Pat Shooting Rade Birds.

Three men and a bull dog ugly,
Two guns and a terrier lame—
They'd better stand out o' the mud there
And set themselves up for game.
But no: I see by the cocking
Of that red-headed Paddy's eye,
He's been "rading" too much for you, sir,
Any such game to try.

"Whist, Jemmy, my boy! kape dark there,
An' hould the big bull dog in;
There's a bloody big cloud av rade birds
Jist come for a pepperin'."
Chip, bang! speaks the little barrel;
Flip, poong! roars the old "Queen Ann"—
There's a Paddy stretched out in a mud hole,
A kick'd down, knock'd over man.

The big bull dog's eyes stick out,
And the terrier's bark begin;
The Paddy digs out of the mud hole,
And then the "discorsin" comes in;
"Och, Jemmy! ye hideous young blaggard,
I know ye're the devil's own son;
How many a finger's load, thin,
Did you put in that d—d ould gun?"

"How many fingers?—be jabers!
Did I put in—niver a one:
D'ye think I'd be afther rammin'
Me fingers into the gun?
"Well, give me the powther, Jemmy,"
"The powther?—as sure as I'm born,
I put it all in yer muskit,
As I'd niver a powther horn!"

Translated from French for the Family Journal.

A GHOST.

BY ALIQUIS.

The captain looked at his watch, and finding it wanted a quarter to eight, rose from his seat.

"You know, gentlemen," said he, "I am obliged to leave you."

The young officers exchanged a laughing look of intelligence.

"There's luck to you," cried Alfred, emptying his glass.

"Here's luck to me, gentlemen," said Jules, imitating them—"since you really wish me to be fortunate."

"We shall not leave the table until midnight; if you are free before that time, rejoin us."

"Thanks, and good night."

He once more hooked up his coat, (it was a very handsome uniform,) smoothed his moustaches with his finger, pulled on an elegant pair of gloves, and rapidly took the road towards the city gate.

In the banqueting room which he had just left, his friends continued an animated conversation.

"Which of us, gentlemen," said one, "will first discover for what beauty Jules leaves us?"

"He goes so much into society that that would be a difficult thing to say."

"Are you certain," interrupted a young sous lieutenant, whose recent epaulette caused him to speak with a curious kind of gravity, "are you certain that the captain has left us for a love affair?"

"If not, why should he leave us?"

"Perhaps for an affair of honor."

"Bah!" cried the whole party, in chorus; "we never saw him so gay."

"He is so brave that a duel or rendezvous would give him equal pleasure."

"Come, gentlemen, let us think less about the absent, and do justice to the supper."

This advice was adopted, and there was soon a jingling of bottles and glasses, together with the rattling of knives and forks, and the pouring out of liquids.

Suddenly the sound of hurried steps was heard on the stairs, and the room door opened. Jules, who had not been gone more than half an hour, re-entered, pale, trembling, and holding in his hand something which they could not at first distinguish. He had scarcely entered before his strength failed him, and he sunk exhausted into a chair.

Frightened at the sudden return, as well as at the pallor of their friend, all the officers arose and exchanged looks with each other, but they no longer laughed.

"Are you wounded?" cried one of them.

The young officer raised his head, looked earnestly at his friends—threw off his chapeau, and wiped his forehead.

"By heavens! gentlemen," said he, "I wish one of you had experienced half what has happened to me; but," continued he, becoming calmer, and making no reply to the thousand questions addressed to him, "let us sit round the table again—see, the glasses are all ready for us."

After he had thus spoken, his mouth contracted into a forced smile which deceived no one.

"But are you not wounded?" insisted Alfred.

"No, unhappily I am not. I beg of you, gentlemen, never to address another word to me on the subject."

The tone of voice in which he pronounced these words was too decided to allow them to continue the conversation.

"He must have killed some citizen," thought the sous-lieutenant—"some husband, who knows, perhaps the Colonel. At this moment I would not change my epaulette for his two."

