CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, June 5th, 1861.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. DANIEL M. HENRY,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Attention Voters of the 1st and 2d Districts.

A meeting of the Peace or Anti-Coercion Party will be held in EAST NEW MARKET, on *Friday Afternoon next, June 7, 1861,* to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Hon. D. M. HENRY, the nominee for Congress, will address the meeting.

A meeting of the same party will be held at CROTCHER'S FERRY, on *Saturday Afternoon next, June 8.*

Speakers will be present to address the meeting. jun5

☞The mass meeting and joint discussion held here on Monday last was well attended. The day was propitious, and a large concourse of attentive and appreciative listeners were present throughout the entire debate. Mr. Crisfield, the candidate of the coercion party, altho' ingenious and able as he always is, signally failed in convincing all except the immediate adherents of coercion, how he was going to support the government of Mr. Lincoln in his bloody and unconstitutional course, and yet avoid civil war. He insisted that the Lincoln Government must be supported, *that the Union must be preserved, that the Stars and Stripes must be sustained, that the Southern Confederacy never should be recognized,* and that he would vote men and money to Mr. Lincoln to support these views. And yet he insisted and indeed attempted to prove he was for peace, for ending the war. The way he proposed to do this—i.e. to support the government in its policy, and yet have peace, was the most singular proposition we ever heard emanate from any one pretending to Statesmanship. It was to us perfectly incomprehensible. As near as we understood him his plan is to fortify (?) all the strong holds of the government and then propose a compromise, and unite the two sections, —never let them part, *no never*—never recognize the Southern Confederacy, *no never*; and never compromise unless the *rights of the South were guaranteed,* while just before this, he defied any man to show what right of the South had ever been violated.

Well now, are Mr. Crisfield's influence and talent so very great, that he can make this compromise he speaks of, when Crittenden, Douglass and Breckinridge, (whom he supported for President) and the ablest men in Congress, thro' a whole session tried in vain to do it, when the North would not yield an inch for compromise? Why did not Mr. Crisfield and the Peace Conference do this before? They sat long enough and hatched nothing. It is mockery to talk thus at this late day of a compromise, when the North with sullen scorn reject all compromise; and when the South say they will not come into the Union again. What good will fortifying all the Forts and then standing still do? Will that bring them in? Why it is entailing an endless expense for nothing; it is altogether puerile.

The reply of Mr. Henry was masterly. Those who knew his abilities, his culture; his broad and statesmanlike views, and the eloquence and power with which he is able to enforce them, were agreeably disappointed in this debate. He rose to the occasion—to the crisis. Long retired from public life and not desiring political preferment, the unanimity with which this nomination was thrust upon him, aroused his sense of duty and patriotism, and his love for his native State, its honor and its glory. His course, it elected was clear and plain to every comprehension. He would not vote a dollar to Lincoln to carry on this unconstitutional and unholy war. He would pull the teeth of this dragon of coercion. If the seceded States wanted a government of their own he would let them have it. Certainly the war must stop if Congress refuses to vote Mr. Lincoln men and money to carry it on; refuse an appropriation to enable him with his hordes to desolate Southern homes and firesides, and compel by blood and slaughter a Union hateful to the Southern States We have seldom listened to more eloquent periods than those in which he exposed the terrible consequences of the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, the first great safeguard of liberty.

He exposed with scathing dignity and coolness, Mr. Crisfield's inconsistency in Congress, advocating and defending State Rights—and now advocating a consolidated tyranny, and he drove Mr. Crisfield to declare his entire ignorance of the Resolutions and platform of the State Union party, the very party which is running him for Congress.

Altogether Mr. Henry's speech was clear comprehensive, eloquent and sound, statesmanlike and patriotic. It was a conclusive answer, if any were needed, to the malicious and vulgar flings of the Intelligencer at his abilities.

Elias Griswold, Esq.

