CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning Dec. 25th, 1861.

☞ In accordance with custom, there will be no paper issued from this office next week.

☞ No definite intelligence has been yet received as to the result of the inter-changes going on between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward with regard to the Mason and Slidell difficulty. The demand is represented as being restricted *for the present* to their surrender on board a British vessel, and that a despatch has been sent to Admiral Milne, directing him to proceed at once to Boston harbor with a fleet of forty-five vessels. Others, who are supposed to be informed as to the views of Mr. Seward, declare that no demand for reparation in any specified or offensive form, has been made, but in general terms. In other words England says to our Government, "You have done me wrong, and I expect you to make reparation." If this be so, then negotiation, as to the nature and extent of the reparation, must follow. If this be the demand, then the acts of England are strangely inconsistent and mysterious. The indignation of the English masses, calling loudly for the surrender of the Commissioners, the active preparations for war by the Canadians, the intense excitement, risen, it is said, to the highest pitch all along their north western border, the organizing in every direction volunteer companies, the stationing along the frontier large numbers of regulars, and the strongly fortifying Toronto, Sackett's harbor, and the entire reconstructing and thoroughly repairing other strongholds, & when we add to all this, the entire refitting of the navy at home by the Government, the sending arms and soldiers to Canada, and the active warlike preparations prosecuted at home by the Government itself, evidently show that England as well as her people are earnest in this matter These preparations show that the ultimatum will be the surrender of the Southern Commissioners, and an apology for their being "kidnapped," (as the English papers express it) from on board a British steamer. Notwithstanding the great rejoicings and boasting bragartism of the Northern journals over their capture, & the determined resistance with which our Government should meet the demands of England—a sample of which we clip from the letter of "Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, written only a few days since:

"On this subject, one sentence is as good as a hundred. If we know the feeling of the President, the Cabinet and the people, the required apology and "reparation" will be made—NEVER! What Capt. Wilkes did was justified by the law of nations, by the *law* of England, as laid down by Lord Stowell, and other of her eminent jurists; and, more than all, by the *practice* of England. Under such circumstances, we hesitate not to say that, sooner than humble the nation by yielding to the insolent demand of imperious and faithless England, we shall yield to the last necessity, and battle with her on the question."

Yet events transpiring show conclusively that notwithstanding the complimentary resolutions of the House of Representatives, endorsing and eulogizing the act of Captain Wilkes, the high sanction which is given to that act in the report of the Secretary of the Navy; and the popular honors with which the Commander of the San Jacinto has been greeted, during his subsequent sojourn at Boston and New York—all the applauses that has been bestowed upon him by the Administration journals, and all the legal acumen that has been enlisted in defence of his right to board the Trent and take from her four of her passengers, our Government will yield to the demand. Congress has almost virtually refused to commit itself to the act of Com. Wilkes, notwithstanding its vote of thanks to him for the act, by the reference of the resolutions of Mr. Vallandigham, which will be found in another column. The general drift of the Northern press is for their surrender and an apology to England. Even "Occasional," who is represented as Mr. Forney himself, and who but scarcely a week ago wrote the quotation above, declares now as follows:

"The English complication comes upon us in this our hour of sore tribulation, while we are engaged in a contest, the magnificence of which no chronicle records. We are in a struggle which involves our life and our liberty—our happiness as a people, and our existence as a Government. We have thrown every dollar we possess—our own lives, and the lives of those we love—into this struggle. And now, when on the point of crushing this infamous serpent of Secession, Great Britain appears upon the scene, and menaces us with destruction. It is as though a strong man, engaged in a death-struggle with his foe, finds himself stabbed in the back by an insidious friend, who takes advantage of his misfortune to consummate his assassination. While other nations gaze with awe, and most of them with earnest smypathy, upon the conflict of our people with a gang of robbers, England helps the robbers, and draws the dagger upon our country!

England knows she is strong—This is our hour of weakness, and she may make it her opportunity to strike. She can now be arrogant and insulting, for now her arrogance and insult cannot be resented. The Northern coast is exposed to her large and powerful navy; our towns are not fortified, and she may bring desolation upon our people and our manufacturing interests. All this she knows. Her armaments are large and well appointed; her army has been increased almost to a war footing; she is prepared to throw large bodies of troops into the Eastern and Northern portions of our Republic. Canada is filled with armed men, and the frontiers of Canada are simply so many garrisons. Our commerce is at her mercy. In the Mexican gulf there is a large British fleet, which could render our newly gained strongholds on the Southern coast untenable, and accomplish the destruction of the brave men at Port Royal, Hatteras, and Santa Rosa Island.—She may break our blockade, and entirely nullify our expeditionary operations With the Potomac virtually blockaded, and an immense army under Beauregard in our rear, Washington would probably fall. With the Chesapeake Bay, open to any navy that may choose to enter; with a disloyal population in Maryland; with enemies along the Virginia and Atlantic coasts, England could precipitate a fearful series of disasters; and perhaps, with the aid of the Southern armies, turn the bloody tide of war upon the Northern States.

