The South.

THE WOLVES.

Ye who listen to stories told,
When hearths are cheery and nights are cold,
Of the lone wood-side, and the hungry pack
That howls on the fainting traveller's track—
Flame-red eyeballs that waylay,
By the wintry moon, the belated sleigh—
The lost child sought in the dismal wood,
The little shoes and the stains of blood
On the trampled snow—O ye that hear,
With thrills of pity or chills of fear,
Wishing some angel had been sent
To shield the hapless and innocent—
Know ye the fiend that is cruelier far
Than the gaunt gray herds of the forest are?
Swiftly vanish the wild fleet tracks
Before the rifle and woodman's axe:
But hark to the coming of unseen feet,
Pattering by night through the city street!
Each wolf that dies in the woodland brown
Lives a spectre and haunts the town.
By square and market they slink and prowl,
In lane and alley they leap and howl.
All night they snuff and snarl before
The poor patched window and broken door.
They paw the clapboards and claw the latch,
At every crevice they whine and scratch.
Their tongues are subtle and long and thin,
And they lap the living blood within.
Icy keen are the teeth that tear,
Red as rain the eyes that glare.
Children crouched in corners cold
Shiver in tattered garments old,
And start from sleep with bitter pangs
At the touch of the phantoms' viewless fangs.
Weary the mother and worn with strife,
Still she watches and fights for life.
But her hand is feeble, and weapon small:
One little needle against them all!
In evil hour the daughter fled
From her poor shelter and wretched bed.
Through the city's pitiless solitude
To the door of sin the wolves pursued.
Fierce the father and grim with want,
His heart is gnawed by the spectres gaunt.
Frenzied stealing forth by night,
With whetted knife, to the desperate fight,
He thought to strike the spectres dead,
But he smites his brother man instead.
O you that listen to stories told
When hearths are cheery and nights are cold,
Weep no more at the tales you hear,
The danger is close and the wolves are near.
Shudder not at the murderer's name,
Marvel not at the maiden's shame.
Pass not by with averted eye
The door where the stricken children cry.
But when the howl of the unseen feet
Sounds by night through the stormy street,
Follow thou where the spectres glide;
Stand like Hope by the mother's side;
And be thou still the angel sent
To shield the hapless and innocent.
He gives but little who gives his tears,
He gives his best who aids and cheers.
He does well in the forest wild
Who slays the monster and saves the child;
But he does better, and merits more,
Who drives the wolf from the poor man's door.

Atlantic Monthly for December.

FANCY GOODS

LEONARD PASSANO,

52 *Centre Market Space,*

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

In consequence of the great number of unreplenished stocks in the market, many merchants will be obliged to seek their new sources for their purchases the coming season.

With an experience of twenty-five years, ample facilities, and having recently availed ourselves of extraordinary bargains for cash, we are enabled to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks in the market, at prices corresponding with the times.

We are confident we can make it the interest of buyers to deal with us, and invite an examination of our goods and prices, which consist in part of

Combs,	Threads,	Hosiery & Gloves,
Brushes,	Jewelry,	Cutlery,
Buttons,	Purses,	Umbrellas,
Suspenders,	Portemonaies,	Playing Cards,
Trimmings,	Stationery,	Wooden Goods,
Pins,	Perfumery,	Percussion Caps,
Needles,	Musical Wares.	

And every article in the Notion line required by country merchants.

☞ Orders entrusted to us will command prompt attention and be faithfully executed.

LEONARD PASSANO,
no 2 1m 52 Centre Market Space.

COAL!

ALLEGHANY BITUMINOUS COAL

FOR GRATES, STEAM and BLACKSMITHS' PURPOSES.

For sale by car load or single ton.
W. F. H. ONION,
Cor. Lombard and Central Avenue,
n25 and 26 Eden st., near Lombard.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS HOUSE.

W. G. MAXWELL,

No. 166 Baltimore Street.

A few doors above Adams Express Co.

