CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, July 31st, 1861

Farmers Look at This.

Congress has been discussing and perfecting for several days past a bill, providing for the raising of 30,000,000 of dollars by direct taxation.—The amount has been apportioned among the several States, the Southern States included. Under this apportionment Maryland will be called upon to pay $655,235. Of this apportionment Dorchester county will have to raise over $30,000, which will be about sixty cents in the one hundred dollars. But as some eight millions of this tax is assessed on the seceded States, it cannot be collected until the Government has reduced the South to subjugation, and should it fail in this, Maryland will have to pay her proportionable part of the eight millions. This will make her part about one-third, which added to the $655,235, will make over eighty cents per $100. In order that this tax shall be collected, the writ of distress is to be used. Were this the only disadvantage the people would suffer from this crusade against the South, it might be borne without a murmur; but tea, sugar, coffee and other necessaries of life are to be taxed—agricultural products will be low and work for the laborer scarce. Next year, instead of the levy for this tax being eighty cents per $100, it will double, perhaps quadruple that number.

These are the prospects that now greet us. Would that the whole burden could fall upon the supporters of the Lincoln dynasty in our midst.—Would that they who voted for Mr. Crisfield to go to Congress and vote as he has voted for 500,000 men and 500,000,000 of dollars, should be compelled to suffer all the burdensome taxation adopted to raise that amn't. But unfortunately, Southern rights men, who have opposed the war, have voted against it and denounced it, will have to bear their portion, and in this county it will be the largest portion they will pay.

☞The so-called, self-styled, Union party held another grand caucus in this place on Monday last. The object was to appoint delegates to their State Convention which assembles in Baltimore on 15th of August to nominate a candidate for Governor. This certainly seems a strange procedure on the part of such a patriotic party as the Union party is represented to be—that when civil war, with its concomitants of blood and carnage, sorrow and want, is sweeping like the blasting sirocco across the very heart of the Republic—when the whole fabric of our Government is threatened with irretrievable ruin—when defeat, disaster and utter demoralization have befallen the arms of their friends—these Union shriekers should meet in solemn conclave to marshall their forces and prepare their campaignings and their squabblings for offices to be filled months hence. Is not this the very quintessence of patriotism? We sincerely hope the friends of the Lincoln dynasty everywhere will be perfectly satisfied with the genuineness of their patriotism, for no set of men ever put forth greater exertions to be patriotic, according to the Union-shrieking manner, than our Union friends here. Their speakers renewed their pledges of continued fidelity to the Government as administered by Mr. Lincoln. They also made little *impromptu* speeches about the flag and the big screaming eagle, all of which were applauded by the meeting. Dr. H. G. Grieves, Messrs. James Waddell, Wm. K. Travers and Levin E. Straughn were appointed Delegates.

☞We rejoice to see the increased circulation the Balt. Exchange is obtaining in our midst. It is an ably edited, reliable and sterling Southern rights journal, and is every way worthy the patronage of our Southern friends.

☞The Legislature of Maryland were to reassemble on yesterday.—Our active, energetic representative, Hon. Wm. Holland, passed through here on Monday *en route* for Frederick.

The Confederates are gathering in large numbers in Southern Missouri. Their camp at Point Pleasant is reported to contain 2,000 strong, and reinforcements are daily arriving.

☞We have never instanced in journalism more glaring misrepresentations, less regard for character and truth, in fine, a more unblushing prostitution of nearly all the elements that give tone and character to city journals, than has been evinced by the Balt. Clipper for weeks past. We give below extracts which we think will bear us out in our opinion of this journal. From its issue of the 24th inst.:

"The strange spectacle was presented on Sunday last, of two great armies running away from each other, each believing itself defeated after a whole day's hard fighting. The rebels had been fairly whipped. They were driven back two miles from their position at the beginning of the engagement, and were actually retreating, when a ridiculous panic was spread through General McDowell's forces, and they commenced running the other way."

