Cambridge Democrat.

WM C. HANDY, WM W. BALLARD, } Proprietors.

"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

WM. W. BALLARD, Editor

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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
For the Whiskers and Hair.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or a Mustache

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
mh20-1y 24 William Street, New York.

SNUFF!
SNUFF!!
SNUFF!!!

ANTHONY S. BONN & CO.,
NO. 172 PRATT ST., near Light,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
SUCCESSORS TO BROWN, BRO. & CO.
(*Established in 1825,*)
Proprietors of the Magnolia Snuff Mills and Tobacco Works,
Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers
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CIGARS,
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For sale by country Merchants generally.—We solicit the patronage of dealers generally.

A. S. BONN & CO.
No. 172, Pratt Street, near Light,
jy18-1y Baltimore, Md.

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 lately 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

INFANTS'
DRESS PRESERVERS.
PATENT.

THIS NEWLY DISCOVERED INVENTION Preserves the Clothes from being soiled, renders Nursing safe from inconvenience and is a great comfort to Mothers and Nurses. To be had at

ALL LADIES' STORES,

and sent free by post, direct from the inventor, Mrs. ARMFIELD, No. 512 Twelfth st., Washington, D. C., by remitting the amount.

Price One Dollar Each.
LADY AGENTS WANTED.
☞A liberal allowance made to the trade.
oct24-1y

WM. W. BALLARD,
Attorney at Law,
CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Dorchester and the adjoining Counties, and attend punctually and faithfully to all business entrusted to his care.

☞OFFICE opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel. ap18-1y

NOTICE
TO
MERCHANTS, TRADERS and Others.

ALL persons and bodies, corporate or politic, in Dorchester county, who are or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose, for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same on or before the

First day of May, ensuing,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders' Licenses are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed

$1000 the price of license is		$12 35—if over	
1000 and not over	$1500	18 35	"
1500 " "	2500	22 35	"
2500 " "	4000	30 35	"
4000 " "	6000	40 35	"
6000 " "	8000	50 35	"
8000 " "	10000	65 35	"
10000 " "	15000	80 35	"
15000 " "	20000	100 35	"
20000 " "	30000	126 35	"
30000 " "	40000	150 35	"

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the License applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act.

Dorchester county, to wit:—

On this —— day of ——, 1861, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared —— and declared that he intends to apply for a traders' license under the laws of the State to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county and made oath that the amount of stock of goods generally kept on hand by *him or by the concern in which he is engaged*, in case it is a partnership) at the principal season of sale (or if the applicant has not precisely engaged in such trade, *that the amount of the stock of goods he expects to keep*, &c.,) does not (or will not) exceed $——

Sworn before ——

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made there must be attached the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

The rates of license of females vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500, is $6 35 If their stock does or shall exceed $500, the rates are the same as those of Traders' License, and the same form of application must be observed.

The Laws require all persons proposing to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or lager beer in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in person, or in making the oath before a Magistrate as above stating that he desires a License to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, as the case may be, and the amount of stock in trade in same manner as those applying for Traders' License. If the amount of stock does not or shall not exceed

$500 the rate is		18 10—if over	
500 and not over	$1000	35 10	"
1000 " "	2000	59 10	"
2000 " "	4000	76 10	"
4000 " "	6000	100 00	"

Persons applying for Ordinary Licenses in which spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer is sold in quantities less than a pint, must make application to the Clerk of Circuit Court in the county in which they reside, and must also be recommended by two respectible freeholders of the immediate vicinity of the applicant—which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County:

We the undersigned, freeholders of Dorchester county, living in the immediate vicinity of ——, who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an ordinary ——, in said county, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain the license.

——
——
May ——, 1861.

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk to the following effect, that he has *bona fide*, and without intending to evade the requirments and the Acts of Assembly of this State, regulating the issues of licenses to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rate of rent or annual value of the house or place at or in which the business is intended to be on. If said rent does not exceed

$100 the rate is		$25 60—if over	
100 and not over	$200	40 60	"
200 " "	300	50 60	"
300 " "	400	60 60	"
400 " "	500	75 60	"

Any person proposing to keep an oyster house, &c., or any place other than an ordinary for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where he resides, and must be recommended by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, as a suitable person to keep such a house.

The License in all cases, by the late Act of the General Assembly, is $50.