GENTS AND LADIES' LONG BOOTS SHOES and Sandals; CANES; Pipes and Pipe-Stems; Belts, Coats, Caps and Leggins; Horse-Covers, &c. ARMY and NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Also, every style Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS.
no 2 1m

CHARLES L. SPIES'

DANCING ACADEMIES are now open.

At CENTRAL HALL,
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for Ladies, Misses and Masters, and TUESDAY and FRIDAY Nights for Gentlemen.

At the POWHATTAN HALL,
MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS for Ladies and Juniors. Gentlemen's Class the same night. For particulars, call as above.

"DANCE ALBERT." "DANCE YOU BRIDE"

H. F. ALBERTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

FANCY GOODS

No. 8 and 13 SOUTH LIBERTY ST. near BALTIMORE ST.

FLOUR—FLOUR.—A choice assortment of superfine FLOUR [illegible] Bakers and Family purposes, comprising the following brands:—
FAMILY—"Worth," "Extra," "Pine Hill," "Monrovia," and "Newark."
EXTRA—"C. L. Wright," "Monrovia," "Inglestie," "New Lots," and "Newark."
SUPER—As above, with "Newark," "Mechanic," etc.
RYE FLOUR. "Maryland," "Virginia White Rye."
Extras [illegible] orders.
C. D. HINKS & CO.,
se21 No. 41 north Howard street, near Lombard.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO
ZIMMERMANN, FAIR & CO.,
MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
Made by C. MORTON STEWART,
No. 53 South Gay street

CORTLAN & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,

BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,

Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

216 & 218 BALTIMORE STREET,

MARBLE BUILDING.
no 15 2m

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 75 Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE.
n14 3m

BARTH & EDMEADES,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, SCOTCH WHISKIES, GIN, WINES, &c.

No. 22 South Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE.

☞ PURE RYE and BOURBON WHISKEY, of celebrated brands, Choice and Old, on commission, always in store. no 8-tf

JAMES HAZLITT. BOSTON HAZLITT.

JAMES HAZLITT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, WHISKIES, &c.

Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay street,

BALTIMORE.

J. H. & Co. are sole proprietors of various brands of choice Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies. o29-6m

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.

no23-tf CHARLES HAFFCKE.

NEW BILLIARD SALOON,

TAYLOR'S BUILDING,

No. 66 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

ALEXANDER BOND,

PRODUCE DEALER,

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

APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, &c.

All orders promptly attended to at the

N. W. cor. Pratt and Commerce sts.,
BALTIMORE.

N. B.—All articles delivered free. n21 1m

PARISIAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

WM. JEANTY begs to inform his patrons and the public, that he has REMOVED to

N. E. Corner Baltimore and Charles Sts.,

(*Entrance on both Baltimore and Charles.*)

HAIR CUTTING,—including a choice article of FINE PERFUMERY—25 Cents.

KID GLOVES cleaned at 10 cts. per pair. n7-1m

J. M. BROCK'S

RESTAURANT,

N. W. Corner of Harrison & Gay Streets.

BALTIMORE.

The best of Liquors, Lager Beer and Segars served to customers.

Refreshments served at all hours. With a determination to please all, he solicits a call.
n25 1m

LUTTS' HOUSE.

No. 69 CENTRE MARKET SPACE.

Three doors above Pratt street,

BALTIMORE.

Refreshments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

☞ Boarding by the Day or Week. n8 1m

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

57 SOUTH ST., Baltimore.

Meals and Lodging.....25 Cents each.

JOHN F. STOUT, *Proprietor.*
no 6-1m

COAL!

ALL KINDS OF COAL

FOR SALE

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY.

W. F. H. ONION,
corner Lombard st. and Central Avenue,
26 South Eden st., near Lombard.
A. Hyam, Sales Agent. no 8-1m

RODEWALD & SINDALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

INDIGO, SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SPICES, SOAP

STARCH, SAL SODA, BICARB SODA,

AND GROCERS DRUG GENERALLY,

66 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD

Manufacturers of

Horse-powers,	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
Tete Forts,	Corn Shell & Cob Crushers,	Lime Spreaders,
Wheat Fans,	Corn Shellers,	Wheat Rakers,
Corn and Cob Mills,	Plows,	Co. of Harrows,
Hay Presses,	Cultivators,	
Shed Crushers.	Potato Planters,	

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Pitchforks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, &c. Hay and Manure Forks. se 21 tf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, Nov. 23d, 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.
Buffalo Express Train at	3.00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express at	6.30 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE.