Read this from its issue of the 27th inst.:

"It has gone forth to the country that from three to four thousand of the Union soldiers were killed and wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and all the artillery and nearly all the wagons were lost. This story has been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," until now it is ascertained that very few of our regiments were actually engaged in the battle, and that our losses will not exceed one hundred and fifty killed, and that seven hundred will include all the killed, wounded and missing."

We know that many of our self-styled Union neighbors swear by this paper and place confidence in its statements equalled only by their faith in the Bible,—but if any of them believe this statement they must acknowledge the federal army to be composed of the veriest cowards that ever shouldered a knapsack or handled a musket.

In striking contrast with the statements of the Clipper, stands recorded the plain truth, qualified and modified, 'tis true, in the out and out Black Republican journals of the North. Our Southern friends need no stronger evidence of the manly and heroic fighting, the complete and unparalleled victory achieved by our Southern brethren, and the unprecedented and overwhelming defeat and demoralization of the 50,000 mercenaries who had invaded Virginia's soil to subjugate her people, than is found admitted in the extracts we append below. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press (Hon. Jno. W. Forney) thus writes from Washington:

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There is no use of concealing the fact, however terrible it may be to realize, that the army of the Union, under command of General McDowell, has been completely routed. I endeavored to intimate the sad intelligence in my letter of yesterday; I had hoped, however, that subsequent advices would have enabled me to say that the gallant, the superhuman conduct of our troops had met the rewards of bravery. Every account that comes, comes filled with disaster.—Every eye is sad, and the exultation of yesterday has given place to the gloom and apprehension of to-day. The present is one of sorrow, the future has but few gleams of hope.—We have sent into Virginia the best appointed division of our grand army, we have fought the greatest battle ever fought on the continent, and we have been not only beaten, but our army has been routed, and many of its best regiments wholly demoralized. The narrative of this disaster will be my duty; you may make your own conclusions, and solve the terrible political problem it presents to the American people.

From the correspondence of the N. Y. World:

I only know that at sunset last evening, generals, colonels, and majors, were all retiring, devoid of their commands, no more respected or obeyed than the poorest private in the broken ranks. I know that a grand army, retreating before superior number, was never more disgracefully or needlessly disrupted and blotted, as it were, out of existence in a single day. This is the truth, and why should it not be recorded?

[From the N. Y. Times.]

THE RESULT?—IS IT A PROPHECY?

There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulness. There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight—and that is the *negro*. And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of quarrel. The South pretends to be fighting for independence—but it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage as the basis of republican government. The North, or loyal States, claim to be fighting for the re-establishment of the Constitution and laws, and to have no thought of property or social institutions in their minds. But they know that until slavery changes its relation to Government, and becomes its complete *subject*, instead of its arrogant master the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for generations outraged justice and humanity—and who threatens to extend over a whole continent the diabolism of his rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to surgery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," according to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed army and a reeling nation answer.

☞The facts and incidents of the late bloody battle at Bull Run, the defeat and rout of the federal "Grand Army" to Alexandria and Washington, and the utter demoralization of all the federal forces engaged in the fight, are by this time no items of news to our readers. We therefore pass them over, appending only a statement of facts clipped from the Baltimore *South*. It is useless for us to say we deplore the heart-rending scenes enacted on that battle-field. We almost instinctively turn with horror from the reading of the tales of death and suffering and agony which describe the conflict. Yet they are the tales of every battle field; and so long as this unconstitutional and unholy crusade against the South shall be continued, we may expect only a repetition of them.

While we deeply regret the great loss of life which befell both armies, we rejoice at the success of Southern arms, and greet this victory as but the precursor of achievements more decided, and victories more paralyzing to their enemies. The action of the administration, the demoniacal workings of Congress, the sentiment of the Northern press, and the hellish malice, coupled with the expectations of rich booty, evinced by most of the mercenary hirelings that have enlisted to "sustain the Government,"—all convince us this is a crusade against the South, to subjugate her States, to destroy her institutions, to annihilate her people and confiscate their possessions. We can only rejoice that Northern fanaticism, cupidity and avarice have met with an overwhelming rebuke—that Justice has still a resting place on earth, and that the God of battles, who guided Washington and the patriots of the revolution successfully through to the establishment of free government, to-day is guarding, directing and shielding our Southern brethren in their struggle for independence and freedom:

A TRUE ACCOUNT.

