THE DEMOCRAT,

THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr.,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, 1857.

To Business Men Generally.—The Democrat has a Larger Circulation than any other paper published in the Three Lower Counties on this Shore, which makes it the best country journal in the State for the publication of Advertisements.

The Democrat will be furnished for the campaign, from the 1st of August until the full election returns are completed, for the low price of fifty cents.

Advertisements should be handed in on Monday, or early Tuesday morning, to insure their insertion in the Wednesday's paper following.

To Correspondents.—All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, or they will not be inserted.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR:
Col. John C. Groome,
OF CECIL.

FOR COMPTROLLER of the TREASURY:
Bradley T. Johnson,
OF FREDERICK.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LOTTERIES:
Dr. Joshua R. Nelson,
OF HARFORD.

FOR COMMISSIONER of LAND OFFICE:
James Murray,
OF ANNE ARUNDEL.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at this office, an active and intelligent boy, who has a good English education, to learn the Printing business. [Aug. 12, 1857.

Affairs in Kansas.—It is stated that advices from Kansas report that Governor Walker had received peaceful overtures from the people of Lawrence and that a reconciliation was confidently expected. Governor Walker's force consists of six companies of dragoons, one company of infantry and one company of flying artillery—in all six hundred men.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Judge Kane has published his opinion that a payment of taxes is an essential preliminary to the right of voting.—The sheriff of Douglass county has given notice of his intention to collect taxes.

In a speech made by General Lane, he announces that an organization of 11,000 men to protect the polls in October had been effected, and he stated that this number would be increased to 25,000 if necessary.

Meeting of the New York Democratic State Committee.—The Democratic State Committee met at Congress Hall in Albany, N. Y. on Thursday. There was a pretty general attendance, general harmony prevailed, and a belief that the State can be carried, either with the Republicans and Know-Nothings in fusion, or in separate detachments. The opinion prevailed that the ablest men in the ranks would be placed on the ticket, without regard to any previous sections, or respect to former predilections.

The State Convention is called for Thursday, the 10th day of September, at Syracuse. The delegation to comprise one from each Assembly district, as arranged, under the law of the last Legislature.

Book Notices.—Godey's Lady's Book, for September, is out. Terms: one copy, one year, $3, or two copies for $5.

Graham's Magazine, for September, has been received—$3 a year for one copy, or two copies for $5.

Peterson's Magazine, for September, is at hand. Published at $2 a year by C. J. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Wreath and Parlor Annual, for August, has been received.

The Nicaraguan Filibusters in New York city are said to be in a state of great destitution, unable to obtain work, without means to carry them home, and compelled to depend on charity or odd jobs for the means of subsistence. Many of them sleep on the grass in the various public parks, and some fifty of them who were seen assembled on the Battery on Friday, the 7th inst., presented a miserable picture of destitution.

Caroline County Politics.—The Democrats, and those opposed to Know-Nothingism, in Caroline county, have selected the following gentlemen as delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet here on the 28th inst.: C. H. Hardcastle, A. G. Gullet and D. F. Fields.

Lafayette's Birth Day.—The aldermen of Boston have passed an order that the bells shall be rung and cannon fired on the 7th of September next, in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Lafayette.

Court of Appeals Judge.—James Raymond, Esq., of Carroll county, Md., announces himself a candidate for Judge for the Court of Appeals in the first judical district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Mason.

Hicks in Talbot.—The Easton Star says that the nomination of Thomas Holliday Hicks creates no enthusiasm among the Know-Nothings in that county, but the reverse; and that he will be beaten there badly.

Literary Institute.—We see by the circular, that the East Baltimore Literary Institute, No. 84 Broadway, R. H. Conway, Principal, commences its annual session on Monday, September 7th.

Sale of Property—The residence of the late Mrs. Muir, in this town, was purchased by Col. B. G. Keene, last Monday, for $1400.

Know Nothing Convention.—The Know Nothings of this county nominate their County ticket next Monday.

☞ Verses, from R. H. C., will be attended to in our next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, August 10th.

The Parahita slave vessel has been released on account of a technical error in the libel. Some say that she is to libelled again. The officers of the British cruiser that captured her on the Coast of Africa are detained as witnesses, and the crew sent home. The owners of the Parahita have also prosecuted the British officers for damages. Meanwhile another New York slaver is detected. This vessel sailed for the Cape de Verd Islands on a visit of charity, conveying provisions to the starving inhabitants, and then turned to account, by proceeding to the African Coast and taking in a cargo of slaves for Cuba. The Portuguese Consul at New York is suspected of conniving at this breach of our laws.

