Cambridge Democrat.

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

"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

WM. W. BALLARD, Editor

Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1861. Number 23.

L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEATTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, makes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and threatening, it gives strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, caused it to yield a good *covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning grey* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has actually changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fregrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when used with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article*, which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

Price, only 50 cents. Depot, 56 Dey street, New York. 1y25-lp

The People's Cook Book

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

By Miss Eliza Acton.

CAREFULLY REVISED BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

IT TELLS YOU How to to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description; also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Puddings and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

This book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and prepaid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth extra, $1.25.

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A beautiful assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, and PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, at J. G. ROBINSON'S. oct24

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.

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Proprietors of the Magnolia Snuff Mills and Tobacco Works,

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TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

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For sale by country Merchants generally.—We solicit the patronage of dealers generally.

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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 Nurse. 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	15 35	"
1500	"	" 2500	18 35	"
2500	"	" 4000	22 35	"
4000	"	" 6000	30 35	"
6000	"	" 8000	40 35	"
8000	"	" 10000	50 35	"
10000	"	" 15000	65 35	"
15000	"	" 20000	80 35	"
20000	"	" 30000	100 35	"
30000	"	" 40000	126 35	"
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 subscribor, 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	50 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 for Dorchester county. ap3-tm1

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.

[Written for the Cambridge Democrat.]

NO HOPE.

BY E. J. DAVY.

A pensive maiden stood upon the strand,
And watch'd the trembling billows sink
With heavy sobs upon the shining sand,
And fall from their eternal brink;
She look'd into her heart and with a sigh—
There felt the tide that surged so deep,
But soft as when we wave a sad good-by,
Or drop, relinquish'd, into sleep:
No hope.

The seamen swept the misty ocean's crest,
And dipped her soft wing's snowy white,
As gently down along the water's breast,
Beside her mate, she skimmed her flight;
Then in that maiden's heart arose
A thrill that told of horrid pain—
She might not linger more anear the rose
To hear *his* sweet, illusive words again:
No hope.

While life is young and sweetest visions point
The soul to long for fondest hopes,
While now we languish for some bliss in vain
Or pine to touch some lovely dream;
How sigh we, if while yet we drink the draught
Of love so mix'd with nectar sweet,
We taste still deeper of that bitter cup,
Doom'd a rejected love to greet:
No hope.

Wendell Phillips on the Government War Policy.

Wendell Phillips was invited, a few evenings ago, by the New Bedford Lyceum, to repeat his lecture on "The Times," but a sensation dispatch having been received just before the commencement of the lecture, to the effect that Sumter was then being bombarded, delivered instead an extemporaneous effort founded on that information. The following is a specimen of the speech:

The telegraph is said to report to-night that the guns are firing either out of Fort Sumter or into it; that to-morrow's breeze, when it sweeps North, will bring us the echo of the first Lexington battle of the new revolution. Well, what shall we say of such an hour? My own feeling is a double one. It is like a triumph of sadness, rejoicing and sorrow. I rejoice at the state of mind, and yet I sorrow for the act. I rejoice that the love of the Union to-day is no longer in favor of the Gulf States. I welcome such a change in public sentiment, not only as an Abolitionist, interested in the fate of the slave, but as a man, because it indicates the growth of a manly frankness in the Northern mind.

I cannot congratulate you enough on the sublime spectacle of twenty millions of people educated in a twelve month up to being willing that the idolized Union should risk a battle, risk a dissolution in order at any risk to put down this rebellion of the slave States. But I am sorry that a gun should be fired at Fort Sumter, or that a gun should be fired from it, for this reason. My accusation against the Administration at Washington is, that it does not know its times. Two and a half millions of people in the Gulf States have undertaken to form a government for themselves of a certain form. They possess territory sufficient to make a nation, and people enough to constitute a community. Standing with the principles of '76 behind us, who can deny them this right of secession? What is a matter of a few millions of dollars or a few forts that they have appropriated to themselves? It is a mere drop in the bucket in the great national question. It is not our property, it is theirs. Everything in their territory is theirs as much as ours. I maintain on the principles of '76 that Abraham Lincoln has no right to a soldier in Fort Sumter.

The question comes, secondly:—Suppose we had a right to interfere, what is the good of it? You may punish South Carolina for going out of the Union. That does not bring her back. You may subdue her by hundreds of thousands of armies, but that does not make her a State.—There is no longer a Union. It is nothing but boys' play. Mr. Jefferson Davis is angry and Mr. Abraham Lincoln is mad, and they agree to fight. We shall have a war, and after two or three years, having spent millions, and acquired the death of a hundred thousand men, we shall be exactly where we are now—two nations, a little more angry, a little more poorer, and a great deal wiser. We may just as well settle it now as then. You cannot conquer South Carolina. You may grind her soil in blood, but the border States will join her the moment you fire a cannon.

