CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr., Editor.

Wednesday Morning, March 7, 1860.

Election of U. S. Senator.—The Maryland Legislature on Friday re-elected Hon. James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, a Senator of the United States for the State of Maryland, for a term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861, when his present term expires. There were 85 votes cast—eleven members being absent from indisposition. Mr. Pearce received 50 votes; James U. Dennis, of Somerset county, 34 votes—and there was one blank. Mr. Pearce's majority 15 votes. Mr. Pearce was first elected for an unexpired term of four years, then re elected for a term of six years, again for a term (his present one) of six years, and with the term he is just elected to serve, will make, should he serve it out, a period of twenty-two years in the United States Senate.

The African Slave Trade.—According to correspondents on the African Coast, the slave trade is flourishing extensively, notwithstanding the presence of a large force of United States and British vessels of war. It is said the vessels now engaged on the African coast in this traffic may be numbered by dozens, and that the larger part of them are owned by Americans, and have regular Custom House clearances. The captains of these vessels claim to be engaged in the palm oil business. Light-draught steamers, it is believed, would assist the Government effort to break up the traffic.

State Taxes Paid by the Eastern Shore Since 1841.—In answer to an inquiry of the House of Delegates, the speaker presented the following statement, from the Comptroller, of the amount of taxes paid by the Eastern Shore counties since 1841:

Cecil county, - - -	$177,550 80
Kent, - - - - - -	135,306 14
Queen Anne's, - - -	144,542 33
Caroline, - - - - -	46,201 78
Talbot, - - - - - -	176,749 95
Dorchester, - - - -	145,773 35
Somerset, - - - - -	135,129 42
Worcester, - - - -	135,507 70
Total, - - - - -	1,096,732 47

Election of Printer.—The republicans of the House of Representatives succeeded on Friday in the election of Mr. Ford, of Ohio, as printer to that body. He was chosen by a majority of two votes.

The Kent.—We have been requested to notice that this steamer will resume her regular trips, commencing on Saturday next.

American Farmer, for March is received. Published by N. B. Worthington, Baltimore. Monthly: $1 per year.

Passage of the Million Bill.

Annapolis, March 2, 5 P. M.—The bill making appropriations for internal improvements on the Eastern Shore of Maryland passed the Senate to-day by the following vote, and is now a law:

Yeas—Messrs. Blackiston, Bradley, Dashiell, Duvall, Franklin, Goldsborough, of Dorchester, Goldsborough, of Talbot, Heckart, Kimmell, Lynch, McKaig, Nuttle and Yellott—13.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, President; Gardiner, Graham, Smith, Watkins and Whitaker—6.

The bill was previously lost by a vote of 11—only Messrs. Yellott and McKaig voting against it. It has been reconsidered and pass'd as above. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed among the members from the Eastern Shore and the friends of the bill, and the House adjourned its afternoon session in consequence.

The two committees appointed severally by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland to inquire into the allegations against the Judge of the Criminal Court of this (Baltimore) city have at length reported. In the Senate, on Friday, the report is signed by Messrs. Goldsborough, of Talbot, and McKaig, of Alleghany, while the Senator from this city, who was the third member of the committee, seemed to be in doubt as to what his course would be. In the House, the report was unanimous.—It is thought that the House will adopt the address to the Governor by a very large vote, but in the Senate there is some doubt as to whether two-thirds will concur.—*Baltimore Daily Exchange.*

A San Francisco letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says that California will go into the Charleston convention in favor of D. S. Dickinson.

Dr. Bayne, the extensive peach grower in Prince George's county, states that the late cold weather has killed nearly all his crop.

[For the Democrat.]

Mr. Editor: Is it true, as currently reported, that some of the delegates appointed by the meeting in Cambridge last Monday, to the Easton and Baltimore conventions, are in favor of the nomination of Douglas for the Presidency?

It is a matter of the gravest political importance that the sentiments of the Democracy of this county should not be misrepresented in those conventions. Nineteen-twentieths of the Democracy of Dorchester, and of the State of Maryland at large, are opposed to his nomination. There is not an intelligent slave-holder in this county, acquainted with his record for the last ten years—Democrat or Whig—but who opposes him.

