CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, July 10th, 1861

☞No doubt a majority of our readers have ere this read the President's Message to Congress now in extra session There is less doubt but that they have formed their opinion on it, and the least doubt as to what that opinion is. Thus far we have heard and read of but one opinion whether from press or people.—Save and except by the ultra war journals of the North, it has been characterized as a weak, puerile, low-toned, aggrarian and falsifying document, both in style and sentiment, a great ground swell, throwing up mud and dirt, when the country looked for it with the vain hope it would recommend measures to calm the tempest and still the angry waves. The views it entertains as to the economy of our Government, must convince every one of the remarkable imbecility of the man who presides over us, and must cause him to hang his head in humiliation and shame at such a prostitution of so high an office, while the measures it recommends leave no doubt of the policy the Executive would pursue, and the final and inevitable result consequent on that policy. It is the "irrepressible conflict" to be decided by the bullet. Eschewing compromise, it defines the government for which he and all who will aid him, contend, as follows:

"Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, 'All men are created equal.' Why? They have adopted a temporary National Constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit 'We the people,' and substitute 'We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States.' Why?—Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people. This is essentially a people's contest? On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, *to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend.* I am most happy to believe that the plain people appreciate this."

"*To lift artificial weights from* ALL *shoulders, to afford* ALL *an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life!*" This is the kind of government for which he contends.

According to this view it is a government converted into a mere scheme of emancipation and abolition. Nothing more, nothing less. The object is no longer expressed in equivocal nor "*sugar-coated*" phrases; and they who back up the present officials at Washington in the civil war now raging—they who join in the chorus of subjugation to the South—are siding in bringing about such a result.

This result is to be achieved by Congress placing at the disposal of the Executive, four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money—a measure which may or may not be responded to by the people. But whether so or not, it can never produce the desired result.—The "partial and temporary departures" from his scheme of emancipation to which he and his party have "yielded" "from necessity" will become general and permanent before he can compel the South to submit to such vile and degrading measures, his camp followers and supporters here in our midst, to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CROPS.—Our farmers throughout this peninsula are rejoicing over the prospect of having their barns and store-houses filled to overflowing by this season's wheat crop. In Somerset we are told by many leading farmers a more luxuriant crop of wheat has not been grown for many years. Some few farmers have already shipped the most of their crop, which weighed 63, 64 and 65 lbs. per bushel. In Worcester county, the Shield, in speaking of the crop says:

The wheat harvest in Worcester is nearly over, and the crop is an unusually large one. The grain generally is uninjured. Corn and oats are looking well. We have recently had and have now very seasonable weather for all the crops.

In this (Dorset) county, only an average crop has been made, wheat, in the upper districts having been injured by the fly, while in the middle and lower districts where no blight befell it the crop is very good. Our farmers are done harvesting.

The July term of the Circuit Court Court for Somerset county commenced on Monday last.

A NOBLE ARTICLE.—Our readers will find one of the best articles on our present difficulties in to-day's paper, on the first page, from the Dublin *Nation*. This paper is the organ of the Nationalists of Ireland, and its views upon the outrage the North is now committing upon the great principle of self-government are forcibly and nobly expressed.

☞We do not like to hand bills to those indebted to us, and shall certainly not do so if we can avoid it, but money is scarce with us, and unless our patrons who are indebted to us come forward and make an early payment of their indebtedness, we shall have to ask the same in person.

☞Our friends who so kindly filled the columns of the Democrat and tended its welfare during our late absence from the county, will please receive our warmest acknowledgments for the same.

Local and Personal.

The County Levy.—The County Commissioners at their late sittings declared the annual State and county taxes for the present year 10 cts. per hundred for State, and fifty cents per hundred for the county tax, making sixty cents on the one hundred dollars. This is less by four cents than the levy of '60. Then it was 64 cents per $100.

The assessable property of the county amounts to $5,102,266, including forty-four thousand and forty-five dollars of Stocks. This amount is distributed in the several districts of the county as follows:

Fork		$326,233
E. New Market,		788,220
Vienna,	(2,000 stock)	726,061
Parson's Creek,		500,525
Lakes,		389,586
Hooper's Island,		156,725
Cambridge,	(4,500 stock)	872,391
Corporation of Cambridge	(37,091 S.)	593,715
Neck,		308,211
Church Creek,	(1,249 stock)	332,566
Straits		108,023

Celebration of the Fourth.—No special celebration of the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence was arranged by our citizens. With the exception of the presentation of a flag to Capt. Wallace's Military company, by the "loyal" ladies of Cambridge,—the ceremony of which was witnessed by a part of our citizens; and the holding of a Picnic by the Southern Rights ladies and gentlemen, the day passed off quietly.

