CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, May 9, 1860.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for subscription or advertising will oblige me much by settling their accounts with W. W. Ballard, Esq., who has my books for settlement.

THOMAS H. HANDY, JR.

☞"Let Charleston divide, *but let Baltimore and Chicago unite.*"

We clip this short but weighty sentence from the last issue of our neighbor, the Intelligencer. It is a sentence on which no doubt many of the readers of that journal have dwelt with peculiar emphasis, as being one of great significance, and indeed of greater import than we think our neighbor ever thought of ascribing to. To exercise charity,—that virtue which hides so many sins,—toward this paper, we cannot believe that it desires the fulfillment of such a sentiment from principle; but blinded by its ruling passion of opposition to Democracy, and infatuated by the hope that such an union would prove injurious to the success of this party, and the elevation of its opponents, it has adopted this line of policy as the last resort. We must say, however, that the course this journal has pursued for the last few weeks would lead us to a very different conclusion. Its ultra endorsement of the course of H. W. Davis; its advocacy of Bates for the Presidency, and its endorsement of Bates' views, as contained in his letter; and now its strenuous endeavors to bring about an union of *all the elements of opposition* to democracy, regardless of principle, would point a different conclusion from the one we have adopted. What makes its course more noticeable, is its assertion that the line of policy it is now pursuing is adding to its list dozens of subscribers, as well as its profession of being the organ of the American party in this county. If this be true, then the American party of this county endorses the much-to-be-regretted course of H. W. Davis. It believes that slavery is a moral, social and political evil. It is opposed to its extension. It endorses and advocates the Bates and Black Republican doctrine, that the South shall have no interest, and that it ought never and shall never be allowed to take its property or its peculiar institutions in the Territories of the country, which is admitted to be the common property of all sections, purchased and won for the common benefit of all. In a word, it says that Congress has the power to legislate on the slavery question, and hence has the power and should exercise that power in restricting it within its present limits.

These are Judge Bates' sentiments, and as he is endorsed by the Intelligencer, these must be its sentiments; and if it be true that the American party recognizes this paper as its organ, these must be the sentiments of that party. It is needless for us to say that we do not believe there is a dozen citizens in Dorchester who would advocate any such views. On this question we are all "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh." We all alike detest the sectional and abolition-tendency principles of Black Republicanism. We do not believe, nor can our neighbor impress us with the idea, that there is the least sympathy in principle or feeling between the American party of this county and the Black Republicans,—and that his cry of union will meet with but a feeble response, when it is known that such a union must give comfort and consolation to this abolition party of the North, whom, our neighbor describes, "as loyal friends of the Constitution and the Union." There being, then, no sympathy in principle or feeling, a union must be effected by a compromise on the part of one or the other of the parties. What that compromise shall be we are not told, but should judge it must come from the Republicans, as the Union men are advised to nominate a "conservative" man; and if a union takes place on such a nomination, Black Republicanism must certainly compromise. This, however, is, in our opinion, an utter impossibility.

