The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
By J. M. MILLS & CO.,
Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8.

PAMPHLETS.

We have just issued and have for sale at this office, No. 122 Baltimore street, a pamphlet containing the message of Jefferson Davis and Governor Letcher, and the letters of Ex Governor Lowe and George N. Saunders. *Price 5 cents.*

Also for sale the pamphlet containing the letters of Hon. John C. Breckinridge and Lieut. Maury. *Price 5 cents.*

The two pamphlets published together, under a neat cover, can also be had. *Price 10 cents.*

Orders received through the mail promptly executed.

THE NEWS.

The prominent topic of discussion this morning is the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, by the Federals, after a desperate but unsuccessful resistance by the Confederates, who were under the command of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, of Maryland. This event is but a repetition of the disasters at Hatteras and Port Royal, and is another evidence that open works like these cannot be defended against powerful gunboats.—In such forts, destitute of casemates and bomb-proofs, the gunners are exposed to a vertical fire; while on the boats the gunners are protected by iron shields which are well nigh impenetrable.—Gen. Tilghman seems to have made a gallant resistance, but it was a hopeless struggle from the beginning. Unless the Confederates can devise adequate protection for their gunners, which seems to us a matter easy of accomplishment, they but waste life and ordnance in attempting to defend untenable works. The whole credit of this achievement belongs to the navy, the army under Gen. Grant having failed to reach the scene of hostilities until two hours after the capitulation. There were but eleven effective guns in the fort, and the whole number of prisoners is only about sixty, including ten wounded. The Federals sustained much the severer loss in men, and had one of their best gunboats disabled. It is a matter of surprise that General Tilghman did not make his escape with his handful of men.

The effect of this success is to give the Federals possession of that portion of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad which crosses the Tennessee River at a place called Paris Landing; but to derive any benefit from the result, the army of Gen. Grant must move rapidly forward either towards Memphis, Columbus, Bowling Green, or Nashville. When it moves, it can no longer shelter itself beneath the protecting guns of the Navy, but must take its chances in the open field, in a hostile country, and at whatever point the Confederates choose to select. While General Grant menaces all the points we have named above, we must recollect that he himself is threatened from the same quarters, and that his communications may at any time be interrupted and his army cut off. He has advanced too far to retreat without disgrace; and when he advances the peril begins, and increases the farther he goes. Beauregard is at Nashville, and we mistake the man, if we do not shortly hear from him.

The unfortunate town of Harper's Ferry, after experiencing numerous disasters during the war, received the *coup de grace* yesterday at the hands of the gentleman who has so often figured in the war as "the gallant Colonel Geary," and whose laurels have always been very cheaply won. By his orders the principal portion of the village lying near the river was burnt, including the Wager House, depot building, &c., an act which he justifies upon some supposed ground of "military necessity." This latter plea covers a multitude of detestable crimes in these days.

We had the pleasure to-day of conversing with a gentleman of the highest character, just from Richmond, who has travelled during the last month over a large portion of the C. S. A. He informs us that all the stories of starvation, Unionism, &c., are the grossest of fabrications. There was the greatest abundance of all the necessaries of life, and it was only such luxuries as tea and coffee that were scarce and high. The vessels bringing coffee, which run the blockade, sell their cargoes to the Government at the uniform price o 20c. per lb., and the contracts for bacon are made at 16c. Confederate Bonds were selling at 103, a premium of three per cent., and a universal determination existed to fight the battle to the bitter end. The Confederates had prepared themselves to expect and endure reverses, and would feel no surprise at the fall of Charleston and Savannah, nor would such a result in the slightest damp their ardor. They recollect that in the Revolution of 1776, the principal towns and cities were occupied by the British, and they console themselves with the reflection that that war did not end with their subjugation. This is the testimony of an intelligent and reliable person, and we give it to show the spirit which animates the "rebels."

There is a report freely circulated that the departure of Gen. Scott from Paris was enforced and not voluntary. The story goes that on behalf of the Washington Government he tendered the Emperor an alliance with this country against England, and received for his answer an intimation that his absence from France at the earliest practicable moment was desirable.

