CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr., Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 15, 1860.

Attention, Democrats!

The Democratic voters of this county are requested to meet in the Orphans' Court room, in Cambridge, on MONDAY, February 20th, to appoint four Delegates to represent this county in the Democratic Convention to meet in Baltimore March 22d, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and four Delegates to represent this county in a Convention to be held at Easton on Thursday, April 5th, to appoint Delegates for this Congressional District in the Charleston Convention.

feb15 CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Charleston Convention.

We observe our neighbor of the Easton Star suggests that the Congressional Democratic Convention to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention be held at Easton on Thursday, the 5th of April. We concur in this recommendation, and our Central Committee, it will be observed, have called a meeting to appoint delegates for this county, accordingly. Let us at the same time correct an error into which our neighbor has fallen, as to the time when the State Democratic Convention is to be held.

By a resolution of the last Democratic Convention, the 8th of March was suggested, but the general Central Committee, which met in Annapolis at that time, since altered the time to the 22d of March, because a number of democrats in the Legislature would be unable to attend on the 8th. The 22d of March, then, is the day for the State Convention.

☞In another column we publish the resolution presented to the Legislature and the debate thereon, censuring and condemning H. Winter Davis' course in voting for a Black Republican Speaker. It will be seen with what unanimity the resolution was received and passed, not a dissenting voice, *save one*, and that one the legal representative of no one, an intruder in the Legislative Halls, and whose patriotism has shown itself in inciting the "Blood Tubs" and all such like to meet the Baltimore Police and Election Bills as they meet citizens at the Polls, with slung shot and "billies," and by all such like *honorable means* to resist the execution of them.

We think the Legislature never acted on a resolution which met with such universal approbation and sympathy from their constituency than this. So far as we have been able to observe, there are only two presses in the State which have openly and unblushingly endorsed Davis' course: the Baltimore Patriot, which has lately torn off its mask of conservatism and come out an avowed abolition sheet, declaring no sympathy with slavery, &c., and the Intelligencer of this place, which defends Davis because he did a patriotic act, and one which meets the approbation of every one, save democrats, in voting for a Black Republican.

We know not what infatuation has induced our neighbor to commit so rash an act as this in a community where he will not find a half a dozen sympathizers for this "patriotic act" of Davis'; and why he should still add insult to the injury this political mountebank has inflicted on the State, by his broad assertion that this traitorous act meets with the approbation of nearly every one, save democrats.

The democrats then alone of all Maryland stand the only vindicators of our rights and liberties, are the only citizens that are sound on the institutions of our State and democracy the only rock to repel this war of abolition fanaticism at the North which is making constant inroads upon our institutions, has set at nought our constitutional rights, and says that slavery must and shall be abolished.

This is a compliment the democracy most assuredly merit. It is the character it has nobly sustained.—But we would be doing injustice to the American party, indeed to all our citizens, if we should say it is a compliment belonging to our party and our party alone. The uprising of popular opinion would condemn us as it has condemned our neighbor. The action of our State Legislature would falsify our assertions as it has those of our neighbor. We have no desire to misrepresent our State or her citizens when such action on her part shows her to be almost a unit on the slavery question. On the other hand we are glad to see such an overwhelming spirit of indignation and contempt manifested toward this aggressive, sectional, unconstitutional Black Republican party of the North, and toward all who would palliate its acts or give it sympathy, consolation or support. It is useless then for the Baltimore Patriot or the Cambridge Intelligencer to write panegyrics on H. Winter Davis, extolling his act in voting for a Black Republican as patriotic, or to attempt to place the American party of this State before the North, as sympathizing in the least with the Black Republican party, with Davis or even with themselves. The true sentiment of Maryland has been reflected through her Legislature.—That sentiment has placed the seal of condemnation on all supporters of Black Republicanism; and which all the eulogiums of the advocates of such supporters can never soften down nor remove. "The name of H. Winter Davis" will indeed "live when his accusers are forgotten" but it will live and be remembered by posterity as the traitor Arnold's is remembered, covered with disgrace, contempt and infamy. If the sympathizers of Davis are not ambitious for the same fate let them take warning from our legislative record.

REVIVAL.—We understand that very interesting revival meetings are being held at the M. E. Church in this place. The meeting has been in progress for two or three weeks, and the interest is still on the increase. Some fifteen persons have been added to the church, and on Monday night there were eighteen or twenty at the altar.

FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. J. W. & W. B. Martin, of a valuable steam engine and saw mill for sale.

Our Book Table.

The Man in Black—A Historical Romance of the days of Queen Anne. By G. P. R. James.

Mr. James has written many novels, and "The Man in Black," a tale of domestic life in England, will rank among his best. It is written with remarkable power, and the interest maintained to the end. The work may be had by enclosing half a dollar to the publishers, T. P. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia.

GODEY for March is already received. 'The Child's Gift' is a beautiful engraving, and the fashion plates are excellent. You have in this book Drawing Lessons, Health Department, Model Cottages, Receipts of all kinds; and the reader will be glad to find that Miss Slemmins figures again in this number.

California News.

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR—THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.

By the overland mail with San Francisco dates to the 14th ult., we have the following:

It appears that Gov. Latham was not only nominated in caucus for U. S. Senator, but subsequently elected by the Legislature. In caucus the vote stood: Latham 51; Weller 43; Washington 2. In the Legislature the vote stood: Latham 97; Edmund Randolph (A. L. dem.) 15; O. L. Shafter (rep.) 3. The new Senator will start for Washington by the steamer of 15th Feb.

Lieut. Governor Downey, by this change, becomes Governor for the ensuing two years. He is but little known in public life, and is a successful business man rather than a politician. He is a native of Ireland, and came to California from Maryland.

Gov. Latham had also addressed a long letter to President Buchanan on the subject of the separation of San Luis, Obispo, San Bernardo, Los Angelos, San Diego, San Barbara, and part of Buena Vista counties from the remaining portion of the State, to form a territorial or other government. He submits his views on the subject as a proposition new and of grave importance both to the State and the nation. He asks, can a portion of a State go backward in to a territorial condition? If so, it may be within the power of the several State Legislatures and Congress to dissolve the Union. He urges great caution on the part of Congress in the matter. This affair had its origin in the dissatisfaction of the mass of the people in the southern counties in having to pay their proportion of the expenses of State government.

The municipal election at Lancaster, Pa., on the 7th instant, brought out a very heavy vote. Mr. Sanderson, the democratic candidate, is elected mayor over Mr. Burrows by 189 maj., a gain of 500 votes over the election of last October.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9, 1860.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Henry Winter Davis—Resolutions of Censure Adopted.*—Mr. Compton, chairman of the committee on federal relations, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Henry Winter Davis, acting in Congress as one of the representatives of this State, by his vote for Wm. Pennington, the candidate of the black Republican party for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, has misrepresented the sentiment of all portions of this State, and has thereby forfeited the confidence of her people.

The rules were suspended to give the resolution a second reading.

Mr. Freaner offered an amendment "that it is due to the people of Maryland that Henry Winter Davis immediately resign his seat in Congress!"

After some discussion, Mr. Freaner said that at the request of others he would withdraw the amendment. It was an expression of his individual opinion, nevertheless.

Mr. Jacobs offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Compton, changing the phraseology and slightly modifying its terms.

After discussion the substitute was voted down.

Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, (Am.,) said that he was the last man to desert a friend. He would not have asked of Mr. Davis that he should vote for a democrat or a member of a party against whom he had warred all his life, but he would have urged him to cast his vote for a conservative man in the present crisis. Mr Davis should have adhered to his first choice, which would have been in accordance with the sentiment on that subject of every party in Maryland. He could no longer sustain him, but at the same time he considered that it was not for the Legislature to sit in judgment upon him,—He was responsible alone to his constituency in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Denison, of Baltimore city, stated that the vote of Mr. Davis for the speakership ought to be approved. He deserved credit from the people of the United States for voting as he did, under the circumstances, and putting an end to the disorganization of the House of Representatives by securing the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Freaner expressed his regret that any one should be found on the floor of that House to express such sentiments as fell from the lips of the the gentleman from Baltimore city. He hung his head in shame and humiliation at the fact. He appealed to every member of the House if such sentiments could pass unrebuked?

