THE CHILD'S INQUIRY.

BY REV. ELIJAH JONES.

"How big was Alexander, pa,
That people call him great?
Was he, like old Goliath, tall—
His spear an hundred weight?

"Was he so large that he could stand
Like some tall steeple high,
And, while his feet were on the ground,
His hands could touch the sky?"

"Oh, no, my child; about as large
As I or uncle James;
'Twas not his stature made him great,
But greatness of his name."

"His name so great? I know 'tis long,
But easy quite to spell—
And more than half a year ago
I knew it very well."

"I mean, my child, his actions were
So great he got a name
That everybody speaks with praise,
And tells about his fame."

"Well, what great actions did he do?
I want to know it all."
"Why, he it was that conquered Tyre,
And leveled down her wall—

"And thousands of her people slew;
And then to Persia went—
And fire and sword on every side
Through many a region sent.

"A hundred conquered cities shone
With midnight burnings red—
And, strewed o'er many a battle ground,
A thousand soldiers bled."

"Did killing people make him great?
Then why was Abdel Young,
Who killed his neighbor, training day,
Put into jail and hung?

"Well, then, if I should kill a man,
I'd kill a hundred more;
I should be great, and not get hung,
Like Abdel Young before."

"No so, my child—'twill never do;
The Gospel bids he kind."
"Then they that kill, and they that praise,
The Gospel do not mind."

"You know, my child, the Bible says
That you must always do
To other people, as you wish
To have them do to you."

"But, pa, did Alexander wish
That some strong man would come
And burn his house, and kill him, too
And do as he had done?

"And everybody called him great
For killing people so!
"Well, now, what *right* he had to kill
I should be glad to know.

"If one should burn the buildings here,
And kill the folks within,
Would anybody call him great
For such a wicked thing?"

How the Lion Woos his Bride.

Let us first sketch the story of the Lion's life—beginning with his marriage, which takes place towards the end of January. He has first to seek his wife, but as the males are more abundant than the females, who are often cut off in infancy, it is not rare to find a young lady pestered by the addresses of three or four gallants who quarrel with the acerbity of jealous lovers. If one of them does not succeed in disabling or driving away the other, madam, impatient and dissatisfied, leads them into the presence of an old lion whose roars she has appreciated at a distance. The lovers fly at him with the temerity of youth and exasperation. The old fellow receives them with calm assurance, breaks the neck of the first with his terrible jaws, smashes the leg of the second, and tears out the eye of the third. No sooner is the day won and the field clear, than the lion tosses his mane in the air as he roars, and then crouches by the side of the lady, who, as a reward for his courage, licks his wounds caressingly.

When two adult lions are the rivals, the encounter is more serious. An Arab, perched in a tree one night, saw a lioness followed by a tawny lion with full-grown mane; she lay down at the foot of the tree, the lion stopped on his path and seemed to listen. The Arab then heard the distant growling of a lion, which was instantly replied to by the lioness under the tree. This made her husband roar furiously. The distant lion was heard approaching, and as he came nearer the lioness roared louder, which seemed to agitate her husband, for he marched toward her as if to force her to be silent, and then sprang back to his old post, roaring defiance at his distant rival. This continued for about an hour, when a black lion made his appearance on the plain. The lioness rose as if to go towards him; but her husband, guessing her intention, bounded toward his rival. The two crouched and sprang upon each other, rolling on the grass in the embrace of death. Their bones cracked, their flesh was torn, the cries of rage and agony rent the air, and all this time the lioness crouched and wagged her tail slowly in sign of satisfaction.—When the combat ended, and both warriors were stretched on the plain, she arose, smelt them, satisfied herself that they were dead, and trotted off quite regardless of the uncomplimentary epitaph.

This, Gerald tells us, is an example of the conjugal fidelity of mila day; whereas the lion never quits his wife unless forced, and is quite a pattern of conjugal attentions.—*Westminster Review.*

It is beautiful to behold at the wedding the sorrow stricken air of the parent as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying his best to get her off his hands.

Poisons of any description which have been intentionally or accidentally swallowed may be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil.

Four things come not back; the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

Tell your Wife.