The Memphis *Appeal* of a late date contains an article severely reflecting upon the personal honor of Gen. George B. Crittenden, of the Confederate army, who commanded in conjunction with Gen. Zollicoffer at the battle of Mill Creek. It is stated that he dined the day before the battle with a Union man in the vicinity of his camp, and that a servant of his was captured that night in attempting to cross the river in the direction of the Federal camp. Papers were found upon the person of this slave, which unfortunately for the Confederates were not examined until after the battle. When investigated, they proved to be despatches from General Crittenden to General Thomas, revealing the character of the Confederate fortifications and the plan of attack. In consequence of this discovery it is further said that General Crittenden is under arrest. George Crittenden is the only one of his family who has sided with the South in the present struggle.

We have not a word from the Burnside Expedition, though there was a flag of truce from Norfolk yesterday.

For late Southern news and other interesting intelligence, see our news columns.

LECTURE AT MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The Seventh Lecture of the course before the Institute will be delivered by the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., who has selected for his subject: "The Physical Law of Spirit Rappings." From the known abilities of this distinguished gentleman, the visitors of the Institute may anticipate an instructive and entertaining Lecture. After the Lecture, Samuel S. Mills, Esq., will read "Darkness," from Byron.

THE CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

A Concert of sacred music for the benefit of the Young Catholic's Friend Society, will be given to-morrow night at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, under the able direction of Prof. Gegan. A large number of our best amateur singers will assist, and the attendance doubtless be full. The Society is a meritorious one, and is greatly in need of funds.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LETTERS FROM A "ROYAL" CITIZEN TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

No. II.

My letter of the 6th inst. having caused your honorable bodies, as I am credibly informed, the most intense satisfaction, I venture to address you again; and I regret to say that I do so with a *Price set upon me* by my enemies. You have no doubt heard much of the mendacity of rebel sympathisers in this community. It is intolerable. We must have some legislation to check it. They must be more subordinate in society and in business to our loyal population. Why, it was only a short time ago that Mr. Winter Davis had to complain that the secessionists passed him on the street with "*averted glances.*" That is, I suppose, they refused to speak to him. This is outrageous. If there is a Union man in Baltimore who *ought to be spoken to*, it is he—aye, and *grasped warmly* too. And the Legislature should make it the duty of some able-bodied citizen to see that these *attentions* are properly administered. If a Union six-pounder is treated in this way, what measure of respect can Union guns of *small bore* expect. Besides, such conduct is a menace to Fort Warren, and deserves to be casemated in that flourishing institution of Republican clemency.

Then again our Union men have been excluded from Jakes' secession dinners and terrapin suppers, when every consideration of public interests required them to be there to hear the latest on *dit* from the South, and report it to headquarters next morning. Besides the loss of valuable information in this way, our Union men who have great gastronomic capacity, very justly contend that the Legislature should make liberal indemnity to them for these terrible privations. They think they ought not to bear too much for loyalty's sake; besides, such treatment is a reproach and scandal on the Union cause; and the Legislature could make that an excuse, as often done before, to protect our Union men against such cruel and heartless neglect. If your honorable bodies do not act promptly in this important matter, the firmness of some of them may give way under the pressure of "Canvass-backs" and "Gold Luck."

The Legislature is fully aware that the city of Baltimore possesses an *honest* majority of 14,000, with expansive powers equal to the capacity of eighty commodious ballot-boxes; yet I warn you not to trust to the unassisted strength of Union men. It is a singular fact that our enemies outvote us everywhere but at the polls. Why they do not outvote us there is a mystery to everybody. The Baltimore Delegation, however, may know something about the matter. But what the loyal men of Baltimore want, is to rule everywhere as they do at the polls; and they intend to do so, and will call on you, ever and anon, for the necessary legislation. That you know how to grant it, let that bantling of practical secession, the "Maryland Corn and Flour Exchange" speak. Commendable legislation that—worthy of the age and conception of the Spartan Law-giver. Sour grapes you intended to make it, but *sour-wine* it will prove.

But gentlemen, your course is progressive under graduates of the "Grand Vizier;" you take the degrees very fast, and by setting a *price* on the work, you have found the Philosopher's Stone of Power in the oath of allegiance. Happy discovery. You have a lever of power which Napoleon the Great sought for in vain, but which Halleck found before you, and by its efficient use in Missouri, he is pulling up everything by the roots. With this lever in his hands, his will is now the Constitution and the Law. I commend his example to your faithful emulation. The enforcement of this oath in Missouri has produced the *happiest* effects. There the lion and the lamb lie down together, and a little child doth lead them. St. Louis is now justly the envy of our loyal Baltimoreans, and they are beginning to inquire why they have been so long deprived of those patiently earned blessings.

