CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, July 11, 1860

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
of Kentucky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

Gen. JOSEPH H. LANE,
of Oregon.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for subscription or advertising will oblige me much by settling their accounts with W. W. Ballard, Esq., who has my books for settlement.
THOMAS H. HANDY, JR.

Attention Democrats.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY of this county are hereby notified to meet in Cambridge, on SATURDAY 21st day of July to appoint four delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held AUGUST 9th in Baltimore. A full attendance is earnestly requested By order,
jy11 CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

☞Amid the discord reigning in the democratic ranks, at which our enemies smile with so much complacency, and which they hail as a harbinger of hope to their benighted prospects, rays of sunshine now and then break forth, which points to a "better time coming." Already in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, a union of the two sections, now unfortunately existing in our party, has been agreed on by the running of one electoral ticket, which will undoubtedly give these States to either Breckinridge or Douglas, as the majority of the party in them shall determine. This looks cheering at least in one aspect. It points unerringly to the accomplishing of one of the objects; indeed we might say *the* object which the democracy has been so long attempting to achieve, the defeat of the Black Republican Nominee, and the total annihilation of that party, as well as all other such enemies of the Constitution and the South. Without Pennsylvania, or New York, Lincoln cannot be elected. Without a union of the democracy in these States he certainly will be. Then if the democrats in every other State in the Union should insist in waging among themselves an internecine and fratricidal war defeat themselves, and allow their enemies to take from their grasp a victory they could by union so easily have achieved, we would nevertheless have the consolation of knowing that it has not entirely failed in partly achieving its mission in this campaign.

We hope, however, for a better state of affairs. We hope the fierce and bitter strife now existing between brethren of the same party will cease, and union and harmony will once more prevail. To accomplish harmony of action in Maryland, a State convention has been called by the central committee to assemble in Baltimore in August next. This convention is imperative for two reasons, one to fill vacancies on our electoral ticket, the other because the democracy of this State was pledged by the last State convention to the nominees of the national democratic convention. Since, however, that convention has failed to make a nomination according to the usages and customs of the party, but on the contrary, has divided and presented two tickets, both claiming to be national, it becomes necessary for a new State convention to be held to declare how the democracy of Maryland shall act, and to say to which section is allegiance due. Had the national convention proceeded according to party usage and made a nomination, it would have behooved every democrat to have yielded to that nomination his support, but when the convention departs from true democratic doctrines and usages, by which it becomes divided and dissolved, then we must look to the next authoritative source, the State organization, and learn from it the line of duty we should pursue. We cannot think the party permanently disrupted, on account of this disruption in the convention, and each member, like particles in a wreck of matter, made isolate from party allegiance. At least we know this is not the case with the party of our State. We are loth to believe that a single individual can be found within its precincts who would pursue a course tending to destroy, divide or even weaken its effectiveness or strength. Such a course as this would be suicidal, and would be rendering the efforts of the democratic party to keep the State, so lately redeemed from club rule and plugugly-ism, perfectly fruitless. Then let every democrat be willing to sacrifice if necessary his own individual opinion, for the sake of conciliation and union; and let the convention which assembles in Baltimore, in August next, composed as it should be of brethren of the same political family, meeting to consult for the weal of their party, adopt such action as will prevent a division of the party and ensure the electoral vote of Maryland for the man whom it may select of the two as its choice. By the decision of this convention we shall abide. We feel sure every democrat throughout this county will do the same.

A large and enthusiastic Breckinridge ratification meeting was held in Baltimore on Friday last. Hon. Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Senator Wigfall of Texas, Stevens of Oregon and Gov. Lowe of Md. addressed the meeting.

Local and Personal.

Progression.—The proposition started a few months since of running a line of Steamers from Norfolk up the Nanticoke river to connect with the Delaware railroad at Seaford, has at last been accepted of by the Baltimore and Norfolk Steamboat Co.—This company will in a few days put on this route two of their fine steamers. Those of our citizens who are called to Norfolk or any of our Southern cities, by business or otherwise, will no doubt find this a pleasant and certainly a very convenient route.

