TO MY HUSBAND.

Think not I love less, because An angry word was spoken; Think not the chain of love so light,

That it can e'er be broken.

I knew the cause—I did not blame-I felt the hour must come, When calmness would bring back thy thoughts

As welcome wanderers home. A watched, I prayed, I waited for

The sunlight of thy smile; It came-I said "Thank God!"

And blessed thee all the while. I could not love thee less, else

Life would be a dreary waste; And morning's sun and evening's star Would bring back all the past.

Then think not that my love can change-Affection pure and true Will to Gul's great Eternity, Through countless years endure.

I cannot ask a greater bliss On hended knee, in ferrent prayer, Than midst your heart's great griefs and joys, My name may find an echo there.

BLINDNESS AMONG HORSES--ITS CAUSES.

This is a subject of very general importance. It has been stated that blindness is more prevalent EXPRESS TRAIS at 8 30 A. W. Express Train at I.P. M. among horses in America than among those of other countries. If this be the case, the causes of the eril should be investigated and removed, if possible, without delay. The last number of the American Stock Journal contains a good article on the subject, the leading ideas of which we have condensed the condensed for our columns. It states that blindness is more prevalent among horses in Ohio than those of any other section of the country. The cases of blindness } are attributed, in a great measure, to over-teedingthe horses of Ohio being notoriously fat. It is a common practice in that State to force the fat upon ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, borses intended for sale by stuffing them principally [with Indian corn, and keeping them, without much service, in warm, close stables. This method of feeding soon fattens a horse, but at the same time its digestive functions are injured by the treatment. It is now believed that the blindness can be traced ! to a sympathetic relation between disorder of the digestive organs and the brain, and that through the latter the optic nerve becomes diseased and ends in destroying the vision. Blindness is also frequently \ transmitted to offspring, and thus an evil, first orig-Linating in disease, almost becomes a natural defect | By hereditary descent. Errors in feeding horses, as up to 2 o'clock. is well known, also produce blind staggers, stomach staggers, and organic disease of the brain; therefore the greatest care should be exercised in I feeding them.

In order to prevent the spread of horse blindness. it is recommended that wherever an animal shows I the least symptoms of the disease it should be kept i on a light diet of hay and oats. A horse may be maintained in good condition on twelve pounds of hay and five of oats for daily feed. In breeding | horses it is also recommended that all animals inc leaves Georgetown every MONDAY, WEDNINDAY and showing the least symptems of organic discussion in the property with the second state of the Hallmoore. rejected

One of the first symptoms incident to blindnesswhich any person may readily notice—is the dispusition of the animal to raise his fore legs unnecessarily high, while, at the same time, the ears are drawn backward and forward in quick succession, thus giving evidence that the sagacious animal is sounding the ground over which he travels.

These are the principal ideas advanced by our contemporary, respecting the cause of prevalent horse blindness in our country, and the mode of arresting a spread of the evil. There are some other causes of this disease which appear to us more evident, and which are perfectly capable of removal. Blind horses are more common in the cities than in the rural districts. This we consider is principally caused by bad stables. Many of them are underground cellars, and, with a few exceptions, all stables are too small. They do not admit a sufficient | 100 13 2m quantity of fresh air for ventilation and respiration, \ and this always tends to injure the health of the animals. Light is an essential to the health of horses in as that of men, and yet most stables are nearly as l dark as dungeous. Several years since, a great number of valuable French caralry horses were attacked with glanders and other diseases, of which I A they died. It was recommended that more spacious stables should be erected. The suggestion was acted upon, and, with improved army stables, there is, not one-tourth the class of sickness now among the French cavalry horses. This fact is invaluable .-- . It would be far better for most of the horses in our cities to be kept in open sheds than in the stables I commonly provid d for them.

We are also positive that eve-blinds on the harness tend to injure the eyes of horses, and, as they are totally useless and unsightly appendages, they should be abandoned entirely. We are aware that, of late the open bridle has become more common. but it should be universit. Tight, close collars, which squeeze the eyes of horses in putting them. on, are also very inpurious animals. We have be Lnown one case of permanent inputs to the exce of an excellent borse from this cause. Cattrage and draft borses should be provided with divided cold trary thereof be shown on or before the THIRD lars, secured either at the top or bottom, so that DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT; Provided, a copy they are not required to be forced over the heads of I the animals. - Sometime Am.

