CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

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

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 2, 1859

Democratic Nominations.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
A. LINGAN JARRETT.

For Congress:
JAMES A. STEWART.

For Commissioner of Public Works,
LEMUEL ROBERTS.

COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
JACOB WILSON.

For House of Delegates,
WILLIAM HOLLAND,
Z. W. LINTHICUM,
WASHINGTON A. SMITH.

For State's Attorney,
THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM J. COWART.

For Judges of Orphan's Court,
J. W. HENRY,
JAMES D. TWILLEY,
WILLIAM W. MACE.

For County Commissioners:
ROBERT M. MARSHALL,
THOMAS H. SMOOT,
JOHN A. L. RADCLIFFE,
JOHN TURMAN,
JOSEPH H. MANN.

For County Surveyor:
THOMAS J. BALL.

District Ticket.

District No. 7.

For Justices of the Peace.
WILLIAM REA,
EDWIN DASHIELL,
JOHN W. PHILLIPS.
CHARLES CORKRAN.

For Constables,
WILLIAM H. GRACE,
JOHN MOWBRAY,
THOMAS P. BARNETT,
WM. RICHARD BRODESS.

For Road Supervisor,
RICHARD SMITH.

☞The Intelligencer in its last issue, in its anxiety to excuse Gov. Hicks for absenting himself from Harper's Ferry at the late insurrection, and where a high sense of duty as the Gov. of a Southern neighboring State, ought to have called him, not only frames that excuse on the trifling, assumption, that his duty was to remain at Annapolis, but at the same time asserts that "he was there, as Gov. Wise ought to have been, attending to the legitimate duties of his office." This over anxiety to palliate and, if possible, entirely excuse the Gov. caused the Intelligencer to neglect to tell its readers that at the time the investigations were going on at Harper's Ferry, Gov. Hicks was in Dorchester county, placing the political wires in such a position that the leaders of his party here might pull them with greater efficacy. Whether this is attending to the "legitimate duties of his office" or not, we leave for the Intelligencer to decide. The question, also, as to whether the act of Gov. Wise, in flying to Harper's Ferry, assuming a personal control of affairs and insulting the National Government by taking possession of its prisoners, was "indecent" or not, we could inform the Intelligencer is a mooted one. If Gov. Wise did insult the Government, it seems to have been borne without a murmur.

Not content, however, with its lame excuse for the Governor, and its silly denunciations of the conduct of Gov. Wise, it goes out of its way to illustrate the consistency of the Know-Nothing doctrine "no sectionalism" "conservatism" &c., &c., to attack Mr. Griswold upon his alleged northern birth, "being born at the North" "of the land of the Van Burens," &c. The falsehoods reiterated by the Intelligencer in regard to Mr. G. have again and again been nailed to the counter, and this the editors of the Intelligencer know. The circumstances under which they are quoted, show conclusively for what purpose they are used. It is only when a powerful and telling effect is produced by the eloquent and statesmanlike speeches of this gentleman, that we hear such allegations whispered about. By such means, adopted only when every other device fails, they hope to destroy the effect produced and lessen, if possible, the influence Mr. G. is exerting for the good of the Democracy in this county and State. We have noticed too that the more powerful the influence and the greater the effect produced by Mr. G.'s speeches and exertions against them, the more fervently do they cry 'Northerner, Northerner!' It is not singular then that the friends of Gov. Hicks and his whole party while writhing under the eloquent and searching review of Know-Nothing principles made by Mr. G. in his late speech, should so vehemently and with such frothing rage, question his soundness on account of the locality of his nativity.

Mr. Griswold, as is well known, was born in the West, in the State of Ohio, when it was a democratic State; but whether democratic or not, it could have but little influence on his life, as he removed from there when a child, and his whole life, since his graduation in his profession, has been identified with the South. He is a man who neither forgets the land of his birth or his adoption. He embraces in his principles the Union and the rights of all sections as guaranteed by the Constitution.

It is false in every particular that he was rejected for Lottery Commissioner on any such reasons as insinuated by the Intelligencer. Mr. Gale received the nomination over him, after he had authorized his name to be withdrawn. This withdrawal of his name at the time was owing to painful family afflictions.

The Intelligencer will find it useless labor to screen Gov. Hicks under cover of an attack upon Mr. Griswold, whose whole life has been devoted to the defense of sound political doctrines and Southern rights.

Credulity Doubly Credulous.

