CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr., Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 8, 1860.

CONGRESS.

After a struggle of two months, the House of Representatives was organized on Wednesday, 1st of February, by the election of ex-Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, as Speaker. His politics is no doubt so well known to all to render it useless to mention here. The means by which he was elevated to this position is also understood, and has been seriously and intelligently considered by every citizen of Dorchester if not of Maryland. It is a cause for serious consideration; for among the names of those who cast their votes for him, we find the name of one of Maryland's representatives, H. Winter Davis, of Baltimore. Black Republicanism has entered our borders. That party, which to-day is led by men who declare our National Constitution "to be a league with Hell and a covenant with death;" who advocate "irrepressible conflicts" for the abolition of slavery; who are moving Heaven and earth to keep our citizens from enjoying, in common with the North, the territories of the country; and who, to-day, stand as condemned criminals, in the sight of Heaven and earth, for inciting their fellow-citizens to make traitorous inroads on Southern soil, and arouse the slave to a servile insurrection,—finds sympathy and consolation from a man who was elected by a slave constituency, and by his support obtains control of one department of the government.

Deeply mortified and chagrined as we are at this action on the part of a Maryland representative, we must say, however, we feel no surprise at it. H. Winter Davis was elected to the present Congress with antecedents so tinctured with abolitionism, that had he have been a resident of some far Southern State, he would not have been allowed to remain a citizen, much less a representative. These antecedents, too, were well known to every voter in Maryland. Perhaps, from every husting in the State in the last campaign, they were commented on and denounced by the Democratic party, and gloried in and upheld with equal if not greater tenacity by the Know-Nothing party. All assertions of the kind from democrats were treated with scorn, and even intimations were hooted at, ridiculed and contemptuously derided by his political admirers. In spite of all these objections, however, he was elected.

Who elected him? what benefit has Maryland derived from his election? are questions which more immediately concern us at this time, and are questions which should be answered plainly and pointedly. To say that he was *legally* elected would be misrepresenting the "bone and sinew" influence of Baltimore, and be placing too great a slander on the bloodthirsty, lawless, ruffian clubs by which he was elected. He was *"elected"* by these clubs, brought into existence, bred and pampered by the Know-Nothing party, and his *"election"* was hailed with joy and triumph by that party throughout the State. Maryland has gained this reputation, to recommend her to her Southern sister States, that she has the *unalloyed satisfaction* of knowing that one of her representatives has elected a Black Republican Speaker. This fact has been telegraphed thro'out the length and breath of our country. Northern papers teem with editorials, that the wedge of free soilism has been entered in Maryland, and is being driven still deeper by her authorized legislators. Already they insist on delegates being appointed to represent her in the Chicago Convention, and no doubt have settled on their Presidential ticket, with H. Winter Davis for Vice President. And yet in view of all these facts, the constituency of this traitor Davis still lie dormant as if lulled into sweet sleep by the cry of "Peace, peace," so vociferously raised by his party friends.

Now that the "sheep's clothing" has been removed, and the beast stands a ravening wolf, ready to destroy our rights and liberties, why not chase him from his ill-gotten place of power with blood-hound ferocity? Now that he has obtained the thirty pieces of silver, and has already betrayed his State with a Judas kiss, why not show him that his political destiny is sealed, and compel him to seek a Judas' fate?

We believe the citizens of Maryland will do this. It is due to the State that it should be done. The Know-Nothing party placed him in power; let this party repudiate him; if not, let the citizens cast their votes at all elections, hereafter, as to show that they repudiate the party.

Connecticut to Virginia.

Below we publish a patriotic appeal from Connecticut to Virginia, which was presented to both Houses of the Legislature of that State by Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., who was deputed by the meeting, to bear to the people of Virginia, these resolutions. Mr. Chaplain is a native of our County, and for a long time a resident of our town, and we are glad to see him visit from his northern home, our Southern soil, on such a "mission of love" as this.

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. C. made quite a lengthy and patriotic address—the opening and closing sentences of which we have only room to publish. We hope we could publish all of it:

Address of Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., to the General Assembly.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Delegates of Virginia:

I tender to you my profound acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon the citizens of New Haven, by your according to them this medium of communicating to the people of Virginia such sentiments of sympathy and fraternal feeling, as it becomes one people to entertain towards another, with whom they are united, confederated and conjoined under one constitution. And I would avail myself of the present occasion to convey to your Chief Magistrate my grateful sense of the distinguished courtesy, kindness and consideration which he has been pleased to extend to me personally, and to the mission which I have been charged to fulfill.

