Cambridge Democrat.

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

"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1861.

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
In Leaf and Manufactured
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
and all varieties of
SNUFF,

keep constantly on hand, and are always manufacturing Scotch, Rappee, and Maccaboy Snuff, of a quality, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the U. States. These varieties are manufactured of the very best Virginia Tobacco, with the greatest care, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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 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

LINES ON A SKELETON.

This poem appeared in the London Morning Chronicle just forty years ago. A reward of fifty guineas failed to bring out its authorship, nor is it yet known:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of etherial spirit full,
This narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot.
What dreams of pleasure, long forgot,
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy nor Fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But, start not at the dismal void—
If social Love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in Night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.
If Falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle Concord never broke!
This silent Tongue shall plead for thee
When time unrails Eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled,
To seek Afflictions humble shed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angel's wings shall vie
And tread the palace of the sky.

Address of the Legislature to the People of Maryland.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the "extraordinary state of affairs" in Maryland and the republic justifies and demands that we should adopt and publish the following:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Under the proclamation of your Governor we have assembled to act, according to our best judgments, for the true interests of Maryland.

That proclamation has declared the present to be "an extraordinary state of affairs;" and all must admit the correctness of that assertion. We have been convened to do all that we have the constitutional authority and the mental ability of accomplishing, to provide for your safety and welfare during the present unfortunate and terrible crisis. At the commencement of our labors we feel it to be our duty to you and to your General Assembly to solicit your confidence in the fidelity with which our responsibilities will be discharged.—We are Marylanders, as you are—We have families, as you have. Our duty, our wishes and our hopes will be to legislate for the true interests of all the people of our State.

We cannot but know that a large portion of the citizens of Maryland have been induced to believe that there is a probability that our deliberations may result in the passage of some measure committing this State to secession. It is, therefore, our duty to declare that all such fears are without just foundation. We know that we have no constitutional authority to take such action. You need not fear that there is a possibility that will do so.

If believed by us to be desired by *you*, we may, by legislation to that effect, give *you* the opportunity of deciding for yourselves, your own future destiny. We may go thus far, but certainly will not go farther.

We know that the present crisis has materially deranged the usual current of business operations in every department. We shall devote ourselves to the duty of making this change as little inconvenient as possible to our constituents. We invite their scrutiny to our every action.—If results do not realize our hopes and anticipations, we ask that you will at least, extend to us the charity of believing that the failure has occurred from lack of ability, but not of will.

John B Brooke, James F. Dashiel,
Thos. J. McKaig, J. J. Heckart,
Coleman Yellott, S. J. Bradley,
H. H. Goldsboro'b, Tilman Nuttle,
D. C. Blackiston, F. Whitaker,
C. F. Goldsborou'h, Oscar Miles,
John E. Smith, W. Duvall,
Anthony Kimmel, Temple Townsend,
J. S. Watkins, Andrew A. Lynch

SENATE CHAMBER,
Frederick City, April 27, '61 }

The above resolution passed the Senate unanimously by yeas and nays.

By order.

WM. KILGOUR, Sect. of Senate.

Strong Symptoms of Disaffection.

The spirit of humanity seems to be waking up at the North. The people there will rebel against the tyranny of Lincoln. We make a few extracts from the press of the North to show the feeling that is being aroused by the mad fanaticism which is controlling the Washington Administration. The Concord (N. H.) *Standard* comes to us in *mourning* for the death of the Union. It speaks thus:

CIVIL WAR! CIVIL WAR!!

With sad hearts we send forth our paper to-day in mourning—mourning for the fate of our once happy and glorious country, now plunging into the abyss of war. The patriots of this nation have long warned the people that the fierce agitation of one section against the domestic institutions of the other, must inevitably end in the very war which now shakes the continent with dismay. Washington, as a last word to our people, warned us against allowing the organization of political parties based upon sectional and geographical divisions.—Madison, Jefferson, Monroe and all the patriotic fathers of the Revolution, and ot the dawning day ot the Republic, placed on record the same solemn warning. But we have not heeded their councils.

But, it may be asked, what can be done in this trying hour for our country? We answer, let every patriot exert himself for peace; let him beg and beseech that this most unnatural and bloody strife be stopped. Let him demand it in the name of humanity, of civilization and of Christianity. What can we gain by cutting one another's throats? Merchants will read it in bankruptancy and ruin; commerce will see it in deserted ships; and the reverberations of its disasters will be heard in the cry of widows and orphans from every village and hamlet in our land!