The *Intelligencer* has commenced its old tricks again, as the attack made in its last issue against the gentlemen whose name heads this article, shows. As paradoxical as it may seem, abuse and viturperation sometimes become compliments. It is peculiarly so in this instance, for the squib of the *Intelligencer*, furnishes the best evidence that Mr. Griswold's unwearied and able advocacy of State Rights, and the right in the people of self-government, has struck with utter dismay this defender and upholder of the military despotism now inaugurated in our midst.

Mr. G.'s high moral character, unyielding integrity and worth are beyond impeachment. Those who know his private life and character know that he is amiable, kind and generous to a fault; that against his worst enemies he uses no word of abuse or detraction. In public life he is bold in the enunciation and the advocacy of his principles, and is equally fearless in denouncing what he believes to be error. As a lawyer, ample success in his profession, and his wide-spread influence with those with whom he is professionally brought in contact, stamps with sufficient ridicule and contempt, the attempt to undervalue his legal ability. If an invasion of the sanctities of private life, and an attempt to show that Mr. G. is a *poor man,* and pays but a small tax, will win for the *Intelligencer,* any laurels, its Editor is fully entitled to them. So far as Mr. G. is concerned we do not think it will disturb his equinimity or lessen his efforts in defence of the sacred rights of persons and property. We wonder if the Editor of the *Intelligencer* would like a full investigation and exposition of *his* wealth and credit?

With regard to such matters as this, the truth is that such men, narrow minded and full of envy and prejudice, can never comprehend how it is that by mere force of intellect and character, without the extraneous aids of wealth or office a man can rise so much superior to them. No wonder they consult tax lists—count opinions by the number of negroes, &c.

The insinuation that Mr. G. ever had a conference with Mr. Mason, of Virginia, or any other "leading secessionist," or was "closeted with E. Louis Lowe" to get Maryland out of the Union, we know to be untrue. That a conference was held by the Presidential Electors at Washington with leading gentlemen of our State to inaugurate some plan by which secession could be stayed, and the Union saved, we do know. The papers of that date inform us of this fact. It failed, however, because the Executive of this State refused to let the people utter their voice, at a time when we conscientiously believe she would have been largely instrumental in bringing about a proper understanding between the sections, or at least of preventing civil war. It is simply amusing how the *Intelligencer* will persist in attempting to create prejudice against Mr. G. because of his northern birth. Now when the antecedents of this paper are known; its advocacy of Mr. Bates, an avowed Black Republican for President; its counsellings to the know nothing party of the State to unite with Black Republicanism; its endorsement of the Hon. H. Winter Davis, and his late speech in Congress; its cry of unconditional Union under any and all circumstances, and its defence of the Lincoln Administration, such assertions as "northern impulses" "assist Wendal Phillips in depriving us of our Slaves," and such like come with as great a consistency and as much sincerity as the charge of the card player who had appropriated the four aces to his own use, and after he found they had been changed and common cards placed in their stead, left indignantly, declaring he "would play no longer, there was cheating going on."

In our humble judgment, it would be well for Maryland if she had more true men like Mr. G., boldly and fearlessly to do battle against those who are overturning our laws, and all our constitutional rights, destroying our State Sovereignty, and superseding by the high hand of power the only safeguard of our liberties—the *Habeas Corpus.* This Mr. G. has done, and for this he has incurred the direst displeasure of the *Intelligencer.*

Local and Personal.

The adjourned session of the April Term of the Circuit Court for this county, commenced on Monday last. His Honor Judge T. A. Spence, presiding; C. F. Goldsborough, Esq., special attorney for the State—prosecuting.

The following are the names of the persons composing the Juries.

Grand Jury.—William O. Cooper, Foreman; Nicholas Wright, Jno. R. Pattison, Travers Staplefort, John Dean, Henry Mills, Wm. Russell, J. A. M. Woodland, Levin T. Mears, Algernon S. Percy, J. W. Woolford, S. M. Brohawn, Thomas Gambrill, Wm. Layton, Hugh Maguire, Levin McNamara, Benj. Conaway, Collins Vincent, Jesse Wainright, Charles W. Carroll, Nathan Williams, Wm. T. Vickers, Jas. Todd.