The same measure of love which the people of Missouri bear to Halleck, the sainted Haynau of Federal America, *may be* yet, in gratitude, meted out to you. To secure to us the delightful harmony existing there, the Legislature has only to pass Mr. Price's Test Oath Bill. The reverend clergy may wince a little, and talk about the dark ages, and the gasping form of liberty, and Mary saw and Venice, and all that: but the clergy must yield. They must be made to know that we at least respect that time-honored feudal principle, that might is right. Should they refuse, (for they are very unyielding, you know,) every sermon preached thereafter should be heavily taxed for the benefit of the "Maryland Corn and Flour Exchange," and all marriage fees, received during the same time, should be confiscated to the use of that languishing institution. They should, also, be restricted to a continuous diet of chopped straw and molasses, and not be allowed to repeat the Lord's Prayer until they announce from the Bible that good Union men are religiously entitled to all the offices.

As to merchants and traders, hundreds will be compelled to foreswear themselves or be ruined in business, and brought with their families to starvation. They say it is nothing but a scheme of cunning old Know Nothingism, snatched from the political grave by a Federal miracle, to establish over them a party despotism more hideous and oppressive than that which existed before the reform. Shall they be scared and humiliated.—That is the question. As to their charge, you know it to be a wicked secession slander. Our party, as your own experience teaches, has always been governed by the fairest and purest motives—especially at the polls on election day. But, gentlemen, your duty is to punish your enemies, and place them where they can never do you much harm: and I know your right hand will forget its cunning before you will forget how to do that.

It is said that the application of a test oath, at a time when men honestly differ in opinion about the war, and the right of Maryland to decide the question of her own destiny, under certain contingencies, is a great violation of the rights of conscience. There never was a greater mistake. It is *very clear* that Mr. Price, under the new order of things, has just as much right to fashion the consciences, as he has to control the action of men. Not only good Mr. Price, but any *Unionized* Know-Nothing has the same right. And woe be to the adventurous Secessionist who would dare to resist it. Many of our opponents, in discussing the Test Oath Bill, have had the kindness to remind our Union men, that some of the most successful and bloody revolutions of history have sprung out of the violation of conscience. And they have assurance enough to present this unpleasant fact to the wholesome contemplation of your honorable bodies; and may seek to make it as terrible as the Ghost of Banquo. Deluded men! They know not the iron material which composes the membership of our loyal Legislature.

But, for the present, I have done; but not with the oath of allegiance. That new partisan cudgel, so creditable to the inventive genius of loyal Mr Price, will be again referred to in my next.

Yours, truly, H.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8th, 1862.

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday has a series of letters from various quarters, all more or less attacking the Administration, its Generals, &c. Gen. Wool is sharply complained of by a Boston writer, because of his treatment of the contrabands at Fortress Monroe:

"Some gentlemen in this city, wishing to have one of the more intelligent of these negroes in Boston to cross-examine, obtained permission from General Wool for him to come here only with great difficulty, and under oath that he should be carried back. In short, nothing is lacking to make out the substantial fact that these negroes have but made a temporary change of masters; that the United States holds them without a shadow of right in bondage; that all disposition of these men and women there as well as at Alexandria and Washington, indicates that the Government is yet acting upon Mr. Seward's theory as expressed to Messrs. Adams and Dayton, that the condition of every slave in the Seceded States is to remain the same after the rebellion as before, whether it does or does not succeed."

Another writer from Cincinnati:

A report created some excitement in political quarters to-day, probably because it was derived from a connection of the Secretary of the Interior and a Southern sympathizer, that the mission of the Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, while overtly relating to our Southern prisoners, was covertly to prepare the way for some compromise. The well-known anxiety of the religious body to which the Bishop belongs to save the integrity of of the Baltimore Conference—the largest and richest, perhaps, in the world, which lies equally in Maryland and Virginia—was taken by some as giving color to the rumor. My impression is that it is a rumor only; but the sensation and indignation which the slightest suggestion of compromise with traitors elicits in our community are tremendous. "That way madness lies."

The same writer thus sharply "mutters" against Gen. Buell, and all his Kentucky campaigning:

"I have just read a letter from a devoted and wide-awake Unionist, residing in the immediate vicinity of General Buell's headquarters, and one who has no interest in affairs, except the suppression of the rebellion, in which he states that General Buell has made no movement, and contemplates none.