Buffalo 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	9.00 A. M.

THE EXPRESS, leaving Calvert Station at 3.00 P. M., will only stop between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and at Cockeysville. Coming South the Express which arrives at 8.20 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.

n 23 tf JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 18th, 1861, the [illegible] Trains will Arrive and Depart as follows:

The Mail Train between Baltimore and Sandy Hook leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays) at 8.00 A. M.

THE EMIGRANT TRAIN [illegible] Baltimore at 6.00 P. M. and Frederick at 5.30 A. M.

THE PACKET'S MILK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 9.15 A. M., and 4.45 and 7.00 P. M., and Relay at 7.30 and 11.00 A. M. and 3.15 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30, 7.35 and 9.15 A. M., and 3.50 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. Leave Washington at 7.10 A. M., 12.00 M., and 4.05 and 8 P. M. On Sundays at 8 P. M. only. The first and third of the above trains only run on Sundays. The second train from Washington stops at Annapolis Junction only. The second and fourth trains from Baltimore and Washington connect with the trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information [illegible] at the Ticket Office, Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office, Washington Branch, corner [illegible] streets.

J. T. ENGLAND, Agent.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. n18

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 18, 1861, Express Trains will leave the PRINCE STREET DEPOT daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Newark at 7 A. M., Express Train at 1 P. M., Express at 7 P. M.

SUNDAY—Express at 7 P. M.

New York Express at 5.30 P. M. Express Train.

Passengers for Del ware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland will find the most expeditious route by way of Wilmington.

NOTICE.—[illegible] will be required to [illegible] generally known [illegible] the road.

n18 W. M. CAMPBELL, Agent.

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.

From Baltimore to Nottingham	1.50	1.00
From Baltimore to Benedict	1.75	1.00

Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock. oc 18 tf

DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.

The Steamer CHESTER, Captain E. L. Young, will leave her wharf, light street, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for CHESTERTOWN, leaves Chestertown the alternate days at 8 o'clock A. M.

The ARROW, Captain B. S. Ford, leaves Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for Crumpton, leaves Crumpton (on alternate days) at 7 o'clock, A. M. Both Boats touching each way at all the landings except Crumpton.

Fare $1. Meals extra.

H. B. SLAUGHTER, Proprietor.
oc 1

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, DALE ACCOMMODATION.—The Steamer CECIL, leaves light street wharf, between Conway and Barre sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, touching at Tolson's creek and landings on the River. Returning, leaves Georgetown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore.

Passage $1. Freight prepaid.

WM. T. RICE, Cecilia.
se 21 d

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.*

"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 sate 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 bold advice, they were published "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his cause." *Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55 year 1775.*

"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 unprepitious 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 HAPPENS TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this sentiment, that we can be preserved. *Gouverneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

"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 before 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."*

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

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Garden'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.*

"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.*

"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.*

"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 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.*

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.*

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." "If 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.*

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 resolves by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

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 GIVE 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 "rights to forfeit; ancient privileges lost; their mem-"ories 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. 425 - year 1775.*

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a19 3m BALTIMORE.

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MANUFACTURED AND LEAF

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DAN'L J. WARWICK
FRANK FRICK
PHILIP A. BALL.

F. L. CLAIBORNE. F. C. F. FERGUSON.

CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON,

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95 BALTIMORE STREET,

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HUGH SISSON,

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Cor. North and Monument Sts.,

BALTIMORE.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles,

Table Tops, Tiles for Floors,

Garden Statuary, &c.

Furnace and Range MANTELS furnished the lowest at low rates. oc 11

F. W. MYERS. A. J. MYERS

CHARLES H. MYERS & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

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Cordials, &c.

WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS

Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,

&c., &c.

Corner South and Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE.

SAMUEL S. MILLS,

BOOK AND

JOB PRINTING

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