When the road is extended to Somers' Cove, in Somerset co., its terminus on this peninsula, we understand it is the intention of the company to transfer the boats from the Nanticoke route to connect Somers' Cove with Norfolk.

Mr. C. N. Creedle, so well and favorably known in our community for his proficiency in ambrotyping, after some three or four months absence has returned. He brings with him a large and well selected stock of material peculiar to his art, together with instruments having all the late inventions and improvements for taking photographs. The rooms he has taken at Mr. Snow's are large, commodious and much more conveniently located than the ones he formerly occupied. As opportunities for having such excellent ambrotypes and photographs are rarely offered to our citizens as the present, we think our citizens would do well to give Mr. C. a call.

Accident.—Edward Phillips, son of Mr. Charles Phillips, residing in the upper part of this county, met with a very painful accident a few days since, by being thrown from a swing. His thigh bone just above the knee was broken and somewhat crushed, and the flesh considerably lacerated. We are pleased to learn under the surgical treatment of Dr. H. W. Houston, of New Market, that he is doing well.

In compliance with the provisions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which appropriated $500 per annum to N. C. Brooks' Female College, provided gratuitous instruction was given to one pupil from each county in the State, the Orphan's Court at its sittings in June last unanimously selected Miss Mary Anna Traverse, daughter of the late Samuel Traverse, of Taylor's Island, as the pupil from this county.

Accident.—A little son of Mr. Elliott Phillips residing in Town Point, met with a very serious accident on yesterday morning by his clothes being caught under the connecting rod in Linton's Threshing Machine which drew him down between the rod and the ground, breaking his arm, and inflicting other very serious and painful injuries. Persons cannot be too careful in the use of these machines. This is the fifth case which has happened in our county from the very same cause, within a very short time.

We have been shown a letter addressed to Rev. T. P. Barber, from Mr. S. B. Stewart, a pupil in the Blind Asylum, Baltimore, in which he states his intention of visiting Cambridge this week to give concerts, and exhibit the manner in which the blind are educated. Should Mr. S. visit us, we hope our citizens will attend his performances.

Our Book Table.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The Scientific American has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New-York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation until it has, attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The Scientific American is published once a week, (every Saturday,) each number containing 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 52 numbers in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for $2 per annum.

A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting $2 by mail to the publishers, Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, New-York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

The Genesee Farmer for July is at hand.—This number is filled as usual with interesting agricultural reading matter. Published by Jos. Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

[Communicated.]

MR. BALLARD:—In common with many others, I was delighted to hear that you had consented to act as Clerk to the County Commissioners. Your superior education and gentlemanly deportment, impressed me with the belief that it was an appointment "fit to be made," and that those who made it honored themselves as much as they did you.—Heretofore the county has had cause for congratulation in Messrs. Rea & Jump. Ballard will not suffer in comparison with his illustrious predecessors."

Many citizens believe that our county affairs are in truly a pitiable condition. Would it be asking too much space in your columns to discuss the *why* and the *wherefore*? Let us do so in a "*common sense*" way.—The lawyers may discuss the legal points. We propose to talk about the practicable—

1st. Has a Judge the right to say who is, or who is not elected, being himself an elective officer?

2d. I propose to show from the returns of the Judges of election that John Tubman and R. M. Marshall were elected commissioners of the county and that Thos. R. Cook was not.

3d. That Judge Spence, if he had a right to proclaim the election of Cook over Tubman—did so by paying no attention to the oath of Tubman, who had sworn, as I understand that he could not have a fair and impartial trial in the Circuit Court for this county, and likewise in the face of a Special act of Assembly passed in favor of John Tubman.

4th. That it was very unfortunate for Tubman, to say nothing of the interests of those having claims against the county that the clerk had not the proceedings of the Court written up in order that a stay of proceedings might be had and an appeal taken.