The following particulars in regard to the route of the Federal army before Manassas, can be relied upon as strictly correct. They are communicated by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity who received them yesterday in Washington, from several officers of the U. S. army, (regulars,) with whom he had been long and intimately acquainted, and who frankly communicated to him not only such incidents of the battle as fell under their own observation, but also their views as to the general result.

The condition of the army is stated to be one of utter and hopeless demoralization, these officers expressing their conviction that no considerable portion of it could ever be got to face the enemy again, and the only thing to do with it is to disband it. At the same time they declared their inability to say where the Government could get a better one.

As to the stories in the newspapers about the feats of valor performed by particular regiments and individuals, these officers all disclaimed any knowledge of them or belief in them. On the contrary, they expressed themselves in the strongest terms of indignation and contempt in regard to the behavior of the Federal troops. In regard to the alleged capture of one of the Confederate batteries, by the Zouaves, an officer who "assisted" on the occasion, and was wounded by a shell, observed that the enemy's piece was spiked with a rat-tail file, from which fact it might be inferred whether the battery was "taken" or *abandoned*. The same officer noticed that after the "capture" of the battery, the enemy's fire proved twice as destructive as before, "masked" batteries apparently encircling the position in the form of a horse-shoe.

In regard to the reported annihilation of the Black Horse Cavalry, by the same regiment (Zouaves), an officer who was shot and sabred by one of these very Black Horsemen, states that the only loss they suffered, not exceeding five or six men, was inflicted by Brackett's U. S. Dragoons, who were covering the retreat of the Zouaves, and that of the dragoons, of whom, when they drew up to meet the charge, there were about sixty, only six have since been found. The rest are missing, including all the officers but two, one a lieutenant badly wounded. As for the infantry, an officer who witnessed the charge of the Black Horse, says he could compare their state of mind to nothing but the *buck-fever*—they stood gaping at the Black Horse as they thundered down upon their rear—some five or six hundred strong, as well as he could judge—and finally only recovered their senses sufficiently to take to the bushes and get out of the way of these terrible troopers, who in equipment, discipline and general appearance, are said far to surpass any cavalry in the U. S. Army.

The single piece of Burnsides' battery which escaped the enemy is declared to have been saved solely by the horses running away with the gun, before the men had time to cut the traces, and mount the horses for the purpose of effecting their own escape. A cavalry officer stated that he heard a man on the retreat offer a private in his company $25 for his horse. The appearance of the civilians, congressmen, correspondents, &c., running away from the scene of disaster was described as particularly ludicrous. Kellogg, Illinois, very fat and puffy, in a linen coat, perspiring freely, and plastered with mud from head to foot, attracted the attention of several officers in the flight.

An officer who was wounded by one of the Confederate cavalry describes the sensation as follows—although he had seen considerable service on the frontier, it was his first wound. He says as the rebel trooper rode by him, with a smile upon his face that he shall never forget, when close enough to him to shake hands, he fired his revolver. The sensation, the officer described, as a tingling one, like the sting of a bee; he felt it to the ends of his fingers and his toes; at first, he thought he was shot in the back; he subsequently discovered that the ball had gone through his arm. With some assistance, he contrived to reach Fairfax C. H., was there placed in an ambulance, and so transported to Washington.

Beauregard is said to have been seen in the battle. An officer who had never seen him, had his attention called to the fact, by some of his men who knew him, crying out "there's Beauregard." Looking in the direction designated, he saw an officer mounted upon a black horse, riding slowly in front of a heavy mass of rebel infantry. Another officer riding up, who knew Beauregard well, looked at him with his glass, and said that it was undoubtedly the Rebel General—he recognized him perfectly.