Petit Jury.—Jeremiah C. Wright, Wm. L. Meekins, Louder Serman, Isaac Davis, Impey Spedden, Thomas Wingate, Horace Johnson, Wesley Keene, Wm. T. Richardson, Wm. Hardin, J. M. Reed, William Harvey, T. J. Frazier, J. Rook, Asbury McNamara, P. Murphey, J. Hubbard, C. Johnson, James Hyland, Dr. H. G. Grieves, James Mills, Robert Spedden, W. D. W. Rawleigh, Saml. J. Griffin, Robert Meekins.

The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. Danl. Murphy; indicted for assault and battery on the person of Willis C. Hughes, submitted to court. Not guilty.

State vs. Richard Rhodes; indicted for assault and battery on the person of Geo. E. Bell. Trial before court, Guilty and fined 50 cents and costs. J. Wallace, for Traverser.

State vs. Richard Rhodes; indicted for same on person of Wliam Spear; before court. Verdict, not guilty.—J. Wallace, for Traverser.

State vs. Ezekiel A. Charles; indicted for Larceny. Trial by Jury. Not guilty. E. Griswold for Traverser.

TAYLOR'S ISLAND, May 31, 1861.

WM. W. BALLARD, ESQ.,—Dear Sir: It is reported here on the Island, that I said sometime since in Cambridge, that there were fifteen (15) members of the Taylor Greys of M. V., fully armed and equipped and ready to march into Virginia at any moment to the assistance of said State. I emphatically deny that I made any such statement. It is therefore entirely untrue.

Yours respectfully,

W. HENRY R. BRYAN.

By Yesterday's Steamer!

A skirmish had taken place at Fairfax Court House, with the loss of several on each side.

Two columns of troops, commanded by Col. Kelly, of the 1st Virginia Union volunteers, of Wheeling, and Col. Crittenden, of Indiana, left Grafton early on Sunday night, and after marching 20 miles through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of two thousand Confederate troops at Phillipa, Va., a town in Barbour county, on Tagert Valley river.

The surprise was complete, the Confederates fleeing, and leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field. The Union troops captured a large am't of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions and camp equipage

At the last advices the federal troops were in hot pursuit of the Confederates, and there will probably be many of them taken prisoners.

Col. Kelly was mortally wounded and has since died. Several others of the federal troops were slightly wounded.

Order from the War Department Relative to the Death of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following order relative to the death of Senator Douglas will be issued to-morrow from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1861.

The death of a great statesman, in this hour of peril, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. Stephen A. Douglas expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which we are engaged. A man who nobly discarded party for his country. A Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the republic. A Statesman who lately received for the Chief Magistracy of the Union a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor.

A patriot, who defended with equal zeal and ability the constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois, as one man, around the glorious flag of our Union, has been called from the scene of life and the fields of his labor.

This Department recognizing in the loss one common to the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the republic be craped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

☞Our citizens can see what kind of a government we now have from this extract we make from Chief Justice Taney's decision on the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by a military officer under Mr Lincoln. But three months since, the venerable Chief Justice Taney delivered the oath to Mr. Lincoln that he would defend the Constitution and enforce the laws. Now he is compelled to decide that Mr. Lincoln has violated the provisions of that Constitution, and is setting laws at defiance. The opinion from which we take this extract is a lengthy and able one:

But the documents before me show that the military authority in this cause has gone far beyond the mere suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.* It has, by force of arms, thrust aside the judicial authorities and officers to whom the constitution has confided the power and duty of interpreting and administering the laws, and substituted a military government in its place, to be administered and executed by military officers. For at the time these proceedings were had against John Merryman, the District Judge of Maryland—the commissioner appointed under the act of Congress—the District Attorney and the Marshall—all resided in this city of Baltimore, a few miles only from the home of the prisoner.