It may be in view of all these grave considerations, and the sad necessities of the case, that, in order to avoid a war which could only end in our discomforture, the Administration may be compelled to concede the demands of England, *and perhaps, release Messrs. Mason and Slidell.*—God forbid!—but in a crisis like this we must adapt ourselves to stern circumstances, and yield every feeling of pride to maintain our existence.—If this contingency should ever arrive—and I am only speculating upon a disagreeable possibility—then let us swear—not only to ourselves, but our children who come after us—to repay this greedy, insolent, and cowardly Power with the retribution of a just and fearful vengeance. If England, in our time of distress, makes herself our foe, and offers to be our assassin, we will treat her as a foe when we can do so untrameled and unmenaced by another enemy."

"Occasional" then proposes three methods by which a settlement could be effected:

1st. Replace the Commissioners aboard the Trent, then take her into a neutral port and have her tried according to international law.

2d. Or declare that no offence was intended, in the detention of the Trent.

3d: Or refer to an arbitration to Russia or France.

It then declares that if England shall refuse to accede to these propositions, this Government must concede to England's demands, because as he says, "we prefer to master the greater evil, and do not wish to be alienated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feeling of national pride. It will be a great act of self denial. But when we come from this rebellion, it will be with a magnificent army, educated and organized, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them. It will be with a navy competent to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was our enemy in the day of our misfortune, and to make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own."

War and other News.

The war news of the past week, like several weeks preceding it, is unimportant. From Kentucky we have news that on the 17th inst. General Schoeff, with all his force, marched out to attack the Confederates. Gen. Zollicoffer, of the rebel army, was on Fishing Creek, with 6000 men. A battle was expected on Wednesday.

From Missouri we learn a camp of Confederates, near Milford, Missouri, is reported to have been surprised on Wednesday last, by a portion of General Pope's command, led by Col. Davis. Thirteen hundred Confederates are said to have been surrounded and taken prisoners.

The advances from Port Royal are to the 19th of the month. The principal Island at the mouth of the Bay are occupied by the brigade of Gen. Stevens. For some reason which is not explained, the expedition which has been organizing for some time past under General Viele, has been abandoned. Rather over one thousand bales of cotton have been secured, a quantity which falls greatly below the original estimate of the amount that had fallen into hands of the Federal troops. General Sherman is evidently disgusted with the newspaper correspondents that accompanied his expedition as he has ordered them to leave Port Royal immediately.

Considerable trouble is being manifested by the Bankers of New York. The Presidents of the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, held a convention last week in New York city, when resolutions of severe censure were passed on Sec. Chase for the deceptive policy he has pursued towards the Banks. They again held a meeting on Dec. 19th, when Sec Chase stated that the balances now in the vaults of the Banks would be sufficient for the needs of the Government until about the middle of January. By that time he thought the federal arms would meet with decisive successes. If they should not meet with those successes, what then? The federal treasury in twenty days will be empty, and the Bankers so dissatisfied that help from them will be extended, if extended at all, so grudgingly, as to render almost valueless for good the help they may give.

It is reported that on Saturday night last the North Missouri rail road was torn up for nearly one hundred miles by the secessionists. It was supposed to be a preconcerted movement.

The Northern papers are full of the late engagement at Drainesville. The federals claim a great victory, and while acknowledging their own loss very great, declare the rebel loss much greater The affair seems to have arisen by a foraging party, consisting of several thousand, under Gen'l Ord, meeting a small rebel party out on a similar expedition The rebels gave them fight at first, but finding themselves about to be overpowered by numbers, retreated The federals followed a short distance, but soon returned, fearing no doubt that the retreat of the rebels might draw them into ambuscade.

A mail route has been opened from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone inlet on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Local and Personal.

When the Home Regiment left their encampment at this place for other quarters, they left behind some twenty five soldiers, the most of whom were too sick to travel. On Sunday night last, one of these, Geo Price, a private of Capt Evans' company, died Price was about 20 years of age, a native of Somerset county, and lived near Reboboth. His father and mother are both dead. He enlisted in Baltimore, where Capt E. raised his entire company. He died of Typhoid fever, and was attended by Dr. A. H. Bayly, of this town, under whose care and supervision the remaining sick are placed. The prevailing disease has been measles, and since their recovery the mumps, it is said, have made their appearance among them. Surely, after all, soldiering in *Home Regiments* don't exempt persons from "all the ills that flesh is heir to."