At midnight they all separated, and each reached his lodgings as if nothing had interrupted the harmony of the evening.

It was not until many years afterward that I learnt what had happened to the captain.

During the day he had received a note containing these words:

"This evening at eight o'clock I shall be at home alone."

The place indicated was a charming dwelling. The name at the end of the note was that of the prettiest woman in ——, a widow twenty-five years of age.

Jules was too well taught not to reply to so gracious an invitation.—Two roads led to the lady's house; the high road, but this was longer by some hundred yards, and the cemetery road. Our hero did not even reflect on the strangeness of this path for a rendezvous, but entered it mechanically.

It was one of those strange nights in which the sky half obscured with clouds, causes every object to take on a fantastical and supernatural shape. Jules walked quickly along the shaded alleys, and hurriedly passed the tombs, graves and black crosses which laid in his path. A smile even crossed his lips when he perceived the strangeness of his route.

But he suddenly stopped.

"Back!" cried he, drawing his sword. "Back!" repeated he, advancing a step; "I am not one of those who fear ghosts. Back, then, comrade, or I will pass my sword through your body."

What was it? An apparition, a spectre, a phantom, which stood motionless before him. "Ah!" continued he, in a terrible voice, "you will repent it."

He made a thrust with his sword, but the steel rebounded back, drawing a thousand sparks from the spectre's cloak. The apparition still remaining motionless, while it gave back a sound which might be compared to a cadaverous laugh.

It must be confessed, the captain was moved. He would not have trembled before an whole army, but this enemy resembled none other. He returned to the charge, however. His sword was broken into pieces as if it had been glass. Then he experienced a feeling which he had never before felt. He raised his eyes to the white arm which extended across over her head. He was afraid, and fled, returning to his friends.

The next day, as soon as it was day, he ran to the cemetery. The most hearty laugh he had ever indulged in, he enjoyed that day. The apparition, the spectre, the phantom, was—guess? It was a white marble statue, at the foot of which he gathered up the pieces of his sword.

Jules, who was a colonel when he left the army, and is now called M. Count de S', often told this episode. I heard it from his own lips.

The White Slaves at the North.

A sewing girl, named Susan Lee, complains bitterly through the columns of a New York paper of the injustice and fraud practiced by the employers of the sewing girls. The miserable pittance they earn weekly is lessened by downright cheating, and if a girl complains, she is told to find work somewhere else. She thus describes the condition of her class:

We, as every one knows, by thousands, in cold or heat, rain, snow or sleet, walk the streets early in the morning to our workplace, carrying, perhaps in an old newspaper, what we call our dinner, often only bread, or at best a little cold meat, with bread and potatoes, and work from eight in the morning, until five, and sometimes six in the evening, (stopping only at noon to eat our cold lunch,) for these men who have made and are making fortunes from our labors, and who besides stintingly paying us, talk to us as though we were what many of them seem to be, brutes in human shape.

And here let me say that our slavery, and that of tens of thousands North, is far more miserable than is that of the well fed, well clothed and well cared for colored slaves of the South whose condition we hear so much sympathy expressed for; even from the pulpit, and no doubt, often, too, by the very men who oppress us, and even cheat us out of our hard-earned shillings.

Old Judge ——, who resides not very far above here, is known as one who never pays a debt if it can be avoided. Has plenty of money, however, and is a jolly, rollicking old chap. Gets pretty drunk occasionally, when, of course, some friends take care of him. Not long ago he fell into the hands of a man who held his note for a sum of money, and as it was a last chance, the friend dived into the old Judge's wallet, took out the amount, and put the note where the money had been.

When the Judge awoke to consciousness, as was his wont, he took out his wallet to count how much money he was out. Finding his purse almost empty he thundered—

"How did I spend all my money?"

"You paid off that note I held," answered the friend.

"Well," muttered the Judge, quietly stowing away his wallet, "I must have been *very* drunk!"