We find the advice we tendered, some time since, to the Intelligencer, that it would be better to desist from noticing every picayune story put in Circulation by picayune politicians to defeat the election of Judge Stewart; as such things were not only electing the Judge, but were destroying the personal popularity of his opponent, Dr. Cox, treated as all gratuitous advice is, with silent contempt. We see in the last issue of that paper, quite a lengthy notice of another of these fabulous "*sea-serpint yarns*," to the effect, that on account of the appointment of a Cadet to West Point over the claims of a citizen of Talbot county, some of the most influential citizens of that county were opposing the Judge's election. Among this number the editors mention the name of Col. Samuel Hambleton. Whether this falsehood was inserted intentionally or from the credulity which the editors of that journal evince, we know not. Knowing the *calling* of one of the editors, however, charity compels us to think it was inserted from the latter cause.

For the information of the much imposed on and very credulous editors of this paper, we will state that Col. Hambleton, although heretofore antagonistical to Judge Stewart, is, in this campaign, his warmest friend; and *to-day*, should he not be deterred from voting, will cast a ballot to count *one* in the Judge's favor and *two* against the know nothing nominee.

As for Talbot giving a majority for Cox, when she casts 250 for the Democracy, is a story which the editors of the Intelligencer can have the assurance of knowing that no one believes, but themselves.

☞The Oxygenated Bitters are recommended by Physicians in their practice. A distinguished clergyman, who had taken six bottles, by direction of his physician, writes that they have cured him of Dyspepsia of twenty-five years standing. Try this remedy, Dyspeptics!

☞EXAMINE WELL YOUR TICKETS. LOOK WELL at every ticket before it is put in the ballot box! Read every name and see that it corresponds with the ticket at the head of our paper.

BIG POTATOES.—Dr. J. W. Henry has left at this office, an Irish Potato, which weighed 1 lb. 14 oz. Some potato that.

Baltimore Grain Market.

MONDAY MORNING, October 31.—The offerings of grain to-day were light, reaching about 13,000 bushels. The market buoyant. The offerings of Wheat were 5,000 bus.; white sold at 123a130 cents for common, $1 30a1 40 for fair to good, and $1 40a1 50 for prime to choice, and reds brought $1 16a1 22 per bushel for fair to prime. Of Corn there were 5,000 bushels offered, we note sales of white at 96c., yellow 95. Oats 2874 bushels offered. We quote Maryland and Virginia at 38a41 cts and Pennsylvania at 38a45 cts per bushel.

TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS

(In Jefferson Co. Circuit Court.) Judge Parker Presiding.

Arrival of Cook—Boston Counsel for Brown—Trial of John Brown—Continuation of Testimony, &c.

CHARLESTON, Jefferson co., Oct. 26.—The grand jury, consisting of nineteen persons, presented to the court, through their foreman, Thomas Rutherford, Esq., at 12 o'clock to-day, a joint indictment against the five Harper's Ferry prisoners—first, for conspiring with negroes to produce an insurrection; second, for treason to the Commonwealth; and third, for murder.

The prisoners were brought into court, accompanied by a body of armed men, without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people. Stevens was laid upon a mattrass, and had to be supported while the clerk read the lengthy indictment. Brown rose, but soon sat down. They all plead "not guilty," and demanded to be tried separately.

The State called the case of John Brown, and the court, at the request of the prisoner, appointed as his counsel, Lawson Botts and Thos. C. Green, Esqrs. [Mr. Faulkner, appointed by the County Court, considering his duty as having ended, had left here.] Charles B. Harding, Esq., assisted by Andrew Hunter, Esq., represented the commonwealth.—Brown then rose and asked the court to delay his trial. His hearing was imperfect in consequence of wounds in the head, but he was rapidly improving, and he hoped soon to be able to hear the proceedings and attend to his trial. He also expected other counsel. He hoped they would give even the devil his due, and no more.

Mr. Botts, after conferring with Brown, stated that he was mentally and physically unable to attend to his case. Brown wished for a delay of not over three days to regain his strength and obtain other counsel.—Mr. Green also urged the postponement.

Mr. Hunter, for the State, said that in the present excited condition of things, delay would be dangerous. Brown's physical condition could be proved by witnesses, and he had been afforded every facility to obtain counsel.

Mr. Harding, State's Attorney, wished Brown's case to be first taken up, because his conviction would involve all his associates.

Judge Parker stated that physical inability was good cause for delay, if it could be shown. Without some reasonable assurance of other counsel, the court could not grant a delay, because of the nature of the case, and because the term was limited, he having to hold court in another county on the 10th of November.