At the present time, when it was the solemn duty of every representative of Maryland to stand up against the tide of aggression which had been developed at Harper's Ferry, was it the duty of a representative of a Southern State to join hands with and support the fanatics of the North? Do members know that when the contest comes between the North and the South that Maryland's to be the battle ground, and that her soil is to be drenched with blood?—The North may well believe that Maryland is untrue to her own institutions, when her representatives falsify her sentiments in the halls of Congress. He would state, in support of that view, that when Capt. Cook, who was executed at Charlestown for his participation in the Harper's Ferry raid, passed through the scene of his mountain home in Washington county, as a captive, he stated emphatically, in answer to the inquiry: "If the course of Henry Winter Davis had not made an impression at the North that Maryland was not sound on the slavery question?" that such was the fact.

Mr. Denison, of Baltimore city, (interrupting,) "I would like to have some proof of it."

Mr. Freaner—"Does the gentleman doubt my word?"

Mr. Denison—"I have nothing further to say."

The Speaker—The gentleman from Washington county has the floor.

Mr. Freaner—"Before I proceed, I demand of the gentleman from Baltimore city, if he doubts the correctness of my statements, (which I received from a gentleman of high character,) omitting the source of my information?"

Mr. Denison—"I do not question the gentleman's veracity."

Mr. Denison, of Baltimore city, moved to strike out of the resolution the word "black" before the word "republican;" which was lost.

Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, had hoped that the House would have presented an unanimous vote on the subject, without discussion, and that Baltimore city would have joined the phalanx.

Mr. Denison—I wish the House to know that I have spoken only for myself. I have had no consultation with my colleagues from Baltimore city.

Mr. Jacobs—Baltimore had better look to the day of retribution, if they do not reject and discard the traitor.

Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, said that while the House was passing resolutions of censure, they had better include the three democrats who defeated the nomination of Mr. Smith. Let all share alike.

Mr. Compton said the persons alluded to were not the representatives of Maryland. They could only look to the action of their own representatives to see that Maryland was not misrepresented.

Mr. Long said that the action of the House tended to give too much importance to the representative named. Still, if he was the expo- nent of the public sentiment of Baltimore or any other portion of Maryland, let it be so. If any member here sustains his action, let him step forth. Mr. Long spoke at length on the subject, and with his usual ability.

Mr. Gorden agreed with the gentleman from Somerset, that too much prominence had been given to the acts and position of Henry Winter Davis. It was the weakness of some minds to seek even a base eminence by the most disreputable means.—The like motive actuated the man who fired the Epheman temple. The right and duty of the Legislature to hold the representatives of their State to account, and that each representative was responsible only to his own immediate constituents, was absurd. Representatives were formerly elected by general ticket, each member being voted for by the whole State. Was there anything in the act of Congress, districting the State that changed the previous relation of representative and constituency. They were all equally accountable to the State at large, and the Legislature which represented the State. If there were democrats who have proved false to their principles, he could not help it. He would like to know from the gentleman from Somerset to whom he alluded.

Mr. Dennis—They were the nest eggs of democracy from Indiana.

Mr. Gordon—I thought they were not from the South. There are those who assume a popular name to accomplish nefarious purposes. The gentleman from Somerset yields reluctantly to the crisis. It only shows that there are those who will cling to their idol to the last moment.

Mr. Worthington offered an amendment to the effect that as the resolution stated Davis misrepresented "all parts of the State," and that inasmuch as it appeared that Baltimore city sustained him, that the words "a greater part of the State" be substituted. Lost.

The debate on the resolutions having closed, Mr Coudy said he wished every member to show his hand, and he therefore moved a call of the House.

Mr. Krafft, of Baltimore city, said that he should vote in the affirmative; under other circumstances he would not have censured Mr. Davis for voting for a conservative man, but at the present time, since the aggressions attempted at Harper's Ferry, he could not sanction his support of any person affiliated with black republicanism.

Mr. McAllister explained his vote. The time had arrived when they had to be Northerners or Southerners.—He should vote for the resolution.

The resolutions were passed by a vote of 61 to 1, Mr. Denison, of Baltimore city, voting alone in the negative; Messrs. Parran, Hunter, Burgess, Stanford, Routzan, Stake, Seth, Smith, Wisong, Turner, of Baltimore city, and Brown being absent, making 12 absentees, mostly from illness. Messrs. Seth and Smith, of Baltimore city, were the only absentees present in Annapolis.