Up to that time there had never been the slightest resistance or obstruction to the process of any court or judicial officer of the U. States in Maryland, except by the military authority. And if a military officer or any other person had reason to believe that the prisoner had committed any offence against the laws of the United States, it was his duty to give information of the fact, and the evidence to support it, to the District Attorney; and it would then have become the duty of that officer to bring the matter before the District Judge or Commissioner, and if there was sufficient legal evidence to justify his arrest, the judge or commissioner would have issued his warrant to the marshal to arrest him; and upon the hearing of the party would have held him to bail or committed him for trial, according to the character of the offence as it appeared in the testimony, or would have discharged him immediately if there was not sufficient evidence to support the accusation.

There was no danger of any obstruction or resistance to the action of the civil authorities, and therefore no reason whatever for the interposition of the military. And yet, under these circumstances, a military officer, stationed in Pennsylvania, without giving any information to the District Attorney, and without any application to the judicial authorities, assumes to himself the judicial power in the District of Maryland; undertakes to decide what constitutes the crime of treason or rebellion; what evidence (if, indeed, he required any) is sufficient to support the accusation and justify the commitment; and commits the party without having a hearing even before himself, to close custody in a strongly garrisoned fort, to be there held, it would seem, during the pleasure of those who committed him.

The constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." It declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial in a court of justice.

And these great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus,* by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say, that if the authority which the constitution has confided to the judiciary department and judicial officers, may thus upon any pretext or under any circumstances be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the constitution and laws confer on me, but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the U. States.—It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfilment of his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY, Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court of U.S.

Gen. Houston's Position.

The Houston Telegraph publishes the following extract from a late speech of General Houston at Independence:

The time has come when a man's section is his country. I stand by mine. All my hopes, my fortunes, my affections are centered in the South. When I see the land for whose defence my blood has been spilt, and the people whose fortunes have been mine through more than a quarter of a century of toil, threatened with invasion, I can but cast my lot with theirs and await the issue.

For years I have been denounced on account of my efforts to save the South from the consequences of the unhappy measures which have brought destruction upon the whole country When, in the face of almost my entire section, and a powerful Northern strength, I opposed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the bitterness of language was exhausted to decry and villify me. When I pictured the consequences of that measure, and foretold its effects, I was unheeded. Now, when every Northern man, who supported that measure, is demanding the subjugation of the South, our people can see the real feelings which actuated them in supporting it. Devoted as I was to peace and to the Union, I have struggled against the realization even of my own prophecies Every result I foresaw has already occurred. It was to bring peace and strength to the South. It has brought war, and spread freesoil almost to the northern border of Texas. All we can do now is to stand firm by what he have, and be mere wise in the future.

The trouble is upon us, and no matter how it came, or who brought it on, we have to meet it. Whether we have opposed this secession movement or favored it, we must alike meet the consequences. I sought calm and prudent action. I desired a united and prepared South, if we must leave the Union.—Entire co-operation may not now be possible, but we have ample strength for the struggle if we husband it aright. We must fight now whether we are prepared or not.

My position was taken months since. Tho' I opposed secession, for the reasons mentioned, I saw that the policy of coercion could not be permitted. The attempt to stigmatise and crush out this revolution, comprehending States and millions of people, as a rebellion, would show that the administration at Washington did not comprehend the vast issues involved, or refused to listen to the dictates of reason, justice and humanity. A stubborn resort to force when moderation was necessary, would destroy every hope of peace and the reconstruction of the Union.

Now that not only coercion, but a vindictive war is about to be inaugurated, I stand ready to redeem my pledge to the people.—Whether the convention acted right or wrong, is not now the question. Whether I was treated justly or unjustly is not now to be considered. I put all that under my feet and there it shall stay. Let those who have stood by me do the same, and let us all show that at a time when peril environs our beloved land, we know how to be patriots and Texans.