Dr. J. F. Mason, physician; Capt. Avis, jailor, and D. H. Cockrell, a jail guard, were then examined, and they testified that Brown conversed intelligently, and they thought he was physically able to attend the trial.

The court decided that the trial of Brown must proceed, but regard would be had to his condition, so as to avoid his being wearied.

A CONFESSION.

John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to United States Marshal Martin, of Virginia, and Marshal Johnson, of the northern district of Ohio. He has given the names of the parties at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, and who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky about the time. Many person in Northern Ohio, whose names have not heretofore been mentioned, are directly implicated. The confession is withheld from the public until after the trials are over, by order of Gov. Wise.

I was shown to-day by Mr. Johnson, Marshal Northern District of Ohio, a large number of important letters, implicating Gerrit Smith and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other portions of Ohio. Among the letters is also the following:

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 30, 1859.

MR. J. H. KAGI.—Sir: Yours is received, and we enclose our check for forty-one dollars for seven letter from Kansas, and two from Ohio.

Yours, &c., H. GREELY & Co.

Kagi was one of the killed, was formerly a correspondent of the Tribune, and this letter is doubtless one enclosing his pay.

There is also a letter from Captain Brown to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, describing his visit to Gerrit Smith, at Petersboro,' which he regarded as highly encouraging, and stating that Smith gave him one hundred and eighty dollars; that he also, at his house, received a note which he considered good for two hundred more, and that Smith had written to his friends at the East that two thousand dollars must be raised for Brown, of which he would agree to furnish one fifty himself.

There is also the notice of a draft from the cashier of the New York State Bank for one hundred dollars, sent him by direction of Gerrit Smith. This is dated Albany, August 29, 1859.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson county, Va., Oct. 28.—Capt. Cook was brought here at one o'clock this morning, from Pennsylvania. He says that if Brown had taken his advice in relation to the affair, one thousand men couldn't have taken them. There is great rejoicing here at his arrest.—Cook also says that Fred. Douglas acted the coward, having promised to be there in person.

George H. Hoyt, of Boston, arrived here this morning, as counsel for Capt. Brown. He is quite a youth in appearance.

The court met at 11 o'clock, when Brown was led over from the jail walking, but very feeble. He laid down on the cot as on yesterday.

Senator Mason entered the court with Mr Hoyt, of Boston, counsel for Brown.

Before the trial commenced Brown remarked that the testimony of Mr. Washington and Conductor Phelps yesterday were strictly truthful.

The jury were called and answered.

Mr. Botts announced the arrival of Mr. Hoyt, who had come here to assist as counsel for the prisoner.—At present, however, he did not feel disposed to take part in the case; whenever he should feel disposed he would do so.

Mr. Hunter suggested that he had better be qualified as a member of the bar, or the production of proof from Boston.

Mr. Hoyt stated, that not expecting the question to arise as to his being a member of the Boston bar, he had not brought his credentials of admission.

The court said that strictly legal proof of the fact was not required. Any citizens' evidence would answer.

Mr. Green said his partner had received letters from fellow students of Mr. Hoyt, alluding to him as a member of the bar.

Mr. Hoyt then took the customary oath and the testimony was resumed.

BROWN REPUDIATES HIS COUNSEL.

During the progress of the trial Brown rose from his matress, evidently excited. Standing upon his feet he addressed the court as follows:

May it please the court, I discover that notwithstanding all the promises that I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names of those persons I wished to have called as witnesses as soon as I could get them, and was assured they should be subpenaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were, but it appears that they have not been summoned, so far as I can learn.

And now I ask, if I am to have anything at all deserving the name of the shadow of a fair trial, that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely, but I am in hopes that counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses necessary for my defense. I am unable myself to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but I am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errands for me, for my money was taken from me when I was searched and stabbed and I have not a dime.

I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from pockets, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go any errands for me, and I have not been done for nor have all the witnesses been summoned. They are not within reach, and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning to have something done, if anything is designed to be done; if not, I am ready for anything that may turn up.

