composing Congress should at once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-" ride for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "awfit the decision of the King. His letters to New England, arowing these opinions, were intercepted; and so little were the central colonies prepared for the bold advice, they were published by the royali-ts as the surest way of destroying this influence, and heaping obloque on his name. Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55-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.-Baneroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven h bundred 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 evenling; liable to be robbed without redrew; 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 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 had 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) | 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 saber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me premacy of one part of the empire over another."-

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the . assembly. To draw the characters of them all British authority to oblige us to supply our wants would require a volume, and would now be con- at their market, which is the degrest in the known sidered as a caricatured print. One third Tories, world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest There was a little aristocracy among us of talents | being ever out of the question. - Chief Justice Bray. and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primue inter pares, | ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23,

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self sacrificing women of the As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may | revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so a

toten which went out to the world as unquimous, -- the next, to excite a servile insurrection, - Bancroft's how of 8m Krate & Co. will teach him and receive due a John Adome, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815. | U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

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