From Washington.

ARMY MOVEMENTS—ADVANCE OF U. S. TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Indications of active military operations for a decisive character are apparent here on the departure to-day of the New York 5th and 12th militia regiments by rail in the direction of Martinsburg. Also, the departure of the New York 38th and Green's U. S. Light Artillery battery in Virginia.

The New York 23d (Elmira county) regiment, which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, is under orders to move into Virginia early to-morrow morning. The 2d Rhode Island regiment are also expected to leave here to-night. Upwards of thirty rifled cannon have been sent into Virginia since Friday.

Reports are current here this evening that the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac will very soon be additionally and largely reinforced.

Col. Lamon reached Washington this afternoon in a special train, and drove immediately to the President's House. Subsequently he had an interview with the military authorities. He came direct from Hainesville and Martinsburg. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Johnson has been reinforced, which has induced the government to strengthen Gen. Patterson's column.

Extravagant reports have been prevalent here of a great battle between Gen. Johnson and Gen. Patterson, but they lack confirmation. A skirmish between outposts, to which little importance is attached, is probably the origin of the rumor. It is certain the government has no information on the subject.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7th.—Mr. Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio, visited the camps of the Ohio regiments to-day. Whilst in the camp of the 1st regiment a disposition was shown by many of the soldiers to oust him; and notwithstanding the nerve and courage shown by Mr. Vallandigham, it is probable they would have succeeded but for the protection afforded him by the Dayton company and the pass he had from Gen. Scott.

He finally retired to the camp of the second regiment, after declaring himself as good a Union man as any of them, and expressing his scorn for the mob spirit shown by his fellow-citizens. Both Gen. Schneck and Col. McCook were temporarily absent during the scene.

The Rev. Mr. Leftwich, of the Second Presbyterian church, opposite headquarters, in this city, in his sermon to-day took strong Southern grounds in treating of the present state of affairs, and offered a prayer expressly for the State troops.

Col. Beintzleman, after conversation with the minister, decided that the church should be closed, and accordingly this evening sentinels were placed around it. At special request, however, Col. H. subsequently withdrew the order, being of opinion that nothing the reverend gentleman could say would hurt the Union cause.

The affair creates considerable feeling among the religious community, and affords quite a relief in the way of excitement. The church is not open this evening, it being understood that the elders think it injudicious to allow Mr. Leftwich to preach this evening under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document, though not lengthy is yet too long to be given in full on our inside. It will suffice to say that he defends at length the action by him from the attempted reinforcement of Fort Sumpter up to the present time. In relation to the calling out of volunteers, he says:

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceeding in the nature of a blockade. So far, all was believed to be strictly legal. At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond Constitutional competency of Congress.

In relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* he says:

The provisions of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress and not the Executive is vested with the power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion of some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

His future purposes are thus announced:

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the control of Government for the work at least four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum, per head, than was the debt of our Revolution, when we came out of the struggle; and the money value in the country now bears even a greater portion to what it was then, than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them. A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money.

He next argues against the doctrine of the Sovereignty of the States and asserts with an effrontery of which we hardly believed him capable, that of all the States which have withdraw from the Union, South Carolina alone did so by a majority of legal voters. He adds:

On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all. To afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

He speaks of the neutrality idea thus:

In the Border States, so called—in fact, the Middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality; that is, the arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil.

This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation; and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union men and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of Secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade.

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the constitution,—no obligation to maintain the Union; and while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

With infinite hypocrisy he concludes thus:

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, *it will be his purpose then as ever to be guided by the Constitution and the laws;* and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or any subjugation in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, that all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government. But if a State in this Union may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may discard the Republican form of Government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him.—He could but perform the duty or surrender the existence of the Government.

No compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry on elections can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War in his report highly compliments Major Anderson and Lieut. Slemmer for their gallant conduct, and refers with pride to the prompt response of the people to call to arms. He adds:

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war.	235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service,	50,000
And new regiments of regular army,	25,000
	75,000
Total force now at command of Gov.	310,000
Deduct the three months' volunteers.	80,000
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men.	230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will still be an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the additional of a still larger volunteer force.

