From The l'atriot, Trenton, N. J., Noc. 26, 1861. THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

DEDICATED TO GEN. BEAUREGARD, C. S. A. B) Mrs. Clark, wife of Colonel Clark, 18th Regiment North | always in store. Found on the buly of a dead rebel picket, by J. A. Ryall, let Regiment New Jersey Volunteers and sent home by him Carolina Volunteers

Now glory to the Lord of Hosts, oh, bless and 1 praise His name. That hath battled in our cause, and brought our toes to sname; Beauregard, who conquered in BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, And honor to our Beauregard, who conquered in His might, And for our childrens children, won Manassas' bloody fight. Oh, let our thankful prayers ascend, our joyous praise resound. For God, the God of victory, our untried flag hath

They brought a mighty army to crush we with a And in their pride they laughed to scorn the men ther did not know. Fair woman came to triumph with the heroes of When the "boasting Southern rebels" should be scattered in dismay: And for their conquering Generals, lordly feasts) But the wine in which we pledged them, was all of ruby red.

crowned.

The feast was like Belshazzars-in terror and dis-Before our conquering heroes, their Generals ran God had weighed them in the balance, and His hand upon the wall. At the taking of Fort Sumter, had foredoomed them to their fall. But they would not heed the warning, and scoffed in unbelief. Till their scorn was turned to wailing, and their laughter into grief.

All day the fight was raging, and amid the can-But once our spirits faltered-Bee and Bartow both were down, And our gallant Col. Hampton lay wounded on the But Boauregard-God blew him! led the legion in , And Johnston wized the colours, and waved them) o'er his head! E'en a coward must have followed, when such heroes led the way. And no dastard blood was flowing in Southern veins

that day!

But every arm was strengthened, and every heart was stirred. When shouts of "Davis!" "Davis!" along our lines were heard: As he rode into the battle, the joyous news flew | And the dying raised their voices, and cheered him) Oh! with such glorious leaders in Cabinet and in | Meals and Lodging.....25 Cents each. The gallant Southern chivalry will die, but never

But from the wings of victory, the shafts of death And our pride is dashed with sorrow, when we t count our noble dead; Though in our hearts they're living, and to our and Depart from CALVERT STATION as follows: sons we'll tell. How glorious our Fisher and our gallant Johnston | Mail Traduct Commence And the name of each we'll cherish, as an honor to Putsburg and Harrisburg Express at TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE his fate.

teraise His name, For He hath battled in our cause, and put our fees | wasne Belilmore to shame ; And honour to our Beauregard, who conquered in motorer His might, And for our children's children, won Manas-as' l bloody fight -Oh let our grateful prayers ascend, our jorous praise resound. For God the God of victory, our nutried flag bath] crowned:

Do You Think it Fair ! Dr. Dio Lewis, in the October number of his l New Gymnestics, gives the following pretty mark-

el case of inequality in marriage: prosecutes a successful manufacturing business.-Although possessed of an abundant competence, he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interests of his factory, ten hours every day. His I

eyes and hands are everywhere. "Hidra year ago he married a beautiful, ac- i compli-hed girl, who is said to speak four of the languages of Europe (where she has resided several years) with the fluency of natives, while she l touches the keys with infinite grace and skill. "Four months ago they began housekeeping; a week since they gave it up in utter disgust.

"The three servants figured conspicuously in h all their griefs. "The coffee was always execrable, the steak a shame, the cruet-stand and spoons not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion, and cover.

ered with dirt patience could endure, and then, sacrificing everylangua, e, and devoted the year to the mysteries

she could but weep and despair. "Suppose her husband's management of his i business had been like her management of that I which belonged to her, what would become of them?

side it was a cheat. A young lady of the same | leave thill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for merely ornamental class, in discussing the case, Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for exclaimed, Sue did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge! "I re; hed. Did the husband agree to play the part of a factory drudge? But, does not the relation imply mutual obligations, which this wife Point going and returning. has utterly faited to meet?

----HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR! - The effect of civil war upon a country like ours is incalculable... it paralzees commerce-destroys trade-brakes asunder the social ties-produces suspicion-engenders strite and heart-burnings-arrays brother as Land Market S to Young will exert a wishin bight street gainst brother-awakens terocity and excites hate and revenge-ofn short it spreads a pall as dark as algebra ediction of contest and a midnight over the hopes of humanity and fills the | region's agony of feeling superinduced by the present war. Projections Fare at Measering it is the duty of all to actively engage in business] pursuits, and to aid all in this Christianizing process, we are prompted by a self-sacrificing spirit to ofter our services to execute every style Job Prints. ing with great energy and unsurpassed cheapness, at "The South" office, 122 Baltimore street, where will be found, at all hours, S. S. Mills & Bro.