I am prepared to prove at any time by the record that Douglas is nothing better than the most unconscious free-soiler, and is an insidious foe of the constitutional rights of the Southern people. Upon a great and vital political question he stands this day against the constitutional rights of the South; against a Democratic President; against a Democratic Cabinet; against a Democratic Senate; against nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic members of Congress; against the domestic policy of a National Democratic Administration; and, in a word, against the democratic party and its national organization. For ten years he has fought against the just, constitutional rights of the South. But a few months ago he was the champion of the Black Republican party, upon the floor of the Senate, wageing an unprincipled crusade against the democratic administration of James Buchananan, and the rights of the South. And even to-day is fighting hand in hand with the black republicans against the proper construction, the full force and effect of the Dred Scott decision, which secures to the South an equal participation in the enjoyments of the common territories of the United States.

If any one of the delegates from this county to the Easton and Baltimore conventions is in his favor, he should show his hand. Henry Winter Davis's treachery to the South American organization and the sentiments of Maryland is not more censureable than would such conduct be on the part of any of our delegates in behalf of Douglas. The democracy of the counties should not permit itself to be placed in any such false and despicable position by the nomination of Douglas delegates to the Charleston convention from the good old Southern State of Maryland.

The old-line whigs, who, patriotically repudiating the Northern-Republican affiliation of the know-nothing party, now act with the democratic party, could not otherwise than be disgusted with the nomination of delegates to the Charleston convention from Maryland, in favor of the most dangerous of all free-soilers—Stephen A. Douglas. It would alienate them from the democratic party; or, at least, sadly destroy their confidence in the patriotism of its organization.

A great effort will be made, particularly at the Baltimore convention, to seduce the delegates from the counties to support Douglas delegates to Charleston. Even the district conventions will be beset by his political intriguers and time-servers. The delegates from the counties should scorn and reject their approaches, and refuse to listen to their monstrous lies of Douglas availability. Available! indeed. At the last general State elections in the North West, where his strength is supposed to lie, his friends, standing upon his squatter-sovereignty platform, in many instances *erected by himself*, were beaten to death by the republican forces. He would bring to the democratic standard no strength not already possessed from the North—would lose to us Pennsylvania certain—and, more than probable, this State and Missouri, (as against Bates,) thus a united South, and thus the election. If there are any delegates from this county in favor of him, or who intend, either at Easton or Baltimore, to vote for any delegate to the Charleston convention in favor of him, let them be known at once, and let them go, if go at all, to these conventions, bound hand and foot by the instruction of the democracy of his or their district not thus to act.

This is the only way the democracy of the country can prevent the disgrace which is said to await them. If there are traitors in the democratic Southern camp, let them be known.

A Working Democrat
Of the old-line Whig School.

The Austrian commander of Mantua lately published a proclamation, in which he took occasion to recommend the use of crinoline. The next Sunday nearly all the Italian ladies went to church without their crinoline, to show their dislike of the Austrian rule. Let it not be said hereafter that the science of government is not understood by the Austrains.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Wm. C. Price, of Missouri, for United States Treasurer, Judge Rouls, of Tennessee, having declined the appointment.

The number of American vessels (not including river or lake craft) reported during the last month as totally lost or missing, was 38, valued at $518,000.

A Terrible Tragedy in Virginia.

A bloody affray occurred in Franklin county, Va., on Saturday week last, which resulted in the killing of three brothers, named James, William and Ralph Clements, at the hands of Vincent Witchers, former president of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and his grandson, John A. Smith. The Richmond Dispatch and Petersburg Express have some particulars of the terrible affray, from which we copy the following:

Mr. James Clements married the sister of John A. Smith, and granddaughter of Mr. Witcher, the lady afterwards took steps to procure a divorce from him. On Saturday last the taking of depositions in the case was progressing at the office of a magistrate, in Franklin county, near the Pittsylvania line, Messrs. Witcher, Smith and the three Messrs. Clements and others, being present. During the taking of the depositions, Mr. Witcher asked some questions which greatly exasperated the husband, Mr Clements. He immediately rose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Witcher. Mr. Witcher, it seems, also quickly rose and drew a pistol from his pocket, and as the ball of his antagonist grazed around the abdomen, he fired, striking Clements in the forehead, and killing him instantly.

Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clements, hearing the firing rushed into the room. A brother of Mr. Clements, who had also been attracted by the pistol reports, fired at Addison Witcher, a nephew of V. Witcher, and inflicting a slight wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot, Mr. Vincent Witcher again fired, striking Clements No. 2, and killing him instantly.