The oath required to be made by applicants for Traders License, and License to sell spirituous liquor in quantities not less than a pint, may be made before a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court to whom all applicants for License must be made.

JOSIAH KERR, Sheriff
ap3-tm1 for Dorchester county.

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.

[From the New York Mercury.]

WASHINGTON IRVING.

BY WOODLAND MILLIE.

They laid him by the Hudson's banks, while
friends were round him weeping;
They left him, with hands folded, to his long
rest alone:
With the river's mournful music to soothe him
while he's sleeping,
And to tell the future ages how his greatness made him known.

They laid him in the very spot he loved so
well while living;
The haunts his pen had gloried—his life had
sanctified;
The very scences of which he sung—and we
have read believing;
'Mid trees he loved in manhood, and in whose
shadows died.

Oh, well may great men bow their heads—
well may a nation mourn him,
Who lived a life of greatness, and in its bosom died!
As a child sinks into slumber, when summer
days have worn him,
A heaven of love afound him to most of us
denied.

To his genius all did reverence, and o'er the
spreading waters
His name hath long been mentioned as some
sweet household word;
And round our own free hearthstones our noble sons and daughters,
With kindling eyes gave homage, when his
soul stamped page was heard.

Ay, honor well the man whose life hath no
stain on its brightness;
Whose heart beat high with sympathy for
others' joy or pain:
Whose genius, like a beacon, lent to our annals brightness,
And crowned, with fadeless halo, the crumbling halls of Spain.

And ye who gave your tribute tears, whilst
solemn bells were pealing,
For him how haply gazing on a new-risen
day,
Mourn not, but love him for his love, and for
his words of healing,
For the soul that's crushed in battle ere the
youth has passed away.

[From the N. Y. Day Book.]

An Incident in the Life of Gen. Jeff. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy.

Davis, when but a youth, was observed to possess a discriminating judgment; and a short time after leaving West Point and entering the army as a second lieutenant, he was selected by the late Gen. Z. Taylor to perform a most hazardous duty, requiring consummate tact and a profound knowledge of men. In 1832, General Taylor was in command of the then important post of Prairie de Chien. During the summer, some three or four hundred men from the mining settlements in Illinois and Wisconsin, entered the Indian country on the west side of the Mississippi and commenced mining operations upon and in the vicinity of the tract called the Dubuque mines. The government was then treating with the Indians for the territory which embraced the mining tract, and it became an important object to prevent the discovery of valuable deposits of lead ore until the treaty should be made and ratified. Besides, the Indians complained of the intrusion of the miners.—Gen. Taylor was therefore directed to send a force and remove the miners from the west to the east side of the river, and prevent all occupation by the whites until the Indians had ceded the country. Those only who have a personal knowledge of the kind of men the general was required to move, and the motives which operated upon them to induce a resistance to the measures which might be adopted to remove them, can estimate the difficulty of effecting this object.

After some deliberation, Gen. Taylor selected, from among several experienced officers, the man to carry out the orders of the government; his choice fell upon Jeff. Davis, the youngest officer at the post. The instructions to the young lieutenant were a kind of *carte blanche*, for it was impossible for General Taylor to anticipate the obstacles to the removal. Davis was furnished with a force of about thirty dragoons, armed with rifle, cutlass, and pistols.—On his way from Prairie de Chien to the point on the Mississippi opposite the city of Dubuque, he frequently conversed with the men of his command, for the purpose of ascertaining their true characters, and impressing them with the importance of the object of their expedition, and the necessity for strictly obeying his instructions touching their behavior toward the people they were going to meet, and their replies, if questioned as to their intentions.

Having seen his men and horses as well provided for as possible, where the sky and earth furnish the covering and the couch of the soldier, he hastened alone to the west side of the Mississippi, and commenced an acquaintance with the rough men with whom he had to deal. At the outset, his statements that he had been sent to remove them from the Dubuque mines, were received with hearty bursts of laughter, in which Davis joined from sympathy; but when he seriously repeated his statements, and assured them that it was his intention to carry out the orders he had received, they became angry and advised him to return to Prairie du Chien and report to his commanding officer that he had not force enough under him to remove them. Davis replied that he would not go back until he had tried to remove them with the force which had been placed under his command, and told them to name the place and the day to decide the question; acknowledging that he believed his thirty dragoons would soon be overpowered by two or three hundred brave men, armed with rifles, but they and himself were prepared to die in the discharge of their duty.