It will be found very difficult to bring under the penalties of our law any individual or any vessel. No conviction under the act declaring the slave trade piracy has yet been obtained. Facts, necessary to conviction, are not easily proved, in these cases.

The result of the August elections for Congress in the West and South have, so far, been very favorable to the administration. The South Americans will hardly have a corporal's guard in the House; but their standard-bearer, Mr. H. K. Marshall, will be there.

The Speakership may now be considered as settled. Nothing has occurred to render the election of Col. Orr as doubtful, on the contrary it is more certain than it was at the end of the late session.

All eyes are now turned in the direction of the electric cable, and the fleet which is employed to deposit it safely upon the bed of the Atlantic. The success of the experiment is, ere this, fully tested by the operation of the wires between the United States frigate Niagara and the land station at Valencia bay. In less than a month President Buchanan will probably receive the first message along the whole length of the wire from Queen Victoria, congratulating him upon the result. The use of the wire will, thenceforward, be open to the public, at the rate of sixty-two and a half cents a word, or twenty-five dollars for a message not exceeding twenty words.

From remarks recently made in Parliament, it is evident that the British Government were quite willing to take the burden of the experiment upon themselves, and to monopolize, as far as practicable, its advantages. Congress was aware of such a result and preferred co-operation in the project to exclusion from it.

The history of the telegraphic enterprise proves clearly that, in the end, it will succeed independently of Government support; and it is, therefore, probable that other lines of electric telegraph will, ere long, be established between Europe and America. In all this it should not be forgotten that it was from Americans of genius that the invention of the electric telegraph sprung. Ion.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The election returns come in slowly; but with every succeeding mail and telegraphic despatch we have increased evidences of Democratic successes almost without a parallel in our political history for their extent and completeness. In Kentucky the Democrats have secured on the popular vote of the State a majority that will not fall much short of fifteen thousand; have elected eight members of Congress; and, for the first time in a quarter of a century, have obtained the ascendency in their State Legislature. In Tennessee the Democrats have secured nearly, if not quite, as decisive a triumph. North Carolina, true to herself, the Union, and the constitution, sends seven Democrats to Congress. The escutcheon of Alabama is as bright and as pure as of old. Not a spot or blemish is to be found upon it! A Democratic Governor—both branches of the State Legislature overwhelmingly Democratic—and an entire Democratic Congressional delegation. How faithfully and efficiently the Democracy of Texas have discharged their whole duty may be inferred from the significant fact that at the latest advices not a single opposition candidate for any office, State or federal, had been elected!

What has become of that secret, political proscriptive order, which professed to have its rise upon the ruins of the Democratic and Whig parties, and which also professed to have a national organization and existence? In the last House of Representatives they were omnipotent. In the next House of Representatives the Know-Nothing party—Sam's party—the party that was to rule America and the Americans, with fire and sword, pistol and bowie-knife—will have exactly eight representatives. We do not risk too much in saying that these eight gentlemen will for the next two years have very little to say about the naturalization laws, foreign-born citizens, or the Pope of Rome; and that, if either or all of them should be betrayed into speech-making, their orations will be innocent of all apostrophes to the stars and stripes or the American eagle.

Without a majority in both branches of Congress the triumph of the Democratic party in the election of James Buchanan to the presidency would be incomplete. The Democratic victories in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, last week, have removed all doubts and apprehensions, and made beyond peradventure that triumph full and complete. Nobly have the Democracy of these great States met the hopes and expectations of the country; and nobly have they sustained, by vote and voice, the national administration in its patriotic efforts to uphold the Union and the constitution—that Union which is the source of our power and prosperity, and that constitution which is at once an instrument of light and safety.—*Washington Union.*

☞ The man who discovered gold in California, has become a poor man and homeless. The papers announce the sale of Hock Farm, the home of Gen. Sutter, on Feather River, under the Sheriff's hammer. This was the last of the magnificent domain, which, at one time, was the property of Gen. Sutter, in California. His generous unsuspecting nature was not sufficient to cope with the shrewdness of lawyers and speculators when his lands became of value; and so they have all been wrested from him, much of them, by what, in the parlance of trade, would be called "legitimate transactions;" much by bare-faced fraud, says the Alta newspaper.