A doctor was employed by a poor man to attend his wife, who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint that he had fears of not being paid. "I have thirty dollars," said the man to the doctor, "and if you kill or cure you shall have them." The woman died in the doctor's hands; and after a reasonable time he called for his thirty dollars. The man asked the doctor if he had killed his wife?—"No." "Did you cure her?" "No." "Then," said the man, "you have no legal demand."

There is an old fellow in high Gates, who snores so loud that he is obliged to sleep at a house in the next street, to avoid waking himself.

Henry Winter Davis.

The "Baltimore Dispatch" thus speaks of this Maryland Black Republican. We have heard a rumor lately that he was about to leave the State which he so misrepresents, and take up his abode in New York.—We hope it is true. He may there find congenial spirits, where his treason may be applauded, and where his memory, with that of John Brown, may be forever perpetuated. The Dispatch says:

"The gentleman was ready, last summer, if we believed his gasconading, to fight any lying rascal who would call him a Black Republican; but he took one clear leap on the 3d inst., and placing himself in the ranks of the Brownites, the Helperites and Sawardites, by his traitorous vote, just succeeded in electing Mr. Pennington, the Black Republican candidate for Speaker. He has thus consummated his own disgrace and the dishonor of Baltimore. He was the only Southern representative who joined the advocates of Southern massacre, and showed himself ready to betray his country and take his own mother's blood. There was only one Judas.

Mr. Davis has during the contest for Speaker been observing a profound silence. No one who knew his passion for "*the gab*," doubted that there was something sinister behind his mysterious reserve. It now appears he has been watching his chance to elect a Black Republican Speaker, as anxiously as ever a thieving urchin watched his chance to steal a filthy copper; and the first opportunity that occurs he makes his grab. Mr. Pennington was just elected by the vote of Mr. Davis; and it was the first time his vote could have produced such a result. If he does not find himself in the condition of the boy that stole the fox, and had his own bowels eaten out, we greatly misconceive the character of the Baltimore constituency."

The "Baltimore American," which has followed Mr. Davis through all the vicissitudes of his official career, and supported him to the seat which he now so dishonorably and unjustly claims, bids the following affectionate adieu to this political renegade:

"We take leave of this gentleman with a feeling of regret. He began his public career with many bright promises, and we had a strong hope that he would occupy the position of some one of the noble men whose places are now worse than vacant, in our National Legislature. With showy talents, a readiness in debate, a remarkable fluency of speech, and an acute watchfulness of chances, there was reason to expect him to climb higher and higher on the political ladder. We do not think he has done this—or if he has, the elevation has not added to his attractiveness. If the Republicans have not gained a convert, they have unmasked a secret friend. Whatever is to be made of him henceforth, will be their handy work, as there are no elements of character about him suited to this latitude."

But Mr. Davis, like Mr. Helper, has found an endorser in Horace Greely. That old nigger-worshipper comes to the rescue of his friend in the following language:

"It is not one of the least marked, or least valuable of Mr. Davis's characteristics, that he possesses a commanding influence with the masses of the people. He is the leader of his party, and he is the popular favorite of the State, and, in the developments to which the times point, it may turn out to be his fortune to play no inconsiderable part in the history of the country."

The truth was never more forcibly expressed than in the following lines:

If there is a man who may eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is cankered by no fraud, it is wet by no tear, it is stained by no blood.

When your wife begins to scold let her have it out. Put your feet up cozily over the fire place—lollback in your chair—light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing—make no answer to anything.

When we see a man ostentatiously buying books that he never intends to read, and that he couldn't understand if he did, we are reminded of deaf men buying tickets to the opera, and blind ones to picture galleries.

A. K. says that he expects to be able in a short time to pay everything that he owes in this world.—Ay, but there's a heavy debt that he has got to settle in the other world. *There'll be the devil to pay.*

Mr. Bentley has been indicted in Alabama for striking a stranger with an axe. He says he didn't *know* but that the stranger was a robber. He didn't know, and so he axed him.

