The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
By S. S. MILLS & BRO.,
Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

S. S. MILLS. J. M. MILLS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 17.

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.

We have a statement received by the gun-boat *Carondelet* at Cairo, and communicated by Gen. McClellan to Congress, that Fort *Donelson* after a desperate resistance of three days, in which the prestige of the gun-boats was destroyed, had at last surrendered to the overwhelming force brought against it. The defence was a gallant one, and the success was dearly purchased; but the loss to the Confederates in men is the severest they have yet sustained, aside from the importance of the position which has been lost. Columbus is now taken in flank and rear, and Nashville is only protected by the fortifications at Clarksville, on the Cumberland River, and by the army which has just retreated from Bowling Green.

The capture of 15,000 men and three Generals, Johnston, Pillow and Buckner, at Fort Donelson, seems to us so incredible that we hesitate to believe it, even upon such reliable authority as Gen. McClellan. On Friday, the Federal gunboats had been worsted, and on Saturday all the efforts of Gen. Grant, with his overwhelming mass of men, had not sufficed to reduce the fort. He had, after great loss, taken one redoubt, and then reposed on his arms, awaiting the advent of Sunday for a renewal of the final struggle. The Confederates seem, up to this time, to have had their communication open to New Orleans and Nashville, and had behind them the river, the railroad, and the turnpike to Clarksville. Why they failed to make a retreat when the position became too hot we cannot understand, and must express the opinion that additional details will considerably modify the first report. The story of a black flag, &c., must be received with many grains of allowance.

Nashville and Columbus are now the points which invite attack, and bar the road of General Buell to New Orleans. In the heart of the country the Confederates must make the final struggle which is to decide the fate of the slave States.

REVERSES.

Reverses are the test of constancy of soul and fixedness of purpose, elements without which success in any enterprise is impossible. The failure of the merchant, the defeat of the politician, and the rout of the warrior, but stimulate grand minds to renewed endeavors, and if persisted in, almost inevitably lead to triumph. The Southern Confederacy enjoyed its day of triumph, it is now experiencing its period of reverse. If it has within it the elements of endurance, it can succeed—if it lacks them, it will as assuredly fail. Revolutionists always contend at disadvantage with regular Governments. The former have to extemporize every thing, the latter have all necessaries prepared to their hands, and the military machinery, the accumulation of years of peace, at their disposal

A glance at the history of the Revolutionary war, will show how at the beginning of the struggle and for many succeeding years, the advantages were all on the side of the British Government. Notwithstanding the gallant resistance of the Provincials at Bunker's Hill, Boston fell, and in the succeeding year, 1776, the fate of New York was decided by the battle of Long Island and White Plains, in the former of which the Americans lost 3,000 men, including three of their best Generals, Sullivan, Odell and Stirling; and in the latter Washington was utterly defeated, and the fort named after him on the Hudson reduced. Washington ineffectually sought to burn the City of New York, and the village of White Plains was committed to the flames by his orders. The success of the British not only secured to Lord Howe, the possession of New York, but involved the reduction of both the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and the capture of Gen. Lee, considered then the best officer in the American service, next to Washington. To show the condition of the Americans after two years of War, we give the following extract from Hume, (7th vol. page 483):