[From the Laconia N. H. Democrat.]

WHO ARE TRAITORS? WHO ARE FOR THE UNION?

It appears to have become a favorite scheme of the Republicans to denounce all who hesitate about attempting to bring the South into the Union by force, as traitors and disunionists.

The Republicans have first goaded the people of the South into secession unnecessarily, and now under the pretence and cry of endeavoring to preserve the Union and enforce the laws, they wish to make war upon them, and thus prove their own claim as being *par excellence* Union men.

The Democratic party has for some seventy-five years conducted the affairs of the nation in such a manner as to preserve the Union without fighting, simply by allowing each section of the country to enjoy its own State and constitutional rights, according to genius and intent of our institutions; and before going to fight the people of the South, democrats will be likely to inquire what they are to fight for, and what is to be the result of the combat?

[From the Bangor (Maine) Democrat.]

NO STOMACH FOR THE FIGHT.

We are glad to learn from the following brief, but well put article from the Portland Argus, that the Democracy of the Western portion of the State will enter upon no war against the South. In this portion of the State, we are happy to proclaim, that the universal sentiment of the Democracy is to take no part in a civil war, *unless it be on the side of State Sovereignty*. Here is what the Argus says:

"If the reports of the near approach of a bloody conflict should prove correct, it will be one satisfaction to those who have persistently warned against it and opposed its consummation, that the fight will have to be carried on on this side by those who have preached for it, voted for it, and precipitated it upon us. They have delighted in the idea of war and bloodshed, and then they will have to shoulder their muskets and take the realities of war. They will not, of course, ask Democrats to take part in such a fight. They will not hesitate to go forward themselves—to volunteer for battle. If they do hesitate to enlist, they will be kicked out of the country by the boys and women. Democrats, who have always fought the battles of their country against *foreign* foes, will have no relish for killing their Southern brethren, and will "decline the honor," leaving it all to those who have enjoyed the anticipation of it with so much apparent gusto. We are sorry to say that in some few instances Abolitionists have looked rather blank when informed that Democrats could not be compelled into such a war—that there is no law for it—but the sole reliance of the President in a conflict of this kind must be upon Abolition volunteers!"

[From the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette.]

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION HAS PRECIPITATED CIVIL WAR.

The policy pursued by the present administration has precipitated civil war. The Chase, N. Y. Tribune wing of the Republican party controlled the President. That wing has been in favor of "*letting a little blood*," to use Senator Chandler's language. Hence his refusal to treat with the Southern Commissioners.—Hence the determination not to settle existing disputes. Hence the concentration of a large military force in the vicinity of Charleston and in Southern waters.

This policy precipitated the attack upon Fort Sumpter and the inauguration of civil war with all its attendant and future woes.

A prudent statesman, a true lover of his country would have exhausted all the means of peaceful arbitrament before resorting to the dread alternative war. President Lincoln could have averted the present catastrophe, if he had called Congress together and given the people of the North an opportunity to express their wishes through their representatives. A Congress fresh from the people might have matured a satisfactory settlement of all grievances and a glorious re-union. Even if that could not have been done, they might call a National Convention and give time to appeal to "the sober second thought of the people," North and South.

Virginia Joins the Southern Confederacy.

The most important ordinances adopted by the Virginia Convention are the following. Gov. Letcher has issued his proclamation declaring them to be authentic:

An Ordinance for the Adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibility of this act, do, by this ordinance, *adopt and ratify* the constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgemery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that this ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect, if the people of this commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the ordinance of secession passed by this convention, on the 17th day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty one, shall reject the same.

A true copy.

JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other slave States with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the constitution for the provisional government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention and agreement with said States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exegencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy:

1st. Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederacy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as it said Commonwealth were now, and during the interval a member of said Confederacy.

2. The Commonwealth of Virginia will after the consummation of the Union contemplated in this convention, and her adoption of the constitution for a permanent government of said Confederate States, and she shall become a member of said Confederacy under said permanent constitution, if the same occur, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores and munitions of war, etc., she may then be in possession of acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

3d. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union under the Provisional Government as above contemplated, shall be ascertained, summated, shall be met and paid for by said Confederate States.

This convention, entered into and agreed to in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stephens, the duly authorized commissioner to act in the matter for said Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm. Ballard Preston, Samuel McD. Moore, James P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said commonwealth of Virginia—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both governments respectively.