AN EXTRACT

From the Speech of the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, *of Virginia, on the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.*

Having disposed of the constitutional question, the next inquiry is, What are the objections to it on the score of expediency and sound policy?

They are numerous.

1. *Distribution is deceptive.*—It is an imposture upon the public mind. It seeks to procure the impression that it is giving money to the people, when it is, in fact, taking money from them. It professess to lessen taxes, when it, in fact, increases them. We have two governments to support—a federal government and a State government. They are both supported by taxation. The first by indirect, the latter by direct taxation. If you withdraw the proceeds of the public lands from the national treasury, to distribute them among the States, you must supply the deficiency by taxation in the form of duties upon consumption. The result of such an operation, therefore, is to put money in the hands of the legislature for State expenditures, whilst the farmer and mechanic must, with superadded costs, repay the amount by increased price upon every article of foreign growth and production which he buys from the stores.

General Jackson clearly perceived and exposed this imposture, in his message of December, 1833, in which he assigns his reasons for disapproving the bill. He said:

"It is difficult to perceive what advantages would accrue to the old States or the new from the system of distribution which this bill proposes, if it were otherwise unobjectionable. It requires no argument to prove that if three millions of dollars a year, or any other sum, shall be taken out of the treasury by this bill for distribution, it must be replaced by the same sum of money from the treasury, but they will pay in a larger sum, together with the expenses of collection and distribution."

Mr. Buchanan, our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, with equal clearness, exposed its trickery in 1841:

"But the absurdity of the measure at this time did not stop here. The bill was made the pretext or the reason why we should pass the tax or revenue bill. The *deficiency* created by the one bill, it is said, must be supplied by the other. And how supplied? By a tax of 20 per cent. upon coffee and tea—articles which the habits of the people of Pennsylvania had rendered necessaries of life, and which entered largely into the consumption of every family, poor or rich. While that bill thus taxed coffee and tea, it left railroad iron imported for the use of corporations free of duty; and yet, strange as it might seem, a Pennsylvania senator was asked to violate the express language of his instructions, and vote for the land bill which it was avowed would render this *odious tax bill* absolutely necessary. The annual distribution under the land bill would be equal to but a little more than an *eleven-penny-bit* to each individual in Pennsylvania, whilst the tax to which each of them would be subjected, in consequence of its passage, on the articles of coffee and tea alone, must considerably exceed that amount. This, truly, was wise legislation!"

2. *Distribution impairs the simplicity and economy of the State governments.*—It stimulates extravagant expenditures—increased indebtedness—and will result in additional burdens upon the people, in the form of higher and more oppressive taxation. Does any man for a moment believe that the annual distribution paid by the federal government to the States would be applied to lessen the existing taxes? Does he not know that small as the distributive share of Virginia might be, it would only be used as a stimulant to new and larger appropriations? Why are all the unfinished railroads now so clamorous for distribution? Why are the people on the line of these projected improvements so anxious for the triumph of the policy? Is it not because they believe and avow that the fund, if received, will be applied to the construction of these roads, or made the basis upon which new State bonds would be issued?

Gen. Jackson, whose keen sagacity and genuine fidelity to the interests of the people cannot be questioned, has left upon the record the following emphatic declaration of his views on this aspect of the subject. In his eighth annual message, he said:

"All will admit that the simplicity and economy of the State governments mainly depends on the fact that money has to be supplied to support them by the same men, or their agents, who vote it away in appropriations. Hence, when there are extravagant and wasteful appropriations, there must be a corresponding increase in taxes; and the people, becoming awakened, will necessarily scrutinize the character of measures which thus increase their burdens. By the watchful eye of self-interest, the agents of the people in the State governments are repressed and kept within the limits of a just economy. But if the necessity of levying the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations and thrown upon a more distant and less responsible act of public agents, who have power to approach the people by an indirect and stealthy taxation, there is reason to fear that *prodigality* will soon supersede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the State governments as the main stay of our Union and liberties. The State Legislatures, instead of studying to restrict their State expenditures to the smallest possible sum, will claim credit for their profusion, and harass the general government for increased supplies.—Practically, there would soon be but one taxing taxing power, and that vested in a body of men far removed from the people, in which farming and mechanic interests would scarcely be represented. The States would gradually lose their purity, as well as their independence; they would not dare to murmur at the proceedings of the general government lest they should lose their supplies; all would be merged in a practical consolidation, cemented by widespread corruption, which would only be eradicated by one of those bloody revolutions which occasionally overthrow the despotic systems of the Old World."