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J. M. BROCK'S Rang the crack of our rifler, and the clashing of our RESTAURANT N. W. Corner of Harrison & Gay Streets. BALTIMORE.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. CALTURY STATION, BALTIBORS, Nov. 234, 1-61 On and after Sunday, Notember 28th, TRAINS will Arrive

| RuTalo Espress Train at. L. M. P. M. L.

Parkton Accommodation Train at THE EXPRESS, leaving Calvert Station at 349 P. M., which Then glory to the Lord of Hostal oh bless and only stor between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and at Passengers for all Way Points will take the Parkton Accommaribe only Train leaving here on Sunday is the Enpress at Tim P. M., which will stop at all Signone on Sundeye. The Only Train arriving on Sunday at the Express, at

JAS C CLARKE, Superintendent. NAITIMORE AND OHIO EAILROAD. On and after Nov. 18 h, 1961, the trains will run as billions The Mail Train between Baltimore and Sandy Hook leaves Hallimoire dally gencept Sun by I at 8-63 A. M.

THE PREDERICK TRAIN Geaves Ballimore at 430 P. M. and Frederick at 659 A. M. THE PUBLICATES MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 9 5 A. M., and 1 45 and 5 40 ft M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7:40 and 11 (a) A. M., and 3.45 and 7 (0) P. M. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Lense Baltimore at 43 , 735 and 9 A. M., and 3 50 and 5 to P. | who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly | "I know a young man, a noble fellow, who M. On Sundays at 421 A M only. Leave Washington at 6 10 roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of and 7 by A. M., and 10 c M., and 305 and 5 P. M. On Sunday at his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, more and the second and four trans from Washington stop at 1 W P SHIFF.

> L. M. 1994, C. General Turet Agent. WILVINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAPLICOAD RAPLROAD

Magnet of Treusportations

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SONDAY, November 1860, Passenger Trums or Philadelphia will rease PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT EXPRESS TRAIN at 8.33 A W , Express Train at 1 P W Execution MAIL act 20 P. M., Expression 7 P. M. New Y TE Trains except the \$20 F. M. Dalli. required to critical one responsible while permits, permits and Russian retrestable caramet, who will be willing to sign a bottle "The husband bore it as long as pride and trabe tompeny between will be taken over any portion of

WM CRAWFORD, Agent never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again.

Of was notice mark indicated to be propertied. 10 was never more indignant than when I heard On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less [steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leare Baltimore] Levery SATURDAY MORNING, at 614 o'clock, for of housekeeping, she could have made my triend's the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's house a real paradise. Ignorant of everything, Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Nottingleaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING played to enslave you; but let not even this disc persevered; but John Adams retired from the ser-

Uat 6 o'clock for Baltimore. THEO, WEEMS, Master. The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave ! | Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 615 "I don't think the match a fair one. On one lotelock for the Patuzent River. Returning wil Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDA

MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. M. L. WEEMS, Master. The above steamers will call at all the usual land ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum, #1 Set Montes Plan Propagate Pagaset Chief.

Plum Poots Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock. DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER. The Stramer CHESTER, Captain SOUR SONDITY, WED GENDAY SOMERHOAT MORNING,

On the K. A. M. .. Both Bose with the Landing of the way at all the landing of the If R St AUGHTER, Proposetor. FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

LIMURSDAY ROL SATURDAY MORNING, RUSS COLLA, setting at Tutter's Creek and last tage on the River. Retries. ug, leaves Georgetown overy MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at For lock, for Baltimore.

Passage \$1 Freight prepaid

OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that able a support to the cause of their country." An 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 destruc-

tive 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 happinew. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience bath 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 "people from the most barbarous savages." abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off

" Yet 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 heritancy of a ("censed John Adams, who maintained that the motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the se-"once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-"vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, ker Hill. "await 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 royalists as the surest way of destroying Bancroft U. S., & rol., 55-year 1775.

Tes, sir, we wish for yeare, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiquors, Segars, and refreshments of all kinds, all ment 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 each unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceat the sense of indignity. But the smoult should be engraven on tablets of brase, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHARGE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL PRING BORWARD THE PAYOFABLE NO MENT, THEN LET THE AVENDING ARM STRIKE HOME. I is only by avowing and maintaining this stern princit ple of honor, that peace can be preserred .- Goveerneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U.S. F56, 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 borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief I with nothing beyond a commission." &c., &c.-Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Resistance.

Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Un- and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primusister pares, force. WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT BUILLY, YOU Block .- John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, ARE INEVITABLY RUINED .- Policek Henry, Speech in 1813. the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

British authority to oblige us to supply our wants of the Revolution. It was only an effect and conat their market, which is the dearest in the known | sequence of it. The Recolution was in the minds world, and to cramp and conjine our trade so as to of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, be subservient to their commerce, our real interest in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood being ever out of the question .- Chief Justice Dray was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen ton. Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the 'a'r

their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now | was enlightened and reformed concerning the au feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and thority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con-HIN A. M. famine. We are reduced to the alternative of great of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I choosing an unconditional submission to irritated hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesian ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our | tical history. It assembled the priests, from the A.N. wallouly stop at Cockeys tills and at Relay between Park. | Choice. We have counted the cost of this coutest! | east and the west, the north and the south, who is and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary elavers. -Bancroft's U. S. vol. h, p. 36, year 1773.

