[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

doubtful result in the end; but after that what then? Can the Union be preserved on such terms, or would it be worth preserving if it could? After the best blood of the country has been shed in a war which has passion, prejudice and unnatural hate for its foundation, intensified by the conflict, could the two sections be brought together as one people again? And would it not require large standing armies, in constant active service, to conquer and maintain peace? And would not that end at last in a hateful, loathsome military despotism?

If I am right in all this, would not a peaceful separation, not as a military necessary, but as a triumph of reason, order, law, liberty, morality and and religion over passion, pride, prejudice, hatred, disorder, and the force of the mob, be a far wiser and more desirable solution of the problem that such scenes as will result from a purely sectional warfare, (result as it may,) and from which the heart sickens, and the soul recoils in horror?

You may cut, maim, kill and destroy; you may sweep down battalions with your artillery; you may block up commerce with your fleets; you may starve out the thousands and tens of thousands of the enemies of the Government; you may overrun but you cannot subjugate the United South; and if you could not do it without inflicting an equal amount of misery upon those who are its best friends, and who have stood, as long as there was a plank to stand upon, by the side of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Our streets may run red with blood, our dwellings may be leveled with the earth; our fields may be laid waste; our heartstones may be made desolate; and then, at the last, what end has been gained? Why, the Government has exhibited its power, which has never been questioned but by the idle, the ignorant, and the deluded, and for the display of which there will be abundant opportunities without an effort now, on either side, to cut each other's throats.

So far from its being regarded as a betrayal of weakness by the other Powers of the globe, will it not be looked upon in the present emergency as an act of magnanimity and heroism on the part of the more powerful party to propose terms of peace? Let me, then, as a strong, devoted, unalterable friend of the Union, (*if it could be maintained,*) let me, as a conscientious and unchangeable opponent of the fatal heresy of secession, urge upon this Administration the policy of issuing another proclamation *proposing a truce to hostilities*, and the immediate assembling of a National Convention to recognize the independence of such States as desire to withdraw from the Union, and make the experiment of separate Government, which it will not, as I think, take there long to discover is the most egregious error that man, in his hour of madness, ever committed.

In five years from this time the remaining United States would be stronger and more powerful than the thirty-four States were six months ago—and you will have a Government permanent and enduring for all time to come, to which all who seek an asylum from oppression may resort hereafter.

I will not undertake to speculate on the experiment of a Southern Republic; my opinions on that subject are well defined, and too well understood to make it necessary that they should be canvassed here. Let it be tried, and let it work out its own salvation.

If this policy can be adopted, all I shall ask for myself will be the privilege of retiring to some secluded spot, where I can live in peace and mourn over the downfall of the best Government—wisely administered—with which man was ever blessed.

I could not willingly take up arms against a Union that I have been taught and accustomed to adore, as indispensable to my own liberties, and I never will raise my hand against my native State, although her arm has ever been against me and mine.

For God's sake, let me implore you to let wisdom, magnanimity, true courage and humanity prevail in your councils, and give peace to a distracted and dissevered country.

I write as one who feels that he is standing on the brink of the grave of all he has cherished on earth; my head is bowed down with grief over the madness that rules the hour, and I pray God to give me the wisdom to know and the strength to perform my duty, my whole duty to my country, my States and my friends.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Hon. Ed. Bates, Attorney-General, &c.

Will you grant me the favor to lay this last effort to serve my country before the Cabinet at its first meeting. I appeal to you as a native son of Virginia to do it. J. M. B.

CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, May 15th, 1861.

North and South Contrasted.

Since the great enthusiasm created throughout the North to defend the Capital and the Stars and Stripes, and the filling of our State with Lincoln's soldiers, our railroad seized and our chief city occupied and taken possession of, many of our citizens are becoming frightened at this great display of Northern power, and are becoming fearful the South will hardly make a breakfast for these Northern hordes. Let us see.