At this stage of the sanguinary affair, Mr. Smith drew a bowie knife but had scarcely unsheathed the blade, when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clements, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Infuriated by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife completely disemboweled Clements No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot. During the affray, Mr. Samuel Swanson, a neighbor of Mr. Witcher, was also wounded. So that three persons were killed and three wounded.

Mr. Witcher is a gentleman over 78 years of age, a lawyer by profession, and is well known throughout the State. He served for many years in the lower House of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. He was a prominent member of the whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the commonwealth.

Our informant states that throughout this painful suit, which Mr. Witcher believes to have been instituted against an innocent granddaughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled finally to act, will be with none, a source of more deep regret than himself.

The brothers who were killed were all gentlemen of high standing in the county in which they resided.

Comptroller of the State.

The committee of the House of Delegates, having in charge the examination of witnesses in the case of the contested election between Purnell and Jarrett for the place of Comptroller, have reported in favor of the legal election of Mr. Jarrett. The Report closes as follows:

Your committee cannot conceive that the whole people of the State should be deprived of their choice—their fair and legal choice—because Baltimore city or any other considerable or inconsiderable portion of the State should present itself in such an attitude of violence and atrocious wrong, on the day of election, as to vitiate its own act and preference. If such a principle were asserted and carried to its logical consequences, the city of Baltimore, or any fractional part of the State, no matter how small, might defeat at any time the wish and choice of the majority by riot and disorder. Other consequences of an equally grave and deleterious character might occur from so important a modification of the law of elections, as it has been handed down to us from remote times.

Your committee, realizing the full extent of the responsibility resting upon them and this house, in the determination of this contest, submit the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That it appears to the House that there was much tumult, riot, intimidation, fraud and injustice at the election held in the city of Baltimore on the 2d of November last, in contempt of law and in violation of freedom of elections; that the said election, so far as the said city, is void, and that A. Lingan Jarrett, having received a majority of 2,492 of the legal votes cast in the State of Maryland on the said 2d day of November for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby declared elected to said office.

George Freaner,
Chairman of Committee on Elections.
C. A. Harding,
G. W. Goldsborough,
G. H. Gordon,
George H. Morgan

From Washington.

Washington, March 2.—The orders of the War Department for the relief of New Mexico and the Texan frontier have just been completed, and will be at once forwarded to the proper officers. They direct the withdrawal of two regiments from Utah, as soon as the movement can be effected. The first column will march by Bridger's Pass, and take the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains on the advance towards New Mexico, near Fort Massachusetts.—The other column will pursue the route over which Col. Loring returned from Fort Bridger.

These forces are to scour the plains in the regions of the hostile Indians and where the mails have been obstructed in the Navajo country.—They will then be posted in strong detachments in New Mexico. The troops now stationed there, when thus relieved by these forces, will march to the Texan frontier and take their post in regions where the greatest disturbance from Indian hostilities exist.

In addition to these arrangements and the ordering of a battery of light artillery from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Brown, all the companies already on the frontier will be filled up with recruits. It is supposed that Col. Lee, who will have the direction of the troops, has by this time arrived on the Rio Grande.

The new war steamer Pocahontas has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, under the command of Commander Hazard. Her other officers are Lieutenants Morgan, Lowry and Renner, Master Evans and Purser Harwood.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn will soon return thither. The entire force of the home squadron will consist of twelve or thirteen vessels, steam and sail, carrying over 200 guns, with their crews thoroughly instructed in their management, and who have also been well drilled in the use of all the arms known to the military service, in order that they may be prepared to fight on shore as well as on shipboard, in case of necessity.

The report received at the State Department, dated November last, from the party surveying the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, says the 49th deg. parallel as far as determined shows a mountainous country, and with the exception of a few localities, the entire region is eminently unfit for occupation or settlement.—The work for next season will extend from Columbia river to the Rocky Mountains.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

Reading, March 1.—The delegates at large to the Charleston convention, elected by the democratic State convention, are Hon. Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery and Joseph Baker.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and George M. Kline, of Berks county, were elected electors at large.

Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Governor.

