CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1861.

☞ In another column will be found the proceedings in part of the meeting held here on Monday last. Speeches were made by Dr. F. P. Phelps, Sr., Hons. C. F. Goldsborough and James Wallace. Our opinion differs widely from the opinions expressed by them as to the plan the border slave States should have pursued, but in this hour of threatened civil war we will raise no issue with them. The meeting will be of no avail, as the news received since entirely changes the questions then acted on. The meeting was not very large, nor during the time we were there, very enthusiastic, but it was composed almost entirely of citizens in whose feelings for the South we have the utmost confidence, and who will act in her defence and for her rights.

☞ Great excitement was caused in our village on Monday night when the news of Lincoln's proclamation and the surrender of Fort Sumter was received. Much sadness was felt at the prospect of an endless bloody civil war. Many who fondly entertained hopes of a reconstruction at once gave them up. The battle over Sumter, and Mr. Lincoln's administration have settled the question of reconstruction irrevocably and irremediably.

From the moment of the secession of South Carolina, there has been but one plan which could have effected a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. That was for the Black Republican party to give up their puritanical aggressions on the institutions of the Southern States, to fairly and honorably yield to them all their Constitutional rights, to recognize them as co-equal partners in all the territories of the country.—There was no other way under heaven by which the crisis could be ended, the country again reunited in the bonds of peace and a speedy and happy settlement given to all our political and financial troubles.

Blinded by their fanatical hatred of the South and of Southern institutions, which they have imbibed from earliest childhood, which was taught them at the fireside, in their schools and from their pulpits, and which now permeates almost the entire people of the North, and infatuated with the possession of the Government, its patronage and power, the Black Republican party refused to pursue this plan. In Congress they opposed compromise. They opposed it in the Peace Congress.—Wherever concession and compromise were offered, they opposed them. Abraham Lincoln commenced his administration by declaring that the "Chicago platform" was the law on the subject; that the federal arm should be exerted to maintain the authority of the Government in those States that had resumed the powers delegated to the general government, and had formed another Union where they could enjoy that equality which he and his party had denied them here. This threat, considered by so many as pacific, is about being attempted. The only plan then which could have effected a settlement of our difficulties has been insolently rejected. Universal emancipation, negro equality, abolitionism, free loveism, Fourierism, agrarianism, and all the Godless isms of fanatical and puritanical New England, must be engrafted in Southern society before this party will compromise or conciliate.

Seven of the Southern States unwilling to be ruled by such a party or to form a part of a Union presided over by a man in whose election they had no say, and who denied to them equal rights, went out. They have framed and ratified a Constitution, have elected their President, Vice President, and Congress, have a Government in working order, an army regularly organized, and are asking to be recognized as an independent Government, but if this be denied, they are ready to fight for it. Denied equality, denied compromises by the ruling party of this Government, they have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to maintain the position they have assumed.

Notwithstanding this uncompromising, traitorous and intolerant position of Lincoln and his party, he has issued a Proclamation asking of the States 75.000 men to devastate their fertile fields, blockade their forts, to subjugate and make them subjects of the Chicago platform law, even if they have to inaugurate over them a bloody and slavish military despotism. Maryland is called on to furnish four regiments of her sons to assist in accomplishing this infernal deed. We know not what response Gov. Hicks will give. His numerous letters, breathing devotion to the South, would indicate a negative response. But be this as it may the most appropriate response in our humble opinion would be to tell Mr. Lincoln and his Black Republican cohorts that when they extend fair and honorable compromises to the South, when they retrograde from their fanatical tirade against slavery and agree to let the question and the South alone, that then Maryland would offer her aid, but that until these compromises are extended by the party, that Maryland can engage in no such unholy warfare, nay more, that no mercenary troops from the North shall be allowed to cross her soil to murder and subjugate Southern citizens until they have done them full justice.

The News.

The Virginia Convention on Friday last, in the committee of the whole, adopted a resolution for the holding of a Congress of the Border States, in the event of a failure of the Northern States to respond by the time for the reassembling of the State Convention.

This being the last resolution of the series, the committee took up the proposed amendments to the constitution.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WAR BILL PASSED.

The announcement of the attack on Fort Sumter was received in Harrisburg on Friday evening, and produced a profound sensation. In the Legislature of that night the "war bill" was passed by both Houses without an amendment. Gov. Curtin waited in the executive chamber to sign it, and it was signed and became a law immediately.

The Charleston dispatches about the commencement of hostilities were announced in both houses, and produced a most intense sensation.

All the democrats in both houses voted against it.