A man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

(*Continued from first page.*)

to the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

Receipts will be required for mail bags conveyed in charge of persons employed by railroad companies. There will also be "way bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the department, to accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On the principal stage routes, likewise, receipts will be required, and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mail bags.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail, as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or a steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post Office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

General guaranties cannot be admitted.—The bid and guaranty should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of ——," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1*st day of August*, 1860; but the service must be commenced on the 1st July preceding, or on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition to transfer will be considered until the contracts are executed and received at the department; and then no transfer will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the sureties on the new contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 31st of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and will have the preference over all others.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bill.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

J. HOLT,
feb1-6t — Postmaster General.

1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—*Don'l Webster.*

The "Great Republic" Monthly:

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: "*No North, no South, no East, no West;*" having nothing to do with parties, aiming only at the highest in Art, Literature and Science, and employing the best writers in every branch, is again before the American public, seeking their support. Among the numerous contributors engaged are the following well-known distinguished authors:

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He has also a splendid lot of **Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,** the largest ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for the CASH.

Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Levin Mobray, dec'd., that their notes are now due and must be paid, otherwise I shall proceed, according to Law, to collect them. Further indulgence cannot be given. All persons otherwise indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALFRED J. MOBRAY,
June 24, 1857. — Administrator.

Cambridge Democrat.

Published every Wednesday Morning

Office opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"EASTON HOTEL,"

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This Hotel is fitted up in all respects for the comfort and convenience of travelers. The strictest attention will be paid to cleanliness in all departments of the establishment. The HOUSE will be served by honest and attentive servants, and the TABLE supplied with the best products of the market. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest Liquors, Cigars, &c. The STABLES will be particularly attended. Attentive OSTLERS and ample horse feed, bedding, &c. Travelers will be forwarded promptly to any point on the Shore desired by them.

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Jan 20, 1858-tf — Proprietor.

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Editors and Proprietors of the National Police Gazette, New York City. [Ap28, 1858

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BALTIMORE.
feb23-1y

☞ CARDS neatly printed at this office.

Ca

Volume 15.

UNITED STATES MA

MARYLAND.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMEN
Washington, Dec 10, 18.9

PROPOSALS will be received at th
tract Office of this Department un
m. of Saturday, March 31, 1860 for c
ing the mails of the United States f
years, commencing July 1, 1860, and
June 30, 1864, in the State of MARYL
the route and by the schedules of dep
and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by April 21,

(*Bidders will examine carefully the for*
instructions annexed.)

3201 From Baltimore, by Rossville,
Magnolia, Perryinsville, Hall's Cross
Havre de Grace, Perryville, Principa
nace, Charleston, North East, Elkto
sek, Del., Cantsinia, Stanton, Newpo
ington, Claymont, Linwood, Stanc
Touflow, Chester, Ridleyville and
ville, to Philadelphia, 102 miles an
twice, daily, except Sunday, by railro
Leave Baltimore daily, except Su
8½ a m;
Arrive at Philadelphia by 1¼ p m;
Leave Philadelphia daily at 11 p m
Arrive at Baltimore next day by 3½
Leave Baltimore daily at 12 night;
Arrive at Philadelphia by 12 night;
Leave Philadelphia daily at ½ p m
Arrive at Baltimore by 4½ p m.

NOTE.—Mails to be conveyed more
ly than is indicated in the schedule if
by the department and trains of cars

3202 From Baltimore, by Laurav
Fork Meeting House, to Bel Air, 30
back, three times a week.
Leave Baltimore Tuesday, Thurs
Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Bel Air by 7 p m;
Leave Bel Air Monday, Wednes
Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Baltimore by 5 p m.

3203 From Baltimore, by Govans
Towsontown, 7 miles and back, six
week.
Leave Baltimore daily, except Sun
a m;
Arrive at Towsontown by 10 a m;
Leave Towsontown daily, except
at 4 p m;
Arrive at Baltimore by 6 p m.