The convention adjourned *sine die*, after the appointment of delegates to the Charleston convention, and the adoption of resolutions endorsing the platform of the Cincinnati convention; deprecating the slavery agitation; declaring the right to hold slaves in the Territories is purely a judicial question and not legislative; that the irrepressible conflict doctrines are fraught with danger to the Union, and that every true patriot should frown upon them, and that they will resist the effort of sectional parties to obtain a central government; applauds the foreign and domestic policy of President Buchanan, and the conduct of the Governor in delivering up the fugitives from Virginia concerned in the Harper's Ferry affair; declaring that the convictions of the democracy remain unaltered as to the wisdom and justice affording protection on iron and coal; approves the views of President Buchanan as to specific duties, and, finally, endorses the Charleston nominee.

The Wreck of the Hungarian.

Halifax, March 2.—An official letter from Mr. Townsend, the government agent at the wreck of the steamer Hungarian, says it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there are no survivors of the disaster. Only three bodies have been found, a woman and a man, supposed to have been a fireman, and a child. Considerable goods have drifted ashore at Shelbourne harbor, and the country people generally are acting honestly. Three stores have been hired at Barrington, in which to collect the property, which is of considerable value. The ship's articles have been found and show that the crew numbered 74. No passenger list has been found. The rumored finding of her clearance papers is untrue. The only passengers whose names are yet known were William Boultenhouse, of Sackville, and Dr. Babbit, of New York, whose box was found, containing letters from his wife and daughter. Particular care will be taken of any bodies found, which are to be kept buried in separate graves for their recovery by their friends. The mails are soaked into a pulp, but will be sent to Halifax.

[From the New York Day-Book.]

The Insurrection in Massachusetts.

Strange as it may appear, there is just now an insurrection in the heart of the old Commonwealth. While Phillips, and Garrison, and Parker are prophesying the day when insurrections shall lay waste the South, lo! the demon of discord is developed on their own soil, the police are called into requisition, the military are ordered to lie on their arms, and all for what?. Why, to prevent hungry men, and perishing men—their own brothers—from committing acts of violence. The old antagonism between capital and labor has been again developed, and that, too, at a time and under circumstances which may well excite the profoundest reflection and consideration. Of all the bitter possibilities which may befall humanity, *starvation* is the most bitter. To see famine, gaunt and lean, assailing our fellow creatures, when the world is full of corn and grain—to see them reduced to starvation's door by a miserable pittance called wages, which barely keeps body and soul together, and when this is no longer endurable, to see them parading the streets demanding bread, is certainly a sight which, in the eye of civilization and refinement, strikes the heart with a very chill.

We read in the report of the "shoemakers' strikes" which have reached us that *two dollars and fifty cents* is the average wages of the journeymen shoemakers of Lynn and Marblehead! True, some of the employers say that it is more. One states it at double this sum, but even at that rate, how miserable is the pittance! Out of five dollars per week even, how, we ask, is it possible for a man to support himself and family? This, then, is Massachusetts life, and yet her philanthropists are all the while bemoaning the lot of the negroes in the southern States, who know no more of want or starvation than the millionaire of the Fifth avenue! We will not commit the gross injustice to compare white men with negroes, or attempt to point out the beneficence of negro "slavery" by holding up the miseries of the white workmen of Massachusetts. The two conditions of society rest upon essentially different foundations, but it does not admit of doubt that the physical condition of the negro "slaves" is almost beyond comparison in advance of these white laborers. As physical comfort affords, after all, the true test of the proper organization of society, we contend that this fact alone proves that southern society is in advance of northern society. In a word, it provides against hunger, the first requisite in every organized community. When we, at the North, have solved the great problem of labor—when we, in our form of society, have reconciled our "irrepressible conflict" between labor and capital, it will be quite time for us to turn our attention to the affairs of our neighbors.

While the remote causes of these "strikes" in Massachusetts exist in the very groundwork of our institutions, and may be developed in many ways, the immense cause of the present disturbances admit of no doubt, and they are striking and suggestive. In October last, John Brown, provided with money and arms from Massachusetts, entered the State of Virginia with the avowed intent to incite a rising of the negroes against their masters. He failed, of course, and died as the fool dieth; but it was soon discovered that he had numerous friends and sympathizers in the North, and especially in Massachusetts. With one accord, southern people protested against business or intercourse with a State which harbored such a traitorous set of villains. The consequence is, that hundreds of dealers have staid away from Massachusetts, and this *very thing has caused these strikes*, and sent her citizens through her streets clamoring for bread! Was ever punishment more swift or better deserved? She who only a few weeks ago was ridiculing Virginia for the display of military force to repel outside invaders, is now compelled to keep her soldiers under arms to quell an insurrection in her own midst! Lest we may be supposed to misrepresent the present state of affairs from political prejudices, we give the acknowledgment of a Boston merchant himself, as published in the Concord, (N. H.) Patriot. He says:

"The great depression of the shoe trade at this time, obliges us to curtail our business as much as possible. If it continues much longer, I hardly know what we shall do, and I don't know where it will end. The usual fluctuations of the trade are probably, to some extent, the cause of it; but *the great cause* is something else. *Our great market, the South, is for the present nearly lost to us.* Our former large customers there now either decline to make any purchases, or buy very sparingly. The reason is, the state of feeling there, caused by recent events, towards the North. This agitation of the slavery question may be sport or profit to politicians, but I fear that unless it ceases so as to allow a change of feeling there soon, *it will be death to us, so far as our trade is concerned.*"

The above is brief, explicit, and to the point. Massachusetts has sown the wind, she is now reaping the whirlwind. But this is only the beginning of the end. The time will proably yet come when these excited cord-wainers, having fully revealed to them the infamous manner in which they have been deluded on the "slavery" question, will hang such wretches as Garrison, and Phillips, and Sumner, and Wilson, to the lamp-posts. To preach of the wrongs of Cuffee and Sambo to starving men and women thrown out of employment by the withdrawal of Sambo's master's custom, is rather too great a stretch of impudence. But if the loss simply of *shoeing* the darkies sends misery and starvation through the State of Massachusetts, what would become of her if she could get no cotton to manufacture? As we have often shown in these columns, the overthrow of "slavery" *to the South*, would be, except as a social evil, only a question of dollars and cents; but with the North, with England, indeed with the whole civilized world, it would be nothing less than the great question of *starvation and hunger, of civil war and financial anarchy, of life and death, involving destitution and misery and revolution in the world that no pen can portray.*

Davis Again Denounced.

The Cynthiana "News," a paper which advocated the interests of the late American party in Kentucky, deplores the election of Pennington as Speaker to the House of Representatives, and condemns the action of those members of its party who helped to elect him. In speaking of the "sectional triumph," that paper says:

"The people of the South, then, need not expect any favors from a Black Republican of the character and stripe of Pennington.

"We have announced his election with some humiliation, because we find that two gentlemen who were elected to seats in Congress as Americans—one from New York named George Briggs, and another from Baltimore named H. Winter Davis—voted for him. We have seen their names annexed to some paper or other, which proposes to organize a new party, to be called the "Union Party." They have discovered to the intelligent people of the South the character and style of Union they are favorable to, and to which they desired to carry others with them, but they failed, as they were too impatient to enroll themselves among the Black Republicans. Their names should be made infamous—and should be made public, to be sneered at, scoffed at by vagabonds and cut throats. They deserve the contempt and execration of good men and patriots everywhere. Join the Black Republicans, whose members have betrayed and destroyed the American party? We would as soon think of joining old Brigham Young, with his cohorts of she-devils, as to follow the lead of such men as Seward, Chase & Co. They deserve to be spoken of in the same breath with Arnold, and looked upon as his colleagues.

We shall forget and pity them, that they should thus assist in the elevation of a Black Republican to power and position—that some portion of mankind were so lost to every honorable impulse that they would desert their friends and join their enemies."

Joseph Smith, Jr.

EFFORTS TO PLACE HIM AT THE HEAD OF MORMONISM.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Nauvoo, under date of the 15th ult., says:

Joseph Smith, son of the late prophet, is here, as, also, the other members of the family. Joseph is understood among the Saints to be the successor of his father in his prophetic office, and it is hinted among the would-be wise ones that he is about to assume the robes of his sacred office. Be that as it may, it is true that he is now entertaining a delegation from Salt Lake, who are using every persuasion in their power to satisfy the young prophet that he is called of God forthwith to assume the office, and proceed to Salt Lake and take the head of the Mormon Council.

Joseph is a man of good, strong sense, and should he undertake the station, I have no doubt would endeavor to make a reform among his people. He is decidedly against polygamy, in favor of obedience to law, and opposed, in any form, to "milking the Gentiles." It is to be hoped that he will undertake the task, and succeed in making Salt Lake the home of upright, law abiding citizens, instead of a den of thieves.