If you are in any trouble or quandary, tell your wife—that is if you have one—all about it at once. Ten to one her invention will solve your difficulty sooner than all your logic. The wit of woman has been praised, but her instincts are quicker and keener than her reason. Counsel with your wife, or your mother or sister, and be assured light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly adjudged as verdant in all but purely womanish affairs. No philosophical student of the sex thus judges them. Their intuitions, or insights, are the most subtile, and if they cannot see a cat in the meal, there is no cat there. In counseling a man to tell his trouble to his wife, we would go farther and advise him to keep none of his affairs secret from her. Many a home has been happily saved, and many a fortune retrieved, by a man's full confidence in his "better half." Woman is far more a seer and prophet than man if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule, wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands, having no involvement to screen from them. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence? We are certain that no man succeeds so well in the world as he, who taking a partner for life, makes her the partner of all his purposes and hopes. What is wrong of his impulse or judgment, she will check and set right with her almost universally right instincts. "Helpmeet" was no insignificant title, as applied to man's companion. She is a meet help to him in every darkness, difficulty and sorrow of life. And what she most craves and most deserves, is *confidence*—without which love is never free from a shadow.

Closed for Repairs.

A good one is told of old Judge L——. His Honor kept a demijohn of good old Jamaica in his private office, for his own comfort and the entertainment of his particular friends. The Judge had noticed for some time that on Monday morning his Jamaica was considerably lighter than he left it on Saturday nights. Another fact had gradually established itself in his mind. His son Sam was missing from the paternal pew in church on Sundays. One Sunday afternoon Sam came in and went up stairs rather heavily, when the Judge hailed him:

"Sam, where have you been?"

"To church, sir," was the prompt reply.

"What church, Sam?"

"Second Methodist, sir."

"Had a good sermon, Sam?"

"Very powerful, sir; it quite staggered me, sir."

"Ah! I see," said the Judge, "quite powerful, eh, Sam?"

The next Sunday the son came home rather earlier than usual, and apparently not so much "under the weather." His father hailed him with:

"Well, Sam, been to the 'Second Methodist' again to-day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good sermon, my boy?"

"Fact was, father, that I couldn't get in; church shut up and a ticket on the door."

"Sorry, Sam; keep going—you may get good by it yet."

Sam says on going to the office for his usual *spirit*-ual refreshment, he found the "John" empty, and bearing the following:

"*There will be no service here to-day, this church being closed for repairs!*"

Cure for Fits.

For a Fit of Passion—Walk out into the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness—Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and go to work.

For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly—Go to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced—

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a Fit of Ambition—Go into the church yard and read the gravestones, they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those He has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them, while he who looks for a flower, return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity and Fear—whether they respect the body or the mind—whether they are load to the shoulders, the head or the heart—the following is a radical cure, which may be relied on. I had it from the Grand Physician: "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and He will sustain thee."

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can be better trusted than white men, not to betray secrets. We suppose this is upon the principle that they always *keep dark.*

☞During January, 1850, while stopping at the Sutter House, in Sacramento, a friend of ours (says the Spirit of the Times) overheard a conversation between two gentlemen, one of whom was from New York city, and had been in the country nearly a year, and the other had just arrived. The new comer was lamenting his condition, and his folly in leaving an abundance at home, and especially two beautiful daughters, who were just budding into womanhood, when he asked the New Yorker if he had a family.

"Yes, sir, I have a wife and six children in New York, and I never saw one of them."

After this reply the couple sat a few moments in silence; then the interrogator again commenced:

"Was you ever blind, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Did you marry a widow, sir?"

"No, sir."

Another lapse of silence.

"Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York and had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, sir, I so stated it."

Another long pause of silence.—Then the interrogator again inquire:

"How can it be that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the response, "some of them was born after I left."

"Oh! ah!" and a general laugh followed; and after that the New York was especially distinguished as the man "who had six children and never saw one of them."