I believe that the people, "being the only safe depository of power" have the right, and are as capable of voting for a Judge, as a President, Governor, or Senator. Under our former Constitution, as is well known the Legislature selected the Governor and Council—and they in turn appointed the Judges, Clerks, Registers, Levy Court, Magistrates, &c. They almost always selected those of their own political views. What is the difference in being elected by the people? Is it not a higher honor, in the estimation of any right thinking man? The Judge may be elected by a party; but if he is an honest conscientious man, he will know no man's political sentiments when he is acting as a Judge. And here we may take occasion to say, that as Democrats, we feel proud of the fact that no man, woman or child, ever has thought or said, in so far as we know and believe, that Judge Stewart carried his party prejudices on the Bench. Let the Judge then be strictly impartial, and then every man, whose opinion is worth having or respecting will have a regard, not only for the man as well as the Judge and the law. A striking exemplification of this fact is found in the person of Chief Justice Sharkey of Mississippi, who is an opponent of the Democracy, and was voted for by the Baltimore Convention that nominated Bell and Everett for the Presidency. The lawyers were generally opposed to him, as I have heard but the people elected him when the party majority was largely against him.

Out of the 36 Judges of election in our county—and the 24 clerks there were not 6 democratic judges, nor a half dozen clerks.

With respect to Judge Spence, thinking himself authorized to set aside the action of the "American Judges of election and their clerks," I have nothing to say. This is a matter they may reconcile as best they can.

Before me is a piece cut from the "Democrat" giving an account of the "*official election returns for Dorchester county*," it is dated Nov. 9, 1859.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thos. R. Cook had	1200
Thos. Lambdin	1206
Nimrod Newton,	1167
John Brohawn	1189
Thomas J. Lecompte,	1206

The above 5 were "Americans."

John A. L. Radcliffe,*	1227
Thomas H. Smoot,*	1206
John Tubman,*	1205
Robt. M. Marshall,*	1203
Joseph H. Mann,*	1192

These last 5 marked with a * were democrats.

Well, Messrs. Radcliffe, Smoot, Tubman, Lambdin and Lecompte, were returned by the judges as elected. The law gives our county five Commissioners. As Radcliffe, Smoot, and Tubman were Democrats, of course that party had a majority in the Board—for the first time in twenty years or more. But it become necessary to deprive the democracy of the power. Every man must judge according to the action of our opponents, as to whether they think they have a presumptive right to the offices of our county. Seeing then, that the democrats had a majority they resorted to the Judge, or if you please legal redress. Now for it. According to the count of the Judge or those authorized by him in the contest between Tubman, democrat, and Cook, american, *Tubman is made to loose 6 votes, and Marshall who it will be recollected received* 1203 *and was not in the contest, looses* 4 *votes. Cook neither gains nor looses, but remains at* 1200.

Allow me to ask in all candor, where is the fairness of this proceeding? Will you please to look at the record Sir, and satisfy us if Marshall, democrat, was included with Tubman and Cook? We have heard and believe he was not. Was the attorney for Cook authorized to mend his plea and include Marshall? If so, ought not Marshall to have been allowed to make an answer to the plea?—Ought he not to have had the privilege to plead that his vote was correctly returned by the Judges of election and to have objected to a recount.

Just recollect, Tubman had 1205, Marshall 1203, and Cook, american, 1200, by the count of the Judges of election, but by the count of the Court, Tubman had 1199 and Marshall 1199, and Cook remained as at first, 1200. By what law was Marshall's vote counted when he was not a party to the suit?

Do you blame Tubman, under these circumstances, for swearing that he could not have justice done him? If Tubman was not, in this view entitled, Cook was not; but Marshall certainly was, and is in my judgment entitled to a commission.

Then let us have 7 instead of 5 Commissioners—3 on one side and 3 or 4 on the other—each with their clerk. Let them act if they please. And those persons who have claims against our county may get them, if they can. "A two-edged sword will cut both ways." If the already tax ridden people of Dorset should in this or some other similar way get rid of the tax-gatherer, why it will do them no harm, I imagine. I think I have made it appear clearly that Cook was not; but that Tubman and Marshall were elected Commissioners of the county by the people as well as the return of the "American judges."