Does not the Intelligencer know that that party is a party of but one idea; that from turret to foundation stone, it is composed of the single sentiment—non-extension of slavery, and its ultimate overthrow and total extinction from the land? This is all the Republicans have to sacrifice, and to sacrifice this, would be a confession on the part of the Black Republican leaders, that the theories and doctrine of "equal races and equal rights"—to which they have devoted their whole lives, and for the maintenance and promulgation of which they have sacrificed fortune, honor, everything—is all wrong; that slavery is right. To expect such a sacrifice would be just as reasonable as to expect that Horace Greely will be run by the democratic party as their nominee. The Chicago convention will not nominate a man favorable to the South. Then to effect a union, so earnestly desired and so strenuously advocated by the Intelligencer, the sacrifice must come from the other side. The Baltimore convention must nominate a man who embodies Republican principles, to have him adopted at Chicago. Southern delegates to the Union convention, must come up and bow at the shrine of Black Republicanism, and confess, with a hearty repentance, that they are wrong and the North is right; that they are willing to sacrifice all the interest which they hold in the Territories of the country, provided such a confession and such a sacrifice will appease the abolition god. Then and not till then can a union be formed in opposition to democracy. If the defeat of our party depends upon this union, or its success upon the failure to form such a union, we think we can congratulate the country on the prospect of being again governed for the next four years by a democratic President. We cannot believe the Southern delegates to the Baltimore convention will be so blinded by a fanatical zeal to destroy the democratic party as to allow themselves to be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water," thereby advancing the cause of Black Republicanism and subserving the desires of a few, whose only political tenet is opposition to democracy, and who would sacrifice principle, country, everything, to accomplish its overthrow. As for our own part, we think such a union would be greatly beneficial to the democratic party for we know the South would repudiate such a coalition; and it is well known that in all the Northern States which are claimed as democratic, this party has a majority of all the votes, so that our party would lose nothing in the North and would be deprived of any opposition in the South. Then, in either event, union or no union, we cannot see the "opportunity to exterminate the democratic party." But we do see that if our neighbor bases the success of his party on union with Black Republicanism, he will be most egregiously disappointed. And we also see that if he continues to advocate a union on such a basis as will sell out, soul and body, the American party of this State to Black Republicanism, *his* success as a journalist will depend upon a very doubtful and precarious tenure.

☞On Friday evening of last week, the Rev. Henry S. Woods, of Trappe, Talbot county, delivered in the Town Hall, a delightful lecture on "Music." He had, for the short notice given, a fair attendance of the beauty, intelligence, as well as musical talent, of our village. His subject was treated with enthusiasm, and by his excellent delivery enchained attention throughout. His periods were well turned and frequently eloquent, and he showed not only a high appreciation of his subject, but a thorough knowledge of its rise, history and progress. Without subscribing to his view that music is the highest art, we accord to him a just and nice discrimination in his criticisms on the style and talent of the great composers. Whether the lecturer's idea that the culture of music elevates and purifies the thoughts and characters of its professors may be a matter of question. We would recommend him not to judge of its effects solely upon the circles he is accustomed to, but go to the large cities and frequent the haunts of the whiskered and moustached German and English performers, and he may experience scenes not in accordance with his views. His lecture deserves all praise, and it is a matter of regret that we could not more frequently be entertained with similar ones, and that when given among us, they are not better attended.

☞We would call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. M. Robinson, agent for the sale of "Kirby's American Harvester." From the numerous certificates obtained from some of the most prominent farmers on the shore, who have used this machine, we are inclined to think Mr. Robinson offers a cheap, rare and valuable Reaper to those who wish to buy.

LT. HUNTER DAVIDSON, at present attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has invented an apparatus for quickly and safely lowering and hoisting boats. The Naval committees of the two houses of Congress have visited Annapolis to make a personal inspection of its working preparatory to having it adopted in the Naval service. Since then Capt. Hazzard, of the U. S. ship Pocahontas, has sent from Key West an official report to the Navy Department, in which he says:

"I have several times during our passage from Norfolk to this place, tested Davidson's Boat-Apparatus for quickly and safely lowering and hoisting boats, and I have no hesitation in saying that my experiments justifies me in pronouncing it to be one of the best things of the kind I have ever seen, and recommend it for all boats in the naval service.

"The quickest time in which I lowered the boat of the Pocahontas was *thirty-one seconds*, and we were steaming, at the time, nearly *seven knots per hour*; sea rather *rough* and weather pleasant. As a general rule, I think the boat can always be manned, lowered, and ready for service in one minute, or in one minute and half."

This will rank among one of the most important improvements of the age.

☞As it has already been mooted that the election of the next President of the U. States may devolve upon the present House of Representatives, we subjoin a statement of its political complexion. It is as follows, classified by States:

Democratic.—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia—14.

Republican.—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—15.

Equally Divided.—Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina—3.

American.—Tennessee—1.