From an official statement of the last census it appears there are in the Northern States, leaving out California and Oregon, three millions six hundred & ninety-two thousand white males between the ages of 18 and 45, and in the Southern States leaving out little Delaware, one million, six hundred and thirty-three thousand white males between the same ages. There are also three millions nine hundred and forty nine thousand, five hundred fifty seven slaves in the South. Now in the case of a protracted war between the North and the South, the former attempting to subjugate the latter, the question naturally arises, which section has the greatest ability to sustain the struggle. Leaving out the fact that no free people would ever allow themselves to be conquered save by extermination, and the irresistible advantage the South would have in being the assailed party and being called on to defend her homes, her firesides, her honor, constitutional liberty and everything that a free, brave and chivalrous people hold most dear;—this census report shows, unmistakably that the South has a better capacity in point of mere numbers.—While war is progressing there are certain pursuits, such as the cultivation of crops, attention to manufactories, &c., that imperatively demand attention. With their neglect comes a complete prostration in every department of trade, property and starvation ensue. Necessity imperatively demands that these should be attended to and that a very large proportion of the labourers should be kept at home, to attend to them. Now comes the contrast. In the North the laborers are exclusively from the white population, while at the South the slaves are the laborers. They cultivate the soil, make the sugar, rice and cotton and attend the harvests. *Every white man can be made a fighting man.*

This question then of numbers, about which Northern journals so much prate, over which the Northern people are so enthusiastic, and some of our citizens so timid, is a mere delusion. When the war is fully commenced & the problem comes to be solved, how many effective soldiers the north can furnish to subjugate the South, it will be found to be a delusion. And those of our citizens who talk or think that the South will have to submit; that the Eleven State which have confederated together and formed a government for the protection of their lives, liberties, and "for the pursuit of happiness," will have to dissolve that combination—because of the apparently overpowering numbers of the North, will find themselves arguing against facts. They will only be looked upon as timid and cowardly—if not pusillanimous—timid and cowardly to be overawed by this momentary phrenzy in the North, and pusillanimous to think that the Southern people, whose chivalry is of world-wide renown, and whose military skill and bravery are matters of record in the battles with Great Britain and Mexico, will now submit and be unconditionally conquered without suffering extermination. *Rest assured the South can not be conquered.*

What a Change!

The Arkansas Convention on the 19th of March last, voted down the secession ordinance by a vote of 89 nays to 35 ayes. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered and the ordinance was referred to the people, for their ratification or rejection in August next. This was evidence of a powerful Union feeling in the State at that time. In fact it was the predominant feeling. The press of the State was particularly jubilant, as for instance the Van Buren press hailed the defeat in this wise:

ARKANSAS

TRUE TO THE UNION!

Ordinance of Secession Voted Down by a Vote of 39 to 35.

THE PEOPLE SATISFIED!

Thirty-nine Guns Fired—The Stars and Stripes run up from the Press Office.

Since Lincoln has issued his Proclamation calling on these Northern vandals to assist him in subjugating the South and compelling them, to submit to the tenets of the Chicago platform,—what a change has taken place! The convention has been called together again and that same secession ordinance which only a few weeks before, was defeated by four majority, has been passed by a vote of SIXTY NINE ayes to ONE nay. The papers declare that "Secession has spread like wild fire," and through the intensity of the popular pressure, the State has joined the Southern Confederacy.

☞ There are now no less than seven companies organized in our county for its defence and for military police duty. Composed as they are of men of all ages and every class without any knowledge or experience in military matters, it will be impossible for them to have system, regularity or order, without the understanding of some of the military movements. Drills, to some extent, are certainly necessary. Besides attendance on these, in our humble judgment some uniformity in dress should be adopted. A light blue flannel shirt, without ornament, light pants, a black slouch hat, with one or both sides pinned up, will make a handsome uniform, combining cheapness with uniformity. If ever their services should be required, (of which there is not much apprehension now, yet we know not what may happen in the no distant future,) without, as we have said, uniformity, order, previous concert of action, system, they will seem but one conglomerated mass, unable to distinguish friend from foe.

"STIMULATING ONGUENT."—Such is the title of a brilliantly compounded preparation (originating with the famous Dr. Bellingham, of London) for improving the growth, and beautifying the condition of the human hair. We learn that Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, have obtained the entire agency for the American continent, and we therefore invite attention to their "*Stimulating*" announcement in another column.

JUDGE STEWART.—It has been known to those who have conversed with our late representative in Congress, that he is not a candidate for re-election. As the fact, however, may not be generally known, we are authorized to make this statement.

Local and Personal.