Contrast. - One of the first principles of beauty Look at the little white sail on the dark sea. The discord often introduced in music is l but a preparation for the delightful harmony that Horsembers. follows. The storm of yesterday makes the caim where there, sea to-day far more lovely. Byron says:

" The Night Shows stars and women in a better light."

THURLOW WEED promises, if a regiment or bri- | THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortmen gade of printers can be raised, that he will should Bone Brands -W. Morton and F. Menteau A Co. der his musket and march away to the war along t

with his brethren of the craft.

YORTHERN CENTRAL : RAILWAY. CALVET STATION, BALTINGER, No. 234, 1-44 On and after Senday, Movember Mth. TRALKS WILL Arrive and Depart from CALVERT STATION on Silews:
TRAINS NORTH LEAVE Bufalo Esperen Train at 3 00 P. M Phuberg and Harrisberg Espress at TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE: Buffalo Express Train at Pittaburg and Harrisburg Kapress at Park ton Accommedation Train at THE EXPRESS, leaving Calvert Station at 340 P. M. will only sur between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and Corkeyeville. Coming Hearth the Express males series at A 30 A. M. will only stop at Corkey sville and at Relay between Park. Paneragers for all Way Points will take the Parkton Acrom By The easy Train leaving here on Sunday is the Express,

at 3 (a) P. M., which will stop at all Stations on Sendojs. Bo The (bal) Train arriving on Sundays is the Express, at A SU A. M. JAR, C. CLARKK, Sepertstendent. RALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. the and ofter Nov. 18th, 1861, the trains will run as follows. The Mali Train between Baltimore and Sandy Hook leaved Buithmore dally (except Aunda.) at H 49 A. M. THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Hallmore at 4.30 P. M. THE FLLICITT'S MILIN TRAIN leaven laitimore at & 20

land 9. 5 A. M., and 1:45 and 2:00 F. M., and Ellimet's Mills at 7:00 1 and 11.09 A. M., and 245 and 7.09 P. M. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Leave Buldwess at 4.30, 7:35 and 9 A. M , and 3.50 and 8.00 F. M. On Numbers at 420 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.30 and I e) A, M, and le A M, and Sib and S P. M. On Hunday at \ 5 P. M. coly. The around, third and \$1'b trains only from Halti more and the arroad and four trains from Washington stop at way pounts. The second and fourth trains from Baltimore and Washington connect with the trains on the Abanishingual. For further information, turners or every hind, do, apply to I. T. ENGLAND, Agent at Camber Statem, or at the Ticket W. P. WXITIL

L. M. COLE, General Tuket Agent WILMINGTON AND RALTIMORE PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOOL WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, November 18th, Passenger Trains | W the public, that he has REMOVED to for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT

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____NOTICE._CHANGE OF DAYS TO | THE PATURENT RIVER. Un and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore Vevery SATURDAY MORNING, at 614 o'clock, for the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's | termination to please all, he solicits a call. Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting-Heaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING

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I IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE I CITY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.—ELIAS MA-GERS rerang FRANK J. THOMAS.—Ordered. I that the Sale made and reported by R. C. Hardesty | and Pendleton Colston, Trustees, for the sale of the I property mentioned in the proceedings in this cause. be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the conof this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Baltimore, once in each of three successive weeks before the said Third day of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$100. ROET J. KERR, Clerk. WHITMAN & CO., THE RESIDENCE PLACE BALTIMORE, MO Manufacture es et Stran Cutters. - | 新beat Drille, Materia State Colors | Tame Spreaders, Miles Harrows Corn Shellers

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OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. "We nold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed h wit, to secure these rights, governments are its uted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; o'chiel. A. M. Bish Bishts tonehing each was at all the landings whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to seem most likely to effect their safety and happy