Finally all the officers with whom our informant conversed pronounced all the accounts in the Northern papers, or repeated by the soldiers, about desperate hand-to-hand fighting with the knife or bayonet, utterly false—until the final charge of the Confederate cavalry, the affair, they said, was altogether one of artillery and musketry. Equally deceptive, they pronounced, all the attempts which are being made to hide the extent of the Federal losses, which they rated quite as high as they have heretofore been estimated in this paper.

The following is Jefferson Davis' despatch to the Southern Congess about the fight.

Manassas Junction, Sunday night—The night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy were routed, and precipitately abandoned a large amount of arms, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed and the farm-houses and grounds around were filled with the wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes toward Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured many field batteries and stands of arms, and one of the United States flags. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or the gallentry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000. That of the enemy was estimated at 35,000.

Signed, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Local and Personal.

Sudden Death.—As Mr. Vachel Straughn was sitting on Saturday afternoon last in front of his brother's, James Straughn, store, reading a newspaper, he was suddenly attacked with the heart disease. With a groan he fell senseless to the pavement, and almost before he could be taken into the house he expired.

This is the most sudden death that has ever come under our obversation. Mr. S. was a gentleman of remarkably good health we are told. He was 64 years of age—lived a quiet, retired life, and was universally respected by our citizens.

Among the visitors sojourning in our town at this time is the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Epiphany, (P. E.) Church of Washington city. Dr. H. has taken board for his family, who will remain some weeks. He intends returning to attend to his pastoral duties.

Prison at a Discount.—There is not a prisoner in the Jail of Dorchester county, nor has there been any since Monday, 22d inst.

Our town was visited on yesterday with a very pleasant party of excursionists from Baltimore. They were attached to the Fayette st. M. P. Church of Baltimore.

Charles E. Lake has been appointed Postmaster at Lakesville, in this county, vice John S. Staplefort, resigned.

By Yesterday's Steamer!

Removal of Police Commissioners and other Prisoners.

Latest from Harper's Ferry.

By the "Kent" of yesterday, which brought down a company of excursionists, we have the following news:

[From the Balt. Exchange.]

Yesterday morning at an early hour, the Police Commissioners, who have been confined in Fort McHenry since their illegal arrest, were informed that it was the intention of the government to remove them elsewhere, and they should accordingly prepare to leave by the steamer Adelaide in the evening. During the day the families of the Commissioners visited them, and were present at their departure. About 6 o'clock the steamship Joseph Whitney steamed up to the wharf, and the Commissioners, together with Richard F. Alvey, proceeded from their apartment to a point near the wharf, where they halted, to await the arrival of other gentlemen, who had been confined in less comfortable quarters—the guard-house. As the men left the guard-house, one of the prisoners who was left behind remarked, "Remember you are Virginians, and bear yourselves accordingly," to which there was an "aye" given, and the party proceeded to the boat, when all embarked. It is supposed their destination is Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. The following are the names of the gentlemen who were taken on board the Whitney: Chas. Howard, Esq., President, and Wm. H. Gatchell and Jno. W. Davis, Esqs., Police Commissioners, Richard H. Alvey, Esq., John H. Kusick, Dr. Edward Johnston, T. C. Fitzgerald, Charles M. Hazelin, Samuel H. Lyon, James E. Murphey, All the party were in good spirits with the exception of the natural grief attendant on parting from family & friends.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed the bill imposing a tax on carriages or from one to fifty dollars; gold watches, one dollar; silver watches, 50 cents; excise on spirituous liquors, 5 cents per gallon and on fermented liquors 60 cents per barrel, or 2 cents a gallon. All incomes over $600 per annum 3 per cent., including money at interest, etc. Every interest in the country is also taxed, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation. Landed estates are likewise taxed.

Gen. Banks had made Sandy Hook his headquarters, and his command was busily engaged in planting cannon and otherwise fortifying Eagle Rocks on the Maryland Heights.

About 150 men of the First New Hampshire Regiment were stationed at the Point of Rocks. Confederate pickets could be seen across the river, not far from Harper's Ferry, but nothing was positively known of the approach of the Southern army.