A well-merited Compliment to the Goldsborough Brass Band, and its Gentlemanly Instructor, Prof. Hurley.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me a small space in one of your columns to express the pleasure I enjoyed at a Concert given on Monday evening by the Brass Band, now under the tuition of Prof. Hurley?

This gentleman came to Cambridge in January, by invitation, to take charge of the Band, and by his modest deportment and untiring devotion to his appointment, has deservedly secured a large circle of friends who will ever regard with pleasure his personal and professional welfare. With a band of eighteen performers, he has exhibited wonderful administrative skill, and being an accomplished performer, he has indicated his taste by an admirable adjustment of the instruments. The performance of the Band at the Concert was really wonderful—their time was perfect, and every performer seemed inspired with the wish to do credit to his instructor and to himself. Mr. Hurley's performance on the Clarionette and Cornet was exquisite.

The Band has given several Concerts, though they did not perform in public until Monday last.

The funds obtained by these Concerts are devoted to the payment of the debt incurred in purchasing the instruments, costing, as I am told, some $250.

The ladies, in a spirit of pure benevolence, casting aside all *false* delicacy, generously tendered their aid; and the Concerts have been interspersed with beautiful specimens of vocal and instrumental music.—Their presence and participation produced that chastening influence which female loveliness and music associated, must ever inspire. To these ladies, then, to Professor Hurley, and to the musical ambition of the young gentlemen composing the Band, the citizens of Cambridge are, and will be, indebted for another, amongst the many attractions of our beautiful village.

I hope the editors of our other papers will copy this, not for the merit of the composition, but for the purpose with which it was written.

AMATEUR.

The steamer Hugh Jenkins paid us a visit on yesterday. As she has advertised to run on Tuesdays and Fridays to this place and Easton, this will give us daily communication (Monday excepted) with Balto. We thank the captain of the H. J. for Balt. papers in advance of the mails.

Hons. C. F. Goldsborough and W. Holland will again accept our thanks for important papers of the Senate and H. of Delegates. We are also under obligations to Hon. A. Chaplain, member of the H. of D. from Talbot, for kind attentions.

Post-Master Appointed.—Dr. A. C. Thompson has been appointed Post Master of this place, vice Dr. Jos. Flint removed. Many thanks to Dr. F. for the many kind attentions he has shown us in his round of official duties.

The "friends of the Union (?) without regard to former political relations," held a meeting here on Monday last and appointed Dr. H. G. Grieves, Messrs. L. E. Straughn, J. A. Waddell, and Wm. Kirby as delegates to the Congressional Convention that assembles in Denton on tomorrow, (Thursday.)

Dr. Thos. H. Williams, Surgeon, U. S. A., at Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, will please accept our thanks for copies of late Arkansas papers.

Peterson for June.—This valuable monthly has been received—equal if not superior to former numbers. "June Roses" is a beautiful engraving, and forms a handsome and appropriate front place. The fashion plates and patterns are numerous, reading matter excellent, making it an excellent monthly for the fireside.

The Philadelphia Rail Road was reopened for travel on Monday. The trains are now running regularly.

By Yesterday's Steamer!

Special Session of the General Assembly of Maryland.

FREDERICK, May 13.

No concurrent action the adjournment of the Legislature having been had, a joint special committee of four from each House was appointed to consider the unfinished business, and also the matter of adjournment.—Both Houses then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Mr. Willis reported a bill calling a Sovereign Convention, which was laid on the table.

The joint resolution from the Senate appointing a committee of four from each to visit President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis and the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, was reported upon favorably by Mr. Wallis, chairman of the committee on federal relations. The report was adopted.

In the Senate a joint resolution to furnish arms to Washington College was passed.

The bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the extra session was passed.

The Senate occupied the whole day on the subject of adjournment. The committee of conference reported an amendment to Mr. Wallis' resolution that the Legislature adjourn on Thursday at 11 o'clock until June 4th; also, to appoint a committee of four from each house to lay said resolutions before President Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, and ask a cessation of hostilities until after the assembling of Congress.

The Senate adopted Mr. Wallis' resolution, with the above amendments, but the House, at the evening session, refused to adopt the conference committee's report—yeas 15, nays 28. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the report was recommitted, when the House adjourned till half-past 8 o'clock to-morrow, when the committee will again report.