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn address ed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable her proprietors, if he acquires our cannon he will 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 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 se-I T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Canden Station, or at the Tieket | cond time; he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in | the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That) there is no ansmat, however weak and contemptible,) which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only FIGHT for it."-Somuel Adams, Memor in Am Verican Eloquence, Vol. I.

> nently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. The MAXIN MAT PROVE AS SELLIARY TO UN 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 the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst highling for your king and country . - Joseph Warren, Buston, March 6th, 1775.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, a (assemble in convention, recall our delegated power) you cauld defend yourselves are gone; and you have bation brought about by the punishment of those ; called one of the freest in the world, where a few gear 1771. neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being . I shot by a hired roldiery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the exceruble Commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?-Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In . what situation are we to be !- Pairick Henry, ; WM T RICK, Captain. | Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as "We nold these truths to be self-evident, that all one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the men are created equal; that they are endowed by revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so ing 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 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 be, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the combole country in one indissolable bond against a) connation which seems lost to every sense of virtue coand those feelings which distinguish a civilized Bancroft U. S., 8 col., 232- Burning of Norfolk.

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven auch government, and to provide new guards for | hundred and lifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprired of wholesome food; contheir luture security."-|Peclaration of Indepenfined to their bouses after ten o'clock in the evenling; liable to be robbed without redress; ever expened to the malice of the soldiers, and childen for tears as proofs of disloyalty .- Buncroft's U. S., ent. B. p. 42, year 1775.

"The low 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 ; "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in- their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the pro-"hfty or sixty men composing Congress should at premary of one part of the empire over another."-

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 Massachusette in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by probibiting the American tisheries, to stares New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; \ the next, to exciten service insurrection. — Bancroft's) U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily | and effectually to enforce "wedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature." His beatt 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 taltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most coereire measures. "The New England gorcomments are now in a state of rebellion. blown must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent." - Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p.

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 ig-| norance, or under infinite deception concerning that would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. There was a little aristocracy among us of talents | Cor. North and Monument Sta., fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may he peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean Upon the whole it has been the policy of the by the Revolution? The war? That was no part colonies, should be consulted during that period, "They closed their statement in the words of to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion bates, and formed readlinby one cote and by two

rotes which went out to the world as unanimous.-John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1×15. Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon it the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forte and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship i of war in her posts. For it he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Roston sgainst | effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command tof treops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us-witness freland and b ber 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 suc-Cession of ministers, for which the British Court has been tamous during the present reign, yet the leame eninous 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 RULES TO INJURE THEM. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries re-It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emiceived 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 apon the rise and full of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in onli-I jection to the former. — Chief Justice Drayton, Charge \

to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. 60 The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and ; virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly patriots. A confess, said Samuel Adams, two have, atteterns rea or expections calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and | as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. To brase. Perhaps, (all gracious housen avert it.) | many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in is true prudence; but in persione times like these, I war, by some malignant influence, may be em. cannot conceive of prudence without fortstude.' He courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the | vice of the people, and devoting himself to his prowould with terror; her troops have resped the feesion, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in . laureland the field; her flects have rode triumphant | their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legison the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countramen, depart inglorious from the hold of fight? clining influence, did but impede the public cause. You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotvictories and your own; can name the fortresses ism, that the Government hoped to separate him and battles you have won; and many of you count | from its uncompromising opponents." | Hancroft's | the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst | U.S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.

"Here, said Maybew, as he lance ted the cold added and the self-troof the EXCELSIOR," | herion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the | I thorny path of resistance to the grandours of the l that to prevent abuses in our government we will world-there, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed reser) ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust lution, notwithstanding many discourage norte, in reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of) times, indeed, if to punish tyrantait were only sufficiently, that neither the republic nor the cient to assemble the people. Your arms wherearth | churches of New England may sustain any injury. And every where men began to enter into a solumn | no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical agreement not to use a Single article of British spirst. Did you ever read of any revolution in any | manufacture; not even to wear black clethes for a mourtaing. To encourage the growth and manutace. In power, inflicted by those who had no power at ture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant You read of a riot act in a country which is to ext no lamb." Baneroft's U.S., vol. 5, p. 206, . . But in truth the cry of Darmore did not rouse.

commong the Africans a passion for freedom. To othem bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi- CABINET FURNITURE, setion of being than their former one; they had no . erregrets for ancient privileges best; their memocorrespondented no demand for political changes; on no struggling aspirations of their own had invited. · · Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their

egrierances had preceded his others ". Boucroft's ! 17. S., vol. 8, p. 225 -year 1775.

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