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 ness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed i light and trainient causes; and, accordingly, experience bath shown, that mankind are more disword to suffice this early are sufficiently

right themselfes by abolishing the forms they are accustomed. But, when a long abuses and assurpations, pursuing invariant the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw such government, and to provide new guards for their tuture security."- 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 opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but lastional bonor: 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 concent the sense of indignity. But the snoult should be engraven me tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SMALL BRING FORWARD THE FATURABLE MO-MENT, THER CET THE ATLAGIAG ARM STRIKE HOME. IL I is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved. -- Cove-Terneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Huspect every one who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, TOU TARE INEVITABLE RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1768.

and effectually to enforce "onedience to the laws and feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart was bardened. 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." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the i most coercice measures. ' "The New England gorernments are now in a state of rebellion. Illows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country

or to be independent." - Rancroft's U. S., red. 7, p. 1 In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem. | motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the avber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me premary of one part of the empire over another."sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on Boneroft's U.S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Bottle of Runwhich we stood, and had candor and courage ker Holl. enough to acknowledge it. America is in total iganother Whige, and the rest mongrels.

the bell wether, the leader of the aristociatical [1776.] Hock John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, | The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as

by the Revolution? The war? That was no part | incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interestof the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- ing Ancedotes of the herolution. "A British officer sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney -- 'It is impossiof the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775. | ble not to admire the intropid firmness of the ladics | in the concre of fifteen years, before a deap of blood of your country. Had your men but half their CABINET FURNITURE, was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen | resolution, we hight give up the contest. America | Legislatures, the parephlete, newspapers, in all the | would be invincible." - American Eloguence, Vol. 1. | colonies, should be consulted during that period, John Adams, Letter to Jefferstn, August 14, 1815. | U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

Our liberties and pafety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to bold 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 be did Boston against ber proprietors; it be 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 ber national army. The most express act of l'arliament cannot give us occurity, 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 suc-| cession 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 layainst us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection apon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-\ jection 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 Adame, 'we have, celebrated brands. Choice and Old, on commission. | as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in perilous times like these, a cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the eervice 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 byt impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanily so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him Tom its uncompromising opponents." - Baseroft's

U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771. " 'llere,' said Mayhew, as be lamented the cold ad heaion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world-there, there are many who eee the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed reso-Intion, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the i 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 unoutning. To encourage the growth and manutacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to cat no lamb. ' Bancroff's U. S., col. 5, p. 206,

"But in truth the ery of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. A them boodage 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 orgrievances had preceded his offices." -- Bancroft's) V. S., vol. 8, p. 225--- year 1775.

" Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrum 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 besitancy "so many members, especially of Dickin-on, in-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the "afty or sixty men composing Congress should at | "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-"vide for its defence, and, in that sale attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, avowing these opinions, were in-"tercepted; and so little were the central colonies | "prepared for the hold advice, they were published ! "by the rotali-te as the surrest way of distrovi

"bis influence, and hearing obloquy on his name. Hancroft U. S., B vol., 63-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 burne 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.-Hancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven 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 evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty. - Beneroft's U. S., 1 od. 8, p. 12, 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 " bation 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 col., 232- Burning of Norfolk.

"They closed their statement in the words of The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily | their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now 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 slavers." - 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 their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the pro-

norance, or under infinite deception concerning that I 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 dearest in the known sidered as a caricaturesi print. One third Torres, world, and to eramp and confine our trade so as to be be subservient to their commerce, our real interest There was a little aristocracy among us of talents | being ever out of the question. Chief Instice Bray and letters. Mr. Dickinson was princes inter pures, | ton, Charge to the tirand Jury, Charleston, May 23,

one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the i As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may [revolution, "whose intrepidity and for titude lent so be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean I able a support to the cause of their country." An

to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion . They rushed on with headlong inductedion, was enlightened and informed concerning the au | thinking not to involve the empire in a civil was. thority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con | but to subdue the Americans by tear. The bret green of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I | step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas-Lope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesian | exclination in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the 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 i its reduction; the next, by probibiting the Americompared notes, engaged in discussions and decean teheries, to stares New England; the next, to bater, and formed results by one rote and by two call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; notes which went out to the world as unanimous. The next, to excite a service insurrection, - Bancroft's house of Um Kinto & to will reach him and receive due &

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OF KEPTEMBER, and will resume bus usual toxic trining.— I Communications left at the music stores of Mesars. Wildg. and Millier and Bescham, on Charles ervet, or at the Chine Ware