The two Houses are thus at variance. The Senate refuses to adopt Mr. Wallis' resolutions or fix a day for an adjournment, unless the House adopt the Senate resolution appointing eight commissioners, as above mentioned.

The Legislature cannot adjourn before Thursday, if then, the constitution requiring two days more to pass the appropriation bill, and there not being three-fourths of the members present to vote on it.

Arrival of Troops in Baltimore --An Encampment on Federal Hill.

On Monday evening the United States troops encamped at the Relay House, being previously relieved by other troops, were embarked on a train at cars and quietly arrived at the Camden station about 7 o'clock. The police authorities were not notified of the movement until the appearance of the train made it manifest; when Capt. Boyd, of the southern district, repaired to the station with twenty-five officers, but the number of spectators collected was not so large as to incommode the troops in disembarking. The troops comprised the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Eighth New York Regiment and the Boston Light Artillery Company, six pieces, making altogether 1500 men. The body was commanded by Gen. Butler in person.

The regiments rapidly formed on Lee street, and headed by the band accompanying the Massachusetts regiment, moved to Federal Hill. Gen Butler occupied Schillinger's Federal Hill House, on the summit of the hill, where he will hold his temporary headquarters. The cannon of the Artillery company were drawn up on the lawn surrounding the place.

The troops had hardly reached the camping ground before a heavy thunder-shower descended, drenching the unprotected soldiers, before the tents and other camp equipments brought in the train could be made available for protection. Arms were soon stacked in a protected quarter, however, guards planted, and the soldiers set about making themselves comfortable for the night.

The citizens of South Baltimore were somewhat surprised at the sudden introduction of the troops in their midst; and curiosity collected great numbers in the vicinity of the camp to witness the progress of the camping operations. Nothing was learned as to the purpose of the movement, here, or the future destination or operations of the troops.

Temporary quarters were obtained for some of the companies in No. 10 Public School House, on William street; a large unoccupied building on Hamburg street, and other places. Other bodies of troops are expected either to pass through the city, or to occupy points contiguous to it to-day.

An aid from Gen Butler's Federal Hill camp was in the city last night, and had an interview with Mayor Brown at the marshall's office. It is understood the mayor will communicate with Gen. Butler to-day in relation to the matter of inquiry.

Gen. Butler has taken the Gilmor House as his headquarters.

St. Louis in a State of Excitement.

A bloody conflict was commenced on Friday in St. Louis between the citizens and those who had volunteered their services to Lincoln. On Saturday it again broke out, on the receipt of the news that Camp Jackson had been taken possession of by the federal troops. Several were killed. The U. S. Volunteers were the severest sufferers—the men appearing to lose command of themselves, or to get confused so that instead of firing upon their assailants they turned their guns upon their own ranks.

Most of the U. S. volunteers are Germans, against whom there is a strong antipathy.

The Maryland Legislature.

STAY LAW PASSED.

The following is the stay law as amended and passed:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon all judgments or decrees for the payment of money which have been or may hereafter be rendered by any court or justice of the peace of this State, and upon all powers to sell, contained in any mortgage, and on all decrees for sale of mortgaged property, there shall be a stay of execution and sale, for twelve months from the passage of this act; provided, that in all cases of personal property where there has been a decree for the sale of the same, or where there is a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the mortgagor to entitle himself to the stay under this act shall give bond to the mortgagee, with a penalty and with security, to be prescribed and approved by the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where the mortgagee is recorded, or by the clerk of the Circuit Court or of the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore, if the mortgage is recorded in said city, with the condition that he will surrender and deliver up to said mortgagee, or any trustee appointed to sell the same, the said personal property so mortgaged, in as good condition as the same was at the passage of this act; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the lien on judgments rendered, or to be rendered, to prevent the prosecution of attachments on warrant or judgments against the lands, goods or credits of non-residents, as under the existing law. That this act shall not be held to apply to decrees or judgments for the payment of interest or taxes, as between parties to mortgages or judgments, or other contracts, upon which said interest is payable at a specified time or times. The act to take effect from its passage, and continue in force twelve months.

EXEMPTION LAW PASSED.