Sales of personal property will be held, one to-morrow by Messrs Wright and Pusey, on their farm near Salem,—one on Tuesday next, by Wm. Grason, Esq., at "Clifton" farm 12 miles from Cambridge. Superior stock is advertised at both sales.

The County Commissioners at their last session, appointed R. T. Stewart, Esq., of this town, Constable for this district, in place of William Wherrett, Esq., elected at last election, and who declines to act.

Hon. Chas. F. Goldsborough, State Senator from this county, will please accept our thanks for legislative documents.

American Farmer,—Number 6, of vol. 3d, of this excellent agricultural journal has been received. It is as usual full of interesting and instructive matter to the farmer, the gardener or the floriculturist. Terms $1 00 per annum. Published 15th of every month by S. Sands & Mills, Baltimore, Md.

PURCHASE OF HOGS.

The Knoxville Register states, on the authority of an officer of the Confederate government, that the agents of the government have already purchased in East Tennessee alone not less than 600,000 hogs, and adds: "We believe that East Tennessee has produced pork enough to supply the whole Southern army for the next twelve months, independent of the great hog raising regions of the adjacent States."

The Secretary of War has declined to furnish to Congress certain information asked for in relation to the Ball's Bluff disaster, General McClellan believing that it would be injurious to the public service to do so.

Still Later from Europe.

The English War Excitement Unabated.

GEN'L SCOTT ON HIS WAY HOME.

By the steamship Arago from Havre via Southampton, news from England to 10th inst. is received.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the officers of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto on the steamer Trent is most positive, namely, that the violence committed by the Captain of the San Jacinto is indefensible, and that, by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs Mason and Slidell, as contraband, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet contradict themselves, for they refused to admit that they were aware of their presence.

The various military stations in Ireland have been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty nine regiments of the line.

The British Government is negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada

The Times, of the 10th inst., says that the latest advices brought from America by the steamer Niagara encourage the hope of a disavowal by the Cabinet at Washington of the San Jacinto outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

It is reported that 10,000 troops will be sent to British America forthwith.

By the steamer Edinburg, one day later from Europe to the 11th inst. we learn that Gen'l Scott, previous to embarking in the steamer Arago for New York, had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. It is reported that the General carries to America the expression of the French Emperor's desire to bring about a pacific solution of the question lately arisen between the English and American governments.

The Paris papers assert that the British government, in answer to petitions from the Manufacturing districts, stated that the cotton ports would be opened by Febraary at the latest.

A Symptom of Backing Down.

Resolutions in Congress a few days ago, which were by a vote of 106 to 16 referred to the committee on foreign relations:

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) introduced the following:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Capt Chas Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed public vessel of war, did on the 8th of November, 1861, on the high seas, intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer, and forcibly remove therefrom James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens, leading conspirators, rebel enemies and dangerous men, who, with their suites, were on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurrection, claiming to be ambassadors from the so called Confederate States.

And whereas the Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and decisive action of Capt Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and moreover, in a public letter has thanked Captain Wilkes for the act

And whereas this House, on the first day of the session, did propose to tender the thanks of Congress to Capt. Wilkes for his brave, adroit and patriotic conduct in the arrest and detention of the traitors James M. Mason and John Slidell.

And whereas, further, on the same day, this House did request the President to confine the said James M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted felons until certain military officers of the United States, confined and held by the so caled Confederate States should be treated as prisoners of war.

Therefore, be it resolved as the sense of this House, That it is the duty of the President to more firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Capt Wilkes in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government; and that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now, the honor and vindication the courage of the Government and the people of the United States against a foreign power

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) moved the previous question. They had heard the first growl of the British lion. It remained to be seen who would cower!

LAKE FORTIFICATIONS.—While this country is talking about the importance of lake fortifications, Canada is quietly but basily engaged in erecting them A short time ago, Gen. Williams and staff paid a visit to Collingwood, for the purpose of examining its capabilities as a naval depot for Lake Huron. Men are busily engaged on the fortifications at Toronto. The 64 pounder guns reached that place from Quebec lately, and are to be mounted on the embankments in course of construction.—*New Yora World.*

TAKE not to much pride, young ladies, in covering your fingers with rings and your heads with ringlets.

Maryland Legislature.