For fear that we shall be tedious, let us include No. 3 and 4 in what may follow. If the Clerk of our Court had had his record up, a stay of proceedings could have been had and an appeal taken, and all this hubbub might have been prevented. Was our Clerk who has been twice elected to his present honorable and lucrative office, sick or absent? If I mistake not, both the Clerk and the Register were at a public meeting in the enlightened district of Lakes.—Were they trying to make a little party capital? If so, and the record was up, no one, not even a democrat, has a right to complain. But these gentlemen were, if I remember aright, once Whigs, then know-nothings, Americans, and lastly, "Constitutional Union men," I believe is the present appellation. They should have remembered as Whigs in the days of "Tip and Ty" that a proclamation was issued against "office holders" interfering in our elections. Democrats never preached such a doctrine. If our Judge, Clerk and Governor are all against us, why, it is nothing more than we expected. All democrats ask, is justice. I say this rather in a spirit of kindness than fault-finding. Because if these honorable gentlemen should so far forget themselves as to let politics interfere with their "official duties," they hurt themselves worse than they do democrats. The people we believe will hold them to a just accountability.

You say on this subject in one of your editorials, "the end is not yet." Indeed, I believe not. Are the appointments made by the Ballard commissioners legal or not? Excuse me for using your name, I only do it in contradistinction to the 3 Thomases.

Let me tell you what I wish you to do. When Judge Stewart comes home do you and Mr. Griswold and the Judge get together and see if the appointment of Cowart, Tubman, Winthrop, the Trustees of the Poor, Judges of Election and School Commissioners, are legal and proper.

In the meantime we wish you to speak out fearlessly on these and all other subjects; carefully discriminate between the liberty and the licentiousness of the press; leave private character alone, but "speak out" concerning the "public acts of public men."

Having received an office from the first board of commissioners, I have not yet entered upon the discharge of its duties. I wish to be placed legally and properly into the harness. Why, sir, what do you think occurred the other day at our Alms House? When the Ballard and Radcliffe Trustees repaired to the Alms House they found another Board; after arguing awhile, they were refused the books by the Union men. The democrats proposed to draw up a statement of the facts and submit to the decision of Judge Spence. The others would not. After repairing to Cambridge in order to examine the law, more particularly for themselves, and to consult with Mr. Griswold and yourself, they again repaired to the Alms House. Whilst they (the democrats) remained there, neither the book nor the seal were produced; but two of the old board said they would have to pass over their dead bodies in order to obtain the book or the seal, and even said they were armed.—What sir! would you believe it?—Armed! Has "Plug-Uglyism" left Baltimore to appear in Dorchester? And yet I see an anonymous scribbler calls on Mr. Griswold to tell if he counseled these men. Why, the truth is, they knew the law, but the "Plug-Uglies" confessed they did not!

In conclusion, should the democrats apply for a mandamus, would one case cover the whole or not?—Would not the Sheriff serve the writ and the Clerk have a fee for recording it? Might not the Judge inflict a fine in addition to the other costs, and thus serve us as Cowart and Tubman have been served.

I entertain no ill-feeling toward any of the persons spoken of. I withhold my name because it is of as much importance to others as myself. As the Irishman said when the Judge asked him the question, guilty or not guilty? "Suppose we change the subject," said Pat. Enough, and more than enough! FAIR PLAY.

Gen. Lane's Acceptance of his Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
Baltimore, June 23, 1860.

Sir:—I am directed, by a vote of the national democratic convention, to inform you that you have been this day unanimously nominated by it as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you to accept the same.

I beg leave at the same time to enclose to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention as the political platform on which the party stands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING, President.

Hon. Joseph Lane.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1860.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, in which you inform me that on the 23d inst., I was unanimously nominated by that body as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the request that I shall accept the nomination.

The platform adopted, and of which you enclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of stopping sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Compromises of constitutional principles are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal regard for each other's rights.

Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, I may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the democracy—non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by territorial legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform. In vain should we declare the former without insisting upon the latter, because, to permit territorial legislatures to prohibit or establish slavery, or by unfriendly legislation to invalidate property, would be granting powers to the creature or agent, which, it is admitted, do not appertain to the principal, or the power that creates; besides which it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must necessarily extend to Congress and the people of all the States.

If the constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the federal government the duty to protect this right of the citizen whenever or wherever infringed. The democratic party honorably meets this agitation, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not propose to litigate for the extension of slavery, nor for its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen all that our forefathers proposed to give, namely: perfect equality of rights, and then to commit to the people, to climate and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institutions best fitted to their requirements in their constitutional limits, and declaring, as a fundamental maxim, that the people of a territory can only establish or prohibit slavery when they come to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union.

If, happily, our principles shall prevail, an era of peace and harmony will be restored to our distracted country, and no more shall we be troubled with the agitation of this dangerous question, because it will be removed as well from the territorial legislatures as from the halls of Congress—when we shall be free to turn our attention to more useful issues, promotive of our growth in national greatness.

Our Union must be preserved!—But this can only be done by maintaining the constitution inviolate in all its provisions and guaranties.—The judicial authority, as provided by the constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed, as well in regard to the rights of property in the Territories as in all other matters.

Hoping for success, and trusting in the truth and justice of the principles of our party, and in that Divine Providence that has watched over us, and made us one of the great nations of the earth, and that we may continue to merit Divine protection, I cheerfully accept the nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and cordially endorse the platform adopted by the convention.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant, JOSEPH LANE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee held on Friday last in Baltimore, the following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, The results of the National Democratic Convention were such as to produce a difference of sentiment, and possibly to lead to diversity of action in the party in this State; and whereas, there has been a general expression of opinion that there should be a conference of the Democracy of Maryland to determine the course proper to be pursued by them. Therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several counties and the city of Baltimore be, and they are hereby requested to appoint delegates to a State Convention, to assemble in the city of Baltimore on Thursday, the 2d day of August next, to take such action as may be deemed expedient in view of the present condition and prospects of the party.

ALABAMA POLITICS.—The opposition party of Alabama, in convention assembled at Montgomery, on the 2d inst., repudiated the nominations of Bell and Everett, and declared their purpose to support the nominations of Breckinridge & Lane.—*Charleston Courier.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the most effective remedy for Old Wounds and Ulcers.—The wonderful cures daily effected by these celebrated remedies have established them with the citizens of the Union, as two of the finest preparations ever made known, and it is an astonishing fact, that they will heal and cure old wounds and ulcers of twenty years' standing, even after every other treatment has been resorted to ineffectually. All cutaneous eruptions readily yield to their mighty power; and for the cure of Asthma they are invaluable.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, New York, and by Store-keepers and Druggists generally. jan25-1y

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Vermin.

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH &c. EXTERMINATOR
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, *for Insects,* &c.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.—in short, every form and species of
VERMIN.

10 Years established in New York *City*—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c.—and by more than 20,000 private families.

☞Druggists and Retailers everywhere sell them.

☞Wholesale Agents in all the large Cities and Towns.

☞!!! BEWARE!!! of spurious imitations.

☞$1,00 Sample Boxes sent by mail.

☞Address orders, or for "Circular to Dealers," to HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot, 512 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) N. Y.

Sold by Dr. JOSEPH FLINT, Druggist, Cambridge, Md. my16-3m

DIED.

At the Government House, Annapolis, on Tuesday the 3d inst., Mrs. SARAH HICKS, wife of Gov. T. H. Hicks.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, ONEIDA E., second daughter of John T. and Sallie E. Jackson, aged two weeks and 3 days.

In Dorchester county on the evening of the 27th of June, ARA MELVINA, eldest daughter of the late Neild Moore, in the 22d year of her age.

Baltimore Grain Market.