The vote is generally cast by States, and as it requires 17 votes to elect, neither party will have the ascendency, unless the three equally divided and Tennessee should co-operate with one or the other. These four being Southern States, they will either "hold off" or else unite with the Democracy. Should the House fail to elect before the 4th of March, the Senate will elect a Vice President, who by the Constitution becomes President.

COL. THOS. J. LEE, with Messrs. L. T. H. Irving, of Somerset county, and George W. Winthrop, of this county, commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to define and establish the boundary line between Dorchester and Somerset counties, had their first meeting in Princess Anne on Tuesday of last week, and readopted the channel of the Nanticoke to its mouth as a part of the boundary. The chief difficulty they anticipate, is settling the boundary from the mouth of the Nanticoke to the southernmost extremity of Dorchester. This is owing to the fact that Somerset has set up a claim to some oyster flats now in the limits of Dorset which are very productive and which the commissioner from Dorset is not willing to concede.

The commissioners adjourned to meet in Cambridge about the 1st of June,—when some preliminaries will be agreed upon preparatory to making personal observations on the ground, and the settling of boundary marks.

THE APRIL TERM of the circuit court for this county adjourned on Saturday last until Monday next (14th inst.,) when the Judge will decide whether he will allow the mandamus cases before reported to be removed or not. The motion, founded on affidavits of the parties sued that they could not have fair and impartial trials in this court, has been pending for several days. The Grand Jury was discharged on Thursday last. The presentments found by them, at this term, number only twenty-six, being about one-half less than at last November term.

☞The Delaware and E. Shore Railroad has been opened to Salisbury, Md., and the cars commenced running to the latter place on Monday of last week. It is intended to have the road opened to Princess Anne, in as short a time as possible. The financial condition of the company has been rendered quite easy by the amount Somerset county derives from the E. S. appropriation measure.

INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS IN MARYLAND.—Below we append a short synopsis of a decision rendered by Judge Carmichael, at the late session of the Kent county Court, as to what constitutes an 'incendiary document,' and the liability of Postmasters in distributing the same. We take this synopsis from the Easton Monitor:

His Honor, Judge Carmichael, has decided that it is not necessary for postmasters to inspect each issue of a newspaper to see if incendiary sentiments are contained therein; that if the general reputation of a paper is of that character, a postmaster is justified in withholding such paper; and that any postmaster delivering such paper, knowing its character or tendency, renders himself liable to all the penalties enacted for circulating incendiary documents. The Grand Jurors in Kent county were accordingly directed to notify the postmaters of that county of the decision, in pursuance of which they were to refuse all applications for the "New York Tribune," under penalty of prosecution.

We presume the same restrictive rule will be laid upon the P. M's in Talbot and the other counties in the Judicial circuit; but should the injunction be impartially observed in this latitude the "Tribune" will not be the only *firebrand* prudently to withhold from circulation. Fair-play, say we, all round in enforcing the Judge's decision.

From Washington.

ABOLITION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS. An effort will be made this session to abolish the court of claims, and to transfer its powers and duties to the district courts of the United States, and that the judgment of such courts in all cases shall be final, the cases to be investigated in the State or district in which the petitioner shall reside, unless the court in such State or district, for good cause, order the same transferred for hearing and decision to any other district court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There has been much excitement to-day among Southern democratic congressmen, upon a proposition for their uniting in a request to the Southern delegates to Charleston that did not secede from the convention, to join at Richmond those delegates that did secede. I hear from most prominent gentlemen that the effort will be unavailing. For all that, several Senators and Representatives, from what is termed the Cotton States, will sign a request to the effect above.

It is now announced that Mr. Seward no longer hesitates about running for the nomination at Chicago; but it is certain that there is plenty of opposition to him among Republicans here. AL.