The Maryland Legislature was to have adjourned its extra session on yesterday Not one act has it passed worthy of comment On Thursday last the House of Delegates passed resolutions offered by Mr. Price, of Baltimore city, in which great confidence was expressed "in the wisdom, firmness and moderation of the President and his Cabinet," and begging the President and that Cabinet to obtain from Congress a resolution reaffirming the principles set forth in the proclamation of Gen'l Dix to the people of the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia. A new Baltimore Police Bill has also been passed by the House.

The Senate has passed a Bill arging upon the Government to adopt a definite and decided policy to keep slaves from entering the lines of the army, thereby aiding in their escape.

The treason bill reported by Mr Wolf was taken up for a second reading The bill is as follows:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the U States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America; or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the government of this State or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association already organized or that may become organized under the laws of this State for that purpose; every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons within this State shall sell, build, furnish, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in selling, building, constructing, altering or fitting out, any vessel or vessels, for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purposes, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatever, to make war on the U States of America, or to resist, by force or otherwise, the execution of the laws of this State or of the United States, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary, at hard labor, not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Purnell offered the following amendment to the first section.

"Or if any person persons residing within this State shall surrender or betray, or be in any way concerned in surrendering or betraying, any military post, fortification, arsenal or military stores in this State, or the United States, into the possession or power of any enemies of either, or shall unlawfully and without authority usurp possession and control of any such military post, fortification, arsenal or military stores, or having knowledge of any treason against the State or the United States, shall willfully omit or refuse to give information thereof to the Governor or some judge of this State, or the President of the United States."

Mr. Mathews said that he did not deem the present bill comprehensive enough. He was in doubt whether the State could pass a law punishing treason. He gave notice that at the regular session he would introduce a bill on the same subject. He had in his hands a bill based on the act of 1778, but on looking at it he thought that there was room for improvement.

Mr. Purnell offered his amendment so as to punish such persons as the traitor Twiggs.

Mr. Price thought the bill should be passed, though he doubted whether the State had authority to pass such a law. But as we wanted something to admonish such secessionists as were now in the State, he was in favor of passing the bill to show to the country that the State of Maryland was firm in the Union and was ready to punish all who were engaged in treasonable practices against the government. He was in favor of the first clause of the amendment of Mr Purnell, but the latter portion was inquisitorial. There were many of the families in this State in which violations of this amendment could be found. He moved that the last clause of the amendment be stricken out.

Mr Findlay was in favor of the amendment. He could see the propriety of passing a law to punish for the crime named, but not the one who had knowledge of the crime and who refuses to give it.

Mr. Mathews concurred in the views of Mr. Price He never would give his consent to punish a person for not giving information against his own family. He thought a portion of the amendment decidedly inquisitorial.—This was a civil war, he said, and there was scarcely a family who had not one misguided member engaged against the government.—Even in this House there were members who, while they were here trying to do their duty, were bleeding at the heart on account of some son being now eggaged with the rebels If this bill was passed it would make it obligatory for a man to inform on his dearest friends, perhaps his own wife. If we pass a law on this subject we must make it acceptable to the people, and not make it ineffectual by inserting an inquisitorial clause He thought the bill should be confined to overt acts.

Mr. Creswell was not prepared to vote on such an important measure at this time without due consideration, and asked that the bill be recommitted.

Mr Stockdale wished a vote taken at once.—He was in favor of passing it at once.

Mr Hammond thought that it should be recommitted.

Mr. Ensor said he was in favor of passing a law defining treason, but thought that such a bill as this should be the subject of grave consideration.

The bill was then recommitted.

Meeting of Marylanders in Richmond.

At a meeting of Marylanders held at the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Va., on Saturday evening, the 23d November, 1861, the Rev. J. C. McCabe, D. D., was called to the chair, and Major J. A. Weston, appointed secretary. The meeting was largely attended, and numbered among those who took part in the proceedings, many of Maryland's best native and adopted sons.

The chairman then stated that the call had been made in consequence of the fact which has been communicated to us, of the decease, early this morning, of our friend and fellow citizens of Maryland Capt Richard C. Mackall, of Calvert county, in the 28th yera of his age, and, after dwelling feelingly, touchingly and truthfully upon our loss, and the many virtures of the departed, upon motion of Capt Wm. D. Brown, a committee of five was appointed, including the chairman, to prepare resolutions appropriate to the occasion.