I have been deputed by the citizens of New Haven to bear and present to the Commonwealth of Virginia, through their Chief Magistrate the resolutions passed at a late meeting of the citizens of that city. The meeting was a very large one, without distinction as to party, numbering among those present many of our most prominent and respectable men, whose faces are rarely seen in public. I have not seen an assembly of citizens upon any other occasion that appeared so profoundly impressed.

There was no hooting or hurrahing, but silence and quiet prevailed. Its proceedings were opened by an impressive invocation to the Great Ruler of nations, for his blessings upon its deliberations.

I will now recur to the occasion of this assembling of our citizens. They had heard, with deep concern, of a deed without parallel or a precedent in the history of this Government, by which a sister State of the Confederacy had been outraged, its sovereignty invaded, its citizens, whilst slumbering in peace, seized and held as prisoners, and *murdered* upon their own soil.

It was in these violent and unlawful acts and proceedings, involving a matured design to incite your slaves to revolt and insurrection, thereby disturbing the peace of the State invaded, and jeoparding the peace of the whole country, that the citizens of New Haven found just cause to come together to express their unqualified condemnation of all such acts and proceedings; also, their condemnation of those who justify by their sympathy the aforesaid acts and proceedings; also to declare anew their fealty to the Consitution and laws of the United States, and their regard for and attachment to the Union of these Sovereign States.—And as they have honored me with the charge of presenting to you the result of their deliberations, I hope it will not be deemed amiss to make reference to myself, as I am the medium of communication, that I may place myself before you, as I am, untrammeled by political alliance with either of the contending parties aspiring to the control of the General Government, and unbiased by local prejudices. I hold still to the party to which I have belonged from my youth upwards—the Whig party—and I must stand there, though I be the last of its hosts, until I can give my adherence to a party like it, that will embrace in its issues and principles the interests of the country, and the whole country. And such a party, it seems to me, in the present crisis of affairs, could be inaugurated under the name of a *constitutional* party.

Connecticut is my home, by adoption, since 1848; my native land is your nearest neighbor, Maryland, the Eastern Shore of that State. I love them both: The latter, because it was the home of my youth, and holds within its bosom the mortal remains of those whom I honored and loved, parents and brothers: The former, because it is now my home, and the home of my children, *and most tenderly endeared to me by another tie, that* I will not trust myself to speak of. It has been a happy home—and I will take this opportunity to say, that I have been uniformly treated with a true kindness and friendship which I shall always hold in grateful remembrance. This has been extended to me not only since I have resided there, but when a student there. And here let me say, (without my motives being misunderstood, I hope, for I am not a business man,) that I want to see the Southern students there. They will not regret it, nor will their parents. They are treated with kindness, and their opinions are not interfered with.

The result of the deliberations of that meeting is contained in the resolutions, which will be submitted herewith.

That the people of Virginia may have more especial knowledge of the people from whom come these declarations of fealty to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I will recur to their history for facts to show their early devotion to law.

Here Mr. C. entered into facts of Connecticut's early history, and of her fealty to the Union, which is exceedingly interesting, but which we are compelled to omit. He closed as follows:

And here, gentlemen, let me remind you that it is from citizens of that State upon which your own Washington leaned for strength and support, whose "spirit and zeal," *he said*, "were unquestionable," and whose sons are animated by the same spirit and fire of patriotism as their fathers in the days of the Revolution, that the State of Virginia receives to-day assurances, that "should the time ever come when the physical force of the State of Connecticut shall be needed to repel or suppress an invasion upon your peace and sovereignty, it will be most promptly and cordially given." The part which she enacted in the Revolution to achieve yours and her own independence, she is ready to act over again, *whenever* and *wherever*—be it North, South, East or West—her forces may be needed. Should your rights, your peace, your liberties be threatened or assailed, either by invasion from without, or by servile insurrection, and a requisition be made upon Connecticut by the President of the United States for her armed forces, she would as cheerfully and unfailingly meet the demand as she would have you do under like circumstances. I will go farther, and say, that in any such event she would not await a requisition; her volunteer forces would rally upon your soil at the first clash of arms; your mountains would resound with the rattle and shrill peals of the Northern drum and fife; where the fierce battle raged her troops would be found, and her blood would be mingled with your own. That indomitable spirit which carried her hardy men through the mighty storm of the Revolution, could not be repressed, "could not sit unconcerned while your liberty was invaded, nor look with silence" on the horrors and atrocities of servile insurrection.