Reported Movement of the Confederate Army--Forty Thousand Troops to Cross the Potomac from Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reports have been circulating here to-day, and the names of prominent gentlemen given as authority for them, that the Confederates have either commenced moving or have made arrangements for the immediate passage of 40,000 of their troops across the Potomac, from the direction of Leesburg, into Maryland. This correspondent, however, has no means of verifying the statement.

We also learn a rumor was afloat in the city, that the Legislature would be adjourned and the Southern rights members arrested by order of Government at Washington. This may prove but an idle rumor, and we feel disposed to discredit it, yet so flagrant have been the acts of despotism, of lawlessness perpetrated on our State and citizens, that we will not be surprised if such a daring, tyrannical, lawless and despotic act should be attempted. The lawless interference with State officers and State authority by Mr. Lincoln, backed by abolition confederates of the North and Union-shriekers of Maryland, promises now to be of short duration. We have only to be firm and wait patiently. ED.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

FROM MISSOURI.

We clip the follawing from the St. Louis Republican of July 22d:

By late intelligence from the Southwest border, the news of Jackson's army having crossed into Arkansas is confirmed. He is now, with McCullough, Price, Parsons and Rains, at Fort Walker, or Maysville, as it is put down on the maps. This is four or five miles from the Missouri line. The object of this move is said to be to organize the troops better, and give them some instruction in tactics.

The same account further states that Jackson and McCulloch are being rapidly reinforced from Arkansas.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, was at Memphis on the 21st instant, and had made a speech, in which he said that 10,000 troops could readily be raised to battle for the South if they could get arms. He had left twenty-five or thirty thousand men under Ben. McCullough and Gen. Price, who were armed and had marched on Springfield the day of his departure, with a view of attacking Generals Siegle,s forces. By this time he thought the attack had doubtless been made. The Governor seemed quite sanguine of redeeming his State from what he called "Lincoln's despotism." But, he said, he desired the co-operation of Tennessee and other Southern States by way of expedition the matter.

Cols. Siegel and Salomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years' service, receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000 men, nearly all of whom reinlist for three years.

Ben. McCullough is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5,000 well armed troops. Governor Jackson is some twelve or fifteen miles this side with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men. Forty-nine men from Carroll and Marion counties arrived on Thursday last, and enlisted for three years. The Home Guard have been relieved from active duty, and are now harvesting their crops.

Much complaint is made here at the tardiness with which our troops are supplied with the necessary stores and provisions.

As late as 23d inst., Col. Seigel and Salomon were at St. Louis.

Maj. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on Thursday last. The secessionists ase disarming the Union men in northeast Missouri.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

It is said that Governor Wise has been recalled, with his troops, from Western Virginia. Davis and Beauregard had done this in opposition to Gen. Lee's advice.

Gen. Banks has reached his command at Harper's Ferry, and Gen. Patterson left for Washington on 25th inst.

They have had a hard fight in the Kanawha. Gen. Cox attacked a secession camp, supposed under Wise and was badly beaten. His loss was heavy and his forces routed and demoralized.

Gen. Lee has been sent to command the forces at Winchester.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated by the Federal Army.

Passengers who left Harper's Ferry on Sunday, brought information last evening that Gen. Banks sent over to the Maryland side on Saturday all his camp equipage and Military stores, and yesterday his army evacuated the place and crossing over to the Maryland side, occupied the heights.

Hampton Evacuated.

Gen. Butler has evacuated Hampton, from whence all the heavy ordnance was removed to Old Point.

The force now at Newport News point is said to be about six thousand strong. General Butler complains of the action of the Federal government in withdrawing so many of his troops, and it is the impression at Old Pont that he will be driven into Fortress Monroe.

ONE MORE LINK IN THE CHAIN OF DESPOTISM.—We copy the following from the Annapolis Republican of Saturday:

This city has been thrown into quite an excitement within the last one or two days by the illegal arrest of several citizens by the military stationed at the Naval Academy.—Mr. Frank Steigleman, the county jailor, was arrested on Thursday evening and lodged in the guard-house. Samuel McCullongh, son of Passmore McCullough, Esq., a young student of law in this city, was arrested on the same evening, charged, we believe, with hurrahing for Jeff Davis on Monday evening upon hearing the news from Manassas. A young man named Watkins was also arrested, and a number of soldiers detailed for that purpose, have searched the dwelling of Mr. Lewis Tydings in search of his son William Tydings. A large number, it is said, are on the list of the proscribed, but the military have either not been able to find them, or do not care to do so.