* * * * * *

"A system liable to such objections can never be supposed to have been sanctioned by the framers of the Constitution when they conferred on Congress the taxing power; and I feel persuaded that a mature examination of the subject will satisfy every one that there are insurmountable difficulties in the operation of any plan which can be devised of collecting revenue for the purpose of distributing it.—Congress is only authorized to levy taxes 'to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of United States.' There is no such provision as would authorize Congress to collect together the property of the country, under the name of revenue, for the purpose of dividing it, equally or unequally, among the States or the people."

A Rousing Crop.—It is estimated that Illinois this season will produce two hundred and eighty million bushels of grain—more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. This will knock the speculators into the middle of the next year.

The Next House of Representatives—Posting the Books.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union with the exception of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisianna, with the following result:

	Dem.	Blk. Rep.	K. N.
Maine	0	6	0
New Hampshire	0	3	0
Vermont	0	3	0
Massachusetts	0	11	0
Rhode Island	0	2	0
Connecticut	2	2	0
New York	12	21	0
New Jersey	6	2	0
Pennsylvania	14	10	0
Delaware	1	0	0
Virginia	13	0	0
South Carolina	6	0	0
Florida	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	0	0
Missouri	4	1	2
Illinois	5	4	0
Iowa	0	2	0
Wisconsin	0	3	0
Indiana	6	4	0
Ohio	8	13	0
Michigan	0	4	0
California	2	0	0
Texas	2	0	0
Kentucky	8	0	2
Tennessee	7	0	3
North Carolina	7	0	1
Alabama	7	0	0
	110	91	8

There is one vacancy in Pennsylvania and one in Indiana.

In the States of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama Congressional elections were held week before last, and, although full and complete returns have not been received, we believe that the actual result will verify the correctness of the figures as given above. Supposing no changes occurring in the remaining four States, where elections are to be held, the next House of Representatives will stand as follows:

	Dem.	R. R.	K. N.
Members already elected	110	91	8
Members from Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as they stood in last Congress	15	0	8
Total	125	91	16

Vacancies, 2.

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. As the case now stands—allowing no change in the four States where elections are to be held—the Democrats will have a majority of *sixteen* in the next House. This majority we think will be increased to *eighteen*, as the two vacancies in the Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations will, in all probability, be filled by Democrats.—*Washington Union.*

The Administration—Its Influence.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan is winning golden opinions from the whole country. The remarkable quiet and firmness which has been evinced in every department, shows the intelligence and discriminating judgment of the President, who has from the thousand of able men in the country called to his side those whose principles and efficiency he had witnessed, and upon whom he felt he could confide. Everything is going on harmoniously—every interest of the country is protected and carefully guarded—and the nation feels that its honor is safe in the keeping of those to whom it has been confided. The excitement of the canvass has subsided. The storm which lowered over the political horizon has been swept aside, and the halcyon breeze of peace plays smilingly over all the land. As Democrats who labored earnestly in the great fight which brought about these happy results, we can but rejoice. As lovers of our country, we look with a glow of satisfaction at the prospect before us, and feel that the great heart of the nation throbs peacefully and securely under the constitutional and conservative rule of the National Democracy. Long may it be before such another storm of fanatical excitement shall convulse the nation! Long may it be before the nation, lashed into fury by the artful declamations of ambitious demagogues, shall seem again, even for a moment, to contemplate the destruction of the constitution under which it has grown and prospered so wonderfully.

Long may our rulers be like the present, men of wisdom and men of peace, under whose wholesome counsels the ship of state shall ride safely over the rocks and whirlpools which have wrecked nations and empires of old. So long as our people cling to the great principles of Democracy—so long as they cherish feelings of brotherly love for every citizen—so long as they respect and guarantee an *equality of rights and privileges*—so long we may well hope to see our starry flag undimmed, and the glory and power of our country still increasing;—*Baltimore Republican.*

Re-nomination of a Free-Soiler, or Quasi Abolitionist.