Joseph, however, is beset on the other side by an organization of Mormons in this State, who are to meet in council at Amboy on the 6th of April next, to become their head, and to call around him all the faithful. It is not known that he will listen to any of their proposals, but certain it is, if he refuses to exercise the power within his control, he has a quality not given to common men, to resist when tempted with the certainty of power equal to that of any other living man; a power that needs not the armies of France or Russia to enforce it, but a power that is over the mind, and absolutely controls over half a million of souls, without force and without expense.

George Sennett, Esq., of Boston, has left home for Richmond. The object of his visit is to make efforts to secure a pardon for Aaron D. Stevens. He goes with letters of introduction to Gov. Letcher.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Monday Morning, March 5.—There were but some 2000 bu Wheat on 'Change this morning. Prices were firm at 1 40a81 48 fair to good white, and 1 50a per bushel for prime to choice red sold at 1 30a81 37 per bush fair to prime. Of Corn 9,500 els offered, and both white and low sold at 70a72 cts weigh good to prime dry lots; and cts measure. Of Oats only 1,0 shels offered, and with a goo mand prices advanced, Maryla Virginia selling at 42a45 ct Pennsylvania at 44a48 cts per b

Prentice on H. Winter Da For the benefit of those who or secretly approve the treach Davis we give an extract from tice's paper. It requires a case of perfidy to wring from tice condemnation against on own party. The Louisville J says:

"Mr. Pennington, the black lican candidate, still lacked tw of an election. He might ev have been defeated. In that gency Henry Winter Davis, a rican member of Congress fr city of Baltimore, represen slaveholding district, betraye by betrayed, a constituency whom he had been thrust most villanous frauds ever p ted—betrayed them into the of their enemies—and betray without an apology or sig morse."

DENTISTI
Cambridge, Oct. 1
J. N. BAIRD, D.
tinues to devote his special attenti practice of his profession in all branches.

A CARD TO THE SUFF
The Rev. William Cosgrove, w ing as a missionary in Japan, wa Consumption, when all other mea ed, by a recipe obtained from a lea cian residing in the great city of Je recipe has cured great numbers wh fering from Consumption, Bronc Throat, Coughs and Colds, and and nervous depression caused by ders.
Desirous of benefiting others, this recipe, which I have brought me, to all who need it, free of ch dress Rev. WM. COS
jan11-3m 230 Baltic st., Bro

THE PUBLIC BLESSI
is now universally admitted to ex Fat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bit ery day demonstrated by their ast ficacy in the cases which they are to cure. All the complaints of and bowels, weakness of the dige and of the system generally, bilio affections, night fevers, head ache tiveness, consumption, rheumati impurity of the blood, or blotche complexions, soon yield to their perties. A single trial invariably the title of the best family medic fore the public. For sale by the W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 23 New York, and by Store-keepers gists generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILL
for Sick Headache and Bile.—W ers, of Dover, Maine, was, perl the greatest sufferers from sick h bile, scarcely a day passed witho the dreadful effects of these form he put himself in the hands of th they did him no good, in fact worse, until his sufferings were n man nature could bear, and he under them; fortunately for him ed using Holloway's Pills, which the system, cleansed the bowels, head, and by persevering with th weeks, thoroughly restored him He has ever since been entirely f dreadful attacks.

THE ORPHANS' C
Dorchester county will sit on 19th of March.

DIED.

In this county on the 22d of F Jemima Paul.

Election No
An election for a COMMIS the Town of Cambridge, years, in place of Wm. Kirby term of office will then expire, the COURT HOUSE in Camb
Monday afternoon, M
The polls will remain open for 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M.
By order: E. W. LECON
Note.—By Art. 10, Sec. 23, Public Local Laws, the old pro tion is revived, and no citizen vote unless possessed of proper of thirty dollars. The day of e tion is also changed, by the Co
The Commissioners have pet gislature to repeal the propert and to change the day of electi
feb29-2t

A CARD
Dr. WILLIAM B. LI
Having settled permanently bridge, tenders his Profe to the public. Residence an corner of High Street and C the Town Hall.

Teacher Wan
A Teacher is wanted to the Primary School in Vienna year. S
jan11 President

Selling off Win
GOODS AT COST.—T bargains, will find them at sons. As he wishes to get rea trade, he will sell off all his of Fall and Winter Dress Go

A Fresh Supply of
KEROSE
with Merrill's improvement, smoking, and produces a larg new lot of SHADES of bea constantly on hand a supply at JOHN G. R

Wanted—Old Countr the highest market pr
feb29 J. G.

Just received another lot TER. J. G.

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