The bill appropriates $500,000 for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia, authorizes a temporary loan to be made, and provides for the appointment of an adjutant-general, commissary-general and quarter-master-general, who, with the Governor, are to have power to carry the act into effect.

REPLY OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO MR. SEWARD.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States, who have been in Washington for several weeks, endeavoring to induce the administration to effect a peaceful adjustment of our national troubles, having failed in their mission, have left for Montgomery, to report the result to President Davis. Their final reply to Secretary Seward, (who recently addressed them a note refusing to receive them in their diplomatic character,) is said to be written with ability, and reflects severely on the administration, taking the ground that they (the commissioners) have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties, and that, if civil war results, on the head of the federal government will rest the responsibility. They charge the administration with gross perfidy, insisting that under the shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, an immense armada has been despatched to provision and reinforce that post. They repeat that they had almost daily indirect assurances from the administration that Fort Sumter was positively to be abandoned, and that all the government's efforts were to be directed towards peace. The commissioners allege that the government at Montgomery was earnestly desirous of peace, and that, in accordance with its instructions, as well as their own feelings, they left no means unexhausted to secure that much-desired end; but all their efforts having failed, they were now forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished, and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable.

Senator Sumner called on Secretary Seward on Friday, with James Redpath, agent of the government of Hayti, and made known the passage of a resolution by the Legislature of Massachusetts to insure the Senators and Representatives the use of their influence to obtain a recognition of Haytien independence.

Mr. Sumner stated that this resolution was adopted as the petition of all the merchants of Boston having trade with Hayti, and he added his own personal desires to those thus expressed by the Legislature. He also said that Governor Andrews *warmly approved of his policy*. It was also suggested that such a recognition was calculated to have a good effect in counteracting the reported Spanish movement against Dominicia.

The tocsin of CIVIL WAR, the unhallowed knell of the *eternal* dissolution and destruction of this Union, has been sounded. A battle, almost bloodless 'tis true, has been fought.—By it the Southern Confederate army is in possession of Fort Sumter. Fire was opened on the fort early Friday morning, and was not ceased, save at night, until its surrender on Saturday afternoon. There was no one wounded in the Southern army. Four of Major Anderson's men were wounded. Within the fort, everything but casements is an utter ruin.—The whole interior looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Fort Moultrie is also badly damaged.

The following is the reply of Mr. Lincoln to the Virginia Commissioners:

Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stewart and Randolph—Gentlemen: "As a committee from the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me with a preamble and resolutions, in these words:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind, as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue toward the seceded States is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is un favorable to the adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace: Then followed the resolution.

In answer, I have to say that, having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn that there is a great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what policy is and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having yet seen occasion to change it, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in my inaugural address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came to my hands.

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me. And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumpter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property within the States which claim to have seceded as yet belonging to the government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force, if deemed necessary, to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of my inaugural address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails, which may be regarded as a modification.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

By Yesterday's Steamer!

The news by yesterday's steamer is of the most thrilling character In the South salutes were being fired in honor of the surrender of Fort Sumter, while in the North thousands were volunteering their services for Lincoln.

Geo. Sanders of N. Y., sent the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood, and Aug. Belmount from Washington:

One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms, and the negroes are strengthening the military. A peace will be quickly conquered.

Northern democrats standing by the South and Northern States and people will not be held responsible for Lincoln's acts, unless endorsing them. State sovereignty will be fully recognized.

New York, protect your social and commercial ties by resisting republican federal aggression. Philadelphia should repudiate the war action of her State Legislature.

The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey will be safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag.

Call for Troops from Maryland and Other States, addressed to the Governors of the Respective States.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following is the form of the call made upon the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department to day:

To Governor Hicks, of Maryland:—Sir: Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia "to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections, to repel invasions," &c., approved Feb. 20, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers, to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota—each one regiment.

Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee—two regiments each.

Pennsylvania—sixteen regiments.

New York—seventeen regiments.

Ohio—Thirteen regiments.

New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—four regiments each.

Illinois and Indiana—six regiments each

Virginia—three regiments.

The Baltimore Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following appointments have been made by the President for the city of Baltimore:

Collector—Henry W. Hoffman, (Union.)

Postmaster—William H. Parnell, (Union.)

Naval Officer—Francis S. Corkran, (rep.)

Naval Agent—Wm. Pinkney Ewing, (rep.)

Surveyor—Judge Marshall, (rep.)

Appraisers—Messrs. Schley, Montague and Meredith, (Union.)