The day after Davis had made known his mind to sacrifice his life, if necessary, in the endeavor to obey his instructions to remove the miners, he was called upon by several, who endeavored to change his views. With these he conversed calmly; and in a vein of good nature; showing them the impolicy as well as danger in refusing to consent to the reasonable demand of the government that recognized the Indians as the owners of the land, and was then treating with them to obtain it at a fair price for the use of the miners, who were then occupying it unlawfully, and in direct opposition to the government. He showed them he had, as an officer of the government, no choice—he must obey his orders, or die with his men in his attempt to do so.

Among the miners who called on him to induce him to return to Prairie du Chien was a man of powerful frame and of great strength, he was also as fearless as he was strong and heavy. This man became convinced, from the arguments of Davis, that the miners were in the wrong; and admiring him for his talents as much as he honored him for his true courage, he determined to prevent a fight, and aid him in the object of his expedition. For this purpose, he went among the diggings, and being popular, he persuaded them to agree to assemble on a certain day for the purpose of deciding finally upon their course. Two or three desperadoes, whose main business among the miners was gambling, agreed to waylay Davis and kill him—fearing that he would in some way succeed in effecting his object—but his stalwart friend became aware of their intention, and conducted him in safety to the meeting agreed upon. There were assembled nearly all the miners having or claiming an interest in "the diggings," and the important question of—stay or go?—was discussed in a way that it could only be debated by such men. The rights of the government—the rights of the miners—the rights of the d—d red skins—were severally, if not minutely, examined, and becoming somewhat befogged with the law and the logic which had been displayed by the orators, the stout friend of Lieut. Davis called upon him for a closing speech. The miners consented reluctantly to hear him, saying "a youngster like that knows nothing about our rights." But the "youngster" had not spoken five minutes before their attention was completely absorbed, and ere he concluded, every man of that rough crowd resolved to follow his advice. Many of those miners are yet alive, and speak of Davis in terms of praise and affection.

HOUSEHOLD MEASURES.—As all families are not provided with scales or weights, referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, Dr. Brown subjoins to his paper a list, as follows:

Weights and Measures.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.

Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.

Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.

White sugar, powdered, 1 lb. 1 oz. is 1 quart.

Eggs, average size, 10 are 1 pound.

Liquid Measure.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls are half a pint.

Eight tablespoonfuls are one gill.

Four tablespoonfuls are half a gill.

A common sized tumbler holds half a pint.

A common size wine glass holds half a gill.

Incidents of the Surrender of Sumter.

A Charleston dispatch relates the following incidents:

During the fire, when Major Anderson's flag staff was shot away, a boat put off from Morris Island, carrying another American flag for him to fight under—a noteworthy instance of the honor and chivalry of the South Carolina seceders and their admiration for a brave man.

During the raging of the flames in Fort Sumter, the officers and soldiers were obliged to lay on their faces in the casements to prevent suffocation.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The forces of Major Anderson were entirely inadequate to effectually work the guns, and attend to the incidental requirements. It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that Fort Sumter surrendered. The men were on duty thirty-six hours, with balls or shells striking the casemates and guns of the fort constantly. Competent military men state the intense vibration or shock produced on the brain and nervous system of those in the vicinity is terribly exhausting.

At the siege of Sebastopol the men who worked the guns were relieved every twenty minutes, and groomed with whisky and flannel to enable them to endure the concussion produced by the firing of their own guns and the shock of the enemy's balls and shells striking the fortification. The concussion attending the firing of a columbiad in the enclosed casement of a fort is said to be terrible.

In contrast with the conduct of the inaction of the war fleet, it is stated that an old slave passed through the hottest fire, with a sloop load of wool, on Friday evening, and came safely to the city. Somebody told him he would be killed in the attempt. "Can't help dat," said he, "must go to de town to-night. If anybody hurt dis chile or dis boat, massa see him about it shuah." His sloop received four shots.

It is reported that Major Anderson sent in his resignation, to take effect on the inauguration of the Lincoln government, but no notice was taken of it.

Major Anderson says it is preposterous to fight such a people. One of the officers in the fort remarked that they had endeavored not to fire on exposed individuals. "Yes," said Maj. Anderson, "I gave orders not to sight men, but to silence batteries."

As regards harbor defense, the fort is just as good as ever. The casemates are perfect, the guns there in prime condition, and bear on both sides. Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard a large quantity of powder to prevent explosion, and it was floating around the fort to-day.