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid and at the place aforesaid—in duplicate originals.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, [Seal.]
Commissioner for Confederate States.

JOHN TYLER, [Seal.]
W. BALLARD PRESTON, [Seal.]
S. MCD. MOORE, [Seal.]
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, [Seal.]
JAMES C. BRUCE, [Seal.]
LEWIS E. HARVIE, [Seal.]
} Commissioners for Virginia.

Approved and ratified by the convention of Virginia, on the 25th day of April, 1861.

JOHN JANNEY, President.

JOHN L. EUBANK, Secretary.

John Randolph.

BY JAMES K. PAULDING.

Mr. Randolph is, beyond comparison, the most striking person I have ever seen. He is made up of contradictions. Though his person is exceedingly tall, thin and ill-proportioned, he is the most graceful man in the world when he pleases; and with an almost feminine voice, his whispers are heard across a room. When seated on the opposite side of the hall of Congress, he looks like a boy of fifteen; but when he rises to speak, he seems to stretch and expand his figure, almost to sublimity, from the contrast between his height when sitting and standing. In the former his shoulders are raised, his head depressed, his body sunk almost into invisibility; in the latter he is seen, his figure dilated, in the attitude of inspiration, his head raised, his long, white finger pointing, and his dark Indian eye flashing, at the object of his overwhelming sarcasm.

A premature decay seems gradually creeping, almost imperceptibly, over all his vital powers, and an irresistible, unseen influence, that baffles human skill and human means, appears to be dragging him like an inexorable creditor to the grave. At the age of thirty-one or two, with wealth in his possession, fame as his handmaid, and glory and power in bright perspective, he is a mere wreck of humanity; with light glossy hair, parted over his forehead and tied with a black ribbon behind; teeth white as ivory, eyes instinct with intellect, and a countenance seamed with innumerable wrinkles.

At the distance of a hundred yards he may be mistaken for an overgrown premature boy; approach him and the very step his appearance changes, and he becomes gradually metamorphosed into a decrepit old man. You will then see a face such as you never have seen, never will see again; if he likes you, a smile such as you beheld lights up another visage; and when that passes away, a countenance wearing an expression of anxiety and suffering that will make your heart ache if it never ached before.

BOYS AND TOBACCO.—A sensible writer administers a wholesome dose to boys who use tobacco. Indulgence in the filthy weed has utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing, softening and weakening of the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anything in the world to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison. It injures the teeth, produces a morbid condition of the throat and lungs, compromises the stomach and blasts the brain and nerves. Those twelve years old specimens of Young America who strut about the streets at the hind end of a long nine, ought to be regularly spanked and put to bed by their mammas.

BOOTS OF A GOOD MORAL CHARACTER.—An advertisement says:

Extraordinary Trip in a Balloon.

Prof. Low, the æronaut, who started from Cincinnati on the 20th inst., on a balloon excursion by moonlight, returned to that city after a week's absence.

He states that when fairly in the air he was carried at a moderate rate in an easterly direction, in which he continued without material deviation until he reached the valley which divides the Alleghenies from the Blue Ridge Mountains, when he lowered the balloon at a small village, and inquired the locality. This was at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The citizens, who never before saw a balloon, were alarmed, and it was some time before they would hold any conversation with their aerial visitor.

Having gained the information he desired, he ascended and proceeded on his course. As soon as he reached the mountain current, the direction of the balloon changed southwardly, which at last brough him within the vicinity of Columbia, S. C. He landed north of that place a little before one o'clock in the afternoon, making only nine hours from the time he left Cincinnati. The distance traveled was over one thousand miles, making the rate of speed at which the balloon moved about *one hundred and ten miles per hour.*

A tipsy Irishman, leaning against a lamp post as a funeral was passing by, was asked who was dead. "I can't exactly say, sir," said he, "but I presume it is the gintleman in the coffin."

A Yankee has invented a new and cheap plan for boarding. One of his boarders mesmerises the rest, and then eats a hearty meal—the mesmerised being satisfied from sympathy.

"MY LEGAL TENDER."—A decided contradiction in terms, for we must say, within our experience, we never yet know anything "legal" that was ever tender."

"Father, what does a printer live on?" "Why child." "Because you said you hadn't paid him for three years and still take the paper."—"Whe spank that child!"

"Wanted, a female who has a knowledge of fitting boots of a good moral character."

THE STRONGLEY KIND OF A HINT.—A lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings will go on his little finger.

Who is a very unpopular officer with some of the ladies? General House-work.