If you have *'enemies'* at the North, as has been said, *such* are the enemies you have in Connecticut.

Virginia and Connecticut! bound and linked together, as we have seen, in the times that tried men's souls, by the co-operative action, close friendship and unfailing reliance upon each other of Washington and Trumbull, whose efforts in the cause of liberty and freedom it pleased the God of battles to crown with success, and to give this land as an inheritance to those who were to come after them—can you be untrue to those who were so true to you? Can you disinherit your children and your children's children? Can you suffer this Union, parted and sundered, broken and divided, to fall into ruins, that through the ages to come will cast back upon you, who might have averted it, the dark shadow of reproach, that to those who came after you, *you were faithless and untrue?*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

We, the citizens of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, desiring to express our condemnation of the recent attempt to excite a servile insurrection in our sister State of Virginia, and finding in the present disturbed condition of the country just occasion for the public declaration of sentiments becoming the people of a State which shared with Virginia the trials and sacrifices by which the Union was established, hereby

1. Resolved, That to the union of the States we owe our prosperity as a people, and our glory as a nation; and in the spirit of its founders, and with their hope for its continuance, we call upon all who value its privileges "to cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, and frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest."

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the bond of our political union; as electors of Connecticut, we are sworn to support it, and as citizens of the United States, acknowledging the wisdom and justice of its provisions; an equally high obligation is imposed upon us, faithfully and unreservedly to fulfil all its requirements, and honestly to carry into execution the laws made in pursuance thereof.

3. Resolved, That meeting as citizens and not partisans, while we would avoid the expression of sentiments which can in any way be tortured to the prejudices of our respective political convictions, we nevertheless cordially unite in discountenancing all attempts to sunder into sectional divisions those organizations—founded in honest differences of political opinion—which ought to be co-extensive with the Union; and we reprobate as the chief cause of these divisions, and the prolific source of danger to the Union, the "expedients" of "designing men" to acquire influence in one section by reviling the institutions or misrepresenting the opinions of other sections, remembering that against this Washington warned us, as an evil that would inevitably "render alien those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

4. Resolved, That regarding the States of this Union as sovereign and equal under the Constitution, we fully recognize the right of each to regulate its own domestic affairs free from any foreign interference—that the recent attempt to incite servile insurrection in the State of Virginia, is an alarming instance of the violation of this principle, imposing upon all good citizens the duty of expressing their utter abhorrence of the crime, and of denouncing its actors and their abettors and sympathizers—and that in unison with a true, loyal and patriotic public sentiment we regard the noisy efforts of a few misguided zealots to elevate the chief actor in that criminal invasion, to the dignity of martyrdom, as fanatical in their inception and abortive in their result.

5. Resolved, That we tender to the State of Virginia our congratulations, that by the energy of the proper authorities the law has been upheld supreme, and the country spared the consummation of so monstrous a design; and we add our assurance that, should the time ever come when the physical force of this State shall be needed to repel or suppress an invasion upon their peace and sovereignty, it will be most promptly and cordially given.

The Dueling Question in Va.

The following Bill has been offered in the Virginia Senate, in relation to dueling, and by this time has no doubt been made a law, as a powerful influence was being exerted in its favor:

An Act to amend and re-enact an Act passed 15th March, 1858, entitled an Act passed 22d May, 1852, entitled an Act Disabling any person concerned in a Duel from holding office.

1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Act passed March 15th, 1858, entitled, "An act to amend and re-enact the first and second sections of an act passed May 22d, 1852, entitled an Act disabling any person concerned in a duel from holding office," be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

2d. That from and after the 10th day of January, 1860, no person who shall be engaged as principal in a duel actually fought, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, and no person who shall act as second in, or bear a challenge or acceptance of a challenge to fight a duel which may be actually fought, the probable issue of which might have been the death, or which may result in the death of either party to such duel; and no person who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel actually fought, shall be capable of being elected or appointed to, or of holding any office or post of profit, trust, or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial under the Government of this Commonwealth.

3d. Every person who may have been the bearer of such challenge or acceptance, or otherwise engaged or concerned in any duel actually fought, may be required in any prosecution against any person but himself, for having fought or aided or abetted in such duel, to testify as a witness in such prosecution; but any statements made by such person, as such witness, shall not be used against him, in any prosecution against himself.