Henry Winter Davis, whose complicity with the Free-Soilers in the last Congress has made him notorious, has been re-nominated by the Know-Nothings of his district. The Baltimore Republican thus refers to this re endorsement of Mr. Davis:

The Know-Nothing Convention of the 4th Congressional District has re-nominated Henry Winter Davis, the renegade Southerner who voted with the Abolitionists of the House in the last Congress, and helped to disgrace that body by the election of a rabid Abolitionist as Speaker. The course of Mr. Davis while in Congress was such as to shake the confidence of the South in the conservatism of Baltimore, and to cause our city to be repeatedly branded as Abolition in sentiment, and hostile to the interests of the South generally. We have the written proof of the fact that Southern merchants have withdrawn their business from our city, and others have refused to come here on account of the Abolition proclivities of Mr. Davis.

The re-nomination of Mr. Davis fixes upon the Know-Nothing party of this city the charge of sympathizing with and aiding and abetting the Abolitionists of the North. Everywhere else the party has bodily gone over to this dangerous combination, and this act shows the party here ready to follow their brethren of the North into the depths of Black Republicanism, if by so doing they can elevate their own creatures to office and power.

A Charming Domestic Circle.—A St. Francis correspondent of the Helena (Ark.) Democrat says that a snake den was discovered a few days ago, near Taylor's creek, in that county, containing upwards of two hundred and forty reptiles, thirty of which were large rattlesnakes, and the balance mocasins and black snakes.

A Remarkable Voyage Across the Atlantic.

The Liverpool Post of July 29th has the following account of a recent voyage across the Atlantic, by a yacht of only twenty-three tons:

"The arrival at this port, yesterday, of the yacht Charter Oak, from New York, furnishes a striking proof of what perseverance can accomplish, and shows to us English the sort of stuff our transatlantic cousins are made of. The Charter Oak is a little vessel, 48 feet long, 18 feet wide, 5 feet 3 inches deep, and measures twenty-three tons. She was built and rigged by her captain and owner, Mr. Webb, in Connecticut, and by him and one man brought safely across the stormy Atlantic in 37 days. She started with the captain and two men, but one of them was unfortunately lost overboard the first day. To most men, this would have been enough to frighten them off their perilous enterprise, but our two undaunted navigators, (one of whom had never been at sea before,) were not to be frightened. Without a chronometer, (for no one would trust one in so frail a conveyance, and the captain was too poor to buy one,) without a chart of the coast they were steering for, these two men pursued their dangerous way, through several storms, and reached Liverpool in the time mentioned."

Mail Robbery.

We learn that on Saturday night last, the driver of the mail stage between Easton and Greensborough, on the Smyrna and Easton line, whilst under the influence of too large a quantity of his favorite beverage, missed his way and arrived in Greensborough sometime in the day on Sunday, by the way of Centreville and Bridgetown! When he arrived, it was discovered that the mail bag was gone, and Mr. Woodworth, the contractor, hurried to Easton to ascertain the cause. The bag was subsequently found near Centreville, cut to pieces and rifled of its contents—the letters being strewn about the road, some broken open and others undisturbed. Several of the letters broken open contained checks and drafts, but whether any of them contained money, we are not informed. We are informed that suspicion rests aagainst two persons in Centreville in connection with the robbery, but have not learned upon what circumstances the suspicion is predicated.—*Denton Journal, 15th inst.*

Counterfeiting in the West.—For years the western States have been overrun by extensive and well organized bands of counterfeiters, and the arrests and punishment of the offenders have been few in comparison with the extent and boldness of the crime. One of the most formidable bands, however, which has ever infested the country, has recently, in Indiana, had an inroad made into its ranks by the officers of the law, who have arrested five of the gang, including no less than four physicians, some of them having a large practice, and one of them sixty years of age. A large quantity of counterfeit bills and coin were found on their respective premises. Among the bills were 10's on the North-western Bank of Virginia, and 50's on the North Carolina Bank. Two of the physicians were detected in selling the notes on the first named bank. Several other arrests of prominent men are expected to be made in a few days.