F. W. THOMAS, ESQ., so well known in our midst for his popular lectures, and who left here a short time since with the good wishes of a large circle of acquaintances and friends, is among the number now on the grand editorial excursion. We clip the following from a Baltimore paper:

F. W. Thomas.—This gentleman, well known to our literary community as a writer and lecturer of excellent abilities, left Baltimore yesterday on a visit to Cumberland, Wheeling, and other points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, for the purpose of taking notes for a book of observations on the South, which he is now preparing. Mr. Thomas will also lecture at various points upon the attractive and interesting subjects on which he has already spoken in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and other cities.

THE ELECTION for municipal officers in Philadelphia came off on Tuesday May 1st. The vote is said to have been the largest ever polled at such an election, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Black Republicans and their sympathizers, the Democracy succeeded in reducing the majority of 4,701 in '58 to 837. With such a gain from last fall, we think Philadelphia may be safely set down for the Democratic nominee next fall. The Democrats have tied the Opposition in the select Council. It stands 12 to 12.

"HAMLET," of Woodville, is informed that his poetical contribution, "Ode to Friendship," has been received, and will be published with pleasure, on the receipt of his correct name. No communication of any kind will be inserted unless accompanied with the correct name of the contributor.

S. F. TYLER has been appointed Postmaster at Hoopersville, Hooper's Island, in the place of Henry Hooper, resigned.

The prowess of John C. Heenan in his contest with Tom Sayers has been hailed by the oystermen of Philadelphia with every demonstration of delight. On Monday they gayly dressed all their craft at Spruce street wharf in colors, ensigns, and other decorations significant of victory.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—The convention was called to order at 10 o'clk.

Mr. Russell, of Va., made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee compromise resolutions, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet in Baltimore on the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia. [At this time the excitement and confusion was so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said.]

Mr. Randall moved an amendment substituting Philadelphia as the place and the 4th of July as the time.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, moved to insert New York—rejected.

Randall's substitute was also rejected by yeas 88, nays 166, and the original resolution to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June adopted by yeas 166, nays 88.

The convention then finally adjourned, about 2 p. m., amid cheers for the Union.

The delegates immediately rushed for the cars, and a general exodus took place

R. J. Brent tendered them a hearty welcome to Baltimore in June.

It is said the adjournment was in pursuance of advice sent from Washington by Senator Douglas's friends.

Gen. Spratt proposed three cheers for the national democratic party, which were given enthusiastically.

Mr. Cushing, the president, then addressed the convention, remarking that notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests involved, he might say that no convention having such immense interests at stake had ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of so great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the chair, and if in the excitement of the moment he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologized.

He regarded this convention as not only having in its destiny the permanence of the democratic party, but the question whether these great United States should continue and endure. He would not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union would continue on to eternity, and he felt confident the convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and confidence.

The following is the platform reported by the minority and adopted by the convention:

1—Resolved, That we the democracy of the Union, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principle by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters. And we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

2—Resolved, That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of Territorial Legislatures, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

3—Resolved, That the democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

4—Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

5—Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the democratic party pledge such constitutional power of the government as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practical period.

6—Resolved, That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

7—Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character and subversive to the constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

The following is the platform reported by the majority committee to the convention, and adopted by the Seceders:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in a Territory, without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or injured by congressional or territorial legislation.

2d. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3d. Resolved, That when settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the rights of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and that a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character to and subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognizes it as an imperative duty of this government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

And whereas, one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

☞The following is the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the relief of John Tubman. We take this from a certified copy sent to the County Commissioners at their order, by Col. W. A. Spencer, clerk of the Court of Appeals:

AN ACT *for the relief of John Tubman and others.*

Whereas, it is represented that a case of contested election between Thomas R. Cook and John Tubman, candidates for the office of Commissioner of Dorchester county, by interpretation of law, the case was tried before the circuit judge, not sitting as a court, thereby precluding exceptions and appeal, and the decision made disposed not only of the case of the parties contestant, but of the rights of Robert M. Marshal, another candidate not a party in the case; and it is represented that the Governor having issued commissions to five commissioners of said county returned as elected by the judges of election, among them the said John Tubman, who is sworn in and acting as commissioner, and his commission still unrescinded, has since, upon the certificate of the aforesaid decision issued another commission to Thomas R. Cook, who has also qualified thereunder, making six commissioners for said county instead of the five allowed by law for remedy whereof

Section 1st. Be it enacted, That the judge of the eighth judicial circuit be and he is hereby authorized and directed to open and rehear the said case of contested election between Thomas R. Cook and John Tubman before the circuit court for Dorchester county, allowing the parties the same right of exceptions and appeal as in other civil cases.