3204 From Baltimore, by Woodb
Washington, Lutherville, Buchana
landville, Ellengowan, Cockeysville
man's Mill, Pottspoint, Monkton, M
ton, White Hall, Freeland, New
Pa., Shrewsberry Railroad, Glen Ro
cover Junction, Seven Valleys, York
ville, Mount Campbell, Manchester
New Cumberland, Harrisburg, Susq
Dauphin, Powl's Valley, Halifax, M
Dalmatia and Port Trevorton, to
135 miles and back, twice daily, by r
Leave Baltimore daily at 7½ a m;
Arrive at Sunbury by 3 16 p m and
Leave Sunbury daily at 10 53 a m
p m;
Arrive at Baltimore by 6 20 p m an

(☞ For branch from York to Columbia
No. 3201.)

3205 From Baltimore, by Hookst
ville, Owing's Mills, Reisterstown, F
Cartrofton, Westminster, Union M
Ron, Littlestown, Pa., Two Taverns
burg, Cashtown, Gratenburg and F
to Chambersburg, 77 miles and
times a week.
Leave Baltimore Tuesday, Thur
Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gettysburg by 9 p m;
Leave Gettysburg Monday, Wedn
Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Chambersburg by 11 a
Leave Chambersburg Tuesday,
and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gettysburg by 8 p m;
Leave Gettysburg Monday, Wedn
Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Baltimore by 8 p m.
Proposals are invited for six tim
service.

3206 From Baltimore, by Ran
North Branch, Freedom, Porter's,
Franklinville, Sam's Creek, to Kines
Union Bridge and Rock Hill to U
48 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Baltimore Tuesday and F
a m;
Arrive at Uniontown by 7 p m;
Leave Uniontown Monday and F
a m;
Arrive at Baltimore by 7 p m

3207 From Baltimore, by St
chester Mills, Ellicott's Mills, Alber
stock, Marriottsville, Sykesville, Ha
Woodbine, Waterville, Mount A
via, Ijamsville, Urbana, Monocacy
town, Adamstown, Point of Ro
Weverton, Harper's Ferry, Va.,
Kernesville, Van Cleevsville, M
North Mountain, Cherry Run, De
Creek Bridge, Alpine Depot, Han
Sir John's Run, Va., Cacapon Depo
Pipaw, Oskonoko, Forks of Paton
Spring Run, Patterson's Depot,
Md., Cumberland, Brady's Mill,
Station, Westernport, New Cre
Va., Piedmont, Bloomington, Md.,
Swanton, Summerville, Oakland,
Va., Salt Lick Falls, Ambersburg
Three Forks, Grafton, Fetterm
Falls, Nozam, Benton's Ferry, F
Mannington, Glover's Gap, Burt
Tree Tunnel, Mile, Cameron, Glen
man, Moundsville and Benwood, to
380 miles and back, twice daily, by
Leave Baltimore daily at 7 a m a
Arrive at Wheeling next day by
9½ a m;
Leave Wheeling daily at 10 a m a
Arrive at Baltimore next day by
7½ a m.

NOTE.—For branch from Monoc
derick, see route No. 3264.

3208 From Baltimore, by Saint
Ridge Landing, Forestland, Annap
tion, Savage, Laurel Factory, Bel
ricultural College, Bladensburg a
ville, to Washington, D C, 40 mile
daily except Sunday, by railroad.
Leave Baltimore daily at 4.20 a
3.15 p m and 4 20 p m;
Arrive at Washington by 5 50 a
m, 5 45 p m and 7 15 p m;
Leave Washington daily at 6 20
m, 3 20 p m and 5 20 p m;
Arrive at Baltimore by 7 50 a m
4.50 p m and 6 50 p m.

3209 From Baltimore to Que
miles and back, three times a week
boats.
Bidders will propose a schedule
Proposals for six times a week
invited.

3210 From Magnolia, by Little
der and Upper Falls, to Jeruale

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