We stand to-day at the beginning of an epoch which may have the peace or the ruin of a generation in its bosom. Inaugurate war, we know not where it will end, how soon the bitterness of border and civil strife will be over. The seaboard respects it even now. We are in no condition to fight. The South is poor and we are rich. The poor man can do twice the injury to the rich man that the rich man can do the poor. Your wealth now rides safely on the bosom of the ocean. All New England has its millions afloat. The North covers the world with its wealth and whitens every sea with its commerce.—The South has no commerce; but she can buy the privateers of every race to prey on yours. We provoke a strife in which we are defenceless.—If, on the contrary, we show that strength which despises insult and bides its hour, we are sure to conquer in the end, and frame out of our very circumstances the seeds of prosperity greater, surer and safer than any that the Union has ever given us. I do not believe in the madness of the Cabinet, for nothing but madness can provoke war with the Gulf States. Towards the close he said: "New England may indeed never be coerced into a slave confederacy.—But when the battles of Abraham Lincoln are ended, and compromises worse than Crittenden's are adopted, New England may claim the right to secede. And as sure as a gun is fired to-night at Fort Sumter, within three years from to-day you will see these thirty-four States gathered under a Constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787.'

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.

The Rev. Bishop Whittingham has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:

Dear Brethren:—When the hand of the Lord is upon us, our recourse must be to the open door of prayer.

I entreat you, in public prayers before the General Thanksgiving, in morning and evening prayer, and in private whenever there is opportunity, to use, with earnest and humble lifting up of the heart to God, the following prayers which I now set forth under Canon 18, Title I.

Your loving brother,
WILLIAM ROLLISON WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 22, 1861.

PRAYERS.

O, most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things; Thou sittest on the throne judging right, and therefore we make our address to Thy Divine Majesty in this necessity, that Thou wouldst take the cause into Thine own hand, and judge between those who are engaged in the miserable strife which now distract our land. Stir up Thy strength, O, Lord, and come and help us; for Thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few. O, let not our sins now cry against us for vengeance; but hear us, Thy poor servants, begging mercy, and imploring Thy help, and that Thou wouldst be a defence unto us against the face of every one who would do us wrong. Make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

O, Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to those who truly repent, save now, we humbly beseech Thee, and assuage the tumults by which this people are rent and torn; that we, being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all peril to glorify Thee, who art the only Giver of all victory; through the merits of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, Our Lord! Amen.

CAN THE SOUTH SUPPORT A GOVERNMENT?—Eliphalet Case, in an able communication to the Boston Post, fully answers this question as follows:

Now there is nothing that puzzles the radical Republicans so much as the difficulty the South will have, in their estimation, in raising a revenue to carry on their government. Did it ever occur to them that ten per cent on this one article, of export duty, would raise on $250,000,000, $25,000,000, and that this would not exceed one cent a pound on the entire cotton crop? Then suppose the South should conclude to tax the products of the free Northwestern States ten per cent, and the shoes, hats and other imports from the free States east of the Allegany mountains ten per cent, this would yield at least $25,000,000 more. Then an import duty on all other imports from all parts of the globe would make an income of $10,000,000 more—$60,000,000 in all. The South is rich in all the resources that go to make the wealth and power of great nations; and can easily, within its present territory support two hundred millions of people.

A Bachelor's Opinion of Modern Girls.

"Ever ranging, constantly changing,
Sometimes hoaxing, sometimes coaxing,
No expressing how much dressing,
Little knowing, little sewing,
Little walking, greatly talking,
Mischief making, promise breaking,
Novel reading, dainty feeding,
Idle dreaming, sudden screaming,
Lap-dog doating, Byron quoting,
Piano-playing, gems displaying,
Body-bracing, tightly lacing,
Over sleeping, often weeping,
Dandy-loving, white kid-gloving,
Thin-shoe wearing, health despairing,
Daily fretting, sickness getting,
Ever sighing, almost dying,
What blessed wives to cheer men's lives!"

The Power of Hearty Laughter.

The following incident comes to us thoroughly authenticated, althou' we are not at liberty to publish any names:

A short time since two individuals in this city were lying in one room very sick, one with brain fever, and the other with an aggravated case of mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever recovered. A gentleman was engaged to watch one night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to take the medicine. In the course of the night both watchers and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his portion. He was unable to speak aloud or to move any portion of his body except his arms, but, seizing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor and awakening both the nurse and fever patient. The incident struck both the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed most heartily at it for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning, he found his patients vastly improved—said he had never known so sudden a turn for the better—and they are now both out and well. Who says laughter is not the best of medicines?—*New Haven Paladium.*

Three Poets in a Puzzle.