4th. Every person elected or appointed to any post or office herein referred to, shall, before he acts in such office, take the following oath: I swear (or affirm) that I have not, since the 10th day of January, 1860, fought in a duel, the probable issue of which was, or probably might have been, the death of either party, nor have I been knowingly the bearer of any challenge or acceptance to fight a duel, actually fought, nor have I been otherwise engaged, or concerned, directly or indirectly, in a duel actually fought, since said time, nor will I during my continuance in office be so engaged, directly or indirectly, so help me God.

5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The organization of the House of Representatives was rapidly proceeded with on Friday last. Forney was elected Clerk on the first ballot, as follows:

Forney	112
Allen	77
Dawson	8
McQueen	1

On the first ballot for Sergeant-at-arms, Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, of Maryland, was elected, as follows:

Hoffman	114
Glossbrenner	92
Underwood	7

TWENTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE have tested the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the result is, that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to confirmed consumption. Were it not for its *merits*, it would long since have "died, and made no sign."

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper.

Baltimore Grain Market.

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 6.—The offerings of Wheat amounted to only 7000 bushels to-day, and we quote red at 126c per bushel; white 145c for prime.

The offerings of Corn amounted to 1600 bushels, and the market for it was dull. We quote new yellow at 74c; white 70c.

Thrilling Eloquence.

The following touching passages, says the States and Union, are contained in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Boteler, of Va., delivered recently in the House. We honor the head and the heart from which they proceeded. The incidents narrated cannot fail to moisten every eye by which they are perused. The language employed for the purpose is the language of elevated patriotism:

The district which I represent, and the county from which I come—that county made famous by the raid of Brown—was the first, the very first in all the South, to send succor to Massachusetts. In one of the most beautiful spots in that beautiful county, within rifle shot of my residence, at the base of the hill, where a glorious spring leaps out into sunlight from beneath the gnarled roots of a thunder riven oak, there assembled on the 10th of July, 1775, the very first band of Southern men who marched to the aid of Massachusetts. They met there, and their rallying cry was, "a bee-line for Boston."

That beautiful and peaceful valley had never been polluted by the footsteps of a foe; for even the Indians themselves kept it free from the incursion of the enemy. It was the hunting range and neutral ground of the aborignees. This band assembled there, and "a bee-line for Boston" was made from thence. Before they marched they made a pledge that all who survived would assemble there fifty years after that day. It was my pride and pleasure to be present when the fifty years rolled around. Three aged, feeble, tottering men—the survivors of that glorious band of one hundred and twenty—were all who were left to keep their trust, and be faithful to the pledge made fifty years before to their companions, the bones of many of whom were bleaching on the Northern hills.

Sir, I have often heard from the last survivor of that band of patriots the incidents of their first meeting and their march; how they made some six hundred miles in twenty days—thirty miles a day—and how, as they neared their point of destination, Washington, who happened to be making a reconnoissance in the neighborhood, saw them approaching, and recognizing the linsey-woolsey hunting-shirts of old Virginia, rode up to meet and greet them to the camp; how, when he saw their captain—his old companion in arms, Stephenson, who stood by his side at Great Meadows, on Braddock's fatal field, and in many an Indian campaign, and who reported himself to his commander as *"from the right bank of the Potomac"*—he sprang from his horse and clasped his old friend and companion in arms with both hands. He spoke no word of welcome, but the eloquence of silence told what his tongue could not articulate. He moved along the ranks, shaking the hand of each, from man to man, and all the while—as my informer told me—the big tears were seen coursing down his manly cheek.

Ay, sir, Washington wept! And why did the glorious soul of Washington swell with emotion? Why did he weep? Because he saw that the cause of Massachusetts was practically the cause of Virginia; because he saw that her citizens recognized the great principles involved in the contest. These Virginia volunteers had come spontaneously. They had come in response to the words of her Henry, that were leaping like live thunder through the land, telling the people of Virginia that they must fight, and fight for Massachusetts. They had come to rally by Washington's side, to defend your fathers' firesides, to protect their homes from harm. Well, *the visit has been returned!* John Brown selected that very county as the spot for his invasion; and, as was mentioned in the Senate, the rock where Seeman fell was the very rock over which Morgan and his men marched a few hours after Hugh Stevenson's command had crossed the river some two miles further up.

May this historical reminiscence rekindle the embers of patriotism in our hearts! Why should this nation of ours be rent in pieces by this irrepressible conflict? Is it irrepressible? The battle will not be fought out here. When the dark day comes, as come it may, when this question that now divides and agitates the hearts of the people can only be decided by the bloody arbitrament of the sword, it will be the saddest day for us and all mankind that the sun of Heaven has ever shone upon.