Brown then laid down again, drew his blanket over him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in a tranquil slumber.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day at the side of Mr. Botts, now arose amid great sensation and addressed the court as follows:

"May it please the court, I would add my voice to the appeal of Capt. Brown, although I have had no consultation with him, that a further hearing of the case be postponed until morning. He said he would state the reason for this request. He was informed and had reason to believe that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, was on the way to Charlestown, and would undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry to-night at 7 o'clock. He had taken measures to secure that gentleman's arrival at this place to-night if he reached the Ferry. For himself, he had come from Boston, traveling night and day, to volunteer his services in defense of Capt. Brown, but he cannot take the responsibility of undertaking his defense as now situated. The gentlemen who have defended Captain Brown have acted in an honorable and dignified manner in all respects, so far as I know. But I cannot assume the responsibility of defending myself for many reasons. First—it would be ridiculous for me to do it. I have not read the indictment thoroughly; have not except so far as I have listened to this case and heard the counsel this morning; got any idea of the line of defence proposed. I have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and have had no time to read it. I have had no time to examine the questions arising in this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially relative to the jurisdiction over the armory grounds.—For all these reasons I ask a continuance of the case till morning."

Mr. Botts.—In justice to myself I must state that on being first assigned as counsel for Capt. Brown I conferred with him, and at his instance, took down a list of witnesses that he desired subpoened. In his behalf, though late at night, I called upon the sheriff and informed him that I wished subpoenas issued early in the morning. This was done, and there are here Messrs. Phelps, Williams and Grist, who had been examined.

Sheriff Campbell stated that the subpoenas were placed in the hands of the officers, with the request to serve them at once, and they must have served them, as some of the witnesses are here. The process not returned may have been sent by private hands and failed to arrive.

Mr. Botts thought they had shown, and was confident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole community, when he said they wished Capt. Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr. Hunter—I do not rise for the purpose of protracting the argument or interrupting, with the slightest impediment in any way, the giving of a fair trial. A fair trial, whether it was promised to Capt. Brown or not, is guaranteed to every prisoner, and so far as I am concerned, I have studiously avoided suggesting anything to the court, that would, in the slightest degree, interfere with it. I beg leave to say, in reference to this application, that I suppose the court, even under these circumstances, will have to be satisfied in some way, through the counsel or otherwise, that this testimony is material testimony.

So far as any of the witnesses have been examined, the evidence relates to the conduct of Capt. Brown in treating his prisoners with becoming respect and courtesy, and this additional matter that his flags of truce, if you choose to regard them so, were not reepected by the citizens, but some of his men were shot whilst bearing them. If defense takes this course, we are perfectly willing to admit these facts in any form they may desire.

Unless the court shall be satisfied that this testimony—every particle of which, I have no doubt, is here that could be got—is material to defense, I submit that the application for delay on that score ought not to be granted. Some of those witnesses have been here, and might have been asked to remain. A host of witnesses on our side have been here and gone away, without being called on to testify.

I simply suggest that it is due, in justice to the commonwealth, which has some rights as well as the prisoner, that information be given to the court showing that the additional testimony is revelant to the issue. The simple statement of counsel I do not think would be sufficient.

Mr. Greene arose to state that Mr. Botts and himself would both now withdraw from the case, and can no longer act in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up now and declared here that he has no confidence in the counsel who have been assigned him. Feeling conscious that I have done my whole duty, so far as I have been able, after this statement of his I should feel myself an intruder upon this case were I to act for him from this time forward. I had no disposition to undertake the defense, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think, under these circumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from the case, that the court could insist that I should remain in such an unwelcome position

Mr. Harding.—We have been delayed from time to time by similar applications in the expectation of the arrival of counsel, until we now have reached a point of time when we are ready to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence and law, when another application arises for a continuance. The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here summoned by ourselves, but deeming that we had testimony enough we did not examine him.

The Court.—The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through could not be admitted. As to the other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made.

Mr. Botts.—I have endeavored to do my duty in this matter, but I cannot see how, consistently with my own feelings, I can remain any longer in this case, when the accused whom I have been laboring to defend, declares in open court that he has no confidence in his counsels.

I make this suggestion: That I now retire from this case, and the more especially since there is now here a gentleman from Boston who has come on to volunteer his services for the prisoner. I suggest to the court to allow him this night for preparation. My notes, my office and my services shall be at his command. I will sit up with him all night to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation to this case. I cannot do more; and in the meantime the sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here tomorrow morning.

The court would not compel the gentlemen to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the request to postpone, and at 6 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning.

There is great excitement, and the town guard has been increased. The conduct of Brown is regarded as a trick to gain time.

A. P. Willard, Governor of Indiana, and brother-in-law of Cook, accompanied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of Indiana, and D. W. Vorhees and M. M. Randolph, arrived here and spent the morning with Capt. Cook.