Mr. Goldsborough offered an order proposing the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon Gov. Hicks, to ascertain if the current newspaper statements, to the effect that the Governor of Maryland sent the Secretary of State to Washington city to congratulate the Hon. Wm. Pennington upon his election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, are true; and whether such action on his part was private or official.

Mr. Jacobs said the report was so widely spread throughout the United States that he thought it was due to the Governor that he should have an opportunity of making an official disclaimer. Great injustice might have been done the Governor, and it was proper that he and the State should stand fair on the great subject of the day. He read an account of the affair from a Cincinnati newspaper.

Mr. Krafft observed that if the House of Delegates undertook to investigate by committees the truth of all newspaper statements, they would have enough to do.

Mr. Linthicum said that the press was a great power, and Gov. Hicks should have an opportunity of defending himself.

Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, thought the House was running the thing in the ground. He had been informed by the Secretary that he went to Washington on no such mission.—The Governor has a right to compliment any person he chooses in his official duties, as a matter of personal courtesy. He had no doubt that the opponents of Mr. Pennington, after his election, walked up to him tendered their congratulations.

The ayes and noes on the order having commenced, Mr. Keene said that the Governor told him that the whole story was false, and he would therefore vote "no."

Mr. Briscoe thought that the order was discourteous, and that the House was going too far, &c. He should vote "no."

Mr Jacobs said he should vote "aye," from a sense of justice to the Governor.

Mr. Goldsborough said it was desirable to have the matter settled.—The North was praising the Governor and the South condemning him. The Governor's silence endorses the statement. Private disclaimers to individuals are not sufficient to counteract wide-spread newspaper statements.

Mr. Harding explained his vote in the negative by saying that he considered the proceeding unnecessary and uncalled for. Several members had stated that they had heard the Governor's personal denial of the statements.

Mr. Gordon thought the order was superfluous. The House had already spoken on the subject in the passage of the Freaner resolutions, and it was wasting the time of the House, and he should vote against it.

The order was finally passed by yeas 33, nays 28, and the Speaker appointed Messrs Goldsborough, Jacobs and Naill. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Kilbourn, (Speaker,) Dorsey, Morgan, Rasin, Markham, Compton, Ford, Worthington, Denson of Baltimore county, Quinlan, Reinhart, Jones of Talbot, Claggett, Long, Linthicum, Holland, Bryan, Jones of Prince George's, Starkey, Jacobs, Landing, Dennis of Worcester, Kessler, Johnson, Salmon, Goldsborough, Coudy, Eakle, Brining, Freaner, Griffith, Turner of Howard, Legg—33

NAYS—Messrs. Medders, Briscoe, Dennis of Somerset, Lawson, Keene, Wilson of Cecil, Maxwell, Miller, Wootton, Claggett, Naill, Wilson of Harford, Bayless, McCoy, Stringfellow, Krafft, Booze, Berry, Crowley, McAllister, Denson of Baltimore city, Harding, Gordon, Barnard, Baily, McCleary, Roop, Gorsuch—28.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF COPPIE—*His Escape.*—A few days ago, an officer from Virginia arrived at Des Moines, Iowa, with a requisition from the Governor of Virginia on the Governor of Iowa, for the body of young Coppie, brother of the one who was executed at Charleston, for participation in the Harper's Ferry disturbance. Young Coppie, after the arrest of his brother and John Brown, managed to escape to Canada, but recently returned to his home at Spring Grove, Iowa. Gov. Kirkwood, on examining the Virginia officer's papers, stated that they were informal and refused his warrant.—The officer then sought the aid of the United States Marshal, but, in the meantime, a friend of Coppie started on horseback to inform him of his danger; and it is presumed he escaped before the United States Marshal could reach his house.

LEAP-YEAR.—The year of our Lord 1860 has been wisely set apart for the benefit of that class of ladies who are anxious to enter the state of matrimony, but who have not had the good fortune to entice some luckless weight into the meshes of their net. On and after the 29th day of February, 1860, the ladies will be fully authorized to commence love to any gentleman they may deem worthy of their hands, hearts and fortunes. It will devolve upon the ladies to invite the gentlemen to parties, concerts, balls and the other places of amusement; and it will also be their duty to furnish the gentlemen with carriages, if the weather be boisterous, and to see that they have "secured seats" in a pleasant part of the hall. And, above all, ladies, it will be your duty to *pay the bills.*