Mount Vernon.—One or more of the Masonic Lodges of Richmond, have organized a plan to purchase Mount Vernon. It is to get the subordinate lodges to contribute $1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon estate is $200,000, and the Masonic statistics show that the order numbers three hundred thousand; so that if all the lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact. The suggestion, as given out, does not stop here. When the land is possessed by the Masons, they propose to present it to the State of Virginia, only reserving to their order the right to meet around the tomb of their deceased brother once every year, to celebrate his imperishable deeds, and to keep alive his great name.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The New Cent.—The short weight in some of the cents of the new coinage has been the subject of some remark. The directors of the mint say, in explanation, that they are composed of materials never before melted together for coinage, and there is some difficulty in obtaining an invariably accurate weight. The difference is yet within the limits allowed by law. When the workmen become more experienced in the new manufacture it will be corrected. Forty-six tons have been coined since the began, and the variations are trifling in view of the rapidity with which the coin has been issued. Every coin of gold and silver is tested separately by weight—a superfluous care in the small valuation of the cent.

Hon. A. R. Sollers.—It is currently reported, says the Planters' Advocate, that this gentleman has become disgusted with the Know-Nothing party and intends to give his influence and support to Col. Groome for Governor. Mr. Sollers was the President of the recent Know-Nothing State Convention, and his name was before that body for the office of Lottery Commissioner. His claims were overlooked—having been smothered, as it is said, by the concurrent tricks of Hicks and his colleagues.

Know-Nothings and Abolitionists—*How They Hang Together.*—Let the people of Maryland remember how fully Know-Nothingism is identified with Abolitionism, and how completely *Freesoilism* runs into Black-Republicanism. See how they stand linked together. Henry Winter Davis, the Maryland Know-Nothing, voted for Fuller for Speaker—Fuller voted for Pennington, and Pennington voted for Banks. There is the evidence of their assimilation. Who can gainsay it.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Revolution in St. Domingo.—New York, Aug. 13th.—The schooner Castillian from Port au Platt reports a revolution at Santiago, on the south side of St. Domingo, against President Baez. A battle had taken place in the interior during which 150 men were killed. The President had a force of 1,000 men before the city of St. Domingo.

To Kill Ticks on Sheep.—Mr. J. A. French, of North Clarendon, Vt., writes to the New England Farmer, that flaxseed, fed at the rate of a tablespoonful each day to each animal, will have the effect of destroying the ticks, and will, at the same time, very much promote the health of the sheep.

[From the Cecil Democrat.]

EPIGRAMS

ON THE LATE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

No. 1.

The friends of Ricaud, Paca, Cox,
Confessedly are in a fix—
Like other *friends* not *orthodox*
They worship at the shrine of Hicks.

No. 2.

Let *Orthodox* or *Hicksite* frown
Recorded is their certain doom:
To carry all such cattle down,
Needs but a Democratic *Groome.*

The Southern Convention.

Knoxville, Aug. 14th.

The business committee of the Southern Convention reported against free trade and direct taxation; also against the South receiving goods from States not upholding the fugitive slave law; also against the discrimination of government in favor of foreign mail lines from northern parts, reported in favor of the exemption of one slave to each slaveholder from seizure for debt, and in favor of erecting Arizona into a territory, in favor of recovering certain land lost by recent treaty with Mexico. Also reported that the time had not arrived for a convention to consider the revival of the African slave trade. A resolution in favor of Montgomery, Ala., as the next place of meeting, was adopted. A resolution was adopted for the withdrawal of the American squadron from the African coast.

A True Bill Found.—The grand jury of Prince William county, Va., have found a true bill against John Underwood, for maintaining by speaking that an "owner has no right of property in his slaves," &c., and he has been held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the November court. The Brentsville Journal says:

This case has created the most intense interest and excitement, being the first case of the kind that has ever occurred in our county. The fact that Mr. Underwood is a justice of the peace for this county, has tended in no small degree to add to the excitement, and has called forth violent expressions of feeling in regard to the matter.

Giving it Up.—The Know-Nothings of Kentucky are in despair since the election.—The Citizen, published at Paris, in that State, utters the following lament:

"The American party is again defeated in Kentucky. Our oppotients say it is now effectually dead. It may be so. It may be that, for all the important purposes of a political party, it is powerless. We candidly confess that we see no immediate prospect of its success. We don't know that it has any prospect of success, immediate or remote."

This is, indeed, the wail of the hopeless!

☞ The Louisville Democrat is very anxious, at this particular time, that public attention should be directed to the following plank of the Know-Nothing platform constructed in 1855 at Philadelphia:

"The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either."

Unparalleled Modesty.—The Shasta (Cal.) Courier says that two gentlemen of that county, who were each tendered the appointment of county judge, by the Governor, declined on the ground that they did not think themselves fully qualified for the position.—Can any other State in the Union produce two such men?