A PRETTY LITTLE ALLEGORY.—According to the appended pretty little allegory—which some one with a good deal of sense has written—we have had lambs, lions and hogs in Oxford, in great abundance recently. Fact is "keep them constantly on hand:"

"When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached, and said: 'I will nourish you charming plant.' He quickly fetched three animals—a sheep, a lion and a hog, and killed them one after the other, near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, 'Who is like to me?' and then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mud. Need it be said he resembles a hog?"

FREE WITH THE SALT.—John, it appears, is a great hand at chucking people into the sea, and, on one occasion, while out sailing in company with Bill Duffy and some others, he concluded to dip a certain Pennsylvania Yankee, who was playing smart with the boys. The traps were soon arranged, and by-and-by over went Mr. Yankee, in the damp. He plunged about for some time, and at last was hauled up, blowing up any quantity of superfluous brine.

"Well, old fellow," chuckled John, "how did you relish old Neptune's soup?"

"Well, I ain't got much ag'in the soup, but whoever put the salt in it wasn't a bit stingy!"

Traveler dismounts at a tavern—"Halloa, landlord, can I get lodgings here to-night?" Landlord—"No, sir; every room in the house is engaged." Traveler—"Can't you even give me a blanket, and a bunch of shavings for a pillow, in your barroom?" Landlord—"No, sir; there's not a square foot of space unoccupied anywhere in the house." Traveler—"Then I'll thank you to shove a pole out of your second floor window, and I'll roost on that."

Says one Hindoo: "Wash charcoal as much as you like, it will always remain black; so a bad man cannot become good." "But," replies another, "let fire enter in the charcoal, and it becomes luminous; and so truth, entering into a bad man, will make him luminously good."

We should not in our attempts to elevate ourselves, loose sight of safety. He who stands upon a tall man's shoulders, can look over the heads of those around him, but his footing is much less secure than theirs.

Says Prentice of the Louisville Journal: "The editor of the N. Y. News passed over Long Island Sound some time ago. If he wasn't 'sound on the goose,' he was at least a goose on the sound."

Upon matters which are affected by feeling and sentiment, the judgment of woman surpasses that of man; her more sensitive nature carries her to heights which his coarser nature cannot reach.

"Bubby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that hole in your trowsers?" "Oh, go long, old woman; our folks are economizing, and a hole will last longer than a patch."

What is religion? The pilot of the soul to the bright fields of heaven; a communication with the saints of light.

Time is money.

(*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 contract 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 wounding 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 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 either used, 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, bridges, 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 of men, 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,
Postmaster General.

feb1 6t

1860.

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

The "Great Republic" Monthly:

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the Literature of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectarian 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 politics, 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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oct5

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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,
Administrator.

June 24, 1857.

Cambridge Democrat.

Published every Wednesday Morning

Office opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel.

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SUBSCRIPTION $1 00 per annum in advance, or $1 50 if not paid until one month after date of subscription; and $2 will be charged if payment be not made till end of the year.

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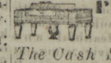
THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr.,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



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To the Traveling Public.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased the BRICK HOTEL in Easton, known as the

"EASTON HOTEL,"

and opened the same for the accommodation of the public, on the 1st of January, inst.

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.

J. Q. A. HADDAWAY,
Jan 20, 1858 tf Proprietor.

"NEWS FROM HOME."

"ENGLISHMEN,"
"SCOTCHMEN,"
"WELSHMEN,"
"PROTESTANT IRISHMEN,"

SUPPORT your own paper, and welcome the

"NEWS FROM HOME,"

which is published every THURSDAY, and forwarded, postage free, for

$2 00	for one year;
1 00	" six months;
50 cents	" three "

payable always in advance.

Persons getting up clubs are allowed 25 per cent. for their trouble. Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

TOWNDROW & DAY,
Editors and Proprietors,
March 23, 1859 1y New York.

National Police Gazette.

THIS Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is now in its Thirteenth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases and appropriate editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters not to found in any other newspaper.

☞Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months—to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the Town, County and State where they reside plainly,) to

GEO. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors of the National Police Gazette, New York City. [Ap 18, 1858

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber, having purchased the BLACKSMITH SHOP and TOOLS, stock of Iron, Coal and Steel of R. W. Baker, now adjoining the Wheelwright shop of said Baker, will give his entire attention to this business. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, he has no hesitation in saying he will give entire satisfaction to all those who patronize him, both in quality and in price. His prices will be low for the cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Give him a call.