One of the aids carried brandy to Major Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was very acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers.

Before going into action Major Anderson sent word by an aid of General Beauregard to the Governor, thanking him for kind attentions during the past two months, and very solemnly said, "Farewell, gentlemen. If we do not meet again here, I hope we shall meet in a better world."

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—From a table of population of Virginia, according to the eighth census, recently furnished to the State Convention, and printed for the use of that body, it appears that there are neither slaves nor free negroes in McDowell county, in the southwestern portion of the State. There is one free negro in each of the following counties:—Boone, Buchanan, Calhoun, Doddridge, Hancock, Roane and Logan. There are two in Marion, Nicholas and Watzel, and three in Braxton. There are only two slaves in Hancock, one of the "Pan Handle" counties, and three in Webster. In no other county, except McDowell, are there less than ten slaves.

It is stated that on a certain portion of the Illinois prairies corn is being used as fuel, instead of coal, and is found an excellent substitute. In the district referred to corn is 13½ cents per bushel, and coal is 12 to 17 cents. Not only is the difference in price in favor of the corn, but a bushel of it gives more heat than a bushel of coal.

Virginia has seceded.

New England Methodist Conference--Action on the Slavery Question.

On the 10th instant in the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Boston, the committee on slavery reported the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we solemnly and earnestly protest against any further compromise with this "sum of all villanies," either in the church or State.

"Resolved, That while appreciating the liberal tendencies and the good intentions of the last General Conference, we regret the ambiguous manner in which they left our ecclesiastical regulations on the subject of slavery, and shall not be satisfied till the discipline is clearly understood unequivocally and authoritatively to require every slaveholder either to emancipate his slaves or relinquish his relations to the church.

"Resolved, That this incompleteness of our work, as well as the interest on the subject which pervades all classes of American society, demands of the friends of the slave a progressive, instead of a retrograde course, a yielding of slavery rather than of freedom; and a cautious and earnest dissemination of the subject in the accustomed channels of communication.

"Resolved, That we regard it as inexpedient either to call an extra session of the General Conference or to refer the subject of slavery to the Annual Conferences, inasmuch as the church at large should retain the power to regulate on practices which regard her morals or reputation before the world, as well as from the manifest impropriety of making the accused or their friends judges of the crimes alleged against them."

Nature, Disease & the Doctors.

HIT OR MISS, AS IT HAPPENS!

In the conflicts between nature and disease, the doctors, with the best intentions in the world, too often help the enemy. This arises from the fact that they have no remedy, which secures uniform results, and their treatment therefore is, in the main, a series of *experiments*. To Professor Holloway, belongs the merit of substituting a positive for a haphazard method of treatment. The practitioner with five hundred medicines in his *repertoire, may* have one which would afford his patient some relief, but not knowing which it is, he may drug the poor wretch to death before he reaches it. Holloway on the other hand, claims to have finished his *experiments*, before he gave his remedies to the world. They are the *results* of experiments, and it appears from the common testimony of all classes of patients, in all climates, that their operation is as uniform and invariable as that of a chronometer. It is said for example that of the hundreds of thousands of dyspeptics to whom Holloway's Pills have been administered, in Europe and this country, not one has failed to recover appetite, health and vigor. Nor have the results been less uniformly satisfactory in case of scrofula, cancer, and the varieties of eruptive disease, in which the Ointment has been applied. It is idle to question these statements, for they are fortified by a mass of unimpeachable proofs, that no casuistry can overcome. We were at one time inclined to think that the merits of HOLLOWAY'S preparations had been exaggerated, but our skepticism succumbs to positive demonstration.—*Cincinnati "Dollar Times."*

Lord Campbell said he himself heard a judge at Stafford thus sentence a prisoner to death for forgery: "And I trust, through the merits and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, you may experience that mercy in another world which a due regard to the credit of paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

"I say, Sambo, can you answer dis cunnunderfum: suppose I gib you a bottle of whiskey corked shut wid a cork, how would you get the whiskey out without pullin' de cork or breakin' de bottle?" "I gives dat up." "Why, push de cork in. Yah, yah!"

"I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh, yes, I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

It is a sad commentary upon the course of instruction pursued in young ladies' schools, that the graduates seldom know how to *decline* marriage.

The woman who neglects her husband's shirt front is not the wife of his bosom.

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