> The affairs of the provincials appeared now to be in a desperate situation: by the orders of the General to Lord Cornwallis, they had been suffered to cross the Delaware; but no doubt was entertained that, as soon as the river was frozen over, not only a detachment, but the whole army under Howe himself, would advance in pursuit of the discomfited and flying enemy, proceed to Philadelphia, and for so important an object, and with such probability of complete success, brave all the hazards and hardships of a winter campaign.—The soldiers were quite disheartened; the panic extented itself to the civil departments: the governor, council, assembly, and magistry of New Jersey deserted their province; their brethren of Philadelphia dispersed; and the Congress expecting the speedy arrival of the British army, fled to Maryland. Three of the principal citizens, in the name of the rest, declared their resolution to entreat the protection of General Howe. The chief city of North America, the seat of the new Government, appeared ready to submit, if the British army should advance. Alarmed at these dangers, Congress did not, however, despair: they proceeded not only to repair their actual losses, but to remove the causes. Their soldiers had only been enlisted for a year; they now ordained that they should be levied for three years, or during the continuance of the war. The army was to consist of eighty-eight battallions, to be furnished and maintained by the respective colonies in a certain proportion, according to the ascertained ability of each. Liberal offers were made of bounties and of pay, as an inducement to men to enlist; and an allotment of lands at the end of the war was promised to all who survived, or to the families of those who fell. They also published an appeal to the American people, to remind them of their assurances of protection and support; they recapitulated the various grievances which they had so often stated, and the rejection of all their applications for redress: nothing but unconditional submission would satisfy their enemies; the only alternatives were resistance or slavery—which of the two were free-born brave men to choose? The success of the British arms, they alleged, had been greatly exaggerated, and cost very dear.—They assured them of the assistance of foreign powers, and exhorted them to firm reliance and resistance; to prepare for a vigorous defence of their liberties, properties, and every object which could be dear to man. The appeal had the desired effect, it revived the spirits of the people, and stimulated the most astonishing efforts to procure re-inforcements for the army.
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> In 1777 the patriots were not more successful. Philadelphia was captured, and the Americans defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, with the loss of many thousands in killed, wounded and prisoners. The American flotilla in the Delaware was utterly destroyed, and a ragged, shoeless, dispirited and defeated army compelled to seek the interior of the country to escape destruction. The only event which prevented them sinking into utter despondency, was the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga.
>
> In 1778, the Americans were everywhere worsted, but the campaign of 1779 and 1780 were still more disastrous. In the former year the State of Georgia was reduced, and in the latter, Charleston fell involving the loss of 5,000 men, including the Lieutenant Governor and Council of South Carolina, Gen. Lincoln and six other Generals, and a Commodore. In the same year the disastrous battle of Camden took place, in which Gen. Gates was utterly routed, sustaining a terrible loss in men and munitions of war. By this victory North and South Carolina both fell into the hands of the British, and Virginia and Maryland lay surrounded on every side by hostile hosts.—Yet in spite of all these reverses the men of the Revolution persevered, and it is history that they were ultimately successful, and that too, mainly by their own exertions.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

We have received from the author, Rev. J. P. Fugitt, a pamphlet recently prepared by the writer upon the subject of Slavery and its relation to the Government and Constitution. The writer maintains that slavery is constitutional, and as a domestic relation is fully sanctioned by scripture. The Reverend author sustains his positions with great power, and justly denounces an attempt to excite servile insurrection as among the greatest of crimes. We annex some extracts:

> As it regards the African race, the element of discord and distraction in our land, I have already referred to the prophecy of Noah respecting the descendants of Ham. Permit me now to ask has the African of unmixed blood ever erected a civilized government? Has he ever voluntarily engaged in pursuits of an industrial nature for any length of time? These questions must be answered negatively. Has the African ever been afforded the means of improvement? Unquestionably: for several nations of learning and refinement colonized different parts of Africa many ages ago. And yet, the millions of barbarians inhabiting Africa at this time occupy the position which they have held for thousands of years. Indeed, from the time of Hanno, the Carthaginian navigator, down to Livingstone, the condition of the African continent has been nearly stationary. Look at the natives in their own Africa. Without the knowledge of a God, they roam the pathless woods, the burning deserts, like beasts of prey.—Some of them have no intelligible language by which to communicate with each other, and are scarce distinguishable in habits from the Ourang Outang. Feeding on the carcasses of loathesome animals, as well as the bodies of one another, the Africans stand out in bold relief, presenting the shocking spectacle of a nation of millions of cannibals animated with the barbarous instincts of savageism. Over the dark and sickening picture I would throw a vail. Look now to the Southeast of this continent. In the year 1800, St. Domingo, naturally the most fertile of all the West India Islands, was proclaimed independent. Contrast her present state with her former condition, and behold her *sad* change. Again: Emancipation was declared in 1834-1838, in Jamaica, one of the fairest Islands of the fair; 800,000 souls were by this act freed from slavery. Witness her inhabitants to-day relapsing into *barbarism*. Behold the *wide-spread desolation* of Jamaica! And this notwithstanding she has had the aid and protecting care of England, whose statesmen say the emancipation in that Island is a *failure*.
>
> What is the condition of the negro in Canada? Need I say—it is deplorable. What are his circumstances in the Northern portion of this Confederacy? They are neither inviting nor encouraging. What are the descendants of Ham living in our Southern States? Precisely as Noah prophesied that they should be—"The servant of servants," literally, the *meanest of slaves*. I acknowledge his *sad*, very sad state even there; and yet "in no part of the world," to repeat the language of Dr. Ruffin, "is the condition of the negro so hopeful as in the South." He has been ELEVATED from the degradation of the savage in his African home to the comforts of civilization and the blessings of our Holy Religion in a Christian land. Houses of worship and Sunday Schools for the slaves abound in every part of the Southern country, and the Gospel is preached to as many of them in proportion to their numbers as it is to the citizens of any part of our Confederacy. An *interest* is taken in their eternal welfare. While visiting the South some months ago, I saw engaged in the pious duty of imparting religious instruction to the children of the slaves, one who stands to me in the relation of a sister-in-law.—My own daughter is at this very time engaged as teacher in a Sunday School composed of the slave and the free black. Neither of these cases is an isolated one. If these things are permitted to go on, we know not what may be in store for the poor African, "the meanest of slaves."

THE MEXICAN INTERVENTION.—The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna publishes a long article refuting the rumor that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria had accepted the crown of Mexico, and charging the Emperor Napoleon with a design to found a throne, as his uncle did, to place his brothers or his Generals on it.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid also publishes the semi-official declaration:

> For the second time we have to repeat, in reply to a statement made by the *Contemporaneo*, that the Spanish Government has entered into an engagement to place Archduke Maximilian of Austria on the throne of Mexico: Nor is there any truth in the report that the Spanish Government has come to an agreement with any other Government to found a new monarchy in the ancient Spanish monarchy. The Mexicans are at liberty to select their own form of government, and a head for their State which suits them best, and the conduct of Spain will be limited to see that such new government carries out the enactments of the treaties which exist between Mexico and Spain.

☞ A duel occurred near Bowling Green, Ky., on the 8th inst., between a Maryland captain and an Arkansas captain, owing to some derogatory remarks made by the former in reference to the latter. The Marylander was badly, perhaps fatally, wounded.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH ON THE WAR.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

> The Democratic Convention of Connecticut has met and adopted a platform for the party for the present war times. Here are some of the planks:
>
> *Resolved*, That the present extraordinary condition of our National affairs, in which we have become involved through the pernicious counsels of fanatics, urgently calls upon every Democrat to again rally under the time-honored banner of that political organization which has in war, as well as in peace, in prosperity and adversity, ever proved faithful to the Constitution, the Union, the Government, and the laws, and which banner we will continue to blend with the glorious Stars and Stripes.
>
> *Resolved*, That resting their organization upon the patriotism of its well-tried principles, and still renewing their unwavering fidelity to the constitutional Government which they have for nearly three-quarters of a century unflinchingly upheld, (whether assaulted by Northern Abolition or Southern Secession,) the Democracy of Connecticut earnestly appeal to all conservative citizens to unite with them in sustaining the President in all constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, and to defend our country against all foes, whether at home or abroad, and we invite the co-operation of all who are opposed to the revolutionary element which is now making war upon the President and the gallant McClellan, for the purpose of converting the war against secession and rebellion into a struggle for the emancipation of slaves, in violation of the obligations of the Constitution.