The following is a true copy of the exemption law just passed which goes into effect on the first of June:

AN ACT to amend the Eighty-third Article of the Code of Public General Laws, by exempting a certain amount of property from execution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That one hundred dollars' worth of property of each defendant therein shall be exempt from execution issued on any judgment in any civil proceeding whatever, except no judgments for breach of promise to marry or seduction.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That each defendant in any such execution may select property, real or personal, to the value of one hundred dollars, to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers to be summoned and sworn by the officer at the time of levying the execution, and the appraisment signed by the appraisers shall be returned with the writ.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if any property of any defendants, whether real or personal, cannot be divided so as to set apart a portion of it, of the value of one hundred dollars, without loss and injury to all parties concerned, then the whole shall be sold, and the defendant whose property is so sold shall have one hundred dollars of the proceeds in money, and whether the property can be divided without loss shall be determined by the appraisers; this section only to apply to cases where a single parcel of land or single article of personal property is levied on, and in all such cases the officer shall not sell unless the property offered shall bring more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That all wearing apparel, books and tools of mechanics shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted; but this shall not apply to any books or tools kept for sale.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the preceding sections relating to exemption shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgage, nor of any mechanic or other persons, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor from any lien thereon for tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the exemption herein shall not apply to any execution on a judgment rendered on any contract, or to any liability which now exist or may exist when this act shall take effect.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. Wallis, chairman of the committee on federal relations, to which the message of the Governor and other documents were referred, made a very long report thereon, accompanied with the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In the judgment of the General Assembly of Maryland, the war now waged by the government of the United States upon the people of the Confederate States is unconstitutional in its origin, purpose and conduct, repugnant to civilization, and sound policy, subversive of the free principles upon which the federal Union was founded, and certain to result in the hopeless and bloody overthrowing of our existing institutions; and

Whereas the people of Maryland, while recognizing the obligation of their State, as a member of the Union, to submit in good faith to the exercise of all the loyal and constitutional powers of the general government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principle of self-government, and sympathize deeply with their southern brethren in their noble and manly determination to uphold and defend the same; and

Whereas, not merely on their own accounts and to turn away from their own soil the calamities of civil war, but for the blessed sake of humanity, and to avoid the wanton shedding of fraternal blood in a miserable contest which can bring nothing with it but sorrow, shame and desolation, the people of Maryland are enlisted with their whole hearts upon the side of reconciliation and peace; now therefore it is hereby

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State of Maryland owes it to her own self-respect and her respect for the constitution, not less than to her deepest and most honorable sympathies, to register this her solemn protest against the war which the federal government has declared upon the Confederate States of the South, and our sister and neighbor Virginia, and to announce her resolute determination to have no part or lot, directly or indirectly, in its prosecution.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland earnestly and anxiously desires the restoration of peace between the belligerent sections of the country, and the President, authorities and people of the Confederate States.—Having over and over again, officially and unofficially declared that they seek only peace and self-defense, and that they are willing to throw down the sword the instant that the sword now drawn against them shall be sheathed, the Senators and Delegates of Maryland do earnestly beseech and implore the President of the U. States to accept the olive branch which is thus held out to him, and in the name of God and humanity to cease the unholy and unprofitable strife at least until the assembling of Congress at Washington shall have given time for the prevalence of cooler and better counsel.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland desires the peaceful and immediate recognition of the Confederate States, and hereby gives her cordial assent thereunto as a member of the Union, entertaining the profound conviction that the willing return of the Southern people to their former federal relations is a thing beyond hope, and that the attempt to coerce them will only add slaughter and hate to impossibility.

Resolved, That the present military occupation of Maryland being for purposes, in the opinion of this Legislature, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, the General Assembly of the State, in the name of her people, does hereby protest against the same, and against the oppressive restrictions and illegalities with which it is attended, calling upon all good citizens at the same time, in the most earnest and authoritative manner, to abstain from all violent and unlawful interference of every sort with the troops in transit through our territory or quartered among us, and patiently and peacefully to leave to time and reason the ultimate and certain re-establishment and vindication of the right.

Resolved, That under existing circumstances it is expedient to call a Sovereign Convention of the State at this time, or to take any measures for the immediate organization or arming of the militia.

Resolved, That when the Legislature adjourn it adjourn to meet at——, on the —— day of next ——.

Mr. Ford moved that the report be accepted and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed, which was adopted by ayes 49.

Nays—Messrs. Medders, Lawson, Keene, Landing, Straughn, Wilson of Harford, Bayless, McCoy, Fiery, McCleary and Gorsuch—11.