"He alleges that Gen. B. is held by loyalists in that vicinity as culpable for the delay which enabled the rebels to fortify Bowling Green like another Manassas, and also that his steady refusal to allow troops to be thrown across the river when earnestly besought by leading officers to do so, was the only reason why Zollicoffer's entire army was not captured. He states that the idea that Gen. Buell had anything to do with the recent victory in Kentucky is laughed at; it was despite his inaction, and was only prevented from being entire by him. I cannot answer for the accuracy of these criticisms, but only for the good faith of their source."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The ceremony of presenting a sword, on the part of the State of Maryland, to Col. Dixon S. Miles, U. S. army, for his gallant conduct in the Mexican war, took place yesterday before both houses of the Legislature. Nothing of moment, of a legislative character was done in either house.

More About the Expedition of Lane.

Concerning the Lane Expedition the New York *Tribune* says:

To-day Senator Pomeroy, Messrs. Conway and Covode, of the House of Representatives, and Dr. Weed, of Kansas, will have an interview with the President, for the purpose of harmonizing matters between Generals Lane and Hunter. If this is unsuccessful, it is understood that Gen. Lane will resume his seat in the Senate, which he has not yet resigned. It now appears that the whole plan of the Lane Expedition was agreed upon and arranged by Gen. Lane and Secretary Cameron without previous consultation with the President or Gen. McClellan. After the matter was thus decided upon, the President was persuaded into a reluctant consent to it, but then only with the proviso that Gen. Lane should harmonize his plans with those of General Hunter, and do nothing contrary to the wishes of the latter. General McClellan never even assented to the expedition, but disapproved of it entirely. It is said that the order recently issued by Gen. Hunter originated at Gen. McClellan's headquarters here, and was promulgated by his special command.

If Cameron sanctioned it, there was doubtless something to be stolen.

A Mysterious and Highhanded Arrest in Kent County.

On Saturday evening last two men, giving their names as Stevenson and Armstrong, and representing that they were travelling agents for Baltimore and Philadelphia mercantile house, called at the house of Mr. Skeggs, in Kennedyville, Kent county, and inquired for his step-son, Mr. W. J. Rasin, who had recently returned from Kansas. Mr. Skeggs was about to inform them of the whereabouts of Mr. Rasin when Mrs. Skeggs interposed, and said that she did not believe that the intentions of the men were honorable, and expressed her doubts of the propriety of giving them any information of her son. They stoutly protested that they were his friends, and alleged that the State Rights men of Baltimore had held a meeting on the previous night, and they were there to execute commissions from the meeting. Mr. Skeggs then told them that he would hold no further conversation with them, unless they would swear that they were friends of his step-son, Mr. Rasin. They then called upon God to witness the truthfulness of what they had asserted, and that the object they had in view in seeking out Mr. Rasin was to perform an act of friendship. After this Mr. Skeggs invited them into the house and subsequently accompanied them to the house of Mr. Lewis Price, near Harmony, where Mr. Rasin was visiting. As soon as they were shown to Mr. Rasin, the party who had represented himself as Stevenson, informed Mr. Rasin that he was a prisoner. He was hurried off without an opportunity of even procuring a change of linen, and was not informed as to why he was arrested. In consequence of this summary and mysterious proceeding, the family of Mr. Rasin are in great distress, and have not yet been able to ascertain his whereabouts, further than that he arrived in this city on Monday morning in charge of the two men, who registered their names at Barnum's as A. G. Lawrence, Washington; and Ira Cole, New York. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day the party left for Washington, and that is the last that has been heard of them.

From the Boston Post of Jan. 13th.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS AND SECESSIONISTS!

Wendell Phillips, in his oration before the Fraternity, at Fremont Temple, said:—

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and *planned disunion* because it would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the black man." And then he exultingly adds:—

"In six months I expect a separation. The game is up, *the union is at an end.* We have purchased nothing but disgrace. The North is bankrupt in character as in money. Before the summer ends we shall see two confederacies"