Let us have no past, except the glorious past, whose heroic deeds shall stimulate us to resistance to oppression and wrong, and burying in the grave of oblivion all our past difficulties, let us go forward determined not to yield the position which the people have assumed until our independence is acknowledged, or, if not acknowledged, wrung from our enemies by the force of our valor. It is no time to turn back now; the people have put their hands to the plow—they must go forward. To recede, would be worse than ignominy.—Better meet war, in its deadliest shape, than cringe before an enemy whose wrath we have invoked. I make no pretention as to myself; I have yielded up office and sought retirement to preserve peace among our people. My services, perhaps, are not important enough to be desired; others are, perhaps, more competent to lead the people through this revolution. I have been with them through the fiery ordeal once, and I know that with prudence and discipline their courage will surmount all obstacles. Should the tocsin of war, calling forth the people to resist the invader, reach the retirement to which I shall go, I will heed neither the denunciations of my enemies or the charms of my own fireside, but will join the ranks of my countrymen to defend Texas once again. Then I will ask those who have pursued me with malignity, and who have denounced me as a traitor to Texas and the South to prove themselves more true, when the battle shock shall come. Old and worn as I am, I shall not be laggard. Though others may lead, I shall not scorn to follow, and though I may end life in the ranks, where I commenced it, I shall feel that the post of duty is the post of honor.

I have ever been conservative, was conservative as long as the Union lasted, am a conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy, and, giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil and military, and the Government which a majority of the people have approved and acquiesed in, an honest obedience, I feel that I shall do less than my duty, did I not press upon others the importance of garding this the first duty of a good citizen.

Rumors of Battles.

It is well known that the government has made the telegraph and mails almost a sealed book, except for what it desires to be made public. In connection with this fact we may state that for some days numerous reports have been flying about to the effect that several important battles had been fought at different points in Virginia, between the Federal and Southern forces. We have not hitherto noticed these reports, but some of them are gradually assuming a consistency that renders them no longer doubtful. A letter to a gentleman in this city from his brother near Hampton, Virginia, who says that he himself was in the action, was shown us yesterday.

The letter was dated May 27, and states that a battle had been fought in that vicinity, and six hundred Northern troops had been killed and wounded, while the Virginians lost but fifty. In confirmation of the above statement we now have a dispatch of same date to the Nashville Union stating the same fact. In addition to this, private information is continually reaching us that large numbers of dead bodies are being brought into Washington, and car loads of them have been seen passing through this city northward.—This looks like there had been some hot work somewhere.—*Balt. Republican of Saturday.*

Letter from New Orleans.

The following letter was received on Friday by a large commercial house in Baltimore from a firm in New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, May 22d, 1861.

My note in your hands, $401, due to-day, is paid, although contrary to our laws under existing circumstances. But believing as I do that yours is, at the bottom, a Southern State, I do not hesitate to meet such obligation. The eyes of the Southern Confederacy are closely watching the progress of events in Maryland, and look with regret upon the step of Baltimore, yet firmly convinced that Governor Hicks does not represent the voice of the people, but that they will eventually assert their rights and unite with their Southern sisters as soon as the opportunity offers.—The South is a unit as regards the position they have taken. Whatever of love for the old Union may have existed it is now effectually crushed out, and nothing remains but a determination to resist to the death the despotism that would trample upon the rights and liberties of our citizens. If Maryland secedes, Baltimore will have the entire trade of the South certain—if otherwise, she most effectually closes the door against it. The spirit of our people is such now that they would rather pay double for home manufacture than one half for Northern goods.—Trusting that this infamous war will soon be brought to a close and that we can resume our business relations under *one* nationality, I remain yours &c.