☞ Out of the fifty-nine members of the Senate during the last Congress no less than five have already passed away, viz: Messrs. Clayton, of Delaware; Bell, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Mississippi; Butler, of South Carolina, and Rusk, of Texas.

Icebergs on the Fourth of July.—A steamboat excursion was made from Ontonagon, Lake Superior, to Marquette Bay, on the 4th of July, to see the great ice fields still remaining in that bay.

☞ The Hon. John A. Quitman has been re-nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 5th district of Mississippi.

☞ The President of the United States returned to the seat of government last Friday evening from a brief and agreeable visit to Bedford Springs, Pa.

☞ Ex-Governor Henderson, the former law partner of Gen. Rusk, of Texas, is spoken of as his successor in the U. S. Senate.

☞ The Queen of Oude is called "Jenabi Aulcah Mootalcah Nawab Tajde aura Begum Saheb."

☞ Governor Wise is an invalid at Jordan's Springs, Rockbridge, Virginia.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 18th of June, by Rev. Alexander Wayman, Thomas Sims to Miss Mary A. Champher, both of that city.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1856.

Wheat.—Fair white, out of order, 1 40a $1 50, good to prime do. 1 55a$1 65 and choice family flour do. 1 63a$1 70. Fair to prime red 1 40a$1 55 per bushel.

Corn.—Fair to prime white 86a88 cents, do. yellow 85a87 cents, and inferior white and yellow 80a83 cents per bushel.

Rye.—Maryland 80a85 cents, and Pennsylvania $1 per bushel.

Oats.—New Maryland and Virginia 30a37 cents per bushel.

☞ THE ORPHANS' COURT of DORCHESTER COUNTY will sit on Monday the 24th of August. [Aug. 19, 1857.

Fair Warning.

ALL persons indebted to me will come forward and liquidate their accounts by the first of September next. Those who disregard this notice may expect no leniency. "A word to the wise," &c.

I have a small lot of STRAW HATS on hand which I will sell cheap. Also, a lot of dry goods boxes below cost.

JOHN T. JACKSON.

Aug. 19, 1857. tf

Distribution Notice.

By Order of the Orphans' Court for Dorchester County.

THE Heirs of Thomas Egate, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby notified that I will make a distribution of the assets in my hands, as Administrator of said deceased, in the office of the Register of Wills for Dorchester county, on the 1st of September, 1857, without further notice.

JOHN A. H. DIXON.

Aug. 12, 1857. 3t

Special Notices.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

afficted, read the following certificate of
of over 20 years' standing:

T. Helmbold—*Dear Sir:* I have been
bled with an affliction of the Bladder and
eys for over twenty years. I have tried
cians in vain, and at last concluded to
your genuine Preparation a trial, as I had
d it highly spoken of. It afforded me
diate relief. I have used three bottles,
have obtained more relief from its effects
feel much better than I have for twenty
previous. I have the greatest faith in
rtues and curative powers, and shall do
my power to make it known to the af-
d. Hoping this may prove advantage-
o you in assisting you to introduce the
cine. I am truly yours,

M. McCormick.

wistown, Pa., Jan. 28, 1857.

ould any doubt Mr. McCormick's state-
he refers to the following gentlemen:
n. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsyl-
.
n. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
n. J. C. Knox, Judge, Tioga Co., Pa.
n. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
n. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsyl-
.
n. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Pennsylvania.
n. R. C. Grier, Judge of the U. S. Court.
n. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadel-
.
n. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Phila-
hia.
on, John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
on. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washing-
D. C., and many others, if necessary.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR PIANO."