MONDAY MORNING, July 9.—Some 8,000 bushels Wheat were offered on 'Change this morning, and prices were steady at 1 30a$1 40 for common to fair new white, and 1 45a$1 55 per bushel for good to choice do.; red was quoted at 1 25a$1 35 per bushel for common to prime new. Of Corn, 5,000 bushels offered, white at 70a74 cts, yellow 64a68 cts per bush

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

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 16th of July.

Farm for Rent.

I will RENT or LEASE for the ensuing year, MY FARM, situated within two and a half miles of Cambridge, on the road leading from Cambridge to Bucktown. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and has on it a good dwelling house, with other necessary out buildings in good repair.
For terms apply at this office, or to the subscriber. ABRAM LEE.
jy11-3t

Meeting of Stockholders.

THE Stockholders in the NANTICOKE BRIDGE, are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the Toll House, in Vienna,
On Saturday, July 28th, 1860,
to elect TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing twelve months. The Directors will meet on that day without further notice.
HOOPER C. HICKS,
jy11 Treasurer of Nanticoke Bridge Co.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Jas Vane, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Severn S. Dawson, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property, viz:

4 Head of Horses,
4 Head of Cattle,
12 HOGS.

And I hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises of said Dawson, on
Thursday, 31st of May, 1860,
between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, all the said Dawson's interest and right in and to the above mentioned property, so seized and taken into execution, to satisfy the above-mentioned writ of Fi. Fa. and officers' fees now due.
my9 ts WM. T. VICKERS, late Sheriff.

☞The above sale is postponed until
Thursday, 14th of June.
je6-ts

☞The above sale is postponed until
Thursday, 28th of June, inst.
je20-ts

☞The above sale is postponed until
Thursday, 2nd of August, inst.
jy11-ts

MR. EDITOR:
Having heard that a report is in circulation that we are opposed to the present Grain Inspection Law, we wish it understood that we are in favor of the inspection of grain, and had we power we would have enacted a law to inspect all grain. We have ever been in favor of an inspection law. As proof, we most respectfully refer to William T. Vickers, L. P. Sirman, Col. Jas Woolford, (Fishing Creek) H. C. Hicks, F. Higgins and others who have heard us express our views.
Yours respectfully,
PATTISON & WOOLFORD,
Grocer and Commission Merchants,
jy4-3t No. 102 Dugan's wharf, Baltimore.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of OREM & JEFFERSON is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jefferson will have charge of the books, and as he leaves the State in a short time, all who owe us will be required to make speedy payment.
DANIEL T. OREM,
JOSHUA JEFFERSON.
Church Creek, Md., July 2, 1860.

The subscriber will continue the business at the OLD STAND, where he will keep for sale on reasonable terms good assortments of
DRY-GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
NOTIONS,
STATIONERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
Castings, Hardware and Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Crockery and Glassware, Paints and Oils, and pure fresh Drugs & Medicines, with all goods generally found in a country store.
Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
DANIEL T. OREM,
Church Creek, Md., July 4, 1860. 3m

INJECTINE.
The Persian Fever Charm.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.* This wonderful remedy was brought to the knowledge of the present proprietors by a friend who has been a great traveler in Persia and the Holy Land.

While going down the river Euphrates, he experienced a *severe* attack of Fever and Ague. On discovering his condition, one of the Boatmen took from his person an *Amulet*, saying, "*Wear this and no Fever will touch you.*" Although incredulous as to its virtues; he complied, and experienced immediate relief, and has since always found it an effectual protection from all malarious complaints.

On further investigation he found that the boatman attributed to it *miraculous* powers, and said that it could only be obtained from the Priests of the Sun. Sometime afterwards, the gentleman in conversing with a Priest obtained from him the secret of its preparation, and ascertained where the medicinal herbs were found, of which it was compounded.—The wonderful virtues of this article have induced a full belief in the minds of the natives in the miraculous healing powers of their Priests.

Since his return to America, it has been tried with the happiest effect by several Ladies and Gentlemen of high character, who have given it the most unqualified praise. This remedy having been a specific in Persia for hundreds of years, for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers—is now offered to the American people.

It will be sent by mail, prepaid, with full directions for use, on receipt of one dollar.

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