BROWN'S PRE-ARRANGED PLAN.

Among the letters of Col. Hugh Forbes, just put forth, exposing a foreknowledge by leading republican Senators and others of the long meditated insurrection of old Brown at Harper's Ferry, is one dated at Washington, D. C., May 14, 1858, and addressed to S. G. Howe, Boston. This letter gives his own and Brown's plans of operation on the Southern States. Forbes' plan was to organize along the Southern slave frontiers a series of slave stampedes. But the following is more to the point.

BROWN'S PLAN.

Brown had a different scheme. He proposed, with some twenty-five to fifty (colored and white mixed,) well armed, and bringing a quantity of spare arms, to beat up a slave quarter in Virginia. To this I objected, that, no preparatory notice having been given to the slaves, (no notice could, with prudence, be given them,) the invitation to rise, might, unless they were already in a state of agitation, meet with no response, or a feeble one. To this he replied that he was sure of a response. He calculated that he could get, on the first night, from 200 to 500.

Half, or thereabouts, of this first lost he proposed to keep with him, mounting 100 or so of them, and makes a dash at Harper's Ferry manufactory, destroying what he could not carry off. The other men not of this party were to be subdivided into three, four or five distinct parties, each under two or three of the original band, and would beat up other slaveholders, whence more men would be sent to join him.

In another letter of January 15, to Sanborn, secretary of the Abolition Emigrant Aid Society, he refers to Capt. Brown in this wise.

There certainly is one error, and there may be others, in your letter of the 15th, respecting the sums received by Capt. Brown: The National Committee, which promised $5,000, sent $150, (not $500 as you suppose,) and the person who brought the $150 charged $40 for expenses, leaving $110 only. This was all Capt. B. had when I joined him at Tabor. I am sure that he would have given me money if he had it—any other supposition is out of the question.—I cannot blame him for believing in the force of moral obligations. I only think that he was not sufficiently energetic in insisting upon their fulfilment. They are optional to make; but once made are sacred.—Mr. Tidd sent on a financial mission may have brought more in November.

The $600 for secret service you speak of as being enough for the purpose, is not enough. This is another error, and a serious one.

DENTISTRY.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 15, 1859.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S., continues to devote his special attention to the practice of his profession in all its various branches. oct19-1y

EFFICACY OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. From J. C. Dunn, Esq., late City Treasurer. BOSTON, June 6, '52.

Gentlemen:—I have been for some years troubled occasionally with severe attacks of Indigestion; have consulted many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homeopathy, and can truly say, I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, procured from you than from all other remedies, and most cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a similar affliction.

Yours truly, JAMES C. DUNN.

Numerous certificates have been received from citizens of the highest respectability.—Every dyspeptic will be amply repaid for a trial of this medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

For sale by
WM. THOMAS and DR. J. FLINT, Cambridge;
WILLIAM J. VANE, Hicksburg;
FLETCHER & BRAMBLE, East New Market;
CORNWELL & BRO. and SAML. WEBB, Vienna
HENRY MORRAY, Federalsburg;
and by dealers everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, astonishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr. Henry Judd, of Detroit, Michigan, was in a most alarming state of health, he had been a great sufferer from scrofula for a number of years, and finally all parts of his body broke out into sores, rendering him an object of horror to every one, he tried some of the most reputed remedies known, but they did not touch his complaint, and in the greatest alarm he consulted a friend as to what course he ought to adopt, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills were recommended, which he commenced using, and by persevering with these remedies for a short time, he was perfectly cured, after every other remedy had failed.

☞THE ORPHANS' COURT OF DORCHESTER COUNTY will sit on MONDAY the 7th of November.

PEN KNIVES, PEN KNIVES.—A splendid stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pen Knives, at ROBINSON'S Cheap Cash Store. nov2

TABLE CUTLERY.—An excellent stock of the above article can be had of nov2 JOHN G. ROBINSON.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by Rev. Dr Williams, JAMES REDDIT, to Mrs. MARY NORTH, all of this county.

In Caroline county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. J. M. McCarter, JOSEPH PLUMMER to Miss KATE PATCHETT, both of Easton

In Talbot county, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Bryan, HENRY MULLIKIN to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Capt. James D. Brumwell, both of that county.

At the Cathedral, Baltimore, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Father Coskery, BENJ. R. KENNE to Miss VIRGINIA W. RICKETTS

DIED.