I trust, Mr. Clerk, that this discussion will now cease. I trust that all will make an effort, by balloting, and by a succession of ballotings, to organize the House. I trust that we will go on in our efforts, day after day, until we do effect an organization, and proceed to perform the duties which we were sent here to discharge; that the great heart of our country will cease to pulsate with the anxiety which now causes it to throb; and that we will each, in our own appropriate sphere, do what we can to make ourselves more worthy of the inestimable blessings which can only be enjoyed by a free and united people.

A Speaker at last!

Survive or Perish.

THE SCIENCES OF LIFE AND DEATH!

We observe that a machine for casting bullets, capable of turning out one hundred and sixty rifle balls per minute, has been started at Washington. Twice as much attention is paid to the science of killing as to that of curing. More than five hundred instruments of wholesale destruction have been patented within the last twenty years, and only two great curatives, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, have been introduced within that time. It would seem, however, that these medicines pretty fairly balance the account between the healing art and the science of destruction. The probability is, that they save a much greater number of lives than patent rifles, pistols and cannon destroy; and as their consumption is increasing in almost geometrical ratio in this country, the odds in their favor are augmenting every year. The late California papers represent these remedies as accomplishing the most extraordinary cures in that State, and especially in the *placeres*, wet and dry. That the most tenacious of internal diseases, dysentery, is said to have lost all its terrors in the eyes of the miners, since the introduction of the Pills; and the virulent eruptions and ulcerous disorders, contracted by working in excavations half filled with water, under a hot sun, are so rapidly reduced by the application of the Ointment, that the diggers are less careful than they ought to be to avoid exposure. Bilious remittents, and intermittent fevers, have heretofore been terrible scourges in the valley of the Sacramento, and in the neighborhood of all the water-courses where the presence of gold has attracted a population; but now, the papers say that these disorders appear to be dying out under the renovating and purifying operation of the former preparation. This is better news than the intelligence of new gold discoveries.—*Pottsville Mining Register.*

FIRE IN SOMERSET COUNTY.—We learn that the dwelling lately occupied by Wm. Boston and Brother, and the property of Dr. Dixon, situated about 2½ miles from Quantico on the Wicomico River, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night, the 27th ult. The fire occurred about nine o'clock, and the flames rapidly spread from the main dwelling to the meat house which was likewise consumed. The Bostons lost everything except two beds, all their meat, and household and kitchen furniture. The loss is estimated at about $3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen from the carelessness of the servant.—*Somerset Union.*

OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS.—In the Maryland Senate there are 2 planters, 7 farmers, 2 physicians, 6 lawyers, 1 lumber merchant, 1 contractor, and one retired gentleman—in all, 22. In the House, there are 6 planters, 30 farmers, 5 physicians, 12 lawyers, 1 lumber dealer, 4 merchants, 1 contractor, 6 mechanics, 1 student-at-law, 1 ship builder, 1 oyster-packer, 2 manufacturers, 3 millers and 1 Mayor—altogether, 74.

Sewing machines have been introduced into some of the northern female seminaries, and instruction is given thereon.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures Bronchial Affections and all Diseases of the Lungs.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller.]

"It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that *our personal experience* in the use of this article has impressed us favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of this Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors.

For sale by

WM. THOMAS and DR. J. FLINT, Cambridge; WILLIAM J. VANE, Hicksburg; FLETCHER & BRAMBLE, East New Market; CORNWELL & BRO. and SAML. WEBB, Vienna; HENRY MOBRAY, Federalsburg; and by dealers everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS unquestionably the most efficacious Remedy in the Union for Asthmatic Complaints and Coughs. The number of cures these wonderful Pills have effected in all parts of the Union, more particularly in cases of asthma of long standing, and coughs, leave no doubt upon the mind of all who have used them that they surpass any thing of the kind ever made known; by a perseverance with this admirable remedy, the sufferer is quickly restored to health, after every other means have failed; and it is a truth beyond dispute, that there is no case of bilious disorder, or liver complaints, but that will quickly yield to the powers of this mighty medicine.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, New York, and by Store-keepers and Druggists generally. jan25-1y

DENTISTRY.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 15, 1
J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.
inues to devote his special attention
ractice of his profession in all its
ranches. octl

A CARD TO THE SUFFER
The Rev. WILLIAM CONGROVE, while
ng as a missionary in Japan, was cu
consumption, when all other means ha
d, by a recipe obtained from a learned
an residing in the great city of Jeddo.
ecipe has cured great numbers who we
ering from Consumption, Bronchitis
Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the d
nd nervous depression caused by these
fers.
Desirous of benefiting others, I wil
his recipe, which I have brought hom
ne, to all who need it, free of charge
dress REV. WM. COSGRO
jan11-3m 230 Baltic st., Brooklyn

THE ORPHANS' COUR
Dorchester county will sit on TUESDA
the 14th of February.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. T. Barton
E. Robinson to Miss Mary E. Phillips,
this county.