The Indiana State Democratic Convention a few weeks since adopted resolutions, among which was this brief and clear enunciation of what they believe. (And, by the way, a friend remarks that the best fighting in the war thus far has been done by Indiana Democrats in the various battles in which her regiments have been engaged.)

> "10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution, but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes or the subjugation of the Southern States."

We might go on with these plain, clear, definite, patriotic resolutions of Democratic conventions, but it suffices to say that the entire Democratic party stand pledged to sustain the regularly elected President of the United States in the prosecution of the war as a war for the Constitution and the Union.

Now contrast this with the position of the Republican Central Club in New York City, which met on Monday evening last. A. A. Dow, Esq., a member of the Club, a conservative Union-loving Republican, offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the great and chief object of the Government in its efforts to suppress the *rebellion*, is to re-establish the *Union*, with all its benefits, leaving all sidejissues to be adjusted under the same *old Constitution* of our forefathers, which has always given security, peace and prosperity to every section of the United States, and contains within itself ample security against all grievances that may arise under its administration.

The Club refused to adopt it! Then the conservative member tried the Club with the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, in his constant, untiring energy and determination to suppress the rebellion and uphold the Constitution of our country, is entitled to the sympathy and support of every American citizen.

The Club adjourned to avoid a vote! So we are assured by the best Republican authority.

CITY ITEMS

Honorably Acquitted.—It will be remembered that most of the morning papers published a full account of the shooting affray, which occurred on Friday night last at the Melodeon Concert Saloon, in which Mr. Jerome Pendergast was compelled to participate in self-defence. We have taken some trouble to ascertain the facts in the case, and find them to be as follows: Mr. Pendergast in company with a friend, visited the above saloon, and by accident a tumbler was broken by him—which created some little excitement, but the affair was soon explained to the satisfaction of all parties. In a short time after that, some remarks were made about Mr. P. having been connected with the April riots, and threats were made by several soldiers who were present to inflict punishment upon him. Mr. P. not desiring to have any difficulty, attempted to leave the hall, when his friend was knocked down and brutally beaten, and the assaulting parties made a rush for Mr. P., who had by this time reached the first flight of stairs, and being pressed upon, drew his revolver and fired several shots, one of which took effect in the leg of Mr. Pearce—one of the attaches of the Melodeon, and two other shots struck two of the assailants. Mr. P. was fired at in return, but was not struck. At this stage of the case a Zouave soldier made a rush for Mr. P. and stabbed him in the forehead, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Mr. P. then made for the street, where he met officer Morgan and immediately gave himself up to the law, but the assailing party followed after them and brutally beat both Mr. P. and the officer. The officer, however, soon received assistance and conveyed Mr. P. to the station house, where he was released on bail to appear the next day, which he did do before Justice Nalls. Archibald Sterling, Esq., States' Attorney, was present during the examination, and feeling assured from the evidence elicited that Mr. P. was perfectly justified in the course he pursued, honorably discharged him from custody or further trial.

Front Sreet Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will this evening commence the second week of their most successful engagement at the above recherche and popular Theatre, upon which occasion a beautiful and interesting entertainment will be offered—beginning with the splendid burlesque, entitled The Magic Joke, which was written expressly for Mrs. Williams, and has been gotten up by the management at considerable expense, entire scenery being new, and the fact of its having been painted by the renowned scenic artist Mr. Charles Getz, is a sure guarantee of its merits for beauty and correctness. Mrs. W. will sustain the character of Prince Doloroso in this piece. Following the above will be performed the excellent comedy of Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty, in which Mrs. W. will sustain a favorite character, and concluding with the screaming farce entitled The Limerick Boy, with Mr. W. as Patty Miles, introducing a favorite song. The unanimous verdict by a generous public of overcrowded houses all last week, entitles us to the belief that the above superior artists will continue to reap the reward of the favors so well merited as long as they remain among us.