DEATH FROM MATCHES.—Parents should take care to prevent their infant children from meddling with lucifer matches, as we are constantly informed by our exchanges of deaths occurring in consequence. As sure as they get hold of a match they invariably put the dipped end in their mouth, and the phosphorescent matter carries death wherever it touches inside the body. The last instance of its fatal effects of which we heard is that of a little girl aged about two years, daughter of Owen Reich, of Easton, Pa., who died the other day from having eaten the tops of two or three matches. Parents cannot be too careful in this particular.—*Harrisburg Union.*

FREE COLORED POPULATION IN THE SOUTH.—A writer in a Nashville paper has compiled the probable number of free colored persons now in the slave States, which is about 265,000, distributed as follows:

Maryland 80,000, Virginia 60,000, North Carolina 30,000, Delaware 20,000, Louisiana 20,000, Kentucky 11,000, District of Columbia 11,000, South Carolina 10,000, Tennessee 8,000, Georgia 3,000, Mississippi 3,000, Alabama 3,000, Florida 1,200, Missouri 1,200, Texas 1,000, Arkansas 1,000.

MISSISSIPPI AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—It will be remembered that at the Southern Convention, held in Vicksburg last May, the vote of Mississippi was cast in favor of opening the African slave trade. The present Legislature, however, has set the State right on that subject at least. The bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into that State was rejected on Thursday, the 26th ultimo, *by a vote of three to one.* On a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject, the yeas were 66, nays 22.

Hon. S. A. Smith has resigned the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

Gen. Houston and the South Carolina Resolutions.

NO SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Gov. Houston's message to the Legislature of Texas, in laying before that body the resolutions of South Carolina, calling for a Southern Convention, is a sensible and able document. After referring to the opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, as to the inviolability of the federal compact, the message proceeds:

Texas is a border State. Indians ravage a portion of her frontier.—Mexico renders insecure her entire western boundary. Her slaves are liable to escape, and no fugitive slave law is pledged for their recovery.—Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky are border States, and exposed to abolition emissaries. Have they asked for disunion as a remedy against the assaults of abolitionism? Let dissolution come, and the terrible consequences will fall upon all those first and with a double force. South Carolina, from her central position—the sea upon one side, and a cordon of slave States between her and danger—has had but little reason for apprehension. Those who suffer most at the hands of the North seem still disposed to bear on for the sake of the Union. When they can bear no longer they can judge for themselves, and should their remonstrances fail to call the enemies of the constitution back to duty, and the federal government cease to protect them, the pathway of revolution is open to them. * * * * *

The good sense of the nation cannot overlook the fact that we are one people and one kindred; that our productions, occupations and interests are not more diversified in one section of the Union than another? If the vain hope of a Southern Confederacy would be realized upon the basis of all the slave States, there would soon be found enough diversity of Northern and Southern interests in both sections to accomplish another division, all the more eagerly sought because of a recent precedent. Indeed, if peaceable separation were possible, no confederacy could be formed upon any other principle than that of leaving domestic institutions where the constitution of the United States now leaves them—to the States individually, and not to a central government.

I have been no indifferent spectator of the agitations which have distracted our councils and caused many patriots to despair of the republic. But I am yet hopeful, and have an abiding confidence in the masses of the people. I cannot believe that they will suffer scheming, designing and misguided politicians to endanger the palladium of our liberties.

The world is interested in the experiment of this government. There is no new continent on the earth whereon to rear such another fabric. It is impossible that ours can be broken without becoming fragmentary, chaotic and anarchial. I know of no confederacy with other States which could hold out greater inducements or stronger bonds of fraternity than were extended to us in 1844. The people of Texas are satisfied with the Constitution and the Union as they are. They are even willing to enlarge it by further wise, peaceful and honorable acquisitions. If there is a morbid and dangerous sentiment abroad in the land, let us endeavor to allay it, by teaching and cultivating a more fraternal feeling.

I would, therefore, recommend the adoption of resolutions dissenting from the assertion of the abstract light of secession, and refusing to send deputies, for any present existing cause, and urging upon the people of all the States, North and South, the necessity of cultivating brotherly feeling, observing justice, and attending to their own affairs.

Resolutions cordially endorsing the views of Gov. Houston were immediately submitted in the Legislature.