On the 2d instant, by Rev. R. W
Wingate Wallace to Miss Ann E. Ca
both of this county.

On the same day, by Rev. J. B.
George W. Carroll, of Caroline, to Mi
garet E. Sewell, of this county.

On the same day, by Rev. T. C. Ew
Reazon to Miss Elizabeth Hurley, bot
county.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. A. C. Th
William G. Elsey to Miss Caroline
Boffi of this county.

In Baltimore, on the 31 inst., by Re
P. Cook, Zachariah Mitchell to Mary
nis, both of Baltimore.

CONSTABLE'S SA
BY virtue of three writs of *Fieri F*
sued by William Rea, one of the
of the Peace for the State of Mar
Dorchester county, and to me directe
the suit of Lewis Ross & Co., and
the suit of George W. Jeffer
of Robert P. Lecompte, against th
and chattles, lands and tenements o
H. Baker and R. W. Baker, I have h
seized and taken into execution, and
fer at public sale, for cash, on the
in the town of Cambridge,
On Tuesday, the 28th of Feb
1860, between the hours of 9 and
of the same day, all the said James
W Baker's right, title, claim, intere
mand in the following property, to w
ONE LOT OF GROU
with Wheelwright and Blacksmith S
lying on Main street, near the Cro
one Carriage body, one Wagon bod
of Carriage running gear, one pair
Wheels, two Wheat Cradles, two Forc
one lot of Lumber, one set of Wh
Tools, one Clock, three Stands, o
stone, one Harrow Brake, two old
Wheels, one lot of Iron, one lot of B
Tools, one Seine and Barge. And w
to satisfy the above writs and costs.
ance given by WM H. G
feb8-ts

KEROSENE OIL.
The pure, unadulterated, odo
colorless article at the low price of
gall. can be had of J. G. ROBINS
so the improved Kerosene Lamp at
figures for the cash.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forwarn all persons
boring or employing JOHN
YOUNG, free negro, who is in
for the year 1860. Any person viol
notice may expect to be dealt with
to law. [jan25 3t*] Z. T. F

Valentines! Valenti
Behold the Sovereign of Love
Who presides on this festive oc
All radiant with smiles!
His sceptre who shall dispute?
And who shall escape his swift
As with magic it flies?
COME on ye swains and maid
hearts have been pierced, and
balm to heal your wounds. You
administered in doses to suit at th
JOHN G. ROBINSON, where m
be sent free of charge to any part o
in the strictest confidence.

Howard Associa
PHILADELPHIA
A BENEVOLENT INSTITU
tablished by special Endowm
relief of the sick and distressed, af
Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, a
lly for the cure of diseases of the
gans.
Medical advice given gratis, by le
Surgeon, to all who apply by le
description of their condition, (a
tion, habits of life, &c.,) and in ca
treme poverty, Medicines furni
charge.
Valuable reports on Spermato
other diseases of the Sexual Orga
the NEW REMEDIES employed
pensary, sent to the afflicted in
envelopes, free of charge. Tw
Stamps for postage will be accept
Address Dr. J. SKILLIN H
Acting Surgeon, Howard Associ
South Ninth Street, Philadelph
order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

A CARD.
Dr. WILLIAM B. LEC
HAVING settled permanent
bridge, tenders his Professio
to the public. Residence and O
corner of High Street and Gay
the Town Hall.

Great Bargains!
Great Ba
HAVING determined to quit
tile business, I offer my
LARGE AND VAR
STOCK OF G
AT REDUCED PR
or will dispose of my stock to a
ing to go into the business.
I will also give positive notice
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erwise I shall be compelled to enf
against all disregarding this notic
jan11-tf J.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—Everyb
have gas. John G. Robin
appointed agent for Anderson's c
lamp. Call and see them. Yo
beautiful light at a cost of but l c

SELLING off Embroideries a
ces; also Ladies' Dress Good
many articles at the cheap cash
dec21 J. G. RO

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