U. S. Marshal—Washington Bonifant, (rep.)

MR. BUCHANAN'S HEALTH.—It will be gratifying to the friends of the late President to know that the reports concerning his health that have occasionally been published have no foundation. In a letter to a friend in Washington, dated at Wheatland, 8th inst., Mr. Buchanan says: "I have enjoyed excellent health ever since my return to this place, and have not been sick a single minute, notwithstanding what the papers say. I feel ten years younger, tho' time rolls on apace."

Local and Personal.

The following are the resolutions passed at the so-called *Union* meeting held in this place on Monday last. Dr. F. P. Phelps, Sr., presided, with many Vice Presidents. Four delegates, consisting of Hon. John R. Keene, Dr. F. P. Phelps, Sr., Messrs. Wm. W. Byrn and John Q. Leckie were appointed to attend the Convention in Baltimore on the 2nd of May next:

Whereas at a mass Convention recently held in the county of Frederick, in this State, the people of the several counties of Maryland were requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of giving utterance to the views and perfecting the organization of the Union loving people of the State. And whereas it is proper that in responding to the call aforesaid, the people of Dorchester here assembled should make known the feelings and opinions which actuate them in the present crisis, therefore

Resolved, That as Southern men we are keenly sensible of the wrongs which have been perpetrated upon the domestic institutions of the South, by citizens of the Northern States, who have proved recreant alike to the duties of patriotism and the requirements of the Constitution of the country.

Resolved, That while we admit and fully realize as above stated the injuries which the Southern people have endured, yet we cannot see in disunion any remedy for the evils complained of, but on the contrary we regard it as the source of still greater calamities, and looking to the previous happy condition of the country and the magnitude of the interests involved, we can see no sufficient cause in the past or the present to justify the secession of any of the States.

Resolved, That we condemn both the fanaticism of the North and the hasty action of the South which have brought the country to its present ruinous condition.

Resolved. That entertaining these views, and deploring the terrible calamity which has befallen our beloved country, we will heartily co-operate with the citizens of the other counties, in any effort on the part of Maryland, and through her with the other Union loving States, to bring about reconciliation and harmony, and to avert the continued horrors of anarchy and civil war.

Quite a gloom has been cast over our community by the melancholy death of Edward P. Robinson, a highly esteemed citizen of this place. Some three weeks since he accidentally cut his foot by striking it against an adze with which he was working. This became inflamed and resulted in his death on Friday last. He was buried on Sunday afternoon by the Dorchester Guards, of which company he was a member, with military honors. Below we append resolutions passed by the several associations of which he was a member:

The following resolutions were passed by the M. E. Sabbath School, at its Sunday morning session:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise Providence to remove from earth a well-beloved, highly esteemed and useful teacher of this association, our brother, Edw. P. Robinson, therefore be it

1st. Resolved, That while we deeply lament his untimely death, faith bids us recognize the hand of that inscrutable Providence, whose ways are past finding out but whose promises assure us that our loss is his eternal gain.

2nd. That by his warm attachment and ardent devotion to the interests of this Sabbath School, and by his urbane and christian bearing to both teachers and scholars he has gained a place in their affections from which he can never be supplanted.

3d. That in this bereavement we sympathize deeply with the widow and relatives of the deceased. May the guardianship of the widow's God be their protection, and His promises their consolation and support.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and be published in the Cambridge papers.

It was also resolved that the school attend the funeral in a body.

THOMAS W. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Resolutions of the Dorchester Guards on the Death of Edward P. Robinson, Esq.—The following resolutions were adopted on Friday evening last by the Dorchester Guards on the death of Edward P. Robinson, Esq.:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty Providence to take from our midst our respected and beloved fellow member, Edward P. Robinson, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely lament his death, and are deeply sensible of the loss which both our company and the community at large have sustained thereby.

Resolved, That we have ever regarded him with the highest confidence and esteem, and by his high toned bearing he has unalterably won our affections.

Resolved, That in token of grief at the death of our late fellow member, each member wear crape for thirty days.

Resolved, That the whole Company attend his burial in full uniform.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his afflicted family, and published in each of our town papers.

JAMES WALLACE, Pres.
WM. W. BALLARD, Sec.

Another Tribute to the Late Edward P. Robinson, Esq.—At a meeting of the Cambridge Germania immediately upon hearing of the death of E. P. Robinson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst our late brother member, Edward P. Robinson,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the sad event which has deprived the community of an enterprising citizen and an Association of an esteemed member.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his afflicted family, and be published in the Cambridge papers.

THOS B. CHASE; Pres
CHAS. E. HAYWARD, Sec.

A salute was fired here on yesterday in honor of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate States The Confederate States flag was also unfurled.