The London Morning Chronicle, Louis Napoleon's paid organ, is said to be edited by an American.

DENTISTRY.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 15, 1859.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S., continues to devote his special attention to the practice of his profession in all its various branches. oct19-1y

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, infallible Remedies for Salt Rheum.—Edward Jackson, of Galveston, Texas, suffered unceasingly for four years with salt rheum; so bad was he that for four or five months at a time, he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the doctors told him candidly that he need never again expect to be well.—Finding this to be the case he dismissed them, and immediately put himself under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; these remedies soon made such an improvement in him that he was enabled to resume his occupation, and by continuing them for a short time, he was restored to the blessings of health, which he has enjoyed ever since.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERIN

The Rev. WALTER COSGROVE, while la ing as a missionary in Japan, was cure Consumption, when all other means had ed, by a recipe obtained from a learned p cian residing in the great city of Jeddo recipe has cured great numbers who were fering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the deb and nervous depression caused by these d ders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will this recipe, which I have brought home me, to all who need it, free of charge dress REV. WM. COSGRO jan11-3m 230 Baltic st., Brooklyn

THE ORPHANS' COURT Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY the 20th of February.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., of pneumonia, at th idence of his daughter, (Mrs. Willia Lee,) in Anne Arundel county, Capt. S el Keene, of B., in the 72d year of his a

$100 REWARD.

Runaway on Monday, the 6th negro man named HANDY, belonging to the estate of J. T. ton, deceased. He is about 25 years ol light chestnut color, about five feet fo es high. One of his legs is stiff and backward very considerably.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid if h ken in the county, or one hundred if ta of the county; in either case to be lo Cambridge Jail. ISAAC H. WRIG Act. adm'r of J. T. Houston, E. New Market, Dorchester county, Md., Feb. 15 3t

Notice to Creditors.

DORCHESTER CO. ORPHANS' COUR February 14, 1860

ON application of Thomas J. Hick utor of SAMUEL SEWELL late of Dorchester county, deceased, dered that he give the notice required for all creditors to exhibit their claims the said deceased's estate, and that h the same to be published once in each for the space of three successive weeks "Cambridge Democrat," a paper sele him.

In testimony that the foregoing is pied from the minutes of the proceed Dorchester County Orphans' Court hereunto set my name and the seal of fice affixed this 14th day of F in the year of our Lord, 1860. LEVIN L. KE Register of Wills for Dorchester

In compliance with the above orde to give notice that the subscriber, of ter county, hath obtained from the Court of Dorchester county, in Mary ters of administration on the personal SAMUEL SEWELL, late of Dorchester county, deceased. sons having claims against the said are hereby warned to exhibit the s the vouchers thereof, to the subscri before the 15th day of AUGUST next or they may otherwise, by law, be from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th da ruary, 1860. THOMAS J. H feb15 3t

Notice to Creditor

DORCHESTER CO. ORPHANS' C February 14th, 18

ON application of William W. M for Elizabeth Lecompte, admin CHARLES H. LECOMPT late of Dorchester county, deceased dered that he give the notice requi for all creditors to exhibit their clai the said deceased's estate, and that the same to be published once in e for the space of three successive we "Cambridge Democrat," a paper s him.

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STEAM ENG AND SAW MI FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at at Trappe, Talbot county, M On SATURDAY, the 3rd between the hours of 3 and 5 o'cl One Boiler and Steam of 10 horse power; A Circular Saw with a nine-inch belt and carri long; three pairs of TIMBER W THREE HOUSE attached to the Mill.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half ance in 4 and 8 months; the defer to be secured by bond approved signed, and bearing interest from sale.

The above property is on the fa to Dr. Thomas W. Martin, in Neck, where it may be seen by ing to purchase.

JOHN W. MA WILLIAM B. Surviving partners of N. Mart

☞Persons having claims aga said firm are hereby notified to to J. W. Martin, on or before th 1860.

Valentines! Valen

Behold the Sovereign of Lo Who presides on this festiv All radiant with smiles! His sceptre who shall dispu And who shall escape his sw As with magic it flies?

COME on ye swains and m hearts have been pierced, a balm to heal your wounds. Y administered in doses to suit JOHN G. ROBINSON, when be sent free of charge to any pa in the strictest confidence.

A SPLENDID assortment and Soaps can be had of dec31 J. G. R

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