The "Southern Rights" Convention for the fourth Congressional District met at the Law Buildings on Friday night last and nominated Hon. Robert M. McLane as their candidate for Congress in that District. The proceedings of the Convention were secret, but it it is stated that seven out of the twelve wards voted for Mr. McLane.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, after which the Convention adj.:

In recommending to the people of the 4th Congressional District a candidate to represent them in the Congress of the United States this Convention desires distinctly to define its sentiments, so far as the laws may be involved in a Congressional canvass, therefore:

Be it Resolved, That while recognizing our obligations as citizens of a State in the Union, we claim the right of citizens to express with freedom our views upon every measure of public policy, and in pursuance therof, declare that we cannot sympathize with, or approve of, the war now being waged by the present administration against the seceded States; we avow our earnest desire that reconciliation and peace between the sections may prevent the misery and desolation of strife, and recommend the peaceful and immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

BISHOP OF ALABAMA.—The Charleston Mercury, in copying the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Pinkney, of Washington city, had been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, remarks:

The statement is incorrect. The Disocese of Alabama met in Montgomery to elect a bishop in the early part of the month. The clergy chose Mr. Pinkney, of Washington; but the laity rejected the nomination by an overwhelming vote, on the ground that any man who could now remain in Washington was not sufficiently identified with the South to be a desirable bishop of Alabama. The diocese was declared, by resolution, to be independent of the northern church of the United States, a people with whom we are at war.—The bishops of the seceded States will meet in convention in July, to arrange for uniting the several diocese of Alabama will meet again in November to elect their bishop.

Skirmish at Fairfax Court House.

FOUR UNITED STATES SOLDIERS & TWENTY-SEVEN CONFEDERATES KILLED.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There has been no arrival here from Aquia Creek since yesterday afternoon, and the government has heard nothing additional up to half-past 10 o'clock to-day.

It is not known that all the N. Y. 71st regiment went down. Perhaps it is only a detachment of the regiment.

An official report made by Gen. McDowell to the War Department gives the loss of the Union troops in the affair at Fairfax Court House last night at four, and that of the Confederates at 27.

The military headquarters here have been informed that one of the Fire Zouaves was killed and another wounded near Alexandria last night.

On Friday a collision occurred between the steamers Freeborn and Anacosta and the Virginia battery at the mouth of Acquia creek. The N. Y. 71st Regiment proceeded further from Washington at midnight. It was supposed a bloody rencounter had taken place, though nothing reliable has been obtained.

Gen. James Watson Webb has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The earnest hope entertained by many in the North that secession would dwindle away before the U. States forces and loyalty raise its head is not reassured by interviews with some of the prominent citizens of Alexandria, who express their grievances in the strongest language.

A sentinel on duty at Cloud's Mills on the outskirts of Alexandria, was shot dead during Friday night, and another was wounded, probably by Confederate scouts.

A river craftsmen, who arrived at Alexandria late Friday night, reported that whilst passing Aquia creek he heard continuous firing in the direction of the creek.

General Beauregard, instead of arriving at Norfolk on Wednesday, as was expected, has reached Memphis to take command of the Western division of the Confederate Army.

The army worm has appeared in the fields of Kentucky in great force, and is represented as sweeping off the vegetation very rapidly.

A despatch from Montgomery states that the Confederate Government was making preparation for a removal to Richmond. The Maryland "Peace Commissioners" were at Montgomery.

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.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The progress of a great fact. Dropsy.—It is a *fact* that no subject has caused more dissension among the faculty than the treatment necessary for dropsy—it is a *notable fact* that nothing conclusive has yet been arrived at by the profession—but the *great fact* is, that Holloway's Pills are the surest and safest remedy because founded on reason and common sense—it is an *undeniable fact* that the cause is too great an effusion water in the blood—and a *marked fact* that Holloway's pills by their purifying and invigorating properties cleanse and strengthen the blood and by exterminating the cause prevent the cause prevent the effect—and a *universal fact*, that they have cured thousands after all other means had failed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—Those who have realized the wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy in cases of scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, stubborn ulcers, erysipelas, rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt rheum, bronchitis, pulmonary affections, liver complaint and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, readily testify that no stronger proofs can be required of the efficacy of a medicine that has wrought such surprising cures in the above named diseases and feel entire confidence that it may be relied upon in all cases.

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.

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

SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
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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 antitode for WORMS ever offered to the public.

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

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

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.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on TUESDAY, the 11th of June.

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