The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:

Quartermaster's Department,	$70,289,200 21
Subsistence Department,	27,278,781 50
Ordnance Department,	7,468,172 00
Pay Department,	68,402,590 08
Adjutant General's Department,	408,000 00
Engineer Department,	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer Department,	50,000 00
Surgeon General's Department,	1,271,841 00
Incidental and contingent expenses of War Department,	80,300 00
Due States which have made advance for troops,	10,000,000 00
Total,	$185,935,884 97

The resistance to the passage of troops through the city of Baltimore, hastening to the relief of the Federal capital, and the destruction of bridges of the Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central Railroads, together with the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to transport the government forces and supplies involved the necessity, at an early stage of the present troubles on the part of this department, to take possession of so much of the railway lines as was required to form a connection with the States from which troops and supplies were expected. A military route was accordingly open from Perryville, on the Chesapeake, by steamers to Annapolis and thence by railroad to Washington. In view of the necessities of the crisis, Congress it is not doubted, will justify the steps taken.

As the movements of the United States forces are continued, the supervision of the railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity to be met by the department. I would therefore recommend the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress to be applied when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of rail roads, and for the expense and maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. I would also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

The remainder of the report does not possess particular interest.

The Seizure of the Steamer St. Nicholas.

A passenger who was on board the steamer St. Nicholas when she was seized has furnished the St. Mary's (Md.) Beacon with the following account of the capture:

On Friday evening, the 28th ult., the St. Nicholas left Baltimore with a considerable amount of freight and a large number of passengers. There was nothing in the movement of the passengers to excite any suspicion of the daring act which was contemplated. Every thing passed off quietly until we reached Point Look Out.—Here several passengers disembarked, and an elderly man, whom we were afterwards told was Capt. Hollins, late of the United States Navy, boarded the steamer, and took his station upon the deck in the rear of ladies' saloon. As it was very warm in the berths, I concluded, in company with a friend, to spend the night in arm chairs upon the deck, and was thus the unsuspecting witness of the scene which followed.—Thus far on the trip, we had observed an elderly looking lady, sitting in the saloon, apparently much concerned about the arrival of the boat at Washington, but on reaching the Point, *she* retired to her state-room, and only reappeared, after the boat had resumed her course, in the person of a full-dressed Zouave, climbing over the railing of the deck. A few hurried words were whispered in the ear of the elderly man, of whom I have spoken, and they both rushed quickly below. In less than two minutes the boat had stopped. But even yet I suspected nothing of the truth, supposing that a government boat was boarding her for the purpose of inquiry, and I went below to see the proceedings.

Judge of my astonishment, then, when I saw about fifteen men, armed with carbines, revolvers and bowie-knives, standing in battle array and in full possession of the boat.—The lights were then extinguished, guards placed over the different parts of the boat, and her course directed to the Virginia shore. We reached the wharf in Cone river about 3½ o'clock in the morning. Here we were boarded by several Virginia officers, and shortly the 2d Tennessee regiment made its appearance. They were well armed with rifles and bowie-knives, and were anxious to meet the federal troops to test the accuracy of their rifles and the virtue of their steel. They had marched 20 miles the night before through the mud and rain, and were "spiling" for a fight. Throughout the whole night not a single act of rudeness was perpetrated, all the passengers being treated with the greatest civility. The ladies were told by the commander that they were in the hands of southern gentlemen, and would be treated as his own sisters. Whatever opinions may be entertained of the capture itself, no one who was present on that eventful night can say aught but in praise of the gentlemanly deportment of all concerned. The plan was certainly concocted and well executed, for a number of sailors were ready at the wharf to man her, who, together with 30 or 40 soldiers, took her in charge and sailed down the bay, bound for the Rappahannock.

Before the boat left, all the passengers who desired to land were permitted to leave, and likewise take with them such goods as they might have on board. Of this opportunity nearly all availed themselves, trusting to obtain conveyances for transportation to their homes. Several passengers who missed their breakfast on the boat, obtained it at a neighboring farm-house, and, upon asking how much was to pay, they received the simple but characteristic reply—"Gentlemen, recollect that you are in Virginia!" thus exhibiting the old Virginia hospitality, even in *time of war*, to those who were not of their own. On every side we received nothing but kindness.

Doings in Congress.

Congress assembled in special session on Thursday. The House was organized by the election of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, as Speaker, and of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, as Clerk. Objection was made to the members from Western Virginia being admitted, but the House voted down a motion to refer their case to a Committee, and they were all sworn in. At the opening of the Senate Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell, of Kentucky, and also Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, took their seats.

Among the important measures proposed for the consideration of Congress are the following bills:

The war bill of Senator Wilson, of Mass.:

The National Guard.—The bill for the organization of a National Guard provides for the enrollment of 240,000 men, between 21 and 35 years of age, to be divided into two hundred regiments, of twelve companies each, apportioned among the States pro rata according to their representation in Congress. After six years' service, those who enlist are entitled to an honorable discharge, and to exemption from service on the jury. Eighty thousand are to be enrolled the first year, and the same number the second and third, so that a third may go out of service at a time.—The President is to have power to call out the Guard, or any part of it, in case of invasion or insurrection beyond the power of the civil arm.