Dedication of a New Church.—Services appropriate to the dedication of the new Fourth Presbyterian Church, located on the corner of Fayette and Carey streets, were observed at said church yesterday during the morning, afternoon and evening. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Backus, D. D.; the afternoon sermon by the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., and the exercises concluded in the evening by the Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D. The sermons and incidental exercises were attended by large congregations, who gave their undivided attention to the same. We regret we have not room to give a description of this neat and substantial edifice, which reflects much credit upon its projectors and builders.

An Interesting Lecture.—The Rev. J. McKendree Reiley will this evening deliver a lecture in the Exeter street Methodist Episcopal Church, and has chosen for his theme "Bishop Asbury's Cavalry." This able divine has on several occasions this winter displayed deep research and full fund of knowledge in general by the delivery of lectures, handling his subjects in a masterly manner, and we feel assured that his discourse this evening will be classed among the ablest of his former productions.

Correction.—In consequence of several of our daily papers having been mistaken in their version of the Police Commissioners checks being dishonored by the Farmers and Planters Bank, in consequence of the said Commissioners time having expired, we deem it proper to state that the facts in the case are, that the reason why the Bank concluded not to pay any more checks signed by the Commissioners, was because Acting Mayor Chapman ordered them not to do so, and under the present condition of affairs, they decided to abide by his order.

Health of the City.—The report of Dr. Bradford for the week ending this morning, shows a total of 96 deaths, being an increase of 8 over that of the previous week. Of this number, 21 died of consumption; 18 of fevers of various kinds, and 13 infantile unknown; 48 were males, and 48 females; 54 were under 15 years of age.

GROCERIES.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar,
Chocolate.
WINES.
Old Rye, Brandy, Schnapps,
Gin,
Cordials, Fruits, Oranges,
Lemons.
Fine Hams 10 cts., Flour $7¼.
Reservoir Family do. $8 75
Butter, Lard, Bacon,
Brooms,
Buckets, Brushes, Matches,
&c., &c.
Undersold by None.
For sale by
WM. H. McLEAN,
52 NORTH CHARLES STREET.

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. 5 N. Liberty street, and can be had at the Drug Stores, at 10 cents per package.

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.
j23-3m

LECTURE.—THE REV. J. McKENDREE REILEY, D. D.,
Will deliver a LECTURE, in the EXETER STREET M. E. CHURCH, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clk.
Subject—"BISHOP ASBURY'S CAVALRY."
Tickets of Admission 25 cents.

THE EIGHTH LECTURE
OF THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE
BEFORE THE
MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE
Maryland Institute Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18th, at 7½ o'clock,
BY
REV. J. PRESTON FUGITT.
SUBJECT—"PATRIOTISM."
CARDS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HARTMAN'S
FASHIONABLE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT,
197 Baltimore street.
Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Goods adapted to Gents' wear—Latest Styles and Best Makes. Also,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Robes, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Shirts, Drawers, &c.
All sizes and colors of *Comodier's* celebrated *French Kid Gloves.*
f12 colm

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.—In Equity.—In the matter of the Trust Estate of James J. Barton, under deed from him to Joseph C. Boyd, dated June 1, 1860, &c., recorded in Liber G. E. S., No. 191, folio 68.
Ordered by the Court this 13th day of February, 1862, that notice be given to the creditors of James J. Barton, to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, on or before the 17th day of April next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some daily newspaper in the city of Baltimore once a week for three successive weeks, before the 8th day of March next.
R. N. MARTIN
True copy. Test. GEO. E. SANGSTON, Clerk
f17 law 3w

MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,
N. W. COR. BALTIMORE AND NORTH STS.
Chartered Capital $300,000.
This Company, having a large active Cash Capital, Insures on all descriptions of property in the city, country or elsewhere, including vessels on the waters of the Chesapeake and ports in port. Insurance made on Merchandise, Houses or Furniture, for a longer period than a year or for one week. Applicants can place their insurance in this office without charge for transfers, at rates as low as any reliable Company of our own city.
THOMAS E. HAMBLETON, President.
DIRECTORS.
Wm W. Spence, | John J. Abrahams,
J. S. Berry, | Charles W. Lord,
Edward W. Robinson, | William Hopkins,
James H. Hobliturell, | John A. Hambleton,
Fred'k Fickey, Jr., | Ira C. Canfield,
John Stallman, | John S. Barry.
f11 tf OTIS SPEAKE, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS—
AT LOW PRICES!
Cambrics, Jackonets, Brilliants, Dimities, Field Muslins, Nainsooks, best Shirting Linens, Table and Sheeting Linens, Towelings, Quilts, Blankets, Furniture Dimities, and Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpetings—at Old Prices.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Androscogin 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.
f7 1m

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, PA., February 4, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the interest coupons of the bonds for $2,500,000, due July 1, 1861, will be paid on and after the 25th instant, at the Banking House of Messrs J. S. Gittings & Co., in Baltimore.
The Stockholders of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company are also notified that a DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE will be payable at this office, on and after the 25th instant. By order,
J. S. LEIB,
f5 w125 Treasurer.

HARNDEN'S
EXPRESS.
Office 293 Baltimore street,
CORNER OF SHARP.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Have made complete arrangements for forwarding *Unlimited Quantities* of heavy freight, 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 *best terms*, for large lots, on application at this office.
The attention of Shippers is particularly invited to *our terms*, before making contracts.
☞ Goods called for and delivered free of charge.
For rates and information, apply at the Office.
f8 1m J. Q. A. HERRING, Agent.

COAL OIL,
Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas, and no *danger of explosion.*
LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash.
C. W. FORD,
d23-1y 32 Light street, near Lombard.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.
GEORGE KUNKEL.....*Lessee and Manager.*
SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Whose performances during the past week have been attended by the "Elite and Beauty" of the City.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 17,
First night of an Original Burlesque, new scenery, transformations, &c., by Mr. C. S. Getz, and written expressly for Mrs. Barney Williams, entitled
THE MAGIC JOKE!
OR, PRINCE DOLOROSO
Prince Doloroso, of the Doleful Island.....Mrs Barney Williams
Previous to which the Irish Comedy, in 2 acts, entitled
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
Pat.....Mr. B. Williams
Nancy Stokes.....Mrs B. Williams
To conclude with the Irish Farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Paddy Miles, (with song).....Mr. B. Williams
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 38 cts.; Family Circle 25 cts.; Gallery 15 cts.; Private Boxes 50 cts.; Secured Seats 50 cts. Seats can be secured two days in advance. 1t

PURE, FINE AND RICH.

$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 Cortlan's.
MADE ON Wheeler & Wilson's Shirt Machine.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The STOCK of the late firm of
HAM & CURNING,
is offered to the public, at cost prices, at
No. 278 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.
The Stock consists, in part of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
SPECS,
PLATED and SILVER WARE.
MR. CHARLES C. NUITZ, an experienced Watchmaker, has charge of the Watch Repairing.
JOHN H. HAM,
j17 2m No. 278 West Baltimore street.

CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!!
THE VERY BEST
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS
PURE, FINE AND RICH!
AND
OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.
For sale by
G. H. BOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. C. SMITH, 155½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BROS., 189 Baltimore street.
F. 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!!! CHESAPEAKE!! CHESAPEAKE!!

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.,
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STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT
and sold by JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.,
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B. & O. R. R. BONDS, 1867, WANTED BY
JNO. S. GITTINGS & CO.,
29 South street.

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER!!
The attention of Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Coach, Cabinet and Chair makers, is called to our large, well selected, and well seasoned assortment of LUMBER, consisting of
White Pine Panel,
Select Cullings, Picks, Cullings,
Joist, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.
Also,
Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Ash,
Maple, Hickory, Oak, Poplar,
Oak Felloes, and Shafts.
Persons from the country desiring to purchase are requested to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to *sell low for cash.*
THOMAS & PRICE,
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