JAMES H. BAKER.

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Volume 15.

UNITED STATES MA

MARYLAND.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Washington, Dec. 10, 1859.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of Saturday, March 31, 1860, for conveying the mails of the United States for four years, commencing July 1, 1860, and ending June 30, 1864, in the State of MARYLAND, on the route and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by April 24, 18

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

3201 From Baltimore, by Rossville, C Magnolia, Perrymansville, Hall's Cross R Havre de Grace, Perryville, Principe nace, Charleston, North East, Elkton, ark, Del., Christina, Stanton, Newport mington, Claymont, Linwood Station Thurlow, Chester, Ridleyville and L ville, to Philadelphia, 102 miles and twice, daily, except Sunday, by railroa

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sun 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 6¼ p m;

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 fr ly than is indicated in the schedule if r by the department and trains of cars a

3202 From Baltimore, by Lauravi Fork Meeting House, to Bel Air, 30 m back, three times a week.

Leave Baltimore Tuesday, Thursd Saturday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Bel Air by 7 p m;

Leave Bel Air Monday, Wednesd Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Baltimore by 5 p m.

3203 From Baltimore, by Govanst Towsontown, 7 miles and back, six week.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sund a m;

Arrive at Towsontown by 10 a m;

Leave Towsontown daily, except S at 4 p m;

Arrive at Baltimore by 6 p m.

3204 From Baltimore, by Woodbe Washington, Lutherville, Buchanan landville, Ellengowan, Cockeysville, man's Mill, Philopolis, Monkton Mill ton, White Hall, Freeland, New F Pa., Shrewsberry Railroad, Glen Roc over Junction, Seven Valleys, York, vville, Mount Campbell, Manchester, New Cumberland, Harrisburg, Susqu Dauphin, Powl's Valley, Halifax, Mil Dalmatia and Port Treverton, to S 138 miles and back, twice daily by ra

Leave Baltimore daily at 7½ a m a

Arrive at Sunbury by 3.16 p m and

Leave Sunbury daily at 10 53 a m a p m;

Arrive at Baltimore by 6.20 p m an

(*For branch from York to Columbia No. 2401.)

3205 From Baltimore, by Hookstown, ville, Owing's Mills, Reistertown, F Carrollton, Westminster, Union Mil Run, Littlestown, Pa., Two Taverns burg, Cashtown, Gratenburg and Fay to Chambersburg, 77 miles and bac 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 m

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, McKinst Union Bridge and Bark 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, Ho Woodbine, Watersville, Mount Ai via, Ijamsville, Urbana, Monocacy town, Adamstown, Point of Roc Weverton, Harper's Ferry, Va., Kernesyville, Van Clevesville, M North Mountain, Cherry Run De Creek Bridge, Alpine Depot, Han Sir John's Run, Va., Cacapon Depo Papaw, Okonoko, Forks of Poto Spring Run, Patterson's Depots, Md., Cumberland, Brady's Mill, Station, Westernport, New Cre Va., Piedmont, Bloomington, Md., Swanton, Summitville, Oakland, Va., Salt Lick Falls, Amblersburg Three Forks, Grafton, Fetterm Falls, Nuzum, Benton's Ferry, F Mannington, Glover's Gap, Bur Tree Tunnel, Milo, Cameron, Glen man, Moundsville and Benwood, to 380 miles and back, twice daily, by ra

Leave Baltimore daily at 7 a m

Arrive at Wheeling next day by 9½ a m;

Leave Wheeling daily at 10 a m

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, Pierceland, Anna tion, Savage, Laurel Factory, Bel ricultural College, Bladensburg, ville, to Washington, D.C., 40 mil daily, except Sunday, by railroad.

Leave Baltimore daily at 4.30 a 3.15 p m and 4.20 p m;

Arrive at Washington by 5.50 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 wee boats.

Bidders will propose a schedule

Proposals for six-times-a-week in vited.

3210 From Magnolia, by Litt der and Upper Falls, to Jerusal

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