Proclamation by the President

Seventy-Five Thousand Militia to be CALLED OUT

THE LAWS TO BE EXECUTED AND THE FORTS RETAKEN

A SPECIAL SESSION of CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE ON THE 4th of JULY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law,

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort, to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid to avoid any devastation, any destruction or interference with property or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Dated the City of Washington, this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

(Signed) By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec't. of State.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fast life, Swift decay. "A deed without a name!" There is a stream of vice current among the youth of both sexes prolific of the most terrible disorders. By perverting the noblest gifts of God to the vilest purposes it degrades the majesty of manhood to the level of the brute; it traces its source to the depraved affection of a purient imagination—its appetite is whetted by the contaminated confluents of indiscriminate companionship at schools and seminaries: it bears within its womb the tortures of its own chastisement, and the germ of speedy destruction in the fearful retribution of loss of memory, bankrupt constitution, swift decay, imbecility and insanity It is our duty to warn parents and guardians that this nameless disease may not only be prevented but actually cured by the remedies heading this paragraph. *Daily News.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES and those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER and AGUE, or CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those requiring it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same.—Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation and Exercise for the Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN,
Williamsburgh, New York.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM is a sovereign remedy for inflamed eyelids, (commonly called sore eyes) it acts like a charm in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Many persons who have been long afflicted with unsightly rawness of the eyelids, write to express their grateful thanks for the speedy relief it has afforded them.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Dr. J. Flint, Cambridge, Md.

Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE CURES MADE BY PROF DE GRATH with his "Electric Oil," are almost miraculous and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil." See advertisement.

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Health! Health!! Health!!!
Health! Health!! Health!!!

SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
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SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
THE GREAT REMEDY.

The victim of an obstinate cough or cold, hoarseness, asthma, or any symptoms of disease in the throat, breast or lungs, should resort at once to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, an article which has been fully tested, and found to possess healing virtues hitherto unknown in the history of medicine. Rely not upon simple catchpenny articles, which relieve for the moment, but eventually accelerate the disease, when you can obtain a safe and reliable remedy, prepared by an experienced physician, whose laborious private practice of near quarter of a century, must satisfy all of the superior excellence of this old established and far famed Wild Cherry Compound, as prepared under the immediate care of Dr. H. Swayne.

Great Purifying Purgative!

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills.
Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills.

For Biliousness,
For Headache, Female Liver Complaint
For Headache, Com- Liver Complaint
For Headache, plaints, Liver Complaint
For Headache, Liver Complaint

No Pills seem to give such universal satisfaction.

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE,

A safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and has proved itself the most effective anthelmintic for WORMS ever offered to the public.

Prepared only by Dr. H. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

Sold by WM. THOMAS, Cambridge; T. B. LECKIE & SON, New Market; W. J. VANS Hiksburg, and dealers in medicines everywhere. jan9-1y

MARRIED.

At Tobaccostick, on the 2d inst., by Rev M. S. Colonna, EDMUND HARRINGTON to Mrs. MARY TURNER, both of this co.

In Parson's Creek District on the 4th inst. by Rev. J. H. Ellegood, SILAS MEEKINS to Miss MARY R. SHENTON, both of this county.

On the same day, of the same district, by the same, ALBERT GORE to Miss MARY HARPER, both of this county.

In Blackwater, on the 9th inst, by the same JOHN R. MEEKINS to Miss HESTER A. MESSICK, both of this county.

In the same place, on the 11th inst, by the same, JOSIAH MAGRAW to Miss ROSEANN BASSETT, both of this county.

DIED.

Near Cambridge, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLS, wife of James Mills, aged 49 years.

At Leamtown, on the 10th inst., BENJAMIN HARRISON, aged 76 years.

In this town, on the 12th inst, EDWARD P. ROBINSON, in his 28th year.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE Monday April 15th.—There were some 7,000 bushels of Wheat offered to day; demand less active, and sales of white at $1 35a; 65 for common, 1 45a$1 55 for medium to fair, 1 50 a$1 60 for good to prime, and 1 65a$1 70 per bushel for choice; red brought 1 28a$1 33 per bushel for good to prime. Corn 17,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 60a65cts, and yellow at 58a62 cts per bushel.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 22d of April.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. WM G. CROSS, P. E Virginia Conference M. E Church South, will hold the second Quarterly Meeting for Taylor's Island Station on SATURDAY and SABBATH of the 20th and 21st inst. Public Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., of each day.

ap17 M. S. COLONNA, Pastor.