Passed from Death to Life, on the evening of the 30th ult., WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, beloved son of Henrietta E. White, aged 21 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Young in years, but ripe in trust for Glory.

On the 26th ult., near Hicksburg, in this county, Mrs. ANN PRICILLA, wife of Josiah Carroll, Esq.

On the 26th of September last, at Gonzales, Texas, at the residence of her brother, Wm. H. Stewart, Esq., after about eight weeks severe sickness, Mrs. LENA DARDEN, in about the 30th year of her age, wife of the Hon. Stephen H. Darden, Texas, and youngest sister of the Hon. James A. Stewart. She died a devout christian and a member of the M. E. Church, and universally lamented by her many relatives and friends.

FANCY ARTICLES.—A great variety of fancy Goods, can be found at JOHN G. ROBINSON'S which will be sold out cheap for Cash. nov2

A Negro Man for Sale.

A sound, healthy, honest and industrious NEGRO MAN will be sold at a fair price—the owner having no use for him. Purchasers for a Southern market need not apply. For particulars apply to

ELIAS GRISWOLD, nov2-tf Attorney.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

HOME AGAIN from N. York with a beautiful selection of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

among which will be found fine Gold and Silver American and English Levers, Gold and Detached Lever and Lepine Watches, fine and beautiful ladies' Watches, ladies fine Jewelry in sets or single piece, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Gold Guard Vest and Fob Chains, Ladies' Chatlain Chains, Gold Neck Chains, Crosses, Childdren's Armlets, Gold Bands, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Specks and Glasses, to suit all ages, with a variety of

CLOCKS,

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Alabata Spoons, Forks, Castors, Baskets, Butter-Knives, and a variety of

Fancy Articles,

all of which will be warranted as good as represented, and sold unusually *low for Cash*.—Call and see them.

☞Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c, neatly repaired and warranted. Terms Cash.

WM. M. FLETCHER, nov2-3t (H) Cambridge, Md

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, (if not before disposed of at private sale) On THURSDAY, November 24, 1859, at the store of Col. Goodman Gootee, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock,

600 or 800 ACRES OF LAND,

ON BULL'S POINT,

some whole tracts, and parts of tracts, three-fourths of which is now set in

TIMBER,

PINE, OAK and GUM—the balance cleared, and with HOUSES upon it. This land is located in Blackwater, just below Big Blackwater Bridge, and bordering on Big Blackwater River, having also the advantages of a road and wharf on the river's side, where lumber can be delivered. Also, a part of a tract of land lying in Parson's Creek district, south of the Beaver-Dam Creek, known as a part of

CLARK'S MANOR,

and contains 80 ACRES, more or less, of

TIMBERED LAND,

and convenient to the water Also, one other tract lying in the same district, and north of the Beaver-Dam Creek, known as a part of

KEENE'S LANDING,

containing 115 ACRES, more or less, a part of which tract of which tract is cleared and laid off in three fields, with houses sufficient; the balance is well set in

YOUNG TIMBER,

and is about half a mile from the water.

Terms of sale will be easy, and made known on the day of sale.

Those who wish to purchase would do well to see the land, as we prefer selling at private sale. Any information can be and will be given by addressing or calling on

JOHN R. & CHARLES SHENTON, adm'r of Charles Shenton, dec'd. Golden Hill, Dor. Co., Md., Nov. 2-ts

TO RENT.

The GLENBURN FARM, situated on the Great Choptank river, with a large new two Story Dwelling, and with all necessary out houses, in good order. The arable land is layed of in three fields; containing about thirty or thirty-five acres, also with garden and lots about the dwelling.

Apply to the subscriber,

oct26 3t ROBERT F. TUBMAN.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscriber's about the 10th of October inst., 2 Young STEERS, supposed to be four years old next Spring; un-marked, one a deep red with crumple horns; the other a pale red with white face and a little red around his eyes. The owner of the above described Steers are requested to come forward, prove property and take them away. JAMES GORE,

Near Salem, Dorchester Co., Md. Oct26

NOTICE.

AS my wife, Susanna Phillips, has left my bed and board, and taken my children with her, without any provocation on my part, and having in vain, repeatedly requested them to return, I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or trusting them on my account, as I will pay no bills of their contracting from this date. RICHARD PHILLIPS, of L.

oct26-3t

HEANY *Double Milled Flannel*; also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merrino Vests, are to be found Cheap for the Cash at

oct26 J. G. ROBINSON'S.

CALL and examine the beautiful stock of *Cassimeres*, both fancy and Black, at

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