Here the grand conspirator against the Union throws off the mask. "The anti-slavery party planned disunion," says their chief orator. "*Anti-Slavery,*" he adds, "*was too strong for the Union. The game is up, the Union is at an end!*" The treasonable plot is thus avowed; its supposed success is gloated over. It is not slavery, but anti-slavery which has proved too strong for the Union. It is not the aggressions of the slaveholding South, but the conspiracy of the "anti-slavery party" of the North against Union with slaveholders, which has brought the country to this disunion over which the orator exults. As the representative of anti-slavery, he proclaims that the treason against the Union began at the North. The South, driven to exasperation, recklessly, desperately, criminally misleed into the chasm of disunion which the anti-slavery party had planned for them. Civil war follows, and Mr Phillips taunts the North with having purchased nothing but disgrace by its outpouring of blood and treasure, and lauds the South. "*The South,*" he says, "*deserves success.* She has exhibited better statesmanship and more capacity for the contest, than the North." That is the key note which Mr. Phillips strikes for his anti-slavery conspirators against the Union. They have planned long ago to dissolve the Union, and Phillips exults that the crowning glory is at hand, and before the summer ends we shall see two confederacies!

TO OUR FRIENDS who are suffering from *Colds*, we recommend a trial of PEARSON'S MEDICATED TAR DROPS. They are superior to any other remedy for *Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Weak Lungs*, and for *Sore Throat*, they act like a charm.

Prepared and sold by GEO. PEARSON, No. 3 N. Liberty street, and can be had at the Drug Stores, at 10 cents per package.

FOR GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS,
Including
OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
CALL ON
WM. H. McLEAN,
Family Grocer,
TEA AND WINE DEALER,
82 NORTH CHARLES STREET.

GAIL & AX'S
Chesapeake
FINE CUT
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Unsurpassed by any other produced in the country.
Smyrna Smoking Tobacco,
An Oriental Luxury. The best article in the market, and equal to a fine Havana Cigar.
For sale Wholesale and Retail at
SUTRO'S
123 Baltimore street,
Opposite American Office.
1 23-3m

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC,
Under the direction of
JOSEPH GEGAN, Esq.
Will be given at the
HALL OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
☞ Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Music and Book Stores.

CHOICE OYSTERS.
P. REILLY, ELDON HALL,
No. 78 FAYETTE STREET,
Desires to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a large supply of
FINE CHERRYSTONE OYSTERS,
which have been carefully selected for the special use of his establishment. They are the best lot now in the city, and will be worthy of the attention of epicures. 1 8 3t

ELECTION.
OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, Feb. 8th, 1862.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, the 27 inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
The *Transfer Books* will be closed on the 15th instant until after the election.
ROBERT S. HOLLINS,
Secretary.
Feb 8 2t 3t

TELEGRAPHING.
The advertiser proposes to form a Class of Gentlemen, for the purpose of instructing them in the "Morse System of Telegraphing," which system is now in use by the Government in its Army operations, and generally by all Telegraph Companies. Aside from the knowledge of the art, as being a means of maintenance to those who may engage in it, it should be considered as an accomplishment in the education of many who wish to understand the practical working of a Telegraph. The demand for operators will increase as the various lines are extended, consequently the prospect of procuring situations is now quite flattering. To Army officers, Railroad men, employees of Express Companies and others, this accomplishment should not be overlooked. Address to JOHN H. WITMAN, at this office, giving name and address.

S. H. GOVER, Auctioneer,
No. 84 BALTIMORE ST.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF A LARGE AND VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, ETC.
The subscriber, administrator of James Mullen, deceased, and by order of the honorable the Orphans' Court for Baltimore City, will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 12 at 10 o'clock, at the store of S. H. Gover, 84 Baltimore st. (removed there for convenience of room) a large and well selected stock *CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF &c.*, consisting of—
75,000 CIGARS, consisting of Seed Havana, Cuba Seed and Yara, clear and Seed German, in leaf, and also, with a variety of other brands, some of which are very superior.
20 BOXES OF SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO, T. H. Davis, Canary, English and Reliance and other brands. A Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, Pipes &c., with a number of articles not enumerated, viz:
ALSO
Tobacco Knives, Counter Scales, Store Counter, Show Case, Parcel Stand, Clock, &c.
Terms as per order, cash, in purchasers.
MARGARET ANN MULLEN,
Administratrix of the Estate of James Mullen, deceased.
EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Auctioneer.
S. H. GOVER,
Auctioneer.
Feb 3

HARNDEN'S
EXPRESS.
Office 293 Baltimore street,
CORNER OF SHARP
ESTABLISHED 1839
Have made complete arrangements for forwarding *Unlimited Quantities* of Goods, Packages, SUTLERS STORES, ARMY SUPPLIES and MERCHANDIZE of every description to
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and Fortress Monroe; also, *Philadelphia, New York & Boston,*
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
Contracts made on the *low terms*, for large or small quantities.
The attention of Shippers is particularly invited to our *low terms* before making a contract.
☞ Goods collected and delivered free of charge.
For rates and information apply at the Office.
J. Q. A. HERRING, Agent.
15 1m