FOR SALE.
One Fine CANOE,

28 feet long, 4 feet wide, copper fastened, with new suit of SAILS, all in complete order. I will either sell on 18 months credit, or exchange for Cattle. For terms apply to the Editor of Democrat or to the subscriber,

SAMUEL E. COLLINS,
ap17 E. New Market

NEW STORE.

DR. T. B. CHASE & CO
Chemists and Druggists,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the Citizens of Dorchester county that they have purchased and fitted up in handsome style the old and favorably known Drug Store late occupied by Dr. Joseph Flint, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Fresh and Pure Drugs,
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

also STATIONERY of every description, PERFUMERY of all the choicest kinds;

FANCY ARTICLES;
TOBACCO AND SEGARS

of various brands, and all the articles that are usually kept in a well-arranged Drug and Apothecary Store.

Physicians may rely upon having their Prescriptions compounded from genuine medicines and dispensed with chemical accuracy, and all orders attended to with neatness and despatch. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call.

Cambridge, April 17, 1861-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Four Writs, two at the suit of F. J. Henry, and two at the suit of John L. Keene, for fees against the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of John E. Brodess, I have seized and taken into execution, the said Brodess' right and title in the

FARM, or Tract of Land,

near BUCKTOWN, adjoining the lands of David M. Corkran, and Polish G. Mills, and

ONE NEGRO,

I hereby give notice that I will sell at Public sale, at the Court House door,

IN THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE,

on Monday the 13th of May, '61,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m., all the said John E. Brodess right and title to the above mentioned property, to satisfy the above writs and costs.

Attendance given by

WM. T. VIKERS,
ap17-ts Late Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ at the suit of Thomas H. Hicks for fee, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of James Craig, I have seized and taken into execution, one

FARM, or Tract of Land,

lying near the village of TOBACCOSTICK, and I hereby give notice that I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door,

IN THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE,

on Monday, 13th of May, 1861,

for Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m., all the said Craig's right and title to the above property, to satisfy the above mentioned debt and costs.

Attendance given by

WM. T. VICKERS,
ap17-ts Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs, three at the suit of F. J. Henry for fees, and one at the suit of Wm. T. Vickers, Sheriff, for fee, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Solomon Gow, I have seized and taken in execution

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

lying on what is called the Bayley road, adjoining the land of of Thos. H. Hicks and D. M. Henry, and I hereby give notice that I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door on the town of Cambridge,

ON MONDAY, 13th of MAY, 1861,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the said Gow's right and title to the above property, to satisfy the above writ and costs. Attendance given by

WM. T. VICKERS,
ap17-ts Late Sheriff.

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. A. Stewart, use of Govane Redditt, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Thomas W. Byus, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property, viz:

ONE TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

lying and situated in the WHITE MARSH, near the village of TOBACCOSTICK, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Harrington, John D. Parker, and Mrs. Bellerra Tall, called

STEWART'S ADDITION,

containing

200 ACRES, more or less;
3 Yoke of Oxen,
SIX COWS,
SIX OTHER YOUNG CATTLE,

and I hereby give notice that I will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door,

IN CAMBRIDGE,

On Tuesday 30th day of April,

1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, claim and demand which the said Thomas W. Byus may have in and to the above mentioned property so seized and taken into execution to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Fi. Fa. with interest and costs. Attendance given by

WM. T. VICKERS,
ap10-ts Late Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
VALUABLE FARM.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county sitting as a Court of Equity, I will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door,

IN THE TOWN of CAMBRIDGE

On Monday 29th of April,

1861, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., that

BEAUTIFUL FARM

which was the late residence of Capt. John E. Stevens, situated immediately on the Choptank river, and separated from the said town by Cambridge Creek, containing

100 ACRES

OF LAND, more or less. The buildings are large and substantial. About one half of the Farm is set in Choice

Young Fruit Trees,

which in a short time must yield a large profit. The soil is in a high state of improvement and produces heavy crops, and is well adapted to the growth of early vegetables It is seldom that a Farm presenting so many attractions and inducements to the purchaser, is offered for sale.

I will also offer at the same time and place all that part of the tract called

'ENNALL'S OUT RANGE,'

which is fully described in the deed of the said Stevens and wife to T. T. Martin, Esq., containing

20 Acres of Land,

more or less, lying back of "Appleby" farm, and set in

Wood and Timber.

The terms of sale are $3375 cash on the day of sale. On the balance of the purchase money a reasonable credit will be given upon note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. The property will be sold subject to the instalments not yet due on the mortgage upon which the decree for sale was obtained.

DANIEL M. HENRY,
ap9-ts Trustee.