The Military Power of the President.—The bill which legalizes the President's acts since the 4th of March empowers him, in case of exigency, when Congress is not in session, to take similar measures.

Assistant Secretary of War, &c.—Another bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, with a salary of $3,000; for additional force in the Military Bureaus; for the appointment of two additional Cadets to West Point from each State by their Senators, and for the filling of all vacancies in the Academy by the President; for the classification of mounted men hitherto called by different names, as numbered regiments of cavalry.

The Volunteer Force.—The bill touching the volunteer force empowers the President to appoint not exceeding six Major-Generals and eighteen Brigadiers.

Enlarging the Regular Army.—The bill enlarging the regular army empowers the President to increase the old regiments to the standard of the new ones.

Mr. Chandler's proposition:

Confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, judges of courts and all military officers above the rank of lieutenant, who shall take up arms against the government of the U. States, or aid and abet treason against the government; and that all such individuals be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor or enrollment or trust in the government, such property to be applied to restore to Union men in rebel States any losses they may have suffered.

Mr. Van Wyck's bill:

Providing for the appointment of a postmaster to each regiment of volunteers, who should serve without pay; and whose duty it should be to frank all letters not exceeding one ounce, or papers deposited in his care by volunteers, and providing also for the free transmission of all letters and papers addressed to the volunteers wherever stationed.

Mr. Stevens' (of Penn.) bill:

Repeal all laws relating to ports of entry in the seceded States, and to authorize the holding of the United States Courts for the district of Virginia in Wheeling.

Secession Movements in Western Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, July 6.—Governor Jackson's secretary has called a session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxie, 70 miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession.

The secessionists in Western Missouri are concentrating at that point.

Fugitives from Jasper county were hourly arriving at Fort Scott. They report the state of affairs in that section terrible in the extreme. Montgomery, with 400 men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th, but his object was not known definitely.

The Virginia Convention have adopted the following as the State flag: It shall be made of bunting, with a deep blue field and a circle of white in the centre, upon which shall be painted or embroidered to show on both sides alike, the coat-of-arms, of the State, as described by the convention of 1776.

HARTFORD, July 4.—The Connecticut Legislature, after a session of nine weeks, adjourned *sine die* last night. Ex-Gov. Seymour offered compromise resolutions in the House yesterday. He could get only 18 members to sustain him.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Georgia have invited the Southern Grand Lodges to meet in Montgomery, Ala., on the first Wednesday in August, for the purpose of dissolving the connection existing between the Southern Lodges and the Grand Lodge of the United States, the supreme jurisdiction of Odd Fellowship.

The plan for establishing a telegraphic line connecting Europe, thro' Siberia, with the Pacific ocean, has been undertaken by the Russian Ministry of Marine. It is expected that the entire line from St. Petersburg to the Pacific will be completed in five years.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—Why will you continue a martyr to toothache and broken rest, while a simple, pleasant and efficacious remedy is within your reach? Apply the Clove Anodyne and you will obtain immediate relief. It will not in the slightest degree discolor the pearly enamel of the teeth, injure the gums, or unpleasantly affect the breath. Eminent dentists constantly use it in their practice, and praise it highly.

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.

GREAT DISCOVERY!!!—Ample testa, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. DeGrath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than 20,000 bottles have been sold in a very short time, a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. DeGrath's which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the land, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors prices of the agent. jy10 4m

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.

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

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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.
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For Biliousness,
For Headache, Liver Complaint,
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 antitode 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. VANE, Hillsburg, and dealers in medicines everywhere. jan9-1y

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE Monday July 8th.—There were some 2,000 bushels of Wheat offered today; demand less active, and sales of white at $1 25a1 35 for common, 1 35a$1 50 for medium to fair, 1 58a$1 62 for good to prime, and at 1 55a$1 60 per bushel for choice; red brought 1 20a$1 25 per bushel for good to prime. Of Corn 5,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 57a60cts, and yellow at 48a52cts per bushel.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 15th of July.

Road Supervisor.

BY request of a great many friends, FREDERICK A. WINGATE is a candidate for ROAD SUPERVISOR for Cambridge District, subject to the Democratic nominating Convention.

Bucktown, jy10-te

GREEN GINGER. Just received and for sale by
sept12 J. G. ROBINSON.

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