Section 2d. Be it enacted, That no commission issued by the Governor or to any person to act as commissioner of said county, except such as have been issued upon the returns of the judges of election of said county shall have any force or effect or confer any power or authority whatever until the final determination of said case under the provisions of the above section;—Provided, this shall not interfere with the right to fill any vacancy caused by the death, resignation or removal from the county of any of the present board of commissioners returned as elected by the judges of election of said county.

MR. BLAKE, an artist of Baltimore city, is visiting our town for the purpose of painting the portraits of any who wish such an article. We have been shown Specimens of Mr. B's workmanship, which we presume is open to the public for inspection. We would advise all our citizens to give Mr. B. a call, as he will remain only a few days, and it is very seldom a rare opportunity is offered in our midst to obtain such paintings. Mr. B. has taken rooms at Mr. John Bradshaw's hotel, but will call at the residences of any who wish his services.

BURNT IN EFFIGY.—On Saturday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, an effigy intended to represent Charles Lee Armour, was suspended by the neck from the beam of a gallows which had been prepared for the purpose, and burnt in the public square near our office.

Mr. Armour is a young lawyer of this city and several years ago acted with the Democratic party. Since then he has co-operated with the American party, but we believe he also abandoned that a few months ago, since which he has identified himself with the Republicans. He was in the convention of the Republican party which met in Baltimore last week, and was chosen by it as a delegate to the Chicago convention from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland.—*Frederick Union.*

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 MORFAT'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, headaches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial inveriably 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 MEDICINES.—We are not in the habit generally of noticing the thousand and one medicines of the day; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted that the fact should be made known. We have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment in cases of humours, bruises, and scalds, with beneficial effects, and there are cases within our knowledge of extraordinary cures performed in diseases of long standing. Professor Holloway's Ointment and Pills are among the few preparations which perform ALL the cures for which they recommended. We are satisfied that for purifying the blood, regulating the stomach, and curing liver and bilious complaints, no better remedy can be found.—*Bangor Democrat.*

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 7th of May.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Todd, Frank. J. Crosby, of Baltimore, to Miss Ella Watson, of this place.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, Thomas E. Wright to Miss Sallie W. Yates, both of this county.

On the 26th ultimo, by Rev. J. J. McMurray, Joshua W. Busick of Baltimore, to Kate, second daughter of Theodore Bowyer, Esq., of Baltimore county.

DIED.

In this county, last week, John Russell, aged about 25 years.

In this county, last week, Mrs. Elisha Fisher, at an advanced age.

In Baltimore, on the 28th ultimo, Cyrus Corkran, in the 60th year of his age.

On Saturday night last, of that fell disease, consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. James North, aged about forty years.