The Vermont State Democratic Convention met at Montpelier on the 24th inst. and made the following nominations: For Governor, Paul Dillingham; for Lieut.-Governor, Stephen Thomas; for Treasurer, James T. Thruston.

There was a very spirited debate on the no-party issue, in which the straightout Democrats were too much for the Unionists.

Hon. Jesse Leasure, who has just returned to Pittsburg from Washington, states that in view of the recent disaster, Gen. Scott has expressed himself that "He will not again be governed by outside opinions, and that there will be no more fighting in three months." So says the Post.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let reason guide you.—Dyspepsia, Costiveness.—There is no grief but can be assuaged, no pain susceptible of alleviation or desease without a remedy. Are you dyspeptic? look for the cause of disordered stomach or derangement of the liver. Are you costive or bound in the bowels? Again the stomach or viscera are at fault. Holloway's Pills will eradicate the source. Try them. They have never yet failed in one single instance out of millions of cases. We urge all who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bowel Complaints, &c., to use them at once, they will effectually cure. The proof lies in a trial. Procure a box and be convinced of their immediate effect. Read the Advertisement elsewhere.

ATMOSPHERIC changes of the season exert great influence over the human system and sensations? upon their recurrence to persons of phlethoric habits, sufferers from scrofula, countaneous eruptions, stubborn ulcers from an injudicious use of mercury, and chronic constitutional disorders, should have recourse to SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, the original and genuine article so long celebrated for the cure of the above-named diseases, and all others arising from an impoverished, vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood or habit of the system.

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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. WM. G. CROSS, P. E Virginia Meth. E. Church South, will hold the second Quarterly Meeting for Taylor's Island circuit, at Antioch Church, on Saturday and Sabbath of the 3d and 4th of August. Public services at 11 o'clock A. M. of each day.

M. S. COLONNA, Pastor.

GREAT DISCOVERY!!!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. DeGrath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than 20,000 bottles have been sold in a very short time, a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only genutne Electric Oil is Prof. DeGrath's which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the land, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors prices of the agent. jy10-4m

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, Hillsburg, and dealers in medicines everywhere. jan9-1y

NOTICE.

I WOULD most respectfully ask all persons indebted to me to call and settle their bills. I cannot continue my business unless I can collect; and I shall feel very much indebted if my customers will call and settle with me by the first or last of September. I feel grateful for past favors and still solicit the public patronage in the milinery business.

ELIZABETH DEAN.

Vienna, jy31-6t*

LOST.

BETWEEN Cambridge and East New Market on Monday last, ONE CARRIAGE RACK and UMBRELLA. Any one finding such articles will deposit them at the Democrat Office so that I can get them, and they will be liberally rewarded.

jy31-3t SAMUEL E. COLLINS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased property at the vendue of the personal estate of the late James D. Twilley, are notified that their notes are now due. An immediate settlement is requested. DEWITT C. HANDLEY,
act. adm'r. of Jas. D. Twilley, dec'd.
jy31-4t

B. G. TUBMAN & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain and Country Produce Generally.

He also solicits orders for LIQUORS, SEGARS, FISH, BACON, FLOUR and GROCERIES generally, which we *will always* sell at the lowest market prices.

All business entrusted to us shall at all times receive our strict attention.

No. 69 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
2d door north of Pratt,
jy24-eom6m BALTIMORE.

Doct. & Mrs. Worrell,

PLEASED with the countenance shown to their FEMALE SEMINARY in Cambridge, respectfully announce the intention to renew their efforts on the 1st of SEPTEMBER. The usual branches of English, with French and Latin, will be taught with care. In MUSIC, efficient instruction is given by a resident lady of known success and repute.

jy17-3t

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