e paid a visit, the other day, to the music
of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, on
ose to see a specimen of his pianos, just
ufactured at his up-town establishment, of
th we had heard a good deal of boasting-
ay not be generally known that Mr. Wa-
has been established in this city but a little
le, having set up in a small way some six
s ago as agent for a Boston firm, and gone
y dint of industry and enterprise, till he
become one of the most prominent music
lishers and dealers in the country. His
ical instruments are well known for their
erior qualities, though they scarcely surpass
lichness, volume of tone and delicacy of
ch some instruments of more obscure ma-
which we have seen; yet, even in these
e respects, Waters's best pianos and me-
ons challenge comparison with the finest
e anywhere in the country—though those
Chickering, Gilbert and others are more fa-
s.
he particular piano we went to see, though,
ertainly a superb affair. It is characterized
reat fullness and sofiness of tone, and re-
kable *expressive* power; while its externals
equally noteworthy: it has a rosewood case,
tantly inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and
red in various cabinet designs; altogether
up with every care of finish. Other pianos
heard in the same room, of equally fine
—the same class of instruments, in fact,
pt the case—offered for a fraction of the
of this very elegant one. Persons wish-
for instruments of this kind, whether at the
t economical or extravagant price, will be
ly to be suited at the ware-room of Horace
ters.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A
tention against counterfeits exists in the
ter-mark, "Holloway, New York and Lon-
n," which appears in semi transparent let-
s in every leaf of the book of directions.
this is not seen when the paper is held to
light, the same is spurious. Unlike the
neral preparations that drive the virus of
ptions and sores into the vital organs, this
rvellous Ointment discharges the poison be-
e it heals the flesh. The Pills inevitably
e Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, puri-
ng and vitalizing the blood, &c.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.
Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.
Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.
Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
prepared according to Pharmacy and Chem-
ry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemi-
l knowledge devoted to their combination.
☞ See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

In this town, on the 8th instant, William, ungest son of S. R. and H. A. Vinton, ed 36 days.

In this county, on the 13th inst., Eugene, ly child of Solomon A. and Mary Frazier, ed 2 years and 3 weeks.

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., Thomas R., ungest son of Capt. Solomon Sanders, aged out 2 years.

OBITUARY.

Died, after a brief illness, at his residence Tobaccostick, in this county, about 3 o'ock on Saturday, the 15th inst., Levin W. ewart, in the 43rd year of his age.

This sad and unexpected event has occasion- the deepest and most painful regret to his latives and friends and thrown a most mel- choly gloom over the entire neighborhood. is funeral took place on Monday, the 17th st., and was attended by a throng of his ighbors and friends, to testify their respect d attachment to one of their most distin- hed citizens, who was undoubtedly the ost remarkable man in his line of life that d ever marked the history of the neighbor- ood. His decease has occasioned a vacancy at probably will never be better filled. He as one of the most scientific, and at the same me practical farmers in the county; with a ind well stored with general information. uch was his discriminating judgment, and dense devotion to the cultivation of the soil, d the application of the best fertilizers and e most useful appliances, that he had be- me a successful planter, and his reputation s such has extended far beyond his immediate cinity; and his opinions and the results of s experiments, commanded the highest re- pect. He had lived sufficiently long to col- ct a vast stock of the most useful informa- on, and had by untiring industry and appli- tion to his pursuits acquired ample means. is sudden death may be regarded as a public alamity. Plain and unpretending in his man- ers and style of living, he had, by the even enor of his way, established for himself a high eputation for honesty and integrity of char- cter, and won the warm esteem and affection f his neighbors—with excellent, social quali- es and easy conversational powers; from his ass of philosophical and practical informa- on—his company was eagerly sought, in lei- ure moments, to gather lessons of instruction pon all subjects which he thought proper to alk upon, and long will his death be deplored. The neighborhood has lost one of its most use- ul members and the community a very valu- ble, intelligent and enterprising citizen. In the tide of human life rarely does such an ori- inal character develop itself, and his sudden death, beside the melancholy loss to his friends rom his noble character and endearing quali- ies, the community has been deprived of the dvantages of an intelligent, useful, practical nd most excellent citizen.

Camp-Meeting.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held at the Draw-Bridge, on the old ground, to commence August 21st, 1857.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

Aug. 12, 1857.

PATENT CONCENTRATED LYE.—The cheapest and best Lye that can be used in making soap. For sale by

July 22d 1857. BYRN & REA.

TRUSTEES

By virtue of a decree
for Dorchester coun
of Equity, the undersign
offer at PUBLIC SALE,
door, in the town of Cam

On Monday, Se

between the hours of 12
o'clock, P. M., the REA
James Lecompte, of S.
This property consist
FARM, situated on a br
comico river, near the D
chester county, called

HUDSON'

CONTAI

261 Acres

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About one-third of th

HEAVILY

with large White Oak
able for Ship-building.
is of fine quality, and
improved in the course
The DWELLI
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BUILDINGS are only
This Farm lies betw
T. Houston, Esq., and
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The terms of sale ar
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years, bearing interest
with security approve
B. J. C
DANI
Aug. 19, 1857.

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For Diseases of
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