It becomes our duty to pay a tribute to the memory of one whose life and character richly deserve commemoration. Tho' the grave has closed over her remains, she will long live in the affections of her family, and in the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Naturally endowed with great strength of mind and amiability of disposition, she pursued her way through life quietly, but with energy and perseverance. Placed in circumstances requiring great exertion, she attended her family concerns with untiring in dustry, yet without murmur or complaint. She was gentle and pacific, yet firm and decisive; modest, yet resolute; amiable, yet energetic. Whilst, in the midst of varied and onerous worldly duties, she never forgot her duty to her God.—She was a sincere and consistent christian; testifying her faith by good works, by an upright walk, and a chaste conversation. The calmness and resignation with which she met death verified the sincerity of her profession, and the rectitude of her conduct. To one possessed of such virtues and qualities, death can scarcely be any calamity. It is the living alone who have sustained a loss, and to her family that loss is extreme. Mrs. North left seven children; the eldest of which is not more than thirteen years, and the youngest only a few days old. They are forever deprived of that watchful eye which was bent with sleepless vigilance upon their safety and comfort. They will no longer hear her maternal voice of admonition or love; nor feel the aid of that tender ever careful hand which mothers alone can wield. Her husband will no longer hear her sweet, soothing words of encouragement and affection, nor feel her helping arm, amidst the cares, trials and toils of life. But her exemplary life and triumphant death, should dry up the tears of sorrow; and reconcile them to the sad bereavement. Her children are under the eye of a benificent God who, with the aid of a kind father, will provide for their wants, and guide them in the paths of wisdom and truth. And all who loved her and who lament her death, may find consolation in the thought, that their loss is her eternal gain.

Sweet flowers, and an evergreen tree
May spring from the place of her rest;
But, nor cypress nor yew let there be,
For why should we mourn for the blest?

W. B. L.

HEAVY GOODS FOR SERVANTS WEAR The Place to get them—
JOHN G. ROBINSON'S.

INDELLIBLE INK a good article at JOHN G. ROBINSON'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Jas Vane, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Severn S. Dawson, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property, viz:

4 head of Horses,
4 head of Cattle,
12 HOGS.

And I hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises of said Dawson, on

Thursday, 31st of May, 1860,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, all the said Dawson's interest and right in and to the above-mentioned property, so seized and taken into execution, to satisfy the above-mentioned writ of Fi. Fa. and officers' fees now due.

my9-ts WM. T. VICKERS, late Sheriff.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF GOLD PENCILS,

WITH GOLD PENS ATTACHED,

OR GOLD LOCKETS!

A GOLD PENCIL with Gold Pen attached, or Gold Locket, for $5! and a Premium to each purchaser, worth from $2 to $300!

After two years' profitable experience in our present mode of disposing of our Jewelry, &c., and from the universal satisfaction given to all who have patronized our house, we take pleasure in saying that we now consider our business fairly and permanently established.

We wish it understood that this is No LOTTERY, but a fair and legitmate sale, in which each purchaser gets the value of his or her money in a Gold Pencil with Gold Pen attached, or a Gold Locket, worth $5 each, which cannot be bought at any retail store for the same price; and in addition to the purchase, each person receives a Premium of Jewelry, not less in value than $2, and it may be worth $3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, or even $300!

NO MONEY RISKED!—We propose to let a person know what premium he will receive before sending his money. Any Lady or Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first send us their name and address, stating whether they want the pencil and pen, or locket, and we will make their selection, and inform them by return mail what premium they are entitled to. They can then have the privilege of sending for it if they choose.

Our plan, from long experience in the above business, has given general satisfaction, as each purchaser can sell or trade the above articles for all they cost him, and retain the premium gratis.

If, however, any person should feel disposed to send us their money in advance, they can rely upon being as fairly dealt with as though they had made previous application.

Any person sending us $25 for our goods will receive a pencil and pen and premium, or locket and premium, free.

For full particulars, send for a pencil and pen, or locket.

Among our Premiums are artiles suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Vest and Guard Chains, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Watch Keys, Gold Shirt Studs, plain and with settings; Gold Scarf Pins, new style; Gold Breast Pins, California Diamond Pins, Gold Rings, &c., &c.

For Ladies, we have Gold Watches, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, Cameo, Garnet and Coral Breast Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Belt Slides, Gold Rings, &c., &c.

Also, Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Boxes, Accordeons, &c., &c.

Unexceptionable References given whenever required.

N. B. In sending your names, write the State, County and Town plainly, so as to avoid letters being miscarried. Address

ANGLE & CO., 102 Canal st., (old No.) New York.

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