The blanks in the sixth resolution were filled with Frederick, on the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the resolutions and preamble were passed by a vote of ayes 43; nays—Messrs. Medders, Lawson, Keene, Routzahn, Naill, Wilson of Harford, Bayless, McCoy, Fiery, Stake, McCleary and Gorsuch—12.

THE CURES MADE BY PROF DE GRATH with his "Electric Oil," are almost miraculous and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil." See advertisement.

mh6-4m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.—The voice of the people is the testimony of reason! Ministers of the Gospel are everywhere recommending them, while eminent medical men prescribe them for their patients in all cases requiring tonic, disinfectant, antiseptic or alterative remedies. Letters are received from all parts of the United States and Canadas enclosing orders from respectable physicians, or certificates from clergymen of every denomination, of extraordinary cures effected by the agency of these medicines. If but a tithe of these well authenticated documents were published it would form a respectable sized volume and an interesting addition to the literature of the day. Read the advertisement.

PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE, for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague.—It effectually stops the Chills and subdues the Fever, removes any undue accumulation of bile, improves the appetite, assists digestion, allays irritation, invigorates the whole system, gives elasticity to the spirits, and infuses a vigorous vitality which soon restores the patient to health. One bottle has often effectually cured four to six persons. No persons residing in infected or marshy districts should be without it.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Dr. J. Flint, Cambridge, Md.

Sold also by Druggists generally.

TO CONSUMPTIVES and those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER and AGUE, or CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those requiring it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN,

Williamsburgh, New York.

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

SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

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SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

The victim of an obstinate cough or cold, hoarseness, asthma, or any symptoms of disease in the throat, breast or lungs, should resort at once to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, an article which has been fully tested, and found to possess healing virtues hitherto unknown in the history of medicine. Rely not upon simple catchpenny articles, which relieve for the moment, but eventually accelerate the disease, when you can obtain a safe and reliable remedy, prepared by an experienced physician, whose laborious private practice of near quarter of a century, must satisfy all of the superior excellence of this old established and far famed Wild Cherry Compound, as prepared under the immediate care of Dr. H. Swayne.

Great Purifying Purgative!

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills.
Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills.

For Biliousness,
For Headache, Liver Complaint,
For Headache, Female Liver Complaint,
For Headache, Com- Liver Complaint,
For Headache, plaints, Liver Complaint,
For Headache, Liver Complaint.

No Pills seem to give such universal satisfaction.

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE,

A safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and has proved itself the most effective antidote for WORMS ever offered to the public.

Prepared only by Dr. H. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

Sold by WM. THOMAS, Cambridge; T. B. LEONE & SON, New Market; W. J. VANE, Hinkebsburg, and dealers in medicines everywhere. jan9-1y

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. MARY O. COX, in the 50th year of her age.

In Castle Haven Neck, on the 15th of April JOHN HENRY KEENE, aged 83 years and 1 month.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE Monday May 13th.—There were some 5,000 bushels of Wheat offered today; demand less active, and sales of white at $1 20a1 30 for common, 1 45a$1 55 for mediums to fair, 1 58 a$1 60 for good to prime; and a1 65a$1 70 per bushel for choice; red brot 1 10a$1 30 per bushel for good to prime. Of Corn 5,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 55a63cts, and yellow at 55a60cts per bushel.

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

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN accordance with the 77th section of the 35th Article of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, I hereby give notice that the Governor of Maryland has issued the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Frederick City, May 2d, 1861.

Whereas the President of the United States by his Proclamation, dated the fifteenth day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

And whereas by section 76, of article 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing:

Now, therefore, I, Thos. Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, designate and appoint Thursday, the Thirteenth day of JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from the State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

THOS. H. HICKS.

By the Governor,
GRAYSON ECHELBERGER,
Secretary of State.

As the 77th section of the 35 Article of the Code requires that "the Proclamation of the Governor shall require at least twenty days notice of the election to be given by the Sheriffs of the respective counties," I hereby give notice of the above proclamation, and that an Election will be held at the various places in this county, on

THURSDAY, June 13th '61,

for a Representative for a member of the Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District of the State of Maryland. The places for election in the several districts of this county will be as follows:

For the first election district, or the Fork, it will be held at

CROTCHER'S FERRY.