The chair appointed Capt. Wm. G. Brown, Lieut. G. M. Emack, Maxey E. Hughes, and A. Austin Smith, Esqrs., the committee, who retired, and in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great God, who is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind," to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, Capt. Richard C. Mackall, of Calvert county, so lately moving in our midst a noble son of Maryland a good man, and a type and embodiment of a true gentlemen; and

Whereas, while it is our duty to bow to the Divine will in this our sad bereavement, deeply deploring the event, and weeping that we are thus deprived of such an ennobling companionship, and glorious cause of Southern Rights such an unselfish and ardent defender, we submit unmurmuringly to this deep affliction, and acknowledge that the Hand that has thus stricken and smitten is that of a kind Father, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Captain Richard C Mackall, Maryland has lost a gallant and worthy son, the Southern Confederacy a warm and ardent defender, the Christian Church a faithful and devoted follower of Christ, and we a friend and brother, whom to know was to love, whom to name was to praise.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed pall bearers,

Colonel Richard H. Mercer, Col. Thomas I. Hall, Jr., William Woodville, Jr., Maxey G. Hughes, George Douglas Mercer, Henry Stodall, and W. C. N. Carr, Esqrs.

On motion the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

JOHN COLLINS MCCABE, Chm'n.

J. A. Weston, Sec.

P. S.—The funeral of Capt. Mackall was very largely attended, the Rev. John C McCabe preaching the funeral sermon, and the Rev. D. Poterkin participating in the services; and his mortal remains (with a beautiful cross, formed by gentle hands, of flowers and evergreens, on his manly breast) rest amid the peaceful shades of Holywood. "*Sit, tibi terra levis.*"

His family and friends in Maryland may rest assured that our friend received every attention during his illness, and all honor and respect in his sepulture.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 30th of December.

☞ In ne... be able to es... their "Surpl... quired to me... public debt, i... tracted say t... take Mr. Cha... lic debt on th... and 1st day... "On the Is... public debt w... On the 1st... public debt w... "The actua... ation" are w... the statesman... and think in...

A frightful... to have oce... Noble county... since. The c... Moore took... burned to th... Moore and fo... asleep. They... sumed.

Gen. James... has been ter... brigadier gen... His command... troops in Kan...

Hon. Jerem... Attorney Gen... of State under... istration, has... Judges, Repo... States Supre... of Benjamin C...

NEW YORK... Jones of Jo... gota, has been... der of Secreta... Fort Lafayet...

HEALTH IS... Rheumatism, &c... in the selection of... ses no more inmu... or neuralgia in his... the beggar from th... this time battered... neither cure sickne... it would be a mo... contrary, the gou... would willingly ex... for the robust cons... To the millions wh... toil, health is trul... entails on them... which are the bane... ness of Holloway's... this evil by placin... all who are expose... weather.

BENJAMIN... Prof. De Grath.—... from the heavens t... Prof. De Grath's... the relief of disease... disease that herato... old treatment, su... Stiff Joints, Death... man or beast, are... Grath's Electric O... this letter:

PROF. DE GRA... for many years of... lost the use of my... in short, I was t... your Electric Oil, a... le I was perfectly re... sufferer to me.

Seventeenth and... delphia, Pa.

For sale by all D... United States and... 50 cents, and 1$ p... ment.

Established a C... DR. SW... Compo... Of Wil...

No medicine has... tion as this inestima...

S... Curing obstinate Cou... chitis, Blood Spit... Voice, Pains in the...

Y... Constitutin, (from... other causes,) Palpi... Heart, Tickling Irrit... the Throat, all Pulm... restless nights, for th... is very valuable.

All ages, sexes an... affected by it, and di... cated from the system...

Great Purify... DR. SWAYNE'S S... SAPARILLA... T.H...

For Headache,... For Headache,... For Headache,... For Headache,... For Headache,...

Thousands of perso... roughly tested and tr... ry disease and they ha... that they are beyond a... medicine as a family p...

Headache, Dimness... Fevers, Sick Headach... of Appetite, Bilious A... ed. Female Irregula... healthy condition.

LET IT BE R... they are perfect bloo... pounded with Sarsapar... Extracts, and a certai... griping, correcting the... to a perfect healthy co...

Dr. Swayne's L...

The unfailin... The unfailin...

Diarrhœa, Dysenta... Diarrhœa, Dysenta... Diarrhœa, Dysenta... Cholera Infantum or... Cholera Infantum or...

DR. SWAYNE'S... a sure worm killer—an... for delicate or sickly ch... taste.

NO CALOMEL... The only sure remedy... Dr. Swayne's Fever an... The most speedy and p... out Calomel or Qui... Ague, Intermitten... Fevers, and all... ing their ori... tar...

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Sold by WM. THOMA... LECKIE & SON, New M... Hicksburg, E. W. PERC... ers in medicines everywh...

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