I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness without difficulty, but after many attempts, I could not remove the collar. In despair, I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but, after several unsuccessful efforts he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impractical. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more grooming skill than his predecessors; for, after twisting the poor horses neck almost to strangulation, and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown (gout or dropsy) since the collar was put on, for he said, "it was a downright impossibility for such a huge *os frontis* to pass through so narrow a collar." Just at this moment a servant girl came near, and understanding the cause of our consternation, "La, master," said she, "you don't go about the work in the right way. You should do this," when, turning the collar completely upside down, she slipped it off in a moment to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not yet attained.—*Cottel's Life of Coleridge.*

☞Mrs. Partington says, that "when she was a gal she used to go to parties, and always had a beau to extort her home. But now," says she, "the gals undergo all sorts of delivities: the task of extorting them home revolves on their dear selves." The old lady drew down her specs, and thanked her stars that she had lived in other days, when men could depreciate the worth of the female sex. "Beside," she added," so many men are murdered every day, that you gals must make haste and get husbands as soon as you can, or there won't be any left." "Why so, aunt?" "Why, I see by the paper that we have got almost thirty thousand post offices, and nearly all of 'em dispatches a mail a day."

The New Haven clock company makes six hundred and eighty-six clocks per day, or two hundred and fifty thousand a year. There are one hundred and fifty kinds of clocks made, and each contains four hundred parts. The number of rooms occupied by the workmen at this establishment is about one hundred.—That occupied by those who paint pictures on the glass doors is zealously guarded, as that operation is a valuable secret.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT MONROE.—Gov. Wise declared in one of his war speeches last week;—"Virginia will have that fort if it cost the lives of ten thousand of her sons to get it." But at the same time Governor W. admitted that the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York are deeply interested in its retention as a national fort; because it is master of the commerce of the Chesapeake and Susquehanna river, the latter rising near the "lip of the lake" in New York, and sweeping through that State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and bearing the products of all three past the frowning front of Monroe. But the site of the fort is in Virginia, and the Old Dominion was determined to take it.

NEVER ASK QUESTIONS IN A HURRY.—"Tom, a word with you." "Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry." "What did you give your sick horse t'other day?" "A pint of turpentine."—John hurries home, and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, which, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of Tom's veterinary is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day. "Well, Tom." "Well, John, what is it?" "I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him dead as Julius Cæsar." "So it did mine."

An exchange states that at the breaking of ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburg, a clergyman slowly and solemnly read a manuscript prayer—at the conclusion of which an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightened himself up, and remarked very audibly, "Well, I reckon dat's de just time do Lord's eber bin writ on de subjic ob railroads!"

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of white arabic powder, put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the strength you desire; let it stand all night, and in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it for use. A tablespoonful of this water, stirred into a pint of starch, will give lawns, either white or colored, a look of newness, to which nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

☞A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with his hands in his pockets. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like! It's the very pictuee of him!"

An old farmer only dissented.

"Taint like?" everybody exclaimed; "just show us wherein 'taint like?"

"Taint, no 'taint," responded the farmer. Don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket? Now twould be like agin if he had it in somebody's else?"

The Charleston Mercury has been informed that when Major Anderson and his command passed out of the harbor on their way to join the fleet of the United States, the Marion Artillery, a company which, according to high military authority, contributed very materially to the reduction of Fort Sumter, in testimony of their appreciation of his gallant defence, formed on the beach and stood with uncovered heads until the Isabel had passed their position.

A hiss is either foolish or tremendous or sublime. The hissing of a pancake is absurd; the first faint hiss that arises from the extremity of the pit on the evening of a new play, sinks the soul of the author within him, and makes him blame himself and his Thalia! the hissing of a *cobra-de-capello* is sublime—it is the whisper of death.

The Charleston Courier thus delicately hints at an increase in the infant-ry force of South Carolina:

One of the officers who bore a conspicuous part in the glorious affair, although comparatively a young man, is a father, and after the fight was the father of one more than those he kissed on the day before.

The "little stranger" has received the name of Isabel Sumter.

Can you spell brandy with three letters in French?—O. D. Y.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P?—Because, though the first in pity, he is the last in help.

When is the letter L like a piece of unparralled generosity? When it enables a lady to make over a lover.

Be indefatigable in all you undertake.

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