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 67 FAYETTE STREET,
(Opposite Eldon Hall.)
j13 2m*

AMUSEMENTS.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.
GEORGE KUNZEL.....*Lessee and Manager.*
LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE
CHARMING COMEDIENNE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL!
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 8,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
Will appear in the Grand Military Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
And the Comic Drama of
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
A THUMPING LEGACY!
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear on MONDAY, in three favorite pieces.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 38 cts.; Family Circle 25 cts.; Gallery 15 cts.; Private Boxes 10 cts.; Secured Seats 50 cts. Seats can be secured two days in advance. 1t.

WHITE GOODS—
AT LOW PRICES!
Cambrics, Jaconets, Brilliants, Dimities, Plaid Muslins, Nainsooks, Lest Shirting Linens, Table and Sheeting Linens, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Furniture Dimities, and Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpetings—at Old Prices.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Androscoggin and Water Twist Shirtings, 9, 10, 11 and 12 4 Cotton Sheetings.
Heavy Domestic Goods for farm servants.
For sale on best terms.
ROYSTON BROS.,
81 Baltimore street.
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HUGH BOLTON & CO.,
No. 81 McElderry's wharf,
BALTIMORE,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND, AT THEIR MANUFACTORY,
ETHERIAL, CAMPHINE and PINE OIL,
KEROSENE AND COAL OIL,
Copal, Japan, Bright, Black, Hatters' and Headle VARNISH,
Rosin, Pitch, Spirits of Turpentine, Paints and Oil, Window Glass and Paint Brushes,
of all kinds and sizes.
Together with a variety of OTHER ARTICLES in their line, all of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. f6 1y

EZEKIEL MILLS,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE
MANUFACTURER,
395 W. Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE.
Tin Ware on sale and made to order. All kinds of Metallic Roofing and Spouting done on liberal terms. Orders solicited from abroad. f8 1t

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THE VERY BEST
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
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G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS
PURE, FINE AND RICH
AND
OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.
For sale by
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MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. C. SMITH, 155½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BROS., 123 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUTRO, 123 Baltimore street.
J. F. REQUARDT, corner Calvert and Baltimore.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORES in this city.
TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!!
PURE, FINE AND RICH.
CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!!

MADE ON Wheeler & Wilson's Shirt Machine.
$1.50 SHIRTS.
BEST $1.50 SHIRTS.
GOOD SHIRTS $1.25.
COLLARS $2 per doz.
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &c.,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
GEORGE A. PETERS,
No. 214 Baltimore street,
Next door to Carlton's.
MADE ON Wheeler & Wilson's Shirt Machine.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 Baltimore Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit.

Coal—
HARD, SOFT AND MEDIUM
COAL.
Prepared Expressly for
FAMILY USE.
Wood—
SAWED AND SPLIT,
Any Size and Length desired.
Orders promptly filled.
Prices Very Low.
CASH WHEN ORDERED.
Full Weight and Measure Guaranteed.
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HAMS! HAMS!!
BEST SUGAR CURED HAMS,
10 Cents per lb.
Every One Warranted.
Choice super FLOUR $6 50 extra, $7 25 and $7 50
Fine and Family FLOUR $8 75
All Goods Delivered Free
F. T. LAWRENCE & BRO.,
Cor. Baltimore and Green streets.
j30 1m*

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, No. 51 EAST FIRST (next to Exeter) with Gas and Water. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises. Also, Two Houses on President street, near Eastern avenue, with Gas Fixtures, with Gas and Water. For Terms
Apply to THOMAS & PRICE,
Lumber Dealers,
No. 26 East Fall's Avenue.
j22 1m*

JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 29 South Street.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, Stock and Securities in this and other markets.
Advances made on Stocks, Real Estate, Notes and other Collaterals.
Receive and allow interest on deposits. j30
MARYLAND STOCK 1890 WANTED BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.
BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.
MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK FOR SALE BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.
MISSOURI 6's FOR SALE BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.
COMMERCIAL & FARMERS' BANK STOCK wanted by
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.
STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT and sold by
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.
B. & O. R. R. BONDS, 1867, WANTED BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.
29 South street.