For the second election district, or East New Market, it will be held at

EAST NEW MARKET.

For the third election district, or Vienna, will be held at

VIENNA.

For the fourth election district, or Parson's Creek, will be held at

PARSON'S CREEK.

For the fifth election district, or Lakes, will be held at

LAKE'S STORE.

For the sixth election district, or Hooper's Island, will be held at

HOOPER'S ISLAND.

For the seventh election district, or Cambridge, will be held at

CAMBRIDGE.

For the eight election district, or the Neck, will be held at

CHARLES SEWARD'S STORE.

For the ninth election district, or Church Creek, will be held at

CHURCH CREEK.

For the tenth election district, or Straits, will be held at

TODD TOWN.

For the eleventh election district, or Drawbridge, will be held at

DRAW BRIDGE.

For the twelfth election district, or Williamsburg, will be held at

WILLIAMSBURG.

The Polls will be opened at Nine o'clock in the morning and closed at Six o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSIAH KEER,
Sheriff of Dorchester county.

may15 to

ADMINIS[TRATOR'S SALE]

BY virtue of [a decree of the Circuit] Court for [Dorchester county we will] sell at public sal[e] on the premises, [on WEDN]

On the premises, John F. H. Vin[cent] death, all the

PERSONA[L PROPERTY]

(negroes except[ed]) H. Vincent, dec[eased] consisting of

Three YOK[E OF OXEN]
22 HE[AD OF CATTLE]
20
8 VALUAB[LE HORSES]
and other CAT[TLE]
Farm
ONE WHEA[T]

Horse Cart o[f] ONE
HOUSEHOLD

also, 100 ACR[ES] part fallow, p[ossession] will be such as
EMILY
Z. P. F
my15-ts A

TRU[STEE'S SALE OF]
VALU[ABLE]

BY virtue of [a decree of the Circuit] for Dorc[hester county sitting] Equity, I w[ill offer at public sale] Court House [door]

IN THE

On Mon[day]

BEAU[TIFUL]

which was th[e property of] Stevens, situ[ated on the] tank river, a[nd adjoining] by Cambridge

100
OF LAND,
buildings are [thereon erected]
tial. Abou[t] Farm is se[parated]
You
which in a s[tate of high] it. The soil [is productive] and produces [abundantly] to the growt[h of corn, wheat] dom that [the farm is] tions and in[quire of the subscriber] fered for sale [at private sale] I will also [offer at public sale] all that part

INNA[POLIS]

which is full[y described] Stevens and [recorded in Liber] taining

20
more or less [more or less] and set in

The terms [of sale are as follows:] of sale. O[ne third cash,] ney a reason[able credit] with approv[ed security] mortgage u[pon the property] obtained.

may8-ts

DIV[IDEND NOTICE]

Head Qu[arters,]

To the Cit[izens of Maryland:]

Our fello[w citizens have] slaughtered [by the troops of] the U. S. G[overnment, and our State] port whilst [the Governor of] our State [has called upon the] Department [for troops to] and our Sta[te against] open defian[ce and open war] and of app[eal to arms.] ties.

I call up[on the citizens] to the defen[ce of their homes,] —to enroll [themselves in the] panies of [Volunteers for] homes,—th[e protection of] the State [of Maryland, and] the Divi[sion officers will] effect these [measures with the] constant se[ve]rities and [dispatch.] On the fi[rst call for volunteers] Companies [will be received at] ective C[ompanies, viz: one] the Maj. G[eneral, one] the Colone[l, one] Maj. Gen[eral, one] the Brigad[ier General, one] and Adj. G[eneral.]

may1-3t

WE, th[e undersigned,] that [we have] Commissio[ners have changed] leading fro[m Cambridge] to the litt[le village of Jan]farm of Ja[mes Wallace, which] may run o[n the Chesapeake] and betwe[en Cambridge and] Eben E. P[ratt's wharf.]

my1-3t

ATTE[NTION!]

The me[mbers of the] are a[t] BRIDGE, [Cambridge] Drill. Eve[ry man must] we can obt[ain a gun if we] would the [Company] have not [guns we will] their unifo[rm as] ately.

my8

ALL pe[rsons residing in Dor]chester co[unty who are not] in the offic[e of Sheriff] or before [the] lder,

ap24-td

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